



9.40 Village of Sagaponack

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

9.40.1 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
Rosemarie Cary Winchell, Clerk-Treasurer PO Box 600 3175 Montauk Hwy, Sagaponack, NY 11962 Phone Number: 631-537-0017 Email address: sagaponack@optonline.net	John Woudsma Address: PO Box 600 3175 Montauk Hwy, Sagaponack, NY 11962 Phone Number: 631-537-0017 Email address: buildinginspector@sagaponackvillage.org

9.40.2 Municipal Profile

This section provides a summary of the community.

Population

According to the U.S. Census, the 2010 population for the Village of Sagaponack was 256.

Location

The Village of Sagaponack is the easternmost village in the Town of Southampton. The Village is bounded on the north by the Long Island Railroad tracks, on the east by Town Line Road and the Town of East Hampton, on the south by the Atlantic Ocean and on the west by a Sagaponack and Little Poxabogue Ponds. According to the Village of Sagaponack 2007 Comprehensive Plan, the village comprises a total of 4.56 square miles

Brief History

Originally settled in 1654, the village was incorporated in 2005. The Village of Sagaponack has traditionally been defined as an agricultural community, evolving from an multi-crop farming, fishing and whaling economy to one dominated by potato and cauliflower farming, and that character largely remains today. Sagaponack remained only minimally impacted by second-home residential development until the mid-1970s, and local planning efforts aim to retain the agricultural landscape of the Village’s past. As noted in the 2007 Village Comprehensive Plan, of the 942 separate parcels that comprised Sagaponack in 2006, only nine were used for non-agricultural commercial purposes. The great majority of these properties have addresses on the Montauk Highway, the original east-west path through Sagaponack. Another 30 acres at the northwestern corner of the village belong to Suffolk County, who operates the land as a public park providing passive recreational opportunities at the northern edge of Poxabogue Pond. The Nature Conservancy is another land owner in the Village, presiding over the Swagg Swamp Nature Preserve in the area between Sagaponack Pond and Montauk Highway. The Sagaponack Main Street Historic District, listed National Register of Historic Places, encompasses approximately 307 acres in the Village of Sagaponack (Village of Sagaponack, 2007).



Governing Body Format

The Village government consists of the Board of Trustees, including the Mayor, Deputy Mayor, and three trustees, each of whom is elected to two year terms. This Board is charged with addressing all planning issues in the Village of Sagaponack. Other Village boards include the Zoning Board of Appeals, the Architectural and Historic Review Board, and the Tree Committee. The Village is served by the Southampton Town Police Department, which maintains a satellite office in Bridgehampton. Fire protection is provided by the Bridgehampton Fire Department, headquartered ¾ of a mile west of the Village (Village of Sagaponack, Date Unknown).

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 9.40.8 of this annex which illustrates the hazard areas along with the location of potential new development.

Table 9.40-1. Growth and Development

Property Name	Type (Residential or Commercial)	Number of Structures	Location (address and/or block/lot)	Known Hazard Zone*	Description / Status
Wolffer Subdivision	Res	3	183 Sagg Road 908-2-2-4	No (Zone X)	Still in pre-application stage
Held/Dogwood Subdivision	Res	4	2974 Montauk Highway 908-1-1-17 & 18	No (Zone X)	Received pre-application approval-waiting for final app
Rainer Schoenbach	Res	2	361 Sagaponack Rd 908-3-2-6	Yes (Zone AE10 & AE11)	Currently seeking a wetlands permit
Sagaponack Realty	Res	3	451 Daniels Lane 908-10-3-1	Yes (Zone VE16 - 18; AE13 - AE15; X)	Brd hasn't seen new info since 2008 as owners have been in litigation over land
Brenda Earl (previous owner)	Res	2	511 Daniels Lane 908-10-3-2	Yes (Zone AE14 & X)	Brd approved pre-app in 2009 – never filed final-still one 18.6 acre lot
Schwenk Family LP	Res	9	3491 Montauk Hwy 908-4-1-26	No (Zone X)	Brd has not seen any new info since 2008

* Only location-specific hazard zones or vulnerabilities identified.

