



## 9.37 Village of Southampton

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

### 9.37.1 Hazard Mitigation Plan Point of Contact

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

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Tom Cummings, Police Chief 151 Windmill Lane Southampton, NY 11968 Phone Number: 631-283-0056 Email address: tcummings@svpd.com	Stephen Funsch, Village Administrator 23 Main Street Southampton, NY 11968 Phone Number: 631-283-0247 x 224 Email address: treasurer@southamptonvillage.org

### 9.37.2 Municipal Profile

This section provides a summary of the community.

#### Population

According to the U.S. Census, the 2010 population for the Village of Southampton was 3,109.

#### Location

Located in the southeastern part of the Town of Southampton, east of Shinnecock Bay, and west of Mecox Bay and the hamlets of Watermill and Bridgehampton. The Village has a total area of 6.8 square miles, of which 0.4 square miles is water (U.S. Census, 2012a). Southampton Village has approximately seven miles of oceanfront with eleven individual beaches (Village of Southampton, Date Unknown).

#### Brief History

The incorporated Village of Southampton contains the oldest English settlement in the state of New York dating back to 1640. The Shinnecock Nation helped the community developed around fishing and farming activities predominantly into the nineteenth century. The arrival of the Long Island Railroad to Sag Harbor, in 1872, began the movement of affluent residential development and an estate building boom leading into the nineteenth century (Village of Southampton, Date Unknown). The Village of Southampton was incorporated in 1894.

Honoring its storied history, the Village includes four historic districts listed on the National Register of Historic Places: Beach Road Historic District, North Main Street Historic District, Southampton Village Historic District, and Wickapogue Road Historic District (Village of Southampton, Date Unknown).

#### Governing Body Format

The Village government consists of the Board of Trustees, including the Mayor and four trustees, each of whom is elected for a four year term. Other Village boards include the Zoning Board of Appeals, Planning Board, Board of Historic Preservation and Architectural Review, and the Planning Commission. The Village Superintendent of Public Works oversees approximately 40 employees in the departments of highway, parks, building maintenance, central garage, and beaches & recreation. The Village has maintained its own Police Department since incorporation, now a full service department consisting of a sworn staff of 30 personnel and additional staff (Village of Southampton, Date Unknown). The



Department employs additional Seasonal Police Officers and Ordinance Officers in the summer months as needed (Southampton Village Police Department, 2012). The Village has two Fire Marshalls operating the Department of Fire Protection, and is served by the Southampton Volunteer Fire Department which consists of 145 members and 21 pieces of emergency response apparatus. The Village is also home to the Southampton Hospital, the South Fork of Long Island’s primary medical facility and only hospital, and is served by a volunteer ambulance department (Village of Southampton, Date Unknown).

**Growth/Development Trends**

The following table summarizes major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development that are identified for the next five (5) years in the municipality. Refer to Figure 9.37-1 which illustrates the hazard areas along with the location of potential new development.

**Table 9.37-1. Growth and Development**

Property Name	Type (Residential or Commercial)	Number of Structures	Location (address and/or Parcel ID)	Known Hazard Zone*	Description / Status
“Bishop Pond”	Residential - Condo	72	Corrigan Street, partly in Town and partly in Village	No	Under construction
Area north of Hill Street – subject to redevelopment	Unknown	Unknown	Area north of Hill Street	No	No specific activity currently

**9.37.3 Natural Hazard Event History Specific to the Municipality**

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

**Table 9.37-2. Hazard Event History**

Dates of Event	Event Type	FEMA Declaration # (If Applicable)	County Designated?	Summary of Damages/Losses
October 27- November 8, 2012	Hurricane Sandy	DR-4085	Yes – IA (Individual Assistance) and PA (Public Assistance)	They had very little damage from Sandy. One house on Meadow Lane had first floor flooding (~three feet first floor). Main loss was up to 100 feet of southerly dune along Gin Lane.



### 9.37.4 Hazard Vulnerabilities and Ranking

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

#### Hazard Risk/Vulnerability Risk Ranking

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

**Table 9.37-3. Hazard Risk/Vulnerability Risk Ranking**

Hazard Ranking	Hazard type	Estimate of Potential Dollar Losses to Structures Vulnerable to the Hazard <sup>a, c, e</sup>	Probability of Occurrence <sup>b</sup>	Risk Ranking Score (Probability x Impact)
6	Coastal Erosion	RCV in CEHA: \$362,544,114	Occasional	12
4	Drought	Damage estimate not available	Occasional	24
4	Earthquake	500-Year MRP: \$23,645,311 2,500-Year MRP: \$312,044,365	Rare	24
7	Expansive Soils	Damage estimate not available	Rare	6
5	Flood	1% Annual Chance: \$95,700,968 0.2% Annual Chance: \$159,963,531	Frequent	18
5	Groundwater Contamination (natural)	Damage estimate not available	Frequent	18
6	Hurricane	Category 1 SLOSH: \$115,312,153 Category 2 SLOSH: \$284,328,260 Category 3 SLOSH: \$668,029,844 Category 4 SLOSH: \$1,109,497,445	Occasional	12
7	Infestation	No measurable impact to property	Rare	6
1	Nor'Easter	100-Year RCV: \$1,716,566,622 500-Year RCV: \$62,864,372	Frequent	48
3	Severe Storm	100-Year RCV: \$1,716,566,622 500-Year RCV: \$62,864,372	Occasional	32
1	Severe Winter Storm	1% of GBS: \$36,863,010 5% of GBS: \$184,315,051	Frequent	48
7	Shallow Groundwater Flooding	Damage estimate not available	Rare	6
2	Wildfire	Estimated RCV in Interface/Intermix: \$2,995,786,899	Occasional	36

a. Building damage ratio estimates based on FEMA 386-2 (August 2001)

b. The valuation of general building stock and loss estimates was based on the custom inventory developed for Suffolk County and probabilistic modeling results and exposure analysis as discussed in Section 5.



