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MEMORANDUM

To: Glen Cove Community Development Agency (CDA) (Ann Fangmann, AICP; Jocelyn Wenk, AICP) and City of Glen Cove

From: GZA GeoEnvironmental of New York (Samuel Bell, CFM; David M. Leone, CFM, PE)

Date: October 27, 2021

Re: Summary of Online Survey Results – Climate Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Strategies Plan for Western Gateway

BACKGROUND

GZA GeoEnvironmental of New York (GZA) posted an online survey to solicit public feedback related to the Climate Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Strategies Plan for the Western Gateway area of the City of Glen Cove (City). The online survey was developed in accordance with our contract dated September 27, 2019, as a replacement for one of the open house / public meetings in Task 3 of our scope of work. Due to the effects of COVID-19, GZA and the City/CDA agreed the online survey was a safer avenue to engage the public.

SUMMARY OF SURVEY RESULTS

The online survey used the Google Forms platform¹ and was open to the public from August 9, 2021 to September 21, 2021. It consisted of four separate sections, with approximately 24 multiple choice or short response questions (**see Appendix A**) about the following:

- Introduction to the Study Area;
- Overview of Natural Hazards;
- Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment; and
- Climate Change Resilience and Adaptation.

A total of 84 responses were received. Of the 84 responses, 83 completed the entire survey. The summary of survey results is provided in **Appendix B** and the full results are provided in **Appendix C**. A high-level summary is provided below. Short-answer responses generally followed the themes shown in the multiple-choice figures below. Where a theme was apparent in the short answers, it is noted in the discussion below.

¹<https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1M2vNyo1wSfKGxmFCzCEdGscHmeyuCKPUrAMVue4zRc/edit#responses>



Survey respondents (**Figure 1**) generally consisted of people who spent time within the Western Gateway Study area, as opposed to residents, employees of businesses in the area, etc.

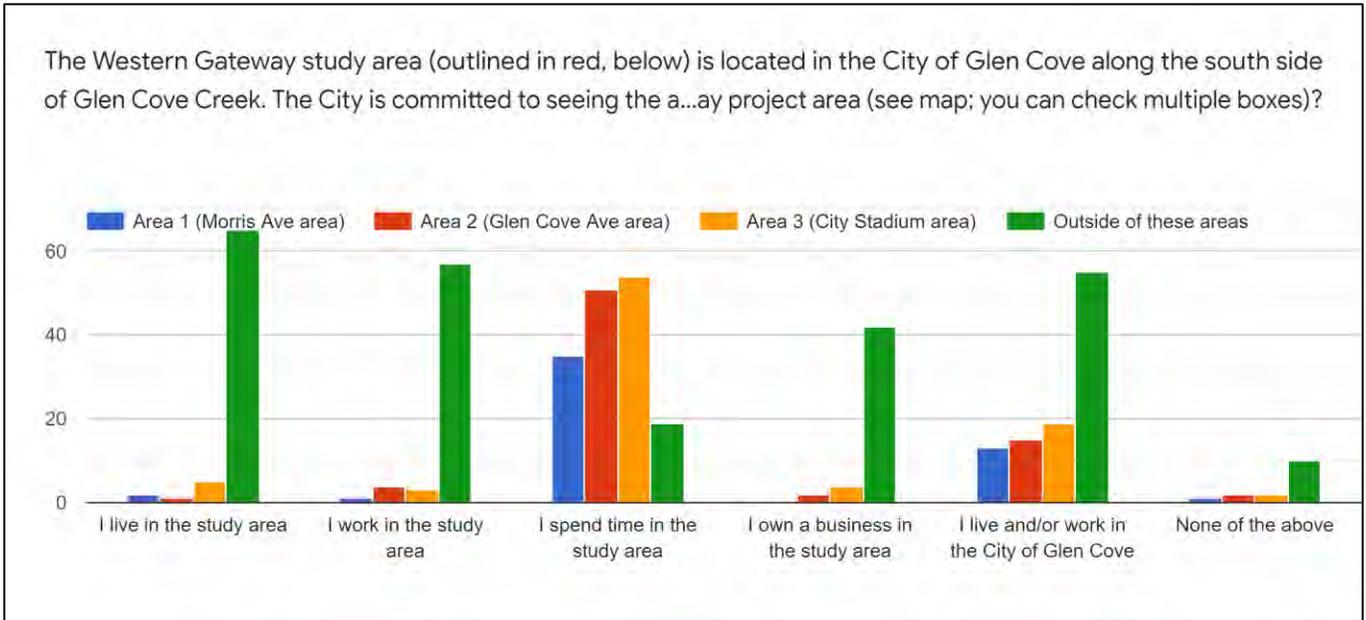


Figure 1. Survey respondent information.²

Approximately three-quarters of respondents had encountered an issue related to one of the natural hazards being studied as part of the project (**Figure 2**). Several short-answer responses indicated issues related to roadway flooding (nuisance, temporary, or possibly adversely affecting pavement condition over the long term).

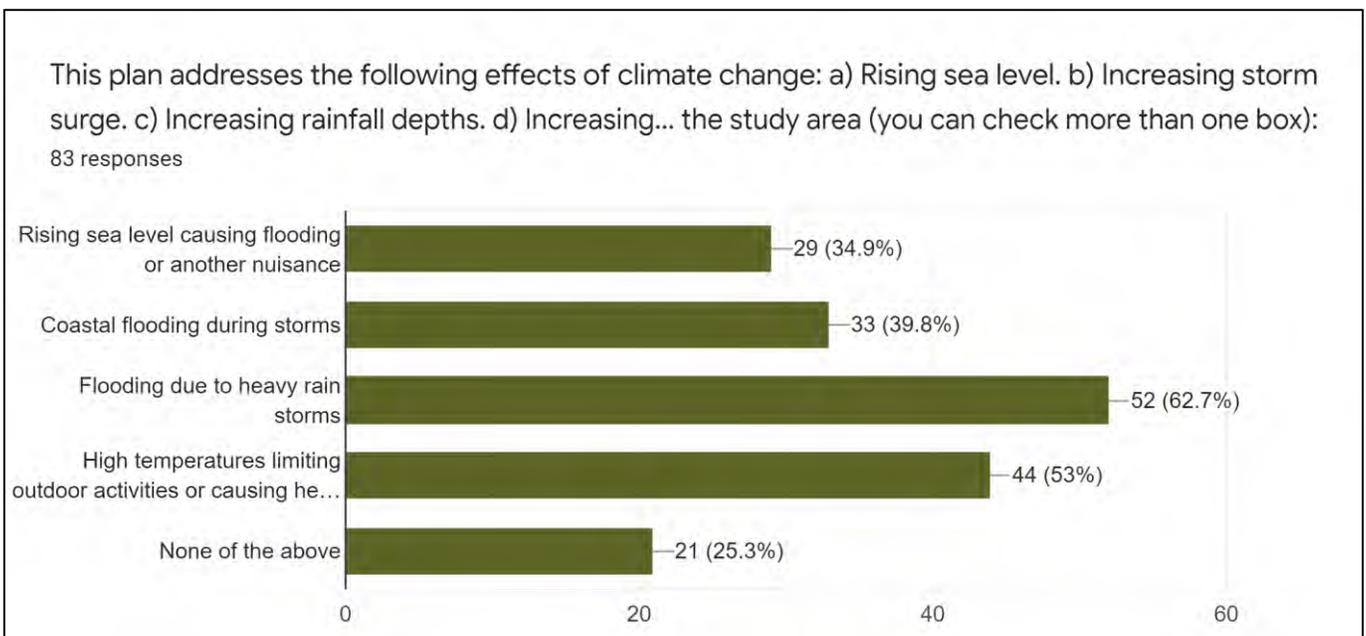


Figure 2. Survey respondents' experience with natural hazards.

² Appendix A includes the full text of survey questions.



The survey respondents indicated that flooding, both from precipitation and from high tides or surges, most often seemed to impact roadways (**Figure 3**).

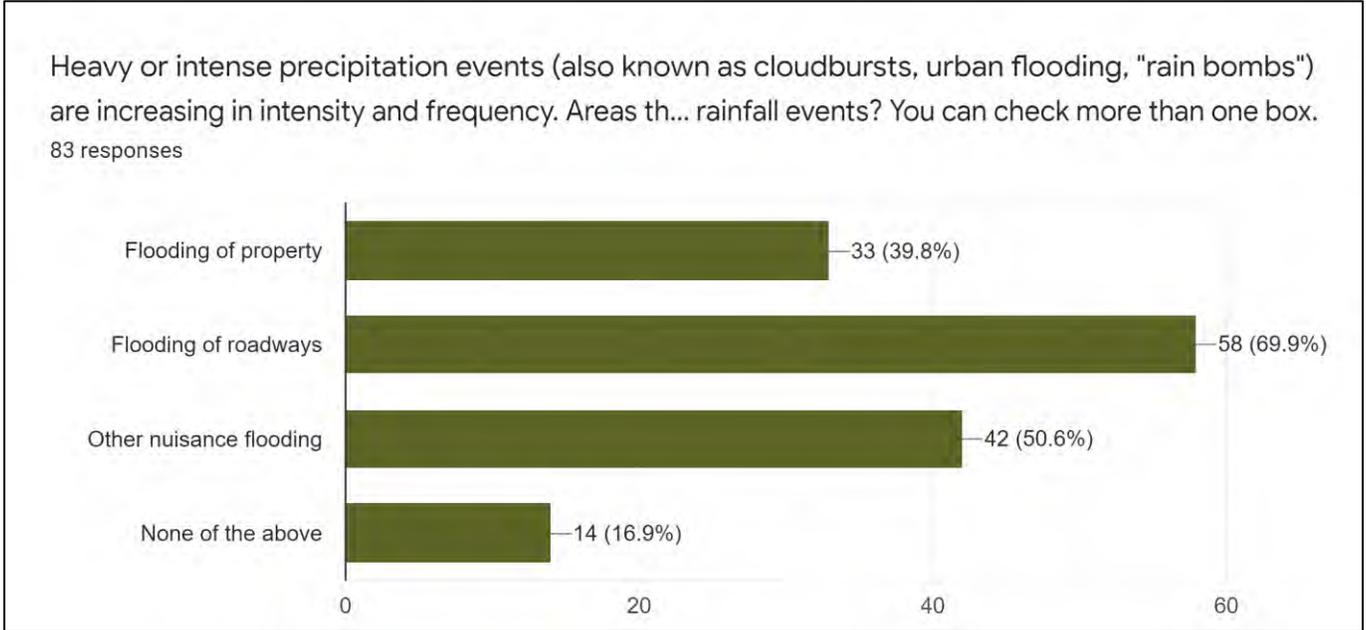


Figure 3. Survey respondents' observations of flood impacts.

Heat-related impacts were noted to include disruptions to activities, wear and tear issues related to property, buildings, or equipment, and / or worsening health issues (**Figure 4**).

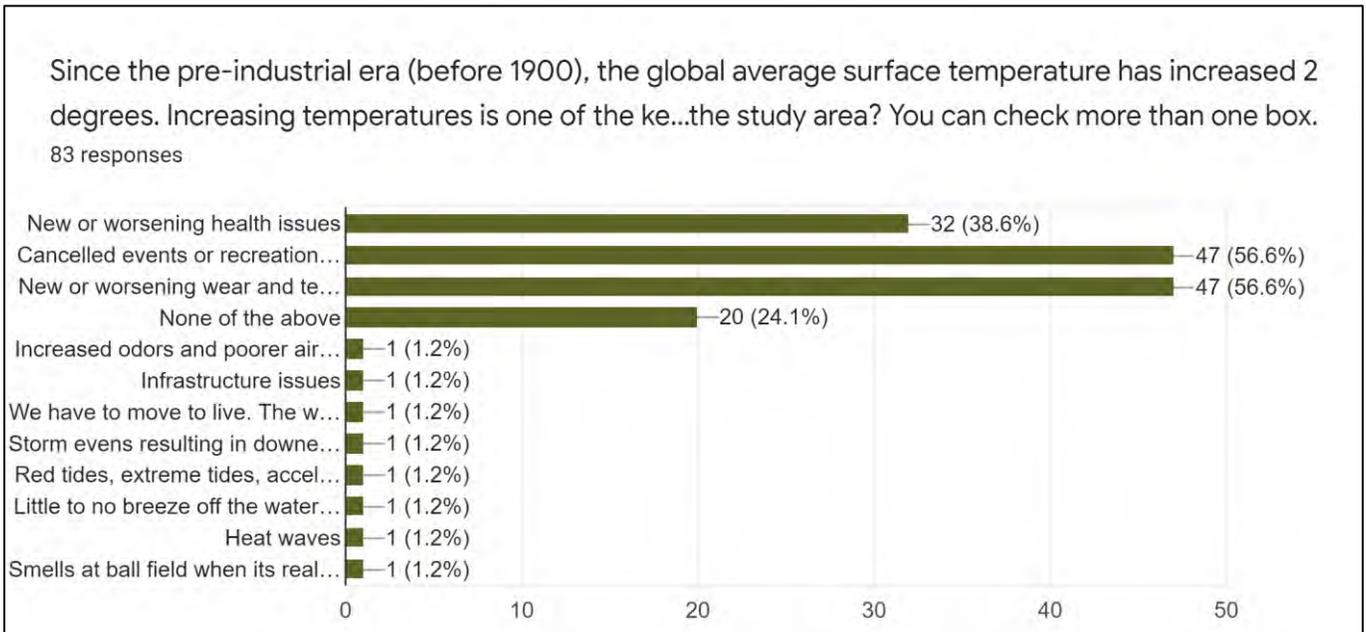


Figure 4. Survey respondents' observations of heat-related impacts.



The survey respondents indicated that they had experience at most of the categories of assets being studied (**Figure 5**).

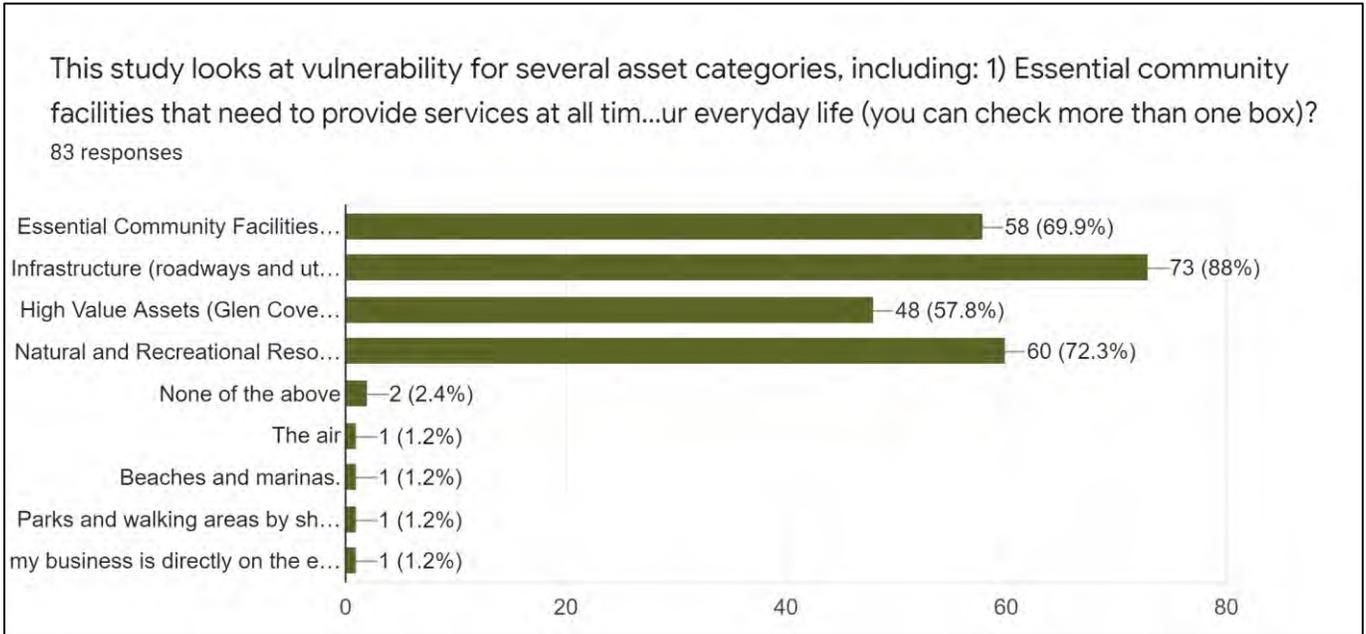


Figure 5. Survey respondents' usage of various asset categories within the study area.

The survey respondents were split in terms of the priority they placed on improving the resilience of each of these asset categories (**Figure 6**). The exception being most respondents did not appear to be users of the Boys and Girls Club or the Tiegerman School (these were labeled as the "high-value" assets, and were ranked as the fourth highest priority overall).

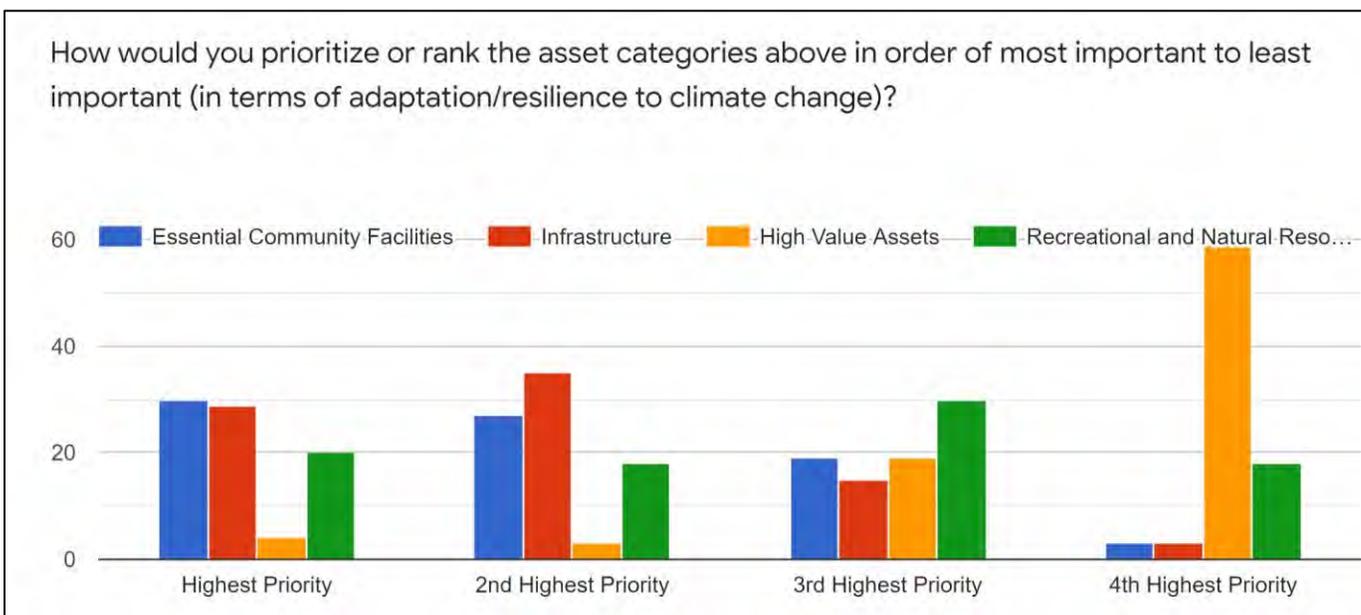


Figure 6. Survey respondents' prioritization of asset categories.

The types of flood resiliency and adaptation alternatives that generated the most support were natural or nature-based protection alternatives (**Figure 7**). Short-answer, written responses were varied but several respondents noted support for additional wetlands, prohibition of building in flood-prone areas, or expansion of roadway drainage systems.

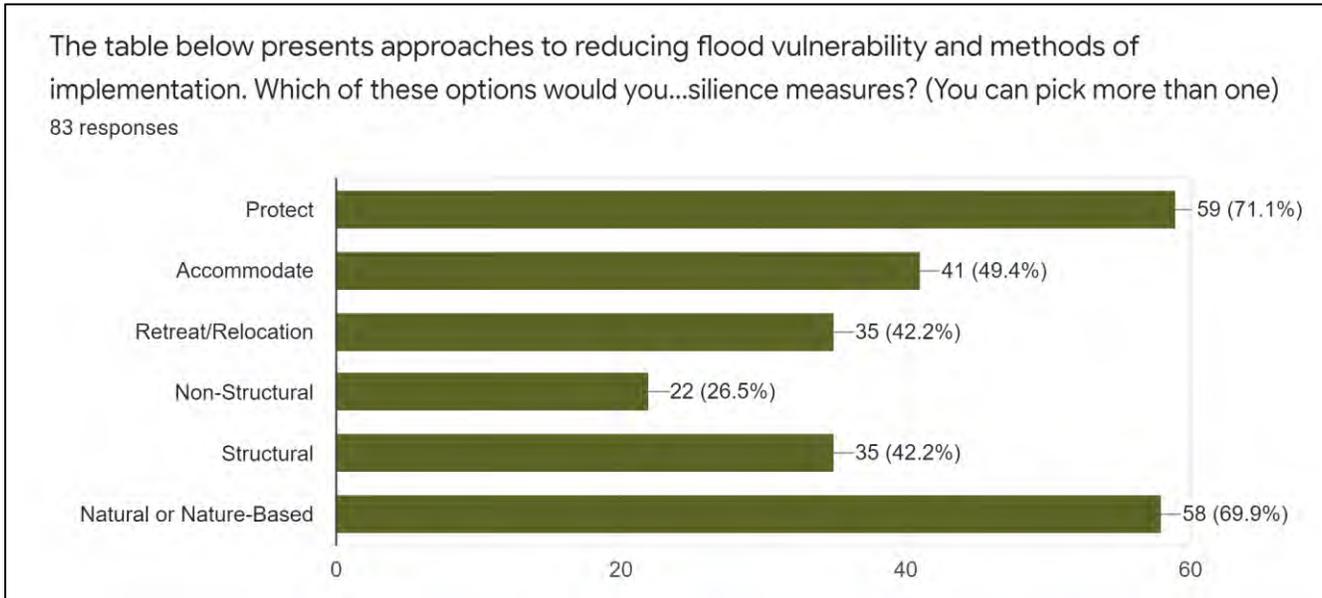


Figure 7. Survey respondents' support for general types of flood resiliency approaches.

Several heat-related resiliency and adaptation measures were favored by 60 percent or more of the survey respondents (**Figure 8**). Measures that increased shade in the area gathered the most support, including planting new trees and vegetation and adding shade structures near recreational areas. Other measures which garnered support were focusing on energy efficiency, restricting the use of fossil fuels, and exploring the use of “cool pavements” to reduce the heat island effects of development. Short answer comments touched on limiting new development in the area and also re-emphasized the importance of incorporating natural features such as trees.

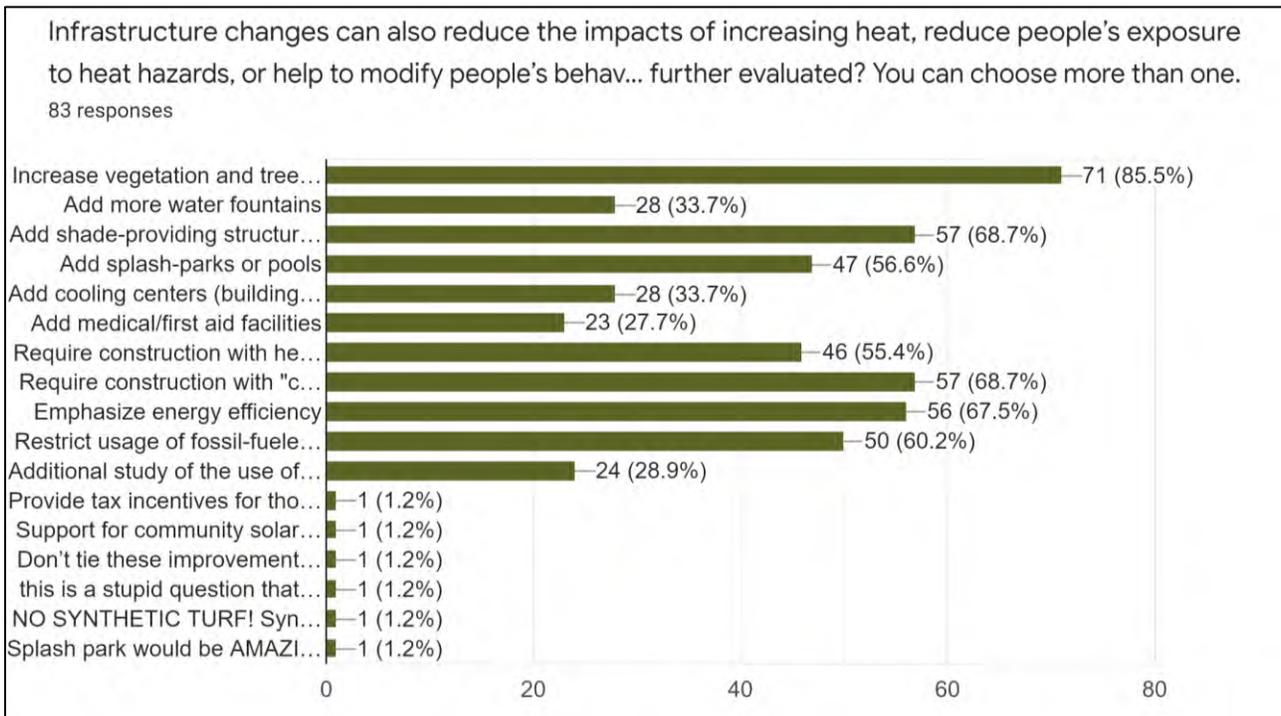


Figure 8. Survey respondents' support for infrastructure changes to improve resiliency against heat hazards.

