CHAPTER 7 CLIMATE CHANGE & RESILIENCY ELEMENT

I. Introduction and Background Information

A. 2025 Update Creating a Climate Change & Resiliency Element

The Climate Change & Resiliency Element is a new chapter for the Town's Comprehensive Plan intended to promote and support climate change preparedness, adaptation, and mitigation. Climate change refers to a change in average weather conditions and /or the variability in climate in a region that persists for an extended period of time. While they may be naturally occurring, anthropogenic (human – made) activities can also contribute to climate change. This element examines the current and projected impacts of climate change and offers tools to help with decision making for adapting to climate change. It's based on several guiding laws, policies, planning efforts, and community guidance including the following:

- **Tompkins County Countywide Planning Policies**.
- **2008 Route 96 Corridor Management Study**.
- **2001 Cayuga Lake Scenic Byway Corridor Management Plan**.
- **2023 New York State Hazard Mitigation Plan – MitigateNY.**
- **The Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act.**
- **2022 Tompkins County Resiliency and Recovery Plan.**
- **2021 Tompkins County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update**.
- **2004 Cayuga Lake Local Waterfront Revitalization Program: Cayuga Lake Waterfront Plan.**
- Public outreach and visioning comments received as part of the public participation process for the plan update.

This element is not meant to be free-standing; it relates to a number of other elements in a complementary manner. In particular, the elements concerning transportation, land use, housing, natural resources, and community well-being all have issues involving climate change and resiliency.

B. Implementation of Climate Change & Resiliency Since the 2009 Comprehensive Plan Adoption

The 2009 Comprehensive Plan did not include a Climate Change & Resiliency segment. The Town of Ulysses realizes the adverse impacts that climate change and natural disasters have on the natural environment, built environment, and residents and how important it is to have planning actions in place to address these impacts. Including a Climate Change & Resiliency priority area in the Comprehensive Plan serves to provide guidance to help reduce GHG emissions, prepare for climate emergencies, and improve our resilience to natural disasters and adverse impacts related to climate change. Goals, objectives, and actions will align with regional and State initiatives to

reduce the impacts of climate change and identify opportunities for collaboration to achieve goals set forth by Tompkins County and New York State.

II. Laws and Guidelines Influencing Ulysses' Climate Change & Resiliency Element

Tompkins Countywide Planning Policies

The Tompkins County Comprehensive Plan includes planning principles centered around sustainability and resiliency. Planning principles focused on making sure Tompkins County is a place where natural features and working rural landscapes are preserved and enhanced, ensuring energy systems meet community needs without contributing additional greenhouse gases into the atmosphere, ensuring all communities are prepared for the economic, environmental, and social impacts of climate change.

The Tompkins County Hazard Mitigation Plan focuses on improving resiliency of systems that support public health and sustainable development, increasing partnerships that improve hazard risk knowledge and mitigation, protecting and restoring natural ecosystems to reduce flood risk, enhancing mitigation collaboration and coordination among emergency service agencies to further support life safety and economic resiliency, and promoting and strengthening healthy and equitable environments for all residents with special considerations for those who are socially and physically vulnerable.

Ulysses Visioning Efforts

During the visioning phase of the comprehensive planning process, various exercises were conducted to facilitate feedback from the public about climate change and resiliency. This was completed through a community survey, steering committee meetings, a focus group meeting, and a public open house. The steering committee, focus group, and open house featured a strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (also known as a SWOT analysis) to allow for the public to convey their thoughts. The following topics were brought up as priorities that the comprehensive plan update should focus on:

- Clarity and promotion of climate change preparedness and hazard mitigation
- Planning for climate extremes and climate migration, perhaps through a Climate Action Plan
- Assessing the impacts of climate change on water quality and natural resources
- Incentives for incorporating green/sustainable construction practices
- Addressing Harmful Algae Blooms (HAB's) and mitigating their impact on water quality
- Climate change preparedness to protect historic resources
- Affordable solar (residential scale)
- Expanding EV charging
- Partnering with local and regional entities on climate change preparedness and resilience initiatives
- Expanding composting and recycling efforts
- Carbon reduction and greater resiliency for Town operations

In the community survey, 48.6% of respondents indicated that they are "neutral" in this satisfaction with the Town's climate change preparedness efforts while 27.7% indicated they were satisfied and 23.7% indicated they were unsatisfied. 63% of respondents indicated they were satisfied with the Town's waste, recycling, and materials management.

