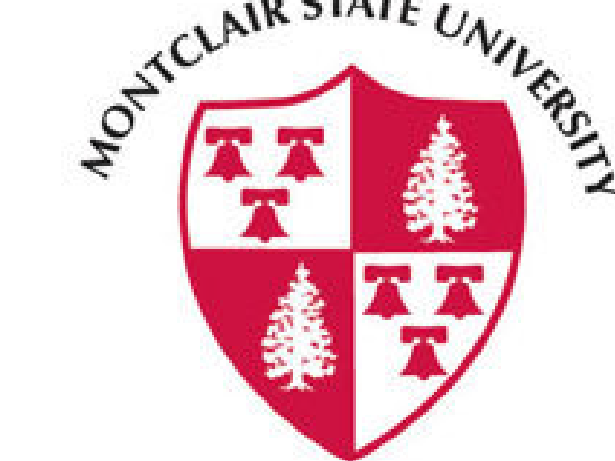


A Coastal Geo-Economic Model for Artificial Dune Management in New Jersey



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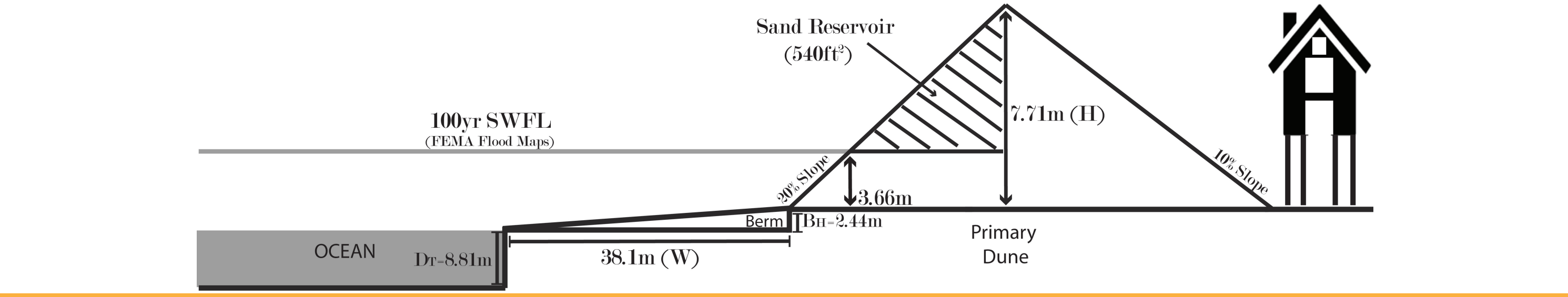
MOTIVATION & KEY QUESTIONS

Since Superstorm Sandy hit the New Jersey coast in October 2012, the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) has constructed several homogeneous artificial dune-and-berm features along the coastline to protect New Jersey beachfront communities from future storm-surge impacts. Initially, these projects were entirely funded by the Sandy Recovery Act.

KEY QUESTIONS

- What is the feasibility for a beachfront community to maintain a berm-dune system, as sources of external funding potentially decrease in the long-term?
- Do the benefits generated by these projects justify their costs?
- Dune construction has become the main action for coastal resiliency in New Jersey, does a relationship exist between dune geometry and property values?

