



9.12 Village of Poquott

This section presents the jurisdictional annex for the Village of Poquott. It includes resources and information to assist public and private sectors to reduce losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs. Rather, this annex concentrates on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. This annex includes a general overview of the municipality and who in the Village participated in the planning process; an assessment of the Village of Poquott’s risk and vulnerability; the different capabilities utilized in the Village; and an action plan that will be implemented to achieve a more resilient community.

9.12.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

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

Table 9.12-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Delores Parrish, Mayor, Emergency Manager Address: 45 Birchwood Avenue Poquott, NY 11733 Phone Number: 631-476-4043 Email: mayor@villageofpoquott.com	Name/Title: Jeff Koppelson, Deputy Mayor Address: 45 Birchwood Avenue Poquott, NY 11733 Phone Number: (631) 476-4043 Email: jkoppelson@villageofpoquott.com
NFIP Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Richard Parrish, Environmental Commissioner Address: 45 Birchwood Avenue Poquott, NY 11733 Phone Number: (631) 476-4043 Email: rparrish@villageofpoquott.com	

9.12.2 Municipal Profile

Brief History

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

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

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

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



In the very late 1800's an Amusement pavilion (California Park) and dock was built over the beach in front of the present village park. Steam excursion boats would land there in the summer with parties for picnicking, roller skating, swimming and eventually some of these tourists purchased property from the Bay View Park Association. During that time carriages transported people along Beach Street into Port Jefferson. Note that prior to the construction of the original LICO plant in the early 40's, Beach Street ran along the harbor in front of the cottages (that still exist) in Poquott into Port Jefferson. Today, Beach Street ends at the front gates of what is now called LIPA/National Grid. California Park has seen many changes over the years, the most unfortunately being the extensive pollution of the harbor and erosion of the beach. The building and dock burned down in 1905.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Information provided as per [A History of Poquott](#), Joseph N. Bolze and family recollections.



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

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

According to the U.S. Census, the 2010 population for the Village of Poquott was 953. The estimated 2017 population was 992, a 4.1 percent increase from the 2010 Census. Data from the 2017 U.S. Census American Community Survey indicate that 3.5 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger and 20.0 percent is 65 years of age or older. Communities must deploy a support system that enables all populations to safely reach shelters or to quickly evacuate a hazard area.

9.12.3 Growth/Development Trends

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to understanding a jurisdiction’s overall risk to its hazards of concern. Table 9.12-2 summarizes recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development. The figures at the end of this annex illustrate the geographically-delineated hazard areas and the location of potential new development, where available. The recent and anticipated development depicted on these figures excludes the Suffolk County wastewater upgrades; refer to Section 4 (County Profile) for additional information on this development.

Table 9.12-2. Recent and Expected Future Development

Type of Development	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP* (within regulatory floodplain/ Outside regulatory floodplain)												
	Total	Within SFHA	Total	Within SFHA	Total	Within SFHA	Total	Within SFHA	Total	Within SFHA	Total	Within SFHA
Single Family	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0
Multi-Family	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Permits Issued	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0
Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures		Location (address and/or block and lot)		Known Hazard Zone(s)*		Description / Status of Development				
Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2015 to Present												
None Identified												
Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five (5) Years												
None Anticipated												

SFHA Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)

* Only location-specific hazard zones or vulnerabilities identified.



9.12.4 Capability Assessment

The Village of Poquott performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Section 5 (Capability Assessment) describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. This section summarizes the following findings of the assessment:

- An assessment of legal and regulatory capabilities.
- Development and permitting capabilities.
- An assessment of fiscal capabilities.
- An assessment of education and outreach capabilities.
- Information on National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) compliance.
- Classification under various community mitigation programs.
- The community’s adaptive capacity for the impacts of climate change.

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into the day-to-day local government operations. As part of this planning effort, planning/policy documents were reviewed, and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress in plan integration. Areas with current mitigation integration are summarized in Capability Assessment (Section 9.12.4). The Village of Poquott identified specific integration activities that will be incorporated into municipal procedures are included in the updated mitigation strategy. Appendix G provides the results of the planning/policy document review and the answers to integration survey questions.

Planning, Legal, and Regulatory Capability

The table below summarizes the regulatory tools that are available to the Village of Poquott and where hazard mitigation has been integrated.

Table 9.12-3. Planning, Legal, and Regulatory Capability

	Do you have this? (Yes/No)	Code Citation and Date (code chapter, name of plan, date of plan)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Department / Agency Responsible	State Mandated	Has this been integrated?	
						Yes	If no - can it be a mitigation action?
Codes, Ordinances, & Requirements							
Building Code	Yes	NYS Building Code	Local, County, and State	Building Inspector	Yes	Yes	-
Comment: NYS Uniform and Energy Code 2020; Regulated at local and state levels. The Uniform Code (19 NYCRR Parts 1219 to 1229) now includes the 2015 editions of the code books published by the International Code Council (the “2015 I-Codes”), as amended by the publication entitled the 2017 Uniform Code Supplement (publication date: July 2017).. Article 18 of the Executive Law (§§ 370 through 383) establishes the State Fire Prevention and Building Code Council, directs the Code Council to promulgate and maintain the Uniform Code, and charges each city, town, and village in the State (with the exception of the City of New York) with the duty of administering and enforcing the Uniform Code within its municipal boundaries. The Village of Poquott enforces the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code as the building code of the Village.							
Zoning Code	Yes	Code of the Village of Poquott, Chapter 183	Local, and State	Zoning Board of Appeal	No	Yes	-
Comment: Article IX, Section 2, of the State Constitution and by the various state enabling statutes. In New York, the zoning enabling acts continue to require that zoning be undertaken “in accord with a well-considered plan” ¹¹ or “in accordance with a comprehensive plan.” ¹² Unless the town, city or village has adopted a comprehensive plan document using the more recently-enacted statutes (described later herein), local officials must refer to the extensive body of case law to determine how zoning can meet the more general “comprehensive plan” requirement.**May be impacted by State wetland regulations which protect wetlands greater than 12.4 acres and established buffer zones. Regulated at local level The Zoning Code aims to:							



	Do you have this? (Yes/No)	Code Citation and Date (code chapter, name of plan, date of plan)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Department / Agency Responsible	State Mandated	Has this been integrated?	
						Yes	If no - can it be a mitigation action?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain the existing residential environment by relying on nearby areas outside the Village to supply shopping and cultural opportunities for present and prospective residents. Conserve the natural beauty of the terrain by encouraging low-density, suitably concentrated development, with the permanent preservation of natural features, including the shoreline and adjacent wetland. Preserve and protect existing community values by preventing inharmonious or deleterious uses, and notably those uses which can more appropriately and economically be provided elsewhere in the larger intercommunity area. 							
Subdivisions	Yes	Code of the Village of Poquott, Chapter 141	Local, and State	Planning Board	No	Yes	-
<p>Comment: Subdivision is defined in the State enabling Statutes as: the division of any parcel of land into a number of lots, blocks, or sites as specified in a local ordinance, law or regulation, with or without streets or highways, for the purpose of sale, transfer of ownership, or development. There is not a requirement by NYS for subdivisions. Each municipality is permitted to further define subdivision for its own purposes in connection with its subdivision review procedure. The enabling statutes provide that a plat showing a division of land which is subject to a municipality's subdivision regulations, may not also be subject to review under its site plan review authority. (general city law s. 32 & 33, Town Law s. 276 & 277, Village Law s. 7-728 & 7-730).</p> <p>The Subdivisions chapter regulates subdivision of land in the village.</p>							
Stormwater Management	Yes	Code of the Village of Poquott, Chapter 132	Local, County, and State	Stormwater Management Officer	Yes	Yes	-
<p>Comment: Codes Rules and Regulations of the State of New York, Title 6. Department of Environmental Conservation, Chapter X. Division of Water Resources, Subchapter A. General Article 3. State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, Part 750. State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System(SPDES) Permits. New York Environmental Conservation Law, Article 17, Titles 7, 8 and Article 70. New development and redevelopment projects that result in a land disturbance of one acre or greater, including projects less than one acre if they are part of a larger common plan of development or sale or if controlling such activities in a particular watershed is require a permit by the Department</p> <p>The purpose of this article is to provide for the health, safety, and general welfare of the citizens of the Incorporated Village of Poquott, through the regulation of nonstormwater discharges to the municipal separate storm sewer system ("MS4") to the maximum extent practicable as required by federal and state law. This article establishes methods for controlling the introduction of pollutants into the MS4 in order to comply with requirements of the SPDES General Permit for Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems.</p>							
Post-Disaster Recovery	Yes	Code of the Village of Poquott, Chapter 32-20	Local	Appropriate Village Departments	No	Yes	-
<p>Comment: The systematic advanced planning and preparation to reduce the risk of disaster and ensure that business functions can be carried on in a reasonable amount of time after a disaster strikes.</p>							
Real Estate Disclosure	Yes	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent	Yes	Yes	-
<p>Comment: In addition to facing potential liability for failing to disclose under the exceptions to "caveat emptor," a home seller must make certain disclosures under the law or pay a credit of \$500 to the buyer at closing. While the PCDA requires a seller to complete a standardized disclosure statement and deliver it to the buyer before the buyer signs the final purchase contract, in practice, most home sellers in New York opt not to complete the statement and instead pay the credit.</p>							
Growth Management	Yes	Chapter 183: Zoning Purpose	Local	Planning Board	No	Yes	-
<p>Comment: In New York State, virtually all land use regulation, which is the primarily tool for Smart Growth, takes place at the municipal level (i.e., in a city, village or town government). Land use planning is also primarily a municipal function. While State law provides for certain planning functions at the county or regional level, these mechanisms are largely advisory, whereas municipal planning is directly related to land use regulation.</p> <p>Growth management is discussed in the Zoning ordinance.</p>							
Site Plan Review	Yes	Chapter 71: Fees: 2012	Local, and State	Planning Board	No	Yes	-
<p>Comment: The authority to require site plan review is derived from the State enabling Statutes (General City Law s. 27-a, Town Law s. 247a, Village Law s. 7-725a)The local legislative body has the power to delegate site plan review to the planning board, zoning board, etc.</p>							
Environmental	Yes	Chapter 176	Local	Regional	Yes	Yes	-



