



## 9.43 Town of Southold

This section presents the jurisdictional annex for the Town of Southold.

### 9.43.1 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
Lloyd Reisenberg, Network and Systems Administrator P.O. Box 1179 Southold, NY 11971 Phone: 631-765-1891 E-mail: <a href="mailto:lloyd.reisenberg@town.southold.ny.us">lloyd.reisenberg@town.southold.ny.us</a>	Martin Flatley, Chief of Police P.O. Box 1179 Southold, NY 11971 Phone: 631-765-2600 E-mail: <a href="mailto:mflatley@town.southold.ny.us">mflatley@town.southold.ny.us</a>

### 9.43.2 Municipal Profile

This section provides a summary of the community.

#### Population

According to the U.S. Census, the 2010 population for the Town of Southold was 21968.

#### Location

The Town of Southold is located at the eastern extreme of Long Island, at the end of the northern peninsula known as the North Fork. It is the eastern-most township on the North Fork and is bordered to the west by the Town of Riverhead and to the south by the Town of Shelter Island. The incorporated Village of Greenport lies within the Town of Southold. The entire Town, including Fishers, Plum and Robins islands, is approximately 54 square miles in size with approximately 163 linear miles of coastline.

It is long and narrow in shape, with the mainland extending 21 miles from the Riverhead town line east to Orient Point. Its greatest width is 5 miles, although generally the western portions of the mainland average 3 miles in width, while to the east of Hashamomuck Pond, the Town is never wider than 1.25 miles.

#### Brief History

The Town of Southold, site of the oldest English settlement in New York State, has a history going back to 1638 when a group of men landed from Antigua, one of the Leeward Islands, to set up a turpentine distillery, using as a natural resource, the trees of the great pine swamp that lay west of present day Greenport. Two years later another group of settlers arrived from the New Haven colony. That year, 1640, is generally considered to mark the beginning of the Town of Southold, although town records are missing for that early period until 1651.

Much of the original Town of Southold was part of the Aquebogue Purchase, acquired from the Indians in 1648-49. The area contained in that purchase was substantially that more fully outlined and described in Governor Andros’ Patent, executed in 1676. That early town, part of the East Riding of Yorkshire (which became Suffolk County in 1683), stretched along the northern shore of Long Island from Wading River to Orient Point. In 1730, Shelter Island became a separate town, followed by Riverhead in 1792.





### Governing Body Format

The Town of Southold is governed by a Town Supervisor and a Board comprised of 5 members, all are elected positions. This body will assume responsibility for the adoption and implementation of this plan.

### Growth/Development Trends

Between 1800 and 1990, the permanent population of the Town increased by an average of 17 percent every ten years. The 1990 census population for Southold was 17,766 persons, excluding the Incorporated Village of Greenport with its population of 2,070 persons. The 2000 Census revealed a population of 18,551 persons, excluding the Incorporated Village of Greenport, a population of 2,048. This population is located in a series of discrete traditional hamlets, which include Laurel, Mattituck, Cutchogue, New Suffolk, Peconic, Southold, East Marion and Orient. There is also a small hamlet on Fishers Island. Outside of the Village of Greenport, these hamlets are the main centers of residential development and commercial activity within the Town of Southold and form the community framework of the Town with which its residents identify.

Although the average rate of growth in Southold since the 1790s has been 17 percent per decade, the Town’s population has experienced wide fluctuations in growth rates - from a high of 34 percent between 1830 and 1840 to a low of minus 4 percent between 1910 and 1920. Since the 1950s, however, the rate has averaged 14.5% per decade with a high of 26% during the 1970s and a low of 3.5% during the 1980s decade. Between 1950 and 1990 the population increased 58% from 11,632 to 19,836.

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

**Table 9.43-1. 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.

### 9.43.3 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 9.43-2. Hazard Event History**

Dates of Event	Event Type	FEMA Declaration # (If Applicable)	County Designated?	Summary of Damages/Losses
February 8-9, 2013	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	DR-4111	Yes - PA (Public Assistance)	\$ 154,217
October 27-November 8, 2012	Hurricane Sandy	DR-4085	Yes – IA (Individual Assistance) and PA	\$1.5M to \$2M. Still working with FEMA.
August 26 – September 5, 2011	Hurricane Irene	EM 3328 DR 4020	Yes – IA and PA	\$ 412,816
December 26-27, 2011	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	DR 1957	Yes - PA	\$ 492,169
November 12-14, 2009	Severe Storms and Flooding associated with TD Ida and Nor' Easter	DR 1869	Yes - PA	\$ 156,108

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

### 9.43.4 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 Town of Southold. 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 Town of Southold.

**Table 9.43-3. Hazard Risk/Vulnerability Risk Ranking**

Hazard Ranking	Hazard type	Estimate of Potential Dollar Losses to Structures Vulnerable to the Hazard <sup>a, c, e</sup>	Probability of Occurrence <sup>b</sup>	Risk Ranking Score (Probability x Impact)
4	Coastal Erosion	RCV in CEHA: \$570,250,981	Frequent	36
9	Drought	Damage estimate not available	Rare	7
7	Earthquake	500-Year MRP: \$9,672,312 2,500-Year MRP: \$132,448,586	Rare	16
10	Expansive Soils	Damage estimate not available	Rare	6
2	Flood	1% Annual Chance: \$89,765,253 0.2% Annual Chance: \$166,043,387	Frequent	45
10	Groundwater Contamination (natural)	Damage estimate not available	Rare	6
5	Hurricane	Category 1 SLOSH: \$722,581,960	Occasional	32





Hazard Ranking	Hazard type	Estimate of Potential Dollar Losses to Structures Vulnerable to the Hazard <sup>a, c, e</sup>	Probability of Occurrence <sup>b</sup>	Risk Ranking Score (Probability x Impact)
		Category 2 SLOSH: \$2,182,353,789 Category 3 SLOSH: \$3,524,309,198 Category 4 SLOSH: \$5,118,077,235		
8	Infestation	No measurable impact to property	Rare	12
1	Nor'Easter	100-Year RCV: \$600,487,753 500-Year RCV: \$13,430,485	Frequent	48
6	Severe Storm	100-Year RCV: \$600,487,753 500-Year RCV: \$13,430,485	Frequent	30
3	Severe Winter Storm	1% of GBS: \$93,403,936 5% of GBS: \$467,019,680	Frequent	39
11	Shallow Groundwater Flooding	Damage estimate not available	Rare	0
10	Wildfire	Estimated RCV in Interface/Intermix: \$1,874,692,180	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 9.43-4. 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)
Town of Southold	1,860	1,079	\$16,291,431	58	7	514	316	1,030

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 9.43-5. 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 <sup>(2)</sup>	Percent Structure Damage	Percent Content Damage	Days to 100-Percent <sup>(2)</sup>
Elizabeth Field	Airport	A	X						
Rose Field	Airport	A	X						
Advanced Track Products Inc	Bus	A	X						
Vector Control Storage Garage	DPW/DOT	A	X				11.5	46.9	
Electric or Gas Facility	Electric Power Facility		X						
Electric or Gas Facility	Electric Power Facility		X						
Southold-8j	Electric Power Substation		X						
Plum Island Fire Department	Fire	A	X	11.6	48.5	480	16.4	77.9	630
Tilcon Minerals, Mattituck Inlet Wharf.	Port	A	X						
Bayview At Mattituck Wtp	Potable Water	A	X						
SCCC Cedar Beach Residence	SC Gov't Facility		X						
Plum Island Disease Ctr	Wastewater	A	X						

Source: HAZUS-MH 2.1

Note: x = Facility located within the 0.2-percent annual chance flood boundary.

Please note it is assumed that wells have electrical equipment and openings are three-feet above grade.

