

Wayne County

Coastal Lakeshore Economy And Resiliency Initiative

Steering Committee
Meeting #5
October 21, 2021



Photo: Port Bay Improvement Association

Agenda

- Welcome
- Scenario Planning
- Vision
- Next Steps

Steering Committee Meeting #5
October 21, 2021



Photo: Port Bay Improvement Association

A photograph of a lush green lawn framed by flowering apple trees with white blossoms. The trees are in full bloom, with many white flowers visible. The lawn is a vibrant green, and the background shows more trees and foliage.

Welcome

Chris Bauer, DOS

Steering Committee Members:

- Jason Haremza, Genesee Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council
- Brian Pincelli, Wayne County Planning Department
- David McDowell, Mayor, Village of Sodus Point
- Lynn Chatfield, Supervisor, Town of Wolcott
- Phillip Eygnor, Supervisor, Town of Huron
- Frank Robusto, Supervisor, Town of Ontario
- Amanda Krenning-Muoio, NY Farm Bureau, Region 2
- Kristy Fowler, Pier 53 Fowler Marinas and Restaurant
- Lindsey Gerstenslager, Wayne County Soil & Water Conservation District
- Tom Hart, Eastern Lake Ontario Dunes Coalition
- David Klein, The Nature Conservancy

- ✓ NYSDOS
- ✓ NYSDEC
- ✓ SeaGrant
- ✓ Consultant Team

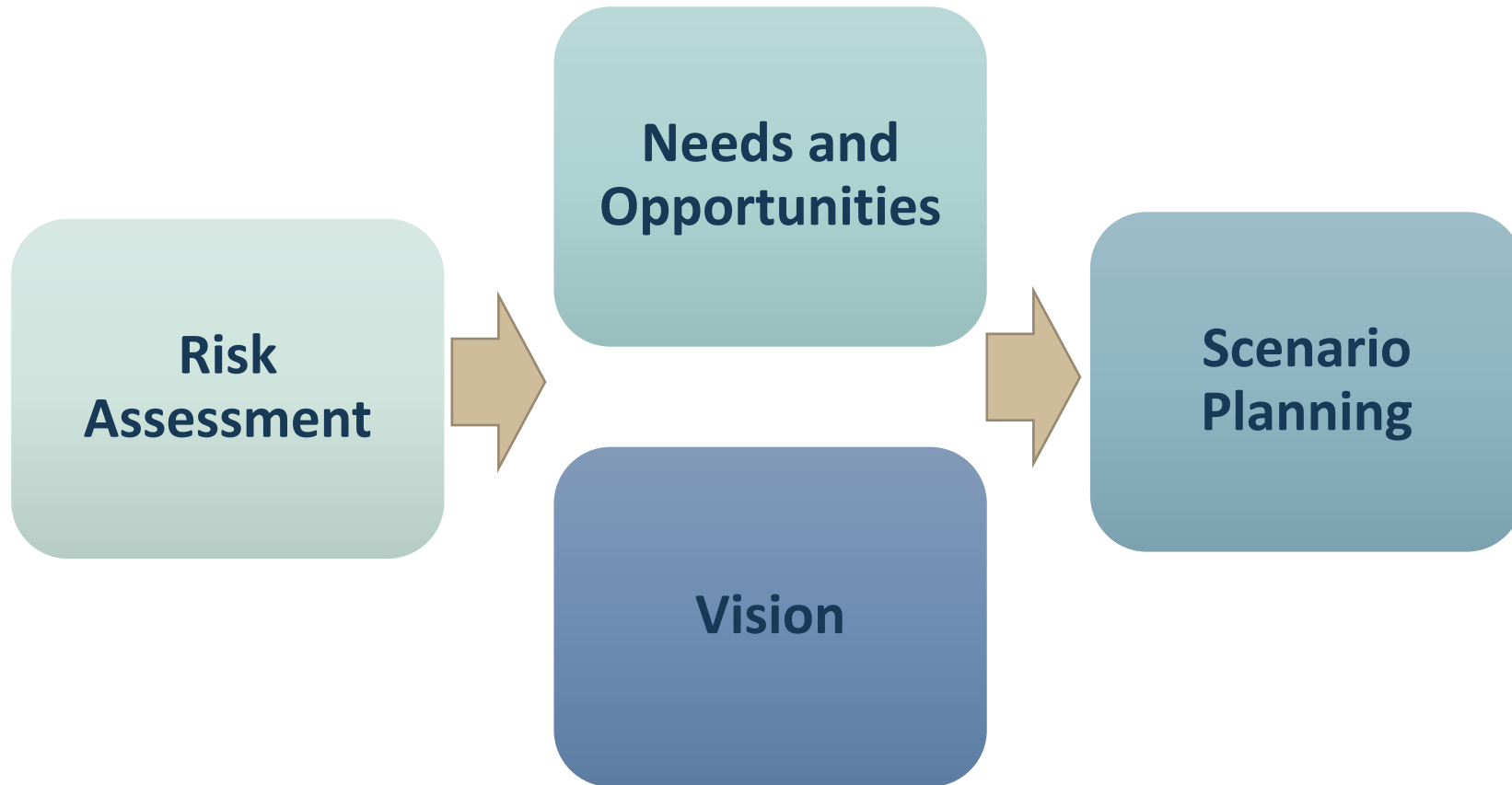
+Observers: Cornell

An aerial photograph of a large body of water, likely a lake or bay. A narrow strip of land, covered in green trees, runs diagonally from the bottom right towards the center. To the right of this strip is a wide, sandy beach. The water is a deep blue-green color. In the background, there are more landmasses and a clear blue sky.

Scenario Planning

Julie Conroy, Ramboll

Resiliency Planning Process



What is Scenario Planning?

There are two distinct types of scenarios that are equally important for long-term planning purposes:

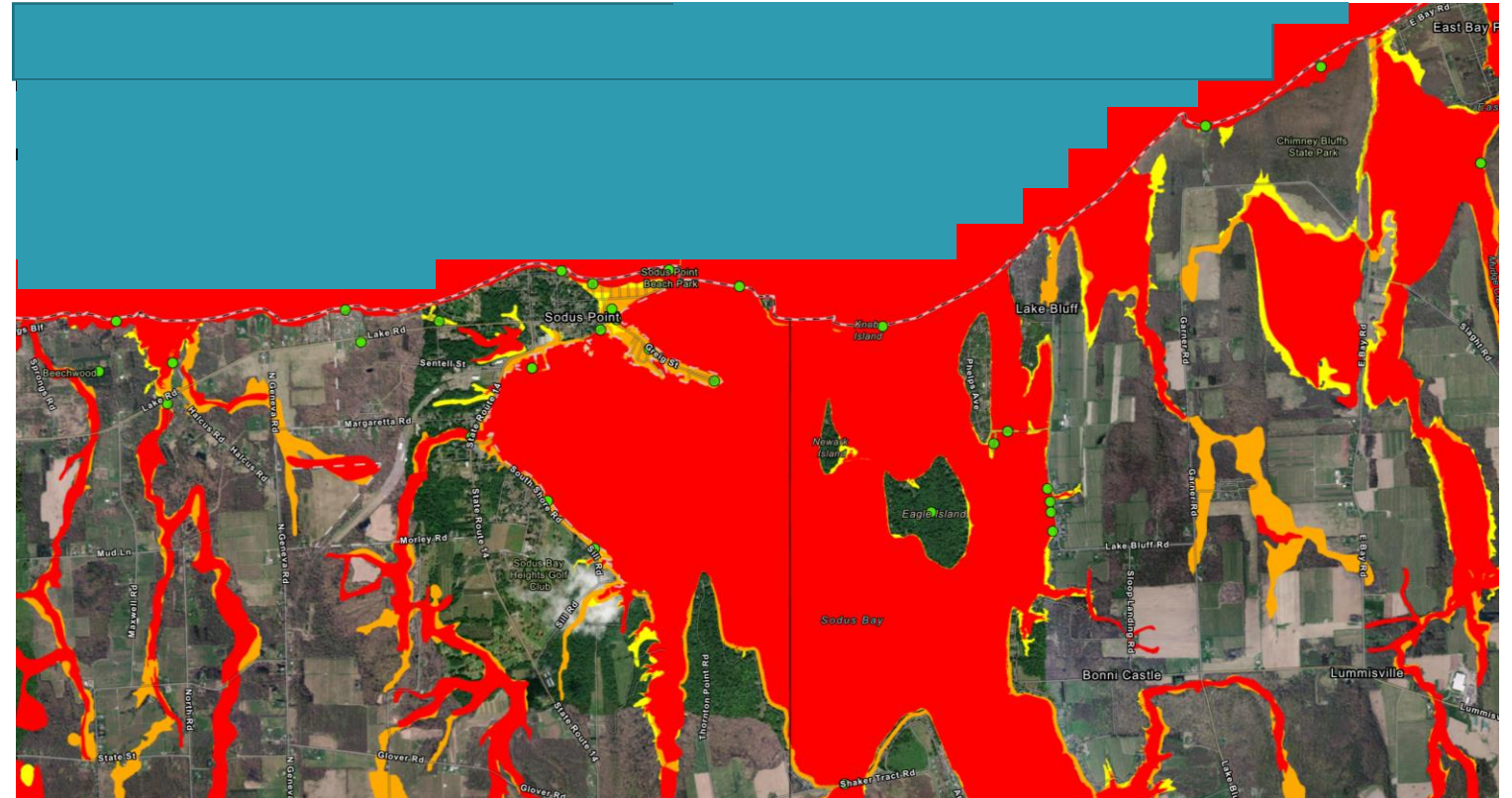
- **Impact scenarios** represent as a possible future – what communities can expect to occur over time in terms of flood extent and conditions.
- **Resilience scenarios** are the level of, and options for, achieving resilience under each impact scenario. These serve as the basis by which communities convey resilience goals and objectives.