Finally, ideas for improving non-motorized connection to and from the Western Gateway area were explored (**Figure 9**). Over three-quarters of respondents supported additional pedestrian and bicycle accessibility through improved sidewalks



and pathways, bicycle lanes, and bicycle parking/storage. Almost 60 percent of respondents also supported additional public transit options and increased traffic-calming measures. Short answer responses indicated the areas most favored for these types of improvements were along Shore Road and in the vicinity of City Stadium, if not throughout the study area.

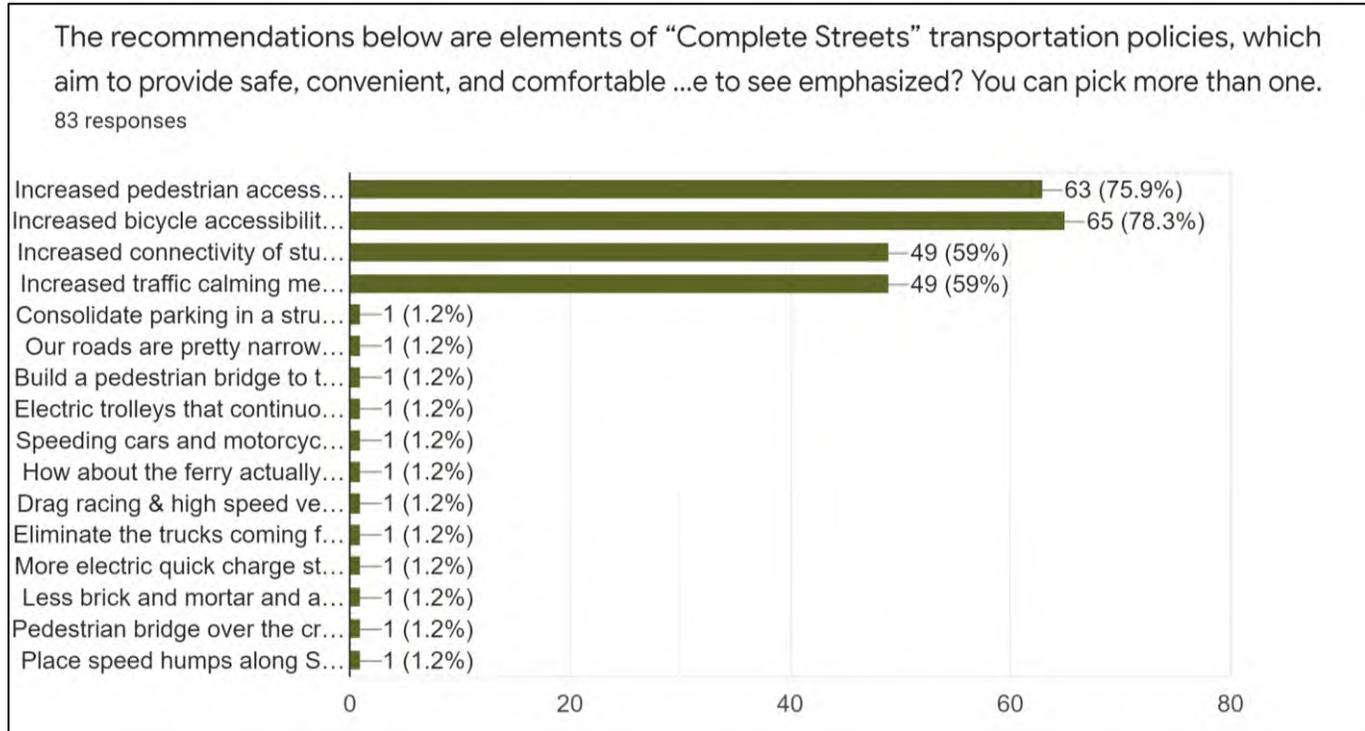


Figure 9. Survey respondents' support for non-motorized transportation alternatives.

The results of this survey will be incorporated into the study’s planning for adaptation and resilience improvement strategies. The survey and the survey results will also be included in our final report.

We appreciate the opportunity to support the City and the CDA in completing this exciting project. Please address questions and comments about this memorandum to GZA’s project lead, Sam Bell, at samuel.bell@gza.com.

GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL OF NEW YORK


 Samuel Bell, CFM
 Senior Project Manager


 David M. Leone, CFM, PE
 Associate Principal

Attachment: Appendices A through C



APPENDIX A
Survey Questions

Climate Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Strategies Plan for Western Gateway

Test Survey (DRAFT). Thank you for participating in this online survey! Your feedback will help the City study ways to improve the Western Gateway area's resiliency to climate change. This survey has about 20 questions, including several questions where you type your response. Respondents can also enter their contact information at the end of this survey to enter a raffle to win a prize!

The Google Chrome web-browser is recommended for Spanish language translation. If needed, the Google Chrome Download is available at Google Chrome Download ([google.com/chrome](https://www.google.com/chrome)). In Chrome, right click somewhere in the frame next to this text and choose the Translate option. Instructions in Spanish for translating the survey from English into Spanish using Google Chrome can be found at: https://glencoveny.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Western-Gateway-Spanish-Translation-Instructions_in-Spanish.pdf

* Required

Introduction

About the study area and the study.

- The Western Gateway study area (outlined in red, below) is located in the City of Glen Cove along the south side of Glen Cove Creek. The City is committed to seeing the area grow or adapt in a sustainable and responsible manner, which includes proactively assessing the area’s vulnerability to climate change and developing climate adaptation strategies to provide resilience to climate change. Do you live, work, or spend time within the Western Gateway project area (see map)?



Check all that apply.

	Area 1 (Morris Ave area)	Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area)	Area 3 (City Stadium area)
I live in the study area	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I work in the study area	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I spend time in the study area	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I own a business in the study area	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I live and/or work in the City of Glen Cove	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None of the above	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. Please tell us more about your connection to the study area.

3. This plan addresses the following effects of climate change: a) Rising sea level. b) Increasing storm surge. c) Increasing rainfall depths. d) Increasing air temperatures. This plan will help make decisions regarding future resilience for the study area. In addition, the plan will support the City to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases. We will ask you about each of these hazards separately later. For now, please indicate if you have experienced issues related to the following hazards within the study area (you can check more than one box): *

Check all that apply.

- Rising sea level causing flooding or another nuisance
- Coastal flooding during storms
- Flooding due to heavy rain storms
- High temperatures limiting outdoor activities or causing health concerns
- None of the above

Overview of Natural Hazards

Natural hazards in the study area intensified by our changing climate and your feedback about these hazards.

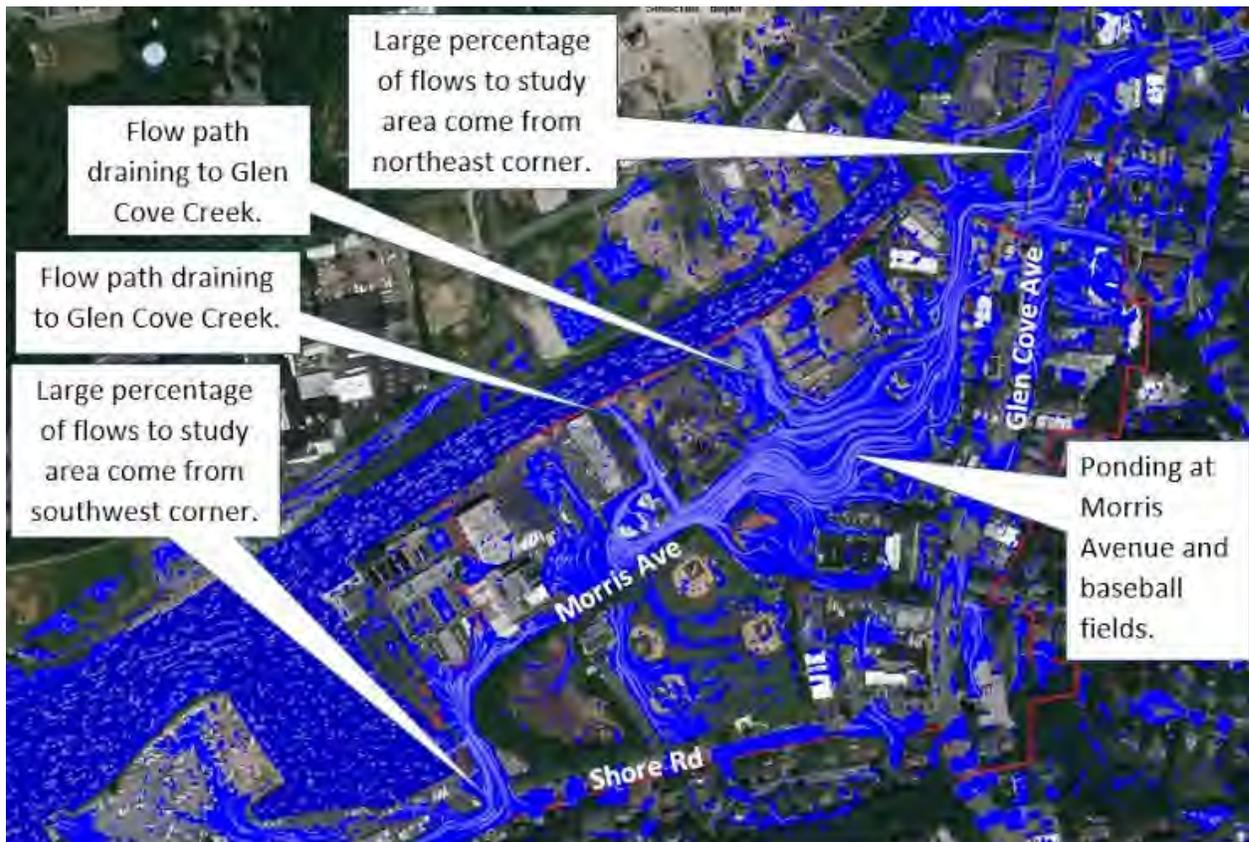
4. Sea level rise and storm surge are coastal flood hazards for the study area. Sea level rise results in higher tides as well as higher extreme water levels during Nor'easters, tropical storms, and hurricanes. As a result, the low-lying areas of the study area will be subject to more frequent coastal flooding. The current flood hazard areas according to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) are shown in blue in the image below. The study area is outlined in red. What types of issues have you experienced or observed in terms of coastal flooding (you can check more than one box)? *



Check all that apply.

- Flooding of property
- Flooding of roadways
- Other nuisance flooding
- None of the above

5. Heavy or intense precipitation events (also known as cloudbursts, urban flooding, "rain bombs") are increasing in intensity and frequency. Areas that exhibit ponding now are expected to exhibit more frequent and more significant ponding in the future, as rainfall depths and intensities overwhelm drainage systems. Ponding from rainfall events is most expected at the baseball fields north of the Tiegerman School and along Morris Avenue and Park Place. The image below shows these areas, along with the general runoff flow pattern in the study area. What types of issues have you experienced or observed due to heavy rainfall events? You can check more than one box. *



Check all that apply.

- Flooding of property
- Flooding of roadways
- Other nuisance flooding
- None of the above

6. Since the pre-industrial era (before 1900), the global average surface temperature has increased 2 degrees. Increasing temperatures is one of the key indicators of climate change, spawning the term “global warming.” Scientists believe, with high confidence, that the warming is likely to continue. The figure below shows the results of computer simulations of future temperature increases under several Representative Concentration Pathways or “RCPs.” Each RCP is a separate scenario that tries to capture a range of future human greenhouse gas emissions into the atmosphere. Urban heat islands (areas of higher temperature due to asphalt, concrete, lack of vegetation, and heat from cars and buildings) can make extreme temperatures a challenge to deal with. What issues have you experienced relative to extreme temperatures within the study area? You can check more than one box. *

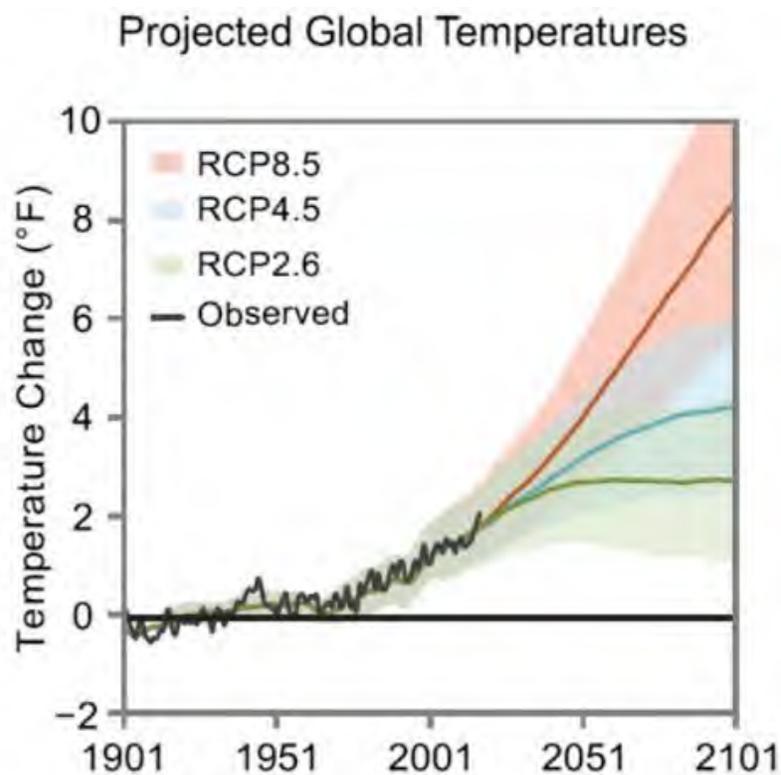


Figure 28: Projected Global Temperatures for Different Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs)

Check all that apply.

- New or worsening health issues
- Cancelled events or recreational activities due to heat
- New or worsening wear and tear of property, buildings, or other sensitive equipment
- None of the above

Other: _____

7. The hazards discussed above are natural hazards (they are hazards caused by nature). Aside from the natural hazards already discussed above, are there any other natural hazards that you are concerned about in your everyday life?

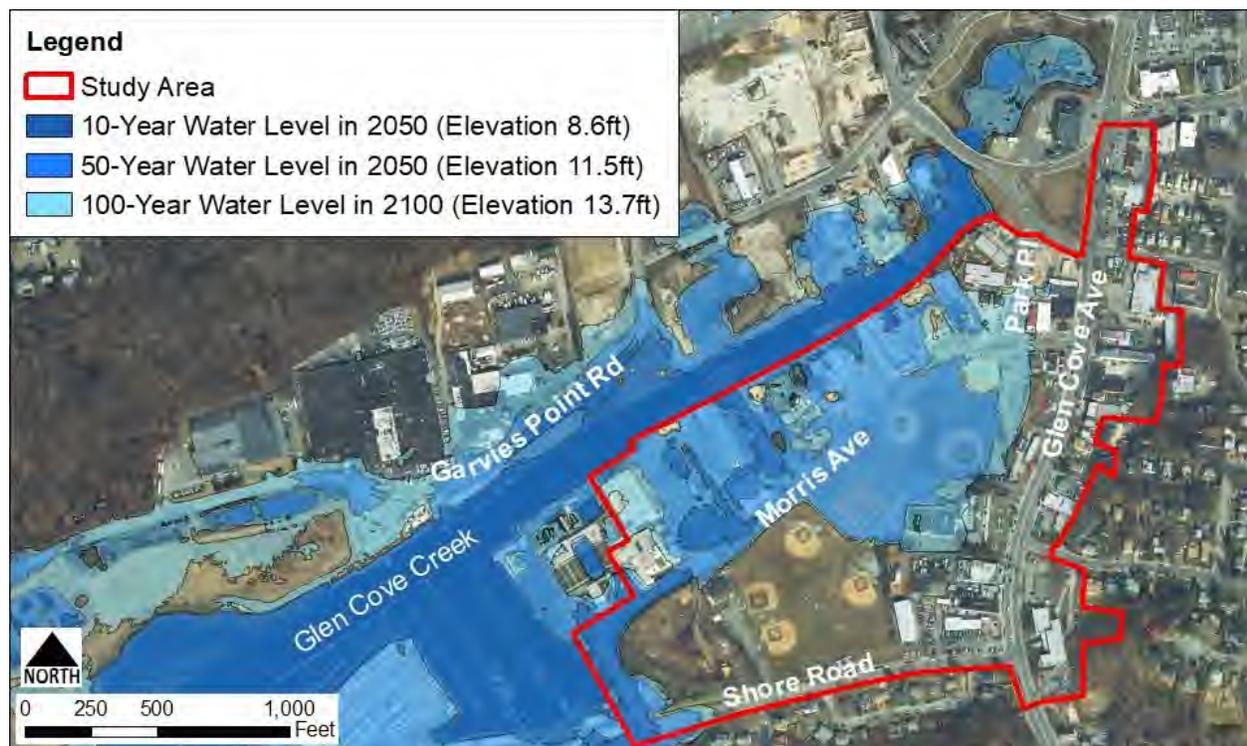
Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment

How the study area may be vulnerable to changing natural hazards and your input about climate change vulnerability.

Introduction

About the community assets evaluated for the study.

Vulnerability is the measure of the capacity of a person/community/system (collectively, an "asset") to resist or recover from the impacts of a hazard. An asset's vulnerability to a hazard is a factor of the asset's exposure to the hazard, the sensitivity of the asset given the exposure, and the asset's ability to adapt to the hazard. A highly vulnerable asset is one that is very exposed to a hazard and very prone to damage if exposed, with little ability to adapt, such as a low-lying house along an unprotected beach.



8. This study looks at vulnerability for several asset categories, including: 1) Essential community facilities that need to provide services at all times, like the Department of Public Works facilities and Cove Animal Rescue; 2) Infrastructure such as roadways and utilities; 3) High value assets like Glen Cove Ave Businesses, the Tiegerman School, and the Glen Cove Boys & Girls Club; and 4) Natural and recreational resources such as the athletic field complex / City Stadium. Which of these community assets within the study area do you use or rely upon in your everyday life (you can check more than one box)? *

Check all that apply.

- Essential Community Facilities (DPW facilities, waste transfer station, wastewater treatment plant, Cove Animal Rescue, etc.)
- Infrastructure (roadways and utilities)
- High Value Assets (Glen Cove Ave businesses, Tiegerman School, and/or Boys & Girls Club)
- Natural and Recreational Resources (athletic fields, playgrounds, etc.)
- None of the above

Other: _____

Vulnerability of Assets by Category

How each category of asset may be vulnerable to the hazards of our changing climate.

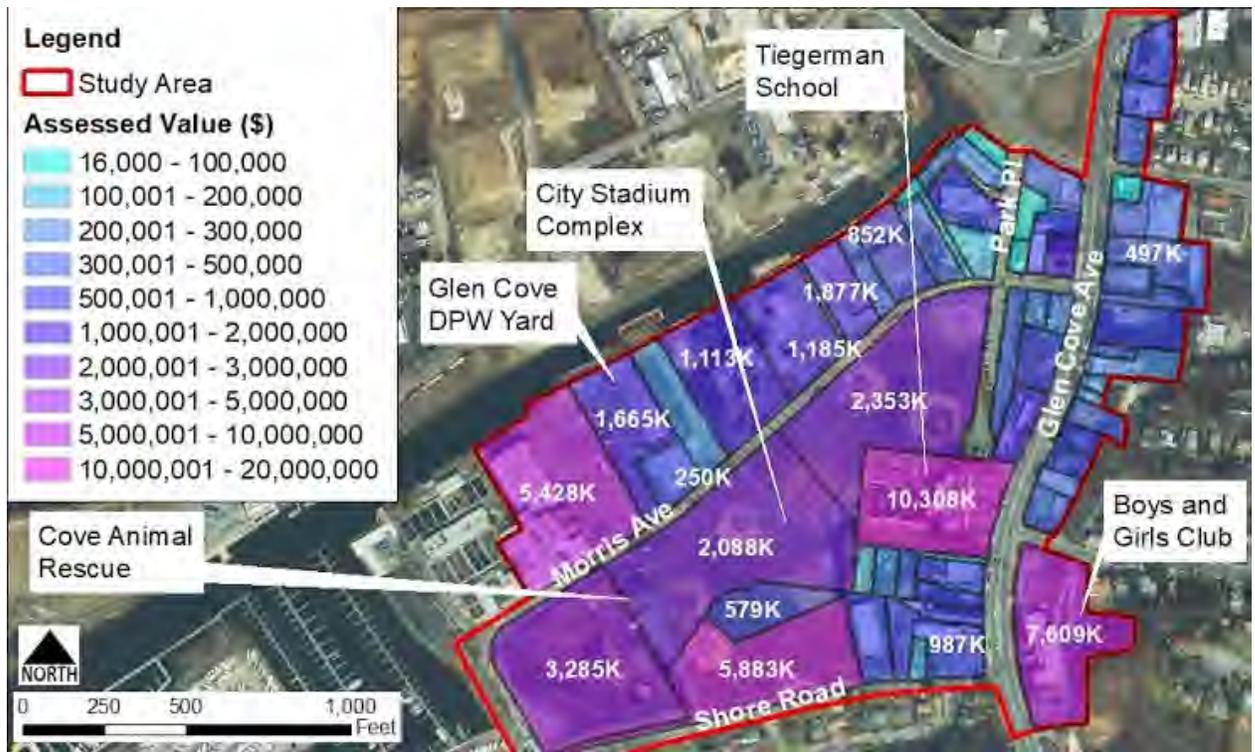
9. Essential Community Facilities: The Glen Cove DPW Yard, Glen Cove Transfer Station, Glen Cove Wastewater Treatment Plant, and the Nassau County Public Works Facility have high vulnerability to flooding. Please add your input or your experiences with the impact of natural hazards on this asset category.



- 10. Infrastructure: Roadways and utilities. Morris Avenue and Shore Road have high vulnerability to coastal flooding and increasing intense precipitation. Both are located at low elevations and are also at the receiving end of runoff entering the study area. Park Place is expected to have increasing vulnerability to sea level rise and coastal flooding over time. Roadway drainage systems are likely to be challenged further over time due to increasing rainfall intensity. Please add your input or your experiences with the impact of natural hazards on this asset category.



- 11. High Value Assets: The Tiegerman School is projected to change from having low flood vulnerability today to having high flood vulnerability (by 2100) due to sea level rise and coastal flooding. The Glen Cove Boys & Girls Club has relatively low vulnerability to coastal flooding and sea level rise, but flooding due to intense rainfall may occur around the northwest corner of the building. Some businesses along Glen Cove Ave may experience flooding due to heavy rainfall. Please add your input or your experiences with the impact of natural hazards on this asset category.



- 12. Recreational and natural resources: Some of the area's existing athletic fields have high vulnerability to coastal flooding. The fields are also at the receiving end of rainfall runoff entering the study area and have high vulnerability to flooding from increasing intense precipitation. New recreational facilities will need to address these issues. Additionally, the study area has high vulnerability to increasing temperatures, particularly in the form of heat waves. This will also need to be considered for new recreational facilities. Please add your input or your experiences with the impact of natural hazards on this asset category.



13. How would you prioritize or rank the asset categories above in order of most important to least important (in terms of adaptation/resilience to climate change)?

*

Mark only one oval per row.

	Essential Community Facilities	Infrastructure	High Value Assets	Recreational and Natural Resources
Highest Priority	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2nd Highest Priority	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3rd Highest Priority	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4th Highest Priority	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Climate Change
Resilience and
Adaptation

Resilience and adaptation strategies and your feedback about strategies that might be considered for the Western Gateway study area.

Resilience and adaptation strategies for climate change are being implemented across the U.S. by governments, communities, businesses, and individuals. Implementation typically includes some type of upfront investment to achieve longer-term savings and can be guided with benefit-cost analyses. Effective adaptation can also enhance social wellbeing. Adaptation actions that address multiple community goals (not just climate change) are typically more effective than those that don't.



