



9.13 Village of Poquott

This section presents the jurisdictional annex for the Village of Poquott.

9.13.1 Hazard Mitigation Plan Point of Contact

The following individuals have been identified as the hazard mitigation plan’s primary and alternate points of contact.

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Barbara Donovan, Mayor 45 Birchwood Ave, Poquott Phone: 631-476-4043 Email: mayor@poquott.org	Annette Alfieri, Clerk 45 Birchwood Ave, Poquott Phone: 631-476-4043 Email: clerk@poquott.org

9.13.2 Municipal Profile

This section provides a summary of the community.

Population

According to the U.S. Census, the 2010 population for the Village of Poquott was 953.

Location

The Village of Poquott is located within the Town of Brookhaven, on the North Shore of Long Island. The Village has a total area of 0.6 square miles, with 0.4 square miles consisting of land and 0.2 square miles consisting of water.

Brief History

The name Poquott comes from the Indian word meaning “cleared country” or “cleared land.” The earliest description of Poquott is referenced to as “George’s Neck” which derives from a man named George Wood who settled in Setauket around July 1662. He was authorized by the Town to keep the ordinary, which is another name for tavern.

By 1775 a family named Van Brunt owned the majority of the land that is known today as Poquott. A year later Long Island was deeply involved in the American Revolution and was occupied by the British for over seven years. According to history, the Van Brunt family was well known local “Patriots.”

During the war of 1812, a small fort was established on the northernmost point of George’s Neck to protect the shipping in the adjoining harbors. Who erected the fort and any details of it are not known. Since it had only one cannon, it was called “Fort Nonsense.”

In 1900 the Van Brunt family sold 42 acres of their land fronting on Port Jefferson Harbor to Vernon J. Miller. The latter started the Vigilant Land and Security Company and developed the area called, Bay View Park. At that time, other than Dr. Pettit’s summer camp for boys, there were no homes in Bay View Park. The camp offered sailing, catboats, canoes, tennis and baseball and was advertised as the oldest salt water camp in America.

In the very late 1800’s an Amusement pavilion (California Park) and dock was built over the beach in front of the present village park. Steam excursion boats would land there in the summer with parties for





picnicking, roller skating, swimming and eventually some of these tourists purchased property from the Bay View Park Association. During that time carriages transported people along Beach Street into Port Jefferson. Note that prior to the construction of the original LICO plant in the early 40's, Beach Street ran along the harbor in front of the cottages (that still exist) in Poquott into Port Jefferson. Today, Beach Street ends at the front gates of what is now called LIPA/National Grid. California Park has seen many changes over the years, the most unfortunately being the extensive pollution of the harbor and erosion of the beach. The building and dock burned down in 1905.

The turn of the century saw the development of George's Neck. Among them was a summer boarding house, known as "Mt. Airy" located on Van Brunt Manor Road and two houses built by Henry Tinker; one for his daughter, Annie and the other for his son, Edward, the founder of the Tinker National Bank in East Setauket.

During WWI California Park was used to build 200 ton wooden deck scows for the United States Government of Transportation. Sailors assigned on the war ships stationed in the sound made many trips to California Park, five miles away, by row boat to swim and enjoy a day of leisure.

In 1919, the Liquor Prohibition Amendment brought smuggling operations into Port Jefferson Harbor where at night fast rum runners would deliver their cargo of liquor to the piers at Port Jefferson and Poquott. Also at this time, the unused shipyards were being converted into oil storage tank farms in Port Jefferson. The active Bay View Park Association fought the erection of the oil tanks but there was no Town Zoning Board to regulate any type of property development at that time.

In 1928, there were plans to build an amusement park similar to those at Lake Ronkonkoma., but the stock market crash of 1929 slowed things up enough that the developer ran out of money and had to sell. Twenty-five Poquott land-owners formed California Park, Inc. and purchased the park area for \$10,000. In 1944 The Incorporated Village of Poquott purchased California Park for one half the original cost. It was and still remains the only bond issue carried in the Village of Poquott.

In 1929, the residents of Bay View Park Association petitioned the South Bay Water Company to extend its water mains to the Bay View Park area. Through the co-operation of the Setauket Board of Fire Commissioners, who agreed to pay for hydrant rental, the water company was able to extend the mains. When Poquott was incorporated, its residents agreed to remain a part of the fire district provided the fire department met the approval of the fire Underwriters, which they did.

Past commercial ventures in Poquott, sand and gravel mining on Mt. Misery Point in Belle Terre, and further attempts by oil companies to purchase the brick yard property for an oil storage tank farm, were the reasons why the Bay View Park Association started proceedings for incorporation in the summer of 1928. On January 2, 1931 the official map of the Incorporated Village of Poquott (which included the extension of the Village boundaries into Port Jefferson and Setauket harbors to 500 feet) was filed with the Secretary of State of New York State.

Thanks to the dedication and efforts of our past residents, today the Incorporated Village of Poquott has four beautiful parks, California, Mayors' Memorial, Trustees' and Van Brunt Manor. And, thanks to the Village's proactive Stormwater Management programs, our erosion worn beaches are slowly being reclaimed.

Information provided as per A History of Poquott, Joseph N. Bolze and family recollections.



Governing Body Format

The Incorporated Village of Poquott is governed by the Village form of government which consists of a Mayor and four Trustees. Poquott has a ZBA, Planning Board, Building Inspector, Code Enforcement/Public Safety Officers, Clerks, an Attorney and numerous Commissioners to advise the Mayor and the Trustees on various issues and projects.

Growth/Development Trends

The following table summarizes major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development that are identified for the next five (5) years in the municipality. Refer to the map in section 9.13.8 of this annex which illustrates the hazard areas along with the location of potential new development.

Table 9.13-1. Growth and Development

Property Name	Type (Residential or Commercial)	Number of Structures	Parcel ID(s)	Known Hazard Zone*	Description / Status
None identified at this time.					

* Only location-specific hazard zones or vulnerabilities identified.

9.13.3 Natural Hazard Event History Specific to the Municipality

Suffolk County has a history of natural and non-natural hazard events as detailed in Volume I, Section 5.0 of this plan. A summary of historical events is provided in each of the hazard profiles and includes a chronology of events that have affected the County and its municipalities. The table below presents a summary of natural events that have occurred to indicate the range and impact of natural hazard events in the community. Information regarding specific damages is included if available based on reference material or local sources. For details of events prior to 2008, refer to Volume I, Section 5.0 of this plan.