	Do you have this? (Yes/No)	Code Citation and Date (code chapter, name of plan, date of plan)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Department / Agency Responsible	State Mandated	Has this been integrated?	
						If no - can it be a mitigation action?	
Protection		Watercourses		(Villages of Belle Terre, Old Field, Poquott and Port Jefferson joined with each other and the Town of Brookhaven)			
Comment: New State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQR) Title 6 NYCRR Part 617 Regulations are in effect as of January 1st, 2019							
Flood Damage Prevention	Yes	Chapter 85: Flood Damage Prevention	Local, County, and State	Village Building Inspector	Yes - BFE+2 feet for all construction in the SFHA (residential and non-residential)	Yes	-
<p>Comment: A community must adopt a Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance to participate in the National Flood Insurance Program.</p> <p>The purpose of the Flood Damage Prevention chapter is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To protect human life and health; To minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects; To minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public; To minimize prolonged business interruptions; To minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone and sewer lines, streets and bridges located in areas of special flood hazard; To help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of areas of special flood hazard so as to minimize future flood blight areas; To provide that developers are notified that property is in an area of special flood hazard; and To ensure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions. 							
Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)	Yes	Chapter 132: Stormwater Management Erosion & Sediment: 11/2007 Water Discharge: 12/2007 LL4-2012: Illicit Discharges to storm sewers (7/26/2012)	Local, County, and State	Stormwater Management Officer	Yes	Yes	-
<p>Comment: This requires urbanized areas (local governments) to develop a stormwater management program that will reduce the amount of pollutants carried by stormwater during storm events to waterbodies to the "maximum extent practicable". The goal of the program is to improve water quality and recreational use of waterways. A Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems Permit, GP-0-15-003 is required.</p> <p>Contained within the Stormwater Management, Erosion & Sediment Chapter</p>							
Emergency Management	No	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
Comment:							
Climate Change	No	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
Comment: The environmental conservation law was amended by adding ARTICLE 75 - CLIMATE CHANGE under Assembly Bill A. 8429 and Senate Bill S. 6599, dated June 18, 2019.							
Disaster Recovery Ordinance	No	-	-	-	No	-	-
Comment:							



	Do you have this? (Yes/No)	Code Citation and Date (code chapter, name of plan, date of plan)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Department / Agency Responsible	State Mandated	Has this been integrated?	
						If no - can it be a mitigation action?	
Disaster Reconstruction Ordinance	No	-	-	-	No	-	-
Comment:							
Other	No	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comment:							
Planning Documents							
Comprehensive Plan	Yes	Master Plan 5/1982 Master Plan update 2/23/2012	Local	Board of Trustees	No	Yes	-
<p>Comment: Optional under NYS Law, municipality may adopt a comprehensive plan or proceed through a planning process which has evolved based on case law. (Per State Legislature General City Law section 28a, Town Law s. 272a, Village Law s. 7-722) **May be impacted by State wetland regulations which protect wetlands greater than 12.4 acres and established buffer zones. Regulated at the local level</p> <p>The Village Board of the Village of Poquott recognizes that one of the most important powers granted to it by the state is the authority and responsibility to undertake Village comprehensive planning and to regulate land use for the purpose of protecting public health, safety, and general welfare of its citizens. The Village's natural beauty, its parks, and recreational facilities, and the future development of residences and changes or amendments to its Zoning Laws are measured against the Village's Master Plan.</p>							
Capital Improvement Plan	Yes	Capital Improvement Plan	Local	Board of Trustees	No	Yes	-
Comment: A local government can decide to adopt its capital plan pursuant to General Municipal Law Section 99-g.							
Disaster Debris Management Plan	Yes	Suffolk County Multi-Jurisdictional Debris Management Plan	County, Local	Suffolk County FRES	No	Yes	-
<p>Comment: Based on past experience with disaster management, it is apparent that local municipalities that have an Emergency Debris Management Plan in place are able to manage their emergency response in a more comprehensive and coordinated manner and are able to address recovery and clean up faster and more efficiently than those without plans. With that in mind, the Department developed an Emergency Management Plan Tool Kit. The NYSDEC (Department) strongly urges all municipal officials to conduct pre-disaster planning and prepare emergency debris management plans. The Department recommends that these plans should be reviewed and updated annually.</p> <p>This NYS and FEMA approved comprehensive Multi-Jurisdictional Debris Management Plan was developed through the cooperative efforts of Suffolk County and each of the ten (10) Towns, working together in conjunction with partners from private, state and federal agencies.</p>							
Floodplain or Watershed Plan	No	-	-	-	No	-	-
Comment: The State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) permit program is a primary way the DOW implements its watershed protection and restoration activities.							
Stormwater Plan	Yes	Chapter 132: Stormwater Management Erosion & Sediment: 11/2007 Water Discharge: 12/2007 LL4-2012: Illicit Discharges to storm sewers (7/26/2012)	Local, County, and State	Stormwater Management Officer	No	Yes	-
Comment: Local Authority - Could be an element of the Comprehensive Plan. There is a required planning process that must be followed when addressing stormwater management in regulated new development and redevelopment projects.							
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-	Yes	-	-



	Do you have this? (Yes/No)	Code Citation and Date (code chapter, name of plan, date of plan)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Department / Agency Responsible	State Mandated	Has this been integrated?	
							If no - can it be a mitigation action?
<p>Comment: Planning boards prepare or oversee the preparation of local comprehensive plans, which should include an open space element. The primary purpose of a local open space plan is to cause the important open lands in the community to be conserved for open space uses.</p>							
Urban Water Management Plan	No	-	-	-	No	-	-
<p>Comment: SCWA responsible for water in the Village.</p>							
Habitat Conservation Plan	Yes	Habitat Conservation Plan	County and State	Administration	No	-	-
<p>Comment: Laws related to habit protection and biodiversity control the use and application of certain pesticides, demolition projects and clearing of vegetated areas. Identifying certain critical habitat areas could be included in the Comprehensive Plan. Critical Habitat is a part of certain State and Federal Permitting. The State had a Wildlife Action Plan requires to maintain eligibility for the State Wildlife Grant Program.</p>							
Economic Development Plan	No	-	-	-	No	-	-
<p>Comment: An Economic Development Plan may be prepared by a local government and be included or separate from the Comprehensive plan. **May be impacted by State wetland regulations which protect wetlands greater than 12.4 acres and established buffer zones.</p>							
Shoreline Management Plan	Yes	Chapter 64: Docks & Wharves: 3/13/2008 Chapter 176: Water Courses 12/2001	Local, County, and State		Yes	No	-
<p>Comment: Article 34, Environmental Conservation Law, Coastal Erosion Hazard Areas 6 NYCRR Part 505, Coastal Erosion Management Regulations</p>							
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	-	-	-	No	-	-
<p>Comment: Under the federal Farm Bill, every 10 years each state must submit a State Forest Action Plan to the U.S. Forest Service. The Plan must be approved by the State Forester, who in New York is the director of DEC's Division of Lands and Forests. The next update of the Plan must be submitted to the Forest Service by June 2020.</p>							
Forest Management Plan	No	-	-	-	No	-	-
<p>Comment:</p>							
Transportation Plan	No	-	-	-	No	-	-
<p>Comment:</p>							
Agriculture Plan	No	-	-	-	No	-	-
<p>Comment: Municipalities may develop agricultural and farmland protection plans, in cooperation with cooperative extension and other organizations, including local farmers. Code identifies agricultural allowances.</p>							
Other (this could include a climate action plan, tourism plan, business development plan, etc.)	No	-	-	-	No	-	-
<p>Comment:</p>							
<p>Response/Recovery Planning</p>							
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Yes	Suffolk County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (2018)	Suffolk County and Associated Jurisdictions	Suffolk FRES	Yes	Yes	-



	Do you have this? (Yes/No)	Code Citation and Date (code chapter, name of plan, date of plan)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Department / Agency Responsible	State Mandated	Has this been integrated?	
							If no - can it be a mitigation action?
<p>Comment: The development of the New York State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) is required under NYS Executive Law, Article 2B. The plan is developed and maintained by the New York State Office of Emergency Management and agencies that comprise the NYS Disaster Preparedness Commission (DPC).</p> <p>The County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) describes the emergency obligations of County government and its capability and capacity to undertake emergency assignments or acquire those resources necessary to support its emergency mission. The Concept of Operations of the CEMP describes the management of emergencies within the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and details emergency management programmatic efforts to accommodate present standards.</p> <p>The village developed and adopted an Emergency Response Plan in order to outline in detail the functions and responsibilities of each village department during a large scale natural or man-made emergency, so that response to emergencies lessens the severity of a disaster on property and the population. This plan includes many pre-event actions that both mitigate disaster losses, and directly supports recovery efforts.</p>							
Strategic Recovery Planning Report	No	-	-	-	No	-	-
Comment:							
Threat & Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment (THIRA)	No	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
<p>Comment: HIRA is an annual requirement that all states must complete to remain eligible to receive federal homeland security grant funding. It also involves a hazard and capability assessment but DHSES has several methodological concerns with the THIRA process and has developed CEPA to serve as the State's system to capture and analyze hazard/capability information. However, CEPA has been engineered to support the completion of the THIRA.</p>							
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-	No	-	-
Comment:							
Continuity of Operations Plan	Yes	Within Emergency Preparedness Plan	Local	OEM	No	Yes	-
<p>Comment: According to the FEMA, "State and local governments should consider developing or updating contingency plans for the continuity of operations (COOP) of vital government functions. Jurisdictions must be prepared to continue their minimum essential functions throughout the spectrum of possible threats from natural disasters through acts of terrorism. COOP planning facilitates the performance of State and local government and services during an emergency that may disrupt normal operations.</p>							
Public Health Plan	No	-	-	-	No	-	-
Comment:							
Other	No	-	-	-	No	-	-
Comment:							

Table 9.12-4. Development and Permitting Capability

Indicate if your jurisdiction implements the following	Response Yes/No; Provide further detail
Development Permits. If yes, what department?	Yes
Permits are tracked by hazard area. For example, floodplain development permits.	Building Department
Buildable land inventory If yes, please describe If no, please quantitatively describe the level of buildout in the jurisdiction.	The Village is built out.

Administrative and Technical Capability

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





Table 9.12-5. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes or No)	Department/ Agency/Position
Administrative Capability		
Planning Board	Yes	Planning Board
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	Board of Trustees would oversee mitigation planning.
Environmental Board/Commission	No	Richard Parish, environmental consultant, serves in advisory role.
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Warning Systems / Services (reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	No	Volunteer fire department siren for Setauket Fire Department
Maintenance programs to reduce risk	Yes	Street Sweeping, Drain Cleaning and Road Repairs and Tree Trimming & Vine Removal
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	Town of Brookhaven, Suffolk County
Technical/Staffing Capability		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes	Nelson Pope & Voorhis LLC
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	Joseph Arico, Licensed Building Inspector
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	Nelson Pope & Voorhis LLC
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Yes	Natalie Hoffman, Treasurer
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	Yes	Substantial Damage requests are submitted to the County for review.
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazards United States (HAZUS) – Multi-Hazards (MH) applications	Yes	Dr. Roger Flood
Scientist familiar with natural hazards	Yes	Dr. Roger Flood/Dr. Mark Wiggins
NFIP Floodplain Administrator (FPA)	Yes	Nelson Pope & Voorhis LLC; Village Building Inspector**
Surveyor(s)	Yes	Nelson & Pope LLC
Emergency Manager	Yes	Mayor
Grant writer(s)	Yes	Barbara Donovan
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-

Fiscal Capability

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

Table 9.12-6. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use (Yes/No)
Community development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	No
Capital improvements project funding	Yes
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes
User fees for water, sewer, gas or electric service	No



Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use (Yes/No)
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	Yes
Stormwater utility fee	No
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
Incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes
Incur debt through private activity bonds	Yes
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
Other federal or state Funding Programs	Yes
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	Yes
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	No

Education and Outreach Capability

The table below summarizes the education and outreach resources available to the Village of Poquott.