- c. The earthquake and hurricane wind hazards were evaluated by Census tract. The Census tracts do not exactly align with municipal boundaries; therefore, a total is reported for each Town inclusive of the Villages and the Tribes within the Town boundary.
- d. Frequent = Hazard event that occurs more frequently than once in 10 years; Occasional = Hazard event that occurs from once in 10 years to once in 100 years, Rare = Hazard event that occurs from once in 100 years to once in 1,000 years; None = Hazard event that occurs less frequently than once in 1,000 years
- e. The estimated potential losses for Nor'Easter and Severe Storm are from the HAZUS-MH probabilistic hurricane wind model results. See footnote c.

**National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Summary**

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

**Table 9.37-4. NFIP Summary**

Municipality	# Policies (1)	# Claims (Losses) (1)	Total Loss Payments (2)	# Rep. Loss Prop. (1)	# Severe Rep. Loss Prop. (1)	# Policies in 100-year Boundary (3)	# Policies in 500-Boundary (3)	# Policies Outside the 500-year Flood Hazard (3)
Village of Southampton	682	225	\$3,499,714	15	0	194	17	471

Source: FEMA Region 2, 2014

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

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

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

**Critical Facilities**

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



### 9.37.5 Capability Assessment

This section identifies the following capabilities of the local jurisdiction:

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

#### Planning and Regulatory Capability

The table below summarizes the regulatory tools that are available to the Village of Southampton.

**Table 9.37-5. Planning and Regulatory Tools**

Regulatory Tools (Codes, Ordinances., Plans)	Do you have this? (Y or N)	Enforcement Authority	Code Citation (Section, Paragraph, Page Number, Date of adoption)
Building Code	Y	Local	Ch. 43
Zoning Ordinance	Y	Local	Ch. 116
Subdivision Ordinance	Y	Local	Ch. 97
NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Y	Local	Ch. 61 and Ch. 62 Village enforces the LiMWA standard, requiring V-zone construction standards in the coastal A-zones.
NFIP - Freeboard	Y	Local	State mandated BFE+2' for single and two-family residential construction, BFE+1 for all other. Further, the Village uses BFE+2 for all types of construction.
NFIP - Cumulative Substantial Damages	N	Local	
Growth Management	Y	Local	Vision Plan for Village Center
Floodplain Management / Basin Plan	Y	Local or Watershed	Town of Southampton HMP
Stormwater Management Plan/Ordinance	Y	Local	Ch. 93
Comprehensive Plan / Master Plan / General Plan	Y	Local	
Capital Improvements Plan		Local or County	
Site Plan Review Requirements	Y	Local	Ch. 19 (Planning Board) and Ch. 20 (Planning Commission) Any development project over 1 acre requires an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).
Open Space Plan		Local or County	
Watershed Management or Protection Plan		Local or Watershed	
Economic Development Plan		County	
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Y	Local or County	
Emergency Response Plan	Y	Local or County	
Post Disaster Recovery Plan / Ordinance	N	Local	
Real Estate Disclosure Requirement	Y	State	State Requirement
Other [Special Purpose Ordinances	Y	Local or County	Beach Erosion and Protection Ordinance –



Regulatory Tools (Codes, Ordinances., Plans) (i.e., critical or sensitive areas)]	Do you have this? (Y or N)	Enforcement Authority	Code Citation (Section, Paragraph, Page Number, Date of adoption)
			Ch. 37 Coastal Erosion Hazard Area – Ch. 49 Environmental Quality Review – Ch. 54

### Administrative and Technical Capability

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

**Table 9.37-6. Administrative and Technical Capabilities**

Staff/ Personnel Resources	Available (Y or N)	Department/ Agency/Position
Planner(s) or Engineer(s) with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Y	Local and under contract (e.g. First Coastal)
Engineer(s) or Professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	Y	Local and under contract (e.g. First Coastal) Planning Board, Zoning Board of Appeals, Planning Commission
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Y	Local and under contract (e.g. First Coastal)
Floodplain Administrator	Y	Building Inspector, Jonathan Foster, Sr.
Surveyor(s)	Y	Contract
Personnel skilled or trained in “GIS” applications	Y	Contract
Scientist familiar with natural hazards in the municipality.	Y	Contract
Emergency Manager		
Grant Writer(s)		

### Fiscal Capability

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

**Table 9.37-7. Fiscal Capabilities**

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



### Community Classifications

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

Table 9.37-8. Community Classifications

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

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

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

Criteria for classification credits are outlined in the following documents:

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

### National Flood Insurance Program

The following provides details about the NFIP as implemented in the Village:

- The Village enforces the NFIP according to the Limit of Moderate Wave Action (LiMWA) standard, enforcing “V zone” construction standards in Coastal “A zones”. Further, the Village requires BFE+2 for all types of construction.
- The FPA would take additional training and certification for floodplain management if offered locally, and believes that the Village would support this.
- Public Education and Outreach in the Village includes providing brochures and other education materials in the Village Hall and Library.
- Floodplain Ordinance was upgraded. Anything 100 feet north of the crest of dune needs zoning board variance, who determines what plants can and cannot be used, watering schedules, etc. The Building official administers all coastal erosion parts of the code.