BERM-DUNE CONSTRUCTION DESIGN

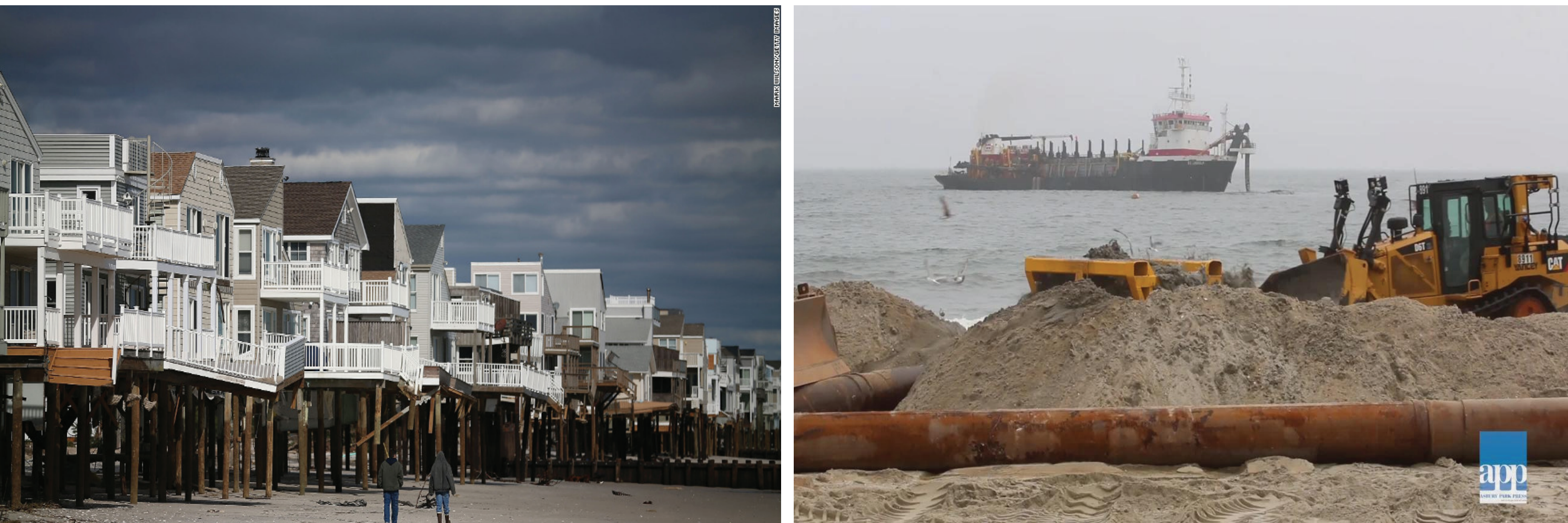
