Public Workshop #1



Project Name	Coastal Lakeshore Economy and Resiliency Initiative
Date:	June 30, 2021
Meeting:	Cayuga-Oswego Region – Public Workshop #1
Attachments	Presentation

1. Introduction of Project Team

EDR (prime consultant): Jane Rice, Sam Gordon, Erica Tauzer EcoLogic (subcontractor to EDR): Liz Moran, Sharon Anderson, Michelle McGinnis Cameron Engineering (subcontractor to EDR): Michael Keane, Andrew Martini, David Tepper NYS Department of State: Karen Catcher, Nancy Martel, Chris Bauer

Steering Committee members in attendance were recognized by adding "Steering Committee Member" to their Zoom name.

2. Introduction to CLEAR

The project team introduced the CLEAR initiative, goals, process, deliverables, timeline, and responsibilities of those involved in the plan. Presentation slides are attached. Participants were given a chance to ask questions.

3. Interactive Group Activity

The project team discussed resiliency and its relationship to risk, vulnerability, and exposure. The resiliency planning themes developed by working with Steering Committee members were introduced. Participants were asked to elaborate and contribute to this list using a Google Jamboard. Results of the activity are summarized below.

Natural Systems &	Bluff erosion due to	high waves, storms and runoff from precipitation,
Dynamic Shorelines	coastal wetland inun	dation and impacts extreme water. Shoreline
	hardening can also ir	ncrease erosion and fill, and development can
Q1: What are the	threaten wetlands.	
most significant	Natural shorelines (b	luffs, coastal wetlands) provide flood and erosion
threats to the health	protection. (Example	s are Deer Creek and Lakeview Wildlife
of your community's	Management Areas,	Sterling Nature Center, and Fair Haven State
shoreline?	Park).	
	Erosion	
Q2: What is specific	Climate instability an	d a lack of widespread understanding of the
to your shoreline	relationship betweer	how we live and increasing instability.
that adds to r	Flooding across Wes	t Barrier Bar Park, eroding away the bar leading to
reduces your	potential flooding de	evastation in Little Sodus Bay. High water flows
community's	from tributaries into	the bays and out into the lake cause high water
vulnerability?	along the shoreline.	Flooding of wetland systems beyond their



capacity. Erosion of lake shoreline over time has led to loss of land –
150 ft from 1963 to 2020.
 Development of shorelines, that doesn't allow enough room for
variable conditions.
 Coastal conservation lands help to protect communities.
 Sediment starved area on shore of Fair Haven beach.
High water on the lake pushed large quantities of stone into the Nine
Mile Creek outlet so now there is nearly stagnant water with algae and
weed growth that also leads to flooding near the outlet on either side
rather than letting higher flows reach the lake.
• The Lake Ontario coastline (natural areas) are tremendous and need to
be preserved.
How can we better balance human needs such as dredging for
navigation with ecological issues and natural system needs
Ihreats: continued shoreline hardening that interrupts the movement
of sand that maintains the shoreline.
• Erosion of our barrier beaches is causing the channels in Sand Pond to
fill. Many residential properties reside within the channel and North
Pond – sand needs to be removed and placed back on the barrier
Deach.
 Three big threats at sandy Pond. I) need a solution for dreaging the channel that balances the peads of the piping player and beating.
community 2) Need a plan for long term protection of the dunes and
community. 2) Need a plan for long term protection of the duries and short-term replanishment and 3) Need a better sower system for area
around the Pond
 Solutions for dredging, dune protection and sever are huge economic
and safety issues. The area is largely dependent on tourism and
recreation. This creates the economy and the tax base. It will be
destroyed if we don't find solutions.
• There seems to be a built-in assumption that climate change is the
primary driving element behind high water and not the regulatory
structure and management obligations of Plan 2014. A Plan can be
changed; much more difficult to change the dynamics of the shoreline.
Climate Change plays a role - but is it really the primary driver? If there
is no intention/will to address Plan 2014, then localities must address
resiliency.
Need a regular source of funding to maintain the channel and to
protect the barrier dunes that protect the pond.
• Sand can be placed onto private property to help them with shoreline
erosion.
Need a long-term management plan.
 Yearly dredging of the Sandy Pond channel was recommended by
USACE as the most environmentally beneficial approach.