- No outstanding compliance issues. Elevation Certificates (EC) – all substantial improvements and damages require EC's for properties in floodplains. They used to participate in CRS. Their NFIP Floodplain Administrator (Jonathan Foster) has been in the building department since 1988, and feels their NFIP program is effective.
- NYSDEC does a compliance inspection every year, and reviews elevation 10 and under.

### **Integration of Hazard Mitigation into Existing and Future Planning Mechanisms**

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

**Site Plan Review:** The Village requires an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for all development over 1-acre, which includes consideration of hazard risks.

**NFIP and Building Code Enforcement:** The Village enforces the LiMWA standard in coastal "A" zones, and requires BFE+2 for all types of construction. The NFIP Floodplain Administrator would take additional training and certification for floodplain management if offered locally.

**Land Use Planning (for Coastal Erosion Management):** The Village is developing a Coastal Erosion Management Plan that integrates the existing Land Use programs found in the Village Code (e.g. Coastal Erosion Hazard Areas – Chapter 49, Beach and Erosion Protection – Chapter 37, Flood Damage Prevention – Chapter 62) with a beach and dune restoration and enhancement program, including sand fence beach grass, seawalls, and beach nourishment. The Village will implement the Coastal Erosion Management through a combination of regulatory guidance documents for coastal protection structures and activities and consider undertaking beach restoration similar to the Bridgehampton-Water Mill and Sagaponack areas.





### 9.37.6 Mitigation Strategy and Prioritization

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This section describes proposed hazard mitigation initiatives, and prioritization.

#### Previous Mitigation Action Activity

- Almost all homes on the barrier island are on piles, and as a result the Village suffered relatively little damage during Hurricane Sandy.
- Many drainage improvements along the hills heading down to Agowan Pond, has improvement stormwater and drainage issues in the area.
- Coopers Neck Pond – has a very low area in the road, floods in heavy rains. They recently upgraded a pipe to control the level of Coopers Pond by overflowing into Halsey Pond.

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

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

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

Table 9.37-10 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation initiatives for the Plan update.



Table 9.37-9. Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives

Initiative	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to New and/or Existing Structures*	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Objectives Met	Lead and Support Agencies	Estimated Benefits	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline	Priority	Mitigation Category	
VSO-1  (Sandy HMGP LOI #2006)	Village of Southampton Back-up Power for Critical Facilities											See Action Worksheet (VSO-1 - LOI 2006 - 040114)
VSO-2	Address vulnerability of Dune Church historic property.											See Action Worksheet (VSO-2-Dune Church Vulnerability-031814)
VSO-3	<p>Village of Southampton Coastal Erosion Management Program:            Problem and Local Management Approach (Three Coastal Reaches – Three Integrated Strategies)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reach 1 – Shinnecock Inlet to Halsey Neck Road: Condition - Generally wide beaches and high dunes Recommend – Aggressive sand fence and beach grass to restore and enhance dunes</li> <li>Reach 2 – Halsey Neck Road to Wickapogue: Condition - Substantial beaches and dunes with 95% of the area protected with seawalls. Recommend – Complete seawalls to form consistent protection. Enhance dunes by adding dune compatible sand and maintain with sand fence and beach grass.</li> <li>Reach 3 – Wickapogue to Jule Pond: Condition – Subject to increasing erosion by sand waves. Dunes not rebuilding naturally after storms. Apparent sand deficit. Recommend – Interim measures to protect homes, ponds and infrastructure. Long term beach restoration.</li> </ul> <p>Overall project approach:            1 - Conduct a Shoreline Analysis to determine the causes and amounts of shoreline erosion and accretion, including a flooding vulnerability analysis under varying beach and dune protection scenarios.            2 - Prepare a Coastal Erosion Management Plan that integrates the existing Land Use programs found in the Village Code (e.g. Coastal Erosion Hazard Areas – Chapter 49, Beach and Erosion Protection – Chapter 37, Flood Damage Prevention – Chapter 62) with a beach and dune restoration and enhancement program, including sand fence beach grass, seawalls, and beach nourishment.            3 – Implement the Coastal Erosion Management through a combination of regulatory guidance documents for costal protection structures and activities and consider undertaking beach restoration similar to the Bridgehampton-Water Mill and Sagaponack areas.</p>											
	See above.	Existing	Coastal Erosion	3, 4, 5, 15	TBD	High – protection of structures and infrastructure in coastal flood hazard areas	High	FEMA Mitigation Grant Funding (local budget for match); possible establishment of Erosion Control District(s).	Long term	Med	NRP	