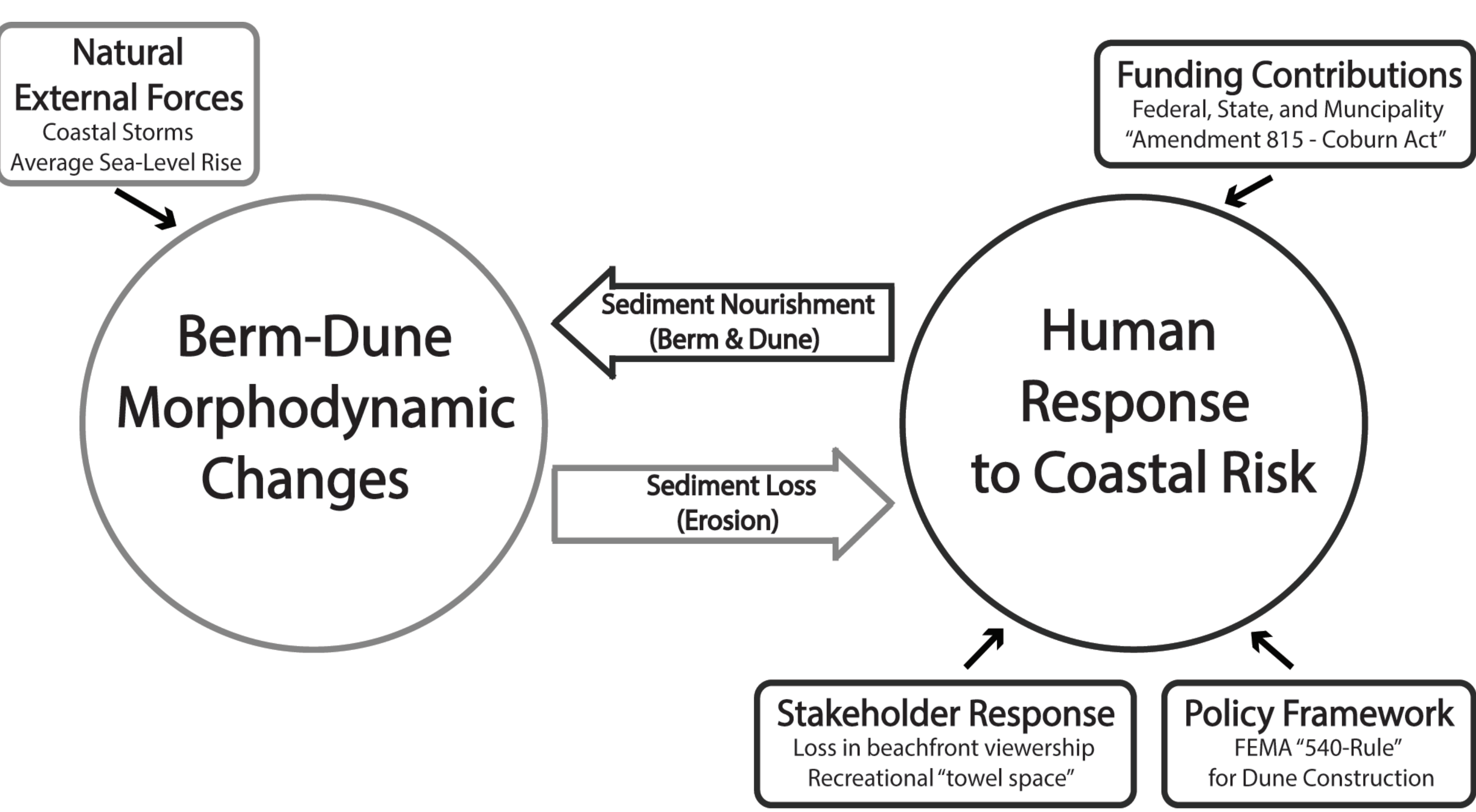