Public Safety	• Wastewater treatment systems at risk from high water and flooding
Q1: What are the	Roads along the shoreline and in low lying areas near major tributaries
most vulnerable	washed out from high water – some culverts and bridges are quite old
infrastructure assets	and undersized.
in your community	 Uncontrolled/untreated stormwater outlets into Little Sodus Bay –
during storms or	carrying capacity in high water events (heavy rains or mass snow melt).
high/low water	Coastal roads
levels?	• Public roadways have access to publicly funded assistance to address
	flood damage; private roadways that serve homes that are part of the
Q2: Please include	community and contribute to tax revenues and the economy, face
any threats to public	legal and regulatory barriers to that same access.
safety associated	• Lack of a "secure" / marked channel between the Pond and Lake is a
with infrastructure	safety issue for boaters and emergency responders.
vulnerabilities (e.g.,	• Older septic systems are easily overwhelmed with high water events
road closures, utility	like 2017 and 2019. This results in a lot of environmental damage to
outages, etc.).	the water quality.
	• Our fire and rescue can't get out to rescue any boating incident.
Communication &	• There is a shortage of dedicated public space on our coastline, and
Education	places where people gather and share conversation and engagement.
	• Southwick, Fair Haven, some strong community efforts to clean u
Q1: Does your	debris.
community have	• Sandy Pond has a very active Facebook page that includes not just
effective	beautiful photos, but all kinds of information about conditions and
communication	events.
between full-time	• There is an area called Moon Beach in the T of Sterling with both
and seasonal	seasonal and year-round residents. There doesn't seem to be a
residents or visitors?	structured method of communication. It would be desirable to have a
If not, what are the	common area where people could get together to discuss their
barriers to effective	concerns about living on the lakeshore.
communication	• Our business can communicate with over 165 people but there are
between residents	thousands on the pond.
and visitors?	• The established mechanisms for declaring emergencies on different
	govt. levels need to be revised and simplified. The current protocols
Q2: Does your	added unnecessary stress and activity to local officials needing to
community have	address the flooding.
effective	
coordination with	
neighboring	
communities, as	
well as with the	
County and State? If	
not, what are the	
barriers?	



Community	In the V of Fair Haven, there is some low-lying wastewater
Infrastructure	infrastructure that will be a problem if water levels of Lake Ontario rise higher than 2019 levels by 5 inches.
Q1: What important	• Inundation of septic systems can impact public swimming beaches and
infrastructure	boating.
systems (e.g.,	Septic systems
roadways, docks) are vulnerable to local hazards?	 Many of the marinas, private docks, and municipal docks were heavily impacted by high water in LSB – they were not all built to rise and fall with water levels. However, some have limited capacity to do so given
	the elevation of the shoreline in certain places along the Bay. There are no docks on Lake Ontario due to the steepness of the shoreline, except for 3 year, hadly damaged and heaving concrete fishing piers in
	the State Park.
	• Risks to public water resources due to drought possible (Fair Haven has groundwater wells from sterling Creek aquifer).
	• Fair Haven Beach State Park – damaging infrastructure, difficult access
	(Storling, Melature, dunos at eastern Lake Optario). Lots of debris
	washed up on the shore. Difficult access to eastern Lake Ontario
	during low water times.
	Safe harbors should be maintained. Keeping Little Sodus Bay
	maintained is difficult, an important harbor for ships seeking refuge
	 Turtle Cove dock is damaged.
	 How can we better assist homeowners and residents with getting permits for dredging near their residences, getting floating docks, or
	otherwise becoming more resilient?
	 Waste treatment is essential to preserve water quality, avoid harmful algal blooms, etc. How do we garner community support for this even if people are besitant because of cost?
	 How can the long-term challenge for local property owners to manage
	 changing conditions be assisted by the local/state/regional agencies? 3 prongs - high water erodes the dunes. low-water - we need to be
	addressing dredging. I own of Sandy Creek - we need to improve sewer treatment - otherwise water quality is going to be affected
	which will impact local communities.
	• Properties around the pond have been affected and have challenges getting their boats in the water. There are 7 canals around Sandy Pond
	- the canals are low and have presented challenges.
	Are there examples like this region where long term, continual
	dredging is a workable solution to the natural movement of sand and dynamic shorelines?