9.40.3 Natural Hazard Event History Specific to the Municipality

The Town of Southampton Planning Area 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 Planning Area 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 9.40-2. Hazard Event History

Dates of Event	Event Type	FEMA Declaration # (If Applicable)	County Designated?	Summary of Damages/Losses
October 27- November 8, 2012	Hurricane Sandy	DR-4085	Yes – IA (Individual Assistance) and PA (Public Assistance)	Approximately 13 single family resident structures along the ocean front suffered from minor flooding to major construction damage. The dunes and beaches in front of these homes were reclaimed by the ocean waves.
March 13-31, 2010	Severe Storms and Flooding	DR 1899	Yes - PA	Severe flooding on Poxabogue Road making the road impassable for approximately 4 weeks.

9.40.4 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 Sagaponack. 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 the Village of Sagaponack.

Table 9.40-3. 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)
6	Coastal Erosion	RCV in CEHA: \$76,344,684	Occasional	12
4	Drought	Damage estimate not available	Occasional	24
4	Earthquake	500-Year MRP: \$23,645,311 2,500-Year MRP: \$312,044,365	Rare	24
7	Expansive Soils	Damage estimate not available	Rare	6
5	Flood	1% Annual Chance: \$22,552,675 0.2% Annual Chance: \$39,620,273	Frequent	18
5	Groundwater Contamination (natural)	Damage estimate not available	Frequent	18
6	Hurricane	Category 1 SLOSH: \$1,185,600 Category 2 SLOSH: \$39,599,400 Category 3 SLOSH: \$103,925,100 Category 4 SLOSH: \$249,445,884	Occasional	12
7	Infestation	No measurable impact to property	Rare	6
1	Nor'Easter	100-Year RCV: \$1,716,566,622 500-Year RCV: \$62,864,372	Frequent	48





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	Severe Storm	100-Year RCV: \$1,716,566,622 500-Year RCV: \$62,864,372	Occasional	32
1	Severe Winter Storm	1% of GBS: \$10,190,760 5% of GBS: \$50,953,801	Frequent	48
7	Shallow Groundwater Flooding	Damage estimate not available	Rare	6
2	Wildfire	Estimated RCV in Interface/Intermix: \$814,912,564	Occasional	36

- 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.

The Village further identifies the following vulnerabilities:

The greatest hazards facing the Village is erosion of the dunes and beaches and road flooding in the low lying areas around the ponds. The Village has an ongoing program to address the flooding with repaving and the installation of drainage structures on various Village Streets.

The dunes and beaches, on the other hand, are not owned by the Village but rather by the private property owners. They have begun to address these issues by the creation of an Erosion Control District which will eventually help to fund dune and beach restoration and renourishment projects along the entire oceanfront.

In summary, the major vulnerabilities are coastal properties along the oceanfront, and properties located along Sagg Pond on Seascape Lane and Sandune Court.

It is estimated that there are a total of 91 structures located in the 1-percent annual chance floodplain in the Village of Sagaponack, with an estimated \$127,641,966 of building/contents exposed to the 1-percent annual chance flood. This represents 12 percent of all structures located in the municipality, and approximately 10.6 percent of the total general building stock replacement value inventory (see Section 4).

In addition to considering general building stock at risk, the impacts on the economy from a flood event are considered in terms of estimated losses. Losses include but are not limited to general building stock damages, agricultural losses, business interruption, impacts to tourism and tax base of the municipality. HAZUS-MH was used to estimate the flood loss potential to the structure and contents of buildings exposed to the flood risk as well as the amount of debris generated from the flood events.

The potential damage estimated to the general building stock inventory associated with the 1-percent flood is approximately \$18,433,973, which represents 1.5 percent of the municipality's overall general building stock inventory. Furthermore, an estimated 15,105 tons of debris could be generated from the 1-percent flood event. These dollar value losses to the total building inventory replacement value, in addition to damages to roadways and infrastructure, would greatly impact the local economy.