- (1) HAZUS-MH 2.1 provides a general indication of the maximum restoration time for 100% operations. Clearly, a great deal of effort is needed to quickly restore essential facilities to full functionality; therefore this will be an indication of the maximum downtime (HAZUS-MH 2.1 User Manual).
- (2) In some cases, a facility may be located in the DFIRM flood hazard boundary; however HAZUS did not calculate potential loss. This may be because the depth of flooding does not amount to any damages to the structure according to the depth damage function used in HAZUS for that facility type.



**Other Vulnerabilities Identified by Municipality**

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

**Table 9.43-6. Other Vulnerabilities in the Municipality**

<b>Problem Area (public)</b>	<b>What type of damage</b>	<b>Damage caused by what type of natural hazard</b>
See attached list below for damage from Sandy to public infrastructure, 2012. Public roads leading to water bodies.	Moderate to severe damage from loss of pavement, structures due to storm surge, erosion, sand deposition.	Hurricane
Rt. 25 Causeway, Orient, NY, Town roads	Coastal Flooding	Coastal storms
Soundview Ave	Bluff eroded and undercut public street	Coastal storm erosion
Mill Lane Road Shoulder		
Public Waters	Storm debris/pollutants in fresh and marine water bodies including residential oil tanks.	
<b>Problem Area (private)</b>		
Shorelines of entire town including Fishers Island	Bulkheads, accessory structures, destroyed, bluff/bank erosion (moderate to severe), property loss to erosion.	Coastal storms, especially Hurricane Sandy (storm surge)
Rabbit Lane, East Marion, NY	Severe structure damage, loss of structures	Coastal storm/flooding
Residential and commercial buildings located in the FEMA Flood Zone A	Flooding of first floor and basements of residential homes and commercial structures.	Extreme precipitation events, groundwater intrusion, coastal flooding from storm surge (Sandy).
Beach Ave area Greenport (?)		
Private water bodies	Storm debris/pollutants in fresh and marine water bodies including oil tanks.	Coastal storms, Hurricane Sandy (storm surge)
Port of Egypt (Budd's Pond area) current uses are marinas, restaurants and motel.	Flooding of commercial structures. Vessel damage.	Hurricane (storm surge)
Camp Mineola Road – Multiple residential structures.	Flooding (severe)	Hurricane (storm surge)
Agricultural lands (Multiple)	Flooding (marine) crop loss, reduced soil productivity.	Hurricane (storm surge)
Electric grid failure	Damage/ loss	Hurricane/Storms



### 9.43.5 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 9.43-7. 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	N	N	Town Code Chapter 144, adopted 7/17/1984, amended 12/19/2006
Zoning Ordinance	Y			Town Code Chapter 280, adopted 4/9/1957, amended in entirety 11/23/1971, amendments added as required
Subdivision Ordinance	Y			Town Code Chapter 240, adopted 8/24/2004.
NFIP - Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Y			Town Code Ch. 148
NFIP - Cumulative Substantial Damages	N			
NFIP - Freeboard	Y			Town Code Ch. 148 State mandated BFE+2 for single and two-family residential construction, BFE+1 for all other
Special Purpose Ordinances (floodplain management, critical or sensitive areas)	Y			Town Code Chapters 148 adopted 8/10/1993
Growth Management	N			
Floodplain Management/Basin Plan	Y			Town Code Chapter 148 and LWRP; 148 adopted 8/10/1993; LWRP adopted 11/30/2004
Stormwater Management Plan/ordinance	Y			Town Code Chapter 236 adopted 3/27/2007
General Plan or Comprehensive Plan	Y			Master Plan April 1985  The Comprehensive Plan is currently being updated (Southold 2020), and includes a Natural Hazards chapter drafted in September 2013.
Capital Improvements Plan	Y			Annual Budget; adopted annually
Site Plan Review Requirements	Y			Town Code Chapter 280, adopted



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.)
				4/9/1957, amended in entirety 11/23/1971, amendments added as required
Habitat Conservation Plan	N			
Economic Development Plan	N			
Emergency Response Plan	Y			Adopted 05/15/1995, currently being revised
Shoreline Management Plan	Y			LWRP adopted 11/30/2004
Post Disaster Recovery Plan	Y			Work in progress
Post Disaster Recovery Ordinance	N			
Real Estate Disclosure req.	N			
Other	Y			LWRP adopted 11/30/2004

LWRP = Local Waterfront Revitalization Program

### Administrative and Technical Capability

The table below summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to the Town of Southold.

**Table 9.43-8. 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	Yes	Planning Department
Engineer(s) or Professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	Yes	Building Dept. and Town Engineer
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	Planning Dept.
NFIP Floodplain Administrator	Yes	Building Inspector (Per Town Code Ch. 148) - Currently Michael Verity
Surveyor(s)	Yes	Contractor
Personnel skilled or trained in "GIS" applications	Yes	Data Processing
Scientist familiar with natural hazards in the municipality.	Yes	Contractor
Emergency Manager	Yes	Committee
Grant Writer(s)	Yes	Many Town Departments
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Yes	Comptroller/Accounting

### Fiscal Capability

The table below summarizes financial resources available to the Town of Southold.

**Table 9.43-9. Fiscal Capabilities**

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use (Yes/No/Don't Know)
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	Yes
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	Yes



Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use (Yes/No/Don't Know)
development/homes	
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
Incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes
Incur debt through private activity bonds	No
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
Mitigation grant programs	Unknown
Other: Community Preservation Fund	2% property transfer tax used to support property acquisitions, typically environmentally-sensitive and/or hazard vulnerable land

### Community Classifications

The table below summarizes classifications for community program available to the Town of Southold.

**Table 9.43-10. Community Classifications**

Program	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	Not participating	N/A
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	3/3	2004
Public Protection	5/9*	-
Storm Ready	Not participating	N/A
Firewise	Not participating	N/A

\* Higher classification applies to when subject property is located beyond 1000 feet of a creditable fire hydrant and is within 5 road miles of a recognized Fire Station.

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:

### **Program and Compliance History**

The Town of Southold joined the NFIP on March 18, 1980, 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 148 of the local code, was last updated on September 8, 2009.

As of January 31, 2014 there are 1,969 policies in force, insuring \$580,420,800 of property with total annual insurance premiums of \$2,018,140. Since January 31, 2014, 1,079 claims have been paid totaling \$16,291,430. As of January 31, 2014 there are 58 Repetitive Loss and 7 Severe Repetitive Loss properties in the community.

### **Loss History and Mitigation**

Since January 31, 2014, 1,079 claims have been paid totaling \$16,291,430. As of January 31, 2014 there are 58 Repetitive Loss and 7 Severe Repetitive Loss properties in the community.

### **Planning and Regulatory Capabilities**

The community's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (FDPO) was last updated on September 8, 2009, and is found at Chapter 148 of the local code.

### **Administrative and Technical Capabilities**

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



## 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”:

**Comprehensive/Master Planning:** The Town of Southold is currently in the process of updating its comprehensive plan (Southold 2020), and has included a draft Natural Hazards chapter developed through collaboration with NOAA Coastal Services Center, the Association of State Floodplain Managers (ASFPM) and the Nature Conservancy. Per NOAA’s Digital Coast website, “The result is strengthened connections between Southold’s comprehensive plan and the town’s hazards and climate resilience strategy. These connections and opportunities are being documented in a comprehensive plan that is focusing more attention on future, as well as present, hazard mitigation strategies.

**Land and Open Space Conservation:** The Town of Southold partnered with private landowners and numerous agencies and organizations to purchase two properties totaling 96 acres. These acquisitions were funded through the Community Preservation Fund, which levies a transfer tax of 2% on each real estate transaction in Southold, and other sources, such as NOAA’s Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program (CELCP), with assistance from the New York State Department of State, the Nature Conservancy (TNC), and the Suffolk County Open Space Program. Both parcels include low-lying flood-prone areas. By conserving these areas, the town avoids future potential losses to homes and property from coastal storms. In fact, the acquisition increases the town’s resilience to hazards, since the land retains its natural capacity to absorb stormwater and lessen flooding. The coastal position of both properties may provide longer-term resilience as well, by allowing natural storm-buffering dunes and coastal marshes to migrate inland with time as more frequent and powerful coastal storms and rising sea levels affect the coast.