Section 9.37: Village of Southampton

Initiative	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to New and/or Existing Structures*	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Objectives Met	Lead and Support Agencies	Estimated Benefits	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline	Priority	Mitigation Category
VSO-4	Support the mitigation of vulnerable structures, including those that have been identified as repetitive loss, via acquisition/relocation, or elevation depending on feasibility. The parameters for feasibility for this initiative would be: funding, benefits versus costs and willing participation of property owners. Implement as funding becomes available.	Existing	Flood, Coastal Erosion, Hurricane, Nor'Easter, Severe Storm, Wildfire, Winter Storm	1, 2, 7, 9, 15	Village NFIP FPA, Engineering	High	High	FEMA Mitigation Grant Programs and local budget (or property owner) for cost share	Ongoing (outreach and specific project identification); Long term DOF (specific project application and implementation)	Med	SIP
VSO-5	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"> <li>Mitigation Education for Natural Disasters (natural hazard awareness and personal scale risk reduction/mitigation public education and outreach program)</li> <li>Build Local Floodplain Management and Disaster Recovery Capabilities (enhanced floodplain management, and post-disaster assessment and recovery capabilities)</li> <li>Jurisdictional Knowledge of Mitigation Needs of Property Owners (improved understanding of damages and mitigation interest/activity of private property owners)</li> <li>Create a Multi-Jurisdictional Seismic Safety Committee in Suffolk County (build regional, county and local capabilities to manage seismic risk, both pre- and post-disaster)</li> <li>Alignment of Mitigation Initiatives through all levels of Government (effort to build State and Federal level recognition and support of the County and local hazard mitigation planning strategies identified in this plan).</li> </ul>										
	See above.	Both	All Hazards	All Objectives	Suffolk County, as supported by relevant local department leads,	High (comprehensive improvements mitigation and risk-reduction capabilities)	Low-Medium (locally)	Local (staff resources)	Short	High	All types
VSO-6	Support additional training and certification for the NFIP floodplain manager if offered locally (e.g. within the County). See above initiative.	N/A	Flood	1, 14	NFIP FPA (Code Enforcement) as supported by Village government	Medium – Improved capability to manage flood risk	Low	Local budget	Short	High	LPR, EAP
VSO-7	Work together with the County and others to bring CRS training/workshops into the community where appropriate community officials and staff will actively participate. Consider participation in incentive based programs such as, CRS and “Storm-Ready”. See above initiative	New and Existing	Flood, Nor'Easter, Hurricane, Severe Weather	1, 3, 4, 9	Village	High	Low	Village	Long Term	High	EAP





Initiative	Mitigation Initiative	Applies to New and/or Existing Structures*	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Objectives Met	Lead and Support Agencies	Estimated Benefits	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline	Priority	Mitigation Category
VSO-8	Work with County and PSEG (formerly LIPA) to identify roads within the municipality that are considered "critical", and to be the first priority for clearing after an event involving downed power lines.	Existing	Severe Storm; Severe Winter Storm; Hurricane; Nor'Easter	3, 7, 13, 14, 15, 16	PSEG, County	High	Low-Medium	Local	Short	High	LRP

Notes:

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

Acronyms and Abbreviations:

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

Costs:

Where actual project costs have been reasonably estimated:

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

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

- Low = Possible to fund under existing budget. Project is part of, or can be part of an existing on-going program.
- Medium = Could budget for under existing work plan, but would require a reapportionment of the budget or a budget amendment, or the cost of the project would have to be spread over multiple years.
- High = Would require an increase in revenue via an alternative source (i.e., bonds, grants, fee increases) to implement. Existing funding levels are not adequate to cover the costs of the proposed project.

Benefits:

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

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

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





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

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

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

*Timeline:*

*Short = 1 to 5 years*

*Long Term = 5 years or greater*

*OG = On-going program*

*DOF = Depending on funding*

*Mitigation Category:*

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



Table 9.37-10. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Mitigation Action/Project Number	Mitigation Action/Initiative	Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Technical	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social	Administrative	Multi-Hazard	Timeline	Agency Champion	Other Community Objectives	Total	High / Medium / Low
VSO-1 (Sandy HMGP LOI #2006)	Village of Southampton Back-up Power for Critical Facilities	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	12	High
VSO-2	Address vulnerability of Dune Church historic property.	0	1	0	-1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	5	Low
VSO-3	Village of Southampton Coastal Erosion Management Program	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	8	Medium
VSO-4	Support mitigation of vulnerable structures	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	9	Medium
VSO-5	Support and participate in county led initiatives (see Section 9.1) intended to build local and regional mitigation and risk-reduction capabilities (see Section 9.1).	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
VSO-6	Enhance NFIP FPA capabilities.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
VSO-7	Support incentive-based risk management programs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
VSO-8	Identify critical roads for PSEG clearing of downed wires.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High

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



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

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None at this time.

### **9.37.8 Hazard Area Extent and Location**

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

### **9.37.9 Additional Comments**

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None at this time.