Table 9.12-7. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Indicate if your jurisdiction has the following resources	Yes/No; Please describe
Public information officer or communications office?	No
Personnel skilled or trained in website development?	Yes
Hazard mitigation information available on your website; if yes, describe	Yes, information on hazard events.
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach; if yes, briefly describe.	Yes, Facebook and Instagram. Use social media to provide information on hazard events.
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation; if yes, briefly describe.	No
Other programs already in place that could be used to communicate hazard-related information; if yes, briefly describe.	No
Warning systems for hazard events; if yes, briefly describe.	Limited to social media and website
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools; if yes, briefly describe.	No schools in village.
Other	No

Community Classifications

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

Table 9.12-8. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification (if applicable)	Date Classified (if applicable)
Community Rating System (CRS)	NP	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	NP	Setauket Fire District responsibility	-
NYSDEC Climate Smart Community	NP	-	-
Storm Ready Certification	NP	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	NP	-	-



Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification (if applicable)	Date Classified (if applicable)
Other	No	-	-

Note:

- N/A Not applicable
- NP Not participating
- Unavailable

Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2014). In other words, it describes a jurisdiction’s current ability to adjust to, protect from, or withstand a hazard event. This term is often discussed in reference to climate change; however, adaptive capacity also includes an understanding of local capacity for adapting to current and future risks and changing conditions. The table below summarizes the adaptive capacity for each hazard and the jurisdiction’s rating.

Table 9.12-9. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity (Capabilities) - High/Medium/Low*
Coastal Erosion	Medium
Cyber Security	Medium
Disease Outbreak	Medium
Drought	Medium
Earthquake	Medium
Expansive Soils	Medium
Extreme Temperature	Medium
Flood	Medium
Groundwater Contamination	Medium
Hurricane	Medium
Infestation and Invasive Species	Low
Nor’Easter	Medium
Severe Storm	Medium
Severe Winter Storm	High
Shallow Groundwater	Low
Wildfire	Low

- *High Capacity exists and is in use
- Medium Capacity may exist; but is not used or could use some improvement
- Low Capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement
- Unsure Not enough information is known to assign a rating

The Village has individuals that it relies on for environmental issues that could be utilized to determine the possible impacts of climate change upon the municipality. The administration is supportive of integrating climate change in policies or actions though no current integration has taken place to date.

9.12.5 National Flood Insurance Program

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain.

NFIP Floodplain Administrator (FPA)

Richard Parrish, Environmental Commissioner





National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Summary

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

Table 9.12-10. NFIP Summary

Municipality	# Policies	# Claims (Losses)	Total Loss Payments	# RL Properties
Village of Poquott	14	2	\$61,322	1

Source: FEMA 2020
 Notes: According to FEMA statistics as of 7/13/2020
 RL Repetitive Loss

Flood Vulnerability Summary

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

Resources

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

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

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

Financial restrictions prohibit the Village of Poquott from increasing the Village’s floodplain management program. Even if the flood risk was greater, there is not enough money to provide better protection if needed. Receiving additional information and training on floodplain management would greatly benefit Poquott as there would be a platform to have questions answered.

Compliance History

Village of Poquott joined the NFIP on August 1, 1983 and is currently an active member of the NFIP.

The community is currently in good standing in the NFIP and has no outstanding compliance issues. The last Community Assistance Visit (CAV) was performed on September 24, 1998. The municipality sees no specific need for a CAV at this time.

Regulatory

The community’s Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (FDPO), found at Chapter 85 of the local code, was last updated on August 13, 2009. The current effective Flood Insurance Rate Maps are dated September 25, 2009.

Community Rating System

Joining the Community Rating System has not been discussed but more information is welcomed.

9.12.6 Integration with Other Planning Initiatives





As this HMP update is implemented, the Village of Poquott will use information from the plan as the best available science and data for natural hazards. The capability assessment presented in this annex identifies codes, plans, and programs that provide opportunities for integration. The Suffolk County and local action plans developed for this HMP update actions related to plan integration, as well as progress on these actions, will be reported through the progress reporting process described in Volume I. New opportunities for integration also will be identified as part of the annual progress report.

Existing Integration

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/on-going programs and may be considered mitigation “capabilities”:

- **Building Department:** The Village of Poquott Building Department serves the community by ensuring that residents remain healthy, safe, and comfortable. This department is responsible for:
 - Reviewing all construction projects and issuing building permits
 - Conducting building inspections
 - Zoning Compliance
 - Complaints
 - Fire/Life Safety Inspection
 - Site Plans (Planning Board)
 - Subdivisions (Planning Board)
 - Area and Use Variances, Certificates of Existing Use and Code Interpretations (Zoning Board of Appeals)
- **Public Safety:** Since 2015, the Village has implemented a variety of emergency preparedness efforts with the aim of ensuring safety for all. These efforts include the generation and distribution of a new Emergency Preparedness Plan and the creation of an evacuation road, which was found necessary following the Summer 2015 severe storm which cut off roadways and trapped residents within the Village. Since 2014, communication efforts between the Clerk’s Office, the Building Department, the Engineering Department and the Public Safety have been greatly improved. The result is an even enforcement and application of the Village Code.
- **Engineering & Environmental:** The Engineering & Environmental Department performs a wide variety of tasks, including: review of Site Plans; design and technical support for Public Works projects; drainage and stormwater permit and code compliance; analysis and inspection of grading projects; surface water quality monitoring; illicit discharge of pollutants detection; and, streetlight design. In many cases the staff can offer assistance to residents on problems they may face with their contractors or insurance carriers for construction and environmental matters such as retaining wall design, drainage design, oil storage tanks, mold and asbestos. In addition, staff works in support of the Building Department, Village Attorney, Clerk’s Office, Mayor, Board of Zoning Appeals and the Planning Department.
- **Tree trimming:** The Village has established a tree assessment and trimming program to prevent damages from falling tree limbs.
- **Village website:** The Village website (<http://www.villageofpoquott.com/>) includes community information, announcements, and the Village code.



- **Land Use Plans:** The Village maintains the Master Plan, habitat preservation plan, and shoreline management plan to minimize risk in hazard areas. Updates will include a review of the HMP to ensure that hazard areas are identified in the respective plans.
- **Building Code, Ordinances, and Enforcement:** The Village reviews planned development against the hazard areas identified in the HMP during zoning and subdivision reviews.
- **Building Code, Ordinances, and Enforcement:** The Village maintains the NFIP flood damage prevention ordinance, stormwater management ordinance, and post-disaster recovery ordinance to incorporate storm resiliency protections.
- **Emergency Response Plan:** The village developed and adopted an Emergency Response Plan in order to outline in detail the functions and responsibilities of each village department during a large scale natural or man-made emergency, so that response to emergencies lessens the severity of a disaster on property and the population. This plan includes many pre-event actions that both mitigate disaster losses, and directly supports recovery efforts.

Opportunities for Future Integration

None identified

9.12.7 Evacuation, Sheltering, Temporary Housing, and Permanent Housing

Evacuation routes, sheltering measures, temporary housing, and permanent housing must all be in place and available for public awareness to protect residents, mitigate risk, and relocate residents, if necessary, to maintain post-disaster social and economic stability.

Evacuation Routes

The Village has two roadways to use for ingress and egress (Van Brunt Manor Road and Washington Street). Route 25A on the border of the Village would then be used to leave the Village.

Sheltering

The Village relies on the County and the American Red Cross for sheltering.

Temporary Housing

Trailers are currently prohibited in the Village Code. In an emergency event, if they were allowed, California Park and Trustees Park could be used for several trailers for the placement of temporary housing.

Permanent Housing

The Village of Poquott is built out and does not have space for permanent housing relocation.

9.12.8 Hazard Event History Specific to the Village of Poquott

Suffolk County has a history of natural and non-natural hazard events as detailed in Volume I, Section 5 (Risk Assessment) 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 Village of Poquott's history of federally-declared (as presented by FEMA) and significant hazard events (as presented in NOAA-NCEI) is consistent with that of Suffolk County. Table 9.12-11 provides details regarding municipal-specific loss and damages the Village experienced during hazard events. Information provided in the table below is based on reference material or local sources. For details of these and additional events, refer to Volume I, Section 5.0 of this plan.



Table 9.12-11. Hazard Event History

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration if applicable)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Municipal Summary of Damages and Losses
February 8 – 9, 2013	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm (FEMA DR-4111)	Yes	Low pressure that formed along the northern Gulf coast by the morning of Thursday, February 7, 2013 moved northeast to near Cape Hatteras by the morning of Friday, February 8, 2013 . The low then rapidly intensified while moving northeast to a position east of Cape Cod by the morning of Saturday, February 9, 2013, producing very heavy snowfall and blizzard conditions across central and eastern Long Island on February 8th and 9th, and winter storm conditions across the rest of southeast New York.	Contractors hired to do snow removal.
March 14 – 15, 2017	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm (FEMA DR-4322)	Yes	On Tuesday, March 14th, rapidly deepening low pressure tracked up the eastern seaboard resulting in damaging winds in Suffolk County.	Contractors hired to do snow removal.
August 4, 2015	Thunderstorm Wind, Hail	No	An approaching cold front triggered a cluster of severe thunderstorms producing multiple macrobursts that impacted the North Shore of Long Island, from Northwest Nassau County onto the North Fork of Long Island. Hail of 1.75 inches was reported in Mount Sinai. Hail of 1 inch was reported in Shoreham. A gust of 71 mph was measured at Great Gull Island. A wind gust of 95 mph was measured on the roof of Stony Brook University's Health Sciences Tower.	Multiple trees were reported down on Harmony Lane in Poquott, resulting in \$7.5K in property damage. Trees blocked roadways and prevented ingress and egress to the village and prevented access of emergency vehicles. Led to development of an emergency egress over lawn on Village Hall.

Notes:

- EM Emergency Declaration (FEMA)
- FEMA Federal Emergency Management Agency
- DR Major Disaster Declaration (FEMA)
- N/A Not applicable

9.12.9 Hazard Ranking and Jurisdiction-Specific Vulnerabilities

The hazard profiles in Section 5 (Risk Assessment) of this plan have detailed information regarding each plan participant’s vulnerability to the identified hazards. The following summarizes critical facility and community lifeline flood exposure, and the hazards of greatest concern and risk to the Village of Poquott. For additional vulnerability information relevant to this jurisdiction, refer to Section 5. A gradient of certainty was developed to summarize the confidence level regarding the input used to populate the hazard ranking. A certainty factor of high, medium or low was selected and assigned to each hazard to provide a level of transparency and create increased understanding of the data used to support the resulting ranking. The following scale was used to assign a certainty factor to each hazard:





- High—Defined scenario/event to evaluate; probability calculated; evidenced-based/quantitative assessment to estimate potential impacts through hazard modeling.
- Moderate—Defined scenario/event or only a hazard area to evaluate; estimated probability; combination of quantitative (exposure analysis, no hazard modeling) and qualitative data to estimate potential impacts.
- Low—Scenario or hazard area is undefined; there is a degree of uncertainty regarding event probability; majority of potential impacts are qualitative.

Critical Facilities

New York Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) Statute 6 CRR-NY 502.4 sets forth floodplain management criteria for State projects located in flood hazard areas. The law states that no such projects related to critical facilities shall be undertaken in a Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) unless constructed according to specific mitigation specifications, including being raised 2' above the Base Flood Elevation (BFE). This statute is outlined at <http://tinyurl.com/6-CRR-NY-502-4>. While all vulnerabilities should be assessed and documented, the State places a high priority on exposure to flooding. Critical facilities located in an SFHA, or having ever sustained previous flooding, must be protected to the 500-year flood event, or worst damage scenario. For those that do not meet these criteria, the jurisdiction must identify an action to achieve this level of protection (NYS DHSES 2017).