Approaches to flood protection are often grouped into Protect, Accommodate, and Retreat. Protect holds back flooding from reaching an asset, either on a small scale like the image below, or on a regional scale. Accommodate allows flooding to reach an asset, but raises important equipment and living space above the flood level. Retreat is the managed withdrawal from the hazard-prone area.

Protect



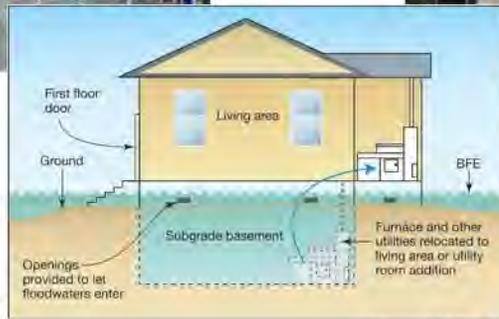
Source: City of Boston Public Works Dept.

Retreat



Source: FEMA.gov

Accommodate



Source: FEMA.gov

Flood resiliency measures can be further categorized as 1) Non-Structural; 2) Structural; and 3) Natural and Nature-Based. Non-structural measures reduce our exposure or vulnerability without altering the nature or extent of the hazard. Structural measures, like engineered walls or flood barriers, change the extent of the hazard in the location of interest. Natural and nature-based measures, like living shorelines, use processes found in nature to reduce flood vulnerability, but may require more maintenance over time.

Structural



Source: Flood wall. USGS.gov

Non-structural

GENERAL COASTAL RISK REDUCTION PERFORMANCE FACTORS:
COLLABORATION AND SHARED RESPONSIBILITY FRAMEWORK, WAVE HEIGHT, WATER LEVEL, STORM DURAT



Source: US Army Corps of Engineers

Natural or nature-based



Living shoreline. Source: NPS.gov

14. The table below presents approaches to reducing flood vulnerability and methods of implementation. Which of these options would you like to see used in the development of adaptation and resilience measures? (You can pick more than one) *

3 Types of Approach	3 Types of Implementation
<p>Protect Prevent water from reaching site or asset.</p>	<p>Non-structural With measures such as new or modified policies that do not necessarily directly alter inundation area.</p>
<p>Accommodate Allow water to reach site but protect site or asset from water damage.</p>	<p>Structural With structures that alter inundation area or otherwise serve as a physical barrier.</p>
<p>Retreat Relocate asset or move development to another site.</p>	<p>Natural With nature-based features that may alter inundation area.</p>

Check all that apply.

- Protect
- Accommodate
- Retreat/Relocation
- Non-Structural
- Structural
- Natural or Nature-Based

Flood Adaptation and Resilience Alternatives

Actions we could take to respond to climate change and flooding (coastal storms, sea level rise, and intense precipitation).

15. Potential Flood Resilience Strategies: Of the strategies below, which would you most like to see further studied? You can select multiple options, but please keep it to the ones that you think would be best for the study area. *

Check all that apply.

- Prioritize development of recreational facilities along higher elevations within study area.
- Floodproof non-residential buildings in the study area (for example, install temporary barriers at entrances to prevent water from entering the building).
- Install tide gates on stormwater outfalls to prevent tidal / coastal flooding from coming up from the Creek.
- Construct a floodwall along the Creek/study area boundary to prevent flooding.
- Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain.
- Elevate buildings in the study area using posts or piles.
- Increase the ground elevation for new construction using fill (earthen material).
- Design new athletic fields that can withstand flooding and bounce back quickly.
- Build with materials/features that are designed to get wet during floods and bounce back quickly.
- Require assets to have a flood emergency response plan.
- Develop an area-wide post-storm repair and cleanup plan.
- Strengthen building and/or zoning requirements to have stricter flood compliance criteria.

Other: _____

16. Potential Flood Resilience Strategies - Building Specific Measures: Of the strategies below specific to buildings, which would you like to see further studied? You can select multiple options. *

Check all that apply.

Restrict new buildings construction to areas NOT expected to be flood-prone, now and in the future

Elevate new construction above current and future expected flood elevations using fill or other methods

Elevate existing buildings within current and future expected flood-prone areas using posts or piles

Investigate a regional flood protection approach that prevents flooding using flood walls, levees, or sea walls.

Require new construction to accommodate flooding (allow the flood in) and be able to bounce back quickly afterward

Other: _____

17. Are there additional flood-related adaptation and resilience measures not discussed above that you would like us to consider?

Heat Adaptation and Resilience Alternatives

Climate change-induced hazards relating to increased temperatures and extreme heat can threaten the well-being of residents and visitors to the study area, as well as to the infrastructure of the study area.

18. People-based adaptation strategies achieve resiliency without the need to construct new infrastructure, which can be costly and require time for permitting, construction, etc. People-based adaptation strategies can be categorized as short-term or long-term. Which of the following short-term strategies would you like to see emphasized? You can select multiple options. *

Check all that apply.

- Cooling measures (cooling centers, increased access to drinking water, misting fans, etc.)
- Heat-health education and messaging (advertisements, public information sessions, etc.)
- Increased administrative controls (re-scheduling outdoor and recreational activities to cooler times of day)
- Improved access to personal protective equipment (sunscreen, sunglasses, hats, handheld fans)
- Other: _____

19. Which of the long-term strategies below would you like to see emphasized? You can select more than one. *

Check all that apply.

- Increased public education about heat health risks and side effects
- Emphasize community building to encourage citizens to check on each other, share resources, etc
- Perform additional planning such as a Long-Term Heat Response Plan (that recommends activities to prevent heat-related morbidity and mortality)
- Facilitate improved access to medical care
- Emphasize a data-driven approach through temperature and air quality data collection and crowd-sourcing
- Other: _____

20. Infrastructure changes can also reduce the impacts of increasing heat, reduce people’s exposure to heat hazards, or help to modify people’s behavior in a manner that increases overall resiliency. Which of these examples of infrastructure changes would you like to see further evaluated? You can choose more than one. *

Check all that apply.

- Increase vegetation and tree cover within the study area
- Add more water fountains
- Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies
- Add splash-parks or pools
- Add cooling centers (buildings open to the public with air conditioning etc)
- Add medical/first aid facilities
- Require construction with heat-resistant materials, light-colored roofing, etc
- Require construction with "cool" pavements or other measures that reduce heat island effects
- Emphasize energy efficiency
- Restrict usage of fossil-fueled equipment to reduce air pollution
- Additional study of the use of artificial turf fields for the study area and their impact on heat

Other: _____

21. Do you have any other ideas to improve the study area's resiliency to extreme heat?

Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions: Non-Motorized Activity

The City is interested in contributing to the worldwide efforts to address the causes of climate change. Reduction in motorized transportation is one way for the area to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Additionally, measures to reduce emissions from motorized transportation can be considered for when its unavoidable.

22. The recommendations below are elements of “Complete Streets” transportation policies, which aim to provide safe, convenient, and comfortable travel for users of all ages, abilities, and modes of transportation. Of the potential alternatives below, which would you like to see emphasized? You can pick more than one. *

Check all that apply.

- Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.)
- Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.)
- Increased connectivity of study area to public transit options (bus, ferry, etc.)
- Increased traffic calming measures (raised crosswalks/intersections, lane narrowing, etc.)

Other: _____

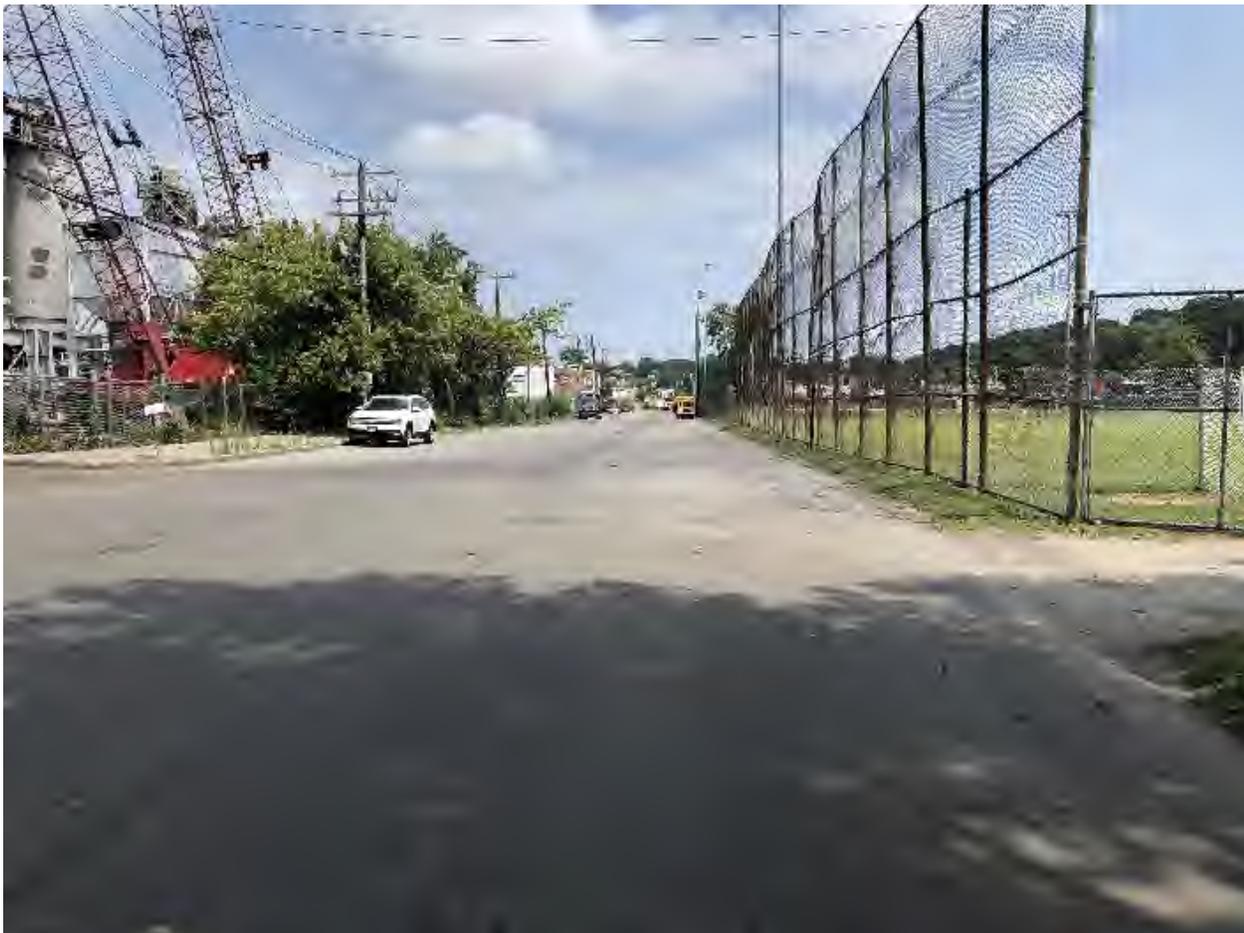
23. Please tell us where you would like to see the improvement(s) that you picked above located within the study area. Please also refer to the City’s new Complete Streets policy (see resolution 6-E here: <https://glencoveny.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/R-05-11-2021-Posted.pdf>)

24. Are there any other greenhouse gas reduction activities you would like to see further evaluated as part of the Western Gateway study?

25. Finally, would you like to provide your name and email address in order for us to occasionally contact you in the future as the Western Gateway study progresses? This is completely optional. Your contact information will be shared only with the Glen Cove Community Development Agency (which is administering grant funding for this study) and the City of Glen Cove's consultant performing the study.
-

26. If you would like to be included in our raffle to win a prize, please provide your email address below:
-

Thank you for participating in the Western Gateway Climate Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Strategies Online Survey! We value your input!



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Google Forms



APPENDIX B
Summary of Survey Results



Climate Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Strategies Plan for Western Gateway

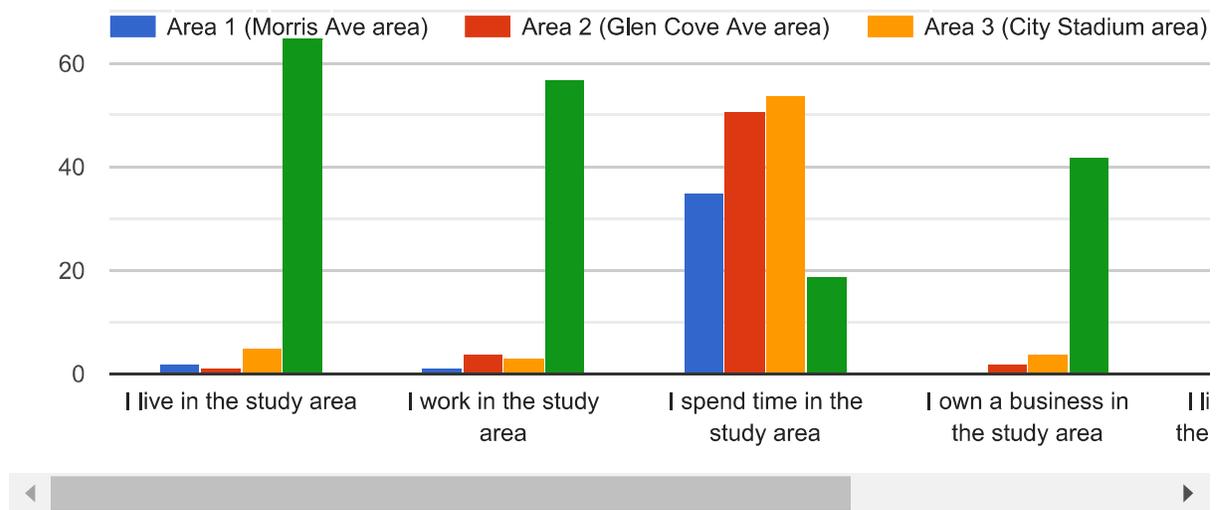
84 responses

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Introduction



The Western Gateway study area (outlined in red, below) is located in the City of Glen Cove along the south side of Glen Cove Creek. The City is committed to seeing the area grow or adapt in a sustainable and responsible manner, which includes proactively assessing the area's vulnerability to climate change and developing climate adaptation strategies to provide resilience to climate change. Do you live, work, or spend time within the Western Gateway project area (see map; you can check multiple boxes)?



Please tell us more about your connection to the study area.

57 responses

I live and work less than a mile from the study area.

I just travel in the area and utilize Morris Brothers each year during E-Waste and STOP programs. I visit the marina for shopping also.

I live in glen cove and am these areas frequently.

I live in the President's area behind the fire station but walk daily in areas 1 and 2 and use businesses in area 3

My son goes to Tiegerman. My children are on all the sports teams so they are at City Field a lot. I live close but not in this area as well.

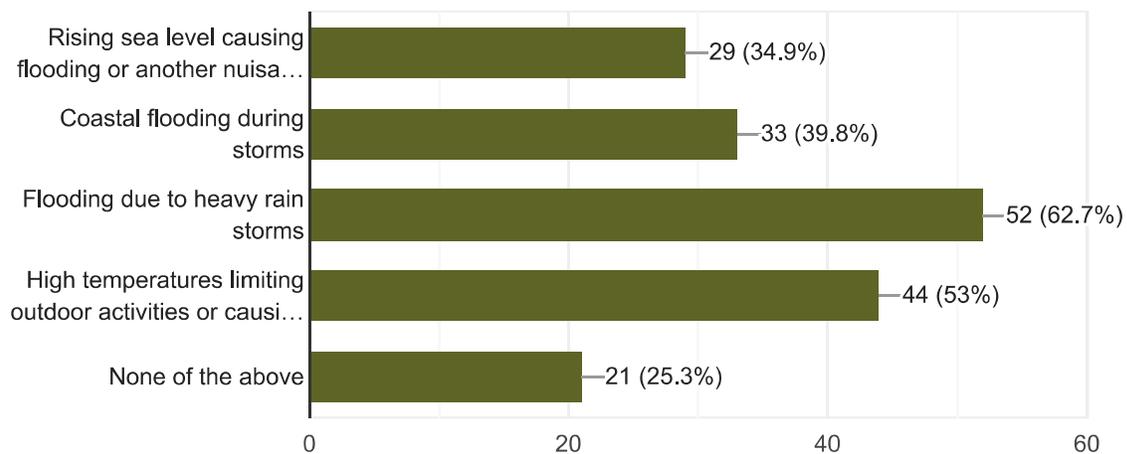
Frequent patron of businesses in the area.

I spend time down there but do not think we are in a position to spend any money if it is not FULLY covered by any grant.



This plan addresses the following effects of climate change: a) Rising sea level. b) Increasing storm surge. c) Increasing rainfall depths. d) Increasing air temperatures. This plan will help make decisions regarding future resilience for the study area. In addition, the plan will support the City to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases. We will ask you about each of these hazards separately later. For now, please indicate if you have experienced issues related to the following hazards within the study area (you can check more than one box):

83 responses

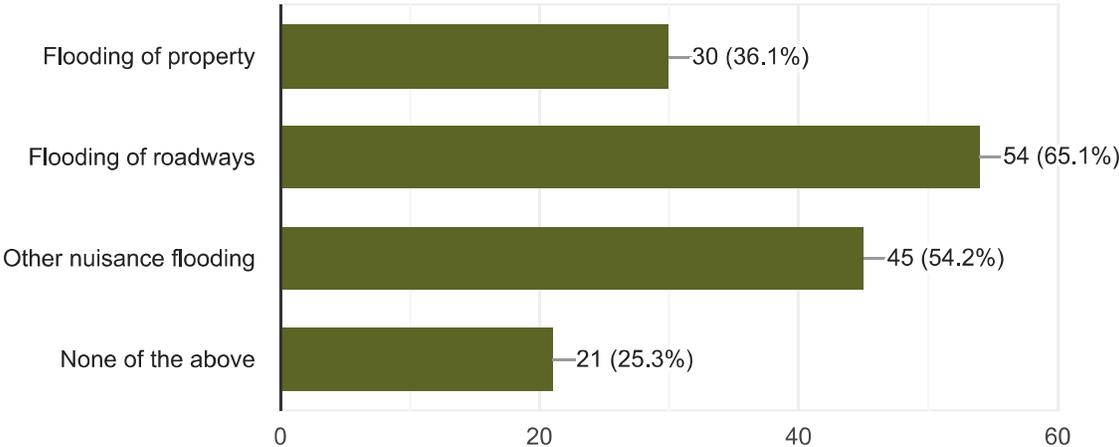


Overview of Natural Hazards



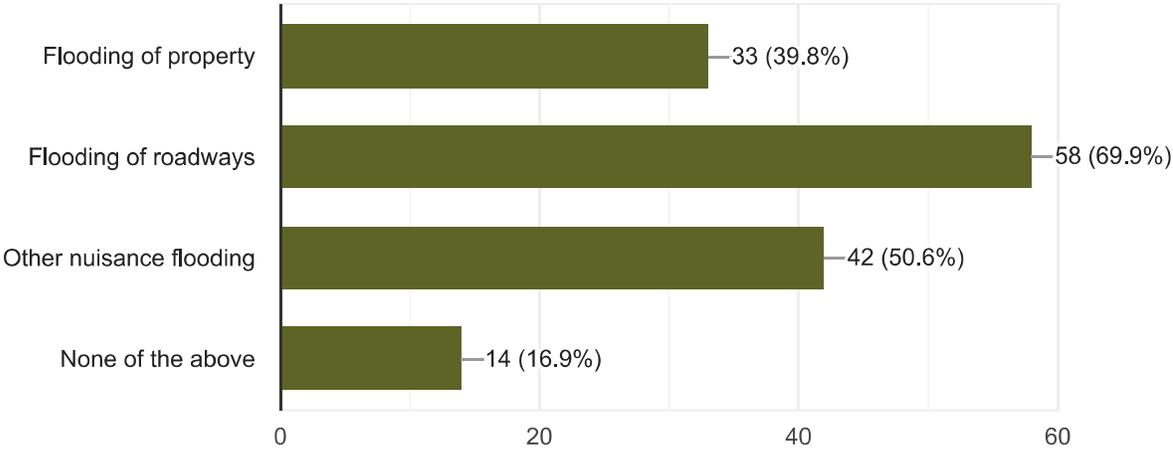
Sea level rise and storm surge are coastal flood hazards for the study area. Sea level rise results in higher tides as well as higher extreme water levels during Nor'easters, tropical storms, and hurricanes. As a result, the low-lying areas of the study area will be subject to more frequent coastal flooding. The current flood hazard areas according to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) are shown in blue in the image below. The study area is outlined in red. What types of issues have you experienced or observed in terms of coastal flooding (you can check more than one box)?

83 responses



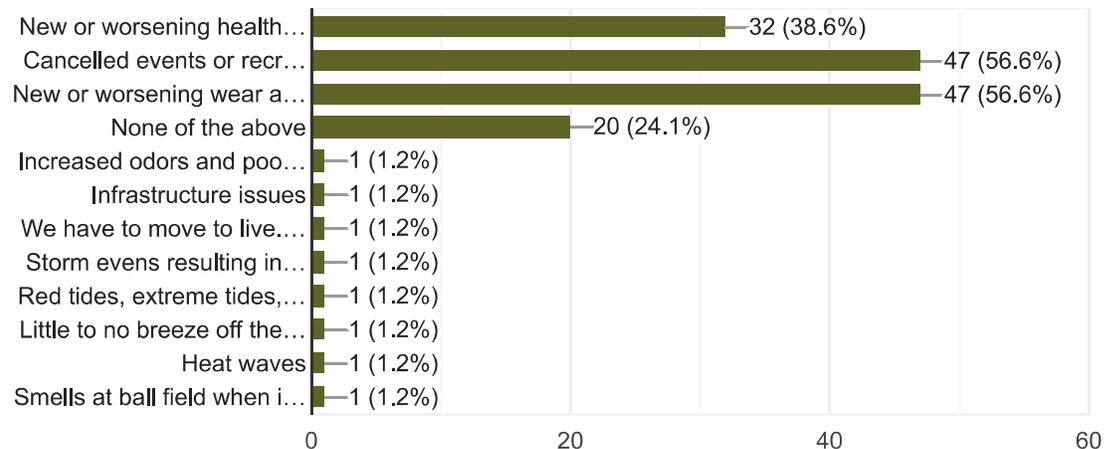
Heavy or intense precipitation events (also known as cloudbursts, urban flooding, "rain bombs") are increasing in intensity and frequency. Areas that exhibit ponding now are expected to exhibit more frequent and more significant ponding in the future, as rainfall depths and intensities overwhelm drainage systems. Ponding from rainfall events is most expected at the baseball fields north of the Tiegerman School and along Morris Avenue and Park Place. The image below shows these areas, along with the general runoff flow pattern in the study area. What types of issues have you experienced or observed due to heavy rainfall events? You can check more than one box.

83 responses



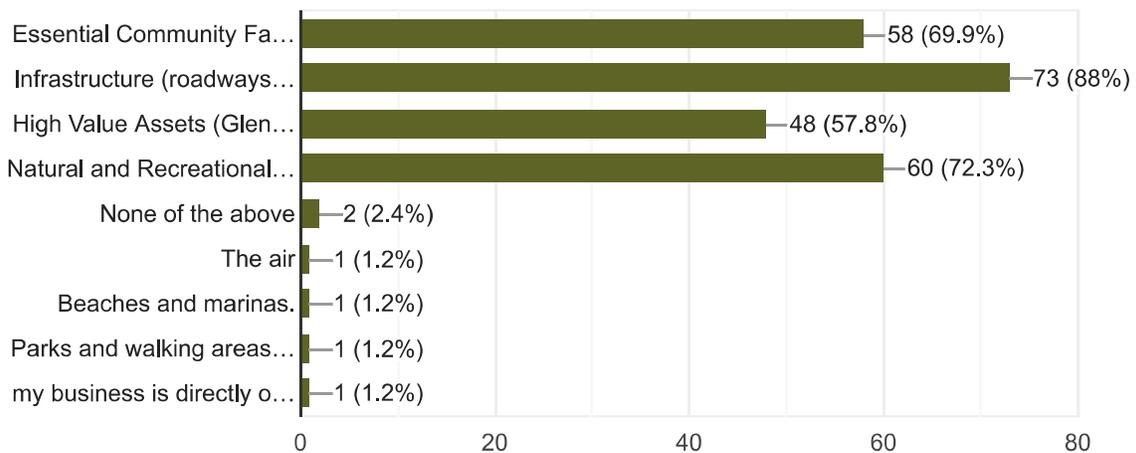
Since the pre-industrial era (before 1900), the global average surface temperature has increased 2 degrees. Increasing temperatures is one of the key indicators of climate change, spawning the term “global warming.” Scientists believe, with high confidence, that the warming is likely to continue. The figure below shows the results of computer simulations of future temperature increases under several Representative Concentration Pathways or "RCPs." Each RCP is a separate scenario that tries to capture a range of future human greenhouse gas emissions into the atmosphere. Urban heat islands (areas of higher temperature due to asphalt, concrete, lack of vegetation, and heat from cars and buildings) can make extreme temperatures a challenge to deal with. What issues have you experienced relative to extreme temperatures within the study area? You can check more than one box.

