



2024 SUSTAINABILITY  
SUMMIT



# GEARING UP FOR THE GOLD STAR IN ~~RESILIENCE~~ CLIMATE READINESS

May 3, 2024

Tanya Rohrbach, New Jersey Future  
Anne Heasley, Sustainable Jersey

## CEU SIGN IN



### QR CODE INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Open the Camera app on your phone.
2. Hold your phone so that the QR code appears in view.
3. Tap the notification to open the link.
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### WIFI INFORMATION: 2 Open Networks

1. **sustainablenj**: Ballroom, GS3, Nonprofit Exhibit area
2. **Bell\_Works\_Conf\_Center**: Bell Theatre & Conference

SUSTAINABILITY  
SUMMIT



# Gearing up for the Gold Star in ~~Resilience~~ *Climate Readiness*

GS2

11:30am-12:30pm

# Agenda

1. Overview
2. Poll Questions
3. Vulnerability Assessment
4. Draft Gold Star Framework
5. Questions



**Session slides will be available on the [sustainablejersey.com](https://sustainablejersey.com) by May 10, 2024**

# Poll Question

Are potential hazards  
communicated to the public through  
accessible means?





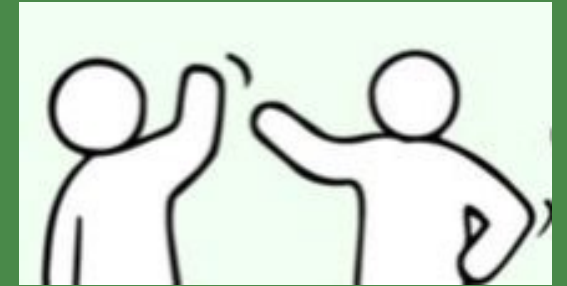
# Poll Question

In your town, are plans, policies, and regulations routinely updated when new information is available regarding vulnerabilities to climate hazards and strategies to address them?



# Poll Question

Does a designated staff position have responsibility for continuously assessing the community's vulnerability to climate hazards and managing implementation and adaptation strategies?



# Poll Question

Does your town's budget for capital improvement projects fund climate adaption actions?

Funded Capital Projects Summary FY 2015/16		
Capital Projects	FY 2015/16 Budget	5-Year Total Budget
<b>Streets &amp; Sidewalks</b>		
Downtown Streetscape Improvement Project (Specific Plan)	115,000	390,000
Sidewalk Repair Program	300,000	1,500,000
Street Resurfacing	600,000	12,700,000
<b>City Buildings</b>		
City Buildings (Minor)	325,000	1,700,000
<b>Traffic &amp; Transportation</b>		
High Speed Rail Coordination	50,000	150,000
Sand Hill Road Signal Modification Project	125,000	125,000
<b>Environment</b>		
Community Zero Waste Policy Draft	50,000	50,000
<b>Water System</b>		
Sharon Heights Pump Station	200,000	200,000
<b>Parks &amp; Recreation</b>		
Bedwell Bayfront Park Electrical Panel Upgrade	100,000	100,000
Belle Haven Pool Deck Lighting	30,000	30,000
Jack Lyle Park Restrooms - Construction	40,000	240,000
Library Landscaping	200,000	200,000
Measure T Funds Evaluation/Project Ranking	125,000	125,000
Nealon Park Sports Field Sod and Irrigation System Replacement	250,000	250,000
Park Improvements (Minor)	150,000	810,000
Relocation of Dog Park at Nealon Park	250,000	250,000
Tennis Court Electronic Key Upgrade	100,000	100,000
Willow Oaks Dog Park	250,000	250,000
<b>Stormwater</b>		
Bay Levee Project	90,000	180,000
Storm Drain Improvements	115,000	595,000
Willow Place Bridge Abutment Repairs	250,000	250,000
<b>Technology &amp; Other</b>		
Cost of Service/Fee Study	100,000	100,000
Radio Infrastructure Replacement	100,000	100,000

# Poll Question

Do zoning ordinances reflect the latest projected climate hazards sufficiently to reduce impact, and are they enforced adequately?



# Gearing up for the Gold Star in Resilience

Become a Climate-Ready Municipality  
Using the Model CCRHVA

Tanya Rohrbach, Community Planning Manager  
New Jersey Future

May 3, 2024







**NEW JERSEY**  
**FUTURE**





# Regulatory Requirement

Law P.L. 2021, c6 specifically requires municipalities to:

1. **Analyze current and future threats to, and vulnerabilities of, the municipality** associated with climate change-related natural hazards;
2. Include a **build-out analysis** of future residential, commercial, industrial, and other development in the municipality, and an assessment of the threats and vulnerabilities identified above related to that development;
3. **Identify critical facilities, utilities, roadways, and other infrastructure** that is necessary for evacuation purposes and sustaining quality of life during a natural disaster, to be maintained at all times in an operational state;
4. Analyze the potential **impact of natural hazards on relevant components and elements of the master plan**;
5. Provide **strategies and design standards** that may be implemented to reduce or avoid risks associated with natural hazards;
6. Include a specific **policy statement on the consistency, coordination, and integration of the climate change-related hazard vulnerability assessment with certain other plans adopted by the municipality**; and
7. Rely on the most recent **natural hazard projections and best available science** provided by the NJDEP.





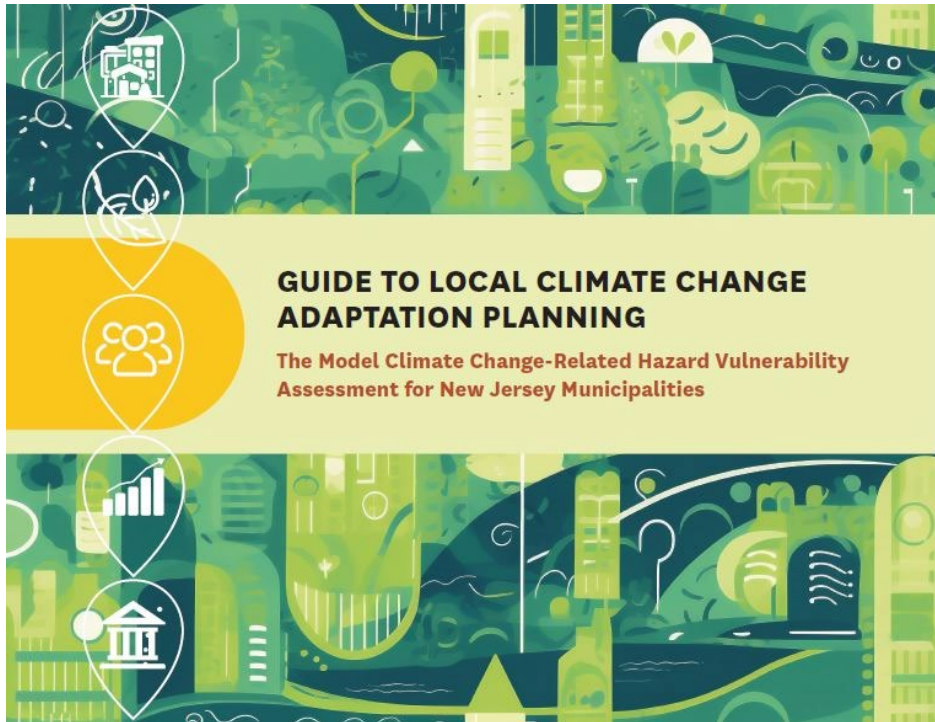
# Comprehensive Climate Change-Related Hazard Vulnerability Assessment

A stylized illustration of a city with green buildings, trees, and a river. The scene is rendered in various shades of green and blue, with a focus on sustainability and urban planning.

- Increase** your community's resilience
- Access** templates and resources
- Satisfy** the requirements of the NJ Municipal Land Use Law
- Engage** community members in climate planning and resilience efforts



# Collaborative Guidance Development



**Best Practice Guidance for the  
Comprehensive CCRHVA Action!**

<https://www.njfuture.org/ccrhva/>

**Coordination of efforts** — NJDEP, OPA, OEM, FEMA, Rutgers, non-profits, etc.

**Research** — Literature review, vulnerability assessment examples, Pew methodology review

**Advisory committees** — MLUL compliance, best practices, feedback along the way


**Practitioner review** — Verification of logic model, systems approach, data, and methodologies



# Climate Change Hazards & Impacts

### CLIMATE CHANGE EFFECTS - WHAT WILL HAPPEN?


**Rising Temperatures**



New Jersey is warming faster than the rest of the Northeast region and the world.

