

PRINCIPLES OF RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE

The NYS Adaptation Practitioners Network envisions investing in resilient infrastructure that is made up of natural and built systems that allow our communities and ecosystems to function in the face of future conditions, while protecting and prioritizing the needs of people and places most at risk. The NYS Adaptation Practitioners Network shares the following principles for promoting and supporting infrastructure that can adapt to the increasing hazards extreme weather.

WHEN PLANNING FOR RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE:

ENGAGE MEANINGFULLY: Foster meaningful, inclusive, sustained community engagement based on full transparency in all stages of planning and decision-making.

PLAN FORWARD: Ensure that longterm climate projections are incorporated during planning.

ASSESS TRUE COSTS AND

BENEFITS: Ensure cost-benefit analyses consider long-term, social, ecological, and health benefits.

EQUITABLY DISTRIBUTE BENEFITS:

Invest across the state in a diversity of settings—urban, suburban, and rural; coastal and inland.

CONNECT WITH REGIONAL

PLANNING: Align with existing and future planning and policy actions to achieve benefits at broad scales.

RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS:

MAINTAIN AND RESTORE NATURAL INFRASTRUCTURE:

Conserve or restore self-sustaining natural systems and keep built infrastructure out of at-risk places, to reduce exposure to hazards and bring the greatest benefits in the long term.

MAXIMIZE CO-BENEFITS: Prioritize natural solutions, where feasible, in new and existing infrastructure to provide multiple, sustainable social and ecological co-benefits and to ensure that every dollar we spent is maximized.

STEWARD FOR THE LONG-TERM: Commit to long-term monitoring, assessment, and adaptive management.

DESIGN FORWARD: Ensure that long-term climate projections are incorporated into the design to reflect the lifespan and utility of the project.

RE-DESIGN FORWARD: Remove at-risk, critical built infrastructure and retrofit or protect existing infrastructure that can't be moved while maximizing the benefits for social and natural systems.

INCREASE SOCIO-ECONOMIC BENEFITS: Reduce impacts to the most physically and socially at-risk communities, providing economic opportunities for all.