The table below identifies critical facilities and community lifelines located in the 1-percent and 0.2-percent floodplain. It also summarizes if the facility is already mitigated in compliance with NYS standards (i.e., to the 0.2-percent annual chance event or worse-case scenario), or if a new mitigation action is proposed in the plan update.

Table 9.12-12. Potential Flood Losses to Critical Facilities

Name	Type	Exposure			Complies with NYS Standards	Addressed by Proposed Action
		1% Event		0.2% Event		
		A-Zone	V-Zone			
None identified at this time	-	-	-	-		

Source: Suffolk County 2020; FEMA 2009

Notes: x = Facility is located in the floodplain boundary.

*Community Lifeline

Hazard Ranking

This section provides the community specific identification of the primary hazard concerns based on identified problems, impacts and the results of the risk assessment as presented in Section 5 (Risk Assessment) of the plan. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard, along with its potential impacts on people, property, and the economy as well as community capability and changing future climate conditions. This input supports the mitigation action development to target those hazards with highest level of concern.

As discussed in Section 5.3 (Hazard Ranking), each participating jurisdiction may have differing degrees of risk exposure and vulnerability compared to Suffolk County as a whole. Therefore, each municipality ranked the degree of risk to each hazard as it pertains to their community. The table below summarizes the hazard risk/vulnerability rankings of potential hazards for the Village of Poquott. The Village of Poquott has reviewed the county hazard risk/vulnerability risk ranking table and provided input to its individual results to reflect the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community.



During the review of the hazard/vulnerability risk ranking, the Village of Poquott indicated the following:

- The Village agreed with the calculated hazard rankings.

Table 9.12-13. Hazard Ranking

Coastal Erosion	Cyber Security	Disease Outbreak	Drought	Earthquake	Expansive Soils
Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Low
Extreme Temperature	Flood	Groundwater Contamination	Hurricane	Infestation and Invasive Species	Nor'Easter
Medium	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	High
Severe Storm	Severe Winter Storm	Shallow Groundwater	Wildfire		
Medium	Medium	Low	Low		

Identified Issues

The municipality has identified the following vulnerabilities within their community:

- The beach at the end of Walnut Avenue is eroding away and Walnut Avenue routinely floods. A utility pole at the beach is tilting and is worsening due to repeated flooding and erosion. Flooding and loss of power due to the potential loss of the utility pole impacts 5 bungalows and 8-10 cottages.
- Village beaches have been lost due to erosion. Past replenishment efforts have not been successful. The wake thrown by the Bridgeport-Port Jefferson ferry is responsible for much of the erosion that takes place. The wake has also reduced the quality of the nearshore ecosystem (mussel beds have been lost).
- Numerous hills in the Village lead to stormwater runoff issues. The Village has been working to address these issues.
- Flooding of key roadways during storms often blocks egress from village, which heightens need for remedial projects.

9.12.10 Mitigation Strategy and Prioritization

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

Past Mitigation Initiative Status

The following table indicates progress on the community’s mitigation strategy identified in the 2014 HMP. Actions that are carried forward as part of this plan update are included in the updated mitigation strategy table (Table 9.12-15). 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 9.12-14. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project #	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Status (In Progress, Ongoing, No Progress, Complete)	Evaluation of Success (if complete)		Next Steps 1. Project to be included in 2020 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2020 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
						Cost	Level of Protection	
VP-1 (NEW VP-1)	Assess and prioritize options to improve drainage and reduce coastal erosion at Walnut Beach, and implement as funding becomes available.				In Progress; Village has been installing many stormwater drains. 3 drains were installed near the beach to reduce impacts of runoff as the water flows downhill.			1. Include in 2020 HMP 2. Address Walnut Beach erosion and coastal flooding issues 3.
VP-2 (NEW VP-3)	Refurbish and retrofit the boat racks located at California and Van Brunt Manor Beach to protect them from storm impacts.				Ongoing Capability; The Village completes regular maintenance.			1. Discontinue 2. 3. Ongoing Capability
VP-3	Support and participate in county led initiatives intended to build local and regional mitigation and risk-reduction capabilities (see Section 9.1), specifically: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mitigation Education for Natural Disasters (natural hazard awareness and personal scale risk reduction/mitigation on public education and outreach program) Build Local 	All Hazards	Suffolk County, as supported by relevant local department leads,		Ongoing Capability			1. Discontinue 2. 3. Ongoing Capability



Project #	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Status (In Progress, Ongoing, No Progress, Complete)	Evaluation of Success (if complete)		Next Steps 1. Project to be included in 2020 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2020 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
	Floodplain Management and Disaster Recovery Capabilities (enhanced floodplain management, and post-disaster assessment and recovery capabilities) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County-Wide Debris Management Plan • Jurisdictional Knowledge of Mitigation Needs of Property Owners (improved understanding of damages and mitigation interest/activity of private property owners) • Create a Multi-Jurisdictional Seismic Safety Committee in Suffolk County (build regional, county and local capabilities to manage seismic risk, both pre- and post-disaster) • Alignment of 							



Project #	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Status (In Progress, Ongoing, No Progress, Complete)	Evaluation of Success (if complete)		Next Steps 1. Project to be included in 2020 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2020 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
	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).							
VP-4 (former VP -1)	Assess and prioritize options to retrofit, acquire, or relocate structures located in hazard-prone areas	Flood, Nor'Easter, Hurricane, Severe Storm	Town/Village		In Progress	Cost		1. Include in 2020 HMP 2. 3.
						Level of Protection		
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		
VP-5 (former VP -2)	Work together with the County and others to bring CRS training/workshops into the community where appropriate community officials and staff will actively participate.	Flood, Nor'Easter, Hurricane, Severe Storm	NFIP Floodplain Administrator		Ongoing Capability	Cost		1. Discontinue 2. 3.
						Level of Protection		
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		
VP-6 (former VP-9)	Assess and prioritize options to improve drains on Van Brunt Manor Road from 25A to Setauket Harbor to control flooding of homes and street, and implement as funding becomes available.	Flood, Nor'Easter, Hurricane, Severe Storm	Village		In Progress, Stormwater improvements have been made	Cost		1. Include in 2020 HMP 2. Need to address coastal flooding in low lying areas of roadway 3.
						Level of Protection		
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		
VP-7 (Sandy)	Install a backup power generator at Village Hall.		Inc. Village of Poquott:		No Progress	Cost		1. Include in 2020 HMP
						Level of		



Project #	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Status (In Progress, Ongoing, No Progress, Complete)	Evaluation of Success (if complete)		Next Steps 1. Project to be included in 2020 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2020 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
						Protection	Cost	
HMGP LOI # 2071)			Barbara Donovan, Mayor			Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		2. 3.
VP-8 (former VP-11)	Anchor critical equipment and shelving in offices and maintenance building in conjunction with building structural upgrades.	Earthquake	Village		No Progress; Looking to make structural upgrades to Village Hall	Level of Protection		1. Include in 2020 HMP 2. Structural upgrades and retrofit Village Hall. Includes upgrading of the size of the meeting room to allow for additional space and social distancing in disease outbreak. 3.
VP-9 (former VP-14)	Train building code officials on seismic standards/design provision in the International Building Code.	Earthquake	Village & Information Technology		Complete; Building inspector is trained.	Level of Protection		1. Discontinue 2. 3. Complete
VP-10 (LIRPC-2)	To increase the likelihood of continuity of utilities such as electricity, Internet and phone services, the Village hopes to purchase a generator capable of sustaining these services.				In Progress	Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		1. Include in 2020 HMP 2. Generator project for Village Hall 3.
VP-11 (LIRPC-3)	Assess and prioritize options to bury utility transmission wires, and implement as funding becomes available.				In Progress; Some private properties have buried their electric lines	Level of Protection		1. Discontinue 2. 3. Private property decisions



Project #	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Status (In Progress, Ongoing, No Progress, Complete)	Evaluation of Success (if complete)		Next Steps 1. Project to be included in 2020 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2020 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
						Cost	Level of Protection Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success	
VP-12 (LIRPC-4)	Assess and prioritize options to protect the municipal dock, and implement as funding becomes available				Complete; Dock built to code and completed in 2019.			1. Discontinue 2. 3. Complete
VP-13	Support the mitigation of vulnerable structures via retrofit (e.g. elevation, flood-proofing) or acquisition/relocation to protect structures from future damage, with repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties as a priority when applicable. Phase 1: Identify appropriate candidates and determine most cost-effective mitigation option (in progress). Phase 2: Work with the property owners to implement selected action based on available funding and local match availability.	Flood, Coastal Erosion, Hurricane, Nor'Easter, Severe Storm, Wildfire, Winter Storm	Town/Village Engineering via NFIP FPA) with NYSOEM, FEMA support		In Progress			1. Include in 2020 HMP 2. 3.
VP-14	Work with County and PSEG (formerly LIPA) to identify roads within the municipality that are considered "critical", and to be the first priority for clearing after an event involving downed power lines.	Severe Storm; Severe Winter Storm; Hurricane; Nor'Easter	PSEG, County		Ongoing Capability			1. Discontinue 2. 3. Ongoing Capability



Completed Mitigation Initiatives Not Identified in the Previous Mitigation Strategy

The Village of Poquott has identified the following mitigation projects/activities that have also been completed but were not identified in the previous mitigation strategy in the 2014 HMP:

- Redesigned Village Website integrating both village business with community services in an intuitive interface and introduction of @poquottvillage social media Instagram feed
- Scheduled Infrastructure Projects including: Street Sweeping, Drain Cleaning and Road Repairs and Tree Trimming & Vine Removal

Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives for the HMP Update

The Village of Poquott participated in a mitigation action workshop in June 2020 and was provided the following FEMA publications to use as a resource as part of their comprehensive review of all possible activities and mitigation measures to address their hazards: FEMA 551 ‘Selecting Appropriate Mitigation Measures for Floodprone Structures’ (March 2007) and FEMA ‘Mitigation Ideas – A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards’ (January 2013).

Table 9.12-15 summarizes the comprehensive-range of specific mitigation initiatives the Village of Poquott would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. 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. Both the four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table below to further demonstrate the wide-range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

As discussed in Section 6 (Mitigation Strategy), fourteen criteria are used to evaluate and prioritize each proposed mitigation action. A numeric factor is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) to each criterion to provide a relative indication of the opportunities and constraints of each action. A numerical sum of the input provides the basis of the prioritization of actions wherein each action is assigned a category of Low, Medium, or High to indicate an implementation hierarchy. A High priority action indicates the jurisdiction will prioritize its implementation and apply for funding, if needed, as opportunities become available during the plan period of performance. This does not prevent the jurisdiction from implementing other ranked actions; however, this provides a snapshot of implementation priority at the time of this plan update.

Table 9.12-16 provides a summary of the evaluation and prioritization for each proposed mitigation initiative. Refer to the action worksheets at the end of this annex for more details on the high-ranked hazards identified first for implementation.