Heatwaves are expected to impact larger areas, with more frequency and longer duration by 2050.


**Increasing Precipitation**



Annual precipitation in New Jersey is expected to increase by 4% to 11% by 2050.

The intensity and frequency of precipitation events is anticipated to increase due to climate change.


**Sea-Level Rise**



Sea-levels are increasing at a greater rate in New Jersey than other parts of the world.

By 2050, there is a 50% chance that sea-level rise will meet or exceed 1.4 feet and a 17% chance it will exceed 2.1 feet. Those levels increase to 3.3 and 5.1 feet by the end of the century (under a moderate emission scenario).

**Ocean Acidification**




Since the industrial age, ocean pH levels have declined and the ocean is now 30% more acidic.

If carbon dioxide emissions continue at current rates, ocean pH levels are expected to fall, creating an ocean that is more acidic than has been seen for the past 20 million years.

### CLIMATE CHANGE EFFECTS - WHAT WILL HAPPEN?


**Decreased Water Quality**



Surface and groundwater quality will be impaired as increased nutrients and contaminants enter waters due to runoff from more intense rain events.

Freshwater intakes and aquifer recharge areas may be threatened if sea-level rise pushes the salt front further upriver.


**Extreme Weather**



Tropical storms have the potential to increase in intensity due to the warmer atmosphere and warmer oceans that will occur with climate change.

Over the last 50 years, in New Jersey, storms that resulted in extreme rain increased by 71% which is a faster rate than anywhere else in the United States.


**Drought**



Droughts may occur more frequently due to the expected changes in precipitation patterns.


It is anticipated that droughts lasting three to six months and longer may slightly increase in frequency in the Northeastern United States under a low emissions scenario and will significantly increase under a high emissions scenario.

**Decreased Air Quality**



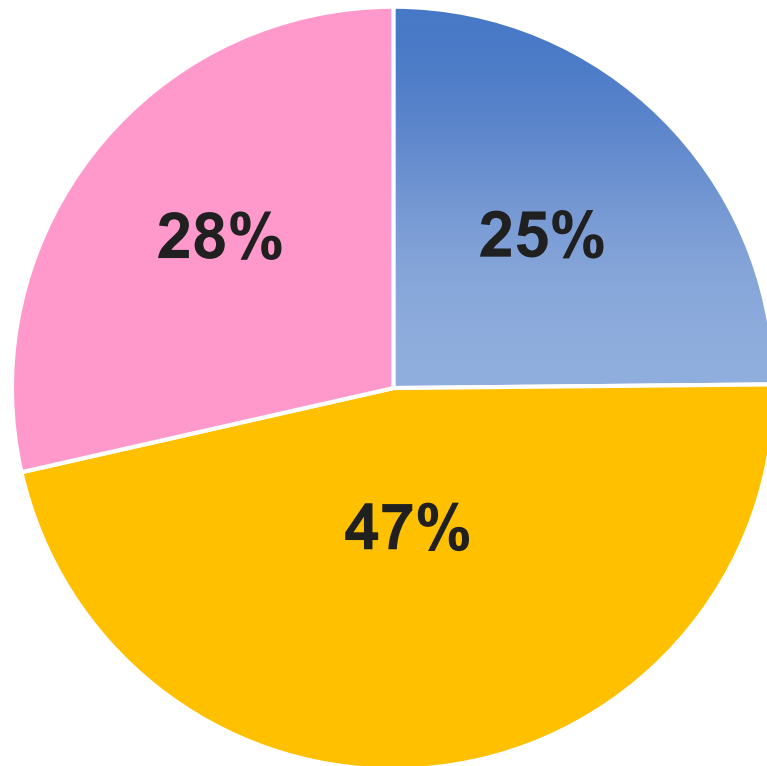
Despite on-going efforts to reduce ground-level ozone precursor emissions, New Jersey's air quality will be impacted due to changes in meteorological conditions, often referred to as the ozone-climate penalty which is "the deterioration of air quality due to a warming climate."

*The Resilience Strategy intentionally follows the release of the New Jersey's first Scientific Report on Climate Change. The report, released in June 2020, summarizes 480 scientific research papers and studies to detail how climate change is and will continue to affect New Jersey.*



Source: New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, 2020, New Jersey Scientific Report on Climate Change, Version 1.0. (Eds: R. Hill, M.M. Rutkowski, L.A. Lester, H. Genavitch, N.A. Procopio). Trenton, NJ. 184 pp.

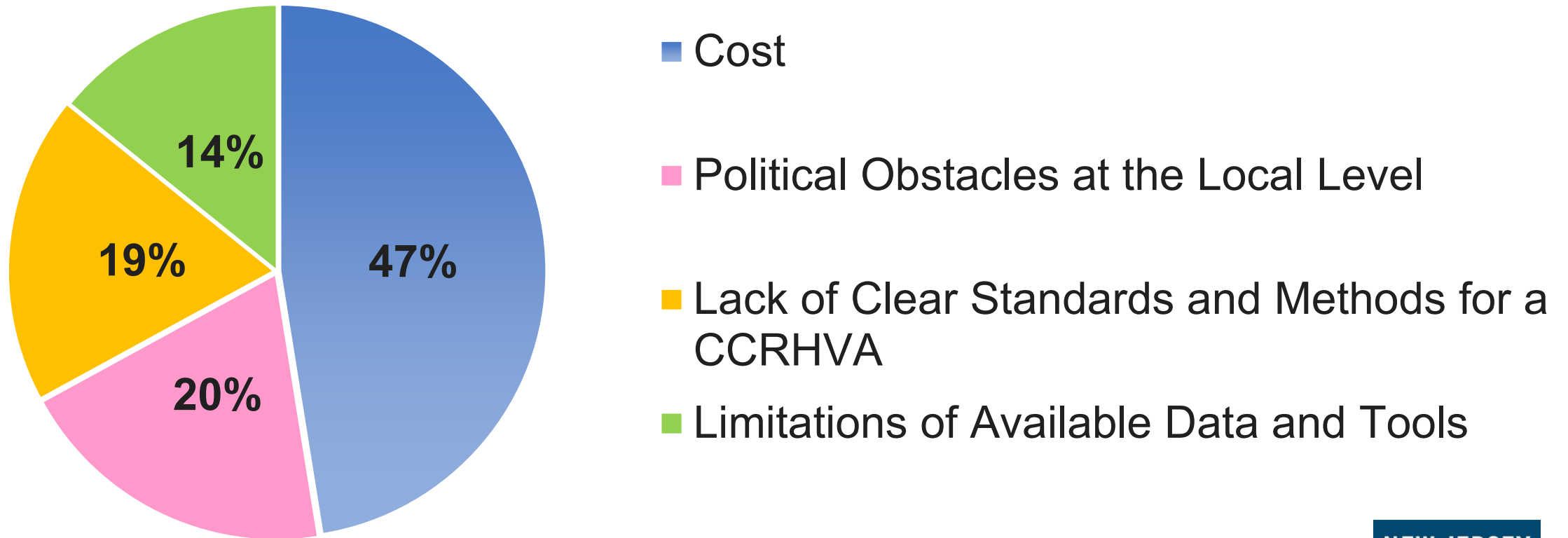
# How Comprehensive of a CCRHVA Do You Think Your Community (or the communities you work with) Would Prefer to Conduct?



- Minimally Comprehensive, such as one limited to a review of the Multi-jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan, vulnerable populations, and FEMA flood hazard areas.
- Moderately Comprehensive, including evaluation of vulnerabilities of economic, natural, and social assets to several different climate hazards.
- Comprehensive to the extent possible, including robust community engagement, evaluation of vulnerabilities across systems exposed to all potential hazards, and considering ways in which the municipality can change its policies, practices, and regulations.



