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**Are Hudson-Raritan Estuary tidal marsh restorations designed to be resilient to climate change?**

The goal of ‘no net wetland loss’ has not been met, particularly in urban regions where development and environmental conditions continue to exacerbate wetland losses. Under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and U. S. EPA share responsibility for regulating placement of fill material in wetlands. Adhering to the ‘no discharge of fill’ rules threatens low lying coastal wetlands with future losses due to sea level rise, storm surges, and flooding. Urban coastal wetlands, whose opportunities for inland migration are limited by development or whose sediment accretion rates are lower than the rate of sea level rise, will be lost unless surface topography is elevated. We explored regulatory and design approaches in recently completed restorations in the Hudson-Raritan Estuary (HRE), San Francisco Bay Estuary and coastal Louisiana, including the use of dredge material to create new marshland. Questions related to projected sea level rise, topography, or potential effects of extreme storm events were not addressed in HRE restoration designs, although these concerns were taken into account in other regions. We suggest that the benefits of allowing marsh ‘replenishment’ should be acknowledged in regulatory policy to support preservation of low-lying coastal marshes.