For **CLEAR**, developing the scenarios is based upon **community vision** and identified **needs and opportunities** such as environmental protection and restoration, protection of community assets, and economic development concerns.

Impact Scenarios

The NYS Department of State Coastal Management Program Risk Zone mapping is used to illustrate the **Impact Scenarios**

| Scenario | Probability | Risk |
|--|---|---|
| Moderate Risk / Low Probability Scenario Example | <div>Low</div> <div>↓</div> <div>High</div> | Moderate (FEMA Base Flood Elevation + 2-ft) |
| High Risk / Moderate Probability Scenario Example | | High (FEMA Base Flood Elevation) |
| Extreme Risk / High Probability Scenario Example | | Extreme (IGLD Average lake level + 2 feet, 247.3-ft) |



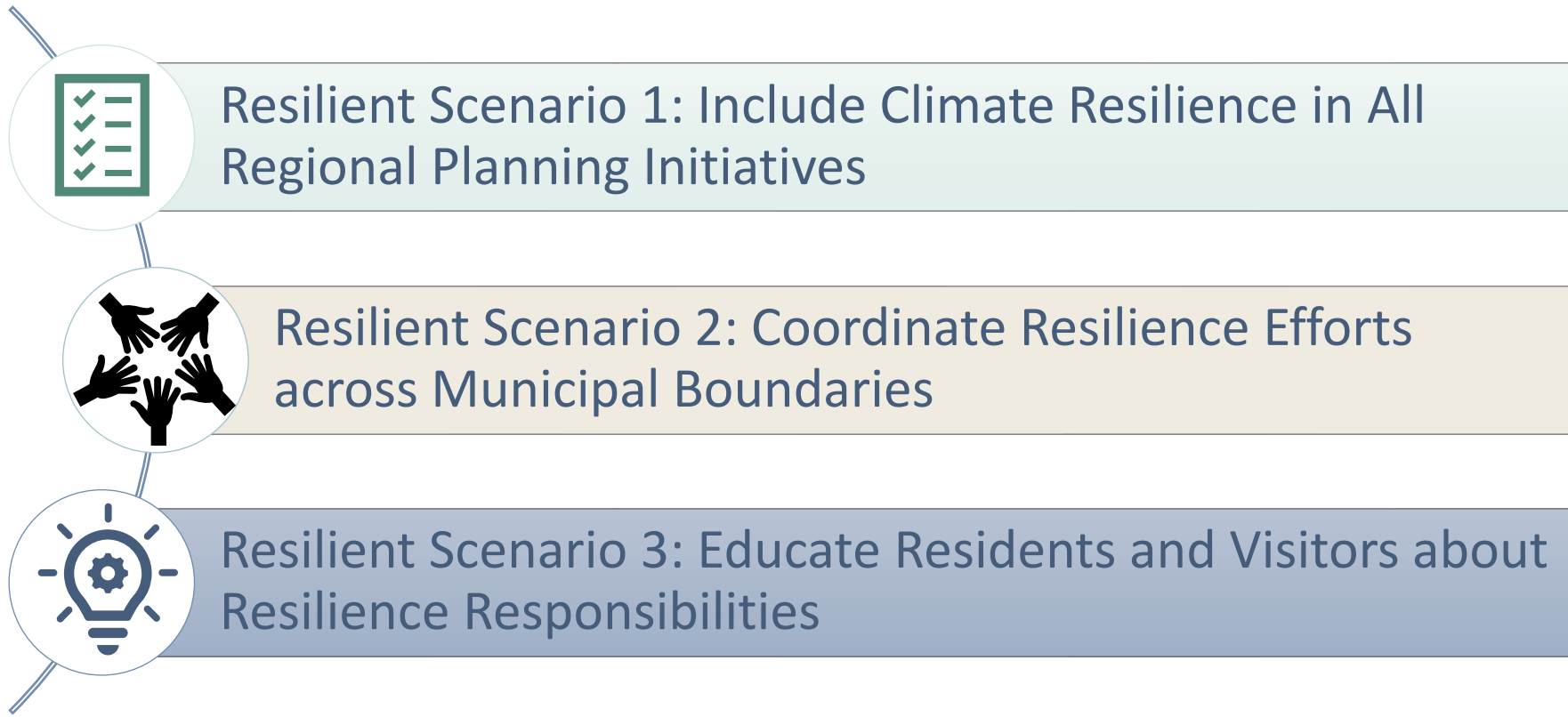
**Long Term Average
Lake Level:
245.3-ft IGLD**