**Construction and Site Plan Approval:** Actions/applications are reviewed to the policies of the Town of Southold Local Waterfront Revitalization Program that incorporated avoidance and mitigation strategies to minimize structural loss.

Relocate existing utilities underground is an objective of the Town of Southold Comprehensive Plan 2020.

**Post-Disaster Recovery and Reconstruction Plan:** This action is a goal of the Town of Southold Comprehensive Plan 2020. The emergency response plan was reviewed during the Comprehensive Plan Update of the Natural Hazards Chapter. A recommendation for the Town to prepare a Post-disaster plan is included in this chapter, however the plan is not yet adopted and implementation has not yet begun. Limited staff and funds are causing this action to be delayed.



### 9.43.6 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 9.43-11. Past Mitigation Initiative Status**

Description	Status	Review Comments
SO-1: Land acquisition within the flood plains, thus limiting the amount of development within the wetlands.	Continuous	
SO-2: Retrofit the Town causeway seawalls	Completed	This is a State road, not a Town road. The State DOT can provide details on what was done at this site.
SO-3: Erosion control by beach replenishment and with the use of hardened structures.	Continuous	Several projects to control erosion on public lands were completed including the following: a. Kenney’s Beach re-nourishment. b. McCabe’s Beach re-nourishment. c. Town Beach re-nourishment d. Goldsmiths Inlet shoreline stabilization and re-nourishment. Road ends
SO-4: Stabilize vulnerable bluffs by introducing natural vegetation and through the use of hardened structures.	Continuous	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Private property owners take this action when needed (with Town Board of Trustees permits).</li> <li>The permitting process can sometimes take time to complete.</li> <li>A net gain in hardened erosion structures has taken place in response to erosion from high energy storm surges.</li> <li>The action is still relevant and ongoing.</li> </ol>
SO-5: Consider non-structural flood hazard mitigation alternatives for at risk properties within the floodplain, including those that have been identified as repetitive loss, such as acquisition/relocation, or elevation depending on feasibility. The parameters for feasibility for this initiative would be: funding, benefits versus costs and willing participation of property owners.		
SO-6: Construct an Emergency Operations Center within one of the existing Town facility.	No Progress	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What was accomplished for this action during this reporting period? - None</li> <li>What obstacles, problems, or delays were encountered? Lack of funds</li> <li>If not completed, is the action still relevant? Yes. Should the action and/or the anticipated completion date be revised? Yes.</li> <li>Other Comments</li> </ol>



Description	Status	Review Comments
SO-7: Retrofit identified critical evacuation routes out of flood hazard areas for the probable impacts of flood, hurricane and Nor'easter.	No Progress	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What was accomplished for this action during this reporting period?</li> <li>2. What obstacles, problems, or delays were encountered?</li> <li>3. If not completed, is the action still relevant? <b>Yes.</b> Should the action and/or the anticipated completion date be revised? <b>Yes.</b></li> <li>4. Other Comments: Change the wording as follows: "Identify critical evacuation routes..."</li> </ol>
SO-8: Dredge vulnerable seaways		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What was accomplished for this action during this reporting period?</li> <li>2. What obstacles, problems, or delays were encountered?</li> <li>3. If not completed, is the action still relevant? Should the action and/or the anticipated completion date be revised?</li> <li>4. Other Comments: Change the wording as follows: "Dredge and maintain critical inlets, seaways and harbors."</li> </ol>
SO-9: Acquire property at feasible points in critical watersheds to establish storm water detention/retention facilities for stormwater management.	In Progress	15 properties and easements acquired since 2008 within the 100-year floodplain.
SO-10: Support county-wide initiatives identified in Section 9.1 of the Suffolk County Annex.		
SO-11: Consider the development of a post – disaster action plan, including a debris management plan. This to be incorporated into existing emergency management plans.	No Progress	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What was accomplished for this action during this reporting period? The emergency response plan was reviewed during the Comprehensive Plan Update of the Natural Hazards Chapter. A recommendation for the Town to prepare a Post-disaster plan is included in this chapter, however the plan is not yet adopted and implementation has not yet begun.</li> <li>2. What obstacles, problems, or delays were encountered? Limited staff, and funds are causing this action to be delayed.</li> <li>3. If not completed, is the action still relevant? <b>Yes.</b> Should the action and/or the anticipated completion date be revised? <b>Yes.</b></li> <li>4. Other Comments</li> </ol>
SO-12: Consider participation in incentive-based programs such as, CRS and "Storm-Ready".	In Progress	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What was accomplished for this action during this reporting period? The Town is participating in the Storm Ready program and is preparing to take actions to buy generators for storm shelters and also to upgrade certain shelter facilities.</li> <li>2. What obstacles, problems, or delays were encountered? Funding and staff time are limited.</li> <li>3. If not completed, is the action still relevant? <b>Yes.</b> Should the action and/or the anticipated completion date be revised? <b>Yes.</b></li> <li>4. Other Comments</li> </ol>
SO-13: Elevate Town roadways through identified floodplains	No Progress	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What was accomplished for this action during this reporting period? Nothing</li> <li>2. What obstacles, problems, or delays were</li> </ol>



Description	Status	Review Comments
		<p>encountered?</p> <p>3. If not completed, is the action still relevant? Yes.</p> <p>Should the action and/or the anticipated completion date be revised? Yes.</p> <p>4. Other Comments: Revise the wording to read as follows:            "... through identified floodplains, with an emphasis on critical evacuation routes."</p>
<p>SO-14: Develop and/or enhance the current stormwater management system to be in compliance with federal and state regulations such that there will be a net reduction in the flood risk caused by stormwater impacts.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>1. What was accomplished for this action during this reporting period? The Town has completed its MS4 compliance.</p> <p>2. What obstacles, problems, or delays were encountered?</p> <p>3. If not completed, is the action still relevant? Should the action and/or the anticipated completion date be revised?</p> <p>4. Other Comments</p>



### **Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives for the Plan Update**

The Town of Southold 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 9.43-12 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 9.43-13 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation initiatives for the Plan update.



