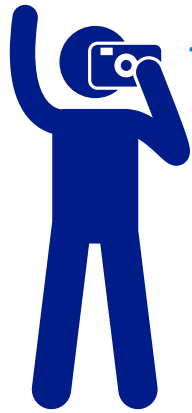


# NEW JERSEY RELIES ON THE DIGITAL COAST



That's because the **Digital Coast** has a lot to offer New Jersey.

# 18,515

New Jersey visitors to the Digital Coast. (763,454 nationwide)



## DATA

**3,589** gigabytes of high-resolution elevation data available for New Jersey.



## TOOLS

**50+** decision-support tools applicable for New Jersey challenges.



## TRAINING

**37** leaders in the state used a Digital Coast training program.



## GEOSPATIAL SERVICES

Over **\$285,000** in private-sector geospatial services awarded for the Mid-Atlantic region.



## INFORMATION

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- Fifty-three percent of the population in Cape May County lives in a floodplain.
- Development is the state's second largest land cover category (22%), more than double the national average.
- Tourism and recreation is the largest employer among the state's ocean-dependent economic sectors.

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**SAVING TIME AND MONEY**

**411%** was the return on investment calculated for the Digital Coast.

### IT'S A WEBSITE.

NOAA owns the Digital Coast, but the resources inside, while vetted by NOAA for applicability and quality, come from various organizations with one common but important thread: content is solely focused on coastal community needs. The site contains not only data, but also the tools, training, and information communities need to make data truly useful. Three out of four Digital Coast users surveyed say they couldn't do their jobs without this important resource!

The short report that follows highlights Digital Coast interactions with the State of New Jersey.

**Digital Coast**  
[coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast](http://coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast)



# New Jersey Recap

*NOAA and the Digital Coast are devoted to supplying New Jersey with the data, tools, and information most needed by coastal communities. This report highlights the resources frequently used during this reporting period. Please visit the website ([coast.noaa.gov](http://coast.noaa.gov)) to learn more or contact NOAA ([coastal.info@noaa.gov](mailto:coastal.info@noaa.gov)) with your questions or suggestions.*

## DATA

Data represent the core component of the Digital Coast. For New Jersey, data holdings include elevation, land cover, aerial imagery, and county-level socioeconomic data. Examples are highlighted below.

### Coastal Lidar

[coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/coastallidar](http://coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/coastallidar)

Over 3,589 gigabytes of high-resolution elevation data covering New Jersey's entire coastal zone are available. These types of data are critical for all types of modeling, including those that predict flooding potential.

### Land Cover

[coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/ccapregional](http://coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/ccapregional)

This satellite imagery is used to inventory and categorize the landscape—coastal intertidal areas, wetlands, adjacent uplands, development, agriculture use, etc. Nothing provides a big picture view of a region like land cover data. These data are used to identify high-priority landscapes for New Jersey's coastal protection and restoration efforts. Comparing one year to another is also a good way to spot and document trends.

### Economics

[coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow](http://coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow)

Information about the coastal economy in New Jersey helps people understand how the decisions that impact the coast can also impact the bottom line.

## TOOLS

"Data alone is not enough" is a frequent Digital Coast refrain. Going the extra step and including the tools and training needed to make data truly useful is a hallmark of the Digital Coast website. Users have access to over 50 data analysis, visualization, and other decision-support tools. Examples are highlighted below.

### Coastal County Snapshots

[coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/tools/snapshots](http://coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/tools/snapshots)

Pick a county and hit a button to generate easy-to-understand handouts. Behind the simple charts and graphs are complex county-level data about flooding, wetlands, and economics. Local officials use the snapshots as a planning and communication tool.

## Land Cover Atlas

[coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/tools/lca](https://coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/tools/lca)

This tool makes land cover data easier to access and understand by eliminating the need for desktop GIS software. General trends in land cover change (such as forest losses or new development) are summarized, and specific changes (salt marsh losses to open water, for instance) can be documented. This type of information is useful for planning purposes. New Jersey officials have found it particularly helpful as they work to use green infrastructure to mitigate the impacts of flooding and climate change.

## Economics: National Ocean Watch Explorer

[coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/tools/enow](https://coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/tools/enow)

This tool makes economic data easier to use. The economic data provided by the Digital Coast focus on six business sectors dependent on the oceans and Great Lakes: living resources, marine construction, marine transportation, offshore mineral resources, ship and boat building, and tourism and recreation. This tool helps users discover which sectors are growing and declining, and which account for the most jobs, wages, and gross domestic product for coastal communities, the state, and the nation.

## OpenNSPECT

[coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/tools/opennspect](https://coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/tools/opennspect)

This tool is being used to investigate potential water quality impacts from development, other land uses, and climate change. The tool simulates erosion, pollution, and their accumulation from overland flow. Uses include helping communities identify areas for restorable wetlands and riparian buffers to reduce pollution and flooding in watersheds.