Along with total building stock modeling, individual data available on flood policies, claims, Repetitive Loss Properties (RLP) and severe RLP (SRLs) were analyzed. FEMA Region 2 provided a list of residential properties with NFIP policies, past claims and multiple claims (RLPs) for the planning area as of April 30, 2013. (See the Flood Profile in Section 5 for more details.) According to FEMA, there are 137 NFIP policies in the community, 0 of which are located within the 1% annual chance flood area. FEMA has identified 0 Repetitive Loss (RL) properties and an additional 0 Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) properties within the municipality.

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Summary

The following table summarizes the NFIP statistics for the Village of Sagaponack.

Table 9.40-4. 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-year Boundary (3)	# Policies Outside the 500-year Flood Hazard (3)
Village of Sagaponack	156	15	\$1,085,559	0	0	0	0	156

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

There were no vulnerable critical facilities identified within the Village of Sagaponack.



9.40.5 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 Village of Sagaponack.

Table 9.40-5. Planning and Regulatory Tools

Regulatory Tools (Codes, Ordinances., Plans)	Do you have this? (Y or N)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Dept. /Agency Responsible	Code Citation (Section, Paragraph, Page Number, Date of adoption)
Building Code	Y	Local	Building Dept.	Chapter 30 (8/07)
Zoning Ordinance	Y	Local	Building Dept.	Chapter 245 (8/07)
Subdivision Ordinance	Y	Local	Planning Dept.	Chapter 190 (8/07)
NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Y	Local	Building Dept.	Chapter 88 (8/07)
NFIP - Cumulative Substantial Damages	N			
NFIP - Freeboard	Y	State Mandated, Local	Building Dept.	Chapter 88 (9/09); State mandated BFE+2 for residential construction
Growth Management	Y	Local	Building Dept.	Chapter 245
Floodplain Management / Basin Plan	Y	Local	Building Dept.	Chapter 225 (11/07)
Stormwater Management Plan/Ordinance	Y			
Comprehensive Plan / Master Plan/ General Plan	Y	Local		The 2007 Village of Sagaponack Comprehensive Plan
Capital Improvements Plan	N			
Site Plan Review Requirements	Y	Local	Planning Dept.	(8/07)
Open Space Plan	Y	Local	Planning Dept.	Chapter 190 (8/07)
Stream Corridor Management Plan	N	Local or Watershed		
Watershed Management or Protection Plan	Y	Local	Building Dept.	Chapter 225 (11/07)
Economic Development Plan	N	County		
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	N	Local or County		
Emergency Response Plan	N	Local or County		
Post Disaster Recovery Plan	N	Local		
Post Disaster Recovery Ordinance	N	Local		
Real Estate Disclosure	Y	State		State Requirement



Regulatory Tools (Codes, Ordinances., Plans)	Do you have this? (Y or N)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Dept. /Agency Responsible	Code Citation (Section, Paragraph, Page Number, Date of adoption)
Requirement				
Other: Shoreline Management Plan	Y	Local	Building Dept.	Chapter 42 (12/12)

Administrative and Technical Capability

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

Table 9.40-6. 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	N	Not in house, but Village contracts a planner and engineer.
Engineer(s) or Professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	Y	Building Dept./ Building Inspector
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Y	Building Dept./ Building Inspector and village engineer.
Floodplain Administrator	Y	Building Dept./ Building Inspector: John Woudsma
Surveyor(s)	N	
Personnel skilled or trained in “GIS” applications	N	
Scientist familiar with natural hazards in the municipality.	N	
Emergency Manager	N	
Grant Writer(s)	N	
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	N	

Fiscal Capability

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

Table 9.40-7. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use (Yes/No/Don't Know)
Community development Block Grants (CDBG)	Do not 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	Yes
Incur debt through private activity bonds	Do not know



Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use (Yes/No/Don't Know)
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	Do not know
Mitigation grant programs	Yes
Coastal Erosion Control District (ECD)	Yes (Sagaponack ECD)

Community Classifications

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

Table 9.40-8. Community Classifications

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

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

Program and Compliance History

The Village joined the NFIP in 2007, and is currently an active member of the NFIP. The current effective Flood Insurance Rate Maps were adopted September 25, 2009. The community’s Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (FDPO), found at Chapter 88 of the local code, was last updated in August 2007.