Table 9.43-12. 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
SO-1 (Sandy HMGP LOI #1475)	Primary Emergency Shelter Generator	Existing Structure	Hurricane, Nor' Easter, Severe storm, Severe Winter Storm, Earthquake	2,3,15,16	See Action Worksheet (SO-1 – LOI 1475 – 031214)						
SO-2 (former SO-1)	Identify properties, priorities and funding options for property acquisition within the flood plains, thus limiting the amount of development within the wetlands. Acquire prioritized properties as funding becomes available.										
	See above	New and Existing	Flooding	2,5,8,15	TOS	High	High	FEMA hazard Mitigation Grant Funding, 2% Real estate transfer tax, community preservation fund	Short Term OG	High	LPR
SO-3 (former SO-2)	Implement an ongoing maintenance program for the State Route 25 causeway seawalls, recently retrofitted by NYSDOT, to mitigate flooding to the level afforded by the current retrofits. This is State-owned infrastructure.										
	See above	Existing	Flooding, Hurricane, Nor' Easter	2,15, 16	TOS	High	High	FEMA hazard Mitigation Grant Funding, Bonding, NYS DOT capital projects	Long Term DOF	Medium	SIP
SO-4 (former SO-3)	Investigate need, priorities, design and funding options to establish an on-going erosion control program via beach replenishment and the potential use of hardened structures. Implement / acquire priority properties as funding becomes available.										
	See above	NA	Coastal Erosion	5,8,16	TOS	High	High	FEMA hazard Mitigation Grant Funding, Bonding	Short Term DOF	Medium	NRP
SO-5 (former SO-4)	Investigate need, priorities, design and funding options to stabilize vulnerable bluffs by introducing natural vegetation and through the use of hardened structures. Implement projects on priority properties as funding becomes available.										
	See above	Existing	Coastal Erosion	5,8,15	TOS	High	High	FEMA hazard Mitigation Grant Funding, Bonding, Property Owner funding	Short Term DOF	Medium	NRP
SO-6 (former SO-5)	Support non-structural flood hazard mitigation alternatives for at risk properties within the floodplain, including those that have been identified as repetitive loss, such as acquisition/relocation, or elevation depending on feasibility. The parameters for feasibility for this initiative would be: funding, benefits versus costs and willing participation of property owners. Support the Implementation of projects on priority properties 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
	See above	New and Existing	Flooding, Hurricane, Nor'Easter, Severe Storms	2,15	TOS	High	High	FEMA hazard Mitigation Grant Funding, SBA Loans, Home owner funding	Long term, DOF	Medium	SIP
SO-7 (former SO-6)	Construct an Emergency Operations Center within one of the existing Town facilities. Priority is considered very high.										
	See above	New and Existing	All Hazards	2,13, 14, 16	TOS	Medium	Medium	FEMA Grant Funding, Bonding	Short Term DOF	Medium	SIP
SO-8 (former SO-7)	In addition to maintaining the critical evacuation routes (non town-owned infrastructure), develop and implement a program to improve signage and other forms of real-time communication (e.g. call-back systems) with the public regarding evacuation routes. Support this effort through public education/outreach.										
	See above	Existing	Flooding, Hurricane, Nor'Easter, Severe Storms	2,15, 16	TOS	high	High	Local funding; grant funding for signage as available	Short Term DOF	Medium	LPR
SO-9 (former SO-8)	Investigate need, priorities, design and funding options to dredge vulnerable seaways. Support the implementation of projects as funding becomes available. These activities are state and federally regulated and controlled.										
	See above	NA	Coastal Erosion	2,15, 16	State (NYSDEC) and Federal (USACE)	Medium	Medium to support project identification and implementation; High for project implementation by others (state and USACE)	Federal and State Funding	Long Term DOF	Medium	NRP
SO-10 (former SO-9)	Investigate need, priorities and funding options for property acquisition at feasible points in critical watersheds to establish storm water detention / retention facilities for stormwater management. Implement / acquire priority properties as funding becomes available.										
	See above	NA	Flooding, Hurricane, Nor'Easter, Severe Storms,	5,11,15,16	TOS	High	High	Hazard Mitigation Grant Funding, NYS Funding, Bonding, Suffolk County, 2% Community Preservation Fund	Short Term OG	High	SIP
SO-11 (former SO-11)	Develop a post-disaster action plan, including a debris management plan. This to be incorporated into existing emergency management plans. Consider the opportunities and constraints of working together with neighboring communities.										
	See above	NA	All Hazards	7, 12, 13	Local OEM working along with Suffolk Co. Emergency	Meidum	Medium	General Fund, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Funding	Long term, DOF	Medium	LPR



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
					Management and other local OEMs						
SO-12 (former SO-12)	Investigate and implement a program to enhance storm preparedness and floodplain management capabilities through participation in some or all of the following activities: work with adjacent communities to institute a continuing education program for County and community staff to become certified in benefit cost analysis and floodplain management with the goal to become certified floodplain managers; establish and maintain a schedule of on-going training classes to obtain and maintain these certifications; CRS program workshops and training; BCA training; elevation certificate training; etc.										
	See above	New and Existing	Flood, Nor' Easter, Hurricane, Severe Weather	1,2,3,7,13	Town Supervisor/ Board	Low	Low	General fund through existing programs	Long Term	Low	LPR
SO-13 (former SO-13)	Investigate need, priorities, design and funding options to elevate Town roadways through identified floodplains. Implement priority projects as funding becomes available.										
	See above	Existing	Flooding, Hurricane, Nor' Easter, Severe Storms,	5,11,15,16	TOS	High	High	General Fund, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Funding	Short Term	High	SIP
SO-14 (former SO-14)	Develop a program to expand and/or enhance the current stormwater management system to be in compliance with federal and state regulations such that there will be a net reduction in the flood risk caused by stormwater impacts.										
	See above	New and Existing	All except Wildfire, Infestation and Drought	2,3,4,5,6,7,9,11&15	TOS	Medium	Medium	General Fund (Highway), NYSDOT,SCDPW, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Funding	Long Term (DOF)	Medium	LPR
SO-15	Relocate existing utilities underground. This action is an objective of the Town of Southold Comprehensive Plan 2020.										
	See above	Existing	All Hazards	3	TOS	High	High		DOF	Low	SIP
SO-16	Avoid development other than water-dependent uses in coastal hazard areas. Locate new development which is not water-dependent as far away from coastal hazard areas as practical. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Actions/applications are reviewed to the policies of the Town of Southold Local Waterfront Revitalization Program that incorporated avoidance and mitigation strategies to minimize structural loss.</li> </ul> Current regulations at the Federal, State and Town levels do not support the avoiding or relocation of structures in these zones.										
	See above	Existing and Future	Coastal Erosion, Flooding, Hurricane, Nor' Easter	3,4,6	TOS				DOF	Medium	LPR,SIP
SO-17	Avoid reconstruction of structures, other than structures that are part of a water-dependent use, damaged by 50% or more of their value in coastal hazard areas. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Actions/applications are reviewed to the policies of the Town of Southold Local Waterfront Revitalization Program that incorporated avoidance and mitigation strategies to minimize structural loss.</li> </ul> Current regulations at the Federal, State and Town levels do not support the avoiding or relocation of structures in these zones.										



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
	See above	Existing and Future	Coastal Erosion, Flooding, Hurricane, Nor' Easter	3,4,6					DOF	Medium	SIP,LPR
SO-18	<p>Move existing development and structures as far away from flooding and erosion hazards as practical. Maintaining existing development and structures in hazard areas may be warranted for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>structures which functionally require a location on the coast or in coastal waters.</li> <li>water-dependent uses which cannot avoid exposure to hazards.</li> <li>sites in areas with extensive public investment, public infrastructure, or major public facilities.</li> <li>sites where relocation of an existing structure is not practical.</li> </ol> <p>Actions/applications are reviewed to the policies of the Town of Southold Local Waterfront Revitalization Program that incorporated avoidance and mitigation strategies to minimize structural loss.</p> <p>Current regulations at the Federal, State and Town levels do not support the avoiding or relocation of structures in these zones.</p>										
	See above	Existing and Future	Coastal Erosion, Flooding, Hurricane, Nor' Easter	3,4,6					DOF	Medium	SIP,LPR
SO-19	<p>Provide public infrastructure in or near identified high velocity flood zones, structural hazard areas, or natural protective features only if the infrastructure:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>will not promote new development or expansion of existing development in: a Coastal Barrier Resource Area, except as provided in the Coastal Barrier Resource System Act; a Coastal Erosion Hazard Area; or a V-zone.</li> <li>is designed in a manner which will not impair protective capacities of natural protective features, and;</li> <li>is designed to avoid or withstand damage from flooding and erosion</li> </ol> <p>Actions/applications are reviewed to the policies of the Town of Southold Local Waterfront Revitalization Program that incorporated avoidance and mitigation strategies to minimize structural loss.</p>										
	See above	Existing and Future	Coastal Erosion, Flooding, Hurricane, Nor' Easter	1,3,4,5,6,15					DOF	Medium	SIP,LPR,EAP
SO-20	<p>Manage development in floodplains outside of coastal hazard areas so as to reduce adverse environmental effects, minimize the need for future structural flood protection measures, or expansion of existing protection measures and to meet federal flood insurance program standards. Actions/applications are reviewed to the policies of the Town of Southold Local Waterfront Revitalization Program that incorporated avoidance and mitigation strategies to minimize structural loss.</p>										
	See above	Existing and Future	Coastal Erosion, Flooding, Hurricane, Nor' Easter	1,3,4,5,6,15					DOF	Medium	SIP,LPR
SO-21	<p>Use vegetative non-structural measures to manage flooding and erosion hazards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use vegetative non-structural measures which have a reasonable probability of managing flooding and erosion, based on shoreline characteristics including exposure, geometry, and sediment composition.</li> <li>Use vegetative measures to increase protective capabilities of natural protective features.</li> <li>Discourage clearing of existing, particularly indigenous vegetation during siting, design, construction and re-grading phases of any development project.</li> </ul>										