Table 9.13-2. Hazard Event History

Dates of Event	Event Type	FEMA Declaration # (If Applicable)	County Designated?	Summary of Damages/Losses
June 26-July 4, 2013	Severe Storms and Flooding	DR-4129	No	No
February 8-9, 2013	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	DR-4111	Yes - PA (Public Assistance)	Yes
October 27-November 8, 2012	Hurricane Sandy	DR-4085	Yes – IA (Individual Assistance) and PA	Yes
September 7-11, 2011	Remnants of Tropical Storm Lee	EM 3341 DR 4031	No	No
August 26 – September 5, 2011	Hurricane Irene	EM 3328 DR 4020	Yes – IA and PA	Yes
April 26 – May 8, 2011	Severe Storms, Flooding, Tornado and Straight Line Winds	DR 1993	No	No
December 26-27, 2011	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	DR 1957	Yes - PA	No
September 16, 2010	Severe Storms,	DR 1943	No	No



Dates of Event	Event Type	FEMA Declaration # (If Applicable)	County Designated?	Summary of Damages/Losses
	Tornados and Straight Line Wind			
March 13-31, 2010	Severe Storms and Flooding	DR 1899	Yes - PA	No
November 12-14, 2009	Severe Storms and Flooding associated with TD Ida and Nor' Easter	DR 1869	Yes - PA	No
August 8-10, 2009	Severe Storms and Flooding	DR 1857	No	No
December 11-31, 2008	Severe Winter Storm	EM 3299 DR 1827	No	No

EM Emergency Declaration (FEMA)
 FEMA Federal Emergency Management Agency
 DR Major Disaster Declaration (FEMA)
 IA Individual Assistance
 N/A Not applicable
 PA Public Assistance

9.13.4 Hazard Vulnerabilities and Ranking

The hazard profiles in Section 5.0 of this plan have detailed information regarding each plan participant’s vulnerability to the identified hazards. The following summarizes the hazard vulnerabilities and their ranking in the Village of Poquott. For additional vulnerability information relevant to this jurisdiction, refer to Section 5.0.

Hazard Risk/Vulnerability Risk Ranking

The table below summarizes the hazard risk/vulnerability rankings of potential hazards for Village of Poquott.

Table 9.13-3. Hazard Risk/Vulnerability Risk Ranking

Hazard Ranking	Hazard type	Estimate of Potential Dollar Losses to Structures Vulnerable to the Hazard ^{a, c, e}	Probability of Occurrence ^b	Risk Ranking Score (Probability x Impact)
3	Coastal Erosion	RCV in CEHA: \$0	Occasional	22
8	Drought	Damage estimate not available	Rare	1
4	Earthquake	500-Year MRP: \$128,618,913 2,500-Year MRP: \$2,065,631,997	Rare	16
7	Expansive Soils	Damage estimate not available	Rare	6
3	Flood	1% Annual Chance: \$1,165,857 0.2% Annual Chance: \$1,341,343	Occasional	22
6	Groundwater Contamination (natural)	Damage estimate not available	Rare	7
2	Hurricane	Category 1 SLOSH: \$2,838,887 Category 2 SLOSH: \$8,083,258 Category 3 SLOSH: \$23,576,824 Category 4 SLOSH: \$31,790,272	Occasional	32



Hazard Ranking	Hazard type	Estimate of Potential Dollar Losses to Structures Vulnerable to the Hazard ^{a, c, e}	Probability of Occurrence ^b	Risk Ranking Score (Probability x Impact)
5	Infestation	No measurable impact to property	Rare	11
1	Nor'Easter	100-Year RCV: \$1,725,996,479 500-Year RCV: \$1,596,906,895	Frequent	48
1	Severe Storm	100-Year RCV: \$1,725,996,479 500-Year RCV: \$1,596,906,895	Frequent	48
1	Severe Winter Storm	1% of GBS: \$4,086,156 5% of GBS: \$20,430,779	Frequent	48
9	Shallow Groundwater Flooding	Damage estimate not available	None	0
7	Wildfire	Estimated RCV in Interface/Intermix: \$1,585,030	Rare	6

- a. Building damage ratio estimates based on FEMA 386-2 (August 2001)
- b. The valuation of general building stock and loss estimates was based on the custom inventory developed for Suffolk County and probabilistic modeling results and exposure analysis as discussed in Section 5.
- c. The earthquake and hurricane wind hazards were evaluated by Census tract. The Census tracts do not exactly align with municipal boundaries; therefore, a total is reported for each Town inclusive of the Villages and the Tribes within the Town boundary.
- d. Frequent = Hazard event that occurs more frequently than once in 10 years; Occasional = Hazard event that occurs from once in 10 years to once in 100 years, Rare = Hazard event that occurs from once in 100 years to once in 1,000 years; None = Hazard event that occurs less frequently than once in 1,000 years
- e. The estimated potential losses for Nor'Easter and Severe Storm are from the HAZUS-MH probabilistic hurricane wind model results. See footnote c.

CEHA = Coastal Erosion Hazard Area
 GBS = General building stock
 MRP = Mean return period
 RCV = Replacement cost value

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Summary

The following table summarizes the NFIP statistics for the municipality.

Table 9.13-4. NFIP Summary

Municipality	# Policies (1)	# Claims (Losses) (1)	Total Loss Payments (2)	# Rep. Loss Prop. (1)	# Severe Rep. Loss Prop. (1)	# Policies in 100-year Boundary (3)	# Policies in 500-Boundary (3)	# Policies Outside the 500-year Flood Hazard (3)
Village of Poquott	16	2	\$61,322	1	0	0	0	16

Source: FEMA Region 2, 2014

Note (1): Policies, claims, repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss statistics provided by FEMA Region 2, and are current as of January 31, 2014. Please note the total number of repetitive loss properties excludes the severe repetitive loss properties. The number of claims represents the number of claims closed by January 31, 2014.

Note (2): Information regarding total building and content losses was gathered from the claims file provided by FEMA Region 2.

Note (3): The policies inside and outside of the flood zones is based on the latitude and longitude provided by FEMA Region 2 in the policy file. FEMA noted that where there is more than one entry for a property, there may be more than one policy in force or more than one GIS possibility.





Critical Facilities

The table below presents HAZUS-MH estimates of the damage and loss of use to critical facilities in the community as a result of a 1- and 0.2-percent annual chance flood events.

Table 9.13-5. Potential Flood Losses to Critical Facilities

Name	Type	Exposure		Potential Loss from 1% Flood Event			Potential Loss from 0.2% Flood Event		
		1% Event	0.2% Event	Percent Structure Damage	Percent Content Damage	Days to 100-Percent ⁽²⁾	Percent Structure Damage	Percent Content Damage	Days to 100-Percent ⁽²⁾
None identified at this time.									

Source: HAZUS-MH 2.1

Other Vulnerabilities Identified by Municipality

In addition to those identified above, the municipality has identified the following vulnerabilities:

- Hazards are natural events that threaten lives, property, and other assets. Often, natural hazards tend to occur repeatedly in the same geographical locations because they are related to weather patterns and/or the physical characteristics of an area. The Village of Poquott is located in an area that is susceptible to a variety of weather conditions, i.e., Hurricanes, Nor’Easters, Coastal Flooding, Tropical Storms, Blizzards, Snow Storms, etc. Poquott suffered serious damage and losses during the following three storms; Irene in 2011(\$8,900), Hurricane Sandy in 2012 (\$88,000) and then again during the Winter Storm NEMO in 2013 (\$21,000), when a severe Blizzard dropped approximately 36” of wet snow on the Village. Storms such as these and others are responsible for causing historic numbers of tree limbs and wires to come down, resulting in massive power outages; major damage to buildings, both private and public, parks and beaches. In all cases the business of the Village was obstructed and employees were forced out of work without pay.



9.13.5 Capability Assessment

This section identifies the following capabilities of the local jurisdiction:

- Planning and regulatory capability
- Administrative and technical capability
- Fiscal capability
- Community classification
- National Flood Insurance Program
- Integration of Mitigation Planning into Existing and Future Planning Mechanisms

Planning and Regulatory Capability

The table below summarizes the regulatory tools that are available to the municipality.