When asked about how important are certain issues when considering the future growth of Ulysses, 60% of respondents indicated that climate change preparedness was important to them. 58% of respondents also indicated that hazard mitigation & emergency preparedness were important to them.

III. Inventory and Analysis of Existing and Projected Climate Change & Resiliency Needs

A. Existing Climate Conditions & Resources

Like much of central and upstate New York, the Town of Ulysses has a humid continental climate and experiences four distinct seasons. The Köppen climate classification scheme divides climates into five main climate groups: A (tropical), B (arid), C (temperate), D (continental), and E (polar). The second letter indicates the seasonal precipitation type, while the third letter indicates the level of heat. Ulysses has both Dfa and Dfb Köppen-Geiger classifications. Along the lakefront is categorized as Dfa while the rest of town is categorized as Dfb. Regions classified as Dfa have a hot summer and humid continental climate. Similarly, regions classified as Dfb have warm summers with a humid continental climate.

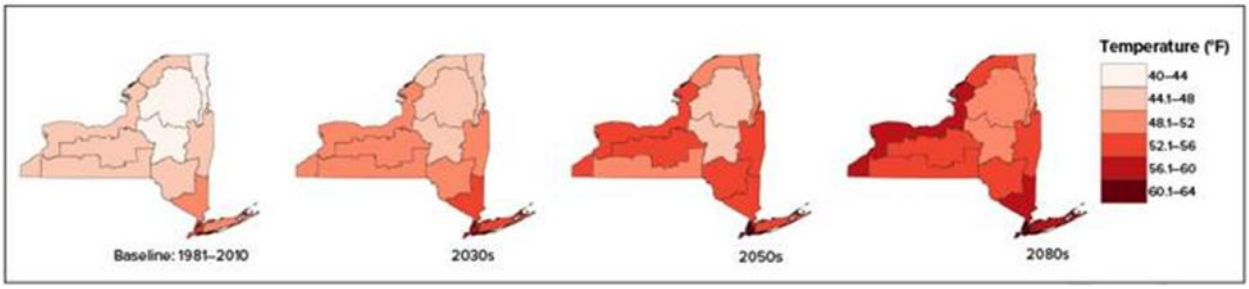
According to the 2024 New York State Climate Impact Assessment, since the 20th century, average temperatures in New York State have increased by almost 2.6 degrees Fahrenheit since the 20th century. According to this assessment, the average annual precipitation has also increased. Even with initiatives underway to limit our greenhouse gas emissions, average temperatures and precipitation will continue to increase, likely resulting in more frequent and intense rainstorms, seasonal droughts, and heat waves.

In the Central/Finger Lakes region, average temperatures are projected to increase between 4.6 and 6.4 degrees Fahrenheit by the 2050s, compared with the 1981–2010 average. This increase in average temperatures means there will be more days over 90 degrees Fahrenheit (24 to 42 days per year compared to a historical average of nine) and fewer days below freezing (78 to 110 days compared to a historical average of 134). Warmer winter temperatures also mean less precipitation will fall as snow and more will fall as rain. However, changing weather patterns mean more of this precipitation will fall in heavy bursts, leading to flash flooding, and short-term droughts could increase, lasting weeks to months.

Warmer air temperatures could also lead to an increase in Cayuga Lake's surface water temperature, resulting in thermal stratification (i.e., an increased difference between surface and deep-water temperatures). Stratification prevents the water from mixing,

harming aquatic life. At the same time, warmer lake temperatures provide the ideal environment for cyanobacteria and algae to thrive, contributing to harmful algal blooms that create health risks from swimming and fishing, and can impact the local economy that depends on water-based recreation.