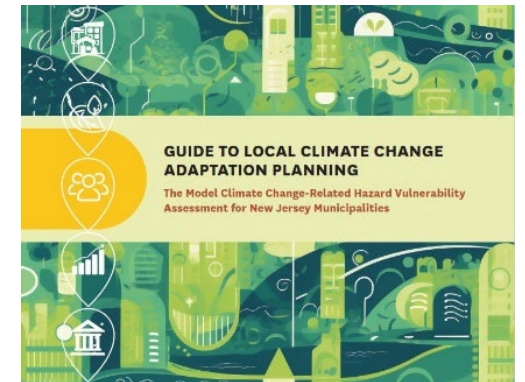
# What Do You Think is Currently the Biggest Challenge to Conducting a Municipal CCRHVA that would Sufficiently Help Your Community Adapt to Climate Change?





# Action: Comprehensive Climate Change-Related Hazard Vulnerability Assessment

- Points are earned by completing action components as part of the municipal process to complete a CCRHVA that meets the requirements of N.J.S.A. 40:55D-28.
- To accomplish a comprehensive CCRHVA, it is expected that the full CCRHVA Guide will be utilized while completing this action



# Inside the Guide

## Gearing up and Scoping

PHASE  
**1**

### INITIATE

- 1.1 Designate a lead individual or core team
- 1.2 Understand principles of climate adaptation planning

PHASE  
**2**

### EXPLORE

- 2.1 Compile and review planning documents
- 2.2 Identify partners
- 2.3 Identify community stakeholders and resources

PHASE  
**3**

### ACTIVATE

- 3.1 Form a project team
- 3.2 Develop and implement a community engagement plan

PHASE  
**4**

### ANALYZE

- 4.1 Identify climate hazards, development patterns, and system features
- 4.2 Analyze and characterize the vulnerability of the features and systems supporting the community

PHASE  
**5**

### STRATEGIZE

- 5.1 Facilitate community visioning for climate adaptation
- 5.2 Identify strategies and design standards
- 5.3 Create the plan of action

PHASE  
**6**

### IMPLEMENT

- 6.1 Maintain and monitor actions
- 6.2 Update and sustain climate readiness

## Analyzing and Prioritizing

## Maintaining and Tracking

# Inside the Guide



BUILT  
SYSTEM



NATURAL  
SYSTEM



SOCIAL  
SYSTEM



ECONOMIC  
SYSTEM



GOVERNANCE  
SYSTEM



PHASE  
**1**

## INITIATE

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- 1.2 Understand principles of climate adaptation planning

PHASE  
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PHASE  
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PHASE  
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PHASE  
**5**

## STRATEGIZE

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- 5.2 Identify strategies and design standards
- 5.3 Create the plan of action

PHASE  
**6**

## IMPLEMENT

- 6.1 Maintain and monitor actions
- 6.2 Update and sustain climate readiness





# Action Components for Part I of the CCRHVA Guide



Gearing Up and Scoping = getting informed and building a team

- Step 2.1 Planning Documents Review



Step 2.3 Key Local Stakeholders



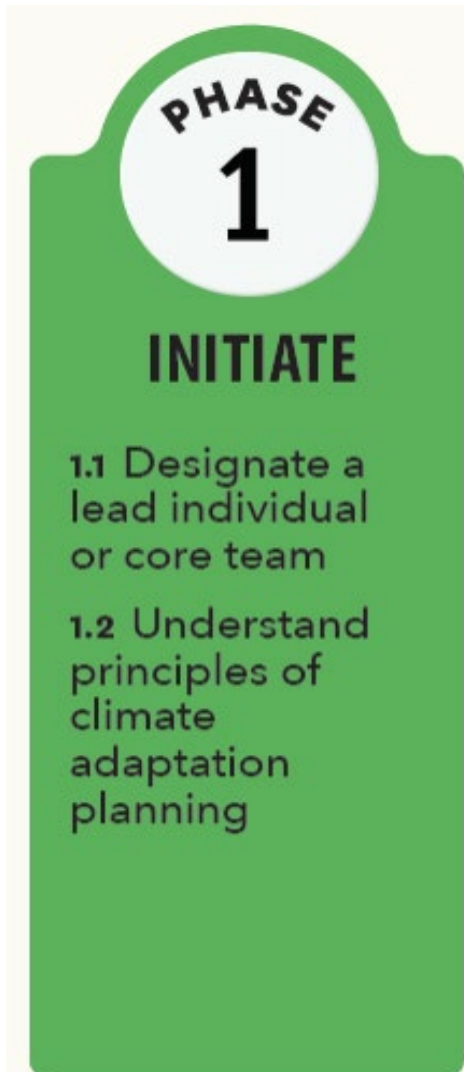
Step 3.1 Project Team Selection



Step 3.2 Community Engagement Plan



# Phase 1: Initiate and Contextualize the Process



## What depth should the CCRHVA go into?

- Minimal, moderate, comprehensive

## What's the end product?

- Separate component attached to the Land Use Plan Element
- Integrated into the Land Use Plan Element

## Who should be involved?

- Who will lead the process - staff?
- Who will produce the deliverable – planner?
- Roles of participants - Level and type of volunteer and community engagement?

## Learning Resources

- Resource Document 1.2 Implementation Goals
- NJDEP climate science resources
- Trainings (equity, hazards, adaptation)



# Action Components for Phase 2 of the CCRHVA Guide

## Explore Community Data and Resources

### Step 2.1 Planning Documents Review

- "Before" and "After"
- Gather information about the community and align all plans with climate resilience goals.

### Step 2.3 Key Local Stakeholders



- Identify municipal staff and departments, community groups and advocates, and community members who can provide expertise and diverse community perspectives throughout the climate adaptation planning process.

<u>Existing or Previous Planning</u> (Complete Prior to Step 4.1 - Identification and Characterization of Community Hazards and Vulnerabilities)		<u>New Planning Considerations</u> (Complete After Step 4.2.a - Analysis of exposure and sensitivity to climate hazards)
Plan Visions and Goals	Relevant Climate, Hazard, and Vulnerability Data/Information	How the Plan May be Affected by Climate Change; Updates and Changes to Make to the Plan's Goals and Strategies

**PHASE 2**

**EXPLORE**

2.1 Compile and review planning documents

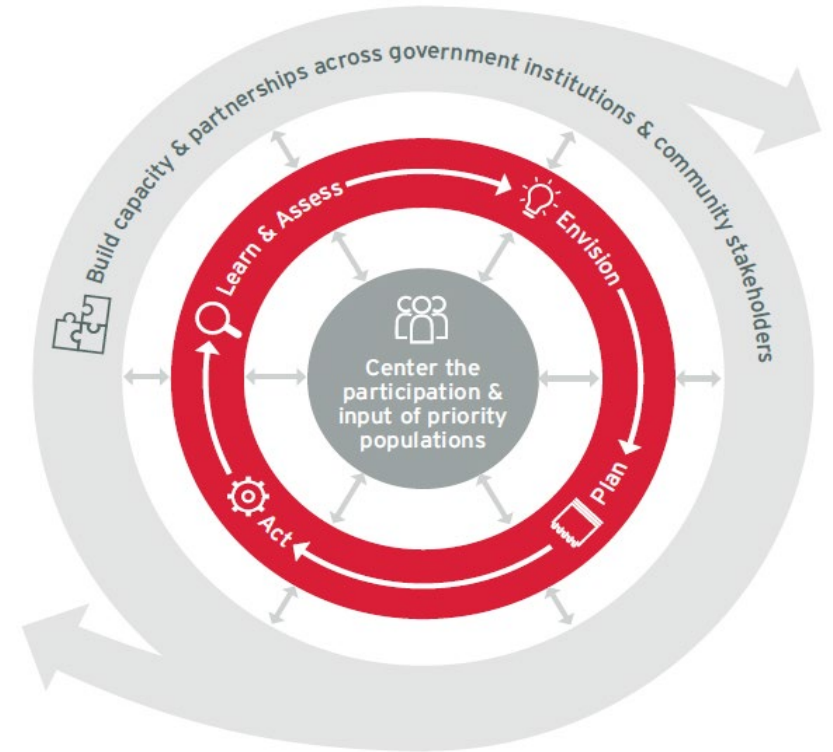
2.2 Identify partners

2.3 Identify community stakeholders and resources



# Equitable, Inclusive Process and Outcomes

Socially vulnerable populations
Neighborhood leaders, advocates, and associations
Municipal elected and appointed officials
Municipal decision-making or advisory boards and committees
Other staff from municipal and county departments
Local businesses, employers, and business or commerce organizations
Utility providers
Cultural and ethnic groups
Faith-based groups
Youth groups
Social service organizations
Environmental and social advocacy non-profit organizations



From: Yuen, Tina & J. Nguyen. (2020). *The Planner's Playbook: A Community-Centered Approach to Improving Health & Equity*. Change Lab Solutions.