Table 9.13-6. Planning and Regulatory Tools

Tool / Program (code, ordinance, plan)	Do you have this? (Y/N)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Dept. /Agency Responsible	Code Citation and Comments (Code Chapter, date of adoption, name of plan, explanation of authority, etc.)
Building Code	Y	Local, County, and State	Building Department	NYS Building Code
Zoning Ordinance	Y	Local, and State	Zoning Board of Appeal	Chapter 183: Zoning, Adopted 3/22/1983 LL1-2009 – zoning amendment LL7-2012 – Zoning amendment
Subdivision Ordinance	Y	Local, and State		Chapter 141: Subdivision of Land, Adopted 4/1/1989
Special Purpose Ordinances	Y	Local		Chapter 85: Flood Damage Prevention, Adopted 8/27/1998 LL2-2009 Flood damage prevention (8/13/2009)
Growth Management	Y	Local		Chapter 183: Zoning Purpose
Floodplain Management / Basin Plan	Y	Local		Chapter 85: Flood Damage 8/1998
Stormwater Management Plan/Ordinance	Y	Local, County, and State		Chapter 132: Stormwater Management Erosion & Sediment: 11/2007 Water Discharge: 12/2007 LL4-2012: Illicit Discharges to storm sewers (7/26/2012)
Comprehensive Plan / Master Plan	Y	Local		Master Plan 5/1982 Master Plan update 2/23/2012
Capital Improvements Plan	Y	Local		
Site Plan Review Requirements	Y	Local, and State		Chapter 71: Fees: 2012
Habitat Conservation Plan	Y	County and State		
Economic Development Plan	N			
Emergency Response Plan	N	Local	Mayor	2013
Shoreline Management Plan	Y	Local, County, and State		Chapter 64: Docks & Wharves: 3/13/2008 Chapter 176: Water Courses



Tool / Program (code, ordinance, plan)	Do you have this? (Y/N)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Dept. /Agency Responsible	Code Citation and Comments (Code Chapter, date of adoption, name of plan, explanation of authority, etc.)
				12/2001
Post Disaster Recovery Plan	N	Local		3/2013
Post Disaster Recovery Ordinance	Y	Local		3/2013
Real Estate Disclosure req.	Y	County and State		
Other (e.g. steep slope ordinance, local waterfront revitalization plan)	?			
NFIP Flood Damage Protection Ordinance	Y	Local, County, and State		Chapter 85: Flood Damage Prevention
Freeboard	Y	State		State mandated BFE+2 for single and two-family residential construction, BFE+1 for all other
Cumulative Substantial Damages	?			
Coastal Erosion Control Districts	Yes	Local and State		Chapter 183: Zoning

Administrative and Technical Capability

The table below summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to the Village of Poquott.

Table 9.13-7. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Staff/ Personnel Resources	Available (Y or N)	Department/ Agency/Position
Planner(s) or Engineer(s) with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Y	Nelson Pope & Voorhis LLC
Engineer(s) or Professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	Y	Joseph Arico, Licensed Building Inspector
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Y	Nelson Pope & Voorhis LLC
NFIP Floodplain Administrator	Y	Nelson Pope & Voorhis LLC; Village Building Inspector**
Surveyor(s)	Y	Nelson & Pope LLC
Personnel skilled or trained in “GIS” applications	Y	Dr. Roger Flood
Scientist familiar with natural hazards in the municipality.	Y	Dr. Roger Flood/Dr. Mark Wiggins
Emergency Manager	Y	Barbara Donovan, Mayor
Grant Writer(s)	Y	Barbara Donovan
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Y	Natalie Hoffman, Treasurer
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments		Substantial Damage requests are submitted to the County for review.

Fiscal Capability

The table below summarizes financial resources available to the Village of Poquott.



Table 9.13-8. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use (Yes/No/Don't Know)
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	Don't know
Capital Improvements Project Funding	Yes
Authority to Levy Taxes for specific purposes	Yes
User fees for water, sewer, gas or electric service	No
Impact Fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	Yes
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
Incur debt through special tax bonds	
Incur debt through private activity bonds	
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
Mitigation grant programs	Yes
Other	

Community Classifications

The table below summarizes classifications for community program available to the Village of Poquott.

Table 9.13-9. Community Classifications

Program	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)		
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)		
Public Protection		
Storm Ready		
Firewise		

N/A = Not applicable. NP = Not participating. - = Unavailable. TBD = To be determined.

The classifications listed above relate to the community's ability to provide effective services to lessen its vulnerability to the hazards identified. These classifications can be viewed as a gauge of the community's capabilities in all phases of emergency management (preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation) and are used as an underwriting parameter for determining the costs of various forms of insurance. The CRS class applies to flood insurance while the BCEGS and Public Protection classifications apply to standard property insurance. CRS classifications range on a scale of 1 to 10 with class 1 being the best possible classification, and class 10 representing no classification benefit. Firewise classifications include a higher classification when the subject property is located beyond 1000 feet of a creditable fire hydrant and is within 5 road miles of a recognized Fire Station.

Criteria for classification credits are outlined in the following documents:

- The Community Rating System Coordinators Manual
- The Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule
- The ISO Mitigation online ISO's Public Protection website at <http://www.isomitigation.com/ppc/0000/ppc0001.html>
- The National Weather Service Storm Ready website at <http://www.weather.gov/stormready/howto.htm>
- The National Firewise Communities website at <http://firewise.org/>





National Flood Insurance Program

The following section provides details on the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) as implemented within the municipality:

NFIP Floodplain Administrator: Joe Arico, Building Inspector

Program and Compliance History

Village of Poquott joined the NFIP on August 1, 1983, and is currently an active member of the NFIP. The current effective Flood Insurance Rate Maps are dated September 25, 2009. The community's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (FDPO), found at Chapter 85 of the local code, was last updated on August 13, 2009.

As of January 31, 2014 there are 16 policies in force, insuring \$4,217,300 of property with total annual insurance premiums of \$531,484. Since January 31, 2014, 2 claims have been paid totaling \$61,322. As of January 31, 2014 there are 1 Repetitive Loss and no Severe Repetitive Loss properties in the community.

The community is currently in good standing in the NFIP and has no outstanding compliance issues. The current NFIP Floodplain Administrator has no knowledge of when the last CAV was performed. The municipality sees no specific need for a CAV at this time.

Loss History and Mitigation

Since January 31, 2014, 2 claims have been paid totaling \$61,322. As of January 31, 2014 there are 1 Repetitive Loss and no Severe Repetitive Loss properties in the community.

No primary residential structures in the floodplain were damaged during Hurricane Sandy. One cottage on the beach is currently being elevated using private money.

Planning and Regulatory Capabilities

The community's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (FDPO) was last updated on August 13, 2009, and is found at Chapter 85 of the local code.

Floodplain management regulations and ordinances meet the FEMA and New York State minimum requirements. The Village is currently looking into additional ordinances regarding open space to further support the implementation of the NFIP through Poquott.

Administrative and Technical Capabilities

The community FDPO identifies the Building Inspector as the local NFIP Floodplain Administrator, currently Joe Arico, for which floodplain administration is an auxiliary duty.

Duties and responsibilities of the Construction Official/NFIP Administrator are record keeping in accordance with NY SRA, permit review, inspections, and damage assessments.

Lists of properties damaged due to flooding are not maintained. Those who have sustained flooding damage have come forth to the Village officials. Any Substantial Damage Estimates are submitted to the County.



