



## 5.3 Hazard Ranking

After the hazards of concern were identified for Suffolk County, the hazards were ranked to describe their probability of occurrence and their impact on population, property (general building stock including critical facilities) and the economy. Each participating borough, township, or special district may have differing degrees of risk exposure and vulnerability compared to the County as a whole; therefore each jurisdiction ranked the degree of risk to each hazard as it pertains to their community using the same methodology as applied to the County-wide ranking. This assured consistency in the overall ranking of risk process. The hazard ranking for the County and each participating district can be found in their jurisdictional annex in Volume II of this plan.

### 5.3.1 Hazard Ranking Methodology

The methodology used to rank the hazards of concern for Suffolk County is described below. Estimates of risk for the County were developed using methodologies promoted by FEMA’s hazard mitigation planning guidance and generated by FEMA’s HAZUS-MH risk assessment tool.

#### Probability of Occurrence

The probability of occurrence is an estimate of how often a hazard event occurs. A review of historic events assists with this determination. Each hazard of concern is rated in accordance with the numerical ratings and definitions in Table 5.3-1.

Table 5.3-1. Probability of Occurrence Ranking Factors

Rating	Probability Category	Definition
0	None	Hazard event that occurs less frequently than once in 1,000 years ( $>10^{-3}/\text{yr}$ ) / Hazard event is not likely to occur
1	Rare	Hazard event that occurs from once in 100 years to once in 1,000 years ( $10^{-2}/\text{yr}$ to $10^{-3}/\text{yr}$ )
2	Occasional	Hazard event that occurs from once in 10 years to once in 100 years ( $10^{-1}/\text{yr}$ to $10^{-2}/\text{yr}$ )
3	Frequent	Hazard event that occurs more frequently than once in 10 years ( $>10^{-1}/\text{yr}$ )

#### Impact

The impact of each hazard is considered in three categories: impact on population, impact on property (general building stock including critical facilities), and impact on the economy. Based on documented historic losses and a subjective assessment by the Planning Committee, an impact rating of high, medium, or low is assigned with a corresponding numeric value for each hazard of concern. In addition, a weighting factor is assigned to each impact category: three (3) for population, two (2) for property, and one (1) for economy. This gives the impact on population the greatest weight in evaluating the impact of a hazard.

Table 5.3-2 presents the numerical rating, weighted factor and description for each impact category



Table 5.3-2. Numerical Values and Definitions for Impacts on Population, Property and Economy

Category	Weighting Factor	Low Impact (1)	Medium Impact (2)	High Impact (3)
Population*	3	14% or less of your population is exposed to a hazard with potential for measurable life safety impact, due to its extent and location	15% to 29% of your population is exposed to a hazard with potential for measurable life safety impact, due to its extent and location	30% or more of your population is exposed to a hazard with potential for measurable life safety impact, due to its extent and location
Property*	2	Property exposure is 14% or less of the total replacement cost for your community	Property exposure is 15% to 29% of the total replacement for your community	Property exposure is 30% or more of the total replacement cost for your community
Economy	1	Loss estimate is 9% or less of the total replacement cost for your community	Loss estimate is 10% to 19% of the total replacement cost for your community	Loss estimate is 20% or more of the total replacement cost for your community

Note: A numerical value of zero is assigned if there is no impact.

\*For the purposes of this exercise, “impacted” means exposed for population and property and loss for economy.

### Risk Ranking Value

The risk ranking for each hazard is then calculated by multiplying the numerical value for probability of occurrence by the sum of the numerical values for impact. The equation is as follows: Weighting Factor (1, 2, or 3) X Impact Value (6 to 18) = Hazard Ranking Value. Based on the total for each hazard, a priority ranking is assigned to each hazard of concern (high, medium, or low).