Projected Annual Average Temperature in New York State



Source: 2024 New York State Climate Impacts Assessment

These impacts from climate change will largely affect marginalized communities, including communities of color, Indigenous communities, and low-income communities. For example, low-income households may not be able to afford air conditioning and are more likely to suffer from heat-related illnesses. They may also lack health insurance and experience more barriers accessing medical care for treatment for heat-related illnesses. They may struggle to evacuate in an extreme event due to transportation and lodging costs, and have a hard time rebuilding afterward, especially if they do not have flood or property insurance.

It is also likely to impact agricultural production. Extreme heat and prolonged periods of rain can have adverse impacts on farming especially during crucial farming periods such has planting and harvesting. For example, warmer temperatures in late winter could cause grapevines and other fruit crops to blossom early; a late spring frost can then damage the crop. In 2014, wine growers in the region lost up to two-thirds of their crop due to spring frost. The spring frost in 2023 was also particularly bad for wine growers in the region due to unusually high temperatures in the 80s in April. Other types of farmers are also likely to be affected. For example, high temperature and humidity can lead to heat stress in dairy cows, reducing milk production, and in severe cases, resulting in illness or death.

Ulysses was previously designated as a Bronze Certified Climate Smart Community. A Bronze Level designation is the initial level of certification for local governments that have acted their commitment to climate action and taken steps to implement climate-smart policies and projects. To be designated a certification level, points must be earned for the completion of selected priority action and pledge elements. The point requirement for being designated the Bronze level is 120 points. The Town of Ulysses earned 149 points in 2018 and were certified on September 28, 2018. Some benefits of being designated a Climate Smart Community include State-level recognition for community leadership, streamlined access to resources, and can elevate or score to be more competitive for grants, especially NYSDEC grants. Certification actions can improve air quality, increase

energy efficiency and independence and conserve green space for recreation and biodiversity. The Conservation and Sustainability Advisory Council (CSAC) is working through renewal efforts to stay certified and the Town remains committed to participation in the Climate Smart Communities Program. Ulysses has also been a participant in the NYS Clean Energy Communities Program. The CSAC has primarily led these efforts and is currently designated as a Three Star Clean Energy Community. The Town is fully committed to providing clean energy and a sustainable future for all its citizens. The Town has proactively taken action to increase municipal energy efficiency and GHG reductions and will continue to do so in the future.

In the Tompkins County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update in 2021, the update included a hazard profile and vulnerability assessment of the infestation and invasive species. NYSDEC defines invasive species as non-native plant and animal species that can cause harm to the environment, to the economy, or to human health. Not only do invasive species threatened biodiversity, they can cause or result in the following:

- Habitat degradation and loss
- The loss of native fish, wildlife and tree and plant species
- The loss of recreational opportunities and income
- Impact water quality
- Crop damage and diseases in humans and livestock
- Risks to public health and safety (NYSDEC 2018)

The appendix features a list of animals, plants, insects, and pathogens that have impacted natural areas of Finger Lakes Region identified in the Tompkins County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update. Giant Hogweed, Hydrilla, Sirex Woodwasp (SW), Asian Longhorned Beetles (ALB), Spotted lanternfly (Lycorma deliculta), and Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) are a few of the invasive species that are of special concern within Tompkins County. Hydrilla can especially be a threat for residents along the coast of Cayuga Lake as this weed can grow up to an inch per day and as a result produce dense mats of vegetation. According to the Tompkins County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, the mats of vegetation can prevent sunlight from entering the waters and absorbs oxygen, causing uninhabitable aquatic environments. Waterfront communities are vulnerable to potential economic impacts as Hydrilla has the ability to degrade the overall waterbody and devalue waterfront property and hinder tourism activity. Giant Knotweed is known to invade old fields and native habitats such as open woodlands. It's a threat to residents because brushing against or breaking the plant releases sap that, combined with sunlight and moisture, can cause a severe burn within 24 to 48 hours.

Dry weather and droughts for prolonged periods of time can lead to wildfires. Wildfires can burn spread among natural or unnatural vegetation with the ability threaten lives and property if not contained. This can especially be a threat for farmers and their crops. The NYS Hazard Mitigation Plan identified wildfire as a hazard of concern for New York State. Tompkins County was not included in any FEMA wildfire-related disaster

Declarations. Tompkins County in their Hazard Mitigation Plan identified wildfires as a potential threat that could happen, but not as a hazard that would pose a significant threat to Tompkins County.