Negative Responses Towards Dune Protection

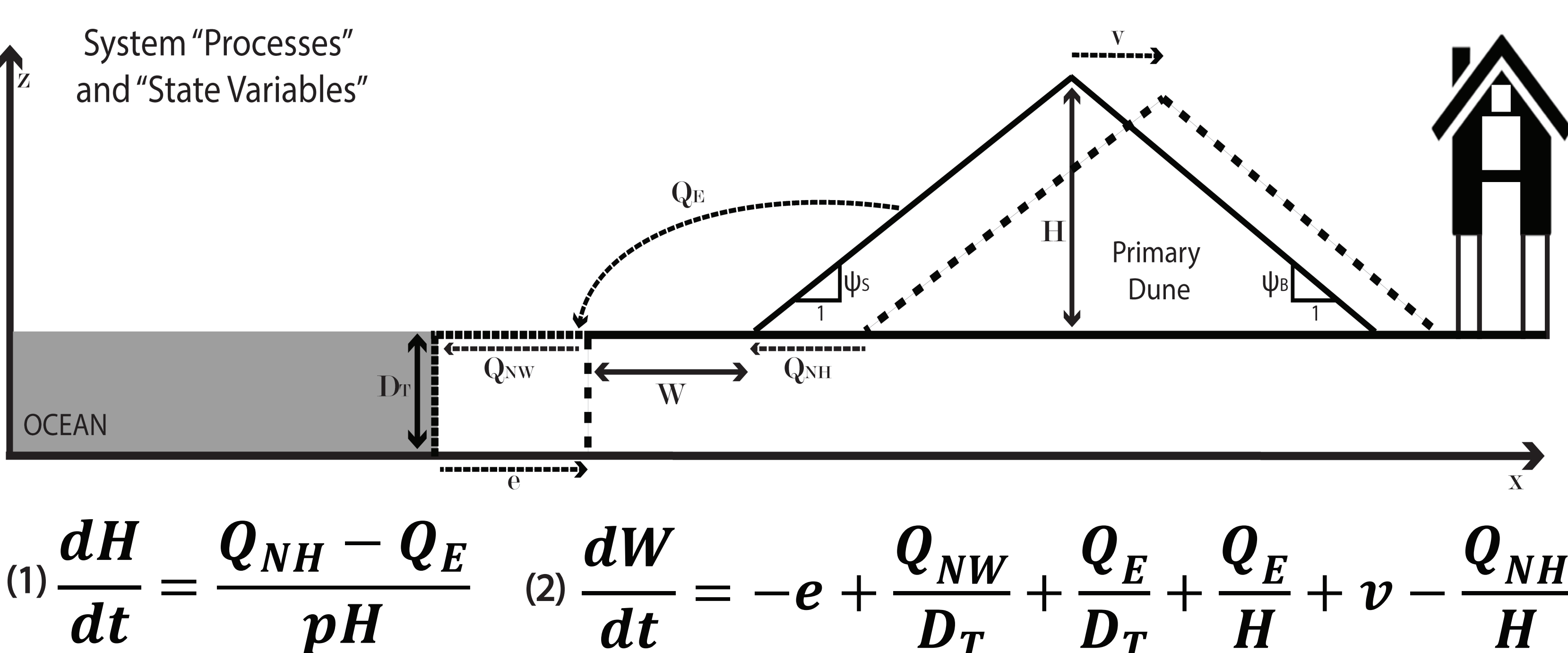


COUPLED NATURAL-HUMAN MODEL

To tackle these questions, we have developed a morphodynamic model of the evolution of these coastal berm-dune systems.