Table 9.12-15. Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives

Project Number	Project Name	Goals Met	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Description of Problem and Solution	Critical Facility (Yes/No)	EHP Issues	Estimated Timeline	Lead Agency	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Mitigation Category	CRS Category
2020-Poquott-001	Van Brunt Manor	1, 2, 7	Flood, Severe Storm	<p>Problem: Van Brunt Manor near Setauket Harbor is low lying, leading to flooding during coastal flooding events. While stormwater upgrades have been made at other areas of the roadway, the one mile stretch of the road prone to coastal flooding requires different mitigation.</p> <p>Solution: The Village will raise the roadway elevation of Van Brunt Manor.</p>	No	None	1 year	Engineering & Environmental	TBD by engineering study	Reduction in flooding on roadways, evacuation kept viable	HMGP, BRIC, CDBG, Village budget	High	SIP	PP
2020-Poquott-002	Dock Beach Erosion Protection	2	Coastal Erosion	<p>Problem: Dock Beach is protected by a seawall and rip rap. Storms have damaged the rip rap above the seawall.</p> <p>Solution: The Village will restore the rip rap and explore additional protection upgrades to prevent future damages.</p>	No	None	1 year	Engineering & Environmental	Medium	Coastal erosion measures protected	HMGP, BRIC, Village budget	High	SIP	PP
2020-Poquott-003	Repetitive Loss	1, 2	Flood, Severe Storm	<p>Problem: The Chestnut Avenue area is prone to flooding in large storm events.</p> <p>Solution: Conduct outreach to 10 flood-prone property owners, including RL/SRL property owners and provide information on mitigation alternatives. After preferred mitigation measures are identified, collect required property-owner information and develop a FEMA grant application and BCA to obtain funding to implement acquisition/purchase/moving/elevating residential homes in the flood prone areas that experience frequent flooding (high risk areas).</p>	No	None	3 years	NFIP Floodplain Administrator, supported by homeowners	\$1 Million	Eliminates flood damage to homes and residents, creates open space for the municipality increasing flood storage.	FEMA HMGP and FMA, local cost share by residents	High	SIP	PP
2020-Poquott-004	Walnut Beach	1, 2, 7	Coastal Erosion, Flood,	<p>Problem: The beach at the end of Walnut Avenue is eroding away and Walnut Avenue routinely floods. A</p>	No	May require permitting	Within 2 years	Engineering & Environmental	High, TBD by engineering	Reduction in flooding on	HMGP, BRIC, CDBG,	High	SIP	PP, SP





Table 9.12-15. Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives

Project Number	Project Name	Goals Met	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Description of Problem and Solution	Critical Facility (Yes/No)	EHP Issues	Estimated Timeline	Lead Agency	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Mitigation Category	CRS Category
			Hurricane, Nor'Easter	<p>utility pole at the beach is tilting and is worsening due to repeated flooding and erosion. Flooding and loss of power due to the potential loss of the utility pole impacts 5 bungalows and 8-10 cottages.</p> <p>Solution: The Village will raise the roadway elevation and retreat the edge of the roadway away from the shoreline to allow for a greater buffer of beach. At the new end of the roadway, the Village will construct a berm. The Village will also add additional stormwater improvements.</p>					study	roadways, evacuation kept viable	Village budget			
2020-Poquott-005	Village Hall Backup Power	1, 2, 7	All Hazards	<p>Problem: Village Hall lacks a permanent backup power source.</p> <p>Solution: The Village will install a permanent backup generator and necessary electrical components at Village Hall.</p>	Yes	None	1 year	Village Board, Engineer	\$50,000	Ensures continuity of operations of Village Hall	FEMA HMGP and PDM, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Municipal Budget	High	SIP	PP
2020-Poquott-006	Village Hall retrofit	2, 7, 8	All Hazards	<p>Problem: The Village Hall is outdated and prone to damages during hazard events. The meeting room is undersized and does not allow for proper social distancing.</p> <p>Solution: The Village will complete an engineering study to design structural upgrades and retrofit Village Hall including upgrading of the size of the meeting room to allow for additional space and social</p>	Yes	None	Within 5 years	Village Board	High	Village Hall protected from future damages, maintains continuity of services	HMGP, BRIC, CDBG, Village budget	High	SIP	PP



Table 9.12-15. Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives

Project Number	Project Name	Goals Met	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Description of Problem and Solution	Critical Facility (Yes/No)	EHP Issues	Estimated Timeline	Lead Agency	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Mitigation Category	CRS Category
				distancing in disease outbreak. Once designs are completed, the Village will secure funding and complete the retrofit.										

Notes:

Not all acronyms and abbreviations defined below are included in the table.

Acronyms and Abbreviations:

- CAV Community Assistance Visit
- CRS Community Rating System
- DPW Department of Public Works
- EHP Environmental Planning and Historic Preservation
- FEMA Federal Emergency Management Agency
- FPA Floodplain Administrator
- HMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance
- N/A Not applicable
- NFIP National Flood Insurance Program
- OEM Office of Emergency Management

Potential FEMA HMA Funding Sources:

- FMA Flood Mitigation Assistance Grant Program
- HMGP Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
- PDM Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program

Timeline:

The time required for completion of the project upon implementation

Cost:

The estimated cost for implementation.

Benefits:

A description of the estimated benefits, either quantitative and/or qualitative.

Critical Facility:

Yes Critical Facility located in 1% floodplain

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 (NSP) – 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

CRS Category:

- Preventative Measures (PR) - Government, administrative or regulatory actions, or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. Examples include planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.





- *Property Protection (PP)* - These actions include public activities to reduce hazard losses or actions that involve (1) modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or (2) removal of the structures from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.
- *Public Information (PI)* - Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. Such actions include outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and educational programs for school-age children and adults.
- *Natural Resource Protection (NR)* - Actions that minimize hazard loss and also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. These actions include sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.
- *Structural Flood Control Projects (SP)* - Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Such structures include dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.
- *Emergency Services (ES)* - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately following a disaster or hazard event. Services include warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities

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Table 9.12-16. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	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
2020-Poquott-001	Van Brunt Manor	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
2020-Poquott-002	Dock Beach Erosion Protection	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	High
2020-Poquott-003	Repetitive Loss	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	10	High
2020-Poquott-004	Walnut Beach	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	High
2020-Poquott-005	Village Hall Backup Power	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
2020-Poquott-006	Village Hall retrofit	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	12	High

Note: Refer to Section 6, which conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-4), Medium (5-8), High (9-14).

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9.12.11 Proposed Mitigation Action Types

The table below indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories.

Table 9.12-17. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Coastal Erosion		2020-Poquott-002, 2020-Poquott-004, 2020-Poquott-005, 2020-Poquott-006				2020-Poquott-002, 2020-Poquott-004, 2020-Poquott-005, 2020-Poquott-006			2020-Poquott-004	
Cyber Security		2020-Poquott-005, 2020-Poquott-006				2020-Poquott-005, 2020-Poquott-006				
Disease Outbreak		2020-Poquott-005, 2020-Poquott-006				2020-Poquott-005, 2020-Poquott-006				
Drought		2020-Poquott-005, 2020-Poquott-006				2020-Poquott-005, 2020-Poquott-006				
Earthquake		2020-Poquott-005, 2020-Poquott-006				2020-Poquott-005, 2020-Poquott-006				
Expansive Soils		2020-Poquott-005, 2020-Poquott-006				2020-Poquott-005, 2020-Poquott-006				
Extreme Temperature		2020-Poquott-005, 2020-Poquott-006				2020-Poquott-005, 2020-Poquott-006				
Flood		2020-Poquott-001, 2020-Poquott-				2020-Poquott-001, 2020-Poquott-			2020-Poquott-004	



Hazard	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
		003, 2020- Poquott- 0042020- Poquott- 005, 2020- Poquott- 006				003, 2020- Poquott- 0042020- Poquott- 005, 2020- Poquott- 006				
Groundwater Contamination		2020- Poquott- 005, 2020- Poquott- 006				2020- Poquott- 005, 2020- Poquott- 006				
Hurricane		2020- Poquott- 004, 2020- Poquott- 005, 2020- Poquott- 006				2020- Poquott- 004, 2020- Poquott- 005, 2020- Poquott- 006			2020-Poquott- 004	
Infestation and Invasive Species		2020- Poquott- 005, 2020- Poquott- 006				2020- Poquott- 005, 2020- Poquott- 006				
Nor'easter		2020- Poquott- 004, 2020- Poquott- 005, 2020- Poquott- 006				2020- Poquott- 004, 2020- Poquott- 005, 2020- Poquott- 006			2020-Poquott- 004,	
Severe Storm		2020- Poquott- 001, 2020- Poquott- 003, 2020- Poquott- 005, 2020- Poquott- 006				2020- Poquott- 001, 2020- Poquott- 003, 2020- Poquott- 005, 2020- Poquott- 006				
Severe Winter Storm		2020- Poquott- 005, 2020- Poquott- 006				2020- Poquott- 005, 2020- Poquott- 006				
Shallow Groundwater		2020- Poquott-				2020- Poquott-				



Hazard	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
		005, 2020- Poquott- 006				005, 2020- Poquott- 006				
Wildfire		2020- Poquott- 005, 2020- Poquott- 006				2020- Poquott- 005, 2020- Poquott- 006				

Note: Section 6 (Mitigation Strategy) provides for an explanation of the mitigation categories.

9.12.12 Staff and Local Stakeholder Involvement in Annex Development

The Village of Poquott followed the planning process described in Section 3 (Planning Process) in Volume I of this plan update. This annex was developed over the course of several months with input from many Village departments, including: the Mayor and Deputy Mayor. The Deputy Mayor represented the community on the Suffolk County Hazard Mitigation Plan Planning Partnership, and supported the local planning process requirements by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. All departments were asked to contribute to the annex development through reviewing and contributing to the capability assessment, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

The following table summarizes who participated and in what capacity. Additional documentation on the municipality’s planning process through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Section 3 (Planning Process) and Appendix C (Meeting Documentation).

Table 9.12-18. Contributors to the Annex

Name	Title/Entity	Method of Participation
Delores Parrish	Mayor	Primary Point of Contact
Jeff Koppelson	Deputy Mayor	Secondary Point of Contact, attended plan participant meetings, provided impact data, contributed to the mitigation strategy

9.12.13 Hazard Area Extent and Location

Hazard area extent and location maps have been generated for the Village of Poquott that illustrate the probable areas that may be 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. The maps have only been generated for those hazards that can be clearly identified using mapping techniques and technologies, and for which the Village of Poquott has significant exposure.