Figure 9.37-1. Village of Southampton Hazard Area Extent and Location Map 1

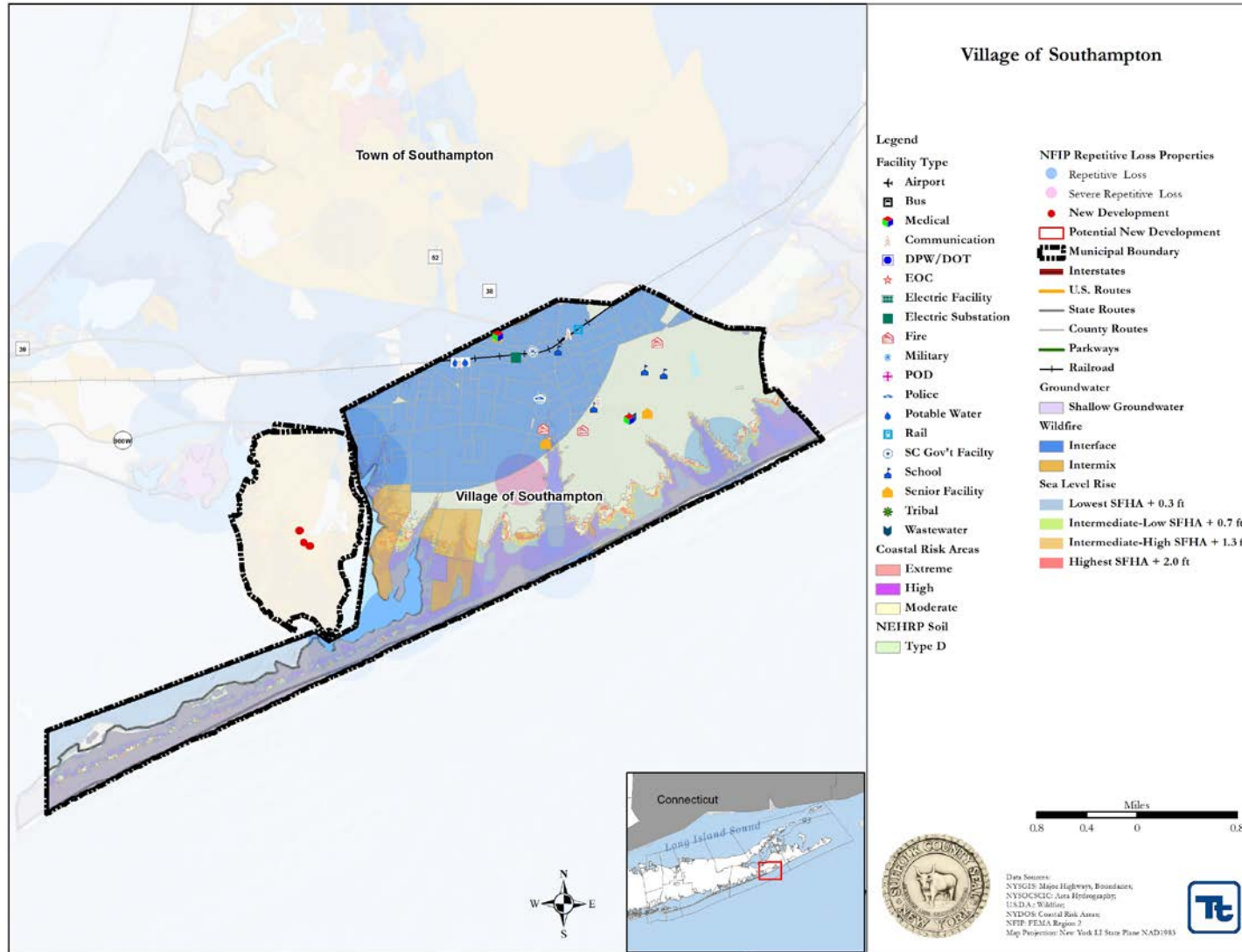
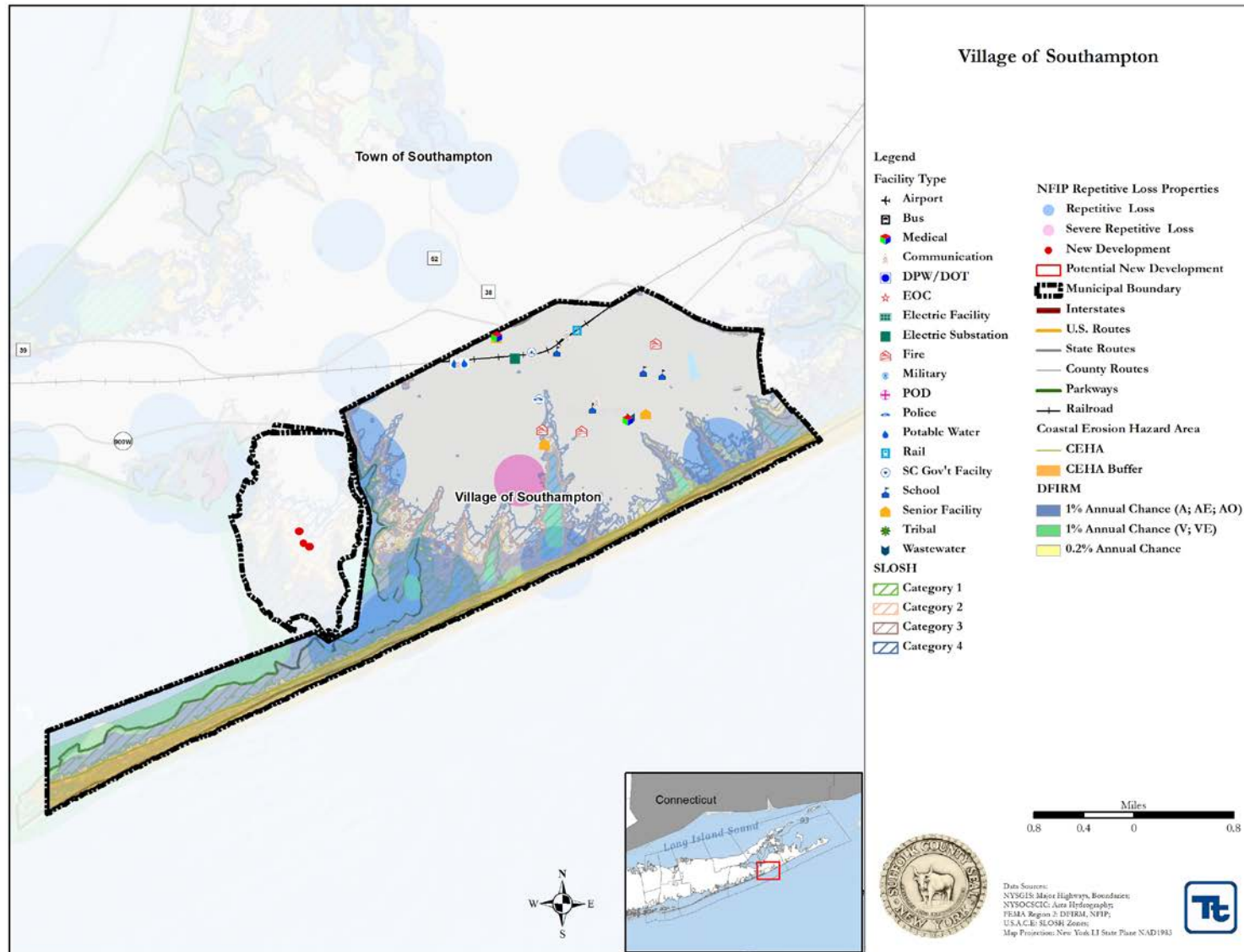