**Low Lake Level:
241.9-ft IGLD**

Source: NOAA Lake Level Viewer – Lake Ontario (2021)

Resilience Scenarios

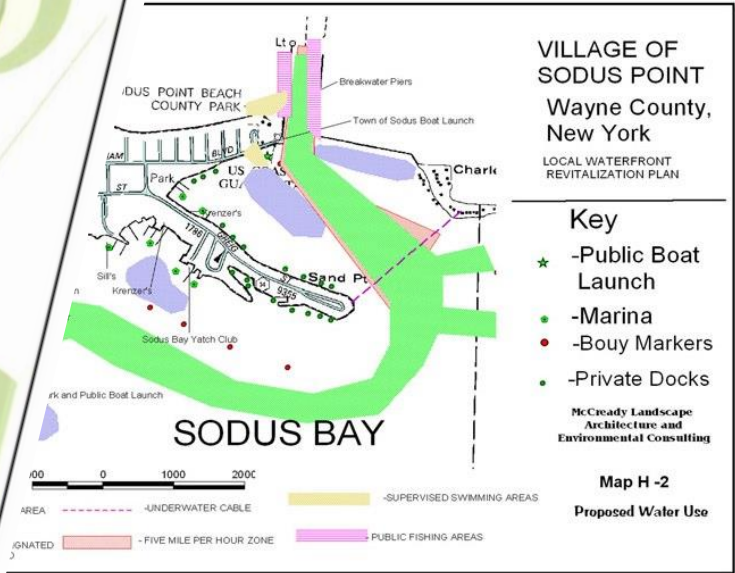
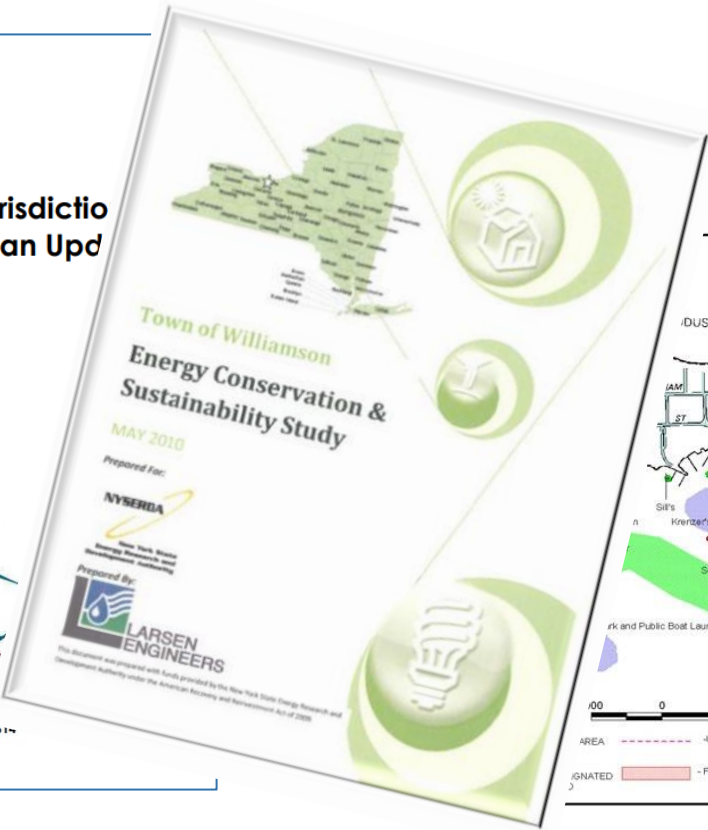