Figure 9.12-1. Village of Poquott Hazard Area Extent and Location Map 1

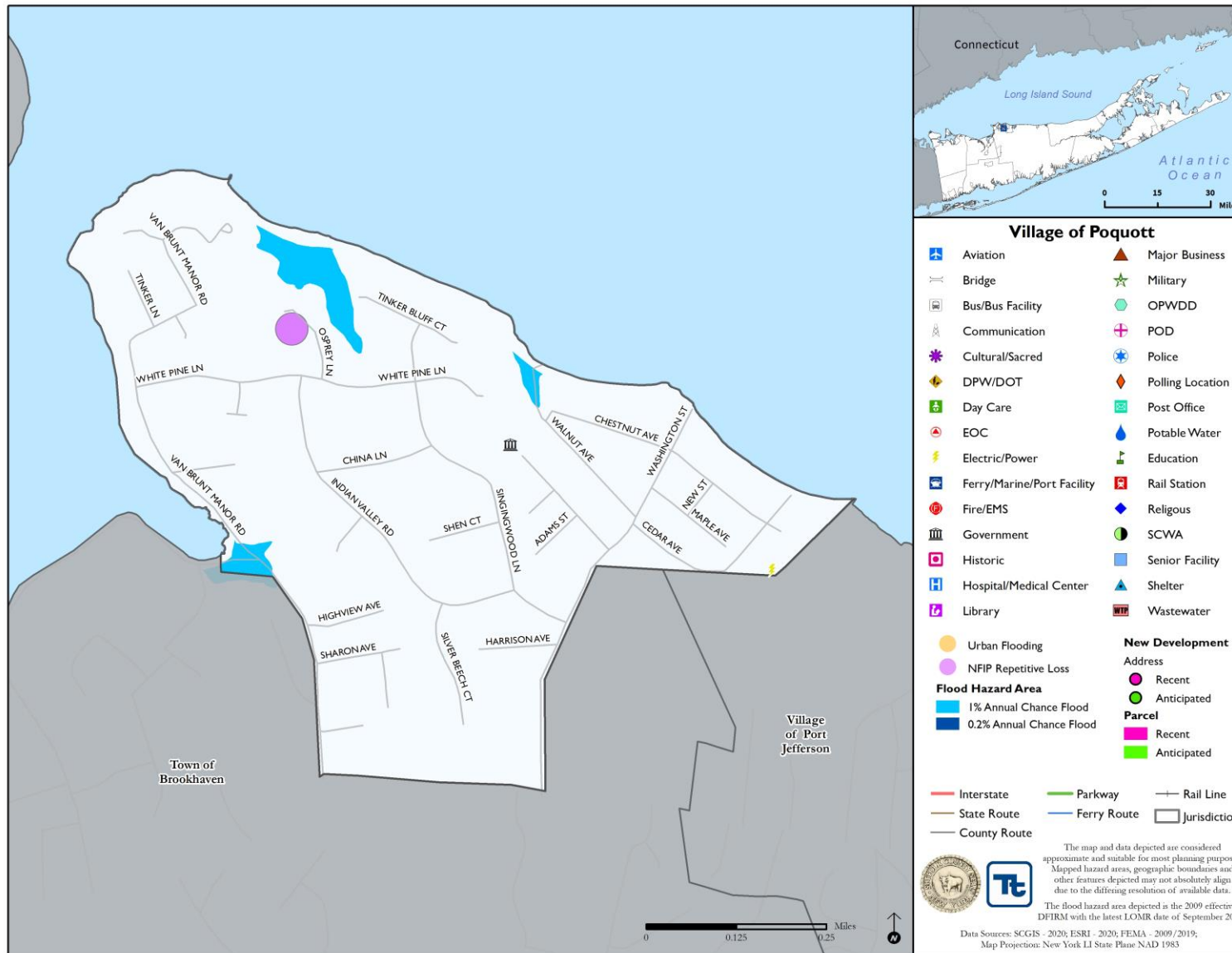




Figure 9.12-2. Village of Poquott Hazard Area Extent and Location Map 2

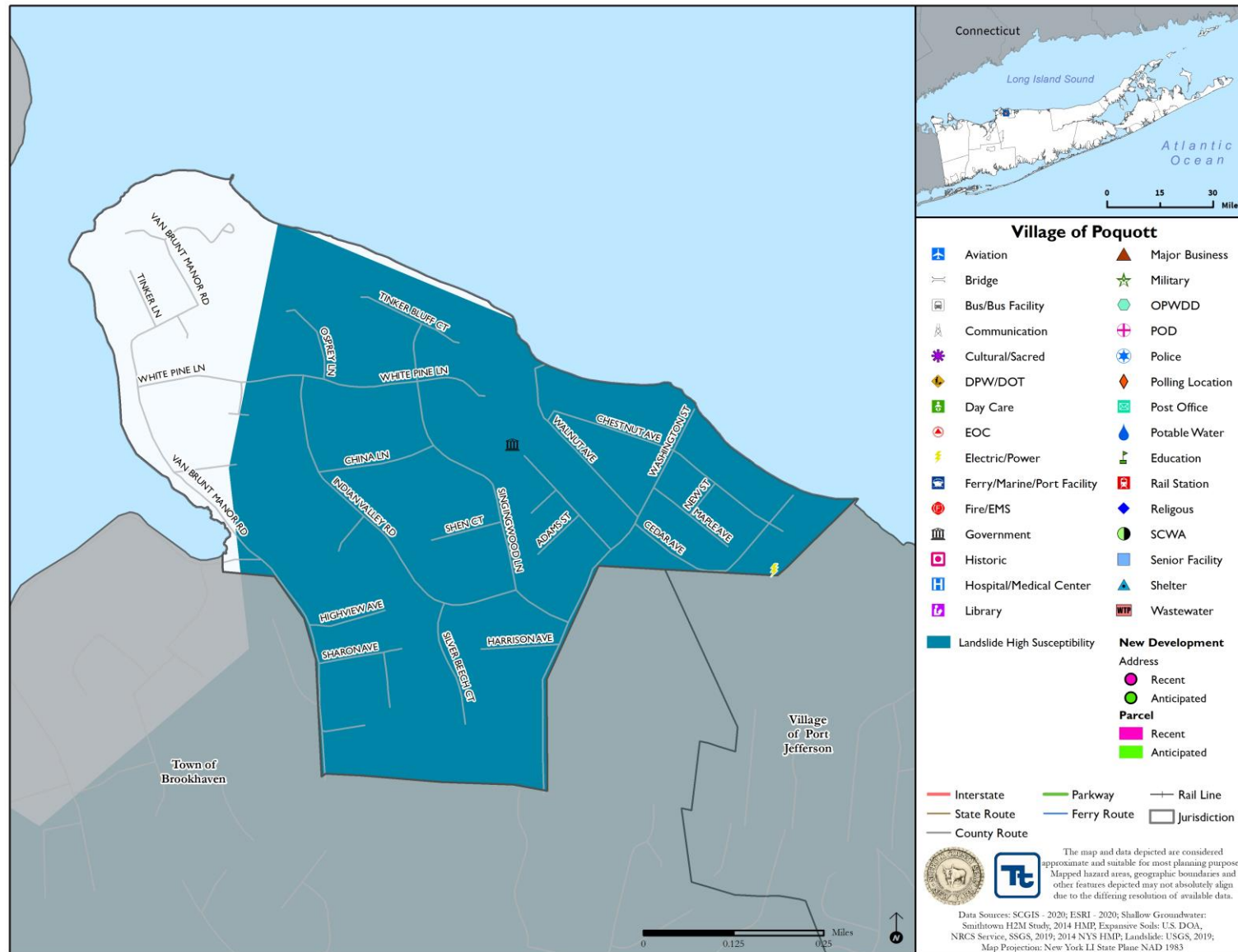




Figure 9.12-3. Village of Poquott Hazard Area Extent and Location Map 3