Joe Arico feels he is not adequately supported and trained to fulfill his responsibilities as the municipal floodplain administrator. Contracting an engineer is necessary at times to answer questions or concerns with the implementation of the NFIP and other floodplain issues. Joe Arico is not certified in floodplain management, however attends regular continuing education programs for code enforcement.

Public Education and Outreach

In the Village of Poquott, the following educational and/or outreach activities include posting relevant information on the Village website and mailing a biannual newsletter on the NFIP and flood risk.

Actions to Strengthen the Program

Financial restrictions prohibit the Village of Poquott from increasing the Village's floodplain management program. Even if the flood risk was greater, there is not enough money to provide better protection if needed. Receiving additional information and training on floodplain management would greatly benefit Poquott as there would be a platform to have questions answered. Joining the Community Rating System has not been discussed but more information is welcomed.

Integration of Hazard Mitigation into Existing and Future Planning Mechanisms

It is the intention of this municipality to incorporate hazard mitigation planning and natural hazard risk reduction as an integral component of ongoing municipal operations. The following textual summary and table identify relevant planning mechanisms and programs that have been/will be incorporated into municipal procedures, which may include former mitigation initiatives that have become continuous/ongoing programs and may be considered mitigation "capabilities":

Land Use Plans – maintain the Master Plan, habitat preservation plan, and shoreline management plan to minimize risk in hazard areas. Updates will include a review of the HMP to ensure that hazard areas are identified in the respective plans.

Building Code, Ordinances, and Enforcement – review planned development against the hazard areas identified in the HMP during zoning and subdivision reviews.

Building Code, Ordinances, and Enforcement – train building code officials on seismic standards/design provision in the International Building Code

Building Code, Ordinances, and Enforcement – maintain NFIP flood damage prevention ordinance, stormwater management ordinance, and post-disaster recovery ordinance to incorporate storm resiliency protections.

Floodplain Management - work together with the County and others to bring CRS training/workshops into the community where appropriate community officials and staff will actively participate

Emergency Response Plan – the village developed and adopted an Emergency Response Plan in order to outline in detail the functions and responsibilities of each village department during a large scale natural or man-made emergency, so that response to emergencies lessens the severity of a disaster on property and the population. This plan includes many pre-event actions that both mitigate disaster losses, and directly supports recovery efforts.

Emergency Response Plan - consider the development of a post-disaster action plan, including a debris management plan. This to be incorporated into existing emergency management plans. The debris management plan will incorporate estimates of debris generated by different hazards, as discussed in the risk assessment portion of the HMP.



9.13.6 Mitigation Strategy and Prioritization

This section discusses past mitigations actions and status, describes proposed hazard mitigation initiatives, and prioritization.

Past Mitigation Initiative Status

The following table indicates progress on the community's mitigation strategy identified in the 2008 Plan. Actions that are carried forward as part of this plan update are included in the following subsection in its own table with prioritization. Previous actions that are now on-going programs and capabilities are indicated as such in the following table and may also be found under 'Capability Assessment' presented previously in this annex.

Table 9.13-10. Past Mitigation Initiative Status

Description	Status	Review Comments
VP-1: Where appropriate, support retrofitting, purchase, or relocation of structures located in hazard-prone areas to protect structures from future damage with repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties as priority.	25% Completed	Boat Racks at Walnut Beach were moved as far up from the high water mark as physically possible. They were built with stronger materials to help withstand storm surges. California Beach Boat Racks will be refurbished and relocated if possible Spring 2014. Van Brunt Manor Beach Boat Racks are scheduled for refurbishment in Spring 2014 also.
VP-2: Consider participation in incentive-based programs such as CRS and Storm Ready.	25% Completed	Receive CRS Monthly Newsletters.
VP-5: Continue to develop, enhance and implement existing emergency plans.	In Progress	Currently updating Village Emergency Management Plan, COOP and EOP.
VP-6: Create/enhance/ maintain mutual aid agreements with neighboring communities.	In Progress	Continuously working with neighboring Villages through exchange of ideas and concepts regarding Hazard Mitigation Initiatives.
VP-8: Consider the development of a post – disaster action plan, including a debris management plan. This to be incorporated into existing emergency management plans.	In Progress	Recent storms such as Irene, Sandy & Nemo have increased our awareness and development of a plan to deal with post-disaster debris management.
VP-9: Continue and enhance drains on Van Brunt Manor Road from 25A to Setauket Harbor to control flooding of homes and street.	Continuous	Have not been able to find funding for the project. Yearly cleaning of drains is continuing as usual.
VP-10: Retrofit Village Hall building which is our shelter facility with backup power, renovated bathrooms with shower facilities, parking lot improvements, supply canned food, cots and blankets	In Progress	Waiting approval for NY DR-HMGP Back-up Generator Power Grant.
VP-11: Anchor critical equipment and shelving in offices and maintenance building in conjunction with building structural upgrades.	In Progress, 10% Completed	Construction on new addition and offices in process. Estimated date of completion December 31, 2013.
VP-12: Identify critical facilities constructed of un-reinforced masonry.	Completed	Village Hall rear foundation replaced. Storage Garage lacks a foundation and is scheduled for demolition by December 31, 2013.
VP-13: Add earthquakes to emergency response plans for training and drills for employees, & commissioners & Residents	In Progress	Including earthquakes in Village Emergency Management Plan, COOP and EOP updates.
VP-14: Train building code officials on seismic standards/design provision in the International Building Code.	Unknown	Will check with Building Inspector to see if his NYS Training includes seismic standards/design provisions.



Completed Mitigation Initiatives not Identified in the Previous Mitigation Strategy

- Rebuilding and relocation of the Walnut Beach boat racks. During Hurricane Sandy, these racks were destroyed. The new location reduces the risk posed by storm surge as they were moved upland of the High Tide Mark. Stronger and more water-resistant materials were used.
- Boat racks located at California and Van Brunt Manor Beach are scheduled for refurbishment in early Spring 2014.

Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives for the Plan Update

The Village of Poquott identified mitigation initiatives they would like to pursue in the future. Some of these initiatives may be previous actions carried forward for this plan update. These initiatives are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in municipal priorities. Table 9.13-11 identifies the municipality's updated local mitigation strategy.

As discussed in Section 6, 14 evaluation/prioritization criteria are used to complete the prioritization of mitigation initiatives. For each new mitigation action, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the 14 evaluation criteria to assist with prioritizing actions as 'High', 'Medium', or 'Low.' The table below summarizes the evaluation of each mitigation initiative, listed by Action Number.

Table 9.13-12 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation initiatives for the Plan update.



