

Exhibit G Long-Term Commitment
New York State
ExhibitGLTCommit_NYS.pdf

New York State has taken significant steps to bolster its resilience to a host of threats, hazards, and vulnerabilities. The State’s broad array of measures includes, but is not limited to, the creation of the Governor’s Office of Storm Recovery (GOSR) to coordinate the State’s resilient recovery, the passage of the Community Risk and Resiliency Act (CRRRA, discussed in Exhibit D, pages 52-53), and the modification of the State’s Regional Economic Development Council Consolidated Funding Application process to prioritize resilience (discussed in Exhibit F, page 72). Furthermore, the previously-discussed NYS Ready Commission, NYS Respond Commission, and NYS 2100 Commission recommended various approaches to operationalizing resilience in the State’s policy-making and project implementation. (See Exhibit D for additional detail, page 48.)

Several other major resilience efforts have been undertaken by state agencies, all of which are represented on the State’s NDRC Interagency Working Group. These efforts include, but are not limited to, the following:

- The Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA) and Port Authority of New York and New Jersey (PANYNJ): Superstorm Sandy caused almost over \$7 billion in damage to the MTA and PANYNJ’s transportation networks and revealed serious vulnerabilities to region’s economy. Hardening and ensuring the reliability of the transportation system is critical for coastal and riverine communities throughout the region. For instance:
 - The lack of network resiliency or transportation options can reduce regional mobility and hinder economic growth; if one transportation link is broken due to extreme weather, it is critical that other options are available. Both agencies are promoting state-of-the-art Intelligent

Transportation Systems to allow for effective and coordinated coastal storm response plans for each transportation provider by allowing systems to work together.

- The effects of salt from sea water continue to be seen in the form of electrical fires, failure of components, and equipment, and degradation of critical structures. While emergency repairs continue on an as-needed basis, the long-term effects and solutions to remediate and mitigate salt inundation continues to be unmet. A “Salt Working Group”—consisting of PANYNJ, MTA, City of New York, Con Edison of New York, Public Service Electric & Gas, New Jersey Transit, Amtrak, United Laboratories (UL), the National Electrical Manufacturers Association, Department of Homeland Security – Science & Technology, and the State of New York Division of Homeland Security & Emergency Services—is analyzing the on-going effects of sea salt on regional transportation and utility infrastructure, and the potential solutions to remediate and mitigate.
- The New York State Energy Research Development Authority (NYSERDA) has several programs to promote resilience. These include the Cleaner, Greener Communities program, which provides funding for regional sustainability planning and projects, and NY Prize, a first-in-the-nation \$40 million competition to help communities create microgrids, where are standalone energy systems that can operate independently in the event of a power outage.
- The New York State Department of Transportation (DOT) is leveraging FEMA HMGP funds to increase the resilience of New York’s bridges. Additionally,

guided by the NYS 2100 Commission, DOT has focused its capital investments to ensure that future risks are mitigated to the greatest extent possible.

- The New York State Department of State (DOS) Office of Planning and Development provides technical support to GOSR’s NY Rising Community Reconstruction Program. The Local Waterfront Revitalization Program assists local communities in revising local coastal policies to advance planning for storm and climate resilience. DOS will also play a central role in the implementation of CRRA, collaborating with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) to prepare model local laws to help communities incorporate measures related to physical climate risk, and to provide guidance on the implementation of CRRA, including the use of resiliency measures that utilize natural resources and natural processes to reduce risk.
- The Office of Parks Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) has incorporated the goal of resilience into its planning and activities, and employs strategies that focus on building living shorelines, using green infrastructure, and implementing sustainable practices. OPRHP is in the process of identifying facilities and infrastructure in state parks and historic sites that are highly vulnerable to flooding and damage from coastal storms. This assessment will incorporate impacts on the built and natural environment and will enable the creation of park-specific adaptation plans that minimize or mitigate the negative impacts of climate change.
- The Environmental Facilities Corporation (EFC) is leveraging its programs to encourage resiliency projects that protect future water infrastructure investments,

including drinking water and waste water treatment, pump stations, sewers, storm sewers, green infrastructure, water mains, outfalls, and intake and collection systems. For instance, EFC creates the State Revolving Fund for clean water and drinking water projects including the Storm Mitigation Loan Program and the Hurricane Emergency Loan Program and has also been working with Suffolk County to develop a program to address inadequate individual onsite treatment systems (septic systems).

- DEC's Office of Climate Change leads the development of programs and policies that mitigate greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change where it cannot be avoided. The Climate Smart Communities program supports local governments in meeting these goals. As described above, DEC will work with DOS to implement CRRA.
- The New York State Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services (DHSES) delivers resilient recovery projects through the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP). To date, DHSES has approved \$366 million in FEMA HMGP fund for Sandy projects.

Goal Outcomes and Metrics

GOSR's recovery and rebuilding goals are twofold: (1) address urgent housing, business assistance and infrastructure needs in affected communities and (2) integrate long-term storm resiliency into recovery, rebuilding and planning efforts across all programs. As detailed in GOSR's two year report, *New York Rising: 2012-2014*, the Agency has made significant progress towards these goals. For example, as of October 2014, 1,798 applicants have opted for one or more of GOSR's housing resilience options (elevation, mitigation or bulkhead). In

addition, the Agency has granted \$20.8 million to 638 small businesses, enabling 6,490 positions to be retained at businesses receiving assistance.¹

Due to the number and diversity of the climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts described above, and the number of different agencies involved, it is not possible to specify baseline and goal outcomes for each individual program. If New York State advances to Phase 2 of the NDRC, the State will develop a general set of performance metrics (value of property protected, impact on employment, environmental remediation, etc.), as well as baseline targets and goals for projects and programs that are proposed through the NDRC.

¹ *New York Rising: 2012-2014 Housing, Small Business, Community Reconstruction Plans, Infrastructure*. New York State Governor’s Office of Storm Recovery. <
http://stormrecovery.ny.gov/sites/default/files/uploads/gosr_report_letter_full_high.pdf>.