## VDatum

[coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/tools/vdatum](https://coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/tools/vdatum)

This tool converts elevation data among tidal, orthometric, and ellipsoidal vertical datums, allowing users to establish a common reference system for all elevation data sets. VDatum is also used with other bathymetric data sets to address issues related to dredging.

# TRAINING

Coastal officials have to stay on top of their game, which is why the Digital Coast's "training academy" provides over 125 learning resources, from online courses to training brought to your location. A few examples are provided below. To see the full suite, visit [coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/training/home](https://coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/training/home).

## Coastal Inundation Mapping

[coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/training/inundationmap](https://coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/training/inundationmap)

This classroom course provides baseline information about the various types of flooding and teaches methods for mapping current and potential flooding scenarios. The course offers 16 hours of continuing education credits for the GIS Professional (GISP) and American Institute of Certified Planners (AICP), and Certified Floodplain Manager (CFM) professional certifications.

## Green Infrastructure Practices and Benefits Matrix

[coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/training/gi-practices-and-benefits](https://coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/training/gi-practices-and-benefits)

Green infrastructure (also called natural infrastructure) is the way to go for communities looking to reduce flooding. This quick handout provides important information about some of the most common techniques in use.

## Seven Best Practices for Risk Communications

[coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/training/risk-communication](https://coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/training/risk-communication)

The title alone speaks to most people—this is a skill everyone benefits from. The Digital Coast has many resources devoted to this topic, but this online training course is particularly popular.

## GEOSPATIAL CONTRACTING

Through the Digital Coast, coastal organizations in need of geospatial data or services benefit from the use of the Coastal Geospatial Services Contract ([coast.noaa.gov/idiq/geospatial.html](https://coast.noaa.gov/idiq/geospatial.html)). This contracting vehicle provides a way for local, state, and federal agencies to use a streamlined process to obtain services from the nation's top geospatial firms. In fiscal year 2017, over \$285,000 was awarded to private geospatial firms to conduct mapping projects in the Mid-Atlantic region, including the acquisition of elevation data.

## DIGITAL COAST IN ACTION

The following stories illustrate how Digital Coast users are applying geospatial information resources to address coastal issues in New Jersey.

### Assessing Hazard Vulnerability and Resilience in Coastal Communities of the Delaware Bay

[coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/stories/delawarebay](https://coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/stories/delawarebay)

New Jersey's coastal communities face increasing threats from shallow coastal flooding, storms such as hurricanes and nor'easters, shoreline erosion, and sea level rise. As natural hazards threaten the New Jersey shore, local decision makers are charged with protecting the population, infrastructure, and natural resources within their municipalities. The New Jersey Office of Coastal Management worked closely with communities on the Delaware Bay to develop a mapping tool that allows communities to assess geographic, environmental, and social vulnerability to the impacts of storm surge and projections of sea level rise. As a result of this effort, these communities are now better equipped to reduce their vulnerability and become more resilient to coastal hazards and the impacts of climate change.

### Using the Coastal Resilience Tool to Identify Restoration Techniques in New Jersey

[coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/stories/nj-coastal-resilience](https://coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/stories/nj-coastal-resilience)

New Jersey's maritime economy is sustained by a healthy coastal environment. Managers know that to maintain this thriving economy, coastal restoration and enhancement projects are key. Led by the New Jersey Chapter of the Nature Conservancy, the New Jersey Coastal Resilience Network obtained funding from NOAA and developed the Restoration Explorer, a decision-support tool to help communities identify nature-based solutions to coastal hazards. The explorer includes a future habitat application so users can visualize areas of salt marsh most likely to succumb to sea level rise by 2050. Using this tool enabled partners to make the case for increased investment in restoring coastal habitats as a means of reducing future climate risks.

## Assessing Beach and Dune Susceptibility in Coastal New Jersey

[coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/stories/beachdune](https://coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/stories/beachdune)

Richard Stockton College's Coastal Research Center received a grant through the NOAA Office for Coastal Management to adapt a program that incorporates and analyzes data—lidar, beach profile, nearshore bathymetry, vegetation, and descriptive site—within a single user interface. The GIS-compatible program, developed by private mapping industry partners, creates parcel-level site characteristics that are used to generate beach and dune parameters for 250-foot analysis zones along the shore. Results of this effort show that many areas along the New Jersey coastline are very susceptible to the effects of coastal storm events, which recur on average every 10 years. These storm events can negatively affect coastal environments and the residents of these areas.

## The Digital Coast Partnership

One of the goals of the Digital Coast is to unify groups that might not otherwise work together. As a result, the Digital Coast Partnership is building not only a website, but also a strong collaboration of coastal professionals intent on addressing common needs. Currently, the eight members of the Digital Coast Partnership include the American Planning Association, Association of State Floodplain Managers, Coastal States Organization, National Association of Counties, National Estuarine Research Reserve Association, National States Geographic Information Council, Nature Conservancy, and Urban Land Institute. The responsiveness of these organizations and the direct lines of communication fostered by the effort have proven essential for ensuring the success and continuing relevance of the Digital Coast, and for allowing the platform to evolve and adapt to changing needs and priorities.