83 responses



This study looks at vulnerability for several asset categories, including: 1) Essential community facilities that need to provide services at all times, like the Department of Public Works facilities and Cove Animal Rescue; 2) Infrastructure such as roadways and utilities; 3) High value assets like Glen Cove Ave Businesses, the Tiegerman School, and the Glen Cove Boys & Girls Club; and 4) Natural and recreational resources such as the athletic field complex / City Stadium. Which of these community assets within the study area do you use or rely upon in your everyday life (you can check more than one box)?

83 responses



Vulnerability of Assets by Category



Essential Community Facilities: The Glen Cove DPW Yard, Glen Cove Transfer Station, Glen Cove Wastewater Treatment Plant, and the Nassau County Public Works Facility have high vulnerability to flooding. Please add your input or your experiences with the impact of natural hazards on this asset category.

15 responses

Concerned that runoff from the flooded facilities drains back into the creek.

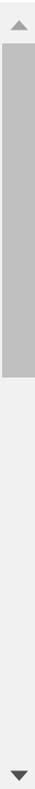
These areas contain facilities that are essential to our city functioning properly. We need to ensure that the "powerhouse" of our city can function both during and not during a natural disaster to ensure our residents are safe. This part of town connects the City to other cities and contains essential roadways. If these areas are inaccessible in the event of a natural disaster, that could cause many problems for residents.

n/a

transfer station is both a visual and olfactorily offensive.

Increases in storm damage have led to an increased need for waste pick up and the amount of garbage. Heavy rains impact our waterways increasing bacteria levels.

Flooding and air quality issues



Infrastructure: Roadways and utilities. Morris Avenue and Shore Road have high vulnerability to coastal flooding and increasing intense precipitation. Both are located at low elevations and are also at the receiving end of runoff entering the study area. Park Place is expected to have increasing vulnerability to sea level rise and coastal flooding over time. Roadway drainage systems are likely to be challenged further over time due to increasing rainfall intensity. Please add your input or your experiences with the impact of natural hazards on this asset category.

18 responses

Cancelled events

My children go to school in that area and I would hate to not be able to get to them or for them to get to safety due to flooding. Also, many games and practices have been canceled due to flooding.

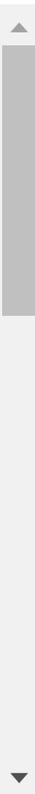
Localized flooding in these areas is common and will only get worse as the climate continues to change.

n/a

Storm runoff makes access to the fields for games limited and negatively impacts the quality of the ball fields

Flooding and air quality issues

Traffic delays and alternate routes



High Value Assets: The Tiegerman School is projected to change from having low flood vulnerability today to having high flood vulnerability (by 2100) due to sea level rise and coastal flooding. The Glen Cove Boys & Girls Club has relatively low vulnerability to coastal flooding and sea level rise, but flooding due to intense rainfall may occur around the northwest corner of the building. Some businesses along Glen Cove Ave may experience flooding due to heavy rainfall. Please add your input or your experiences with the impact of natural hazards on this asset category.

20 responses

Cancelled events

The children in our community deserve to be safe

Whether there are imminent threats or not to this area, we should still ensure that areas near a water source such as the Creek are well maintained. Infrastructure should be enhanced to ensure that they can survive the changes to our environment and needs as we continue into the 21st century.

None

n/a

Not sure

Flooding and air quality issues

No impact



Recreational and natural resources: Some of the area's existing athletic fields have high vulnerability to coastal flooding. The fields are also at the receiving end of rainfall runoff entering the study area and have high vulnerability to flooding from increasing intense precipitation. New recreational facilities will need to address these issues. Additionally, the study area has high vulnerability to increasing temperatures, particularly in the form of heat waves. This will also need to be considered for new recreational facilities. Please add your input or your experiences with the impact of natural hazards on this asset category.

19 responses

City Stadium flooding causing games to be cancelled

Cancelled events

Games and practices are canceled often due to flooding. If they could somehow build up the area or change where the fields are would be great.

Concern would be soil erosion and maintenance cost of the playing fields.

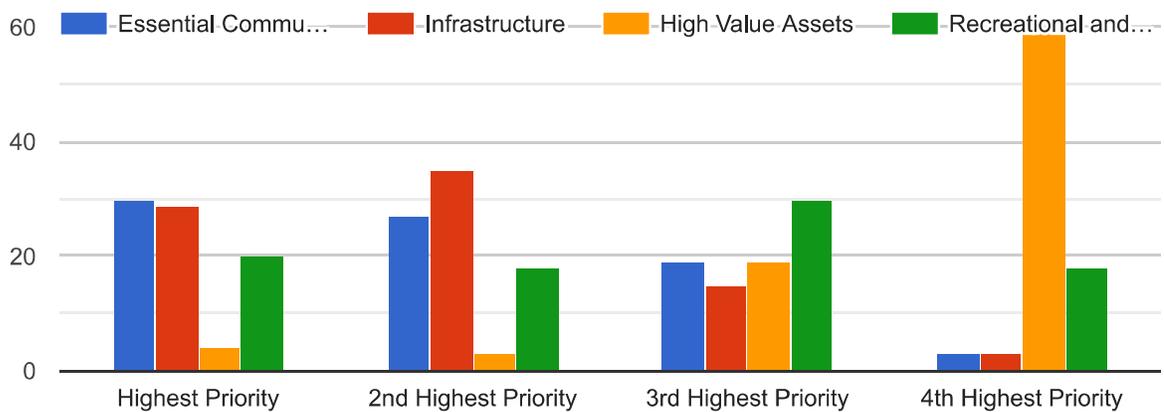
Air pollution has already existed in this area for years. I used to play sports on the fields and they were frequently overly damp from poor drainage or rain water and they smelled from the city facilities nearby that handle waste.

road flooding on Morris Ave.

Installing new turf on several of the fields would increase the playability of the fields after rain. There are areas where an increase in the number of trees would increase shade for spectators.



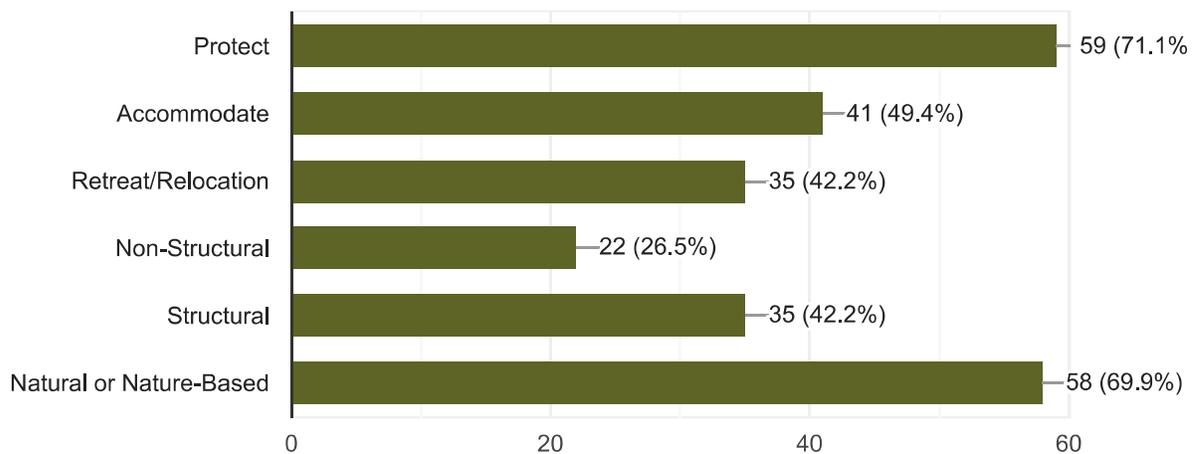
How would you prioritize or rank the asset categories above in order of most important to least important (in terms of adaptation/resilience to climate change)?



Climate Change Resilience and Adaptation

The table below presents approaches to reducing flood vulnerability and methods of implementation. Which of these options would you like to see used in the development of adaptation and resilience measures? (You can pick more than one)

83 responses

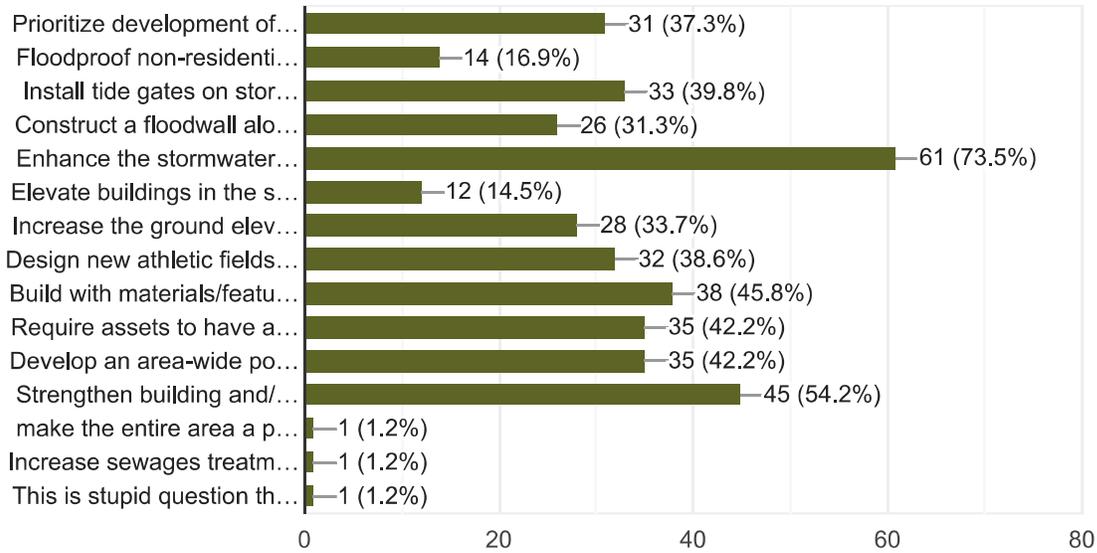


Flood Adaptation and Resilience Alternatives



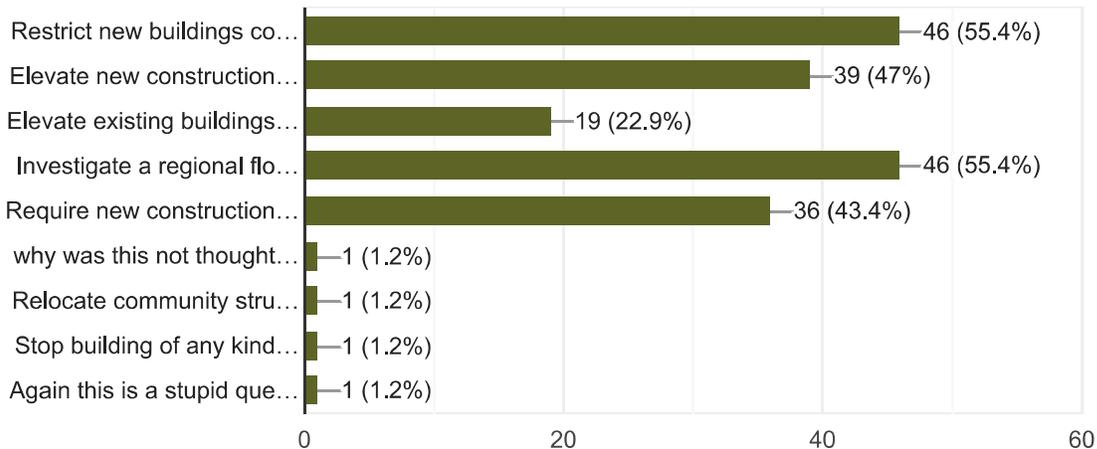
Potential Flood Resilience Strategies: Of the strategies below, which would you most like to see further studied? You can select multiple options, but please keep it to the ones that you think would be best for the study area.

83 responses



Potential Flood Resilience Strategies - Building Specific Measures: Of the strategies below specific to buildings, which would you like to see further studied? You can select multiple options.

83 responses



Are there additional flood-related adaptation and resilience measures not discussed above that you would like us to consider?

19 responses

Privately owned businesses and properties should be financially responsible for their upgrades. These could be subsidized but I would prefer that subsidy come from the state or federal government

Consider concepts used in the Netherlands to accommodate water, particularly surges and sudden flooding

Garvies Road is in a much weaker position than what you are proposing to study/invest.

Natural plantings as a form of barrier or to absorb water

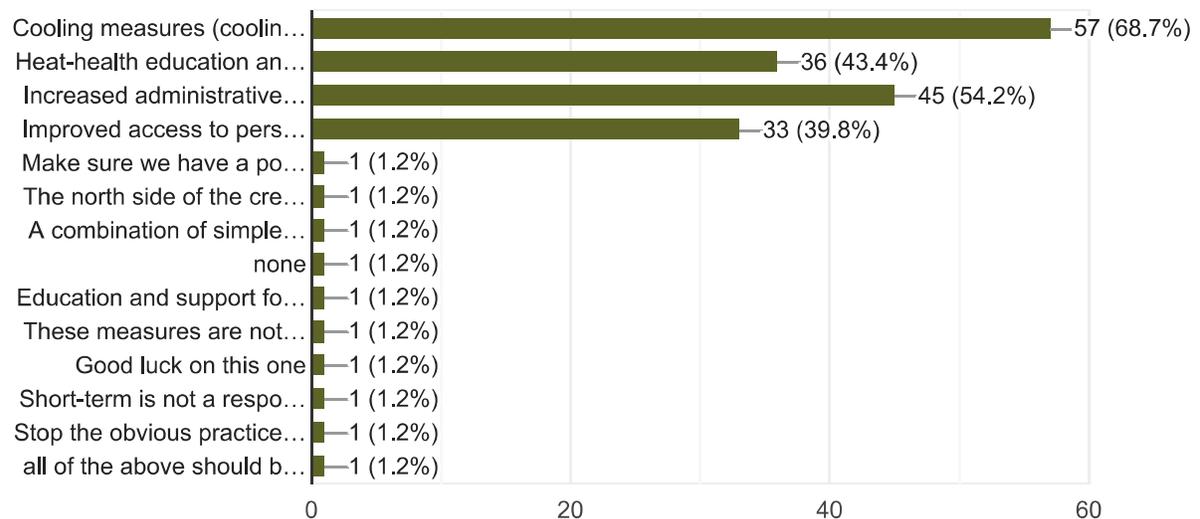
Expand natural wetlands in area of Glen Cove Creek and Hempstead Harbor. Avoid additional bulkheads and seawalls that increase wave energy and exacerbate coastal erosion. Undertake sand replenishment of beaches north of Glen Cove harbor, which have been decimated by increased storms over past decade. Natural cycle of seasonal sand replenishment in Glen Cove beach communities has been destroyed by waterfront development since 2000, which has allowed destructive jetties, groins, piers and bulkheads along coastal Glen Cove

Heat Adaptation and Resilience Alternatives



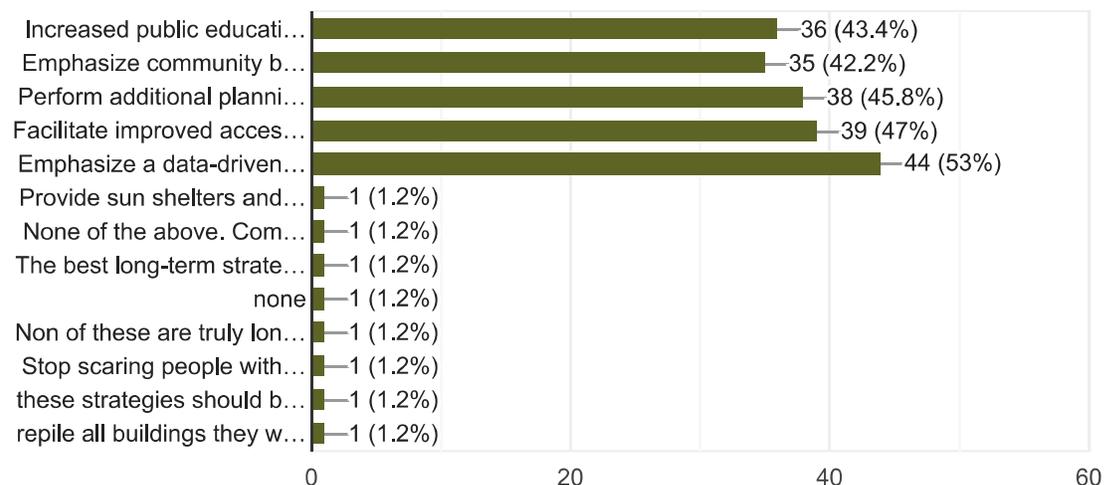
People-based adaptation strategies achieve resiliency without the need to construct new infrastructure, which can be costly and require time for permitting, construction, etc. People-based adaptation strategies can be categorized as short-term or long-term. Which of the following short-term strategies would you like to see emphasized? You can select multiple options.

83 responses



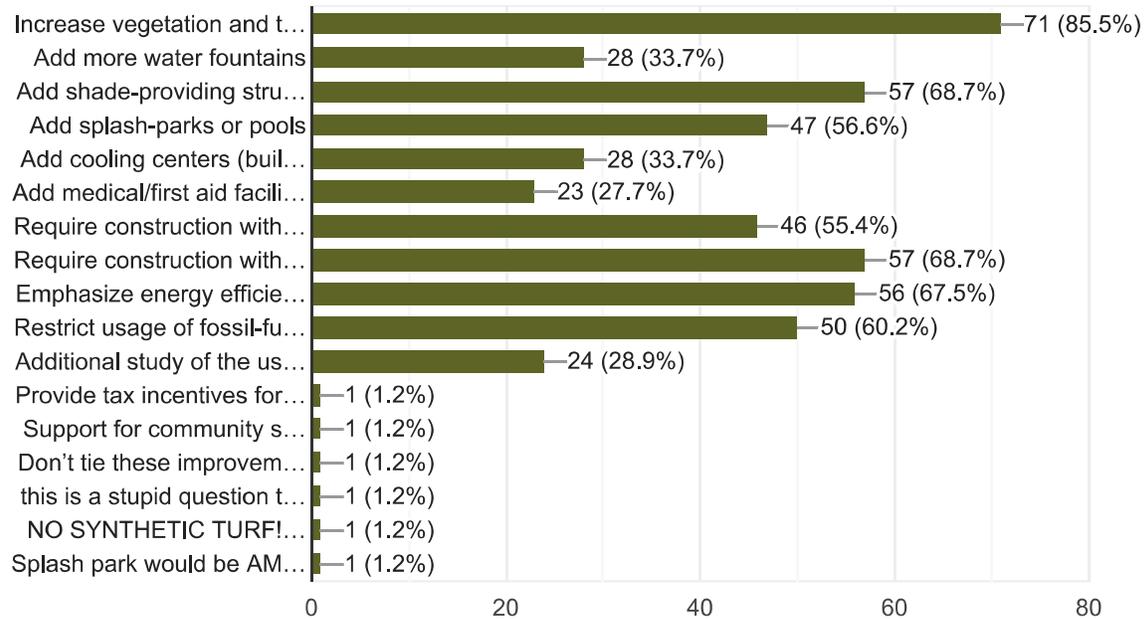
Which of the long-term strategies below would you like to see emphasized? You can select more than one.

83 responses



Infrastructure changes can also reduce the impacts of increasing heat, reduce people's exposure to heat hazards, or help to modify people's behavior in a manner that increases overall resiliency. Which of these examples of infrastructure changes would you like to see further evaluated? You can choose more than one.

83 responses



Do you have any other ideas to improve the study area's resiliency to extreme heat?

21 responses

Stop increasing the residential population in the area, i.e. people, buildings and paved area.

We have cooling centers and do call outs.

Smart tree and vegetation planting can go a long way. It's about a combination of all ideas. Smart and thought out building techniques and materials. Keep in mind that construction can be both effective and nice to look at. We don't need to maximize the amount of rent a land lord can get out of a building, but rather what size building is appropriate for a parcel of land.

Additional shade trees.and water features. Support for Glen Cove region electric trolley, to reduce reliance on fossil fuel transportation. Educate the public about cooling effect of tree canopy. Cutting down mature trees exacerbates summer heat.

No

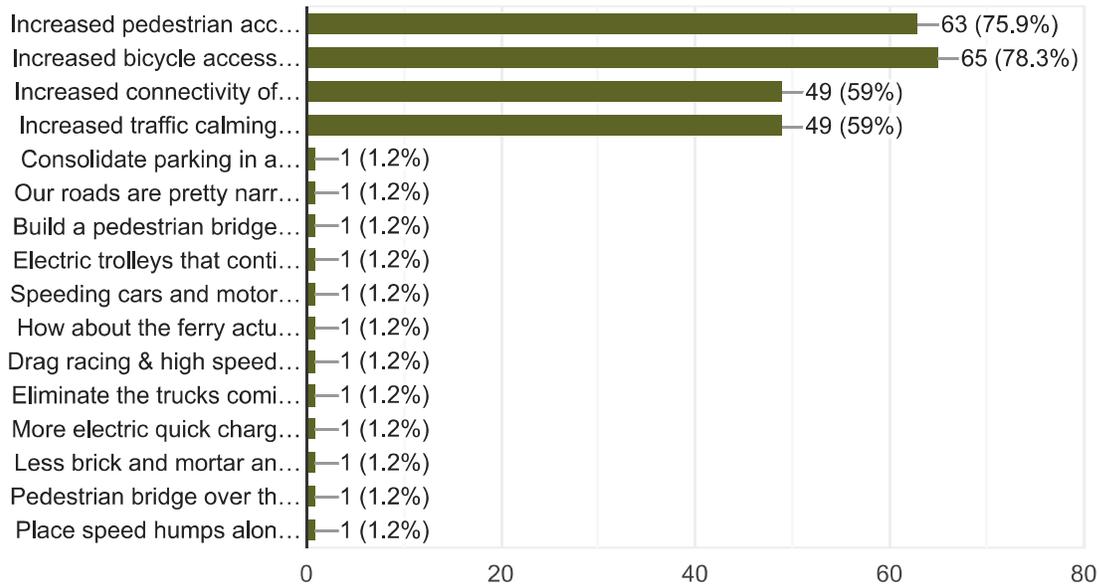
Implement as many plans as possible to address this. Don't be cheap with this. Stop

Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions: Non-Motorized Activity



The recommendations below are elements of “Complete Streets” transportation policies, which aim to provide safe, convenient, and comfortable travel for users of all ages, abilities, and modes of transportation. Of the potential alternatives below, which would you like to see emphasized? You can pick more than one.

83 responses



Please tell us where you would like to see the improvement(s) that you picked above located within the study area. Please also refer to the City's new Complete Streets policy (see resolution 6-E here: <https://glencoveny.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/R-05-11-2021-Posted.pdf>)

26 responses

Sea Cliff Ave, Elm St, Dosoris Lane

Everywhere possible. Start with one and then in tot he next. The Morris Ave area first.

At areas of public access to the creek and at the playing fields.

Transportation to/from the Ferry - from the Downtown Parking Garages and train stations.

Bike lanes/walk ways around the perimeter of the city stadium. An access to the study area from the new water walkways on herb hill road.

Around the perimeter

There needs to be other feasible transportation options. We are too dependent on our cars.

Connecting downtown to waterfront and recreational fields. It is very dangerous



Are there any other greenhouse gas reduction activities you would like to see further evaluated as part of the Western Gateway study?

27 responses

No

Add a small clean power plant

Put a trolley that goes around Glen Cove. Connecting the beaches to Garvies Point to downtown. Less cars on road, less emissions, safety for our area in decreasing drunk driving. You can charge a fee each time or have people get a yearly pass.

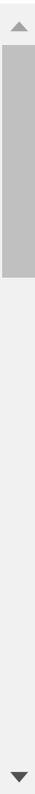
n/a

Install solar powered lighting system at city stadium.

A solar panel farm would be a good option to provide green energy to the city.

Provide tax incentives for those who buy electric vs fossil fuel powered equipment.