Table 9.13-11. Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives

Initiative	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to New and/or Existing Structures*	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Objectives Met	Lead and Support Agencies	Estimated Benefits	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline	Priority	Mitigation Category
VP-1 (NEW VP-1)	Assess and prioritize options to improve drainage and reduce coastal erosion at Walnut Beach, and implement as funding becomes available.										
	See above										
VP-2 (NEW VP-3)	Refurbish and retrofit the boat racks located at California and Van Brunt Manor Beach to protect them from storm impacts.										
	See above										
VP-3	Support and participate in county led initiatives intended to build local and regional mitigation and risk-reduction capabilities (see Section 9.1), specifically: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigation Education for Natural Disasters (natural hazard awareness and personal scale risk reduction/mitigation public education and outreach program) • Build Local Floodplain Management and Disaster Recovery Capabilities (enhanced floodplain management, and post-disaster assessment and recovery capabilities) • County-Wide Debris Management Plan • Jurisdictional Knowledge of Mitigation Needs of Property Owners (improved understanding of damages and mitigation interest/activity of private property owners) • Create a Multi-Jurisdictional Seismic Safety Committee in Suffolk County (build regional, county and local capabilities to manage seismic risk, both pre- and post-disaster) • Alignment of Mitigation Initiatives through all levels of Government (effort to build State and Federal level recognition and support of the County and local hazard mitigation planning strategies identified in this plan). 										
	See above	Both	All Hazards	All Objectives	Suffolk County, as supported by relevant local department leads,	High (comprehensive improvements mitigation and risk-reduction capabilities)	Low-Medium (locally)	Local (staff resources)	Short	High	All types
VP-4 (former VP -1)	Assess and prioritize options to retrofit, acquire, or relocate structures located in hazard-prone areas										
	See above	Existing	Flood, Nor'Easter, Hurricane, Severe Storm	2, 7, 13	Town/Village		High	FEMA FMA,SRL, RFC, HMGP or PDM Grant and Municipality operating budget for cost share	Long-term DOF		
VP-5 (former)	Work together with the County and others to bring CRS training/workshops into the community where appropriate community officials and staff will actively participate.										



Initiative	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to New and/or Existing Structures*	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Objectives Met	Lead and Support Agencies	Estimated Benefits	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline	Priority	Mitigation Category
VP -2)	See above	New & Existing	Flood, Nor'Easter, Hurricane, Severe Storm	1,2,3,7,13	NFIP Floodplain Administrator		Low	Town/Village Budget	Short		
VP-6 (former VP-9)	Assess and prioritize options to improve drains on Van Brunt Manor Road from 25A to Setauket Harbor to control flooding of homes and street, and implement as funding becomes available.										
	See above	New and Existing	Flood, Nor'Easter, Hurricane, Severe Storm	2,3,4,7,9, 13	Village		High	Existing Programs, grant funding and Hazard Mitigation Grant Funding	Long term, DOF		
VP-7 (Sandy HMGP LOI # 2071)	Install a backup power generator at Village Hall.	See Action Worksheet (VP-7-LOI 2071-031814)									
VP-8 (former VP-11)	Anchor critical equipment and shelving in offices and maintenance building in conjunction with building structural upgrades.										
	See above	Existing	Earthquake	1,2,3,4,12,14,15,16	Village		Low	General funding	Short		
VP-9 (former VP-14)	Train building code officials on seismic standards/design provision in the International Building Code.										
	See above	New & Existing	Earthquake	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,15,16	Village & Information Technology		Medium	General Fund	Short DOF		
VP-10 (LIRPC-2)	To increase the likelihood of continuity of utilities such as electricity, Internet and phone services, the Village hopes to purchase a generator capable of sustaining these services.										
	See above										
VP-11 (LIRPC-3)	Assess and prioritize options to bury utility transmission wires, and implement as funding becomes available.										
VP-12 (LIRPC-	Assess and prioritize options to protect the municipal docks, and implement as funding becomes available										





Initiative	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to New and/or Existing Structures*	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Objectives Met	Lead and Support Agencies	Estimated Benefits	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline	Priority	Mitigation Category
4)											
VP-13	Support the mitigation of vulnerable structures via retrofit (e.g. elevation, flood-proofing) or acquisition/relocation to protect structures from future damage, with repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties as a priority when applicable. Phase 1: Identify appropriate candidates and determine most cost-effective mitigation option (in progress). Phase 2: Work with the property owners to implement selected action based on available funding and local match availability.										
	See above.	Existing	Flood, Coastal Erosion, Hurricane, Nor' Easter, Severe Storm, Wildfire, Winter Storm		Town/Village Engineering via NFIP FPA) with NYSOEM, FEMA support	High	High	Federal and State Mitigation Grant Programs and local budget (or property owner) for cost share	Ongoing (outreach and specific project identification); Long term DOF (specific project application and implementation)	High	
VP-14	Work with County and PSEG (formerly LIPA) to identify roads within the municipality that are considered "critical", and to be the first priority for clearing after an event involving downed power lines.										
	See above.	Existing	Severe Storm; Severe Winter Storm; Hurricane; Nor' Easter	3, 7, 13, 14, 15, 16	PSEG, County	High	Low-Medium	Local	Short	High	LRP

Notes:

*Does this mitigation initiative reduce the effects of hazards on new and/or existing buildings and/or infrastructure? Not applicable (N/A) is inserted if this does not apply.

Acronyms and Abbreviations:

- DPW Department of Public Works
- FEMA Federal Emergency Management Agency
- FMA Flood Mitigation Assistance grant program
- HMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance grant program (including FMA, HMGP, PDM)
- HMGP Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
- N/A Not applicable
- NFIP National Flood Insurance Program
- NYSOEM New York State Office of Emergency Management
- PDM Pre-Disaster Mitigation grant program
- PSEG Public Service Electric and Gas (formerly LIPA)





Costs:

Where actual project costs have been reasonably estimated:

Low = < \$10,000

Medium = \$10,000 to \$100,000

High = > \$100,000

Where actual project costs cannot reasonably be established at this time:

Low = Possible to fund under existing budget. Project is part of, or can be part of an existing on-going program.

Medium = Could budget for under existing work plan, but would require a reappropriation of the budget or a budget amendment, or the cost of the project would have to be spread over multiple years.

High = Would require an increase in revenue via an alternative source (i.e., bonds, grants, fee increases) to implement. Existing funding levels are not adequate to cover the costs of the proposed project.

Benefits:

Where possible, an estimate of project benefits (per FEMA's benefit calculation methodology) has been evaluated against the project costs, and is presented as:

Low = < \$10,000

Medium = \$10,000 to \$100,000

High = > \$100,000

Where numerical project benefits cannot reasonably be established at this time:

Low = Long-term benefits of the project are difficult to quantify in the short term.

Medium = Project will have a long-term impact on the reduction of risk exposure to life and property, or project will provide an immediate reduction in the risk exposure to property.

High = Project will have an immediate impact on the reduction of risk exposure to life and property.

Timeline:

Short = 1 to 5 years

Long Term = 5 years or greater

OG = On-going program

DOF = Depending on funding

Mitigation Category:

- *Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)* – These actions include government authorities, policies or codes that influence the way land and buildings are being developed and built.
- *Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)* - These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure. This type of action also involves projects to construct manmade structures to reduce the impact of hazards.
- *Natural Systems Protection (NRP)* – These are actions that minimize damage and losses, and also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.
- *Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)* – These are actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. These actions may also include participation in national programs, such as StormReady and Firewise Communities.



