

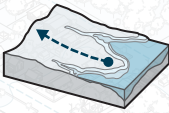
Low-lying roadways along marshes that periodically flood should be evaluated for decommissioning, transitioning these roadways into green streets.

Existing coastal flood and tide gates can impede flow into and out of vulnerable marsh systems. While this can be deployed to constrain the inflow of water during a storm event, it can also prevent water entering the system from behind from retreating.

Subtle topographic changes in coastal areas can provide opportunities for these raised road strategies and for connecting homes to resilience corridors through dry egress routes.

Low lying lots in the floodplain adjacent to wetland should be considered for buy outs.

Impounded marshes commonly flood homes along the periphery. These repetitive flood loss homes are increasingly at risk.



Resilience Corridors utilize existing roads to tie vulnerable coastal communities to higher ground upland territories.

Critical Facilities located in low-lying areas face risks to both near-term storm surge and long-term sea level rise. Experience from Hurricane Sandy and prior storms reveals the need to build berms to protect critical facilities and develop dry egress to access them when needed. Since failure is not an option, even in the face of hurricanes, berm heights need to be substantial.

- CATEGORY 1 HURRICANE INUNDATION
- CATEGORY 2 HURRICANE INUNDATION

## Resilience Corridor Development Planning

A resilience corridor is a planning strategy that utilizes roads located on higher ground as an infrastructural link to tie the surrounding, flood vulnerable communities along the coast to upland territories. In addition to providing coastal communities with emergency egress, they can help shape development planning and define neighborhood prioritization strategies.

Since these corridors typically benefit from economic development, they serve as good locations for new infrastructural services and coastal utilities. Ultimately, a Resilience Corridor is a form of retreat; therefore, municipalities should appropriately assess the consequences to homeowners that live both near and far from these developments.