

Exhibit A Executive Summary  
New York State  
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The New York State Governor’s Office of Storm Recovery (GOSR) was established by Governor Andrew M. Cuomo in the wake of a series of unprecedented disasters: Superstorm Sandy, Hurricane Irene, and Tropical Storm Lee. From its inception, GOSR has worked to program federal recovery dollars including Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) funds to promote a long-term resilient recovery in New York State. Through the National Disaster Resilience Competition (NDRC), GOSR will build upon the State’s ongoing investment in resilience, capitalizing upon the opportunity to respond and adapt to newly understood risks. As such, the State’s application to the NDRC:

- Identifies the following Most Impacted and Distressed target areas which meet the unmet recovery needs thresholds outlined in the HUD NDRC Notice of Funding Availability: Greene County, Nassau County, Schoharie County, Suffolk County, Tioga County, Westchester County, and the five counties of New York City;
- Describes and establishes GOSR’s capacity and experience in working across sectors to design and implement recovery and resiliency projects;
- Frames continuing infrastructure, economic revitalization, and housing unmet recovery needs by building upon GOSR’s Action Plan Amendment Eight (APA8) unmet needs analysis, as well as consultation with the State’s NDRC Interagency Working Group and input from eligible counties, and other stakeholders;
- Outlines a holistic, integrated approach that considers the physical, social, economic, and environmental resilience of both man-made and natural systems;
- Leverages and seeks to advance GOSR’s collaborative relationships with various partners at the local and regional scales, including governments, state agencies,

academic institutions, non-governmental organizations, foundations, and private-sector entities; and

- Demonstrates the State’s long term commitment to catalyzing a resilient recovery.

GOSR has successfully implemented recovery and resiliency programs in the areas of housing, economic development, infrastructure, and community reconstruction. Synthesizing lessons learned from these programs, including the NY Rising Community Reconstruction (NYRCCR) Program, a first-of-its-kind grassroots resiliency effort, GOSR has identified two dominant community typologies—coastal and riverine—which are at extreme risk from flooding caused by increasingly frequent extreme weather events and flooding connected to climate change.

GOSR’s systems-based approach hinges upon identifying strategies that will simultaneously improve the physical, social, economic, and environmental resilience of vulnerable riverine and coastal communities. This approach builds upon the recommendations of the NYS 2100 Commission, which was established by Governor Cuomo following Superstorm Sandy, and incorporates expert feedback from agency partners, counties, and other stakeholders. Additionally, select state agencies and counties have already provided substantial input regarding potential strategies, partnerships, and funding sources. Should the State advance to Phase 2, GOSR will continue to work with stakeholders to identify additional target areas, as appropriate, and to develop and refine impactful resiliency projects. In Phase 2, GOSR will undertake a multi-systems analysis to better define the characteristics common to coastal and riverine communities. GOSR will then select pilot communities and work with partners to design innovative resilience solutions tailored to the regional context.

The ultimate goal is to develop, implement, evaluate, and scale projects that provide multiple co-benefits and improve everyday quality of life through cross-sector collaboration with state agencies and other partners. NDRC funding will further empower the State to leverage existing resilience efforts and to catalyze new investments. Precedent examples of systems-based solutions include the two Rebuild by Design projects GOSR is working to implement; the Red Hook Integrated Flood Protection System project in Brooklyn; the Oakwood Beach buyout and green infrastructure project on Staten Island; and the buyout, green infrastructure, and affordable housing project proposed by the NYRCR Planning Committee in the village of Sidney, which is being implemented through the NYRCR Program and with Federal Emergency Management Agency Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funds. These efforts also reflect the State’s prioritization of nature-based features, which can be designed to mitigate physical risk, while delivering economic, social, and environmental co-benefits. Nitrogen-mitigation will be a critical element of any environmentally-oriented resilience strategy going forward, and the State has already made significant investments toward reducing nitrogen pollution on Long Island through investments in sewer infrastructure in Suffolk County and critical wastewater treatment facilities like Bay Park in Nassau County.

Exhibit B (page 5) references supporting data. These data are uploaded to the State’s secure FTP site, [https://nysemail.sharepoint.com/sites/NYSGOSR-Ext/ndrc/layouts/15/start.aspx#](https://nysemail.sharepoint.com/sites/NYSGOSR-Ext/ndrc/layouts/15/start.aspx#/).