Table 9.13-12. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Mitigation Action/Project Number	Mitigation Action/Initiative	Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Technical	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social	Administrative	Multi-Hazard	Timeline	Agency Champion	Other Community Objectives	Total	High / Medium / Low
VP-1 (NEW VP-1)	Assess and prioritize options to improve drainage and reduce coastal erosion at Walnut Beach, and implement as funding becomes available.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	10	Medium
VP-2 (NEW VP-3)	Refurbish and retrofit the boat racks located at California and Van Brunt Manor Beach to protect them from storm impacts.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	High
VP-3	Support and participate in county led initiatives intended to build local and regional mitigation and risk-reduction capabilities (see Section 9.1).	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	10	High
VP-4 (former VP -1)	Assess and prioritize options to retrofit, acquire, or relocate structures located in hazard-prone areas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	High
VP-5 (former VP -2)	Work together with the County and others to bring CRS training/workshops into the community where appropriate community officials and staff will actively participate.	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	10	Medium
VP-6 (former VP-9)	Assess and prioritize options to improve drains on Van Brunt Manor Road from 25A to Setauket Harbor to control flooding of homes and street, and implement as funding	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	9	High



Mitigation Action/Project Number	Mitigation Action/Initiative	Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Technical	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social	Administrative	Multi-Hazard	Timeline	Agency Champion	Other Community Objectives	Total	High / Medium / Low
	becomes available.																
VP-7 (Sandy HMGP LOI # 2071)	Install a backup power generator at Village Hall.	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	High
VP-8 (former VP-11)	Anchor critical equipment and shelving in offices and maintenance building in conjunction with building structural upgrades.	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	High
VP-9 (former VP-14)	Train building code officials on seismic standards/design provision in the International Building Code.	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	10	Medium
VP-10 (LIRPC-2)	To increase the likelihood of continuity of utilities such as electricity, Internet and phone services, the Village hopes to purchase a generator capable of sustaining these services.	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	High
VP-11 (LIRPC-3)	Assess and prioritize options to bury utility transmission wires, and implement as funding becomes available.	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	11	High
VP-12 (LIRPC-4)	Assess and prioritize options to protect the municipal docks, and implement as funding becomes available	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	High
VP-13	Support the mitigation of vulnerable structures via retrofit (e.g. elevation, flood-proofing) or acquisition/relocation to protect structures from future damage, with	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	High





Mitigation Action/Project Number	Mitigation Action/Initiative	Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Technical	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social	Administrative	Multi-Hazard	Timeline	Agency Champion	Other Community Objectives	Total	High / Medium / Low
	<p>repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties as a priority when applicable.</p> <p>Phase 1: Identify appropriate candidates and determine most cost-effective mitigation option (in progress).</p> <p>Phase 2: Work with the property owners to implement selected action based on available funding and local match availability.</p>																
VP-14	<p>Work with County and PSEG (formerly LIPA) to identify roads within the municipality that are considered “critical”, and to be the first priority for clearing after an event involving downed power lines.</p>	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	11	High

Note: Refer to Section 6 which contains the guidance on conducting the prioritization of mitigation actions.



9.13.7 Future Needs To Better Understand Risk/Vulnerability

None at this time.

9.13.8 Hazard Area Extent and Location

Hazard area extent and location maps have been generated for the Village of Poquott that illustrate the probable areas impacted within the municipality. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan, and are considered to be adequate for planning purposes. Maps have only been generated for those hazards that can be clearly identified using mapping techniques and technologies, and for which the Village of Poquott has significant exposure. These maps are illustrated in the hazard profiles within Section 5.4, Volume I of this Plan.

9.13.9 Additional Comments

None at this time.



Figure 9.13-1. Village of Poquott Hazard Area Extent and Location Map 1

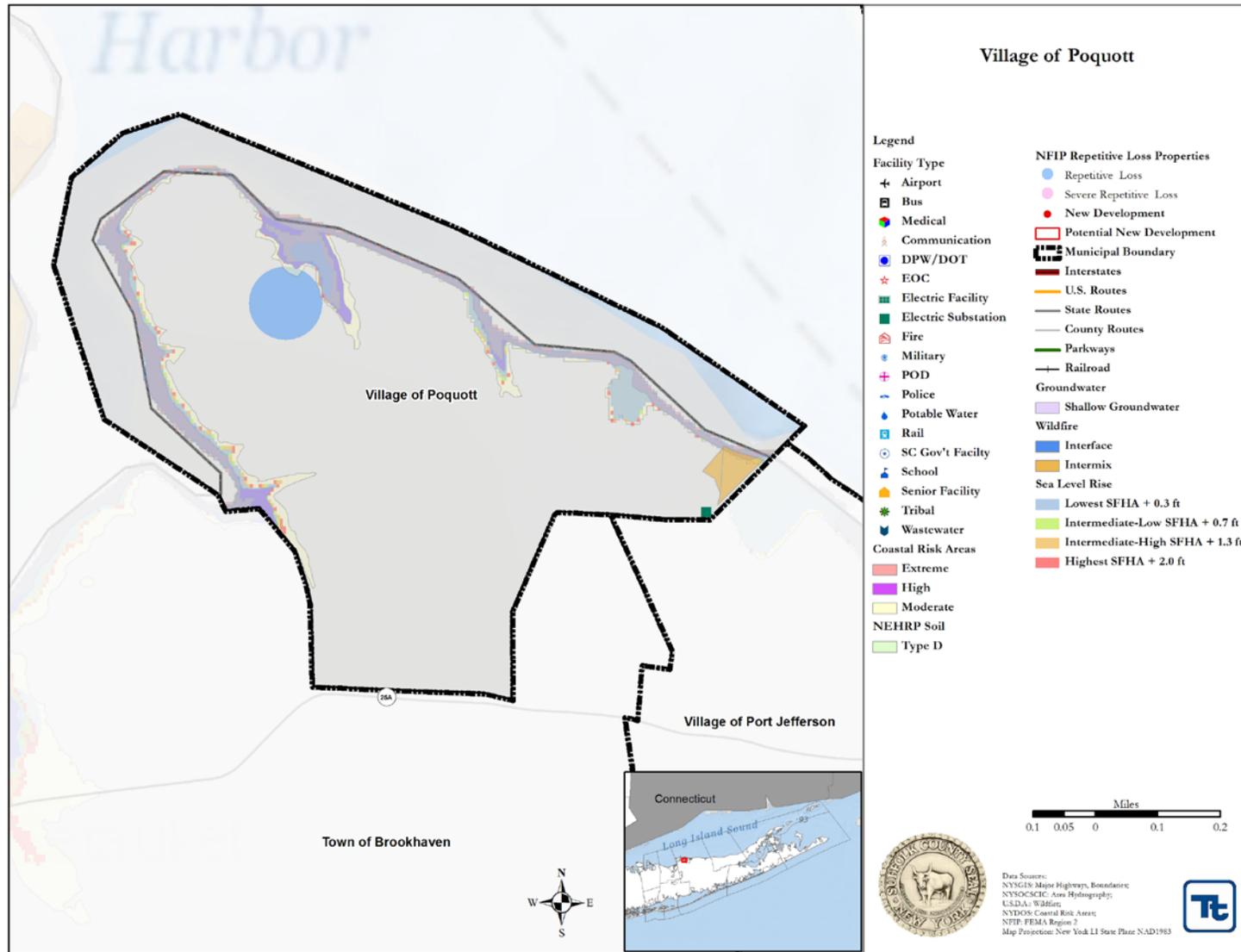
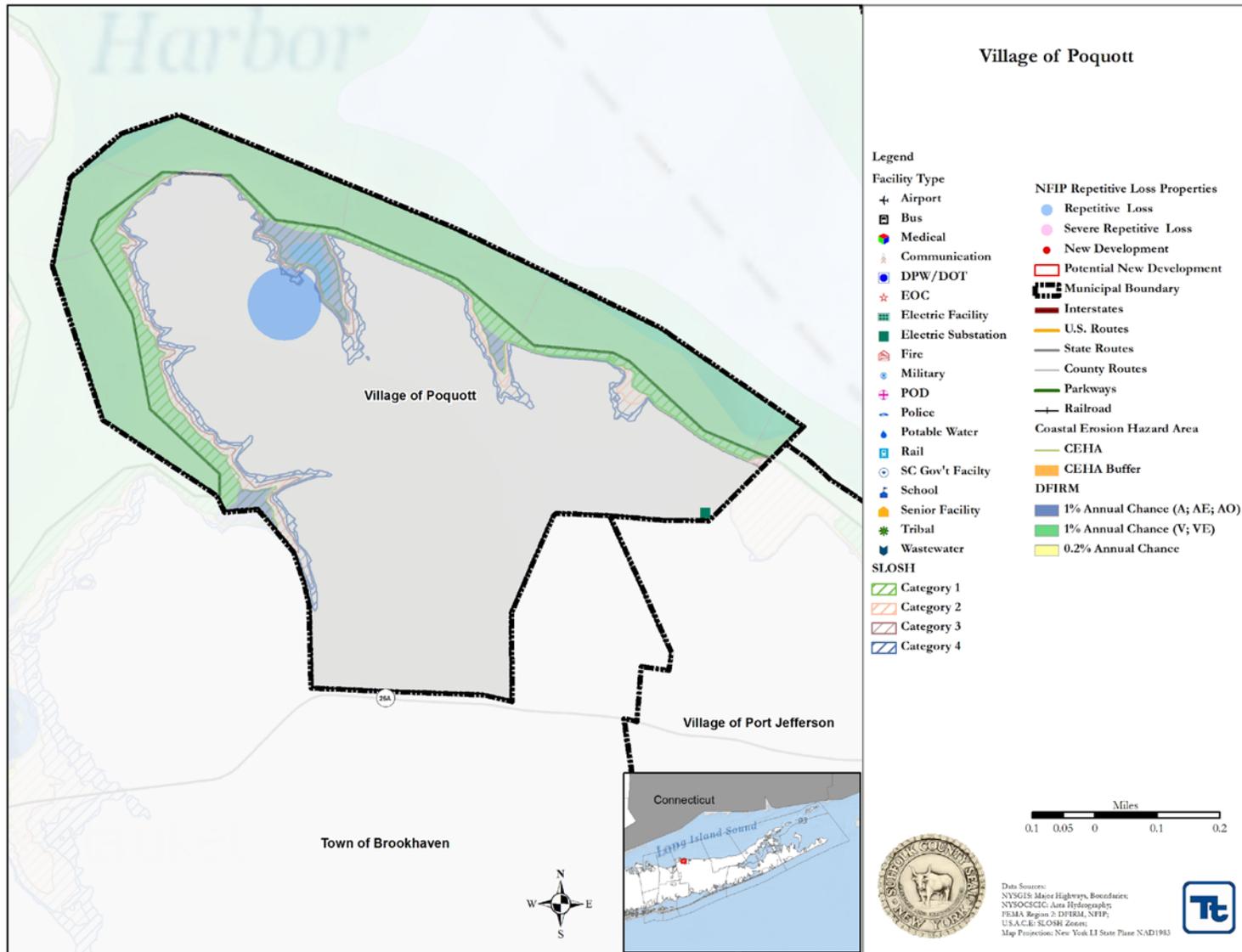