Figure 9.37-2. Village of Southampton Hazard Area Extent and Location Map 2





# Mitigation Action Worksheet

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

**Name of Jurisdiction:** Village of Southampton  
**Number:** VSO-1 (Sandy HMGP LOI #: 2006, State # 2152)  
**Mitigation Action/Initiative:** Village of Southampton Back-up Power for Critical Facilities

Assessing the Risk	
<b>Hazard(s) addressed:</b>	Hurricane; Nor'Easter; Severe Storm; Severe Winter Storm
<b>Specific problem being mitigated:</b>	<p>Both site locations addressed in this Action are within the Incorporated Village of Southampton:</p> <p>Southampton Village Hall 23 Main Street Southampton, NY 11968  Latitude: 40.884816 Longitude: -72.389907 Tax Map Number: 904-15-1-32</p> <p>Southampton Village Department of Public Works (DPW) 101 Willow Street Southampton, NY 11968 Latitude: 40.893535 Longitude: -72.394017 Tax Map Number: 904-5-2-14.12.</p> <p>Natural Hazard to be mitigated: Power failure hazard. Typically a power outage is a cascading effect of a larger natural hazard. The definition of this hazard, provided by the New York State Hazard Mitigation Plan is: "Any interruption or loss of electrical service due to disruption of power transmission caused by accident, sabotage, natural hazards or equipment failure. A significant power failure is defined as any incident of a long duration which would require the involvement of the local and/or state emergency management organizations to coordinate provision of food, water, heating, shelter, etc..."</p> <p>Power outages affecting Southampton Village, which is located in close proximity to the Atlantic Ocean, are commonly associated with strong wind events and severe storms but were also experienced in August 2003 when a mass power outage swept across the Northeast United States and severely affected the entirety of New York State.</p> <p>Problem/Existing Conditions: The Village of Southampton seeks to mitigate damages associated with loss of power at its Village Hall and Department of Public Works (DPW) facilities. Adequate emergency backup power capability is currently not available.</p> <p>Village Hall, a 15,500 SF, 102-year-old facility, houses administrative offices of the Village. During power outage events, Village Hall staff (Mayor, Trustees, Village Clerk and staff) perform essential coordination and communication functions with members of the community, law enforcement, emergency managers and other local,</p>