# Action Components for Phase 3 of the CCRHVA Guide

## Activate Community Engagement



### Step 3.1 Project Team Selection

- Based on background research on hazards and planning goals, and key local stakeholders.



### Step 3.2 Community Engagement

- Use information gathered in previous phases about vulnerable populations, local groups, & climate hazards experienced in the community.



Photo by Clay Banks on Unsplash

**PHASE 3**

**ACTIVATE**

3.1 Form a project team

3.2 Develop and implement a community engagement plan





# Action Components for Part II of the CCRHVA Guide



**PHASE**  
**4**

**ANALYZE**

4.1 Identify climate hazards, development patterns, and system features

4.2 Analyze and characterize the vulnerability of the features and systems supporting the community




**PHASE**  
**5**

**STRATEGIZE**

5.1 Facilitate community visioning for climate adaptation

5.2 Identify strategies and design standards

5.3 Create the plan of action

STEP	TECHNICAL TEAM	GREEN TEAM
4.1 – Identify climate hazards	Compile and analyze GIS data, reports, measurements.	Gather information from community members and accessible data sources. 
4.1 – Identify critical and important facilities	Compile and create GIS data for critical facilities.	Engage the community to identify important community resources. (i.e. Community Asset Mapping Action) 
4.2 – Analyze hazard impact	Conduct GIS overlay analyses and interpret a syntheses of all data and information collected.	Assist in assigning scoring for hazard impact of features across all systems.
4.2 – Analyze adaptive capacity	Identify and evaluate municipal policies, ordinances, and procedures.	Assist in assigning scoring for adaptive capacity and overall vulnerability across all systems.
5.1 – Community visioning	Provide audience-appropriate findings of technical studies.	Conduct an inclusive community visioning workshop. 
5.2 – Identify strategies	Incorporate community engagement findings into a final CCRHVA draft.	Assist in finalizing scoring and provide feedback on the final strategies and CCRHVA.

## Phase 4: Analyze Climate Change-Related Hazard Vulnerability

**Vulnerability = Exposure x Sensitivity x Adaptive Capacity**

- Impact
- **Exposure** - The extent people, places, or systems are touched by or in contact with or disturbed by a hazard.
  - **Sensitivity** - The extent that they can experience harm from that exposure
  - **Adaptive Capacity** - The extent people or systems can respond to and learn from disturbances to mitigate the causes and the impacts of climate-related hazards





### Scoring the Impact of Climate Hazards on Features

- After working through [Worksheet 4.2.a Analysis Workflow](#) to analyze the indicators of system features (and specific individual features, if applicable) in relation to specific hazards, use the outputs from the analyses to score the potential impact due to exposure and sensitivity of each indicator of a system feature (and specific individual features, if applicable) to the hazard based on the below **Hazard Impact Key**. Refer to information from the community, project advisors, and other stakeholders to deliberate the scoring of hazard impacts your community could experience. For each indicator, there should be an impact score for exposure and an impact score for sensitivity.

Hazard Impact Key		
Impact Score	Exposure The extent people, places, or systems are touched by or in contact with or disturbed by a hazard.	Sensitivity The extent that people, places, or systems can experience harm or dysfunction from exposure to a given hazard.
Negligible	Exposure is unlikely to occur.	There is no noticeable physical damage or functional disruption to a feature or system. There is no noticeable change to public health, safety, or system viability.
Low	Exposure is somewhat likely to occur.	There is minor physical damage or functional disruption to a feature or system. There is some noticeable change to public health, safety, or system viability.
Moderate	Exposure is likely to occur.	There is intermediate physical damage to a feature or system. There is potential for chronic stress and reduced functional reliability. Services may be entirely disrupted on occasion or for extended periods of time. There is a detectable decline in public health, safety, or system viability. There is a potential for long-term effectiveness and sustainability of the system to be degraded.
High	Exposure is highly likely to occur.	There is significant physical damage or functional disruption to a feature or system. Services may be limited and unable to meet needs frequently or permanently. There is a significant decline in public health, safety, or system viability. The long-term effectiveness and sustainability of the system may be degraded.
Very High	Exposure is certain or nearly certain to occur.	There is substantial physical damage or functional disruption to a feature or system. The ability to provide services is destroyed. There is substantial or severe harm to public health, safety, and system viability. The long-term effectiveness and sustainability of the system is degraded.

### Scoring Adaptive Capacity

- Use the output from the analysis of potential impact on the master plan and consistency with other planning efforts and the community's adaptive capacity (Steps 4.2.b & 4.2.c), to score the capacity of the community to address each assigned hazard impact score in [Worksheet 4.1.c Vulnerability Matrix](#) based on the below "Adaptive Capacity Key."

Adaptive Capacity Key	
Adaptive Capacity Score	Observed Community Adaptation Potential
Low	The community is not able to anticipate impact, respond to impact, and proactively avoid impact from climate change-related hazards. The public is generally unaware of specific changes that are needed to adapt to impacts. Planning documents generally do not consider the impacts beyond minimum federal, state, or regional regulatory requirements. There is no mechanism to manage implementation of climate planning strategies and continuously monitor adaptation to impacts. Major changes to local policies and practices are needed.
Moderate	The community is somewhat able to anticipate impact, respond to impact, and proactively avoid impact from climate change-related hazards. There is some public awareness of changes that are needed to adapt to impacts. Planning for impacts is considered in most local planning documents beyond minimum federal, state, or regional regulatory requirements. There may be a mechanism to manage implementation of climate planning strategies and continuously monitor adaptation to impacts. Some local policies and practices are in place or under consideration, but significant changes to local policies and practices are needed.
High	The community is highly able to anticipate impact, respond to impact, and proactively avoid impact from climate change-related hazards. Most of the public are aware of changes that are needed to adapt to impacts. Planning for impacts is considered in all local planning documents beyond minimum federal, state, or regional regulatory requirements. There is an effective mechanism to manage implementation of climate planning strategies and continuously monitor adaptation to impacts. Several local policies and practices are in place and under consideration. Continuation of changes to local policies and practices is sufficient to occur at a similar pace compared to the present.

		Hazard Impact Score Matrix				
		Exposure				
		Negligible	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
Sensitivity	Negligible	1	2	3	3	3
	Low	2	2	3	3	4
	Moderate	2	3	3	4	4
	High	3	4	4	4	5
	Very High	4	4	4	5	5

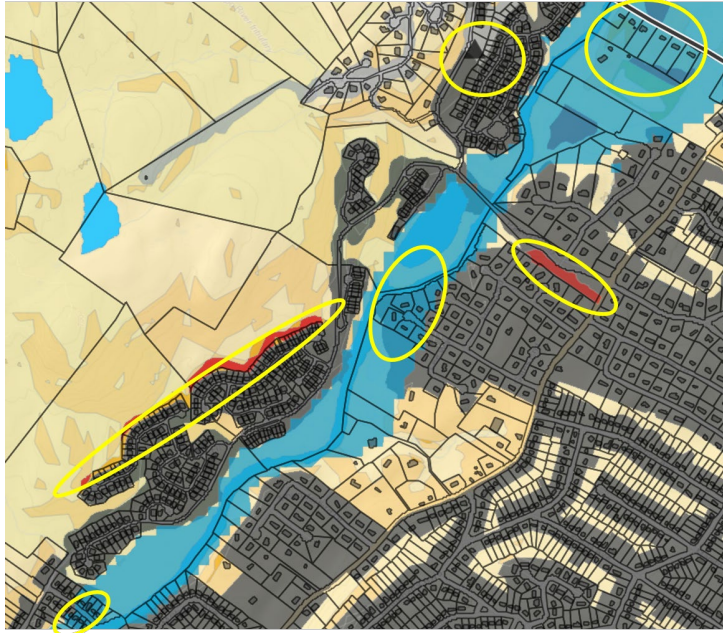
		Vulnerability Score Matrix				
		Hazard Impact				
		1 Negligible	2 Low	3 Moderate	4 High	5 Very High
Adaptive Capacity	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	High	High
	Moderate	Low	Moderate	Moderate	High	High
	High	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	High





# Phase 4: Analyze Climate Change-Related Hazard Vulnerability

**Vulnerability = Exposure x Sensitivity x Adaptive Capacity**



Work through the Resource Document 4.2.a Analysis Workflow to complete this worksheet. Use the worksheet to assign vulnerability scores.