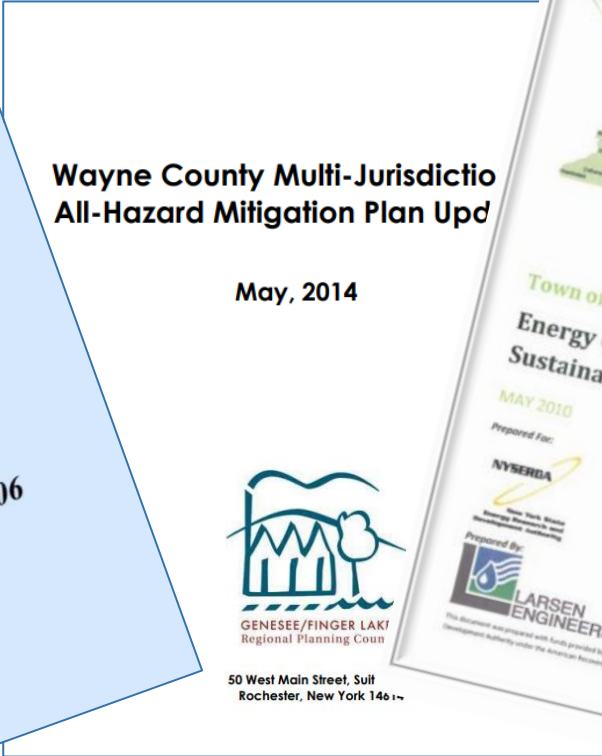
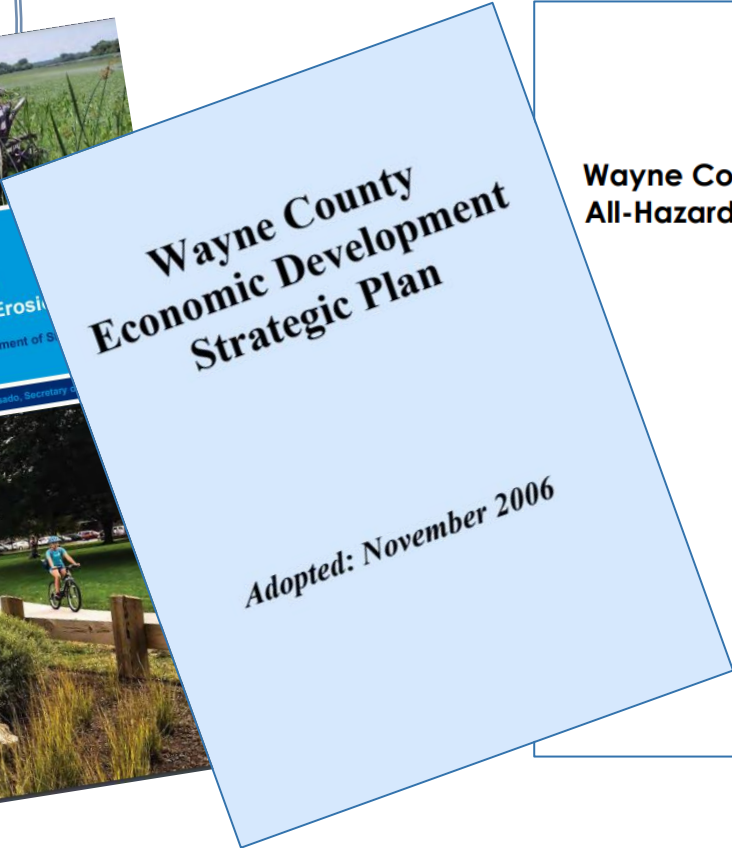
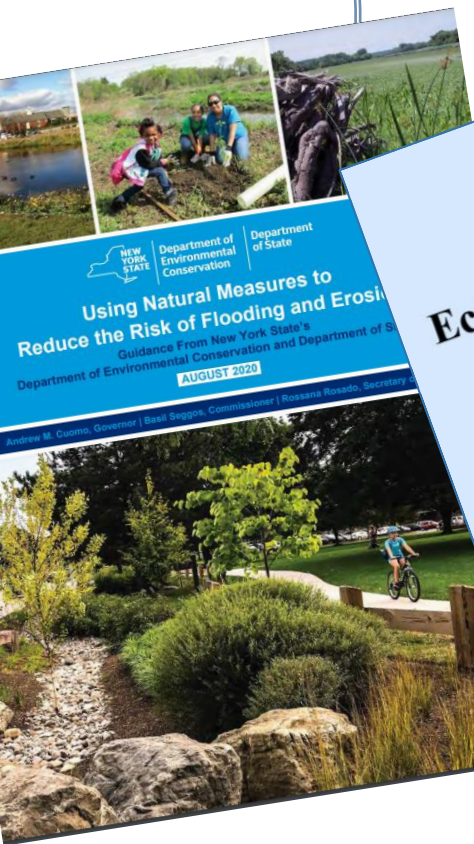
Using the previously identified **Needs**, we can develop **Resilience Scenarios**