Bicycle paths





APPENDIX C Complete Survey Results

	The Western Gateway study area (outlined in red, below) is located in the City of Glen Cove along the south side of Glen Cove Creek. The City is committed to seeing the area grow or adapt in a sustainable and responsible manner, which includes proactively assessing the area's vulnerability to climate change and developing climate adaptation strategies to provide resilience to climate change. Do you live, work, or spend time within the Western Gateway project area (see map; you can check multiple boxes)? [I live in the study area]	The Western Gateway study area (outlined in red, below) is located in the City of Glen Cove along the south side of Glen Cove Creek. The City is committed to seeing the area grow or adapt in a sustainable and responsible manner, which includes proactively assessing the area's vulnerability to climate change and developing climate adaptation strategies to provide resilience to climate change. 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We will ask you about each of these hazards separately later. For now, please indicate if you have experienced issues related to the following hazards within the study area (you can check more than one box):	Sea level rise and storm surge are coastal flood hazards for the study area. Sea level rise results in higher tides as well as higher extreme water levels during North Atlantic storms, tropical storms, and hurricanes. As a result, the low-lying areas of the study area will be subject to more frequent coastal flooding. The current flood hazard areas according to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) are shown in blue in the image below. The study area is outlined in red. What types of issues have you experienced or observed in terms of coastal flooding (you can check more than one box)?	Heavy or intense precipitation events (also known as cloudbursts, urban flooding, "rain bombs") are increasing in intensity and frequency. Areas that exhibit ponding now are expected to exhibit more frequent and more significant ponding in the future, as rainfall depths and intensities overwhelm drainage systems. Ponding from rainfall events is most expected at the baseball fields north of the Tiegeman School and along Morris Avenue and Park Place. The image below shows these areas, along with the general runoff flow pattern in the study area. What types of issues have you experienced or observed due to heavy rainfall events? You can check more than one box.	Since the pre-industrial era (before 1900), the global average surface temperature has increased 2 degrees. Increasing temperatures is one of the key indicators of climate change, spawning the term "global warming." Scientists believe, with high confidence, that the warming is likely to continue. The figure below shows the results of computer simulations of future temperature increases under several Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs). "RCP4.5" is a moderate scenario that tries to capture a range of future human greenhouse gas emissions into the atmosphere. Urban heat islands (areas of higher temperature due to asphalt, concrete, lack of vegetation, and heat from cars and buildings) can make extreme temperatures a challenge to deal with. What issues have you experienced relative to extreme temperatures within the study area? You can check more than one box.	The hazards discussed above are natural hazards (they are hazards caused by nature). Aside from the natural hazards already discussed above, are there any other natural hazards that you are concerned about in your everyday life?	This study looks at vulnerability for several asset categories including: 1) Essential community facilities that need to provide services at all times, like the Department of Public Works facilities and Cove Animal Rescue; 2) Infrastructure such as roads, highways and utilities; 3) High value assets like Glen Cove Ave businesses, the Tiegeman School, and the Glen Cove Boys & Girls Club; and 4) Natural and recreational resources such as the athletic field complex / City Stadium. Which of these community assets within the study area do you use or rely upon in your everyday life (you can check more than one box)?	Essential Community Facilities: The Glen Cove Cove Wastewater Treatment Plant, and the Nassau County Public Works Facility have high vulnerability to flooding. Please add your input or your experience with the impact of natural hazards on this asset category.				
6/16/2021 11:15:32		Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area)																
6/17/2021 13:13:23					Area 1 (Morris Ave area), Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area), Area 3 (City Stadium area)		I am the director of the Building department for the area.	None of the above	None of the above	None of the above	None of the above	None of the above		Infrastructure (roadways and utilities)				
6/18/2021 8:43:40		Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area)						High temperatures limiting outdoor activities or causing health concerns	None of the above	None of the above	None of the above	Cancelled events or recreational activities due to heat						
6/21/2021 8:43:52				Area 1 (Morris Ave area), Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area), Area 3 (City Stadium area)			Founder/Organizer Shore Road Neighbors & I also go to ball fields & Cove Animal Rescue.	Coastal flooding during storms, Flooding due to heavy rain storms	Flooding of property, Flooding of roadways	Flooding of property, Flooding of roadways	None of the above	Atmospheric Hazards such as electrical storms that blow out the power lines in our neighborhood.						
6/21/2021 15:46:53				Area 1 (Morris Ave area), Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area), Area 3 (City Stadium area)			I am on the Western Gateway Committee	None of the above	Flooding of roadways, Other nuisance flooding	Flooding of roadways, Other nuisance flooding	Cancelled events or recreational activities due to heat, New or worsening wear and tear of property, buildings, or other sensitive equipment	No						
6/29/2021 11:06:01		Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area)	Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area)	Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area)				Flooding due to heavy rain storms	Flooding of roadways, Other nuisance flooding	Flooding of property, Flooding of roadways	New or worsening health issues							
6/30/2021 9:53:55					Area 1 (Morris Ave area), Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area), Area 3 (City Stadium area)		I work at City Hall and care deeply about the City of Glen Cove's future	Coastal flooding during storms, Flooding due to heavy rain storms, High temperatures limiting outdoor activities or causing health concerns	Flooding of property, Flooding of roadways, Other nuisance flooding	Flooding of property, Flooding of roadways, Other nuisance flooding	Cancelled events or recreational activities due to heat							
7/1/2021 14:10:00					Area 1 (Morris Ave area), Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area), Area 3 (City Stadium area)		Work in the City of Glen Cove Downtown	Rising sea level causing flooding or another nuisance, Coastal flooding during storms, Flooding due to heavy rain storms, High temperatures limiting outdoor activities or causing health concerns	Flooding of property, Flooding of roadways, Other nuisance flooding	Flooding of property, Flooding of roadways, Other nuisance flooding	New or worsening wear and tear of property, buildings, or other sensitive equipment, Hot playground and recreational equipment	Flooding/ponding in lower levels of buildings/garages						
7/5/2021 19:10:34				Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area)			As a resident of Glen Cove I often eat and/or shop in the study area	High temperatures limiting outdoor activities or causing health concerns	None of the above	Flooding of property, Flooding of roadways, Other nuisance flooding	New or worsening health issues							
2021/08/09 9:34:10 AM AST				Area 3 (City Stadium area)			My children play sports at the stadium	Rising sea level causing flooding or another nuisance, High temperatures limiting outdoor activities or causing health concerns	Flooding of property	None of the above	None of the above	None of the above	Infrastructure (roadways and utilities)					
					Outside of these areas		I live and work less than a mile from the study area.	Rising sea level causing flooding or another nuisance, Flooding due to heavy rain storms, High temperatures limiting outdoor activities or causing health concerns	Flooding of roadways, Other nuisance flooding	Flooding of roadways, Other nuisance flooding	Cancelled events or recreational activities due to heat	Tropical storms, hurricanes						

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20210809 1:08:45 PM AST	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area) Area 3 (City Stadium area)		Outside of these areas			Rising sea level causing flooding or another nuisance Coastal flooding during storms Flooding due to heavy rain storms	Flooding of property Flooding of roadways Other nuisance flooding	Flooding of property Flooding of roadways Other nuisance flooding	New or worsening health issues New or worsening wear and tear of property, buildings, or other sensitive equipment			Essential Community Facilities (CPW facilities, waste transfer station, wastewater treatment plant, Cove Animal Rescue, etc.); Infrastructure (roadways and utilities); High Value Assets (Glen Cove Ave businesses, Tegeman School, and/or Boys & Girls Club)
20210809 1:42:26 PM AST	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Area 3 (City Stadium area)		Just travel in the area and utilize Morris Brothers each year during E-Waste and STOP programs. I visit the marina for shopping also.	None of the above	None of the above	None of the above	None of the above	Drain runoff and tidal rising and erosion.	Essential Community Facilities (CPW facilities, waste transfer station, wastewater treatment plant, Cove Animal Rescue, etc.); Infrastructure (roadways and utilities)	
20210809 1:49:33 PM AST	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Area 1 (Morris Ave area) Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area) Area 3 (City Stadium area)	Outside of these areas	Area 1 (Morris Ave area) Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area) Area 3 (City Stadium area)		I live in Glen Cove and am in these areas frequently.	Flooding due to heavy rain storms High temperatures limiting outdoor activities or causing health concerns	None of the above	Other nuisance flooding	Cancelled events or recreational activities due to heat New or worsening wear and tear of property, buildings, or other sensitive equipment		Essential Community Facilities (CPW facilities, waste transfer station, wastewater treatment plant, Cove Animal Rescue, etc.); Infrastructure (roadways and utilities); High Value Assets (Glen Cove Ave businesses, Tegeman School, and/or Boys & Girls Club); Natural and Recreational Resources (athletic fields, playgrounds, etc.)	
20210809 1:51:06 PM AST	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Area 1 (Morris Ave area) Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area) Area 3 (City Stadium area)	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	I live in the President's area behind the fire station but walk daily in areas 1 and 2 and use businesses in area 3	None of the above	None of the above	Flooding of roadways Other nuisance flooding	New or worsening health issues Cancelled events or recreational activities due to heat New or worsening wear and tear of property, buildings, or other sensitive equipment	Essential Community Facilities (CPW facilities, waste transfer station, wastewater treatment plant, Cove Animal Rescue, etc.); Infrastructure (roadways and utilities); High Value Assets (Glen Cove Ave businesses, Tegeman School, and/or Boys & Girls Club); Natural and Recreational Resources (athletic fields, playgrounds, etc.)		
20210809 2:52:46 PM AST			Area 1 (Morris Ave area) Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area) Area 3 (City Stadium area) Outside of these areas		Area 1 (Morris Ave area) Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area) Area 3 (City Stadium area) Outside of these areas		My son goes to Tegeman. My children are on all the sports teams so they are at City Field lot, line close but not in this area as well.	None of the above	Flooding of property Flooding of roadways Other nuisance flooding	Flooding of property Flooding of roadways Other nuisance flooding	New or worsening wear and tear of property, buildings, or other sensitive equipment	The baseball fields have no shade at all. The sun is getting stronger and these children and their families spend all day at the fields for tournaments, parties and such. Although, not natural, but the smell and toxins from the incinerator can't be too good either.	Essential Community Facilities (CPW facilities, waste transfer station, wastewater treatment plant, Cove Animal Rescue, etc.); Infrastructure (roadways and utilities); High Value Assets (Glen Cove Ave businesses, Tegeman School, and/or Boys & Girls Club); Natural and Recreational Resources (athletic fields, playgrounds, etc.)	
20210809 3:05:44 PM AST	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Area 1 (Morris Ave area) Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area) Area 3 (City Stadium area)	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas		Frequent patron of businesses in the area.	None of the above	None of the above	Flooding of property Flooding of roadways	Increased odors and poorer air quality.	Increase in UV light.	Essential Community Facilities (CPW facilities, waste transfer station, wastewater treatment plant, Cove Animal Rescue, etc.); Infrastructure (roadways and utilities); High Value Assets (Glen Cove Ave businesses, Tegeman School, and/or Boys & Girls Club); Natural and Recreational Resources (athletic fields, playgrounds, etc.)	Concerned that runoff from the flooded facilities drains back into the creek.
20210809 3:30:12 PM AST	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area)				I spend time down there but do not think we are in a position to spend any money if it is not FULLY covered by any grant.	None of the above	None of the above	None of the above	None of the above	Garves Point Road flooding is still an issue.	Infrastructure (roadways and utilities); High Value Assets (Glen Cove Ave businesses, Tegeman School, and/or Boys & Girls Club)	
20210809 4:07:09 PM AST	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Area 1 (Morris Ave area) Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area) Area 3 (City Stadium area)	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas		I am a resident of Glen Cove and spend time in these areas regularly.	Rising sea level causing flooding or another nuisance Coastal flooding during storms Flooding due to heavy rain storms High temperatures limiting outdoor activities or causing health concerns	None of the above	Flooding of roadways	Cancelled events or recreational activities due to heat New or worsening wear and tear of property, buildings, or other sensitive equipment	Air pollution, ground and drinking water pollution/contamination	Essential Community Facilities (CPW facilities, waste transfer station, wastewater treatment plant, Cove Animal Rescue, etc.); Infrastructure (roadways and utilities); High Value Assets (Glen Cove Ave businesses, Tegeman School, and/or Boys & Girls Club); Natural and Recreational Resources (athletic fields, playgrounds, etc.)	These areas contain facilities that are essential to our city functioning properly. We need to ensure that the "downstream" of our city can function both during and not during a natural disaster to ensure our residents are safe. This part of town connects the City to other cities and contains essential roadways. If these areas are unaccessible in the event of a natural disaster, that could cause many problems for residents.
20210809 5:01:31 PM AST	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas		I live on Garves Point, north side of the creek	Flooding due to heavy rain storms	Flooding of roadways	Flooding of roadways	None of the above	Nature of businesses in zone 1, along the creek are industrial in nature. Potential runoff into the creek is a concern, carbon footprint is a concern, industrial pollutants are a concern	Infrastructure (roadways and utilities); Natural and Recreational Resources (athletic fields, playgrounds, etc.)	
20210809 5:35:17 PM AST	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Area 3 (City Stadium area)	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas			High temperatures limiting outdoor activities or causing health concerns	Other nuisance flooding	Flooding of property	Cancelled events or recreational activities due to heat		Essential Community Facilities (CPW facilities, waste transfer station, wastewater treatment plant, Cove Animal Rescue, etc.); Infrastructure (roadways and utilities); Natural and Recreational Resources (athletic fields, playgrounds, etc.)	
20210809 6:06:25 PM AST	Outside of these areas	Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area)	Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area)	Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area)	Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area)			Rising sea level causing flooding or another nuisance Coastal flooding during storms Flooding due to heavy rain storms	Flooding of roadways Other nuisance flooding	Flooding of roadways Other nuisance flooding	New or worsening wear and tear of property, buildings, or other sensitive equipment		Infrastructure (roadways and utilities); Natural and Recreational Resources (athletic fields, playgrounds, etc.)	
20210809 6:45:58 PM AST	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas			Flooding due to heavy rain storms High temperatures limiting outdoor activities or causing health concerns	Other nuisance flooding	Flooding of property	Cancelled events or recreational activities due to heat New or worsening wear and tear of property, buildings, or other sensitive equipment	an adviser with high heat	Essential Community Facilities (CPW facilities, waste transfer station, wastewater treatment plant, Cove Animal Rescue, etc.)	
20210809 8:48:56 PM AST	Outside of these areas		Area 1 (Morris Ave area) Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area) Area 3 (City Stadium area)	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas		I live in Glen Cove, own a home. The home is on a street that is directly adjacent to Area 2 in the diagram.	None of the above	Flooding of roadways	Flooding of roadways	None of the above		Infrastructure (roadways and utilities); High Value Assets (Glen Cove Ave businesses, Tegeman School, and/or Boys & Girls Club)	
20210810 7:33:36 AM AST	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas			Rising sea level causing flooding or another nuisance Coastal flooding during storms Flooding due to heavy rain storms	Flooding of roadways	None of the above	New or worsening wear and tear of property, buildings, or other sensitive equipment		Infrastructure (roadways and utilities)	

Timestamp	The Western Gateway study area (outlined in red, below) is located in the City of Glen Cove along the south side of Glen Cove Creek. The City is committed to seeing the area grow or adapt in a sustainable and responsible manner, which includes proactively assessing the area's vulnerability to climate change and developing climate adaptation strategies to provide resilience to climate change. Do you live, work, or spend time within the Western Gateway project area (see map; you can check multiple boxes)? (I live in the study area)	The Western Gateway study area (outlined in red, below) is located in the City of Glen Cove along the south side of Glen Cove Creek. The City is committed to seeing the area grow or adapt in a sustainable and responsible manner, which includes proactively assessing the area's vulnerability to climate change and developing climate adaptation strategies to provide resilience to climate change. Do you live, work, or spend time within the Western Gateway project area (see map; you can check multiple boxes)? (I work in the study area)	The Western Gateway study area (outlined in red, below) is located in the City of Glen Cove along the south side of Glen Cove Creek. The City is committed to seeing the area grow or adapt in a sustainable and responsible manner, which includes proactively assessing the area's vulnerability to climate change and developing climate adaptation strategies to provide resilience to climate change. Do you live, work, or spend time within the Western Gateway project area (see map; you can check multiple boxes)? (I live in the study area)	The Western Gateway study area (outlined in red, below) is located in the City of Glen Cove along the south side of Glen Cove Creek. The City is committed to seeing the area grow or adapt in a sustainable and responsible manner, which includes proactively assessing the area's vulnerability to climate change and developing climate adaptation strategies to provide resilience to climate change. Do you live, work, or spend time within the Western Gateway project area (see map; you can check multiple boxes)? (I own a business in the study area)	The Western Gateway study area (outlined in red, below) is located in the City of Glen Cove along the south side of Glen Cove Creek. The City is committed to seeing the area grow or adapt in a sustainable and responsible manner, which includes proactively assessing the area's vulnerability to climate change and developing climate adaptation strategies to provide resilience to climate change. Do you live, work, or spend time within the Western Gateway project area (see map; you can check multiple boxes)? (I live and/or work in the City of Glen Cove)	The Western Gateway study area (outlined in red, below) is located in the City of Glen Cove along the south side of Glen Cove Creek. The City is committed to seeing the area grow or adapt in a sustainable and responsible manner, which includes proactively assessing the area's vulnerability to climate change and developing climate adaptation strategies to provide resilience to climate change. Do you live, work, or spend time within the Western Gateway project area (see map; you can check multiple boxes)? (None of the above)	Please tell us more about your connection to the study area.	This plan addresses the following effects of climate change: a) Rising sea level, b) increasing storm surge, c) increasing rainfall depths, d) increasing air temperatures. This plan will help make decisions regarding future resilience for the study area. In addition, the plan will support the City to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases. We will ask you about each of these hazards separately later. For now, please indicate if you have experienced issues related to the following hazards within the study area (you can check more than one box):	Sea level rise results in higher tides as well as higher extreme water levels during Nor'easter, tropical storms, and hurricanes. As a result, the low-lying areas of the study area will be subject to more frequent coastal flooding. The current flood hazard areas according to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) are shown in blue in the image below. The study area is outlined in red. What types of issues have you experienced or observed in terms of coastal flooding (you can check more than one box)?	Heavy or intense precipitation events (also known as cloudbursts, urban flooding, "rain bombs") are increasing in intensity and frequency. Areas that exhibit ponding now are expected to exhibit more frequent and more significant ponding in the future, as rainfall depths and intensities overwhelm drainage systems. Ponding from rainfall events is most expected at the baseball fields north of the Tegeman School and along Morris Avenue and Park Place. The image below shows these areas, along with the general runoff flow pattern in the study area. What types of issues have you experienced or observed due to heavy rainfall events? You can check more than one box.	Since the pre-industrial era (before 1950), the global average surface temperature has increased 2 degrees. Increasing temperatures is one of the key indicators of climate change, spanning the term "global warming." Scientists believe, with high confidence, that the warming is likely to continue. The figure below shows the results of computer simulations of future temperature increases under several Representative Concentration Pathways or "RCPs." Each RCP is a separate scenario that tries to capture a range of future human greenhouse gas emissions into the atmosphere. Urban heat islands (areas of higher temperature due to asphalt, concrete, lack of vegetation, and heat from cars and buildings) can make extreme temperatures a challenge to deal with. What issues have you experienced relative to extreme temperatures within the study area? You can check more than one box.	The hazards discussed above are natural hazards (they are hazards caused by nature). Aside from the natural hazards already discussed above, are there any other natural hazards that you are concerned about in your everyday life?	This study looks at vulnerability for several asset categories including: 1) Essential community facilities that need to provide services at all times, like the Department of Public Works facilities and Cove Animal Rescue; 2) Infrastructure such as roads, highways and utilities; 3) High value assets like Glen Cove Ave businesses, the Tegeman School, and the Glen Cove Boys & Girls Club; and 4) Natural and recreational resources such as the athletic field complex / City Stadium. Which of these community assets within the study area do you use or rely upon in your everyday life (you can check more than one box)?	Essential Community Facilities: The Glen Cove DPW Yard, Glen Cove Transfer Station, Glen Cove Wastewater Treatment Plant, and the Nassau County Public Works Facility have high vulnerability to flooding. Please add your input or your experience with the impact of natural hazards on this asset category.
20210810 8:22:03 AM AST	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Area 3 (City Stadium area)		Outside of these areas			None of the above	None of the above	Flooding of roadways	None of the above		Natural and Recreational Resources (athletic fields, playgrounds, etc.)	
20210810 9:54:51 AM AST	Outside of these areas		Area 1 (Morris Ave area) Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area) Area 3 (City Stadium area) Outside of these areas		Outside of these areas		I live adjacent to area 3	Rising sea level causing flooding or another nuisance Coastal flooding during storms Flooding due to heavy rain storms High temperatures limiting outdoor activities or causing health concerns	Flooding of property Flooding of roadways Other nuisance flooding	Flooding of property Flooding of roadways Other nuisance flooding	New or worsening health issues Cancelled events or recreational activities due to heat New or worsening wear and tear of property, buildings, or other sensitive equipment		Essential Community Facilities (DPW facilities, waste transfer station, wastewater treatment plant, Cove Animal Rescue, etc.) Infrastructure (roadways and utilities) High Value Assets (Glen Cove Ave businesses, Tegeman School, and/or Boys & Girls Club) Natural and Recreational Resources (athletic fields, playgrounds, etc.)	transfer station is both a visual and olfactory offensive.
20210810 1:21:11 PM AST	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area) Area 3 (City Stadium area)		Outside of these areas		Frequent this area using the city stadium and driving in the area and going to businesses there.	Flooding due to heavy rain storms High temperatures limiting outdoor activities or causing health concerns	Flooding of property Other nuisance flooding	Other nuisance flooding	New or worsening health issues Cancelled events or recreational activities due to heat New or worsening wear and tear of property, buildings, or other sensitive equipment		Essential Community Facilities (DPW facilities, waste transfer station, wastewater treatment plant, Cove Animal Rescue, etc.) Infrastructure (roadways and utilities) High Value Assets (Glen Cove Ave businesses, Tegeman School, and/or Boys & Girls Club) Natural and Recreational Resources (athletic fields, playgrounds, etc.)	
20210810 1:22:11 PM AST			Area 1 (Morris Ave area) Area 3 (City Stadium area)		Outside of these areas		My family uses the sports fields and we spend time in area 1.	None of the above	Flooding of roadways Other nuisance flooding	Other nuisance flooding	None of the above		Essential Community Facilities (DPW facilities, waste transfer station, wastewater treatment plant, Cove Animal Rescue, etc.) Infrastructure (roadways and utilities) High Value Assets (Glen Cove Ave businesses, Tegeman School, and/or Boys & Girls Club) Natural and Recreational Resources (athletic fields, playgrounds, etc.)	
20210810 1:33:11 PM AST	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Area 1 (Morris Ave area) Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area) Area 3 (City Stadium area)		Outside of these areas			Coastal flooding during storms Flooding due to heavy rain storms High temperatures limiting outdoor activities or causing health concerns	Flooding of roadways Other nuisance flooding	Flooding of roadways Other nuisance flooding	Cancelled events or recreational activities due to heat New or worsening wear and tear of property, buildings, or other sensitive equipment		Essential Community Facilities (DPW facilities, waste transfer station, wastewater treatment plant, Cove Animal Rescue, etc.) Infrastructure (roadways and utilities) High Value Assets (Glen Cove Ave businesses, Tegeman School, and/or Boys & Girls Club) Natural and Recreational Resources (athletic fields, playgrounds, etc.)	
20210810 3:52:11 PM AST	Outside of these areas		Area 3 (City Stadium area)		Outside of these areas		My children play in the study area, and it is within walking distance from my house	Coastal flooding during storms Flooding due to heavy rain storms High temperatures limiting outdoor activities or causing health concerns	Flooding of property Flooding of roadways	Flooding of property Flooding of roadways	Cancelled events or recreational activities due to heat New or worsening wear and tear of property, buildings, or other sensitive equipment	Increased severe weather	Essential Community Facilities (DPW facilities, waste transfer station, wastewater treatment plant, Cove Animal Rescue, etc.) Infrastructure (roadways and utilities) Natural and Recreational Resources (athletic fields, playgrounds, etc.)	Increases in storm damage have led to an increased need for waste pick up and the amount of garbage. Heavy rains impact our waterways increasing bacteria levels.
20210811 7:23:54 AM AST	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Area 1 (Morris Ave area) Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area) Area 3 (City Stadium area)		Outside of these areas			None of the above	None of the above	None of the above	None of the above		Natural and Recreational Resources (athletic fields, playgrounds, etc.)	
20210811 9:34:51 AM AST	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Area 3 (City Stadium area)		Outside of these areas		Stadium time	Flooding due to heavy rain storms High temperatures limiting outdoor activities or causing health concerns	Other nuisance flooding	Other nuisance flooding	Cancelled events or recreational activities due to heat New or worsening wear and tear of property, buildings, or other sensitive equipment		Essential Community Facilities (DPW facilities, waste transfer station, wastewater treatment plant, Cove Animal Rescue, etc.) Infrastructure (roadways and utilities) High Value Assets (Glen Cove Ave businesses, Tegeman School, and/or Boys & Girls Club) Natural and Recreational Resources (athletic fields, playgrounds, etc.)	
20210811 2:24:16 PM AST	Outside of these areas		Area 1 (Morris Ave area) Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area) Area 3 (City Stadium area) Outside of these areas		Area 1 (Morris Ave area) Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area) Area 3 (City Stadium area) Outside of these areas			Rising sea level causing flooding or another nuisance Coastal flooding during storms Flooding due to heavy rain storms	Flooding of property Flooding of roadways Other nuisance flooding	Flooding of property Flooding of roadways Other nuisance flooding	New or worsening wear and tear of property, buildings, or other sensitive equipment Infrastructure issues	Bad air quality due to construction activity on Garvey Point	Essential Community Facilities (DPW facilities, waste transfer station, wastewater treatment plant, Cove Animal Rescue, etc.) Infrastructure (roadways and utilities) Natural and Recreational Resources (athletic fields, playgrounds, etc.) The air	Flooding and air quality issues
20210811 7:27:21 PM AST	Outside of these areas	Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area)	Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area)		Outside of these areas		Spend time at city stadium. Have clients on Glen Cove Ave.	Flooding due to heavy rain storms High temperatures limiting outdoor activities or causing health concerns	Flooding of roadways	Flooding of roadways	Cancelled events or recreational activities due to heat New or worsening wear and tear of property, buildings, or other sensitive equipment		Essential Community Facilities (DPW facilities, waste transfer station, wastewater treatment plant, Cove Animal Rescue, etc.) Infrastructure (roadways and utilities) High Value Assets (Glen Cove Ave businesses, Tegeman School, and/or Boys & Girls Club) Natural and Recreational Resources (athletic fields, playgrounds, etc.)	
20210812 6:50:26 AM AST	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Area 3 (City Stadium area)		Outside of these areas		We recently moved back to glen cove after living in the city for many years. My children play softball And baseball at the stadium. I also grew up here playing there all the time. My dad's family lived here (right at this zone around glen cove ave, behind the baseball) from around the 40s through the late 80s. Of the 5 person family, 3 died of cancer. 1 had cancer that he currently is clear from, and the other had lifelong ailments, such as chronic and Colitis, that ultimately killed her.	Flooding due to heavy rain storms High temperatures limiting outdoor activities or causing health concerns	Flooding of property Flooding of roadways Other nuisance flooding	Flooding of roadways Other nuisance flooding	New or worsening health issues Cancelled events or recreational activities due to heat New or worsening wear and tear of property, buildings, or other sensitive equipment		Essential Community Facilities (DPW facilities, waste transfer station, wastewater treatment plant, Cove Animal Rescue, etc.) Infrastructure (roadways and utilities) Natural and Recreational Resources (athletic fields, playgrounds, etc.)	
20210812 8:00:53 AM AST					Outside of these areas			Rising sea level causing flooding or another nuisance Coastal flooding during storms Flooding due to heavy rain storms High temperatures limiting outdoor activities or causing health concerns	Other nuisance flooding	Flooding of property Flooding of roadways Other nuisance flooding	New or worsening health issues Cancelled events or recreational activities due to heat New or worsening wear and tear of property, buildings, or other sensitive equipment		Essential Community Facilities (DPW facilities, waste transfer station, wastewater treatment plant, Cove Animal Rescue, etc.) High Value Assets (Glen Cove Ave businesses, Tegeman School, and/or Boys & Girls Club) Natural and Recreational Resources (athletic fields, playgrounds, etc.)	