SYSTEM	SYSTEM FEATURE	FEATURE INDICATOR	INDICATOR ALL-HAZARD IMPACT SCORE SUM Sum of All Hazard Impact Scores (Exposure + Sensitivity)	INDICATOR ASSIGNED ALL-HAZARD IMPACT SCORE (1-5)	FEATURE ASSIGNED ALL-HAZARD IMPACT SCORE (1-5)	FEATURE ADAPTIVE CAPACITY SCORE (LOW, MODERATE, HIGH)	FEATURE VULNERABILITY SCORE (LOW, MODERATE, HIGH)	DESCRIPTION OF HAZARD VULNERABILITY FOR FEATURE	DESCRIPTION OF SYSTEM VULNERABILITY <i>*Note that priority features of the built system are listed on another tab in this worksheet.</i>
Built	Facilities and Infrastructure	Physical Damage	0						
Built	Facilities and Infrastructure	Operational Damage	0						
Built	Housing Stock and Businesses	Residential and Commercial Structures	10	4	3	Low	Moderate	localized residences and businesses affected by river flooding and urban flooding (undersized storm sewer); landslide, and wildfire	The system is vulnerable to multiple climate hazards, and this vulnerability needs to be added to several plans and policies - e.g. zoning in floodplain and steep slopes; projects identified to improve flooding from undermined and
Built	Housing Stock and Businesses	Public and Affordable Housing Siting	10	3					
Natural	Natural Lands Resources	Protected Natural Lands and Buffers for Their Migration	0						
Natural	Natural Lands Resources	Biodiversity and Connectivity	0						
Natural	Natural Lands Resources	Urban Ecology	0						
Natural	Water Source Resources	Water Quality	0						
Natural	Water Source Resources	Water Quantity	0						
Natural	Air Quality	Air Pollution	0						
Social	People	Public Health	0						
Social	People	Vulnerable Populations	0						
Economic	Sustainable Economic Development	Jobs	0						
Economic	Sustainable Economic Development	Non-Residential Tax Base	0						
Economic	Working Lands	Farming	0						
			0						





**Objective:** Use this editable template to draft the municipality’s climate change-related hazard vulnerability assessment (CCRHVA). The CCRHVA needs to be in the Land Use Plan Element of the municipal master plan to be in compliance with [NJSA 40:55D-28.b.\(2\)\(h\)](#) (the Municipal Land Use Law, or MLUL). Refer to the [Municipal Climate Resilience Planning Guide](#) from the NJ Office of Planning Advocacy for a summary of the law.

**How to Use This Form:** Insert the relevant content that was developed by working through the CCRHVA planning process into the appropriate sections of this template. A provision of the MLUL states that the CCRHVA must “rely on the most recent natural hazard projections and best available science provided by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection,” and this template also includes a section to cite the data sources referenced for the community’s CCRHVA. Working through the six phases of the CCRHVA guide will ensure the appropriate data are used, and additional data that was used by the community to conduct the CCRHVA can be added as needed.

**Land Use Plan Element Climate Change-Related Hazard Vulnerability Assessment for [Municipality, County]**

**I. Policy Statement of Consistency with Other Planning Efforts** *(meets NJSA 40:55D-28.b.(2)(h)(vi))*

*Insert a policy statement on the consistency, coordination, and integration of the climate change-related hazard vulnerability assessment with any existing or proposed natural hazard mitigation plan, floodplain management plan, comprehensive emergency management plan, emergency response plan, post-disaster recovery plan, or capital improvement plan.*

**II. Background**

*Describe the purpose of the CCRHVA, including general information about the community and general implications of climate change and vulnerabilities for the community.*

**III. Description of Process and Community Participation**

**IV. Characterization of Community Systems, Features, and Hazard Vulnerabilities** *(meets NJSA 40:55D-28.b.(2)(h)(i))*

*First, indicate all critical infrastructure that was identified for the CCRHVA. Then, insert the results of the CCRHVA for each feature that was analyzed, including an overall assessment of vulnerability (e.g. score of low, medium, or high), into the appropriate sections below. These sections should not be finalized until after an inclusive community engagement and stakeholder process has been conducted. Each of the analysis outputs or sections should be accompanied by a brief and easily interpreted narrative that describes the feature, the extent that it is vulnerable to a given hazard (i.e. climate-related threat impacting the feature), and how the vulnerability of the feature impacts the functioning and sustainability of the corresponding system to support the municipality and any other jurisdictions evaluated. Brief descriptions should be used to the extent possible to convey results of the analysis, limiting lengthy text descriptions and employing graphics, if possible. Within each system outlined below, the order can be arranged to suit a particular narrative of the community. If an indicator or feature was not analyzed, indicate the reason (e.g. why it is not a relevant feature or indicator, lack of specific data/information or other resources, community self-assessment rationale, etc.).*

**i. List of Critical Facilities and Infrastructure** *(meets NJSA 40:55D-28.b.(2)(h)(iii))*

*Insert the full list of critical facilities and infrastructure features identified by the community.*

**ii. Built System Vulnerability Analysis**

- 1. Vulnerability of Built Facilities and Infrastructure
- 2. Vulnerability of Housing Stock and Businesses
- 3. Vulnerability of Public and Affordable Housing

**iii. Natural System Vulnerability Analysis**

- 1. Vulnerability of Natural Lands Resources
- 2. Vulnerability of Water Source Resources
- 3. Vulnerability of Air Quality

**iv. Social System Vulnerability Analysis**

- 1. Vulnerability of Public Health
- 2. Vulnerability of Vulnerable Populations

**v. Economic System Vulnerability Analysis**

- 1. Vulnerability of Sustainable Economic Development
- 2. Vulnerability of Working Lands
- 3. Vulnerability of Outdoor Recreation

**V. Potential Impact on the Master Plan, Other Planning Efforts, and Municipal Capacity**

**i. Development Analysis** *(meets NJSA 40:55D-28.b.(2)(h)(i)&(ii))*

*Insert the completed development analysis, which includes a build-out analysis and an evaluation of current zoning in relation to current and projected hazards.*

**ii. Governance System and Adaptive Capacity Vulnerability Analysis** *(meets NJSA 40:55D-28.b.(2)(h)(i))*

*Insert the completed municipal governance worksheet.*

**iii. Impact on the Master Plan and Other Plans** *(meets NJSA 40:55D-28.b.(2)(h)(iv))*

*Insert the completed planning documents review worksheet.*

**VI. Strategies And Design Standards** *(meets NJSA 40:55D-28.b.(2)(h)(v))*

*Insert the completed strategies and design standards worksheet.*

**VII. Description of Implementation of Strategies, Standards, and Ongoing Climate Adaptation**

*Describe how the community plans to implement the strategies and design standards identified in this assessment. The description should include administrative, financial, timing, monitoring, and other aspects relevant to achieving the actions necessary to apply the strategies and design standards identified to reduce vulnerability to climate hazards. Alternatively, the community may wish to develop a separate Climate Adaptation Action Plan that points to the CCRHVA in a section of the plan (as shown in the action plan outline worksheet provided with this guide) and refer to that plan in this section of the CCRHVA.*

**VIII. Climate Hazards Descriptions**

*Insert maps, tables, and narratives depicting current and projected climate change-related hazards that may impact the community. Describe all hazards, including those for which a vulnerability score of “Low” was determined through the CCRHVA process.*

**IX. Appendix**

- i. Data Sources** *(meets NJSA 40:55D-28.b.(2)(h)(vii))*
- ii. Vulnerability Matrix / Scoring Worksheet**
- iii. Communications Materials and Additional Community Engagement and Project Team Descriptions**
- iv. Climate Readiness Actions List**
- v. Mitigation Projects List**



# Part III: Implementation

## Phase 6

- **Implement strategies and design standards.**
- **Integrate the CCRHVA throughout the Master Plan, Capital Improvement Plan, and other plans.**
  - Use the outputs of the CCRHVA in the description of current conditions and then set goals for future conditions while addressing hazard vulnerabilities identified in the CCRHVA.
  - Sample policy statement on consistency, coordination, and integration of the CCRHVA with other plans (in Phase 4).