As of January 31, 2014 there are 156 policies in force, insuring \$52,135,300 of property with total annual insurance premiums of \$175,702. Since January 31, 2014, 15 claims have been paid totaling \$1,085,559. As of January 31, 2014 there are no Repetitive Loss or Severe Repetitive Loss properties in the community.

The community is currently in good standing in the NFIP and has no outstanding compliance issues. The most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) was in March, 2013.

Loss History and Mitigation

Since January 31, 2014, 15 claims have been paid totaling \$1,085,559. As of January 31, 2014 there are no Repetitive Loss or Severe Repetitive Loss properties in the community.

During Hurricane Sandy, approximately 13 single family residential structures along the ocean front suffered from minor flooding to major construction damage. Two residences were eventually demolished and rebuilt; one was moved inland and substantially improved. All mitigation was done through flood insurance and ICC, and/or property owner's expense.

Currently there are two oceanfront residences that are particularly vulnerable as pre-FIRM properties that were not subsequently elevated.

Planning and Regulatory Capabilities

The community's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (FDPO) was last updated in August 2007, and is found at Chapter 88 of the local code. The Village's floodplain management regulations/ordinances meet the FEMA and State minimum requirements.

The Village has adopted the following policies to support floodplain management through their site plan approval and construction permitting processes:

- All applications within 400 feet of waterfront are required to receive site plan approval. The Village requires Elevation Certificates for all construction in the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA).
- The Planning Board is very vigilant when a property owner proposes to change the topography of their property. They need to provide an engineer's report which is verified by the Village Engineer that the change will not adversely affect the neighboring properties.
- All applications within 400 feet of waterfront are required to receive site plan approval.

Administrative and Technical Capabilities

The community FDPO identifies the Building Inspector as the local NFIP Floodplain Administrator, currently Johan Woudsma, for which floodplain administration is an auxiliary duty. The Village NFIP FPA performs permit review, inspections, damage assessments, record-keeping, and related education and outreach.

The Village has a strong understanding of properties that are vulnerable and have been flood damaged. The NFIP FPA is able to personally visit all potentially affected properties after a major event, determine if formal inspections are needed (including Substantial Damage Estimates), and work with the property owner to correct problems and explore mitigation opportunities.



Actions to Strengthen the Program

The Village NFIP FPA does not cite any particular barriers to running an effective floodplain management program in the community. The Village NFIP FPA feels he is adequately supported and trained to fulfill his responsibilities as the municipal floodplain administrator; however would consider attending continuing education and/or certification training on floodplain management if it were offered in the County for all local FPAs.

Integration of Hazard Mitigation into Existing and Future Planning Mechanisms

It is the intention of this municipality to incorporate mitigation planning as an integral component of daily municipal operations. Below is a list of planning mechanisms that have been/will be incorporated into municipal procedures.

Construction and Site Plan Approval: The Village has adopted the following policies to support hazard mitigation through their site plan approval and construction permitting processes:

- All applications within 400 feet of waterfront are required to receive site plan approval. The Village requires Elevation Certificates for all construction in the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA).
- The Planning Board is very vigilant when a property owner proposes to change the topography of their property. They need to provide an engineer's report which is verified by the Village Engineer that the change will not adversely affect the neighboring properties.
- All applications within 400 feet of waterfront are required to receive site plan approval.
- The Village requires underground utilities for new construction.

Education and Outreach: The Village continues to provide natural hazard risk awareness and reduction education to property owners and contractors and real estate people.

