Coastal Resilience Solutions for Shoreline Municipalities

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Charting a Course to Resilience

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Shorelines are part of our identity and a source of local revenue.
Intense Storms are Threatening These Assets
How Do We Make Beaches and Coastal Parks More Resilient?

- Engineered Structures
- Green Infrastructure
- Naturalization/Restoration
- Preservation
- Planning
- Education
Engineered Structures
Green Infrastructure

Encouraged Dunes/Bioswales

Constructed Wetlands
Naturalization/Restoration

Natural Shoreline Features (Soft Edge)  Native Vegetation
Preserving Natural Shoreline Features
Incorporating Sustainable Practices into Future Planning
Education/Social Learning

Onsite Public Education

Reaching Out to Future Generations

A wetland is defined as an area where water is at, near, or above the land surface long enough to be capable of supporting aquatic or hydric phytonic vegetation and which has soils indicative of wet conditions (Natural Resources). Wetlands play an integral role in the ecology of the watershed. The combination of shallow water, high levels of nutrients, and primary productivity is ideal for the development of organisms that form the base of the food web and feed many species of fish, amphibians, shellfish, and insects. Many dozens of species of birds and mammals rely on wetlands for food, water, and shelter, especially during migration and breeding.

Primary Wetland Functions:
- Filter water
- Store stormwater
- Recharge water supplies
- Critical habitat
- Recreational opportunities
- Provide places of beauty
- Research and education opportunities
Return on Investment

Direct & Indirect Economic Benefits

Avoided Damages

$5 million direct economic impact to Racine based on attendance, hosted events, and hotel stays – North Beach
Thank you!

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