PHASE  
**6**  
**IMPLEMENT**

6.1 Maintain and monitor actions

6.2 Update and sustain climate readiness

# GUIDE TO LOCAL CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PLANNING

The Model Climate Change-Related Hazard Vulnerability  
Assessment for New Jersey Municipalities

New Action:  
Comprehensive Climate  
Change-Related Hazard  
Vulnerability Assessment

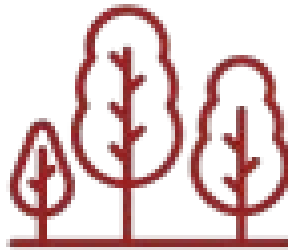
## Protect and Strengthen Your Community



**PUBLIC  
HEALTH**



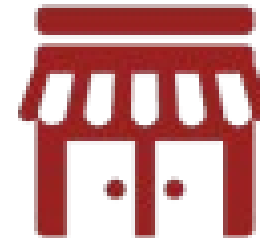
**FACILITIES,  
INFRASTRUCTURE,  
AND HOMES**



**ECOSYSTEM  
SERVICES AND  
NATURAL HABITATS**



**AGRICULTURE**



**BUSINESSES**



**LIVELIHOODS**

**Thank you!!**

Download the guide: <https://www.njfuture.org/ccrhva/>




Email us: [trohrbach@njfuture.org](mailto:trohrbach@njfuture.org)

[heaslya@tcnj.edu](mailto:heaslya@tcnj.edu)







**It's not  
Climate Change,  
it's Everything  
Change.**

LIVING-FUTURE.ORG

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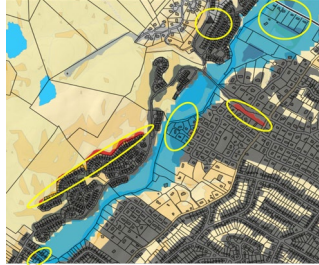
# Systems Approach

- Systems and the corresponding key features and indicators that sustain a community.
- Indicators are based on what is needed to sustain each system's functionality.
- Holistic perspective to look at multiple ways to reduce a community's vulnerability.

SYSTEM	FEATURE	INDICATOR
 <b>BUILT SYSTEM</b>	Facilities & Infrastructure	Physical Damage Operational Damage
	Housing Stock & Businesses	Residential & Commercial Structures Public & Affordable Housing Siting
 <b>NATURAL SYSTEM</b>	Natural Lands Resources	Protected Natural Lands & Buffers for Migration Biodiversity & Connectivity Urban Ecology
	Water Source Resources	Water Quality Water Quantity
	Air Quality	Air Pollution
 <b>SOCIAL SYSTEM</b>	People	Public Health Vulnerable Populations
 <b>ECONOMIC SYSTEM</b>	Sustainable Economic Development	Jobs Non-Residential Tax Base
	Working Lands	Farming
	Outdoor Recreation	Eco-Tourism Agri-Tourism
 <b>GOVERNANCE SYSTEM</b>	Equitable Land Use Community Engagement Jurisdictional Plans & Accountability	Land Use Ordinances Studies Programs Code Enforcement Staffing Budget & Funding



# Systems Approach



Work through the Resource Document 4.2.a Analysis Workflow to complete this worksheet. Use the worksheet to assign vulnerability scores.

SYSTEM	SYSTEM FEATURE	FEATURE INDICATOR	INDICATOR ALL-HAZARD IMPACT SCORE SUM Sum of All Hazard Impact Scores (Exposure + Sensitivity)	INDICATOR ASSIGNED ALL-HAZARD IMPACT SCORE (1-5)	FEATURE ASSIGNED ALL-HAZARD IMPACT SCORE (1-5)	FEATURE ADAPTIVE CAPACITY SCORE (LOW, MODERATE, HIGH)	FEATURE VULNERABILITY SCORE (LOW, MODERATE, HIGH)	DESCRIPTION OF HAZARD VULNERABILITY FOR FEATURE	DESCRIPTION OF SYSTEM VULNERABILITY <i>*Note that priority features of the built system are listed on another tab in this worksheet.</i>
Built	Facilities and Infrastructure	Physical Damage	0						
Built	Facilities and Infrastructure	Operational Damage	0						
Built	Housing Stock and Businesses	Residential and Commercial Structures	10	4	3	Low	Moderate	localized residences and businesses affected by river flooding and urban flooding (undersized storm sewer); landslide, and wildfire	The system is vulnerable to multiple climate hazards; and this vulnerability needs to be added to several plans and policies - e.g. zoning in floodplain and steep slopes; projects identified to improve flooding from undermaintained and
Built	Housing Stock and Businesses	Public and Affordable Housing Siting	10	3					
Natural	Natural Lands Resources	Protected Natural Lands and Buffers for Their Migration	0						
Natural	Natural Lands Resources	Biodiversity and Connectivity	0						
Natural	Natural Lands Resources	Urban Ecology	0						
Natural	Water Source Resources	Water Quality	0						
Natural	Water Source Resources	Water Quantity	0						
Natural	Air Quality	Air Pollution	0						
Social	People	Public Health	0						
Social	People	Vulnerable Populations	0						
Economic	Sustainable Economic Development	Jobs	0						
Economic	Sustainable Economic Development	Non-Residential Tax Base	0						
Economic	Working Lands	Farming	0						
			0						

**Vulnerability = Exposure x Sensitivity x Adaptive Capacity**

# Tools for Actionable Outcomes

**RESOURCE DOCUMENT** **4.1.c SYSTEMS APPROACH**


**Objective:** This form is a practitioner's resource for understanding the assessment of climate hazard vulnerabilities based on a holistic, systems approach to climate adaptation planning and resilience, and for communicating the approach to local planning. It describes the framework this guide uses for conducting a climate change-related hazard vulnerability assessment (CCRHVA), and why it is important for local planning. The first section provides an overview of the systems approach. The second section describes the organization of the framework for the systems approach in this guide, and the third section describes how each system is impacted by specific climate hazards.

**How to Use This Form:** Refer to this form while identifying and analyzing the vulnerability of community features to climate hazards, as outlined in Steps 4.1 and 4.2 of this guidance. It is


### Systems Approach to Climate Adaptation

**What is a systems approach?**  
A systems approach considers the impacts on a community from the perspective of the key features that sustain the community. It provides an organizational framework. The key features are categorized into systems based on their function and how they are administered, managed, maintained, and received. The benefits of this approach include greater feasibility in assessing a limited number of key features and the potential to realize dynamic relationships and co-benefits within and among systems. This framing enhances approaches to resilience that focus on isolated efforts that aim to identify specific risks and corresponding projects to mitigate the risks individually. Because municipalities are more accustomed to organizing themselves around ways to improve the sustainability and functioning of their communities than they are to defining and studying natural hazards data, a systems approach provides a framework for municipal decision-makers and practitioners and other local stakeholders to holistically perceive climate vulnerability in ways that resonate.