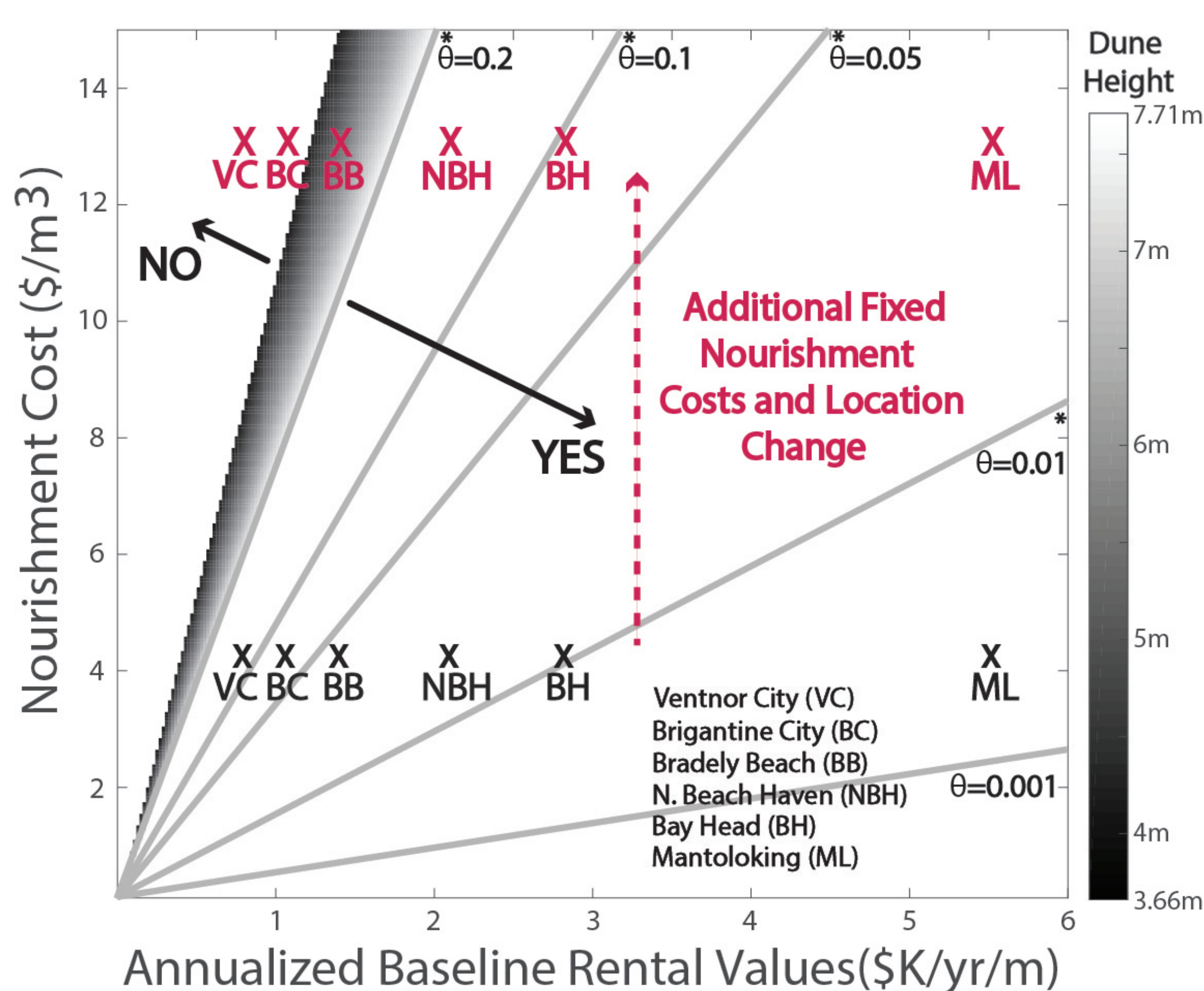
MODELING FRAMEWORK



$$Max \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\delta t} (B(t) - C(t)) dt$$
$$Q_{NW}, Q_{NH}$$
$$B(t) = \alpha \cdot (W/W_{\alpha})^{\beta} \cdot (H/H_{\alpha})^{\theta}$$
$$C(t) = \phi_N (Q_{NH} + Q_{NW})$$

Symbol Used	Symbol Name
α	Annualized Baseline Property Value per meter alongshore beach
ϕ_N	Yearly Nourishment Cost per meter of alongshore beach
β	Hedonic Value of Beach Width (W) captures community preference for protection and "towel space"
θ	Hedonic Value of Dune Height (H) captures community preference for protection versus losses in ocean views and private beachfront property