Resilience Scenarios



Resilient Scenario 1: Include Climate Resilience in All Regional and Local Planning Initiatives



Strategies and Example Actions for Resilience Scenario #1



Resilient Scenario 1: Include Climate Resilience in All Regional and Local Planning Initiatives

Strategy 1: Develop building guidelines and land development regulations that address lake shore changes and flooding



Image: NYS DOS Model Local Laws
– Basic Land Use

- Erosion/Flood Setbacks
- Foundations above Base flood elevation
- ‘Sacrificial’ first floors (safe to flood), etc.

Strategies and Example Actions for Resilience Scenario #1



Resilient Scenario 1: Include Climate Resilience in All Regional and Local Planning Initiatives

Strategy 2: Coordinate across communities to acquire land to mitigate future flooding



Charles City Riverfront Park – acquired & redeveloped floodplain

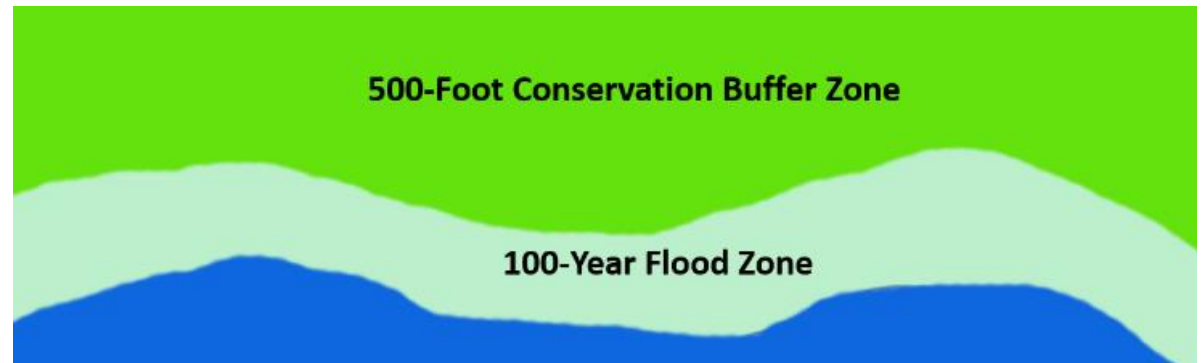
Images: Align, Travel Iowa

Strategies and Example Actions for Resilience Scenario #1



Resilient Scenario 1: Include Climate Resilience in All Regional and Local Planning Initiatives

Strategy 3: Establish new zoning and land use regulations for areas of impact



Flood/waterfront overlay districts

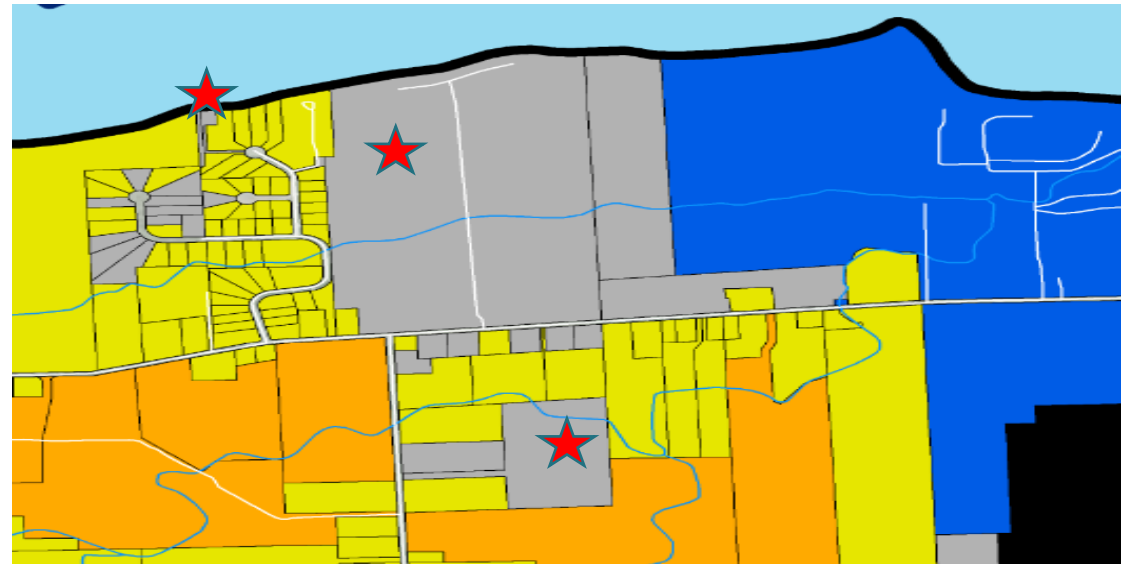
Image: NYS DOS Model Local Laws

Strategies and Example Actions for Resilience Scenario #1



Resilient Scenario 1: Include Climate Resilience in All Regional and Local Planning Initiatives

Strategy 4: Prepare targeted land use studies to determine highest, best, and smartest use for vacant parcels