Natural Resource Management: The Village implemented a Tree Committee who is charged with maintaining a healthy tree scape. Recently many trees along Sagg Main Street trimmed and removed if they were hazardous and the Erosion Control District was implemented.

Land Use and Comprehensive Planning: The Villages 2007 Comprehensive Plan includes Goals and Actions that support natural hazard mitigation and risk reduction, specifically:

Goal Four: Promote the protection of Sagaponack's natural resources.

Objectives:

- Protect and promote the restoration of the freshwater, tidal and brackish wetlands within the Village.
- Uphold the rights of the property owners and support the authority of governmental and other organizations having the jurisdiction to protect the dunes and beaches within the Village.
- Coordinate with and actively participate in town and regional planning initiatives providing comprehensive protection to the natural resources within and adjacent to the village.

Goal Four Action Item 4: Forge partnerships with the town, state, conservation organizations and academic institutions to develop biological surveys and long term protection for wetlands, surface waters and water resources.

Goal Four Action Item 6: Encourage the use of native plants in landscaping and prohibit the use of invasive non-native species.



Goal Four Action Item 9: Require development and construction to comply with the requirements of the Coastal Erosion Hazard Area Act (CEHA).

Funding Mitigation: The Town has established a Community Preservation Fund, which is an open-space funding mechanism whereby a 2% tax is imposed on real property transactions for the specific purposes of funding the acquisition and protection of open space parcels that are environmentally-sensitive and/or vulnerable to natural hazards. This fund applies to the Village as well, both with respect to the collection and use of these funds.

All oceanfront properties in the Village are within the Sagaponack Erosion Control District (ECD), established to fund dune and beach restoration and re-nourishment projects.



9.40.6 Mitigation Strategy and Prioritization

Completed Mitigation Actions

During Hurricane Sandy, a number of residential structures were damaged. Two homes were demolished and rebuilt to all prevailing standards. One home was moved landward and substantially rebuilt to all prevailing standards.

All oceanfront properties in the Village are within the Sagaponack Erosion Control District (ECD), established to fund dune and beach restoration and re-nourishment projects. The Sagaponack ECD recently completed (2014) a comprehensive beach re-nourishment project, funded jointly by the ECD and Army Corps of Engineers.

A number of oceanfront property owners have installed Geo-Cubes within dune structures on their property to provide protection against wave action. Some property owners have further protected their substructures by installing helical screws.

Annually the Village reviews infrastructure concerns, specifically with respect to roads, drainage and attendant flooding, and identifies improvement projects to be completed in the fall after the summer season. Completed projects include the following:

- Sandune Court: This project included the installation of several drainage structures and repaving. The project also included the removal of pavement at the road end which is directly adjacent to Sagg Pond and the installation of large sized gravel so that the water could naturally purge through the gravel.
- Gibson Lane and the corner of Daniels Lane: This project involved repaving and drainage installation to mitigate a rather large area of flooding on Gibson Lane at the corner of Daniels Lane.
- Bridge Lane: This project involved the repaving and installation of drainage structures on the entire length of Bridge Lane.
- The Village also completed 3 smaller projects: installation of drainage on Wainscott Harbor Road at the intersection of Montauk Highway and on the west side of Sagg Main north of the Post Office.

Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives for the Plan Update

The Village of Sagaponack 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.

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 your actions as 'High', 'Medium', or 'Low.' The table below summarizes the evaluation of each mitigation initiative, listed by Action Number.

Table 9.40-10 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation initiatives for the Plan update.