	The Western Gateway study area (outlined in red, below) is located in the City of Glen Cove along the south side of Glen Cove Creek. The City is committed to seeing the area grow or adapt in a sustainable and responsible manner, which includes proactively assessing the area's vulnerability to climate change and developing climate adaptation strategies to provide resilience to climate change. Do you live, work, or spend time within the Western Gateway project area (see map; you can check multiple boxes)? (I live in the study area)	The Western Gateway study area (outlined in red, below) is located in the City of Glen Cove along the south side of Glen Cove Creek. The City is committed to seeing the area grow or adapt in a sustainable and responsible manner, which includes proactively assessing the area's vulnerability to climate change and developing climate adaptation strategies to provide resilience to climate change. Do you live, work, or spend time within the Western Gateway project area (see map; you can check multiple boxes)? (I work in the study area)	The Western Gateway study area (outlined in red, below) is located in the City of Glen Cove along the south side of Glen Cove Creek. The City is committed to seeing the area grow or adapt in a sustainable and responsible manner, which includes proactively assessing the area's vulnerability to climate change and developing climate adaptation strategies to provide resilience to climate change. Do you live, work, or spend time within the Western Gateway project area (see map; you can check multiple boxes)? (I spend time in the study area)	The Western Gateway study area (outlined in red, below) is located in the City of Glen Cove along the south side of Glen Cove Creek. The City is committed to seeing the area grow or adapt in a sustainable and responsible manner, which includes proactively assessing the area's vulnerability to climate change and developing climate adaptation strategies to provide resilience to climate change. Do you live, work, or spend time within the Western Gateway project area (see map; you can check multiple boxes)? (I own a business in the study area)	The Western Gateway study area (outlined in red, below) is located in the City of Glen Cove along the south side of Glen Cove Creek. The City is committed to seeing the area grow or adapt in a sustainable and responsible manner, which includes proactively assessing the area's vulnerability to climate change and developing climate adaptation strategies to provide resilience to climate change. Do you live, work, or spend time within the Western Gateway project area (see map; you can check multiple boxes)? (I live and/or work in the City of Glen Cove)	The Western Gateway study area (outlined in red, below) is located in the City of Glen Cove along the south side of Glen Cove Creek. The City is committed to seeing the area grow or adapt in a sustainable and responsible manner, which includes proactively assessing the area's vulnerability to climate change and developing climate adaptation strategies to provide resilience to climate change. Do you live, work, or spend time within the Western Gateway project area (see map; you can check multiple boxes)? (None of the above)	Please tell us more about your connection to the study area.	This plan addresses the following effects of climate change: a) Rising sea level, b) increasing storm surge, c) increasing rainfall depths, d) increasing air temperatures. This plan will help make decisions regarding future resilience for the study area. In addition, the plan will support the City to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases. We will ask you about each of these hazards separately later. For now, please indicate if you have experienced issues related to the following hazards within the study area (you can check more than one box):	Sea level rise results in higher tides as well as higher extreme water levels during Nor'easter, tropical storms, and hurricanes. As a result, the low-lying areas of the study area will be subject to more frequent coastal flooding. The current flood hazard areas according to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) are shown in blue in the image below. The study area is outlined in red. What types of issues have you experienced or observed in terms of coastal flooding (you can check more than one box)?	Heavy or intense precipitation events (also known as cloudbursts, urban flooding, "rain bombs") are increasing in intensity and frequency. Areas that exhibit ponding now are expected to exhibit more frequent and more significant ponding in the future, as rainfall depths and intensities overwhelm drainage systems. Ponding from rainfall events is most expected at the baseball fields north of the Tageman School and along Morris Avenue and Park Place. The image below shows these areas, along with the general runoff flow pattern in the study area. What types of issues have you experienced or observed due to heavy rainfall events? You can check more than one box.	Since the pre-industrial era (before 1900), the global average surface temperature has increased 2 degrees. Increasing temperatures is one of the key indicators of climate change, spanning the term "global warming." Scientists believe, with high confidence, that the warming is likely to continue. The figure below shows the results of computer simulations of future temperature increases under several Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs). Each RCP is a separate scenario that tries to capture a range of future human greenhouse gas emissions into the atmosphere. Urban heat islands (areas of higher temperature due to asphalt, concrete, lack of vegetation, and heat from cars and buildings) can make extreme temperatures a challenge to deal with. What issues have you experienced relative to extreme temperatures within the study area? You can check more than one box.	The hazards discussed above are natural hazards (they are hazards caused by nature). Aside from the natural hazards already discussed above, are there any other natural hazards that you are concerned about in your everyday life?	This study looks at vulnerability for several asset categories including: 1) Essential community facilities that need to provide services at all times, like the Department of Public Works facilities and Cove Animal Rescue; 2) Infrastructure such as roads, sidewalks, and utilities; 3) High value assets like Glen Cove Ave businesses, the Tageman School, and the Glen Cove Boys & Girls Club; and 4) Natural and recreational resources such as the athletic field complex / City Stadium. Which of these community assets within the study area do you use or rely upon in your everyday life (you can check more than one box)?	Essential Community Facilities: The Glen Cove DPW Yard, Glen Cove Transfer Station, Glen Cove Wastewater Treatment Plant, and the Nassau County Public Works Facility have high vulnerability to flooding. Please add your input or your experience with the impact of natural hazards on this asset category.
2021/08/12 8:27:00 AM AST	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Area 1 (Morris Ave area)Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area)Area 3 (City Stadium area)	Area 1 (Morris Ave area)Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area)Area 3 (City Stadium area)	Area 1 (Morris Ave area)Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area)Area 3 (City Stadium area)	Area 1 (Morris Ave area)Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area)Area 3 (City Stadium area)	I'm a long time resident of Glen Cove.	Rising sea level causing flooding or another nuisance.Flooding due to heavy rain storms.High temperatures limiting outdoor activities or causing health concerns	Flooding of property.Other nuisance flooding	Flooding of property.Other nuisance flooding	New or worsening health issues.Canceled events or recreational activities due to heat.New or worsening wear and tear of property, buildings, or other sensitive equipment	Wildfires. Air pollution. Noise pollution. Traffic.	Essential Community Facilities (DPW facilities, waste transfer station, wastewater treatment plant, Cove Animal Rescue, etc.)Infrastructure (roadways and utilities)High Value Assets (Glen Cove Ave businesses, Tageman School, and/or Boys & Girls Club)Natural and Recreational Resources (athletic fields, playgrounds, etc.)	No impact
2021/08/12 8:36:39 AM AST	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Area 1 (Morris Ave area)Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area)Area 3 (City Stadium area)	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Live in the next town over. Keep a boat at Safe Harbor Marina.	None of the above	None of the above	None of the above	None of the above	No	Infrastructure (roadways and utilities)High Value Assets (Glen Cove Ave businesses, Tageman School, and/or Boys & Girls Club)Natural and Recreational Resources (athletic fields, playgrounds, etc.)	No impact
2021/08/12 9:05:50 AM AST	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Area 1 (Morris Ave area)Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area)Area 3 (City Stadium area)Outside of these areas	Area 1 (Morris Ave area)Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area)Area 3 (City Stadium area)Outside of these areas	Area 1 (Morris Ave area)Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area)Area 3 (City Stadium area)Outside of these areas	Area 1 (Morris Ave area)Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area)Area 3 (City Stadium area)Outside of these areas	The questioning is a bit confusing. I live and work in the city of Glen Cove, although, right outside the study areas.	Rising sea level causing flooding or another nuisance.Coastal flooding during storms.Flooding due to heavy rain storms.High temperatures limiting outdoor activities or causing health concerns	Flooding of property.Flooding of roadways.Other nuisance flooding	Flooding of property.Flooding of roadways.Other nuisance flooding	New or worsening health issues.Canceled events or recreational activities due to heat.New or worsening wear and tear of property, buildings, or other sensitive equipment	Unsafe use of the land	Essential Community Facilities (DPW facilities, waste transfer station, wastewater treatment plant, Cove Animal Rescue, etc.)Infrastructure (roadways and utilities)High Value Assets (Glen Cove Ave businesses, Tageman School, and/or Boys & Girls Club)Natural and Recreational Resources (athletic fields, playgrounds, etc.)	No impact
2021/08/12 11:19:54 AM AST	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Enjoy the area for activities and support improvements!	None of the above	None of the above	None of the above	None of the above	Not really.	Essential Community Facilities (DPW facilities, waste transfer station, wastewater treatment plant, Cove Animal Rescue, etc.)Infrastructure (roadways and utilities)Natural and Recreational Resources (athletic fields, playgrounds, etc.)	
2021/08/12 11:27:50 AM AST	Outside of these areas	Area 1 (Morris Ave area)Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area)Area 3 (City Stadium area)	Area 1 (Morris Ave area)Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area)Area 3 (City Stadium area)	Area 1 (Morris Ave area)Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area)Area 3 (City Stadium area)Outside of these areas	Area 1 (Morris Ave area)Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area)Area 3 (City Stadium area)Outside of these areas	Area 1 (Morris Ave area)Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area)Area 3 (City Stadium area)Outside of these areas	I use these areas for recreation, dining, entertainment and commerce.	None of the above	None of the above	Flooding of roadways	None of the above	No	Essential Community Facilities (DPW facilities, waste transfer station, wastewater treatment plant, Cove Animal Rescue, etc.)Infrastructure (roadways and utilities)High Value Assets (Glen Cove Ave businesses, Tageman School, and/or Boys & Girls Club)Natural and Recreational Resources (athletic fields, playgrounds, etc.)	They are too close to our waterways. They need to be relocated to avoid pollution.
2021/08/12 1:12:40 PM AST	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area)	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Frequent businesses in the area and regularly pass through.	High temperatures limiting outdoor activities or causing health concerns	None of the above	Flooding of roadways	None of the above		Essential Community Facilities (DPW facilities, waste transfer station, wastewater treatment plant, Cove Animal Rescue, etc.)Infrastructure (roadways and utilities)High Value Assets (Glen Cove Ave businesses, Tageman School, and/or Boys & Girls Club)	
2021/08/12 3:04:26 PM AST	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Area 3 (City Stadium area)	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas		Coastal flooding during storms.Flooding due to heavy rain storms	Flooding of roadways	Flooding of property.Flooding of roadways.Other nuisance flooding	New or worsening health issues.New or worsening wear and tear of property, buildings, or other sensitive equipment		Essential Community Facilities (DPW facilities, waste transfer station, wastewater treatment plant, Cove Animal Rescue, etc.)Infrastructure (roadways and utilities)High Value Assets (Glen Cove Ave businesses, Tageman School, and/or Boys & Girls Club)Natural and Recreational Resources (athletic fields, playgrounds, etc.)	
2021/08/12 4:24:10 PM AST	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area)	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Glen Cove resident since 1983. Homeowner in waterfront community, several miles from study area. Professional specializing in energy and sustainability, concerned with environmental stewardship and impacts of climate change. Recent development projects in Glen Cove have destroyed wetlands, increased coastal erosion, increased traffic and negatively impacted air quality, and exacerbated climate change by failure to require renewable energy or zero-net emissions in major construction projects.	Rising sea level causing flooding or another nuisance.Coastal flooding during storms.Flooding due to heavy rain storms.High temperatures limiting outdoor activities or causing health concerns	Flooding of roadways.Other nuisance flooding	Flooding of roadways.Other nuisance flooding	New or worsening health issues.Canceled events or recreational activities due to heat.New or worsening wear and tear of property, buildings, or other sensitive equipment	Increased temperatures due to climate change are causing more frequent storms with damaging winds. Named storms and	Essential Community Facilities (DPW facilities, waste transfer station, wastewater treatment plant, Cove Animal Rescue, etc.)Infrastructure (roadways and utilities)High Value Assets (Glen Cove Ave businesses, Tageman School, and/or Boys & Girls Club)	
2021/08/12 4:25:54 PM AST	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Area 1 (Morris Ave area)Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area)Area 3 (City Stadium area)	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas		None of the above	None of the above	None of the above	None of the above		Essential Community Facilities (DPW facilities, waste transfer station, wastewater treatment plant, Cove Animal Rescue, etc.)Infrastructure (roadways and utilities)Natural and Recreational Resources (athletic fields, playgrounds, etc.)	
2021/08/12 6:48:43 PM AST	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Area 1 (Morris Ave area)Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area)Area 3 (City Stadium area)	Outside of these areas	Area 1 (Morris Ave area)Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area)Area 3 (City Stadium area)	Area 1 (Morris Ave area)Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area)Area 3 (City Stadium area)		Rising sea level causing flooding or another nuisance.Coastal flooding during storms.Flooding due to heavy rain storms.High temperatures limiting outdoor activities or causing health concerns	Flooding of property.Flooding of roadways.Other nuisance flooding	Flooding of property.Flooding of roadways.Other nuisance flooding	New or worsening health issues.Canceled events or recreational activities due to heat.New or worsening wear and tear of property, buildings, or other sensitive equipment		Essential Community Facilities (DPW facilities, waste transfer station, wastewater treatment plant, Cove Animal Rescue, etc.)Infrastructure (roadways and utilities)High Value Assets (Glen Cove Ave businesses, Tageman School, and/or Boys & Girls Club)Natural and Recreational Resources (athletic fields, playgrounds, etc.)	
2021/08/13 8:16:47 AM AST	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area)Area 3 (City Stadium area)	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas		None of the above	Flooding of roadways.Other nuisance flooding	Flooding of roadways	New or worsening health issues.Canceled events or recreational activities due to heat.New or worsening wear and tear of property, buildings, or other sensitive equipment		Essential Community Facilities (DPW facilities, waste transfer station, wastewater treatment plant, Cove Animal Rescue, etc.)Infrastructure (roadways and utilities)High Value Assets (Glen Cove Ave businesses, Tageman School, and/or Boys & Girls Club)Natural and Recreational Resources (athletic fields, playgrounds, etc.)	
2021/08/13 10:39:39 AM AST	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Area 1 (Morris Ave area)Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area)Area 3 (City Stadium area)	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	I live on Prospect Avenue right above Shore Road	Rising sea level causing flooding or another nuisance.Coastal flooding during storms.Flooding due to heavy rain storms.High temperatures limiting outdoor activities or causing health concerns	Flooding of property.Flooding of roadways.Other nuisance flooding	Flooding of property.Flooding of roadways	New or worsening wear and tear of property, buildings, or other sensitive equipment		Infrastructure (roadways and utilities)Natural and Recreational Resources (athletic fields, playgrounds, etc.)	