Figure 9.13-2. Village of Poquott Hazard Area Extent and Location Map 2





Mitigation Action Worksheet

Please complete one sheet per action/project with as much detail as possible, using the guidance beginning on page 3 and examples provided by FEMA.

Name of Jurisdiction: Inc. Village of Poquott
Number: Sandy HMGP LOI #: 2071
Mitigation Action/Initiative: Poquott Back-up Power Proposal

Assessing the Risk	
Hazard(s) addressed:	
Specific problem being mitigated:	<p>Hazard events frequently cause power outages and create disruptions to the operation of important community facilities. In the past, the Incorporated Village of Poquott’s operations have been disrupted and the Village has been unable to function as necessary because of the loss of power. Poquott’s Village Hall is considered to be critical infrastructure and vulnerable to utility interruptions, especially the loss of power. Since the Village Hall is the location of the Village’s Office of Emergency Management, the establishment of reliable backup power at this facilities is extremely important to continue to provide for the health, safety, and well-being of Poquott Village’s population.</p> <p>Poquott’s Village Hall also acts as a community shelter for residents of the Village who have no alternative power source of any kind. Likewise, a loss of air conditioning during periods of extreme heat or the loss of heat during extreme cold can be especially detrimental to those with medical needs, children, and the elderly.</p> <p>The Village of Poquott suffered its worst utility interruptions during the following three storms; Irene in 2011, Hurricane Sandy in 2012 and then again during the Winter Storm NEMO in 2013 , when a severe Blizzard dropped approximately 36” of wet snow on trees that still had leaves on them, causing historic numbers of tree limbs and wires down, resulting in massive power outages that lasted 14 days or more.</p> <p>Power outage also severed a critical wireless lifeline for residents of Poquott and demonstrated the need for a back-up power system. When time is of the essence, responders need real-time information to insure that the public receives the help they need. During the power outage the Village lost all communications with residents and first responders.</p>
Evaluation of Potential Actions/Projects	
Actions/Projects Considered (name of project and reason for not selecting):	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2. 3.
Action/Project Intended for Implementation	
Description of Selected Action/Project	The installation of an emergency generator back-up system will reduce the Village’s vulnerability to utility interruptions, especially the loss of power. Village Hall is the location of Poquott’s Office of Emergency Management, Code Enforcement, Administrative Offices, and also acts as a community shelter for residents who have no place else to go and require air





	<p>conditioning during the summer and heat during the winter and refrigeration for their medications. The installation of a reliable backup power generator system at Village Hall will help provide for the health, safety and well-being of Poquott Village's population.</p> <p>To mitigate this situation the Village plans to install a 17KW Generac Guardian Standby Generator with an automatic transfer switch. We also plan to install a 500 gallon underground propane tank. The Unit will be installed adjacent to the main electrical service. A transfer switch will be mounted near the main panel box. The installation of this back-up system will ensure capacity to maintain power during and after a disaster.</p>
Mitigation Action/Project Type	
Objectives Met	
Applies to existing structures/infrastructure, future, or not applicable	
Benefits (losses avoided)	Recent Damages: \$10,500
Estimated Cost	\$14,800
Priority*	
Plan for Implementation	
Responsible Organization	Inc. Village of Poquott: Barbara Donovan, Mayor
Local Planning Mechanism	
Potential Funding Sources	HMGP; _____ for Local Match
Timeline for Completion	
Reporting on Progress	
Date of Status Report/ Report of Progress	Date: Progress on Action/Project:

* Refer to results of Prioritization (page 2)





Prioritization

Number: Sandy HMGP LOI #: 2071
Mitigation Action/Initiative: Poquott Back-up Power Proposal

Criteria	Numeric Rank (-1, 0, 1)	Provide brief rationale for numeric rank when appropriate
Life Safety		
Property Protection		
Cost-Effectiveness		
Technical		
Political		
Legal		
Fiscal		
Environmental		
Social		
Administrative		
Multi-Hazard		
Timeline		
Agency Champion		
Other Community Objectives		
Total		
Priority (High/Med/Low)		





Guidance to Complete the Mitigation Action Worksheet

The following provides additional guidance on how to complete the Mitigation Project Capture Sheet. If you have any questions, please contact:

Jonathan Raser
Tetra Tech, Inc., 1000 The American Road, Morris Plains, NJ 07950
973-630-8042 jonathan.raser@tetrattech.com

Assessing the Risk

Hazard(s) addressed: Please enter the hazard(s) of concern you are mitigating. For this plan, the hazards of concern identified for the planning area are:

- Coastal Erosion
- Drought
- Earthquake
- Flooding (riverine, flash, coastal, and urban flooding)
- Groundwater Contamination (natural)
- Hurricane (tropical cyclones, including tropical storms and tropical depressions)
- Infestation (Asian Longhorn Beetle, Lyme Disease and West Nile Virus)
- Nor'Easters (extra-tropical cyclones, including severe winter low-pressure systems)
- Severe Storms (windstorms, thunderstorms, hail, lightning and tornados)
- Severe Winter Storm (heavy snow, blizzards, ice storms)
- Shallow Groundwater
- Wildfire
- Expansive Soils

Specific problem being mitigated: Please describe the specific problem being mitigated.