Organizations Involved in Climate Change and Resiliency Initiatives

Various organizations at the local, regional, and State level are involved in climate change and resiliency initiatives. These organizations have a variety of tools and resources made available to the public to aid municipalities, institutions, and the public in decision making pertaining to climate change preparedness, adaption, mitigation, and resiliency.

Local Organizations

- Town of Ulysses Conservation and Sustainability Advisory Council (CSAC)
- Town of Ulysses Water Source Protection Plan Committee (WSPPC)
- Town of Ulysses Habitat Nature Preserve Advisory Committee (HNPAC)
- Town of Ulysses Bee Friendly Community Committee (BFCC)

Regional Organizations

- Cornell University
- Cornell Cooperative Extension
- Cornell Climate Smart Farming Team
- Tompkins County Climate Protection Initiative (TCCPI)
- Tompkins County Planning & Sustainability

State Organizations

- New York Rural Water Association (NYRWA)
- New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA)
- New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC)

Other Organizations

- INHS
- Clean Energy Community
- Local Solar farms
- Tompkins County Soil and Water
- Cayuga Lake Watershed
- EMC

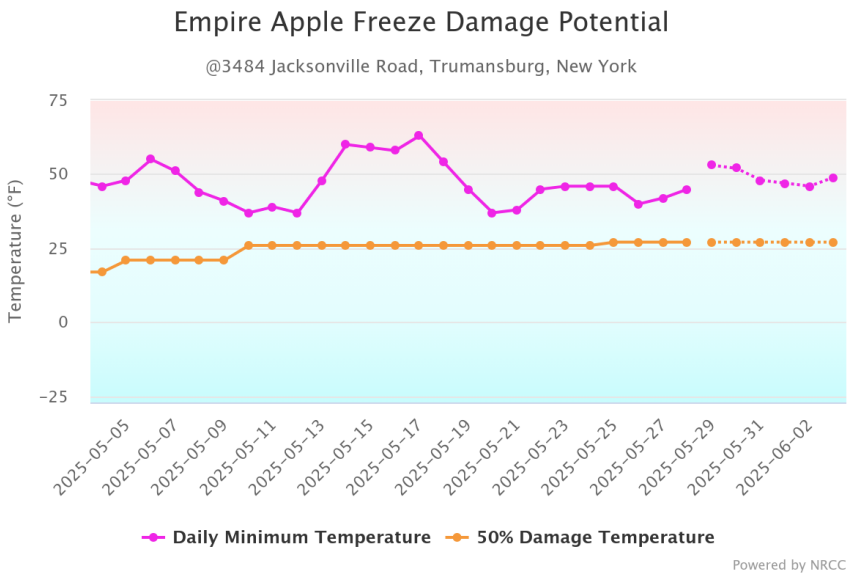
Online Resources

In the last decade, different online tools, climate action plans, and best practices have been launched to proactively prepare for climate change, analyze trends, and aid leaders

in decision making. In addition to these tools, programs such as the Climate Smart Communities Program and Clean Energy Community programs have also helped municipalities become more sustainable and reduce their carbon footprint.

Climate Smart Farming

Climate Smart Farming (CSF) is voluntary initiative of Cornell University that focuses on helping farmers increase agricultural productivity and sustainable farming incomes while reducing GHG emissions through best management practices. CSF offers a variety of online resources such as climate smart farming tools, online courses, adaptation strategies, mitigation strategies, and other State and Federal resources. The climate smart farming tools provided are intended to help farmers make informed decisions about production systems based on location-specific climate data, weather forecasts, and future outlooks. The image below shows an example of a projection generated the CSF Apple State & Freeze Damage Probability Tool. This tool is designed to give a graphical view of your freeze risk, with a 6-day forecast included, based on 10%, 50%, and 90% damage temperature, for a variety of apple cultivars.



