

## BEACH REPORT FACTS

- The Stockton University Coastal Research Center (CRC) was created after Hurricane Gloria (1985) caused extensive damage to the New Jersey coast. The state and local governments were denied restoration funding by FEMA due to a lack of damage-confirming data on the beaches. The NJ Dept. of Environmental Protection's Division of Coastal Resources was the original sponsor. Today the relationship is with the NJDEP, Division of Coastal Engineering.
- Almost 163 million cubic yards of sand has been placed on N.J. beaches at a cost of more than \$1.2 billion in federal, state, and local funding.
- Coastal Research Center survey work confirmed that by 2015, the beaches were approximately where they were prior to Hurricane Sandy. Currently they are in better shape than ever before.
- The New Jersey Beach Profile Network (NJBPN) includes 106 individual beach locations that receive twice yearly topographic surveys from the dune, across the beach, and offshore into 16 feet of water.
- New Jersey has 97 miles of developed coastline, and 30 miles of natural shoreline.
- All of the developed coast is under USACE management for a 50-year cycle at 65% federal, 35% non-federal cost sharing. NJDEP is the non-federal sponsor for the 35% share, broken down as 75% state pay, 25% local pay. (Local governments as a result pay 8.75% of total construction and maintenance costs over 50 years providing Congress continues appropriations).
- In 2013 Congress passed the Sandy Recovery Improvement Act, which allows the USACE to fund 100% of the restoration of any authorized, constructed or not yet constructed N.J. beach project directly related to Hurricane Sandy restoration. All affected projects in N.J. were brought back to DESIGN specifications (not just pre-Sandy levels) at federal expense.
- Last year, in cooperation with the NJDEP and the NY District Corps of Engineers, (USACE) 65 new Monmouth County sites were added to allow the USACE better coverage in monitoring their beach restoration efforts.
- Erosional "hot spots" still persist and work to solve them continues (example: Cottage Road in Monmouth Beach, Monmouth County where older structures negatively influence sand distribution along the shoreline.
- Recycling sand: The northeast "corner" of each barrier island is subject to northeast storm erosion making some beaches chronically sand "starved". Since that sand typically just relocates, attempts are now being made to harvest sand from zones where there is a surplus, and trucking it on the beach back to where it came from, easing the rate of erosion.
- A 30-year analysis of the changes to each NJBPN location is available at <https://stockton.edu/coastal-research-center/njbpn/reports.html>