Evaluation of Potential Actions/Projects

Actions/Projects Considered: Please consider different options to mitigate the problem identified. One alternative is always to accept the current level or risk (tolerate the vulnerability/problem) by deciding to take no action at this time. If you choose to take no action, please complete the worksheet up to and including this section and this will be noted in the Plan.

Please include the name of the action considered and a brief reason as to why the action was not selected. The reasoning documents the consideration of these alternatives.

Action/Project Intended for Implementation

Description of the Selected Project: Please provide a brief description of the selected project.

Mitigation Action Type:

- Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) – These actions include government authorities, policies or codes that influence the way land and buildings are being developed and built.
- Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)- These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could





apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure. This type of action also involves projects to construct manmade structures to reduce the impact of hazards.

- Natural Systems Protection (NRP) – These are actions that minimize damage and losses, and also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.
- Education and Awareness Programs (EAP) – These are actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. These actions may also include participation in national programs, such as StormReady and Firewise Communities.

Objectives: Please insert the plan objectives (by number) that would be met if the action/project is implemented.

Plan Objectives:

1. Enhance the public’s understanding of natural hazards, the risk they pose and ways to mitigate those impacts.
2. Retrofit, acquire, or relocate structures in high hazard areas, including but not limited to those known to be or subject to repetitive damages.
3. Continually improve understanding of the location and potential impacts of natural hazards, the vulnerability of building types, and community development patterns and the measures needed to protect life safety at the local government level.
4. Strengthen codes so that new construction can withstand the impacts of natural hazards and lessen the impact of that development on the environment’s ability to absorb the impact of natural hazards.
5. Seek projects that minimize or mitigate their impact on the environment including but not limited to: beach nourishment, stream channel restoration, and wetlands creation/preservation.
6. Consider providing incentives to promote wise land uses in known or identified high risk areas.
7. Establish a partnership among all levels of government and the business community to improve and implement methods to protect property.
8. Develop and implement wildfire mitigation and watershed. Protection strategies that reduce losses to wildlife habitat and protect water while also reducing damage to development.
9. Lower cost of flood insurance premiums through CRS program.
10. Protect against invasive species (noxious weeds) and exclude and eradicate invasive insects, disease, and weeds.
11. Implement water conservation measures, use reclaimed water, and increase groundwater usage, create surface water storage where appropriate.
12. Develop or improve early warning emergency response systems and evacuation procedures.





13. Work to lower emergency service response times, including improvement to transportation facilities.
14. Seek to integrate/coordinate all phases of Emergency Management within the planning area.
15. Seek mitigation projects that provide the highest degree of natural hazards protection at the least cost by considering projects that will mitigate the impacts of multiple hazards and/or leverage multiple funding sources.
16. Increase resilience of critical facilities and infrastructure.
17. Implement best stormwater management practices and seek to implement identified stormwater management activities and projects, including securing needed funding.

Benefits: Please describe the losses avoided when the project is implemented. This includes physical property damage; loss of function; road closing/detours; etc.

Estimated Cost:

Please provide the estimated cost or use the following ranges:

Low = < \$10,000 Medium = \$10,000 to \$100,000 High = > \$100,000

Priority: Please enter High/Medium/Low. Refer to the prioritization exercise and table, and instructions below.

Plan for Implementation

Potential Funding Source: Please identify the anticipated funding source, which could be “Grant funding with local cost share”. Sources may include federal, state and local sources.

Timeline for Completion: Short = 1 to 5 years. Long Term = 5 years or greater. OG = On-going program.

Reporting on Progress

Note: This is for long term project progress review and need not be completed at this time.

Please provide a status update on the selected action/project. Along with this description, please indicate if the action/project is completed or not completed.

Actions which are not complete may be dropped with a rational provided (e.g., project deemed unfeasible...). Other incomplete actions should clearly be indicated as continuing; indicate percent complete, and identify any hurdles/obstacles/reasons for change in schedule. Even actions that have had no progress to date can be identified as continuing. For any action that is not yet complete and will continue, always consider modifying the action to promote implementation.

Please note this report on progress should be done, at minimum, each year prior to the annual Planning Committee update outlined in the plan maintenance procedures in Section 7 (Plan Maintenance).





Guidance to Complete the Evaluation/Prioritization Table

Complete this table to help evaluate and prioritize each mitigation action being considered by your municipality. Please use these 14 criteria to assist in evaluating and prioritizing new mitigation actions identified. Specifically, for each new mitigation action, assign a numeric rank (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the 14 evaluation criteria in the provided table, defined as follows:

- 1 = Highly effective or feasible
- 0 = Neutral
- -1 = Ineffective or not feasible

Use the numerical results of this exercise to help prioritize your actions as “Low”, “Medium” or “High” priority. Your municipality may recognize other factors or considerations that affect your overall prioritization; these should be identified in narrative in the Priority field of the worksheet.

The 14 evaluation/prioritization criteria are:

1. Life Safety – How effective will the action be at protecting lives and preventing injuries?
2. Property Protection – How significant will the action be at eliminating or reducing damage to structures and infrastructure?
3. Cost-Effectiveness – Are the costs to implement the project or initiative commensurate with the benefits achieved?
4. Technical – Is the mitigation action technically feasible? Is it a long-term solution? Eliminate actions that, from a technical standpoint, will not meet the goals.
5. Political – Is there overall public support for the mitigation action? Is there the political will to support it?
6. Legal – Does the jurisdiction have the authority to implement the action?
7. Fiscal - Can the project be funded under existing program budgets (i.e., is this initiative currently budgeted for)? Or would it require a new budget authorization or funding from another source such as grants?
8. Environmental – What are the potential environmental impacts of the action? Will it comply with environmental regulations?
9. Social – Will the proposed action adversely affect one segment of the population? Will the action disrupt established neighborhoods, break up voting districts, or cause the relocation of lower income people?
10. Administrative – Does the jurisdiction have the personnel and administrative capabilities to implement the action and maintain it or will outside help be necessary?
11. Multi-hazard – Does the action reduce the risk to multiple hazards?
12. Timeline - Can the action be completed in less than 5 years (within our planning horizon)?





13. Local Champion – Is there a strong advocate for the action or project among the jurisdiction’s staff, governing body, or committees that will support the action’s implementation?
14. Other Local Objectives – Does the action advance other local objectives, such as capital improvements, economic development, environmental quality, or open space preservation? Does it support the policies of other plans and programs?