**What are the systems analyzed in the CCRHVA?**




**BUILT SYSTEM**




**NATURAL SYSTEM**



**SOCIAL SYSTEM**



**ECONOMIC SYSTEM**



**GOVERNANCE SYSTEM**

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		SPATIALLY-DEFINED HAZARDS										
Feature	Indicator	Flood Exposure	Flood Depth	Fish Mortality Exposure	Fish Mortality Severity	Public Utility Exposure	Public Utility Severity	Utility Exposure	Utility Severity	Exposure Only	Severity Only	Number of Features Exposed
Identify residential and commercial structures within areas of current and projected spatially-defined hazards.	Physical Structure	Identify residential and commercial structures within areas of current and projected spatially-defined hazards.	Identify residential and commercial structures within areas of current and projected spatially-defined hazards.	Identify residential and commercial structures within areas of current and projected spatially-defined hazards.	Identify residential and commercial structures within areas of current and projected spatially-defined hazards.	Identify residential and commercial structures within areas of current and projected spatially-defined hazards.	Identify residential and commercial structures within areas of current and projected spatially-defined hazards.	Identify residential and commercial structures within areas of current and projected spatially-defined hazards.	Identify residential and commercial structures within areas of current and projected spatially-defined hazards.	Identify residential and commercial structures within areas of current and projected spatially-defined hazards.	Identify residential and commercial structures within areas of current and projected spatially-defined hazards.	Identify residential and commercial structures within areas of current and projected spatially-defined hazards.
Identify residential and commercial structures within areas of current and projected spatially-defined hazards.	Operational Structure	Identify residential and commercial structures within areas of current and projected spatially-defined hazards.	Identify residential and commercial structures within areas of current and projected spatially-defined hazards.	Identify residential and commercial structures within areas of current and projected spatially-defined hazards.	Identify residential and commercial structures within areas of current and projected spatially-defined hazards.	Identify residential and commercial structures within areas of current and projected spatially-defined hazards.	Identify residential and commercial structures within areas of current and projected spatially-defined hazards.	Identify residential and commercial structures within areas of current and projected spatially-defined hazards.	Identify residential and commercial structures within areas of current and projected spatially-defined hazards.	Identify residential and commercial structures within areas of current and projected spatially-defined hazards.	Identify residential and commercial structures within areas of current and projected spatially-defined hazards.	Identify residential and commercial structures within areas of current and projected spatially-defined hazards.
Identify residential and commercial structures within areas of current and projected spatially-defined hazards.	Public and Municipal Works	Identify residential and commercial structures within areas of current and projected spatially-defined hazards.	Identify residential and commercial structures within areas of current and projected spatially-defined hazards.	Identify residential and commercial structures within areas of current and projected spatially-defined hazards.	Identify residential and commercial structures within areas of current and projected spatially-defined hazards.	Identify residential and commercial structures within areas of current and projected spatially-defined hazards.	Identify residential and commercial structures within areas of current and projected spatially-defined hazards.	Identify residential and commercial structures within areas of current and projected spatially-defined hazards.	Identify residential and commercial structures within areas of current and projected spatially-defined hazards.	Identify residential and commercial structures within areas of current and projected spatially-defined hazards.	Identify residential and commercial structures within areas of current and projected spatially-defined hazards.	Identify residential and commercial structures within areas of current and projected spatially-defined hazards.

4.1.c Vulnerability Matrix

**WORKSHEET** **4.2.a ANALYSIS WORKFLOW**

**Analysis Matrix Code: C1, C3, C5, C7**

**System: Built**  
**Feature: Housing Stock & Businesses**  
**Indicator: Residential & Commercial Structures**  
**Impact: Exposure to Spatially-Defined Hazards**

- Identify residential and commercial structures within areas of current and projected spatially-defined hazards.
- Identify residential and commercial structures within areas of high impervious surface (flood exposure).

**Input Data and Tools:**

- Microsoft Bing Maps Building Footprints GIS data
- N.J. MOD IV Historical Database
- NJ Office of GIS Data portal
- Parcels and MOD-IV Composite of NJ (download)
- county-specific data may be available for building footprints
- NJDEP GIS Data - Impervious Surface (areas covered by buildings can also be extracted from this layer)
- NOAA Impervious Surface Analysis Tool (provided if federal data sources are needed—use of local NJ data is recommended)

**Analysis:**  
In a GIS, overlay residential and commercial features with flooding, mudslides/landslides, wildfire, and saltwater intrusion hazard GIS layers, and with impervious surface, to export maps and tables for the below outputs. Information gathered during community engagement sessions and from hazard mitigation plans can also inform this analysis component.

**What This Information Can Tell You:**  
Identifying areas where people and property are exposed to hazards can inform communication and adaptation strategies that involve public engagement and support. Properties that are exposed to climate hazards should be considered during land use planning and regarding changes to zoning. Adaptation strategies that reduce impervious surfaces can be targeted based on information gathered in this analysis.

**Space for Practitioner Outputs and Narrative:**

- Map(s) of residential and commercial building footprints with current and projected spatially-defined hazards
- Table(s) of parcels that contain residential or commercial structures with current and projected spatially-defined hazard exposure
- Map(s) and table(s) of high impervious surface (>40%) and residential and commercial structure points, structures, or properties within areas of high impervious surface.

A MODEL CLIMATE HAZARD VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT FOR NJ MUNICIPALITIES

4.2.a Analysis Workflow

4.1.c Systems Approach





# Adaptive Capacity



RESOURCE DOCUMENT

4.2.a VULNERABILITY KEY

## Scoring Adaptive Capacity

4. Use the output from the analysis of potential impact on the master plan and consistency with other planning efforts and the community's adaptive capacity (Steps 4.2.b & 4.2.c), to score the capacity of the community to address each assigned hazard impact score in [Worksheet 4.1.c Vulnerability Matrix](#) based on the below "Adaptive Capacity Key."

Adaptive Capacity Key	
<u>Adaptive Capacity Score</u>	<u>Observed Community Adaptation Potential</u>
Low	The community is not able to anticipate impact, respond to impact, and proactively avoid impact from climate change-related hazards. The public is generally unaware of specific changes that are needed to adapt to impacts. Planning documents generally do not consider the impacts beyond minimum federal, state, or regional regulatory requirements. There is no mechanism to manage implementation of climate planning strategies and continuously monitor adaptation to impacts. Major changes to local policies and practices are needed.
Moderate	The community is somewhat able to anticipate impact, respond to impact, and proactively avoid impact from climate change-related hazards. There is some public awareness of changes that are needed to adapt to impacts. Planning for impacts is considered in most local planning documents beyond minimum federal, state, or regional regulatory requirements. There may be a mechanism to manage implementation of climate planning strategies and continuously monitor adaptation to impacts. Some local policies and practices are in place or under consideration, but significant changes to local policies and practices are needed.
High	The community is highly able to anticipate impact, respond to impact, and proactively avoid impact from climate change-related hazards. Most of the public are aware of changes that are needed to adapt to impacts. Planning for impacts is considered in all local planning documents beyond minimum federal, state, or regional regulatory requirements. There is an effective mechanism to manage implementation of climate planning strategies and continuously monitor adaptation to impacts. Several local policies and practices are in place and under consideration. Continuation of changes to local policies and practices is sufficient to occur at a similar pace compared to the present.



# Municipal Roles to Increase Adaptive Capacity

## Adapt roles to be climate-ready

<b>Mayor or chief executive</b>	Provides leadership and encourages collaboration among departments.
<b>Municipal governing body (city council or committee)</b>	Has knowledge of existing policies, adopts the needed plans, and enacts legislation for needed adaptation and mitigation efforts.
<b>Planner/planning board</b>	Facilitates a vision and brings expertise for a stronger community that supports transit, housing, vibrant and livable neighborhoods, and improved quality of life.
<b>Planning department</b>	Identifies pre-event land use and mitigation opportunities and post-event recovery opportunities that will improve the city's layout and reduce vulnerabilities through repair and reconstruction projects and future development.
<b>Zoning board of adjustment</b>	Enforces municipal ordinances and land use regulations and reviews variance appeals.