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
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discourage alteration of existing natural drainage contours and swales and encourage enhancement of those natural drainage features where they exist. Actions/applications are reviewed to the policies of the Town of Southold Local Waterfront Revitalization Program that incorporated avoidance and mitigation strategies to minimize structural loss.</li> </ul>										
	See above	Existing and Future	Coastal Erosion, Flooding, Hurricane, Nor' Easter	1,3,4,5,6,15					DOF	Medium	NRP
SO-22	<p>Enhance existing natural protective features and processes, and use non-structural measures which have a reasonable probability of managing erosion</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhance the protective capabilities of beaches by using fill, artificial nourishment, dredge disposal, or by restoring coastal processes.               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use only clean sand or gravel with a grain size equivalent to or slightly larger than the native material at the project site.</li> <li>Design criteria for enhancing the protective capabilities of beaches should not exceed the level necessary to achieve protection from a 30-year storm, except where there is an overriding public benefit.</li> <li>Provide for sand by-passing at engineered inlets or other shore protection structures to maintain coastal processes and protective capabilities of beaches.</li> </ol> </li> <li>Protect and enhance existing dunes or create new dunes using fill, artificial nourishment, or entrapment of windborne sand.               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use only clean sand with a grain size equivalent or slightly larger than native dune material.</li> <li>Design criteria for created dunes should not exceed the overtopping height defined by the 30-year storm, except where there is an overriding public benefit.</li> <li>Enhance existing or created dunes using snow fencing and dune vegetation.</li> <li>Construct and provide for use of walkovers to prevent pedestrian damage to existing and enhanced dunes.</li> </ol> </li> <li>Increase protective capacity of natural protective features using practical vegetative measures in association with all other enhancement efforts.</li> </ol> <p>Actions/applications are reviewed to the policies of the Town of Southold Local Waterfront Revitalization Program that incorporated avoidance and mitigation strategies to minimize structural loss.</p>										
	See above	Existing and Future	Coastal Erosion, Flooding, Hurricane, Nor' Easter	1,3,4,5,6,15					DOF	Medium	NRP
SO-23	<p>4.2 Protect and restore natural protective features.</p> <p>Natural protective geologic features provide valuable protection and should be protected, restored and enhanced. Destruction or degradation of these features should be discouraged or prohibited.</p> <p>A. No development is permitted in natural protective feature areas, except as specifically allowed under the relevant portions of 6 NYCRR 505.8.</p> <p>B. Maximize the protective capabilities of natural protective features by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>avoiding alteration or interference with shorelines in a natural condition</li> <li>enhancing existing natural protective features</li> <li>restoring the condition of impaired natural protective features wherever practical</li> <li>using practical vegetative approaches to stabilize natural shoreline features</li> <li>managing activities to limit damage to, or reverse damage which has diminished, the protective capacities of the natural shoreline</li> <li>providing relevant signage or other educational or interpretive material to increase public awareness of the importance of natural protective features</li> </ol> <p>C. Minimize interference with natural coastal processes by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>providing for natural supply and movement of unconsolidated materials and for water and wind transport</li> <li>limiting intrusion of structures into coastal waters</li> </ol> <p>D. A limited interference with coastal processes may be allowed where the principal purpose of the structure is necessary to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>simulate natural processes where existing structures have altered the coast</li> <li>provide necessary public benefits for flooding and erosion protection</li> </ol>										





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
	3.provide for the efficient operation of water-dependent uses Actions/applications are reviewed to the policies of the Town of Southold Local Waterfront Revitalization Program that incorporated avoidance and mitigation strategies to minimize structural loss.										
	See above	Existing and Future	Coastal Erosion, Flooding, Hurricane, Nor' Easter	1,3,4,5,6,15					DOF	Medium	NRP
SO-24	4.3 Protect public lands and public trust lands and use of these lands when undertaking all erosion or flood control projects. A. Retain ownership of public trust lands which have become upland areas due to fill or accretion resulting from erosion control projects. (However, in situations where erosion control projects have created public land updrift, but also resulted in damage or erosion to public lands and public trust lands downdrift of the control structure, the public benefit of that structure or project should be re-examined and appropriate modifications made as conditions suggest.) B. Avoid losses or likely losses of public trust lands or use of these lands, including public access along the shore, which can be reasonably attributed to or anticipated to result from erosion protection structures. C. Provide and maintain compensatory mitigation of unavoidable impacts on public trust lands and their use. Actions/applications are reviewed to the policies of the Town of Southold Local Waterfront Revitalization Program that incorporated avoidance and mitigation strategies to minimize structural loss.										
	See above	Existing and Future	Coastal Erosion, Flooding, Hurricane, Nor' Easter	1,3,4,5,15					DOF	Medium	NRP
So-25	Ensure that expenditure of public funds for flooding and erosion control projects results in a public benefit. Give priority in expenditure of public funds to actions which protect public health and safety; mitigate flooding and erosion problems caused by previous human intervention; protect areas of intensive development; and protect substantial public investment in land, infrastructure, and facilities. A. Expenditure of public funds for flooding or erosion control projects: 1. is limited to those circumstances where public benefits exceed public costs 2. is prohibited for the exclusive purpose of flooding or erosion protection for private development, with the exception of work done by an erosion control district, B. Factors to be used in determining public benefit attributable to the proposed flood or erosion control measure include: 1.economic benefits derived from protection of public infrastructure and investment and protection of water-dependent commerce, or 2.protection of significant natural resources and maintenance or restoration of coastal processes, or 3.integrity of natural protective features, or 4.extent of public infrastructure investment, or 5.extent of existing or potential public use Actions/applications are reviewed to the policies of the Town of Southold Local Waterfront Revitalization Program that incorporated avoidance and mitigation strategies to minimize structural loss.										
	See above	Existing and Future	Coastal Erosion, Flooding, Hurricane, Nor' Easter	1,3,4,5,15					DOF	Medium	NRP,LPR
SO-26	4.6 The siting and design of projects involving substantial public expenditure should factor in the trend of rising sea levels. Actions/applications are reviewed to the policies of the Town of Southold Local Waterfront Revitalization Program that incorporated avoidance and mitigation strategies to minimize structural loss.										
	See above	Existing	Coastal	1,3,4,5,15					DOF	Medium	LPR,SIP