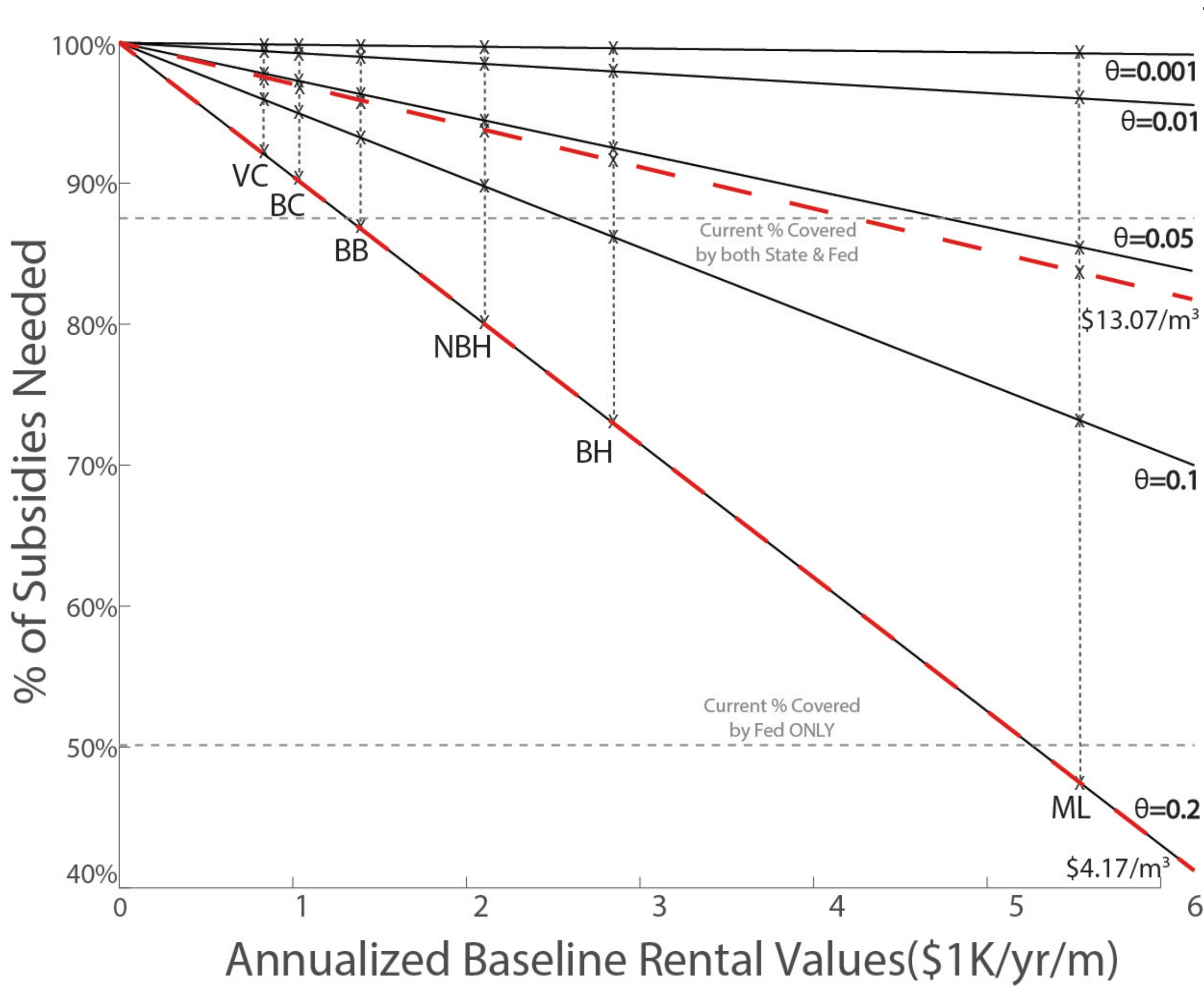
RESULTS & DISCUSSION



Sustainability of Dune Construction

- Results suggest that the most affluent beachfront communities are able to afford most dune construction actions, but have the lowest preference towards protection.
- North Beach Haven, Bay Head, and Mantoloking have all taken the state of New Jersey to court over the implementation of these artificial berm-dune systems. All lawsuits cited a possible loss in property value due to an obstructed ocean view and losses in private property (Schapiro, 2015; Zernike, 2013).