### 5.3.2 Hazard Ranking Results

Using the process described above, the risk ranking for the identified hazards of concern was determined for Suffolk County. Based on the combined risk values for probability of occurrence and impact to Suffolk County, a priority ranking of “high”, “medium” or “low” risk was assigned. The hazard ranking for the Suffolk County planning area is detailed in the subsequent tables that present the step-wise process for the ranking. The county-wide risk ranking includes the entire planning area and may not reflect the highest risk indicated for any of the participating jurisdictions. The resulting ranks of each municipality indicate the differing degrees of risk exposure, and vulnerability. The results support the appropriate selection and prioritization of initiatives to reduce the highest levels of risk for each municipality. Both the County and the participating jurisdictions have applied the same methodology to develop the county-wide risk and local rankings to ensure consistency in the overall ranking of risk.

This risk ranking exercise serves two purposes: 1) to describe the probability of occurrence for each hazard and, 2) to describe the impact each would have on the people, property and economy of Suffolk County. Estimates of risk for Suffolk County were developed using methodologies promoted by FEMA’s hazard mitigation planning guidance and generated by FEMA’s HAZUS-MH risk assessment tool.

Table 5.3-3 shows the probability ranking assigned for likelihood of occurrence for each hazard.



Table 5.3-3. Probability of Occurrence Ranking for Hazards of Concern for Suffolk County

Hazard of Concern	Probability	Numeric Value
Coastal Erosion	Frequent	3
Drought	Frequent	3
Earthquake	Rare	1
Expansive Soils	Rare	1
Flooding (riverine, flash, coastal and urban flooding)	Frequent	3
Groundwater Contamination (natural)	Frequent	3
Hurricane (tropical cyclones, including tropical storms and tropical depressions)	Occasional	2
Infestation (ALB, Lyme, WNV)	Frequent	3
Nor'Easter (extra-tropical cyclones, including severe winter low-pressure systems)	Frequent	3
Severe Storm (windstorms, thunderstorms, hail, lightning and tornados)	Frequent	3
Severe Winter Storm (heavy snow, blizzards, ice storms)	Frequent	3
Shallow Groundwater	Frequent	3
Wildfire	Occasional	2

Table 5.3-4 shows the impact evaluation results for each hazard of concern, including impact on property, structures, and the economy on the County level. It is noted that several hazards that have a high impact on the local jurisdictional level, may have a lower impact when analyzed county-wide. Jurisdictional ranking results are presented in each local annex in Section 9 of this plan. The weighting factor results and a total impact for each hazard also are summarized.



Table 5.3-4. Impact Ranking for Hazards of Concern for Suffolk County

Hazard of Concern	Population			Property			Economy			Total Impact Rating (Population + Property + Economy)
	Impact	Numeric Value	Multiplied by Weighing Factor (3)	Impact	Numeric Value	Multiplied by Weighing Factor (2)	Impact	Numeric Value	Multiplied by Weighing Factor (1)	
Coastal Erosion	Low	1	3	Low	1	2	High	3	3	8
Drought	None	0	0	None	0	0	High	3	3	3
Earthquake	High	3	9	High	3	6	Low	1	1	16
Expansive Soils	Low	1	3	Low	1	2	Low	1	1	6
Flooding (riverine, flash, coastal and urban flooding)	Low	1	3	Low	1	2	Low	1	1	6
Groundwater Contamination (natural)	Medium	2	6	None	0	0	Low	1	1	7
Hurricane (tropical cyclones, including tropical storms and tropical depressions)	High	3	9	High	3	6	High	3	3	18
Infestation (ALB, Lyme, WNV)	Medium	2	6	None	0	0	Low	1	1	7
Nor'Easter (extra-tropical cyclones, including severe winter low-pressure systems)	High	3	9	High	3	6	High	3	3	18
Severe Storm (windstorms, thunderstorms, hail, lightning and tornados)	High	3	9	High	3	6	Low	1	1	16
Severe Winter Storm (heavy snow,	High	3	9	High	3	6	High	3	3	18



Hazard of Concern	Population			Property			Economy			Total Impact Rating (Population + Property + Economy)
	Impact	Numeric Value	Multiplied by Weighing Factor (3)	Impact	Numeric Value	Multiplied by Weighing Factor (2)	Impact	Numeric Value	Multiplied by Weighing Factor (1)	
blizzards, ice storms)										
Shallow Groundwater	Low	1	3	Low	1	2	Medium	2	2	7
Wildfire	Low	1	3	Low	1	2	Low	1	1	6



Table 5.3-5 presents the total ranking value for each hazard.