New York State Climate Impacts Assessment

This online assessment offers a snapshot climate impacts in the Central/Finger Lakes Region. Looking at climate change threats through a regional lens allows us to understand regional climate projections, impacts, and provides insight for where regional collaboration opportunities exist for future initiatives. Additionally, case studies are shared that give detailed examples of other Finger Lake communities and industries experiencing similar impacts that they have been able to develop adaptation strategies for.

B. Challenges for Climate Change & Resiliency

Climate Change Preparedness

While County and State entities have invested in hazard mitigation and/or climate action preparedness planning, the Town of Ulysses does not have its own climate action plan or hazard mitigation plan. While not required, having these types of plans in place can help with proactively preparing for climate challenges, emergencies, and natural disasters much more effective.

Climate Change Impacts to Recreation and Tourism

While the public enjoys different outdoor activities year-round, some seasonal activities can be impacted by climate change. With warming temperatures, especially lingering into the winter months, this can negatively impact snow-related activities that depend on snow and cold temperatures. While some winter activities may have a shorter period to be enjoyed, warmer spring and fall temperatures could potentially result in a longer season for cycling, hiking along the Black Diamond Trail, and other warm-weather activities like boating in Cayuga Lake. The northeast particularly is popular in the fall for fall foliage and associated activities, however, warm temperature can put foliage viewing at risk. Regionally, climate change could alter the timing and duration of fall foliage, which can negatively impact fall tourism in the region. Agritourism activities can also be negatively impacted by climate change. Excessive rain that can damage crops and fields depended on for agritourism can delay these activities from taking place and place a financial burden on farmers.

Climate Change Impacts to Agriculture

Climate change can still have an impact on agricultural operations. Even though global temperatures have increased, spring frosts and freezes are not receding as quickly as flowering is advancing due to warmer temperatures, resulting in increased risk for damaging cold snaps.[1] This requires special attention to monitoring the level of freeze tolerance of crops over time and assessing the level of frost injury to crops impacted by freezing/sub-freezing temperatures.

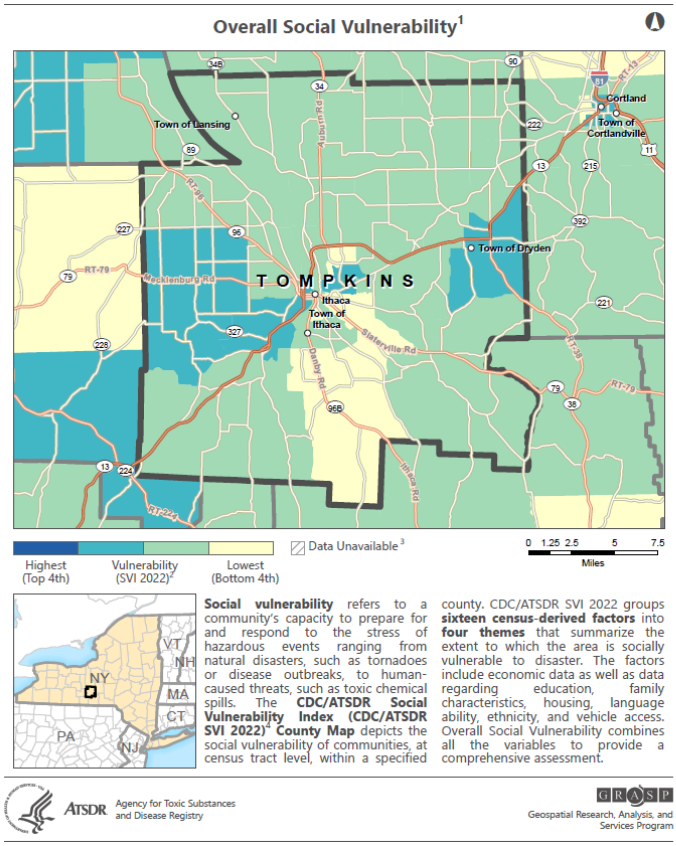
Increased precipitation can also negatively impact agricultural operations. Flooding can cause damage to crops, delay planting, and impact harvesting operations. Heavy rain events can result in soil loss from erosion and contaminate waterways with agricultural runoff. Additionally, extreme weather events such as heavy rain and wind can damage barns, structures, and equipment depended on for agricultural operations. Without nearby servicing facilities, this can delay farming operations and pose a challenge for farmers who have to send away their equipment for servicing, especially if for a long duration of time.