Table 9.40-9. Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives

Initiative #	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to New and/or Existing Structures*	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Estimated Benefits	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline	Priority	Mitigation Category
VSP-1	Address localized stormwater management and associated flooding issues through capital programs involving the repaving and the installation of drainage structures on various Village streets. Annually assess problem areas, prioritize projects, and implement as funding is available. Currently the Village has identified activities down on Town Line for possible action in the Fall of 2014.	Existing	Flood	2, 13, 16, 17	Village	High (reduced local flood issues; improved stormwater management)	High (depending on project scope)	Capital Budget	Annual project review; project implementation as funding is available	High	SIP
VSP-2	Install backup power at Village Hall.	Existing	Severe Storm; Severe Winter Storm; Hurricane; Nor'Easter	2, 3, 15, 16	Engineering and DPW	Medium (reduced interruption of Village facilities, however Village Hall does not house critical facilities services for the Village)	Medium	Local Budget; Emergency Management grants as available	Short (2014/15)	Medium	SIP
VSP-3	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. The Village specifically identifies two oceanfront properties that are particularly vulnerable (pre-FIRM), and will continue to work with these and all vulnerable property owners to support their understanding of available mitigation opportunities.	Existing	Flood, Coastal Erosion, Hurricane, Nor'Easter, Severe Storm, Wildfire, Winter Storm	2, 7, 13	Village via NFIP FPA with NYSOEM, FEMA support	High (reduced long term vulnerability)	Low (outreach); High (implementation)	FEMA 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	SIP





Initiative #	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to New and/or Existing Structures*	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Estimated Benefits	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline	Priority	Mitigation Category
VSP-4	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) 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	EAP
VSP-5	Develop and implement an enhanced all-hazards, public outreach / education / mitigation information program on natural hazard risks and what they can do in the way of mitigation and preparedness, including flood insurance. This program will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Personally informing current or prospective property owners, developers and real estate people on the presence of hazard risk zones, and available mitigation/risk reduction options including flood insurance. Providing general natural hazard risk, preparedness and mitigation, and related NFIP information in regular newsletter and mailings. Posting of flyers and other readily available NFIP informational materials at Village hall or distributing at regular civic meetings. Developing/maintaining a natural hazard risk management webpage on the municipal website where information and mapping can be posted. 										
	See above.	N/A	All Hazards	1	Village Clerk's Office	Medium	Low	Municipal Budget; HMA programs with local or county match	Short	High	EAP
VSP-6	Support participation in the NFIP Community Rating System (CRS) program by attending CRS workshop(s) if offered within the county. Join the CRS program if adequate resources to support long term participation can be dedicated.	N/A	Flood	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 16, 17	Village NFIP FPA, as fully supported by local government officials	Medium - High	Low	Municipal Budget	Short (year 1)	High	LPR, EAP



Initiative #	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to New and/or Existing Structures*	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Estimated Benefits	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline	Priority	Mitigation Category
VSP-7	Have designated NFIP Floodplain Administrator (FPA), and other local officials who would benefit, become a Certified Floodplain Manager (CFM) through the Association of State Floodplain Managers (ASFPM) and New York State Stormwater and Floodplain Managers Association (NYSSFMA), and pursue relevant continuing education training such as FEMA Benefit-Cost Analysis (BCA) and Substantial Damage Estimation (SDE).	N/A	Flood	3, 4, 14	Village NFIP FPA	Medium	Low	Municipal Budget	Short (DOF)	High	LPR, EAP
VSP-8	Work with County and LIPA to identify roads within the Village that are considered "critical", and to be the first priority for clearing after an event involving downed power lines.	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 reapportionment 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 9.40-10. 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
VSP-1	Address localized stormwater management and associated flooding issues through capital programs	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	High
VSP-2	Install backup power at Village Hall.	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	Medium
VSP-3	Support the mitigation of vulnerable structures	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	11	High
VSP-4	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	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
VSP-5	Enhanced public outreach program	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
VSP-6	Attend CRS workshop	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
VSP-7	Enhance NFIP capabilities	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
VSP-8	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.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High

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





9.40.7 Future Needs To Better Understand Risk/Vulnerability

None at this time.

9.40.8 Hazard Area Extent and Location

Hazard area extent and location maps have been generated for the Village of Sagaponack 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 Sagaponack has significant exposure. These maps are illustrated in the hazard profiles within Section 5.4, Volume I of this Plan.

9.40.9 Additional Comments

None at this time.