	<p>state and federal agencies.</p> <p>The 33,000 SF DPW complex houses Highway, Parks, Building Maintenance, Central Garage and Beaches &amp; Recreation functions. The Village’s fueling station and all equipment maintenance functions are housed at DPW. The fuel station supplies over 100 Village Police, Fire and DPW vehicles. The Southampton Village Fire Department serves the Village and provides contracted fire services for the adjacent 16 square mile Southampton Fire Protection area.</p> <p>Power outages, which in our community are typically precipitated by hurricanes, Nor’Easters, severe storms, winter storms and similar events, result in loss of use of these village facilities.</p> <p>Hurricane Sandy resulted in loss of power for seven days. The DPW facility’s generator, which dates to the 1970’s, was incapacitated during the storm. A temporary 13 kW generator was brought in to power the fuel pumps and to provide power for limited operations relating to response and recovery. This undersized, temporary generator is not sufficient to be relied upon for future emergencies.</p> <p>During the Sandy outage, Village Hall was fortunate that its 70 year old, diesel powered 20 kW generator was available to provide some power for limited facility operations. However this generator is not sufficient to power the entire 15,500 SF, three story building and needs to be upgraded to meet future needs. Currently only the first floor of Village Hall (approximately 5,000 SF) is occupied and the upper floors are undergoing renovation to correct longstanding condition problems. When renovations are complete the second and third floors will be fully occupied, placing further demand on backup power capacity. As the 20 kW generator was not sufficient to power first floor operations during the Sandy outage, and certainly will not power the fully occupied facility, the Village has determined that a 60 kW generator will be needed to support future backup power needs.</p> <p>Backup power for critical facilities is necessary to ensure continuity of operations for essential services to protect life, health and safety, and to help the community to return to normalcy as quickly as possible following a disaster.</p>
<b>Evaluation of Potential Actions/Projects</b>	
<p><b>Actions/Projects Considered (name of project and reason for not selecting):</b></p>	<p>1. The No Action Alternative is to provide no back up power capacity for the DPW complex and to leave the Village Hall facility underpowered for in times of power outage emergencies. This is not a viable option because it the DPW facility’s temporary generator is underpowered and in extremely poor condition, and is likely to fail in the near future. The facility will experience total loss of use during power outage events. Extended power outages result in severe</p>





	<p>hindrance to public works operations, including operation of necessary equipment and fuel pumps that supply over 100 vehicles for police, fire and highway vehicles (including vehicles that are used for roadway clearing and other response/recovery operations).</p> <p>All Village Hall functions will be compromised given the inadequate power provided by the 70 year old, 20 KW generator. The Village must sustain its ability to communicate/coordinate during power outages and the severe storm events that typically precipitate the power outages. Loss of power hampers emergency response and recovery operations and hampers communications capabilities that are critical for coordinating necessary resources within the Village and regionally with partner emergency response agencies at the Town, County, State and Federal levels. Without power, Village Hall staff are also unable to meet the needs of area residents who depend on Village Hall as a source of information and assistance in emergencies.</p> <p>2. Solar power is one possible feasible alternative. According to find-solar.org (1), a source of solar estimating calculations, the Village Hall facility would need a 42 KW peak DC power system costing \$210,450, and DPW would need a 16.8 KW system at a cost of \$84,150. According to the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority's Clean Power Estimator (2), which calculates estimates for system sizes at set 5KW increments, a 40 KW PV system would cost \$180,181, and a 15 KW system would cost \$67,552. Both estimates incorporate standard assumptions and do not take into account any tilt, orientation, other output adjustments, or engineering/installation considerations that would be needed to create a customized cost estimate, but even at these base estimated prices, solar is clearly not a cost effective means of providing back up power for these facilities at this time. It is also questionable whether the roof of Village Hall could accommodate an array of this size. Please see attached Clean Power Estimator and find-solar calculations.</p> <p>(1) <a href="http://www.find-solar.org/?page=solar-calculator">http://www.find-solar.org/?page=solar-calculator</a>  (2) <a href="http://nyserda.cleanpowerestimator.com/nyserda.htm">http://nyserda.cleanpowerestimator.com/nyserda.htm</a></p> <p>3. Fuel cells, such as the Bloom Energy Server, are another alternative. Fuel cells convert hydrogen, natural gas or another fuel into electricity thorough an electrochemical process. While fuel cells are energy efficient and proven effective, their implementation is primarily considered as an alternative to grid power, due largely to the high capital cost and the long cost recovery timeframe. The technology is expensive, at \$7 to \$8 a watt (as reported by Newsweek (1)). This technology is far too expensive for use as a source of backup power at this time.</p> <p>(1) Fareed Zakaria (2010-04-22). "K.R. Sridhar: Bloom Energy's Fuel-Cell Guru" - <i>Newsweek</i></p>
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Action/Project Intended for Implementation	
<b>Description of Selected Action/Project</b>	<p>To mitigate the power failure hazard, the Village proposes to procure and install permanent backup power generators at its Village Hall and DPW facilities. This equipment will allow for critical operations to continue uninterrupted in the case of a power outage. Essential functions to be supported include communications (both radio, electronic and telephone), and DPW operations, including the DPW fueling station which provides fuel for all 100-plus Village Police, Fire and DPW vehicles, all of which are essential for emergency response and recovery operations.</p> <p>The proposed DPW generator is a 25 kW, 3 phase, permanently installed natural gas powered unit that will be installed on a concrete slab. The projected costs for this generator include the cost of the generator, hoisting and setup, concrete pad, transfer switch, electrical work, removal of existing generator, plumbing work for gas service, and street connection for natural gas service and engineering services.</p> <p>The proposed Village Hall generator is a 60 kW, 3-phase, natural gas powered unit. The projected cost will include the generator, hoisting for roof installation, structural reinforcements needed for roof installation, electrical work, plumbing for gas service, minimal asbestos abatement, and associated switching and wiring. Engineering costs are also included.</p> <p>The Village Hall generator will be installed on the flat portion of the roof at the rear of the facility. Roof installation is the desired option for two reasons: (1) space is very limited at ground level due to existing development, parking and pedestrian infrastructure; and (2) the location has been subject to flooding in the past, and a roof installation will protect against future flood hazards.</p> <p>The DPW generator will be installed in close proximity to the fuel pumps at the DPW facility. While the facility does have some existing solar energy generation capacity, it is not sufficient to support the fuel pumps and essential functions during a loss of grid power.</p> <p>Status of development process: A qualified contractor has inspected the existing electrical demand and wiring within the Village Hall and DPW facilities, and determined that the proposed generators are sufficient to support essential operations.</p> <p>Maintenance: The new generators will require minimum maintenance, consisting of \$1,500 per year per generator, with maintenance work inclusive of periodically exercising the generators under load.</p>
<b>Mitigation Action/Project Type</b>	Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)