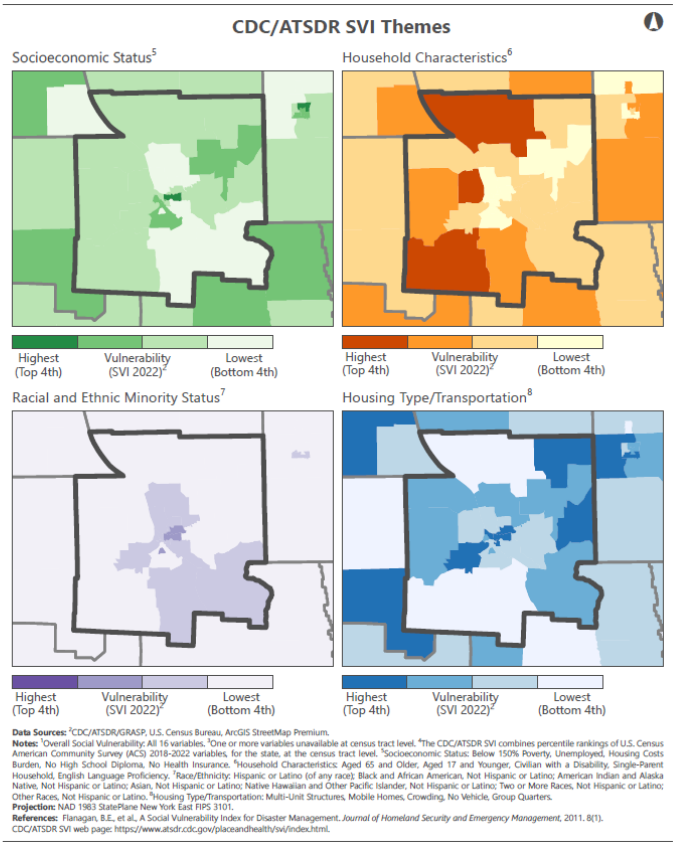
Climate Change Impacts to Vulnerable Populations

While the impacts of climate change affect everyone, certain populations are more vulnerable than others. Vulnerable communities are challenged with not being able to physically and/or financially react to natural disasters the same as everyone else.

1. *Cornell University College of Agriculture and Life Sciences; Climate Smart Farming Program*

Individuals with disabilities, low-income households, and individuals 65 and older can especially be impacted by the impacts of climate change. Air quality and health can have adverse impacts on individuals with chronic illnesses (such as asthma) and those 65 and older. According to the EPA, New asthma diagnoses in children age 0 to 17 due to particulate air pollution, and premature deaths in adults ages 65 and older due to particulate air pollution. Vulnerable populations will have unique needs that need to be accommodated for when engaging in climate change preparedness and hazard mitigation planning. The graphics below show the overall social vulnerability for Tompkins County and the social vulnerability of communities at the census tract level.





C. Projected Climate Change & Resiliency Needs

- Developing a Climate Action Plan
- Developing a Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Encouraging use of more renewable resources to reduce carbon footprint
- Collaborating with local, regional, and State partners to implement climate change preparedness, hazard mitigation, and resiliency efforts
- Increasing public awareness of climate change impacts and actively communicating about local climate change preparedness efforts

- Enhancing Energy Efficiency throughout Ulysses, especially with new residential and commercial development
- Developing climate change and hazard mitigation strategies for agricultural operation
- Improving resiliency to climate impacts especially for vulnerable populations
- Explore incentivizing use of green infrastructure and sustainable development practices for commercial development

IV. Goal, Objectives, and Policies

The following section contains the goal, objectives and policies for the Climate Change and Resiliency Element of the Comprehensive Plan. This section states the Town's policies for addressing climate change preparedness and resiliency needs of the Town. This section also provides recommendations for local, regional, State, and Federal resources that can be utilized to implement goals centered around climate change preparedness and resiliency. Goals, objectives, and policies also focus on collaboration opportunities with local and regional partners to create alignment with initiatives at the Town and Regional level. State Plans and Guidelines can be helpful as a template for how plans and initiatives can be structured and in alignment with State goals for climate change preparedness and resiliency.