**Table 5.3-5. Total Risk Ranking Value for Hazards of Concern for Suffolk County**

Hazard of Concern	Probability	Impact	Total = (Probability x Impact)
Coastal Erosion	3	8	24
Drought	3	3	9
Earthquake	1	16	16
Expansive Soils	1	6	6
Flooding (riverine, flash, coastal and urban flooding)	3	6	18
Groundwater Contamination (natural)	3	7	21
Hurricane (tropical cyclones, including tropical storms and tropical depressions)	2	18	36
Infestation (ALB, Lyme, WNV)	3	7	21
Nor'Easter (extra-tropical cyclones, including severe winter low-pressure systems)	3	18	54
Severe Storm (windstorms, thunderstorms, hail, lightning and tornados)	3	16	48
Severe Winter Storm (heavy snow, blizzards, ice storms)	3	18	54
Shallow Groundwater	3	7	21
Wildfire	2	6	12

As shown Table 5.3-5, Nor'Easters and Severe Winter Storms have equivalent total risk ranking values (54), as do Groundwater Contamination (natural), Infestation and Shallow Groundwater (21). Table 5.3-6 presents the hazard ranking category assigned for each hazard of concern. For hazards of concern with equivalent total risk ranking values, they appear in alphabetical order.

Table 5.3-6 presents the hazard ranking category by jurisdiction assigned for each hazard of concern. The ranking categories are determined by an evaluation of the total risk ranking score into three categories, low, medium, and high whereby a total score of 14 and below is categorized as low, 15 to 30 is medium, and 31 and over is considered a high risk category.

These rankings have been used as one of the bases for identifying the jurisdictional hazard mitigation strategies included in Section 9 of this plan. The summary rankings for the County reflect the results of the vulnerability analysis for each hazard of concern and vary from the specific results of each jurisdiction.



Table 5.3-6. Summary of Overall Ranking of Natural Hazards by Jurisdiction

Hazard Ranking	Hazard of Concern	Category
#1	Nor’Easter (extra-tropical cyclones, including severe winter low-pressure systems)	High
	Severe Winter Storm (heavy snow, blizzards, ice storms)	High
#2	Severe Storm (windstorms, thunderstorms, hail, lightning and tornados)	High
#3	Hurricane (tropical cyclones, including tropical storms and tropical depressions)	High
#4	Coastal Erosion	Medium
#5	Groundwater Contamination (natural)	Medium
	Infestation (ALB, Lyme, WNV)	Medium
	Shallow Groundwater	Medium
#6	Flooding (riverine, flash, coastal and urban flooding)	Medium
#7	Expansive Soils	Low
#8	Earthquake	Low
#9	Wildfire	Low
#10	Drought	Low

The hazard rankings indicated in this plan update have been reviewed and remained the same from the 2008 plan with addition of the expansive soil hazard. The summary County level values reflect the vulnerability data on the county level and do not represent an average of jurisdiction ranks or the highest rank indicated in Suffolk County. These designations are an element of the prioritization criteria as detailed in Section 6 of this plan.

### 5.3.3 Hazards Profiles and Vulnerability Assessment

The following sections profile and assess vulnerability for each hazard of concern. For each hazard, the profile includes: the hazard description; its location and extent; previous occurrences and losses; and the probability of future events. The vulnerability assessment for each hazard includes: an overview of vulnerability; the data and methodology used; the impact on life, health and safety; impact on general building stock; impact on critical facilities; impact on the economy; additional data needs and next steps; and the overall vulnerability assessment finding. Hazards are presented as listed above, starting with the severe storm hazard and ending with the earthquake hazard.