<b>Objectives Met</b>	15, 16
<b>Applies to existing structures/infrastructure, future, or not applicable</b>	Existing
<b>Benefits (losses avoided)</b>	Continuity of operations of critical facility. Power outages due to severe storms and other events result in damages including loss of use of these village facilities. Superstorm Sandy resulted in loss of power for seven days.
<b>Estimated Cost</b>	\$169,094
<b>Priority*</b>	
<b>Plan for Implementation</b>	
<b>Responsible Organization</b>	Village of Southampton: Mark Epley, Mayor
<b>Local Planning Mechanism</b>	Village of Southampton
<b>Potential Funding Sources</b>	HMGP; local budget for Local Match
<b>Timeline for Completion</b>	Short (dependant on funding availability)
<b>Reporting on Progress</b>	
<b>Date of Status Report/ Report of Progress</b>	Date: Progress on Action/Project:

\* Refer to results of Prioritization (page 2)

## Prioritization

**Number:** VSO-1 (Sandy HMGP LOI #: 2006, State # 2152)  
**Mitigation Action/Initiative:** Village of Southampton Back-up Power for Critical Facilities

Criteria	Numeric Rank (-1, 0, 1)	Provide brief rationale for numeric rank when appropriate
Life Safety	1	Backup power will support public safety operations that depend on Village Hall communications and DPW fueling facility.
Property Protection	1	Backup power will support public safety operations that depend on Village Hall communications and DPW fueling facility.
Cost-Effectiveness	1	Benefit Cost Analysis to be completed as part of HMGP application process.
Technical	1	Village Engineer validates technical feasibility and long term useful life.
Political	1	Village Mayor and Trustees.
Legal	1	Village has authority to implement this action.
Fiscal	1	Grant funding required; HMGP application submitted Oct. 2013.
Environmental	0	No adverse impact anticipated.
Social	0	No adverse impact anticipated.
Administrative	1	Internal capabilities and existing contract entities.
Multi-Hazard	1	Hurricane, Nor'Easters, Severe Storms, Severe Winter Storms and other natural and man-made events that result in loss of power.







<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Numeric Rank (-1, 0, 1)</b>	<b>Provide brief rationale for numeric rank when appropriate</b>
<b>Timeline</b>	1	Short timeframe for implementation (once funding is available).
<b>Agency Champion</b>	1	Village Mayor and Trustees.
<b>Other Community Objectives</b>	1	
<b>Total</b>	12	
<b>Priority (High/Med/Low)</b>	High	



# Mitigation Action Worksheet

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

**Name of Jurisdiction:** Village of Southampton  
**Number:** VSO-2  
**Mitigation Action/Initiative:** Address vulnerability of Dune Church historic property

Assessing the Risk	
<b>Hazard(s) addressed:</b>	Coastal Erosion; Flood; Hurricane; Nor'Easter; Severe Storm; Severe Winter Storm
<b>Specific problem being mitigated:</b>	<i>This action needs further definition...conduct an engineering study to identify appropriate and cost-effective mitigation approach?</i>
Evaluation of Potential Actions/Projects	
<b>Actions/Projects Considered (name of project and reason for not selecting):</b>	1. 2. 3.
Action/Project Intended for Implementation	
<b>Description of Selected Action/Project</b>	<i>Need description of action/project</i>
<b>Mitigation Action/Project Type</b>	Structure and Infrastructure Project
<b>Objectives Met</b>	2, 16
<b>Applies to existing structures/infrastructure, future, or not applicable</b>	Existing
<b>Benefits (losses avoided)</b>	High - action will not only protect historic structure but provide coastal protection of areas behind
<b>Estimated Cost</b>	High
<b>Priority*</b>	Medium
Plan for Implementation	
<b>Responsible Organization</b>	TBD
<b>Local Planning Mechanism</b>	
<b>Potential Funding Sources</b>	HMGP; local budget for match
<b>Timeline for Completion</b>	Long-term
Reporting on Progress	
<b>Date of Status Report/ Report of Progress</b>	Date: Progress on Action/Project:

\* Refer to results of Prioritization (page 2)







## Prioritization

**Name of Jurisdiction:** Village of Southampton

**Number:** VSH-3

**Mitigation Action/Initiative:** Address vulnerability of Dune Church historic property

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