The statements of "goals, objectives and policies" are intended to guide the public and those who make decisions about our future. Goals are broad statements of the community's desires. The objective statements are more descriptive and imply actions or programs that will move the Town toward attainment of the goal. The policy statements describe actions to be undertaken for the Town to realize the objectives and goals.

Goal Collaborate with local and regional partners to implement climate change preparedness and adaptation efforts.

Objective

7.1 Establish and strengthen connections with local and regional partners and discuss opportunities for collaboration for addressing climate change challenges and resiliency initiatives.

Policies

7.1.1 Actively communicate with the Village of Trumansburg, Tompkins County, institutions, and organizations about collaboration opportunities for addressing GHG and energy use reduction challenges.

7.1.2 Collaborate with Tompkins County to assess how Ulysses can contribute to addressing regional challenges and implementing policies outlined in the Cleaner Greener Southern Tier Regional Sustainability Plan.

7.1.3 Identify and promote opportunities to increase the use of local and regional renewable energy sources and technologies.

7.1.4 Connect local farmers with Cornell's Climate Smart Farming Program to learn about climate smart farming tools to assist them with decision making for agricultural operations.

7.1.5 Work with the Trumansburg Central School District, Ithaca Central School District, nearby institutions, and engage citizens to create opportunities to learn about Climate Change and Resiliency. Collaborate with the institutions to create volunteer opportunities for students interested in that field.

7.1.6 Work with Tompkins County on strengthening recycling and reuse options and opportunities both in the County and the Town of Ulysses.

Goal **Increase** Climate Change Adaptation, Mitigation, and Preparedness Efforts and Public Awareness

Objective

7.2 **Actively communicate with the public on climate change preparedness initiatives that the Town is pursuing at the local and regional scale.**

Policies

7.2.1 Assist with and advocate for public education on climate change, sustainability, and hazard mitigation.

7.2.2 Research the feasibility of incorporating renewable resources throughout the town.

7.2.3 Continue to communicate with the public about the benefits of being a Climate Smart Community and a Clean Energy Community, and how the public can contribute.

7.2.4 Gather feedback from the public on climate change impacts they are facing and how it's affecting their quality of life

7.2.5 Share the work being completed by CSAC, WSPPC, HNPAC, BFCC. Encourage the public to participate in meetings and future initiatives led by these committees. Share and regularly update the actions the Town has taken or is working on to increase climate change preparedness, adaptation, and mitigation.

7.2.6 Develop a volunteer group with the HPBAC and BFCC to lead scheduled tours of significant natural areas in the town. Invite landowners to participate by welcoming tour groups on their land, where necessary.

7.2.7 Work with the Village of Trumansburg on developing an emergency preparedness plan that incorporates hazard mitigation efforts.

7.2.8 Improve hazard preparedness of Ulysses by proactively sharing information and best practices with property owners and encourage property owners to take preventive actions in areas that are especially susceptible to hazards. Apply for funding to develop a Hazard Mitigation plan that will be a sub-plan to the Comprehensive Plan. Ensure the Hazard Mitigation Plan is in alignment with the Comprehensive Plan, County Planning goals, and State goals pertaining to hazard mitigation.

7.2.9 Collaborate with necessary agencies to educate the public on specific, ndividual and household preparedness and recovery activities to natural disasters.

Goal Reduce Adverse impacts to natural resources and ecosystems caused by climate variability

Objective

7.3 Identify opportunities to mitigate adverse impacts to the natural environment.
Policies

7.3.1 Identify opportunities to improve carbon sequestration and storage in forests, wetlands, and soils.

7.3.2 Identify opportunities to enhance the enforcement of ordinances, regulations and other mechanisms that can facilitate resilient and sustainable construction standards.