	The Western Gateway study area (outlined in red, below) is located in the City of Glen Cove along the south side of Glen Cove Creek. The City is committed to seeing the area grow or adapt in a sustainable and responsible manner, which includes proactively assessing the area's vulnerability to climate change and developing climate adaptation strategies to provide resilience to climate change. Do you live, work, or spend time within the Western Gateway project area (see map; you can check multiple boxes)? (I live in the study area)	The Western Gateway study area (outlined in red, below) is located in the City of Glen Cove along the south side of Glen Cove Creek. The City is committed to seeing the area grow or adapt in a sustainable and responsible manner, which includes proactively assessing the area's vulnerability to climate change and developing climate adaptation strategies to provide resilience to climate change. Do you live, work, or spend time within the Western Gateway project area (see map; you can check multiple boxes)? (I work in the study area)	The Western Gateway study area (outlined in red, below) is located in the City of Glen Cove along the south side of Glen Cove Creek. The City is committed to seeing the area grow or adapt in a sustainable and responsible manner, which includes proactively assessing the area's vulnerability to climate change and developing climate adaptation strategies to provide resilience to climate change. Do you live, work, or spend time within the Western Gateway project area (see map; you can check multiple boxes)? (I own a business in the study area)	The Western Gateway study area (outlined in red, below) is located in the City of Glen Cove along the south side of Glen Cove Creek. The City is committed to seeing the area grow or adapt in a sustainable and responsible manner, which includes proactively assessing the area's vulnerability to climate change and developing climate adaptation strategies to provide resilience to climate change. Do you live, work, or spend time within the Western Gateway project area (see map; you can check multiple boxes)? (I live and/or work in the City of Glen Cove)	The Western Gateway study area (outlined in red, below) is located in the City of Glen Cove along the south side of Glen Cove Creek. The City is committed to seeing the area grow or adapt in a sustainable and responsible manner, which includes proactively assessing the area's vulnerability to climate change and developing climate adaptation strategies to provide resilience to climate change. Do you live, work, or spend time within the Western Gateway project area (see map; you can check multiple boxes)? (I live and/or work in the City of Glen Cove)	Please tell us more about your connection to the study area.	This plan addresses the following effects of climate change: a) Rising sea level b) Increasing storm surge c) Increasing rainfall depths d) Increasing air temperatures. This plan will help make decisions regarding future resilience for the study area. In addition, the plan will support the City to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases. We will ask you about each of these hazards separately later. For now, please indicate if you have experienced issues related to the following hazards within the study area (you can check more than one box):	Sea level rise results in higher tides as well as higher extreme water levels during Nor'easter, tropical storms, and hurricanes. As a result, the low-lying areas of the study area will be subject to more frequent coastal flooding. The current flood hazard areas according to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) are shown in blue in the image below. The study area is outlined in red. What types of issues have you experienced or observed in terms of coastal flooding (you can check more than one box)?	Heavy or intense precipitation events (also known as cloudbursts, urban flooding, "rain bombs") are increasing in intensity and frequency. Areas that exhibit ponding now are expected to exhibit more frequent and more significant ponding in the future, as rainfall depths and intensities overwhelm drainage systems. Ponding from rainfall events is most expected at the baseball fields north of the Tegeman School and along Morris Avenue and Park Place. The image below shows these areas, along with the general runoff flow pattern in the study area. What types of issues have you experienced or observed due to heavy rainfall events? You can check more than one box.	Since the pre-industrial era (before 1950), the global average surface temperature has increased 2 degrees. Increasing temperatures is one of the key indicators of climate change, spanning the term "Global warming." Scientists believe, with high confidence, that the warming is likely to continue. The figure below shows the results of computer simulations of future temperature increases under several Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs). "RCP4.5" is a separate scenario that tries to capture a range of future human greenhouse gas emissions into the atmosphere. Urban heat islands (areas of higher temperature due to asphalt, concrete, lack of vegetation, and heat from cars and buildings) can make extreme temperatures a challenge to deal with. What issues have you experienced relative to extreme temperatures within the study area? You can check more than one box.	The hazards discussed above are natural hazards (they are hazards caused by nature). Aside from the natural hazards already discussed above, are there any other natural hazards that you are concerned about in your everyday life?	This study looks at vulnerability for several asset categories including: 1) Essential community facilities that need to provide services at all times, like the Department of Public Works facilities and Cove Animal Rescue; 2) Infrastructure such as roads and utilities; 3) High value assets like Glen Cove Ave businesses, the Tegeman School, and the Glen Cove Boys & Girls Club; and 4) Natural and recreational resources such as the athletic field complex / City Stadium. Which of these community assets within the study area do you use or rely upon in your everyday life (you can check more than one box)?	Essential Community Facilities: The Glen Cove DPW Yard, Glen Cove Transfer Station, Glen Cove Wastewater Treatment Plant, and the Nassau County Public Works Facility have high vulnerability to flooding. Please add your input or your experience with the impact of natural hazards on this asset category.		
20210814 9:02:07 AM AST	Area 3 (City Stadium area)		Area 1 (Morris Ave area)Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area)Outside of these areas	Area 3 (City Stadium area)		I live across the street from City Stadium on Shore Road.	Rising sea level causing flooding or another nuisance.Coastal flooding during storms.Flooding due to heavy rain storms.High temperatures limiting outdoor activities or causing health concerns	Flooding of roadways.Other nuisance flooding	Flooding of roadways.Other nuisance flooding	New or worsening health issues.Canceled events or recreational activities due to heat.New or worsening wear and tear of property, buildings, or other sensitive equipment.I've have to move to live. The weather is killing us.	Yes		Essential Community Facilities (DPW facilities, waste transfer station, wastewater treatment plant, Cove Animal Rescue, etc.)Infrastructure (roadways and utilities)Natural and Recreational Resources (athletic fields, playgrounds, etc.)	Flooding and contamination are a dangerous mix. On our block we have had cancer in our house and the neighbor's and one case of multiple sclerosis. We are moving before it kills us.	
20210814 10:04:38 AM AST	Outside of these areas			Outside of these areas			Rising sea level causing flooding or another nuisance.Coastal flooding during storms.Flooding due to heavy rain storms.High temperatures limiting outdoor activities or causing health concerns	Flooding of roadways.Other nuisance flooding	Flooding of roadways.Other nuisance flooding	New or worsening health issues.Canceled events or recreational activities due to heat.New or worsening wear and tear of property, buildings, or other sensitive equipment.			Essential Community Facilities (DPW facilities, waste transfer station, wastewater treatment plant, Cove Animal Rescue, etc.)Infrastructure (roadways and utilities)		
20210814 11:07:58 AM AST	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area)Area 3 (City Stadium area)	Outside of these areas	Area 1 (Morris Ave area)Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area)Area 3 (City Stadium area)	I live in Glen Cove	Flooding due to heavy rain storms.High temperatures limiting outdoor activities or causing health concerns	Flooding of roadways.Other nuisance flooding	Flooding of roadways.Other nuisance flooding	Cancelled events or recreational activities due to heat.New or worsening wear and tear of property, buildings, or other sensitive equipment.			Essential Community Facilities (DPW facilities, waste transfer station, wastewater treatment plant, Cove Animal Rescue, etc.)Infrastructure (roadways and utilities)Natural and Recreational Resources (athletic fields, playgrounds, etc.)		
20210814 11:10:34 AM AST	Area 3 (City Stadium area)		Area 1 (Morris Ave area)Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area)Area 3 (City Stadium area)	Area 3 (City Stadium area)		Off of Shore Road very near the field.	Coastal flooding during storms.Flooding due to heavy rain storms.High temperatures limiting outdoor activities or causing health concerns	Flooding of roadways.Other nuisance flooding	Flooding of roadways.Other nuisance flooding	Cancelled events or recreational activities due to heat.New or worsening wear and tear of property, buildings, or other sensitive equipment.Storm events resulting in downed tree branches and scary road conditions, sewage smell from nearby treatment plant, and closed beaches.			Essential Community Facilities (DPW facilities, waste transfer station, wastewater treatment plant, Cove Animal Rescue, etc.)Infrastructure (roadways and utilities)High Value Assets (Glen Cove Ave businesses, Tegeman School, and/or Boys & Girls Club)Natural and Recreational Resources (athletic fields, playgrounds, etc.)Beaches and marinas.		
20210814 11:17:05 AM AST	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Area 1 (Morris Ave area)Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area)Area 3 (City Stadium area)	Outside of these areas	Area 1 (Morris Ave area)Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area)Area 3 (City Stadium area)	I live in the landing just outside of the study area. Play softball at the fields drive the road to and from my business every day.	Coastal flooding during storms.Flooding due to heavy rain storms.High temperatures limiting outdoor activities or causing health concerns	Flooding of property.Flooding of roadways.Other nuisance flooding	Flooding of property.Flooding of roadways.Other nuisance flooding	New or worsening health issues.Canceled events or recreational activities due to heat.New or worsening wear and tear of property, buildings, or other sensitive equipment.			Essential Community Facilities (DPW facilities, waste transfer station, wastewater treatment plant, Cove Animal Rescue, etc.)Infrastructure (roadways and utilities)High Value Assets (Glen Cove Ave businesses, Tegeman School, and/or Boys & Girls Club)Natural and Recreational Resources (athletic fields, playgrounds, etc.)		
20210814 3:24:01 PM AST			Area 1 (Morris Ave area)Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area)Area 3 (City Stadium area)			Child at Tegeman spend time in area	Rising sea level causing flooding or another nuisance.High temperatures limiting outdoor activities or causing health concerns	Flooding of property.Flooding of roadways.Other nuisance flooding	Other nuisance flooding	New or worsening health issues.Canceled events or recreational activities due to heat.			Infrastructure (roadways and utilities)High Value Assets (Glen Cove Ave businesses, Tegeman School, and/or Boys & Girls Club)		
20210815 8:21:10 AM AST	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Area 3 (City Stadium area)	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	I live in the community and would like to see this area thrive	None of the above	None of the above	None of the above	Cancelled events or recreational activities due to heat.			Infrastructure (roadways and utilities)Natural and Recreational Resources (athletic fields, playgrounds, etc.)		
20210815 2:25:28 PM AST	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Area 1 (Morris Ave area)Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area)Area 3 (City Stadium area)	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	This area is a gem for doing it right. Address climate change	Rising sea level causing flooding or another nuisance.Coastal flooding during storms.Flooding due to heavy rain storms.High temperatures limiting outdoor activities or causing health concerns	Flooding of roadways.Other nuisance flooding	Flooding of roadways.Other nuisance flooding	New or worsening health issues.Canceled events or recreational activities due to heat.New or worsening wear and tear of property, buildings, or other sensitive equipment.			Infrastructure (roadways and utilities)High Value Assets (Glen Cove Ave businesses, Tegeman School, and/or Boys & Girls Club)Natural and Recreational Resources (athletic fields, playgrounds, etc.)Parks and walking areas by shore		
20210815 4:33:26 PM AST	Area 3 (City Stadium area)	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Area 3 (City Stadium area)	I live on Shore Rd. across the street from the marina	Rising sea level causing flooding or another nuisance.Coastal flooding during storms.Flooding due to heavy rain storms	Flooding of roadways.Other nuisance flooding	Flooding of roadways	New or worsening wear and tear of property, buildings, or other sensitive equipment.			Infrastructure (roadways and utilities)Natural and Recreational Resources (athletic fields, playgrounds, etc.)		
20210816 7:00:47 AM AST	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Area 3 (City Stadium area)	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	My home & property border Shore Road in Sea Cliff	Rising sea level causing flooding or another nuisance.Coastal flooding during storms.Flooding due to heavy rain storms.High temperatures limiting outdoor activities or causing health concerns	Flooding of property.Flooding of roadways	Flooding of property.Flooding of roadways	New or worsening wear and tear of property, buildings, or other sensitive equipment.			Drag racing along Shore Road at night even in rainy conditions & through puddles	Essential Community Facilities (DPW facilities, waste transfer station, wastewater treatment plant, Cove Animal Rescue, etc.)Infrastructure (roadways and utilities)High Value Assets (Glen Cove Ave businesses, Tegeman School, and/or Boys & Girls Club)	
20210816 2:34:53 PM AST	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Area 1 (Morris Ave area)Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area)	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	I volunteer at the city animal shelter in one of those areas or adjacent, hard to tell from that map. I can't engage it on this screen.	Flooding due to heavy rain storms.High temperatures limiting outdoor activities or causing health concerns	None of the above	Flooding of roadways	New or worsening wear and tear of property, buildings, or other sensitive equipment.			Essential Community Facilities (DPW facilities, waste transfer station, wastewater treatment plant, Cove Animal Rescue, etc.)Infrastructure (roadways and utilities)High Value Assets (Glen Cove Ave businesses, Tegeman School, and/or Boys & Girls Club)		
20210816 5:42:22 PM AST	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Area 1 (Morris Ave area)Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area)Area 3 (City Stadium area)Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Area 1 (Morris Ave area)Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area)Area 3 (City Stadium area)Outside of these areas	I am a Glen Cove resident that uses all of the study areas. We have children that please softball at the ball fields also.	High temperatures limiting outdoor activities or causing health concerns	None of the above	Flooding of property	Cancelled events or recreational activities due to heat.			The beaches are disgusting. The LI sound water is disgusting. Why does so much trash wash out beaches here? Other coastal towns do not have this problem.	Infrastructure (roadways and utilities)Natural and Recreational Resources (athletic fields, playgrounds, etc.)	have not experienced flooding
20210817 8:35:33 AM AST					Area 1 (Morris Ave area)Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area)Area 3 (City Stadium area)Outside of these areas		None of the above	Other nuisance flooding	Other nuisance flooding	None of the above			None of the above		
20210817 10:31:02 AM AST	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Area 1 (Morris Ave area)Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area)Area 3 (City Stadium area)	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	I live on Shore Road just west of the study area	Rising sea level causing flooding or another nuisance.Coastal flooding during storms.Flooding due to heavy rain storms	Flooding of roadways.Other nuisance flooding	Flooding of roadways.Other nuisance flooding	Cancelled events or recreational activities due to heat.New or worsening wear and tear of property, buildings, or other sensitive equipment.			Essential Community Facilities (DPW facilities, waste transfer station, wastewater treatment plant, Cove Animal Rescue, etc.)Infrastructure (roadways and utilities)Natural and Recreational Resources (athletic fields, playgrounds, etc.)		
20210817 11:15:15 AM AST			Outside of these areas			We keep a boat at Safe Harbor Marina, GC	Coastal flooding during storms.High temperatures limiting outdoor activities or causing health concerns	Flooding of property.Flooding of roadways.Other nuisance flooding	Flooding of property.Flooding of roadways	New or worsening health issues.Canceled events or recreational activities due to heat.New or worsening wear and tear of property, buildings, or other sensitive equipment.Red tides, extreme tides, accelerated silt of water channels			More sick, different viruses and bacteria, increased sea grass that clog boat engine or fuel intakes, more violent squalls, changes in wind patterns and strength, more rain and humidity increasing mold on all surfaces.	Essential Community Facilities (DPW facilities, waste transfer station, wastewater treatment plant, Cove Animal Rescue, etc.)Infrastructure (roadways and utilities)Natural and Recreational Resources (athletic fields, playgrounds, etc.)	

	The Western Gateway study area (outlined in red, below) is located in the City of Glen Cove along the south side of Glen Cove Creek. The City is committed to seeing the area grow or adapt in a sustainable and responsible manner, which includes proactively assessing the area's vulnerability to climate change and developing climate adaptation strategies to provide resilience to climate change. Do you live, work, or spend time within the Western Gateway project area (see map; you can check multiple boxes)? [I live in the study area]	The Western Gateway study area (outlined in red, below) is located in the City of Glen Cove along the south side of Glen Cove Creek. The City is committed to seeing the area grow or adapt in a sustainable and responsible manner, which includes proactively assessing the area's vulnerability to climate change and developing climate adaptation strategies to provide resilience to climate change. Do you live, work, or spend time within the Western Gateway project area (see map; you can check multiple boxes)? [I work in the study area]	The Western Gateway study area (outlined in red, below) is located in the City of Glen Cove along the south side of Glen Cove Creek. The City is committed to seeing the area grow or adapt in a sustainable and responsible manner, which includes proactively assessing the area's vulnerability to climate change and developing climate adaptation strategies to provide resilience to climate change. Do you live, work, or spend time within the Western Gateway project area (see map; you can check multiple boxes)? [I own a business in the study area]	The Western Gateway study area (outlined in red, below) is located in the City of Glen Cove along the south side of Glen Cove Creek. The City is committed to seeing the area grow or adapt in a sustainable and responsible manner, which includes proactively assessing the area's vulnerability to climate change and developing climate adaptation strategies to provide resilience to climate change. Do you live, work, or spend time within the Western Gateway project area (see map; you can check multiple boxes)? [I live and/or work in the City of Glen Cove]	The Western Gateway study area (outlined in red, below) is located in the City of Glen Cove along the south side of Glen Cove Creek. The City is committed to seeing the area grow or adapt in a sustainable and responsible manner, which includes proactively assessing the area's vulnerability to climate change and developing climate adaptation strategies to provide resilience to climate change. Do you live, work, or spend time within the Western Gateway project area (see map; you can check multiple boxes)? [None of the above]	Please tell us more about your connection to the study area.	This plan addresses the following effects of climate change: a) Rising sea level, b) increasing storm surge, c) increasing rainfall depths, d) increasing air temperatures. This plan will help make decisions regarding future resilience for the study area. In addition, the plan will support the City to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases. We will ask you about each of these hazards separately later. For now, please indicate if you have experienced issues related to the following hazards within the study area (you can check more than one box):	Sea level rise and storm surge are coastal flood hazards for the study area. Sea level rise results in higher tides as well as higher extreme water levels during Nor'easter, tropical storms, and hurricanes. As a result, the low-lying areas of the study area will be subject to more frequent coastal flooding. The current flood hazard areas according to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) are shown in blue in the image below. The study area is outlined in red. What types of issues have you experienced or observed in terms of coastal flooding (you can check more than one box)?	Heavy or intense precipitation events (also known as cloudbursts, urban flooding, "rain bombs") are increasing in intensity and frequency. Areas that exhibit ponding now are expected to exhibit more frequent and more significant ponding in the future, as rainfall depths and intensities overwhelm drainage systems. Ponding from rainfall events is most expected at the baseball fields north of the Tegeman School and along Morris Avenue and Park Place. The image below shows these areas, along with the general runoff flow pattern in the study area. What types of issues have you experienced or observed due to heavy rainfall events? You can check more than one box.	Since the pre-industrial era (before 1900), the global average surface temperature has increased 2 degrees. Increasing temperatures is one of the key indicators of climate change, spawning the term "global warming." Scientists believe, with high confidence, that the warming is likely to continue. The figure below shows the results of computer simulations of future temperature increases under several Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs). "RCP 8.5" is a separate scenario that tries to capture a range of future human greenhouse gas emissions into the atmosphere. Urban heat islands (areas of higher temperature due to asphalt, concrete, lack of vegetation, and heat from cars and buildings) can make extreme temperatures a challenge to deal with. What issues have you experienced relative to extreme temperatures within the study area? You can check more than one box.	The hazards discussed above are natural hazards (they are hazards caused by nature). Aside from the natural hazards already discussed above, are there any other natural hazards that you are concerned about in your everyday life?	This study looks at vulnerability for several asset categories including: 1) Essential community facilities that need to provide services at all times, like the Department of Public Works facilities and Cove Animal Rescue; 2) Infrastructure such as roads and utilities; 3) High value assets like Glen Cove Ave businesses, the Tegeman School, and the Glen Cove Boys & Girls Club; and 4) Natural and recreational resources such as the athletic field complex / City Stadium. Which of these community assets within the study area do you care or rely upon in your everyday life (you can check more than one box)?	Essential Community Facilities: The Glen Cove DPW Yard, Glen Cove Transfer Station, Glen Cove Wastewater Treatment Plant, and the Nassau County Public Works Facility have high vulnerability to flooding. Please add your input or your experience with the impact of natural hazards on this asset category.
20210817 11:57:04 AM AST	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Area 1 (Morris Ave area)Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area)Area 3 (City Stadium area)Outside of these areas			Love in Sea cliff on Carpenter Ave	High temperatures limiting outdoor activities or causing health concerns	Flooding of property/Flooding of roadways/Other nuisance flooding	Flooding of property/Flooding of roadways/Other nuisance flooding	New or worsening health issues/New or worsening wear and tear of property, buildings, or other sensitive equipment		Essential Community Facilities (DPW facilities, waste transfer station, wastewater treatment plant, Cove Animal Rescue, etc.)Infrastructure (roadways and utilities)High Value Assets (Glen Cove Ave businesses, Tegeman School, and/or Boys & Girls Club)Natural and Recreational Resources (athletic fields, playgrounds, etc.)	
20210817 2:28:34 PM AST	Outside of these areas	Area 3 (City Stadium area)	Area 3 (City Stadium area)	Area 3 (City Stadium area)	Area 3 (City Stadium area)	Have a business in the marina and live on shore road. I started Shore Road neighbors Facebook group about 8-7 years ago in hopes that with some community effort we could make the street safer.	Rising sea level causing flooding or another nuisance/Coastal flooding during storms/Flooding due to heavy rain storms/High temperatures limiting outdoor activities or causing health concerns	Flooding of property/Flooding of roadways/Other nuisance flooding	Flooding of property/Flooding of roadways/None of the above	New or worsening health issues/Cancelled events or recreational activities due to heat/New or worsening wear and tear of property, buildings, or other sensitive equipment	Runoff from Sea Cliff drainage into marina has brought in many inches of garbage and sediment and is unusable at low tide, rendering about half my dock space useless. Also, air quality at my home and business.	Essential Community Facilities (DPW facilities, waste transfer station, wastewater treatment plant, Cove Animal Rescue, etc.)Infrastructure (roadways and utilities)High Value Assets (Glen Cove Ave businesses, Tegeman School, and/or Boys & Girls Club)Natural and Recreational Resources (athletic fields, playgrounds, etc.)My business is directly on the edge of study zone, and it is a community asset that brings people outdoors and to the beaches and restaurants	have not noticed the roadways flooded on this part of shore road, but by stop sign. I have flooded the ground not draining and the runoff collecting in the marina.
20210817 2:35:38 PM AST	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Area 1 (Morris Ave area)Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area)Area 3 (City Stadium area)	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Visit stadium, gas station, businesses in area	None of the above	None of the above	None of the above	Cancelled events or recreational activities due to heat		Infrastructure (roadways and utilities)High Value Assets (Glen Cove Ave businesses, Tegeman School, and/or Boys & Girls Club)	
20210817 2:38:10 PM AST	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Area 1 (Morris Ave area)Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area)Area 3 (City Stadium area)	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas		Rising sea level causing flooding or another nuisance/Coastal flooding during storms/Flooding due to heavy rain storms/High temperatures limiting outdoor activities or causing health concerns	Flooding of property/Flooding of roadways/Other nuisance flooding	Flooding of property/Flooding of roadways/Other nuisance flooding	New or worsening health issues/Cancelled events or recreational activities due to heat/New or worsening wear and tear of property, buildings, or other sensitive equipment	Moist from extreme water retention	Infrastructure (roadways and utilities)Natural and Recreational Resources (athletic fields, playgrounds, etc.)	
20210817 2:52:45 PM AST	Area 3 (City Stadium area)	Outside of these areas	Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area)Area 3 (City Stadium area)			50 year resident of Shore Rd. area	Rising sea level causing flooding or another nuisance/Coastal flooding during storms/Flooding due to heavy rain storms/High temperatures limiting outdoor activities or causing health concerns	Flooding of roadways/Other nuisance flooding	Flooding of roadways/Other nuisance flooding	New or worsening health issues/Cancelled events or recreational activities due to heat/New or worsening wear and tear of property, buildings, or other sensitive equipment/Little to no breach of the water system. No need A/C before now	More rodent activity.	Essential Community Facilities (DPW facilities, waste transfer station, wastewater treatment plant, Cove Animal Rescue, etc.)Infrastructure (roadways and utilities)High Value Assets (Glen Cove Ave businesses, Tegeman School, and/or Boys & Girls Club)Natural and Recreational Resources (athletic fields, playgrounds, etc.)	
20210817 3:34:10 PM AST	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	This project is a total failure in every way and the devastation resulting from the current building sites in addition to these heinous pyrores has totally destroyed the only thing that had any value on the entire property--was the beautiful wetland on the north side of the creek that was destroyed by the greed-driven idiots at RFR. I hope the fell, become bankrupt and they end up in prison for a long, long stretch.	Rising sea level causing flooding or another nuisance/Coastal flooding during storms/Flooding due to heavy rain storms/High temperatures limiting outdoor activities or causing health concerns	Flooding of property/Flooding of roadways/Other nuisance flooding	Flooding of property/Flooding of roadways/Other nuisance flooding	New or worsening health issues/Cancelled events or recreational activities due to heat/New or worsening wear and tear of property, buildings, or other sensitive equipment	Everything!	Essential Community Facilities (DPW facilities, waste transfer station, wastewater treatment plant, Cove Animal Rescue, etc.)Infrastructure (roadways and utilities)High Value Assets (Glen Cove Ave businesses, Tegeman School, and/or Boys & Girls Club)Natural and Recreational Resources (athletic fields, playgrounds, etc.)	
20210817 4:56:10 PM AST	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area)Area 3 (City Stadium area)	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	I live in Glen Cove and concern about how this area is developed and how it will change Glen Cove's living environment	Flooding due to heavy rain storms	Flooding of roadways/Other nuisance flooding	Flooding of roadways	None of the above		Essential Community Facilities (DPW facilities, waste transfer station, wastewater treatment plant, Cove Animal Rescue, etc.)Infrastructure (roadways and utilities)High Value Assets (Glen Cove Ave businesses, Tegeman School, and/or Boys & Girls Club)Natural and Recreational Resources (athletic fields, playgrounds, etc.)	
20210817 5:54:12 PM AST													
20210817 11:37:21 PM AST	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area)	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	High temperatures limiting outdoor activities or causing health concerns	Flooding of roadways	Flooding of roadways	Heat waves	Air pollution	Infrastructure (roadways and utilities)High Value Assets (Glen Cove Ave businesses, Tegeman School, and/or Boys & Girls Club)Natural and Recreational Resources (athletic fields, playgrounds, etc.)	
20210820 6:47:36 AM AST	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Area 3 (City Stadium area)	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	My children play baseball at the stadium	None of the above	None of the above	None of the above	None of the above		Essential Community Facilities (DPW facilities, waste transfer station, wastewater treatment plant, Cove Animal Rescue, etc.)Infrastructure (roadways and utilities)High Value Assets (Glen Cove Ave businesses, Tegeman School, and/or Boys & Girls Club)Natural and Recreational Resources (athletic fields, playgrounds, etc.)	Create a resilient flood barrier. Those utilities have been in that area for decades. And have yet to be flooded or impacted to the point of danger.
20210822 5:31:12 AM AST	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	We lived right on the harbor for 20 years, directly across from Geneva Point and the lovely wetlands that existed along the North side of Glen Cove Creek that was home to many fabulous sea birds, trees and fish. When the greed-driven morons at RFR destroyed the wetland to put up their hideous development we knew it was going to be a disaster in every way and we moved away from the highest place.	Rising sea level causing flooding or another nuisance/Coastal flooding during storms/Flooding due to heavy rain storms/High temperatures limiting outdoor activities or causing health concerns	Flooding of property/Flooding of roadways/Other nuisance flooding	Flooding of property/Flooding of roadways/Other nuisance flooding	New or worsening health issues/Cancelled events or recreational activities due to heat/New or worsening wear and tear of property, buildings, or other sensitive equipment	Our Disney at the ruinous "Skepperm" at Garvies Point know no bounds.	Infrastructure (roadways and utilities)Natural and Recreational Resources (athletic fields, playgrounds, etc.)	
20210823 11:52:48 AM AST	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Area 1 (Morris Ave area)Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area)Area 3 (City Stadium area)	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas		Flooding due to heavy rain storms/High temperatures limiting outdoor activities or causing health concerns	Flooding of roadways	Flooding of roadways	Cancelled events or recreational activities due to heat	tornadoes, mosquitoes	Essential Community Facilities (DPW facilities, waste transfer station, wastewater treatment plant, Cove Animal Rescue, etc.)Infrastructure (roadways and utilities)High Value Assets (Glen Cove Ave businesses, Tegeman School, and/or Boys & Girls Club)	
20210824 11:50:59 AM AST	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Area 1 (Morris Ave area)Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area)Area 3 (City Stadium area)	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas		Coastal flooding during storms	Flooding of property/Flooding of roadways/Other nuisance flooding	Flooding of property/Flooding of roadways/Other nuisance flooding	None of the above		Essential Community Facilities (DPW facilities, waste transfer station, wastewater treatment plant, Cove Animal Rescue, etc.)Infrastructure (roadways and utilities)High Value Assets (Glen Cove Ave businesses, Tegeman School, and/or Boys & Girls Club)	
20210826 3:20:14 PM AST	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Area 1 (Morris Ave area)Area 3 (City Stadium area)Outside of these areas	Area 3 (City Stadium area)	Outside of these areas		None of the above	Flooding of property/Flooding of roadways/Other nuisance flooding	Flooding of property/Flooding of roadways/Other nuisance flooding	New or worsening health issues/Cancelled events or recreational activities due to heat/New or worsening wear and tear of property, buildings, or other sensitive equipment	respiratory complications	Essential Community Facilities (DPW facilities, waste transfer station, wastewater treatment plant, Cove Animal Rescue, etc.)Infrastructure (roadways and utilities)High Value Assets (Glen Cove Ave businesses, Tegeman School, and/or Boys & Girls Club)Natural and Recreational Resources (athletic fields, playgrounds, etc.)	