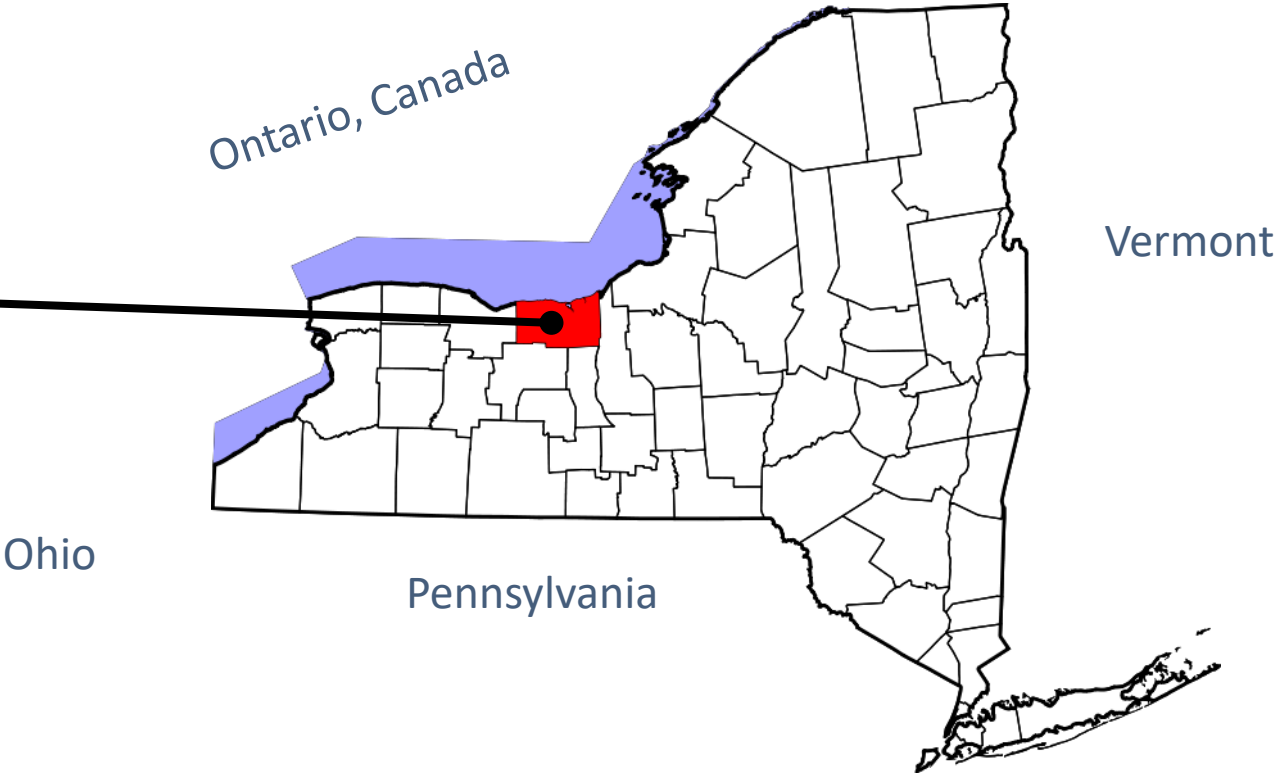
Resilience Scenarios



Resilient Scenario 2: Coordinate Resilience Efforts across Municipal Boundaries



Map: Matthew Vitale



Strategies and Example Actions for Resilience Scenario #2



Resilient Scenario 2: Coordinate Resilience Efforts across Municipal Boundaries

Strategy 1: Create a regional climate resilience committee

NYS Comptroller Intermunicipal Cooperation & Consolidation Guide:

Intermunicipal cooperation can help local governments increase effectiveness and efficiency in the delivery of services, and has long been encouraged by the State. The broad statutory authority granted to local governments reflects that support.¹

Cooperation occurs when two or more local governments work together to provide a service for the benefit of all the municipalities involved. Cooperation agreements generally fall into two categories: service agreements and joint agreements. A town and village working together to operate a sewage treatment plant is an example of a joint agreement, wherein participating local governments share in the provision of a service. A service agreement exists when one local government contracts to provide a service to another local government for an agreed upon charge—as in the case of Town A providing snow plowing services for Town B.

A good cooperation plan can help communities capture economies of scale, gain use of the latest technology and equipment that they (if acting on their own) would otherwise be unable to afford, eliminate duplicative efforts and achieve significant cost savings.

Strategies and Example Actions for Resilience Scenario #2



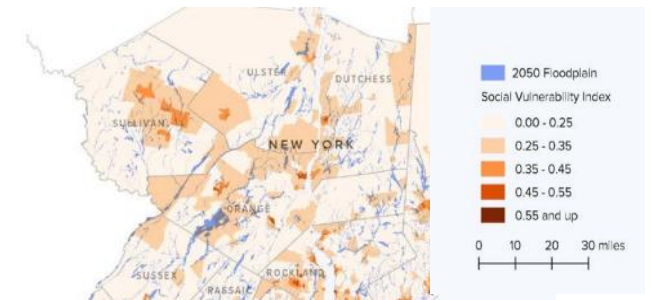
Resilient Scenario 2: Coordinate Resilience Efforts across Municipal Boundaries