Section 9.43: Town of Southold

Initiative	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to New and/or Existing Structures* and Future	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Objectives Met	Lead and Support Agencies	Estimated Benefits	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline	Priority	Mitigation Category
SO-27	Provide education to the public relating to natural hazards. This action is a goal of the Town of Southold Comprehensive Plan 2020.										
	See above	Existing and Future	Coastal Erosion, Flooding, Hurricane, Nor' Easter	1,3,4,5, 15					DOF	Medium	EAP
SO-28	Create a recovery ordinance for Town Code. This action is an objective of the Town of Southold Comprehensive Plan 2020.										
	See above	Existing and Future	Coastal Erosion, Flooding, Hurricane, Nor' Easter	4					DOF	Medium	LPR
SO-29	Prepare a coastal resilience plan for Southold Town to identify, plan and address (among other initiatives) vulnerable areas subject to repetitive loss from storm surge and/or flooding. This action is an objective of the Town of Southold Comprehensive Plan 2020.										
	See above	Existing and Future	Coastal Erosion, Flooding, Hurricane, Nor' Easter	1,3,4,5,6,15					DOF	Medium	LPR
SO-30	Audit Southold's existing regulations related to coastal resilience. This action is an objective of the Town of Southold Comprehensive Plan 2020.										
	See above	Existing and Future	Coastal Erosion, Flooding, Hurricane, Nor' Easter	3,4,5,6,15					DOF	Medium	LPR
SO-31	Re-examine the location of the Coastal Erosion Hazard Area line. This action is an objective of the Town of Southold Comprehensive Plan 2020										
	See above	Existing and Future	Coastal Erosion, Flooding, Hurricane, Nor' Easter	1,3,4,5,6,15					DOF	Medium	LPR,NPR
SO-32	Update the Town of Southold Hurricane/Coastal Storm Emergency Response Plan. This action is an objective of the Town of Southold Comprehensive Plan 2020.										
	See above	Existing and Future	Coastal Erosion, Flooding, Hurricane, Nor' Easter	1,3,4,5,6,15					DOF	Medium	LPR
SO-33	Complete a Post Disaster Recovery & Reconstruction Plan that would include:										





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
	<p>1. Debris and pollution (HAZMAT) control and removal. This action is a goal of the Town of Southold Comprehensive Plan 2020.</p>										
	See above	Existing and Future	Coastal Erosion, Flooding, Hurricane, Nor' Easter	1,3,4,5,6,15					DOF	Medium	LPR
SO-34	Earth dike repairs to protect vulnerable agricultural lands from flooding from marine waters. This action is a result from breaches in the existing dike due to the felling of trees and erosion.										
	See above	Existing and Future	Coastal Erosion, Flooding, Hurricane, Nor' Easter	3,6,15					DOF	Medium	NRP
SO-35 (former SO-10)	<p>Support and participate in county led initiatives intended to build local and regional mitigation and risk-reduction capabilities (see Section 9.1), specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mitigation Education for Natural Disasters (natural hazard awareness and personal scale risk reduction/mitigation public education and outreach program)</li> <li>Build Local Floodplain Management and Disaster Recovery Capabilities (enhanced floodplain management, and post-disaster assessment and recovery capabilities)</li> <li>Jurisdictional Knowledge of Mitigation Needs of Property Owners (improved understanding of damages and mitigation interest/activity of private property owners)</li> <li>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)</li> <li>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).</li> </ul> <p>See also specific initiatives below further implementing the above county-led initiatives.</p>										
	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
SO-36	<p>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.</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>										
	See above	Existing	Flood, Coastal Erosion, Hurricane, Nor' Easter, Severe Storm, Severe winter Storm, Wildfire, Winter		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	SIP



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
			Storm								
SO-37	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 9.43-13. 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
SO-1 (Sandy HMGP LOI #1475)	Primary Emergency Shelter Generator	1	0	1	1	1	-1	0	1	-1	0	1	1	1	1	7	High
SO-2 (former SO-1)	Identify properties, priorities and funding options for property acquisition within the flood plains, thus limiting the amount of development within the wetlands. Acquire prioritized properties as funding becomes available.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	High
SO-3 (former SO-2)	Implement an ongoing maintenance program for the State Route 25 causeway seawalls, recently retrofitted by NYSDOT, to mitigate flooding to the level afforded by the current retrofits. This is State-owned infrastructure.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Medium
SO-4 (former SO-3)	Investigate need, priorities, design and funding options to establish an on-going erosion control program via beach replenishment and the potential use of hardened structures. Implement / acquire priority properties as funding becomes available.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Medium
SO-5 (former SO-4)	Investigate need, priorities, design and funding options to stabilize vulnerable bluffs by introducing natural vegetation and through the use of hardened structures. Implement projects on priority properties as funding becomes available.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Medium
SO-6 (former SO-5)	Support non-structural flood hazard mitigation alternatives for at risk properties within the floodplain, including those that have been identified as repetitive loss, such as acquisition/relocation, or elevation depending on feasibility. The	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Medium



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
	parameters for feasibility for this initiative would be: funding, benefits versus costs and willing participation of property owners. Support the Implementation of projects on priority properties as funding becomes available.																
SO-7 (former SO-6)	Construct an Emergency Operations Center within one of the existing Town facilities. Priority is considered very high.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Medium
SO-8 (former SO-7)	In addition to maintaining the critical evacuation routes (non town-owned infrastructure), develop and implement a program to improve signage and other forms of real-time communication (e.g. call-back systems) with the public regarding evacuation routes. Support this effort through public education/outreach.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Medium
SO-9 (former SO-8)	Investigate need, priorities, design and funding options to dredge vulnerable seaways. Support the implementation of projects as funding becomes available. These activities are state and federally regulated and controlled.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Medium
SO-10 (former SO-9)	Investigate need, priorities and funding options for property acquisition at feasible points in critical watersheds to establish storm water detention / retention facilities for stormwater management. Implement / acquire priority properties as funding becomes available.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	High
SO-11 (former SO-11)	Develop a post-disaster action plan, including a debris management plan. This to be incorporated into existing emergency management plans. Consider the opportunities and	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Medium





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
	constraints of working together with neighboring communities.																
SO-12 (former SO-12)	Investigate and implement a program to enhance storm preparedness and floodplain management capabilities through participation in some or all of the following activities: work with adjacent communities to institute a continuing education program for County and community staff to become certified in benefit cost analysis and floodplain management with the goal to become certified floodplain managers; establish and maintain a schedule of on-going training classes to obtain and maintain these certifications; CRS program workshops and training; BCA training; elevation certificate training; etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Low
SO-13 (former SO-13)	Investigate need, priorities, design and funding options to elevate Town roadways through identified floodplains. Implement priority projects as funding becomes available.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	High
SO-14 (former SO-14)	Develop a program to expand and/or enhance the current stormwater management system to be in compliance with federal and state regulations such that there will be a net reduction in the flood risk caused by stormwater impacts.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Medium
SO-15	Relocate existing utilities underground. This action is an objective of the Town of Southold Comprehensive Plan 2020.	1	1	0	0	1	0	-1	-1	0	1	1	-1	1	1	4	Low
SO-16	Avoid development other than water-dependent uses in coastal hazard areas. Locate new development which is not water-	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	5	Medium





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
	dependent as far away from coastal hazard areas as practical.																
SO-17	Avoid reconstruction of structures, other than structures that are part of a water-dependent use, damaged by 50% or more of their value in coastal hazard areas.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	5	Medium
SO-18	Move existing development and structures as far away from flooding and erosion hazards as practical.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	5	Medium
SO-19	Provide public infrastructure in or near identified high velocity flood zones, structural hazard areas, or natural protective features only if the infrastructure: a. will not promote new development or expansion of existing development in: a Coastal Barrier Resource Area, except as provided in the Coastal Barrier Resource System Act; a Coastal Erosion Hazard Area; or a V-zone. b. is designed in a manner which will not impair protective capacities of natural protective features, and; c. is designed to avoid or withstand damage from flooding and erosion	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	9	Medium
SO-20	Manage development in floodplains outside of coastal hazard areas so as to reduce adverse environmental effects, minimize the need for future structural flood protection measures, or expansion of existing protection measures and to meet federal flood insurance program standards. Actions/applications are reviewed to the policies of the Town of Southold Local Waterfront Revitalization Program that incorporated avoidance and mitigation strategies to minimize structural loss.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	5	Medium



