



Department of State
 Planning, Development
 & Community Infrastructure



RESILIENCE PRINCIPLES

Provide a framework for a consistent approach to resilience that can be broadly integrated into planning and development

WHAT IS RESILIENCE?

Climate resilience is a community's ability to:

- Withstand extreme weather events
- Recover quickly back to normal functions
- Adapt to rapidly changing climate and environmental conditions

RESILIENCE PRINCIPLES AND WHY WE NEED THEM

Resilience is a complex concept. The Resilience Principles provide a straightforward way for communities and practitioners to understand and apply different concepts that form resilience. When combined together, these principles support planning initiatives and projects that are more adaptable, equitable, compatible with the natural environment and considerate of long-term effects.

THE OFFICE OF PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT & COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE (OPDCI)

We provide assistance to communities to advance progressive land use solutions, community-based development and improved building standards and codes. Our work relies on partnerships within the Department of State and with other agencies, local governments, community-based organizations, academia, nonprofits and other stakeholders.



opdgig.dos.ny.gov/pages/dive-in/#climate_Focus

**SCAN THE
 CODES TO
 LEARN MORE!**



dos.ny.gov/resilience-planning



HOW CAN WE HELP YOU?

The Office of Planning, Development & Community Infrastructure (OPDCI) works with waterfront communities to help increase their resilience to climate change impacts, particularly as it relates to flooding and erosion. We have developed tools to visualize and assess risk, as well as resources for resilient shoreline management.

Working with partner agencies, we developed the resource “Model Local Laws to Increase Resilience” to flooding, storm surge, and sea level rise, in addition to guidance on the use of natural resilience measures to reduce risk.

OPDCI supports community planning through the Local Waterfront Revitalization Program, programs such as Brownfield Opportunity Areas, Smart Growth programs and other initiatives. We can provide technical assistance on topics related to planning, redevelopment, climate change, risk and resilience.

7 RESILIENCE PRINCIPLES for New York Communities



RISK: KNOW IT, AVOID IT, REDUCE IT.



Know Your Risks:

Use maps, risk viewers, and hazard mitigation plans to learn about risks to an area.

Avoid Risk:

Apply land use planning concepts that place development and community assets out of hazardous areas.

Reduce Risk:

Explore options to manage risks through the full range of measures, including non-structural and structural approaches.

MAINTAIN CAPACITY TO ADAPT



Consider different scenarios of future conditions and be prepared to change course if necessary.

Possible scenario variables include:

- Climate stressors
- Development patterns
- Planning time-frames

MULTIPLE BENEFITS FROM ONE MEASURE



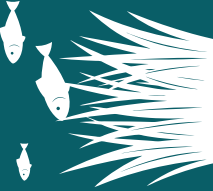
Seek solutions that provide multiple benefits and address multiple goals.

Aim to identify resilience measures that are win-win solutions, such as green roofs.

Green Roofs:

- Absorb rainwater
- Reduce building energy usage
- Reduce urban heat island effect

LET NATURE DO THE WORK



Conserve, enhance, & restore naturally resilient features and systems.

Left alone or supported through restoration actions, many natural features maintain or improve in their risk reduction benefits over time.

Natural features can reduce risk by:

- Absorbing water
- Acting as a buffer
- Slowing wave or water energy
- Stabilizing or supplying sediment
- Conveying or draining water

STACK RESILIENCY MEASURES



Create a layered approach of multiple measures to provide greater reliability should one measure fail.

Reliance on one measure can prove catastrophic, such as when the levees in New Orleans failed during Hurricane Katrina.

Vary the types of measures, from land policies to site specific measures, and have backups in place.

SHARE COSTS AND BENEFITS EQUITABLY

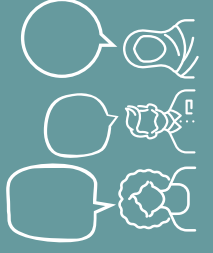


Identify the impact on existing inequities and the potential costs to future generations.

Consider long-term impacts as well as impacts to neighbors to avoid transferring or deferring risks to others. Addressing risk and improving resilience of

vulnerable or marginalized populations requires special consideration and extensive, meaningful public engagement, including identifying and addressing existing inequities.

MAKE INCLUSIVE & TRANSPARENT DECISIONS



Transparency, accountability and inclusivity tend to lead to better decisions and reduce conflicts.

Develop an inclusive and equitable public outreach and engagement plan and clearly outline the public's role in the planning and decision-making process.

Build trust by soliciting input in multiple ways throughout the process and follow through and communicate and communicate outcomes.