# Adaptive Capacity

## Municipal Governance

**Does the town undertake and sustain climate adaptation actions?**

- Code Enforcement
- Land Use Ordinance
- Programs
- Protocols & Procedures
- Studies
- Staffing & Administration
- Funding


WORKSHEET
4.1.c MUNICIPAL GOVERNANCE

Municipal Action LAND USE ORDINANCE	How the Action Improves Climate Readiness	Community Features Most Impacted by Municipal Capacity for This Action	Response Yes/No
Do zoning ordinances reflect the latest projected climate hazards sufficiently to reduce impact and are they enforced adequately?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Equitable Land Use <input type="checkbox"/> Community Engagement <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans/Accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilities/Infrastructure</li> <li>• Housing Stock/Businesses</li> <li>• Natural Lands Resources</li> <li>• Water Source Resources</li> <li>• Air Quality</li> <li>• People</li> <li>• Sustainable Economic Development</li> <li>• Working Lands</li> <li>• Working Waters</li> <li>• Outdoor Recreation</li> </ul>	■
Do subdivision ordinances reflect the latest projected climate hazards sufficiently to reduce impact and are they enforced adequately?	<input type="checkbox"/> Equitable Land Use <input type="checkbox"/> Community Engagement <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans/Accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilities/Infrastructure</li> <li>• Housing Stock/Businesses</li> <li>• Natural Lands Resources</li> <li>• Water Source Resources</li> <li>• Air Quality</li> <li>• People</li> <li>• Sustainable Economic Development</li> <li>• Working Lands</li> <li>• Working Waters</li> <li>• Outdoor Recreation</li> </ul>	■
Does the flood damage prevention ordinance comply with state, regional, and federal requirements?	<input type="checkbox"/> Equitable Land Use <input type="checkbox"/> Community Engagement <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans/Accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilities/Infrastructure</li> <li>• Housing Stock/Businesses</li> <li>• Sustainable Economic Development</li> </ul>	■

A MODEL CLIMATE HAZARD VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT FOR NJ MUNICIPALITIES

# Guide to Local Climate Change Adaptation Planning







# Gold Star – Climate Readiness

## Built System



- Create a Green Development Checklist
- Enhanced Stormwater Management Control Ordinance
- Complete & Green Streets for All Policy
- Firewise Community / Community Wildfire Protection Plans
- Green Infrastructure Planning and Green Infrastructure Implementation

## Natural System



- Natural Resource Protection Ordinance Actions - Environmental Assessment, Habitat Conservation and Tree Protection Ordinance
- Open Space Plan
- Anti-Idling Education & Enforcement Program
- Community Forestry Management Plan and NJUCF Accreditation
- Water Conservation Education
- Water Conservation Ordinance

## Social System



- Community Equity and Diversity Profile
- Community Asset Mapping
- Heat Island Assessment and Mitigation Plan

## Economic System



- GreenJobs / Economic Development

## Governance System



- Emergency Communication Planning
- Extreme Temperature Event Plan
- Funding for Adaptation Implementation
- Ready Set GO! Fire Company

Comprehensive Climate Change-Related Hazard Vulnerability Assessment +



# Interim Guidance

## Sustainability and Resiliency: Guidance on Creating Climate-Ready Communities



### PREFACE

This guide presents 10 strategies that municipalities can implement to foster climate-resilient communities. These strategies are Sustainable Jersey "actions" that score points in the [municipal certification program](#). These actions make sense to implement now - and will still be relevant in the future as a new, more comprehensive climate resilience framework is being developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection. This guide goes beyond the traditional reactive mindset in emergency management and encourages municipalities to prepare for the worst of climate change impacts and adapt as seen necessary by the community as a whole.

Sustainable Jersey has numerous Emergency Management & Resiliency actions to help municipalities prepare for and respond to climate change. They address a variety of climate hazards, including sea level rise, increased precipitation, and extreme heat. These impacts damage infrastructure, overwhelm utility systems, and disrupt vital ecological and agricultural processes, which, as they progress in severity, will only increasingly impact New Jerseyans' everyday lives. Thus, communities are turning to these actions - now more than ever - as climate change progresses in the Garden State and around the world.

Municipalities stand at the forefront of climate change adaptation. New Jersey's Home Rule Act (1917) grants municipal governments authority to enact ordinances and regulations to promote and improve environmental public health. Municipalities are in charge of land use practices, stormwater management, and energy. They also possess the ability to address social inequality and create mechanisms that foster equitable and resilient communities.

### CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY ENVIRONMENT IN NEW JERSEY

In 2020, Governor Phil Murphy signed Executive Order No. 100 asking the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) to begin a regulatory reform effort to help reduce greenhouse gas and other climate pollutant emissions while making the natural and built environments more resilient to the impacts of climate change.

On February 4, 2021, Governor Murphy signed into law P.L. 2021, c6, amending the [Municipal Land Use Law](#) to require municipalities to incorporate a climate change-related hazard vulnerability assessment into any Master Plan Land Use Element. These assessments will need to analyze current and future threats associated with climate change-related natural hazards, including increased temperatures, drought, flooding, hurricanes and sea-level rise.

# Upcoming events



<https://site.phedloop.com/event/njprc24/register#start>

# UPCOMING EVENTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

## EARNING YOUR DIGITAL SCHOOLS STAR: TIPS FOR SUCCESS WEBINAR

This webinar offers an overview of the Digital Schools program, insights and examples of ways to improve digital school action submissions and earn points to attain Digital Schools Star recognition. The informational webinar will be held on **Wednesday, May 8, 2024, 3:30pm-4:30pm.**

Register: [bit.ly/4dhdj91](https://bit.ly/4dhdj91)

## 2024 MUNICIPAL CERTIFICATION CYCLE

The next deadline to apply for certification is **Friday, May 10, 2024.** The final application deadline is **Wednesday, July 31, 2024.** View the full cycle timeline on the 2024 Certification Cycle page.

Learn More: [bit.ly/SJ2024CertCycle](https://bit.ly/SJ2024CertCycle)

## NJBPU'S COMMUNITY ENERGY PLANNING GRANTS

The New Jersey Board of Public Utilities is offering a new round of Community Energy Plan Grants for all New Jersey municipalities.

Application Deadline: **Friday, May 24, 2024**

Learn More: [bit.ly/3WcmAt7](https://bit.ly/3WcmAt7)

## TRI-COUNTY SUSTAINABILITY GENERAL MEETINGS

This Sustainable Jersey Regional Hub will host virtual meetings on a variety of sustainability topics throughout the year. The next meeting is **Tuesday, May 28, 2024, 7:00pm-8:00pm.**

Learn More: [bit.ly/Tri-CountySustainability](https://bit.ly/Tri-CountySustainability)

## 2024 SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES GRANT PROGRAM

Atlantic City Electric is contributing \$35,000 to support municipal environmental stewardship and resiliency projects within its service territory. Join us for an informational webinar on **Monday, May 13 from 1:00pm-2:00pm** to learn more about the program and how to use the online application portal.

Application Deadline: **Thursday, June 27, 2024**

Learn More: [bit.ly/SustainableCommunitiesGrantProgram](https://bit.ly/SustainableCommunitiesGrantProgram)

## 2024 SCHOOL CERTIFICATION CYCLE

The final deadline to apply for certification and Digital Schools Star Recognition is **Thursday, June 13, 2024.** View the full cycle timeline on the 2024 Certification Cycle page.

Learn More: [bit.ly/SJS2024CertCycle](https://bit.ly/SJS2024CertCycle)

## HOW TO ADOPT OR UPDATE A COMPLETE AND GREEN STREETS POLICY WEBINAR

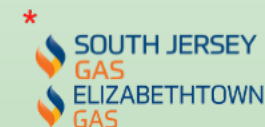
**Save the date!** Join a one-hour walkthrough on how to create your own model municipal Complete and Green Streets Policy, brought to you by the Voorhees Transportation Center at Rutgers University, Sustainable Jersey, the New Jersey Department of Transportation, and the North Jersey Transportation Planning Authority, on **Tuesday, September 17, 2024, 12:00pm-1:00pm.** Registration information coming soon. Follow-up Open House Q&A for attendees to be held virtually on **Wednesday, October 30, 2024 from 3:00pm-5:00pm.**



## PROGRAM UNDERWRITERS



## CORPORATE SPONSORS



\*Digital Schools Sponsor

# SUSTAINABILITY SUMMIT



# Thank You

Session slides will be available on [sustainablejersey.com](https://sustainablejersey.com) by 5/10.



# 2024 SUSTAINABILITY SUMMIT



## CEU SIGN OUT



### QR CODE INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Open the Camera app on your phone.
2. Hold your phone so that the QR code appears in view.
3. Tap the notification to open the link.
4. You **MUST** Sign out to receive CEU credits.

### WIFI INFORMATION: 2 Open Networks

1. **sustainablenj**: Ballroom, GS3, Nonprofit Exhibit area
2. **Bell\_Works\_Conf\_Center**: Bell Theatre & Conference

# SUSTAINABILITY SUMMIT