	• Beach replenishment effort has been taking place over several years.
	However, there are significant benefits for low-water conditions - these
	can help to rebuild the barrier beaches.
Built Environment	Damages to safe harbor area from storm events impact access from
	boats seeking refuge.
Q1: What are the	• Housing and other development with septic systems within reach of
primary	storm surges.
vulnerabilities to	• Transitioning to low impact development is needed in coastal areas.
your community's	• What are the real and practical solutions to address lakeshore homes
build environment	that are in danger of being eroded away into the lake (or the road that
(e.g., flood-prone	accesses the home(s))? Is relocation really an option?
housing, stormwater	• A huge number of homes line the water's edge at Sandy Pond. They
issues, erosion,	are all vulnerable to high water events. I would imagine that most
etc.)?	property owners undertook remediation measures after 2017 and 2019
	floods. This is a very large cost.
Economic Resources	Have noticed impacts to local businesses in Fair Haven, Oswego, and
& Tourism	Sandy Pond. Impacts from flooding and low water seen at restaurants
	and marinas.
Q1: How do	• Fair Haven and Sterling were heavily impacted by flooded shorelines,
high/low water	docks and marinas under water, and no wake mandates in LSB – no
events impact your	boat traffic means far fewer visitors to the community. That impact
local economy?	which lasted throughout 2019 backed by COVID in 2020, despite
	better water levels, has hurt tourism and the local businesses that rely
	on tourism related dollars to survive.
	• Trash debris during flood events deters people from beaches in its
	aftermath.
	Unless we find some solutions to the various issues, I worry that the
	Town of Sandy Creek will devolve and eventually fail - it will become a
	ghost town.
	The economy is totally dependent on water levels.
	• The barrier beaches are a significant draw for regional tourism.
Other	 T of Oswego getting started on an LWRP
	• V of Fair Haven and Sterling LWRP – first public meeting for LWRP in
	September

4. Next Steps

Our second public workshop will be September 3, 2021.

All attendees were encouraged to participate in the September workshop and spread the word.



- 5. Q&A/Comments
 - Resource: Sediment budgets for Lake Ontario from Army Corps: <u>https://www.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=34476ea8c07a4111841d28a5d960c</u> <u>b02</u>
 - Conversation on dredging
 - Emergency response is the only time that money is available.
 - Are there examples of long-term dredging plans that work with both high and low water and is it a long-term solution?
 - Sandy Pond resident: Is there another inlet that has the amount of sand that we have in Sandy Pond? We've been trying to identify a long-term solution but we're a small non-profit that doesn't have the resources. With the storms and wave action, I don't know how else we combat this aside from dredging. Would love to find a long-term solution for this. We've been dredging every summer just to have recreational access because we don't have the funding to find a long-term plan.
 - Unique ecosystem, 17 miles of sand beaches. Dealing with sand systems is very unique, different from soil based and rocky shorelines and the remedies will be different.
 - Need to be very careful in stewarding the dynamics of this shoreline.
 - Sandy Pond resident: Was working with Tom Hart to replenish south side of Sandy Pond where sand has been lost. Was hoping to create a proposal to rebuild the dunes.