Strategy 2: Create regional resilience funding mechanisms for repair/relocation of critical infrastructure

News Release 9.21.2021

Governor Hochul Supports Additional \$1 Billion for proposed "**Clean Water, Clean Air and Green Jobs Environmental Bond Act.**"

Exploratory Study for a Resilience Trust Fund for the Tri-state Region



Regional Plan Association

Resilience Scenarios

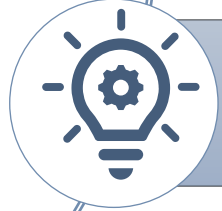


Resilient Scenario 3: Educate Residents and Visitors about Resilience Responsibilities



2017 Sodus Point post-flood recovery building workshop organized by New York Sea Grant and the Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council. *Credit: New York Sea Grant*

Strategies and Example Actions for Resilience Scenario #3



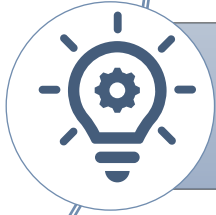
Resilient Scenario 3: Educate Residents and Visitors about Resilience Responsibilities

Strategy 1: Focus educational programming within socially vulnerable populations



Workshop with New Americans, Utica, NY

Strategies and Example Actions for Resilience Scenario #3



Resilient Scenario 3: Educate Residents and Visitors about Resilience Responsibilities

Strategy 2: Implement resilience educational programs with County residents and within tourism destinations/activities



Sterling Nature Center Trail, Cayuga County

An aerial photograph of a large body of water, likely a lake or bay. A narrow strip of land, covered in green trees, runs diagonally from the bottom right towards the center. To the right of this strip is a wide, sandy beach. The water is a deep blue-green color. In the distance, there are more landmasses and a clear blue sky.

Vision

Laura Lourenco, Elan

Vision Inputs:

When considering resiliency issues in your region, what word or phrases come to mind that describe the challenges ahead and how to address them?

Steering Committee

shoreline dynamism
regulation inconsistency
climate change
lamp
buy in
funding
natural processes
natural shorelines

Public Meeting

voice in lake regulation
long term effects
collaboration
equity
unstable water levels
safety
accessing funding easily
caring
pollution
funding
social economics
property values
permission to act



Vision Inputs: Steering Committee & Public Comments

Needs

Top 3 Identified by Steering Committee:

| | |
|---|--|
| 1 | Include climate resilience in all regional/ local planning initiatives |
| 2 | Coordinate resilience efforts across municipal boundaries |
| 3 | Educate residents and visitors about climate and resilience responsibilities |

Opportunities

Top 5 Identified by Steering Committee:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Revise local comprehensive plans to include climate resilience needs and opportunities and revise/create policies |
| 2 | Work with state agencies and environmental organizations to implement resilience-based restoration projects |
| 3 | Create a resilience funding mechanism for repair/relocation of critical infrastructure |
| 4 | Create policies for use of resilient development practices |
| 5 | Create a regional climate resilience committee with decision-making authority |



Vision

The Wayne County region will build long-term resilience to variable lake levels and climate change through a collaborative, multi-pronged approach supported by accessible funding mechanisms and coordinated between regional partners including federal, state and local governments and supporting entities; property owners; and non-profit institutions. Resilience efforts will capitalize on opportunities to improve quality of life, the natural environment, and equity, while achieving economic sustainability.

Guiding Principles

- Integrate resilience principles into all relevant planning and policy processes for the region.
- Ensure resilience measures are implemented in a consistent manner that avoids maladaptation.
- Build ownership among local actors and stakeholders, ensuring they are informed about lakeshore risks and engaged in mitigation strategies.
- Base resilience-building practices and regulations on an understanding of the complex interactions between the local community, economy and natural environment.
- Support resilience efforts with new or existing policies, accessible funding mechanisms, and educational or capacity-building programs.

Guiding Principles

- Pursue a multi-pronged approach that includes mitigation, adaptation and managed retreat:
 - adopt more resilient and adaptive uses and development practices
 - enhance and expand protective features that mitigate risk in the long term
 - reduce exposure of vulnerable people and community assets to hazards
 - improve disaster response and recovery systems so communities can bounce back quickly from unavoidable losses
- Prioritize solutions with co-benefits that contribute to healthy environments and increased quality of life.
- Develop and demonstrate defined best management practices for resiliency measures using assessed and balanced nature-based solutions where appropriate to accelerate uptake and approval of climate resilient actions.
- Follow an iterative process responsive to evolving needs.



Next Steps

Lisa Nagle, Elan

Next Steps

- **Steering Committee #6:** November 10th 10:00 -11:30am
 - Topic: Long-Term Adaptation & Resilience Actions
- **Public Event #3:** November 18th 5:00-6:00pm
 - Topic: Scenarios & Resilience Actions



Thank You !