Figure 9.40-1. Village of Sagaponack Hazard Area Extent and Location Map 1

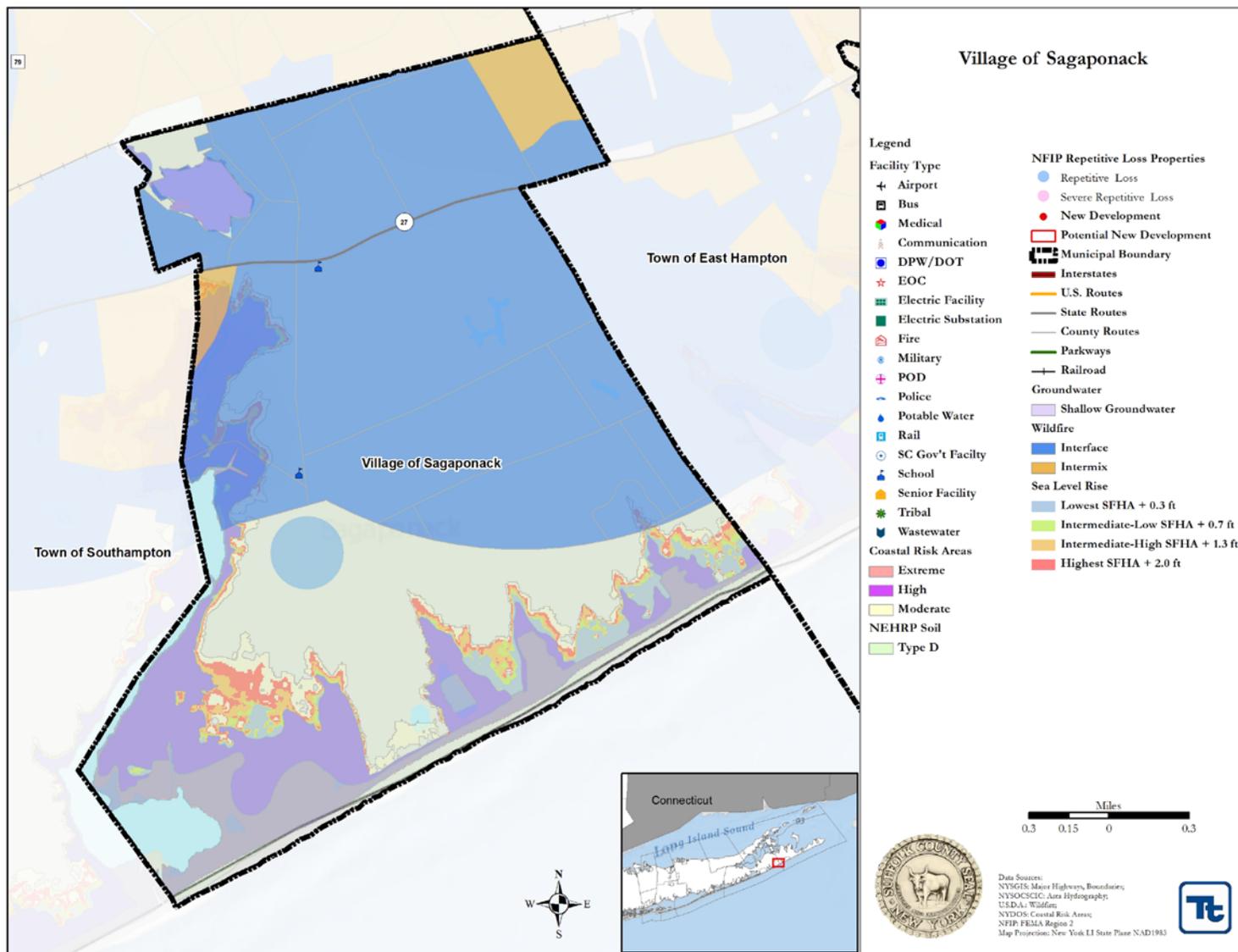




Figure 9.40-2. Village of Sagaponack Hazard Area Extent and Location Map 2