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
SO-21	Use vegetative non-structural measures to manage flooding and erosion hazards.	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	7	Medium
SO-22	C. Enhance existing natural protective features and processes, and use non-structural measures which have a reasonable probability of managing erosion	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	7	Medium
SO-23	4.2 Protect and restore natural protective features.	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	7	Medium
SO-24	4.3 Protect public lands and public trust lands and use of these lands when undertaking all erosion or flood control projects.	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	7	Medium
So-25	Ensure that expenditure of public funds for flooding and erosion control projects results in a public benefit. Give priority in expenditure of public funds to actions which protect public health and safety; mitigate flooding and erosion problems caused by previous human intervention; protect areas of intensive development; and protect substantial public investment in land, infrastructure, and facilities.	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	7	Medium
SO-26	4.6 The siting and design of projects involving substantial public expenditure should factor in the trend of rising sea levels. Actions/applications are reviewed to the policies of the Town of Southold Local Waterfront Revitalization Program that incorporated avoidance and mitigation strategies to minimize structural loss.	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	7	Medium
SO-27	Provide education to the public relating to natural hazards. This action is a goal of the Town of Southold Comprehensive Plan 2020.	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	9	Medium
SO-28	Create a recovery ordinance for	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	9	Medium





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
	Town Code. This action is an objective of the Town of Southold Comprehensive Plan 2020.																
SO-29	Prepare a coastal resilience plan for Southold Town to identify, plan and address (among other initiatives) vulnerable areas subject to repetitive loss from storm surge and/or flooding. This action is an objective of the Town of Southold Comprehensive Plan 2020.	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	9	Medium
SO-30	Audit Southold's existing regulations related to coastal resilience. This action is an objective of the Town of Southold Comprehensive Plan 2020.	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	9	Medium
SO-31	Re-examine the location of the Coastal Erosion Hazard Area line. This action is an objective of the Town of Southold Comprehensive Plan 2020	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	9	Medium
SO-32	Update the Town of Southold Hurricane/Coastal Storm Emergency Response Plan. This action is an objective of the Town of Southold Comprehensive Plan 2020.	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	9	Medium
SO-33	Complete a Post Disaster Recovery & Reconstruction Plan that would include: 2. Debris and pollution (HAZMAT) control and removal. This action is a goal of the Town of Southold Comprehensive Plan 2020.	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	9	Medium
SO-34	Earth dike repairs to protect vulnerable agricultural lands from flooding from marine waters. This action is a result from breaches in the existing dike due to the felling of trees and erosion.	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	7	Medium
SO-35 (former SO-10)	Support and participate in county led initiatives intended to build local and	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	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
	regional mitigation and risk-reduction capabilities (see Section 9.1).																
SO-36	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.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	High
SO-37	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	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.



### **9.43.7 Future Needs To Better Understand Risk/Vulnerability**

---

None at this time.

### **9.43.8 Hazard Area Extent and Location**

---

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

### **9.43.9 Additional Comments**

---

None at this time.



Figure 9.43-1. Town of Southold Hazard Area Extent and Location Map 1

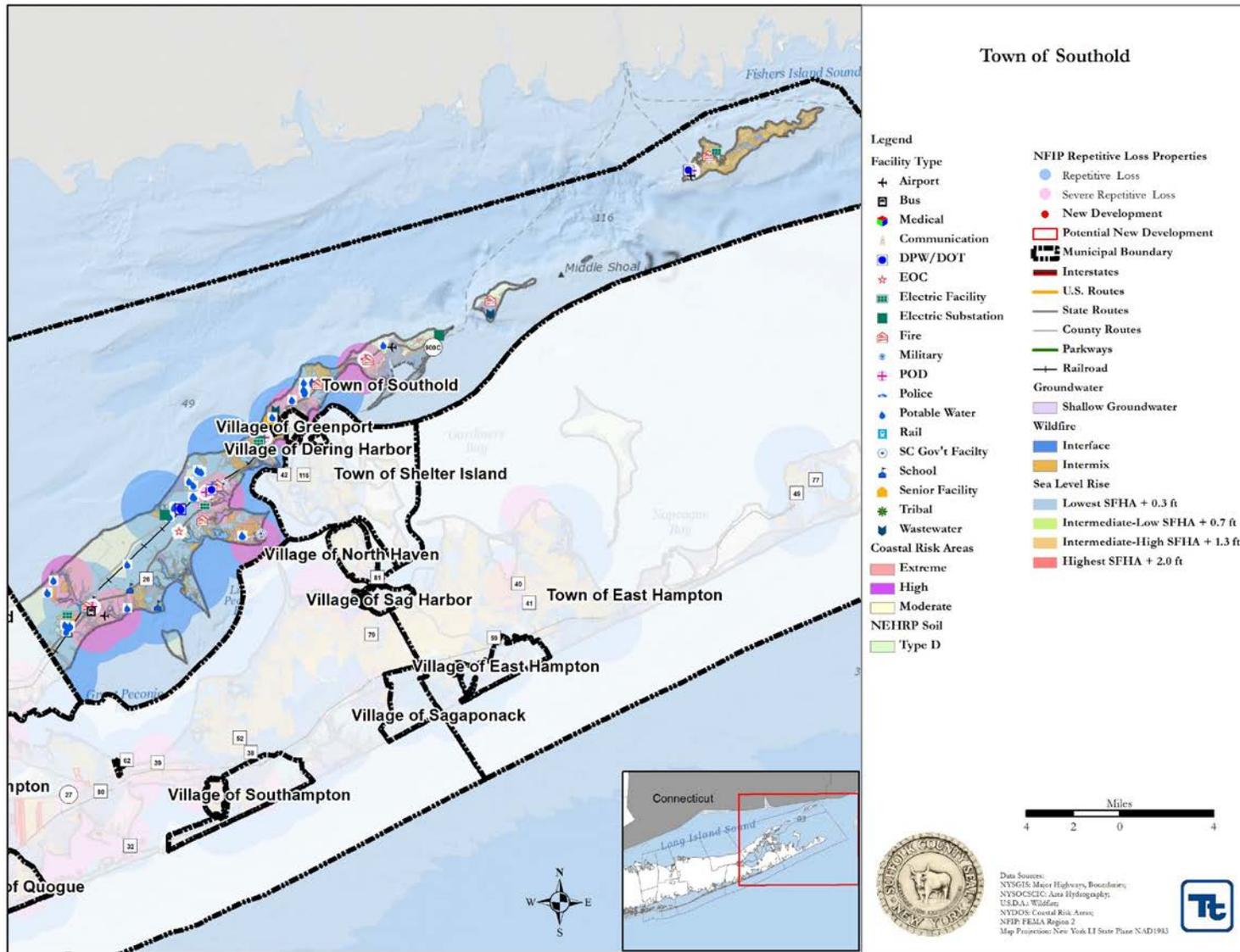
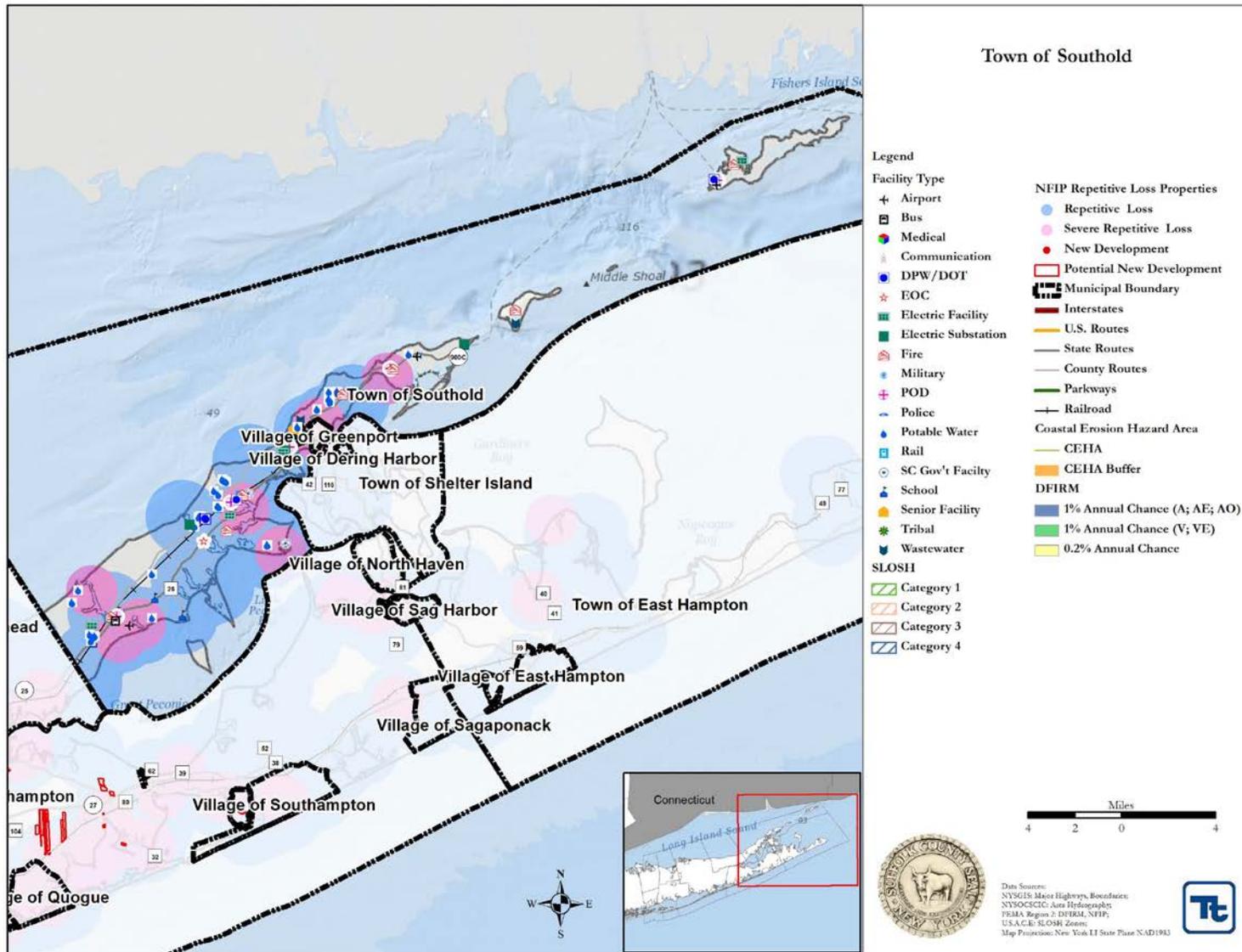