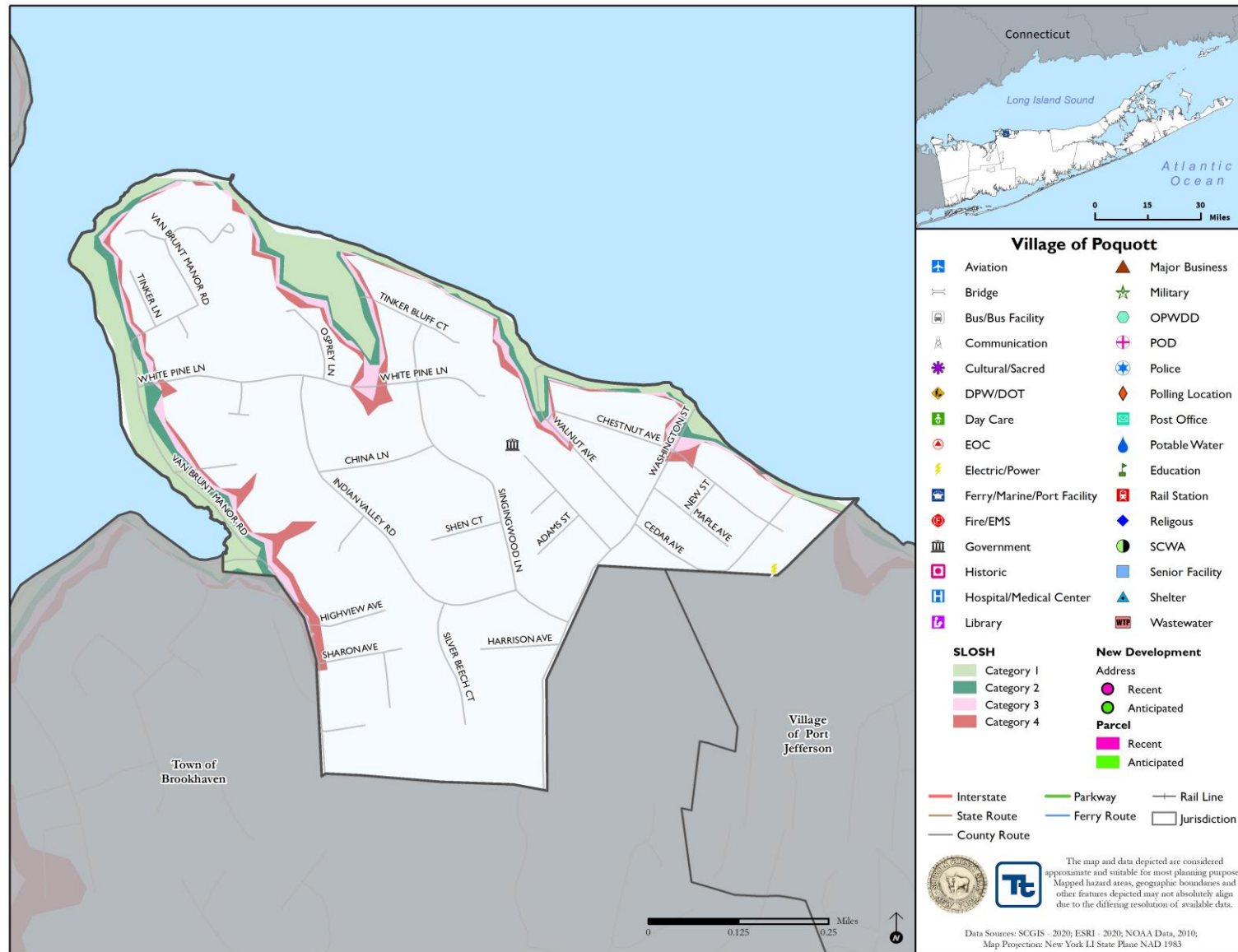




Figure 9.12-4. Village of Poquott Hazard Area Extent and Location Map 4

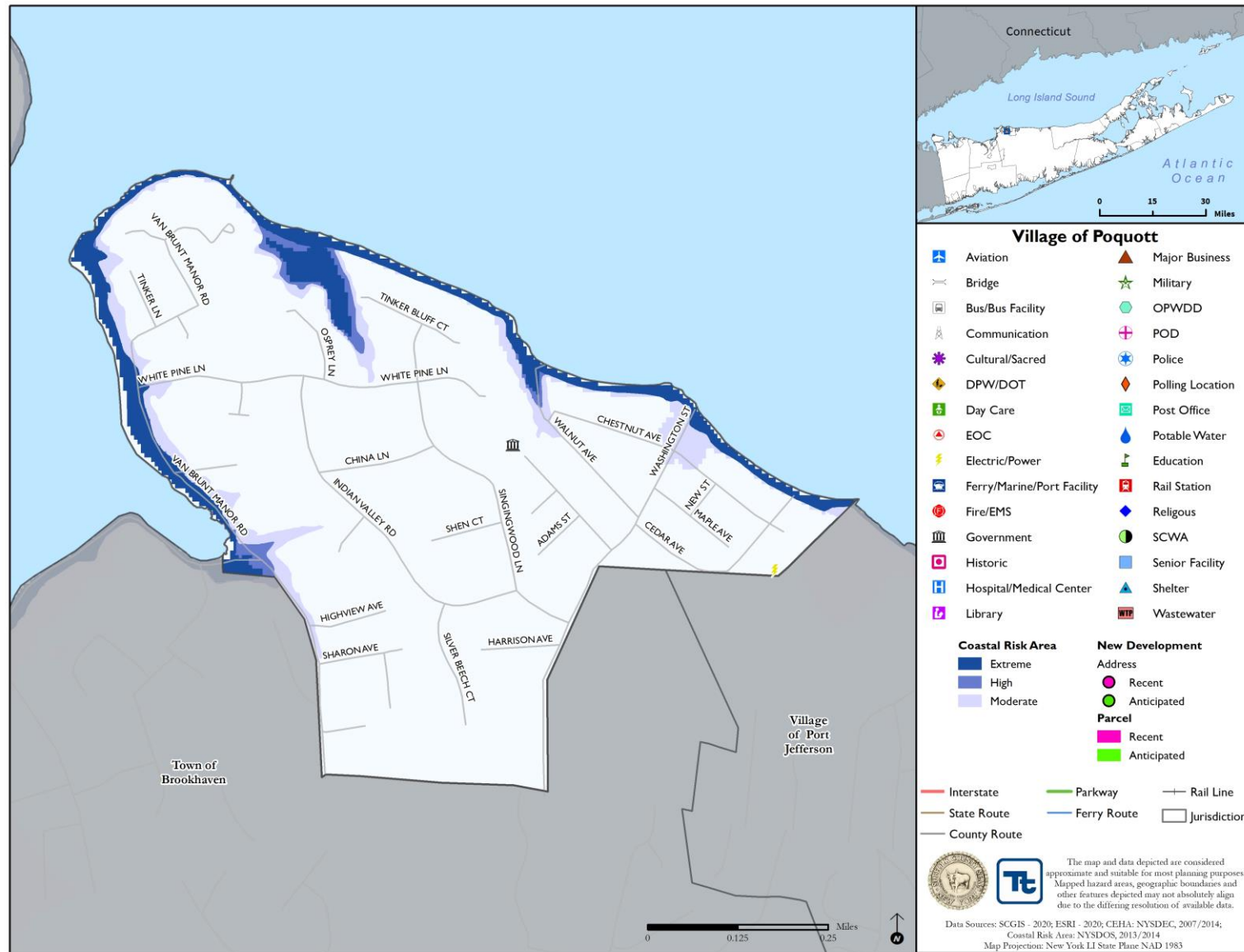




Figure 9.12-5. Village of Poquott Hazard Area Extent and Location Map 5

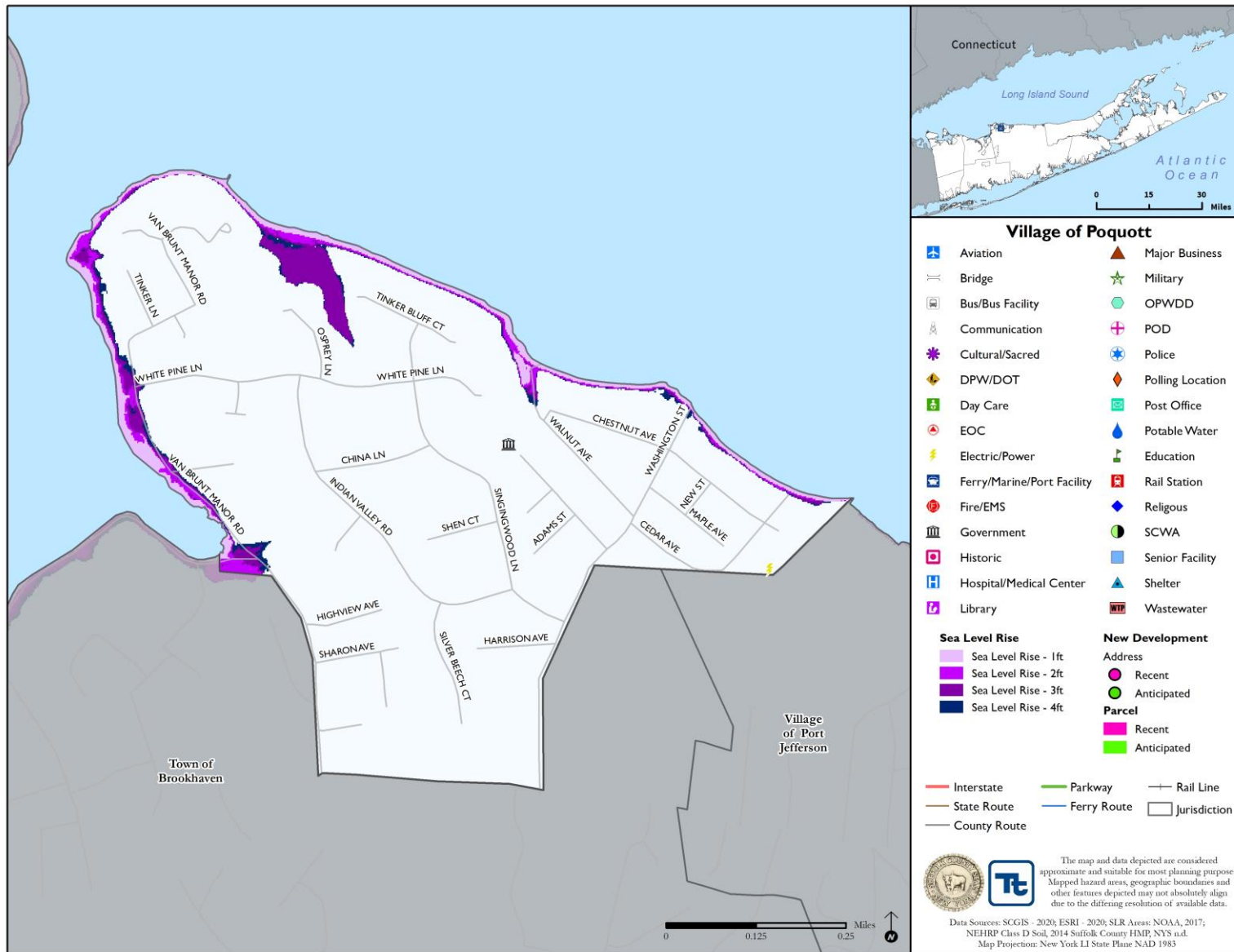
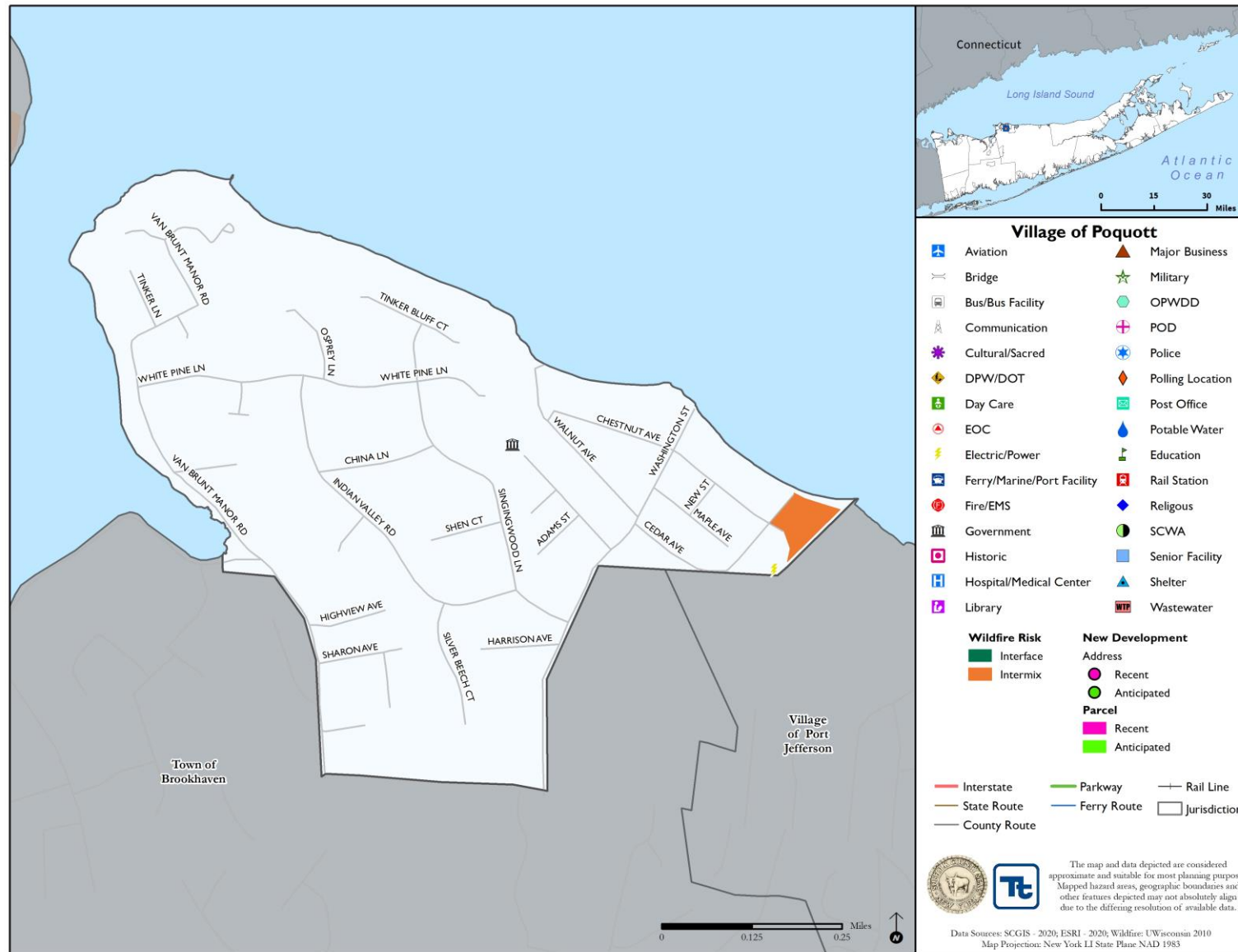