Future Government Subsidies Needed

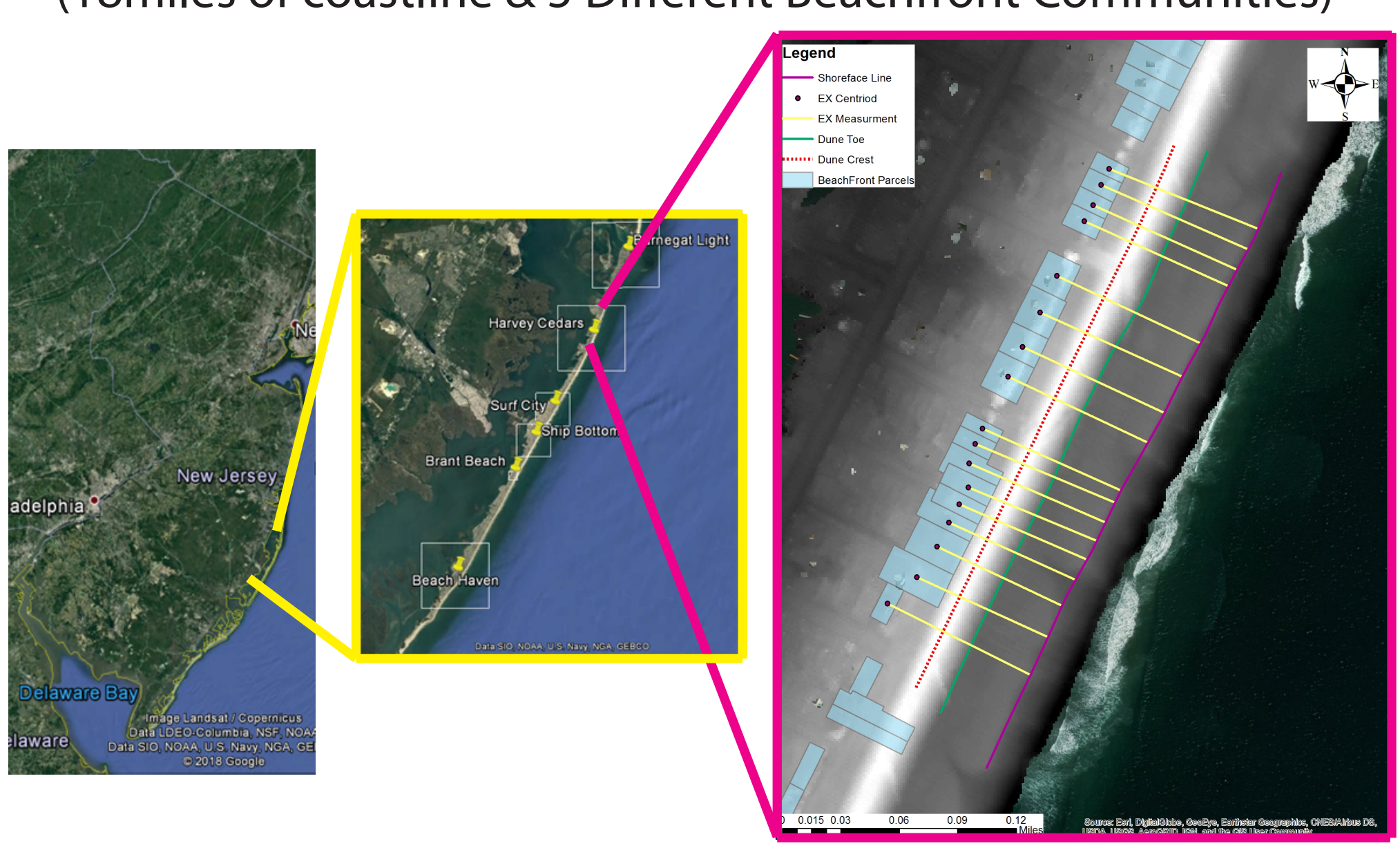


- Under current law, the cost-share for ongoing coastal re-nourishment projects are distributed 50% Federal, 50% State & Local. In NJ the remaining 50% is split 3/4 State, 1/4 Local (12.5%).
- As some coastal communities value viewer-ship and private property over protection, our model suggests more government (state & federal) subsidies would be needed in the long-term.
- However, federal funding in the long-term is not guaranteed (e.g. Amendment #815 to "Stop Federal Subsidies for Ongoing Beach Re-nourishment")

FUTURE WORK

STUDY REGION - Long Beach Island (LBI), NJ

(18miles of coastline & 5 Different Beachfront Communities)



- Our results suggest the affordability of a beachfront community to maintain an adequate FEMA "540-Rule" dune geometry strongly depends on the θ -parameter, which captures a beachfront community's preference between protection versus losses in ocean views & private property.
- Run a linear regression analysis to determine how Dune Height (H) affects local property values in LBI, amongst other housing characteristics (i.e. Beds, Baths, SqFt, Acre, etc.)
- Constrain our θ -value and determine how added Dune Height is valued within LBI communities that had the FEMA "540-Rule" dunes installed prior to Superstorm Sandy and those with dune installations more recently.

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