Figure 9.43-2. Town of Southold Hazard Area Extent and Location Map 2





## 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:** Town of Southhold  
**Number:** Sandy HMGP LOI #: 1475  
**Mitigation Action/Initiative:** Primary Emergency Shelter Generator

Assessing the Risk	
<b>Hazard(s) addressed:</b>	
<b>Specific problem being mitigated:</b>	<p>The Town of Southold has recently decided to reduce costs and consolidate our primary shelters. We intend to use our community center as our primary non special needs emergency shelter for those individuals seeking shelter for disasters like Super Storm Sandy. The community center is located in the center of the town and therefore is easily accessible by our constituents. The one major drawback of this building is that there is no backup power supply, therefore as in times past it has very limited use. Our special needs individuals are assigned to the Town’s Human Resource Center which has full capabilities but is very limited on the number of people that can be sheltered there. In addition the Town has always relied on three of the local school districts to open their buildings and we do receive full cooperation from school superintendents. However, having all of these buildings open is costly and unfortunately many of these schools do not have backup power either and therefore we are really unable to provide proper sheltering.</p>
Evaluation of Potential Actions/Projects	
<b>Actions/Projects Considered (name of project and reason for not selecting):</b>	<p>1. Tree Trimming-remove tree branches that may fall onto power lines causing power outages. This is currently being done as existing town maintenance, to protect feeder lines, but doesn’t help with primary or secondary lines off Town property.</p> <p>2. Bury Power Lines. This option is not being pursued as it is cost prohibitive due to the long run and the Town does not have the legal authority to bury the lines.</p> <p>3. Urge Special Treatment from Power Company-Meet with the executive team and urge them to take steps necessary to prevent power failures to Town Hall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This is not the best alternative because it relies on others to address the problem. The solution remains outside the control of the Town.</li> <li>Though we do get priority, the system is complex and does not provide a direct connection to a sub-station.</li> </ul> <p>(Another alternative could be to install a secondary electrical feed from an independent section of the local grid – this is typically technically infeasible and cost-prohibitive.)</p>
Action/Project Intended for Implementation	
<b>Description of Selected Action/Project</b>	<p>Having a backup power supply/permanent generator at our community center will mitigate our problem by enabling the Town to supply a proper shelter for those individuals needing shelter during a disaster, provide</p>





	cooling when there is a power outage during the hot summer months and provide a warming shelter when a power outage occurs during the cold winter months. Not only will this benefit the town but the local school districts and the state and federal government as well. By consolidating our shelters into one primary shelter we will save on the cost of personnel required manage and operate the shelters, the cost operating the buildings and the shelter supplies.
<b>Mitigation Action/Project Type</b>	Critical back up power supply.
<b>Objectives Met</b>	Waiting for funding
<b>Applies to existing structures/infrastructure, future, or not applicable</b>	Existing. Local Community Center which serves as a primary emergency shelter.
<b>Benefits (losses avoided)</b>	Recent Damages: \$0
<b>Estimated Cost</b>	\$100000.00
<b>Priority*</b>	High
<b>Plan for Implementation</b>	
<b>Responsible Organization</b>	Town of Southold: Lloyd Reisenberg, Assistant Deputy Emergency Preparedness Coordinator
<b>Local Planning Mechanism</b>	
<b>Potential Funding Sources</b>	HMGP; Local funds for match. The Town of Southold purchased and renovated the existing structure.
<b>Timeline for Completion</b>	
<b>Reporting on Progress</b>	
<b>Date of Status Report/ Report of Progress</b>	Date: N/A Progress on Action/Project:

\* Refer to results of Prioritization (page 2)

## Prioritization

**Number:** Sandy HMGP LOI #: 1475

**Mitigation Action/Initiative:** Primary Emergency Shelter Generator

Criteria	Numeric Rank (-1, 0, 1)	Provide brief rationale for numeric rank when appropriate
<b>Life Safety</b>	1	Offering emergency sheltering without backup power is life threatening.
<b>Property Protection</b>	0	
<b>Cost-Effectiveness</b>	1	Centralized emergency sheltering with backup power will take the financial and manpower burden off the local schools that already have back up emergency power.
<b>Technical</b>	1	The project would take a relatively short period of time to implement and will have many long term benefits. Having emergency backup power at this location is a very high priority for Southold.





Criteria	Numeric Rank (-1, 0, 1)	Provide brief rationale for numeric rank when appropriate
<b>Political</b>	1	There overwhelming public and political support for this project. It is currently a very visible requirement especially during hurricane season.
<b>Legal</b>	-1	
<b>Fiscal</b>	0	
<b>Environmental</b>	1	Installing a generator at this location will be performed following all building and environmental codes.
<b>Social</b>	-1	
<b>Administrative</b>	0	
<b>Multi-Hazard</b>	1	This mitigation action will provide a safe location for individuals requiring shelter during an emergency. Therefore protecting and preserving the lives of the inhabitants for any type of natural or manmade emergency.
<b>Timeline</b>	1	Implementation of the mitigation project can be accomplished in a very short period of time.
<b>Agency Champion</b>	1	Lloyd H. Reisenberg – Assistant Deputy Emergency Preparedness Coordinator.
<b>Other Community Objectives</b>	1	Having an emergency backup power supply at this location fills the requirement as specified in the Emergency Preparedness section of Town’s Comprehensive Plan.
<b>Total</b>	7	
<b>Priority (High/Med/Low)</b>	High	