Figure 9.12-6. Village of Poquott Hazard Area Extent and Location Map 6





Action Worksheet			
Project Name:	Van Brunt Manor		
Project Number:	2020-Poquott-001		
Risk / Vulnerability			
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm		
Description of the Problem:	Van Brunt Manor near Setauket Harbor is low lying, leading to flooding during coastal flooding events. While stormwater upgrades have been made at other areas of the roadway, the one mile stretch of the road prone to coastal flooding requires different mitigation. High priority roadways must be kept flood free to allow for evacuations.		
Action or Project Intended for Implementation			
Description of the Solution:	The Village will conduct an engineering study to determine the proper elevation the roadway must be raised to. The Village will raise the elevation of the roadway to maintain evacuation and local community operations to allow for safe egress of residents prior to, during and post significant storm events.		
Is this project related to a Critical Facility?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Is this project related to a Critical Facility located within the 100-year floodplain?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
(If yes, this project must intend to protect to the 500-year flood event or the actual worse case damage scenario, whichever is greater)			
Level of Protection:	TBD by engineering study	Estimated Benefits (losses avoided):	Reduction in flooding on roadways, evacuation kept viable
Useful Life:	50 years	Goals Met:	1, 2, 7
Estimated Cost:	TBD by engineering study	Mitigation Action Type:	Structure and Infrastructure Project
Plan for Implementation			
Prioritization:	High	Desired Timeframe for Implementation:	Within 2 years
Estimated Time Required for Project Implementation:	1 year	Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, BRIC, CDBG, Village budget
Responsible Organization:	Engineering & Environmental	Local Planning Mechanisms to be Used in Implementation if any:	Hazard mitigation planning
Three Alternatives Considered (including No Action)			
Alternatives:	Action	Estimated Cost	Evaluation
	No Action	\$0	Problem continues.
	Remove flood prone roadways	N/A	Loss of access to neighborhoods, increased emergency risk
	Buyout properties that exist along flood prone roadways	\$ Millions	Costly, loss of large portion of community
Progress Report (for plan maintenance)			
Date of Status Report:			
Report of Progress:			
Update Evaluation of the Problem and/or Solution:			



Evaluation and Prioritization		
Project Name:	Elevation of Roadways	
Project Number:	2020-Poquott-001	
Criteria	Numeric Rank (-1, 0, 1)	Provide brief rationale for numeric rank when appropriate
Life Safety	1	Project will protect evacuation routes from flooding
Property Protection	1	Project will protect roadway from flood damage
Cost-Effectiveness	1	
Technical	1	The project is technically feasible
Political	1	
Legal	1	The Village has the legal authority to complete the project
Fiscal	0	Project requires funding support
Environmental	1	
Social	1	
Administrative	1	
Multi-Hazard	1	Flood, Severe Storm
Timeline	1	Within 2 years
Agency Champion	1	Engineering and Environmental
Other Community Objectives	1	
Total	13	
Priority (High/Med/Low)	High	



Action Worksheet			
Project Name:	Repetitive Loss		
Project Number:	2020-Poquott-003		
Risk / Vulnerability			
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm		
Description of the Problem:	Frequent flooding events have resulted in damages to residential properties. These properties have been repetitively flooded as documented by paid NFIP claims. The Chestnut Avenue area is prone to flooding in large storm events.		
Action or Project Intended for Implementation			
Description of the Solution:	Conduct outreach to 10 flood-prone property owners, including RL/SRL property owners and provide information on mitigation alternatives. After preferred mitigation measures are identified, collect required property-owner information and develop a FEMA grant application and BCA to obtain funding to implement acquisition/purchase/moving/elevating residential homes in the flood prone areas that experience frequent flooding (high risk areas).		
Is this project related to a Critical Facility or Lifeline?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Is this project related to a Critical Facility located within the 100-year floodplain?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Level of Protection:	1% annual chance flood event + freeboard (<i>in accordance with flood ordinance</i>)	Estimated Benefits (losses avoided):	Eliminates flood damage to homes and residents, creates open space for the municipality increasing flood storage.
Useful Life:	Acquisition: Lifetime Elevation: 30 years (residential)	Goals Met:	1, 2
Estimated Cost:	\$1Million	Mitigation Action Type:	Structure and Infrastructure Project
Plan for Implementation			
Prioritization:	High	Desired Timeframe for Implementation:	6-12 months
Estimated Time Required for Project Implementation:	Three years	Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMGP and FMA, local cost share by residents
Responsible Organization:	NFIP Floodplain Administrator, supported by homeowners	Local Planning Mechanisms to be Used in Implementation if any:	Hazard Mitigation
Three Alternatives Considered (including No Action)			
Alternatives:	Action	Estimated Cost	Evaluation
	No Action	\$0	Current problem continues
	Elevate homes	\$500,000	When this area floods, the entire area is impacted; elevating homes would not eliminate the problem and still lead to road closures and impassable roads
Elevate roads	\$500,000	Elevated roadways would not protect the homes from flood damages	
Progress Report (for plan maintenance)			
Date of Status Report:			
Report of Progress:			
Update Evaluation of the Problem and/or Solution:			



Action Worksheet		
Project Name:	Repetitive Loss	
Project Number:	2020-Poquott-003	
Criteria	Numeric Rank (-1, 0, 1)	Provide brief rationale for numeric rank when appropriate
Life Safety	1	Families moved out of high-risk flood areas.
Property Protection	1	Properties removed from high-risk flood areas.
Cost-Effectiveness	1	Cost-effective project
Technical	1	Technically feasible project
Political	1	
Legal	1	The Village has the legal authority to conduct the project.
Fiscal	0	Project will require grant funding.
Environmental	1	
Social	0	Project would remove families from the flood prone areas of the Village.
Administrative	0	
Multi-Hazard	1	Flood, Severe Storm
Timeline	0	
Agency Champion	1	NFIP Floodplain Administrator, supported by homeowners
Other Community Objectives	1	
Total	10	
Priority (High/Med/Low)	High	



Action Worksheet			
Project Name:	Walnut Beach		
Project Number:	2020-Poquott-004		
Risk / Vulnerability			
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm		
Description of the Problem:	The beach at the end of Walnut Avenue is eroding away and Walnut Avenue routinely floods. A utility pole at the beach is tilting and is worsening due to repeated flooding and erosion. Flooding and loss of power due to the potential loss of the utility pole impacts 5 bungalows and 8-10 cottages.		
Action or Project Intended for Implementation			
Description of the Solution:	The Village will conduct an engineering study to determine the proper elevation the roadway must be raised to. The Village will raise the roadway elevation and retreat the edge of the roadway away from the shoreline to allow for a greater buffer of beach. At the new end of the roadway, the Village will construct a berm. The Village will also add additional stormwater improvements.		
Is this project related to a Critical Facility?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Is this project related to a Critical Facility located within the 100-year floodplain?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
(If yes, this project must intend to protect to the 500-year flood event or the actual worse case damage scenario, whichever is greater)			
Level of Protection:	TBD by engineering study	Estimated Benefits (losses avoided):	Reduction in flooding on roadways, evacuation kept viable
Useful Life:	50 years	Goals Met:	1, 2, 7
Estimated Cost:	TBD by engineering study	Mitigation Action Type:	Structure and Infrastructure Project
Plan for Implementation			
Prioritization:	High	Desired Timeframe for Implementation:	Within 2 years
Estimated Time Required for Project Implementation:	1 year	Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, BRIC, CDBG, Village budget
Responsible Organization:	Engineering & Environmental	Local Planning Mechanisms to be Used in Implementation if any:	Hazard mitigation planning
Three Alternatives Considered (including No Action)			
Alternatives:	Action	Estimated Cost	Evaluation
	No Action	\$0	Problem continues.
	Remove flood prone roadways	N/A	Loss of access to neighborhoods, increased emergency risk
	Buyout properties that exist along flood prone roadways	\$ Millions	Costly, loss of large portion of community
Progress Report (for plan maintenance)			
Date of Status Report:			
Report of Progress:			
Update Evaluation of the Problem and/or Solution:			



Evaluation and Prioritization		
Project Name:	Walnut Beach	
Project Number:	2020-Poquott-004	
Criteria	Numeric Rank (-1, 0, 1)	Provide brief rationale for numeric rank when appropriate
Life Safety	1	Project will protect evacuation routes from flooding
Property Protection	1	Project will protect roadway from flood damage
Cost-Effectiveness	1	
Technical	1	The project is technically feasible
Political	1	
Legal	0	The Village may need NYS DEC permitting to make changes to the beach
Fiscal	0	Project requires funding support
Environmental	1	
Social	1	
Administrative	1	
Multi-Hazard	1	Flood, Severe Storm
Timeline	1	Within 2 years
Agency Champion	1	Engineering and Environmental
Other Community Objectives	1	
Total	13	
Priority (High/Med/Low)	High	



Action Worksheet			
Project Name:	Village Hall Backup Power		
Project Number:	2020-Poquott-005		
Risk / Vulnerability			
Hazard(s) of Concern:	All hazards		
Description of the Problem:	Backup power sources are necessary to maintain critical services for critical facilities. The Village Hall lacks a permanent power source.		
Action or Project Intended for Implementation			
Description of the Solution:	The Village Engineer will research what size generator is necessary to supply backup power to the Village Hall. The Village will then install a backup power generator and necessary electrical components.		
Is this project related to a Critical Facility?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Is this project related to a Critical Facility located within the 100-year floodplain?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
(If yes, this project must intend to protect the 500-year flood event or the actual worse case damage scenario, whichever is greater)			
Level of Protection:	N/A	Estimated Benefits (losses avoided):	Ensures continuity of operations of Village Hall
Useful Life:	20 years	Goals Met:	1, 2, 7
Estimated Cost:	\$50,000	Mitigation Action Type:	Structure and Infrastructure Projects (SIP)
Plan for Implementation			
Prioritization:	High	Desired Timeframe for Implementation:	Immediately after funding received
Estimated Time Required for Project Implementation:	1 year	Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMGP and PDM, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Municipal Budget
Responsible Organization:	Engineer, OEM	Local Planning Mechanisms to be Used in Implementation if any:	Hazard Mitigation, Emergency Management
Three Alternatives Considered (including No Action)			
Alternatives:	Action	Estimated Cost	Evaluation
	No Action	\$0	Problem continues.
	Install solar panels	\$100,000	Weather dependent; need large amount of space for installation; expensive if repairs needed
	Install wind turbine	\$100,000	Weather dependent; poses a threat to wildlife; expensive repairs if needed
Progress Report (for plan maintenance)			
Date of Status Report:			
Report of Progress:			
Update Evaluation of the Problem and/or Solution:			



Action Worksheet		
Project Name:	Village Hall Backup Power	
Project Number:	2020-Poquott-005	
Criteria	Numeric Rank (-1, 0, 1)	Provide brief rationale for numeric rank when appropriate
Life Safety	1	Project will protect critical services of Village Hall
Property Protection	1	Project will protect Village Hall from power loss.
Cost-Effectiveness	1	
Technical	1	
Political	1	
Legal	1	The Village has the legal authority to complete the project.
Fiscal	0	Project requires funding support.
Environmental	1	
Social	1	
Administrative	1	
Multi-Hazard	1	All hazards
Timeline	1	1 year
Agency Champion	1	Village Board, Engineer
Other Community Objectives	1	
Total	13	
Priority (High/Med/Low)	High	