7.4 Explore opportunities for incorporating sustainable development practices, recycling, reuse strategies to improve community resiliency.

7.4.1 Consider providing incentives for incorporating green infrastructure techniques in rehabilitation projects and new construction projects.

7.4.2 Identify ways to Incorporate hazard mitigation into land-use planning and natural resource management.

7.4.3 Expand composting and recycling opportunities throughout Ulysses. Encourage and educate the public on the benefits on compositing, recycling, and reuse practices.

7.4.4 Promote resilient and sustainable land use practices to increase overall natural resilience.

Objective

7.5 **Protect water quality and reduce impacts of flooding throughout Ulysses.**

Policies

7.5.1 Share resources from FEMA and other agencies that provide mitigation strategies for homeowners to reduce the impacts of flooding.

7.5.2 Complete a Town-wide hydrology study to assess climate change impacts on Cayuga lake, tributaries, and water resources.

7.5.3 Promote awareness and facilitating public information on HABs occurrence and contributing factors, in collaboration with local and regional NGO's, watershed organizations, and NYSDEC.

7.5.4 Continue to engage municipal staff in training on stormwater management regulations and techniques.

Goal: Identify vulnerabilities and impacts of climate change and extreme weather and ways to reduce adverse impacts.

Objective

7.6 Inventory and assess vulnerabilities and other impacts related to climate change and extreme weather. Develop adaptation strategies and work with partners on implementation.

Policies

7.6.1 Conduct a Climate Vulnerability Assessment based on current and future climate hazards. Work to identify those individuals and groups most physically and socially vulnerable to local hazard risk. Prioritize vulnerabilities to identify appropriate adaptation strategies. Consider working with the Climate Smart Communities program for funding assistance to implement the study.

7.6.2 Communicate with regional entities and institutions about local vulnerabilities to see if there's opportunities for collaboration on implementing adaptation and hazard mitigation strategies.

7.6.3 Assess potential impacts of climate change hazards on infrastructure. Consider incorporating Climate Protection Levels (CPLs) into building codes and/or future design standards. CPLs are measures aimed at enhancing building resilience and reducing greenhouse gas emissions, thereby mitigating the impacts of climate change

7.6.4 Develop a climate action plan that is in alignment with the Tompkins County Comprehensive Plan and other regional initiatives/plans. Partner with institutions and partners as it is developed.

7.6.5 Support County Emergency Management's efforts related to community preparedness requirements and response. Advocate for preparedness needs specific to Ulysses, especially for planning for vulnerable populations.

7.6.6 Minimize losses of human life and structures from flooding and erosion hazards by implementing management measures outlined in the Cayuga Lake LWRP.

7.6.7 Educate the public on invasive species, especially those found in Ulysses, and the impacts they can have on residents and the natural environment.

Resources:

NYS Extreme Heat Action Plan – Adaptation Agenda for 2024-2030

https://dec.ny.gov/sites/default/files/2024-06/extremeheatactionplan.pdf

NYS Climate Impacts Assessment – Central/Finger Lakes Region

https://nysclimateimpacts.org/explore-by-region/the-central-finger-lakes/#section-1

NCA Interactive Atlas

https://atlas.globalchange.gov/

Climate Smart Farming (A Program of Cornell University)

https://climatesmartfarming.org/

NYS LWRP – Cayuga Lake Waterfront Plan

https://www.tompkinscountyny.gov/files/assets/county/v/1/planning-amp-sustainability/documents/lwrp-2004-with-maps.pdf

EPA Report – Climate Change & Social Vulnerability in the United States

https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2021-09/climate-vulnerability_september-2021_508.pdf

FEMA Mitigation Strategies for Homeowners

https://www.fema.gov/fact-sheet/mitigation-homeowners

Association of Floodplain Managers – Reduce Flood Risk Website

https://www.reducefloodrisk.org/mitigation-library/

Climate Smart Communities

https://dec.ny.gov/environmental-protection/climate-change/resources-for-local-governments/grants-for-climate-action

Clean Energy Communities

https://www.nyserda.ny.gov/All-Programs/Clean-Energy-Communities