	The Western Gateway study area (outlined in red, below) is located in the City of Glen Cove along the south side of Glen Cove Creek. The City is committed to seeing the area grow or adapt in a sustainable and responsible manner, which includes proactively assessing the area's vulnerability to climate change and developing climate adaptation strategies to provide resilience to climate change. Do you live, work, or spend time within the Western Gateway project area (see map; you can check multiple boxes)? (I live in the study area)	The Western Gateway study area (outlined in red, below) is located in the City of Glen Cove along the south side of Glen Cove Creek. The City is committed to seeing the area grow or adapt in a sustainable and responsible manner, which includes proactively assessing the area's vulnerability to climate change and developing climate adaptation strategies to provide resilience to climate change. Do you live, work, or spend time within the Western Gateway project area (see map; you can check multiple boxes)? (I work in the study area)	The Western Gateway study area (outlined in red, below) is located in the City of Glen Cove along the south side of Glen Cove Creek. The City is committed to seeing the area grow or adapt in a sustainable and responsible manner, which includes proactively assessing the area's vulnerability to climate change and developing climate adaptation strategies to provide resilience to climate change. Do you live, work, or spend time within the Western Gateway project area (see map; you can check multiple boxes)? (I live in the study area)	The Western Gateway study area (outlined in red, below) is located in the City of Glen Cove along the south side of Glen Cove Creek. The City is committed to seeing the area grow or adapt in a sustainable and responsible manner, which includes proactively assessing the area's vulnerability to climate change and developing climate adaptation strategies to provide resilience to climate change. Do you live, work, or spend time within the Western Gateway project area (see map; you can check multiple boxes)? (I own a business in the study area)	The Western Gateway study area (outlined in red, below) is located in the City of Glen Cove along the south side of Glen Cove Creek. The City is committed to seeing the area grow or adapt in a sustainable and responsible manner, which includes proactively assessing the area's vulnerability to climate change and developing climate adaptation strategies to provide resilience to climate change. Do you live, work, or spend time within the Western Gateway project area (see map; you can check multiple boxes)? (I live and/or work in the City of Glen Cove)	The Western Gateway study area (outlined in red, below) is located in the City of Glen Cove along the south side of Glen Cove Creek. The City is committed to seeing the area grow or adapt in a sustainable and responsible manner, which includes proactively assessing the area's vulnerability to climate change and developing climate adaptation strategies to provide resilience to climate change. Do you live, work, or spend time within the Western Gateway project area (see map; you can check multiple boxes)? (None of the above)	Please tell us more about your connection to the study area.	This plan addresses the following effects of climate change: a) Rising sea level, b) increasing storm surge, c) increasing rainfall depths, d) increasing air temperatures. This plan will help make decisions regarding future resilience for the study area. In addition, the plan will support the City to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases. We will ask you about each of these hazards separately later. For now, please indicate if you have experienced issues related to the following hazards within the study area (you can check more than one box):	Sea level rise and storm surge are coastal flood hazards for the study area. Sea level rise results in higher tides as well as higher extreme water levels during Nor'easter, tropical storms, and hurricanes. As a result, the low-lying areas of the study area will be subject to more frequent coastal flooding. The current flood hazard areas according to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) are shown in blue in the image below. The study area is outlined in red. What types of issues have you experienced or observed in terms of coastal flooding (you can check more than one box)?	Heavy or intense precipitation events (also known as cloudbursts, urban flooding, "rain bombs") are increasing in intensity and frequency. Areas that exhibit ponding now are expected to exhibit more frequent and more significant ponding in the future, as rainfall depths and intensities overwhelm drainage systems. Ponding from rainfall events is most expected at the baseball fields north of the Tegeman School and along Morris Avenue and Park Place. The image below shows these areas, along with the general runoff flow pattern in the study area. What types of issues have you experienced or observed due to heavy rainfall events? You can check more than one box.	Since the pre-industrial era (before 1950), the global average surface temperature has increased 2 degrees. Increasing temperatures is one of the key indicators of climate change, spanning the term "global warming." Scientists believe, with high confidence, that the warming is likely to continue. The figure below shows the results of computer simulations of future temperature increases under several Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs). "RCP 8.5" is a scenario that tries to capture a range of future human greenhouse gas emissions into the atmosphere. Urban heat islands (areas of higher temperature due to asphalt, concrete, lack of vegetation, and heat from cars and buildings) can make extreme temperatures a challenge to deal with. What issues have you experienced relative to extreme temperatures within the study area? You can check more than one box.	The hazards discussed above are natural hazards (they are hazards caused by nature). Aside from the natural hazards already discussed above, are there any other natural hazards that you are concerned about in your everyday life?	This study looks at vulnerability for several asset categories including: 1) Essential community facilities that need to provide services at all times, like the Department of Public Works Facilities and Cove Animal Rescue; 2) Infrastructure such as roads and utilities; 3) High value assets like Glen Cove Ave businesses, the Tegeman School, and the Glen Cove Boys & Girls Clubs; and 4) Natural and recreational resources such as the athletic field complex / City Stadium. Which of these community assets within the study area do you use or rely upon in your everyday life (you can check more than one box)?	Essential Community Facilities (DPW facilities, waste transfer station, wastewater treatment plant, Cove Animal Rescue, etc.) Infrastructure (roadways and utilities) High Value Assets (Glen Cove Ave businesses, Tegeman School, and/or Boys & Girls Club) Natural and Recreational Resources (athletic fields, playgrounds, etc.)
20210901 11:50:47 AM AST	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area) Area 3 (City Stadium area)	Outside of these areas		Outside of these areas	I live in Glen Cove outside of the study area.	Flooding due to heavy rain storms. None of the above	Flooding of roadways. Other nuisance flooding	Flooding of roadways. Other nuisance flooding. None of the above	New or worsening wear and tear of property, buildings, or other sensitive equipment		Essential Community Facilities (DPW facilities, waste transfer station, wastewater treatment plant, Cove Animal Rescue, etc.) Infrastructure (roadways and utilities) High Value Assets (Glen Cove Ave businesses, Tegeman School, and/or Boys & Girls Club) Natural and Recreational Resources (athletic fields, playgrounds, etc.)	Essential Community Facilities (DPW facilities, waste transfer station, wastewater treatment plant, and the Nassau County Public Works Facility have high vulnerability to flooding. Please add your input or your experience with the impact of natural hazards on this asset category.
20210901 2:55:40 PM AST	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area) Area 3 (City Stadium area)	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas			Flooding due to heavy rain storms	Flooding of property. Flooding of roadways	Flooding of property. Flooding of roadways	New or worsening health issues. Cancelled events or recreational activities due to heat		Essential Community Facilities (DPW facilities, waste transfer station, wastewater treatment plant, Cove Animal Rescue, etc.) Infrastructure (roadways and utilities) High Value Assets (Glen Cove Ave businesses, Tegeman School, and/or Boys & Girls Club) Natural and Recreational Resources (athletic fields, playgrounds, etc.)	Roadways flooded
20210901 4:55:37 PM AST	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Area 1 (Morris Ave area) Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area)				We frequent businesses here	Flooding due to heavy rain storms	Flooding of property. Flooding of roadways	Flooding of property. Flooding of roadways	Cancelled events or recreational activities due to heat. New or worsening wear and tear of property, buildings, or other sensitive equipment		Infrastructure (roadways and utilities) High Value Assets (Glen Cove Ave businesses, Tegeman School, and/or Boys & Girls Club)	
20210901 5:04:43 PM AST	Outside of these areas		Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area)		Outside of these areas		As a child I played softball at city stadium.	Flooding due to heavy rain storms	None of the above	None of the above	None of the above		Essential Community Facilities (DPW facilities, waste transfer station, wastewater treatment plant, Cove Animal Rescue, etc.) Infrastructure (roadways and utilities) High Value Assets (Glen Cove Ave businesses, Tegeman School, and/or Boys & Girls Club)	If these services are damaged due to flooding it would affect the entire city
20210901 6:38:49 PM AST			Area 1 (Morris Ave area) Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area) Area 3 (City Stadium area) Outside of these areas		Area 1 (Morris Ave area) Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area) Area 3 (City Stadium area) Outside of these areas		I'm here	Rising sea level causing flooding or another nuisance. Coastal flooding during storms. Flooding due to heavy rain storms	Flooding of property. Flooding of roadways. Other nuisance flooding	Flooding of property. Flooding of roadways. Other nuisance flooding	New or worsening health issues. New or worsening wear and tear of property, buildings, or other sensitive equipment	the genies of road condos sinking	Essential Community Facilities (DPW facilities, waste transfer station, wastewater treatment plant, Cove Animal Rescue, etc.) Infrastructure (roadways and utilities) Natural and Recreational Resources (athletic fields, playgrounds, etc.)	
20210901 7:37:08 PM AST	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Area 3 (City Stadium area)	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas		Kids play baseball!!!	High temperatures limiting outdoor activities or causing health concerns	Flooding of roadways	Flooding of roadways	Cancelled events or recreational activities due to heat. Smells at ball field when it's really hot		Infrastructure (roadways and utilities) Natural and Recreational Resources (athletic fields, playgrounds, etc.)	No opinion
20210901 9:16:54 PM AST	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Area 1 (Morris Ave area) Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area) Area 3 (City Stadium area)		Outside of these areas			None of the above	None of the above	None of the above	None of the above		None of the above	
20210901 9:20:36 PM AST	Area 3 (City Stadium area)						I live on Shore Road	Rising sea level causing flooding or another nuisance. Coastal flooding during storms. Flooding due to heavy rain storms. High temperatures limiting outdoor activities or causing health concerns	Flooding of property. Flooding of roadways. Other nuisance flooding	Flooding of property. Flooding of roadways. Other nuisance flooding	New or worsening health issues. Cancelled events or recreational activities due to heat	Hazards due to increased commercial activity	Essential Community Facilities (DPW facilities, waste transfer station, wastewater treatment plant, Cove Animal Rescue, etc.) Infrastructure (roadways and utilities) High Value Assets (Glen Cove Ave businesses, Tegeman School, and/or Boys & Girls Club) Natural and Recreational Resources (athletic fields, playgrounds, etc.)	
20210901 9:25:30 PM AST	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area)	Outside of these areas	Area 1 (Morris Ave area) Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area) Area 3 (City Stadium area)		My son attends Tegeman.	High temperatures limiting outdoor activities or causing health concerns	Flooding of roadways	Flooding of roadways	New or worsening health issues. Cancelled events or recreational activities due to heat. New or worsening wear and tear of property, buildings, or other sensitive equipment		Essential Community Facilities (DPW facilities, waste transfer station, wastewater treatment plant, Cove Animal Rescue, etc.) Infrastructure (roadways and utilities) High Value Assets (Glen Cove Ave businesses, Tegeman School, and/or Boys & Girls Club) Natural and Recreational Resources (athletic fields, playgrounds, etc.)	
20210902 3:57:52 AM AST	Area 1 (Morris Ave area)		Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area)	Area 3 (City Stadium area)				Flooding due to heavy rain storms. High temperatures limiting outdoor activities or causing health concerns	Flooding of property. Flooding of roadways	Flooding of roadways. Other nuisance flooding	New or worsening health issues. Cancelled events or recreational activities due to heat	The earthquake	Essential Community Facilities (DPW facilities, waste transfer station, wastewater treatment plant, Cove Animal Rescue, etc.) Infrastructure (roadways and utilities) Natural and Recreational Resources (athletic fields, playgrounds, etc.)	
20210902 4:30:09 AM AST	Area 1 (Morris Ave area)	Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area)	Area 3 (City Stadium area)	Area 3 (City Stadium area)	Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area)	Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area)		Coastal flooding during storms	Flooding of property	Other nuisance flooding	New or worsening health issues	windstorm	Infrastructure (roadways and utilities)	
20210902 4:30:09 AM AST	Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area)	Area 3 (City Stadium area)	Area 3 (City Stadium area)	Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area)	Area 3 (City Stadium area)	Area 3 (City Stadium area)		Flooding due to heavy rain storms	Flooding of roadways	Flooding of property	New or worsening wear and tear of property, buildings, or other sensitive equipment. None of the above	drought	High Value Assets (Glen Cove Ave businesses, Tegeman School, and/or Boys & Girls Club)	
20210902 1:11:58 PM AST	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area) Area 3 (City Stadium area)	Outside of these areas			I live on Shore Road further west of area #3	Rising sea level causing flooding or another nuisance. Coastal flooding during storms. Flooding due to heavy rain storms	Flooding of property. Flooding of roadways. Other nuisance flooding	Flooding of property. Flooding of roadways. Other nuisance flooding	New or worsening health issues. Cancelled events or recreational activities due to heat		Essential Community Facilities (DPW facilities, waste transfer station, wastewater treatment plant, Cove Animal Rescue, etc.) Infrastructure (roadways and utilities) Natural and Recreational Resources (athletic fields, playgrounds, etc.)	

Timestamp	The Western Gateway study area (outlined in red, below) is located in the City of Glen Cove along the south side of Glen Cove Creek. The City is committed to seeing the area grow or adapt in a sustainable and responsible manner, which includes proactively assessing the area's vulnerability to climate change and developing climate adaptation strategies to provide resilience to climate change. Do you live, work, or spend time within the Western Gateway project area (see map; you can check multiple boxes)? (I live in the study area)	The Western Gateway study area (outlined in red, below) is located in the City of Glen Cove along the south side of Glen Cove Creek. The City is committed to seeing the area grow or adapt in a sustainable and responsible manner, which includes proactively assessing the area's vulnerability to climate change and developing climate adaptation strategies to provide resilience to climate change. Do you live, work, or spend time within the Western Gateway project area (see map; you can check multiple boxes)? (I work in the study area)	The Western Gateway study area (outlined in red, below) is located in the City of Glen Cove along the south side of Glen Cove Creek. The City is committed to seeing the area grow or adapt in a sustainable and responsible manner, which includes proactively assessing the area's vulnerability to climate change and developing climate adaptation strategies to provide resilience to climate change. Do you live, work, or spend time within the Western Gateway project area (see map; you can check multiple boxes)? (I spend time in the study area)	The Western Gateway study area (outlined in red, below) is located in the City of Glen Cove along the south side of Glen Cove Creek. The City is committed to seeing the area grow or adapt in a sustainable and responsible manner, which includes proactively assessing the area's vulnerability to climate change and developing climate adaptation strategies to provide resilience to climate change. Do you live, work, or spend time within the Western Gateway project area (see map; you can check multiple boxes)? (I own a business in the study area)	The Western Gateway study area (outlined in red, below) is located in the City of Glen Cove along the south side of Glen Cove Creek. The City is committed to seeing the area grow or adapt in a sustainable and responsible manner, which includes proactively assessing the area's vulnerability to climate change and developing climate adaptation strategies to provide resilience to climate change. Do you live, work, or spend time within the Western Gateway project area (see map; you can check multiple boxes)? (I live and/or work in the City of Glen Cove)	The Western Gateway study area (outlined in red, below) is located in the City of Glen Cove along the south side of Glen Cove Creek. The City is committed to seeing the area grow or adapt in a sustainable and responsible manner, which includes proactively assessing the area's vulnerability to climate change and developing climate adaptation strategies to provide resilience to climate change. Do you live, work, or spend time within the Western Gateway project area (see map; you can check multiple boxes)? (None of the above)	Please tell us more about your connection to the study area.	This plan addresses the following effects of climate change: a) Rising sea level, b) increasing storm surge, c) increasing rainfall depths, d) increasing air temperatures. This plan will help make decisions regarding future resilience for the study area. In addition, the plan will support the City to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases. We will ask you about each of these hazards separately later. For now, please indicate if you have experienced issues related to the following hazards within the study area (you can check more than one box):	Sea level rise and storm surge are coastal flood hazards for the study area. Sea level rise results in higher tides as well as higher extreme water levels during Nor'easter, tropical storms, and hurricanes. As a result, the low-lying areas of the study area will be subject to more frequent coastal flooding. The current flood hazard areas according to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) are shown in blue in the image below. The study area is outlined in red. What types of issues have you experienced or observed in terms of coastal flooding (you can check more than one box)?	Heavy or intense precipitation events (also known as cloudbursts, urban flooding, "rain bombs") are increasing in intensity and frequency. Areas that exhibit ponding now are expected to exhibit more frequent and more significant ponding in the future, as rainfall depths and intensities overwhelm drainage systems. Ponding from rainfall events is most expected at the baseball fields north of the Tugamer School and along Morris Avenue and Park Place. The image below shows these areas, along with the general runoff flow pattern in the study area. What types of issues have you experienced or observed due to heavy rainfall events? You can check more than one box.	Since the pre-industrial era (before 1900), the global average surface temperature has increased 2 degrees. Increasing temperatures is one of the key indicators of climate change, spawning the term "global warming." Scientists believe, with high confidence, that the warming is likely to continue. The figure below shows the results of computer simulations of future temperature increases under several Representative Concentration Pathways (or "RCPs"). Each RCP is a separate scenario that tries to capture a range of future human greenhouse gas emissions into the atmosphere. Urban heat islands (areas of higher temperature due to asphalt, concrete, lack of vegetation, and heat from cars and buildings) can make extreme temperatures a challenge to deal with. What issues have you experienced relative to extreme temperatures within the study area? You can check more than one box.	The hazards discussed above are natural hazards (they are hazards caused by nature). Aside from the natural hazards already discussed above, are there any other natural hazards that you are concerned about in your everyday life?	This study looks at vulnerability for several asset categories including: 1) Essential community facilities that need to provide services at all times, like the Department of Public Works facilities and Cove Animal Rescue; 2) Infrastructure such as roads, roadsides and utilities; 3) High value assets like Glen Cove Ave businesses, the Tugamer School, and the Glen Cove Boys & Girls Club; and 4) Natural and recreational resources such as the athletic field complex / City Stadium. Which of these community assets within the study area do you use or rely upon in your everyday life (you can check more than one box)?	Essential Community Facilities: The Glen Cove DPW Yard, Glen Cove Transfer Station, Glen Cove Wastewater Treatment Plant, and the Nassau County Public Works Facility have high vulnerability to flooding. Please add your input or your experiences with the impact of natural hazards on this asset category.
20210903 10:09:58 AM AST	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	I live on Shore Road but further down the street from Area 3	Flooding due to heavy rain storms, High temperatures limiting outdoor activities or causing health concerns	Flooding of roadways	Flooding of roadways	None of the above		Infrastructure (roadways and utilities)	
20210903 8:22:21 PM AST	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Area 1 (Morris Ave area)/Area 2 (Glen Cove Ave area)/Area 3 (City Stadium area)	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Glen Head resident who travels north to the city often and patron businesses and public spaces.	Rising sea level causing flooding or another nuisance/Flooding due to heavy rain storms/High temperatures limiting outdoor activities or causing health concerns	Flooding of property/Flooding of roadways/Other nuisance flooding	Flooding of property/Flooding of roadways/Other nuisance flooding	Cancelled events or recreational activities due to heat/New or worsening wear and tear of property, buildings, or other sensitive equipment		Essential Community Facilities (DPW facilities, waste transfer station, wastewater treatment plant, Cove Animal Rescue, etc.)/Infrastructure (roadways and utilities)/Natural and Recreational Resources (athletic fields, playgrounds, etc.)	
20210911 9:38:39 PM AST	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	Outside of these areas	I live on Hammond road	Flooding due to heavy rain storms	None of the above	Flooding of property	Cancelled events or recreational activities due to heat		Essential Community Facilities (DPW facilities, waste transfer station, wastewater treatment plant, Cove Animal Rescue, etc.)	

Timestamp	Infrastructure: Roadways and utilities. Morris Avenue and Shore Road have high vulnerability to coastal flooding and increasing intense precipitation. Both are located at low elevations and are also at the receiving end of runoff entering the study area. Park Place is expected to have increasing vulnerability to sea level rise and coastal flooding over time. Roadway drainage systems are likely to be challenged further over time due to increasing rainfall intensity. Please add your input or your experiences with the impact of natural hazards on this asset category.	High Value Assets: The Tiegeman School is projected to change from having low flood vulnerability today to having high flood vulnerability by 2100 due to sea level rise and coastal flooding. The Glen Cove Boys & Girls Club has relatively low vulnerability to coastal flooding and sea level rise, but flooding due to intense rainfall may occur around the northwest corner of the building. Some businesses along Glen Cove Ave may experience flooding due to heavy rainfall. Please add your input or your experiences with the impact of natural hazards on this asset category.	Recreational and natural resources: Some of the area's existing athletic fields have high vulnerability to coastal flooding. The fields are also at the receiving end of runoff entering the study area and have high vulnerability to flooding from increasing intense precipitation. New recreational facilities will need to address these issues. Additionally, the study area has high vulnerability to increasing temperatures, particularly in the form of heat waves. This will also need to be considered for new recreational facilities. Please add your input or your experiences with the impact of natural hazards on the asset category.	How would you prioritize or rank the asset categories above in order of most important to least important (in terms of adaptation/resilience to climate change)? (Highest Priority)	How would you prioritize or rank the asset categories above in order of most important to least important (in terms of adaptation/resilience to climate change)? (2nd Highest Priority)	How would you prioritize or rank the asset categories above in order of most important to least important (in terms of adaptation/resilience to climate change)? (3rd Highest Priority)	How would you prioritize or rank the asset categories above in order of most important to least important (in terms of adaptation/resilience to climate change)? (4th Highest Priority)	The table below presents approaches to reducing flood vulnerability and methods of implementation. Which of these options would you like to see used in the development of adaptation and resilience measures? (You can pick more than one)	Potential Flood Resilience Strategies - Of the strategies below, which would you most like to see further studied? (You can select multiple options, but please keep to the ones that you think would be best for the study area.)	Potential Flood Resilience Strategies - Building Specific Measures. Of the strategies below specific to buildings, which would you like to see further studied? (You can select multiple options.)	Are there additional flood-related adaptation and resilience measures not discussed above that you would like us to consider?	People-based adaptation strategies achieve resiliency without the need to construct new infrastructure, which can be costly and require time for permitting, construction, etc. People-based adaptation strategies can be categorized as short-term or long-term. Which of the following short-term strategies would you like to see emphasized? (You can select multiple options.)	Which of the long-term strategies below would you like to see emphasized? (You can select more than one.)	Infrastructure changes can also reduce the impacts of increasing heat, reduce people's exposure to heat hazards, or help to modify people's behavior in a manner that increases overall resiliency. Which of these examples of infrastructure changes would you like to see further evaluated? (You can choose more than one.)	Do you have any other ideas to improve the study area's resiliency to extreme heat?	The recommendations below are elements of the City's new Complete Streets policy (see resolution 16-1 here: https://ghcnovny.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/05-11-2021-16-1.pdf)	Please fill us where you would like to see the improvement(s) that you picked above located within the study area. Please also refer to the City's new Complete Streets policy (see resolution 16-1 here: https://ghcnovny.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/05-11-2021-16-1.pdf)
6/16/2021 11:15:32																	
6/17/2021 13:13:23				Essential Community Facilities	Infrastructure	High Value Assets	Recreational and Natural Resources	Retreat/Relocation	Prioritize development of recreational facilities along higher elevations within study area. Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain. Increase the ground elevation for new construction using fill (earthem material).	Require new construction to accommodate flooding (above the flood in) and be able to bounce back quickly afterward		Heat-health education and messaging (advertisements, public information sessions, etc.) Increased administrative controls (re-scheduling outdoor and recreational activities to cooler times of day)	Emphasize a data-driven approach through temperature and air quality data collection and crowd-sourcing	Increased vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Require construction with heat-resistant materials, light-colored roofing, etc. Require construction with "cool" pavements or other measures that reduce heat island effects. Emphasize energy efficiency.		Increased traffic calming measures (raised crosswalks/intersections, lane narrowing, etc.)	
6/18/2021 8:43:40				Infrastructure	Recreational and Natural Resources	Essential Community Facilities	High Value Assets	Protect, Natural or Nature-Based	Floodproof non-residential buildings in the study area (for example, install temporary barriers at entrances to prevent water from entering the building).	Restrict new buildings construction to areas NOT expected to be flood-prone, now and in the future.		Heat-health education and messaging (advertisements, public information sessions, etc.) Improved access to personal protective equipment (sunglasses, hats, handheld fans)	Increased public education about heat health risks and side effects. Emphasize community building to encourage citizens to check on each other, share resources, etc.	Increased vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add more water fountains. Emphasize energy efficiency.	no	Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.)	Open cover area in front of 100 gen cover - Tiegeman School
6/21/2021 8:43:52	Intense rain cascaded down the cliff into this low lying area. If the tide is high it makes matters even worse because the storm water has no where to drain. Just flooding the road and land.	I have seen the City Stadium flood. I have been told by neighbors that have lived here for decades that there used to be a marsh/pond along Shore Road that was a natural catch basin and then the marina properties were "built up during the night" to have higher grounds. Engineering is definitely important part of the process, as every action may have a reaction in another location.	No comment	Infrastructure	Essential Community Facilities	Recreational and Natural Resources	High Value Assets	Protect, Structural, Natural or Nature-Based	Install tide gates on stormwater outfalls to prevent tidal / coastal flooding from coming up from the Creek. Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain. Increase the ground elevation for new construction using fill (earthem material).	Elevate new construction above current and future expected flood elevations using fill or other methods. Investigate a regional flood protection approach that prevents flooding using flood walls, levees, or sea walls.	Not to my knowledge.	Increased administrative controls (re-scheduling outdoor and recreational activities to cooler times of day)	Perform additional planning such as a Long-Term Heat Response Plan that recommends activities to prevent heat-related morbidity and mortality. Emphasize a data-driven approach through temperature and air quality data collection and crowd-sourcing	Increased vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies. Require construction with heat-resistant materials, light-colored roofing, etc. Emphasize energy efficiency. Additional study of the use of artificial turf fields for the study area and their impact on heat.	Less carparking lot size & concrete lots instead of black tar surfaces. Adding a bridge over the creek to allow more walkers to access sports, restaurants, boating, beach, ferry, dog parks, etc. To walking or biking. Also, creating parking that is shaded by large solar panels. https://sdrenables.com - create renewable energy for community & cooler parking.	Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.) Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.) Increased connectivity of study area to public transit options (bus, ferry, etc.) Increased traffic calming measures (raised crosswalks/intersections, lane narrowing, etc.)	Traffic Calming on Shore Rd by CAR & ballfields and along Glen Cove Ave from Morris Ave to Crest.
6/21/2021 15:46:53				Essential Community Facilities	Infrastructure	Recreational and Natural Resources	High Value Assets	Retreat/Relocation, Structural, Natural or Nature-Based	Install tide gates on stormwater outfalls to prevent tidal / coastal flooding from coming up from the Creek. Construct a floodwall along the Creek/study area boundary to prevent flooding. Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain. Build with materials/features that are designed to get wet during floods and bounce back quickly.	Restrict new buildings construction to areas NOT expected to be flood-prone, now and in the future. Investigate a regional flood protection approach that prevents flooding using flood walls, levees, or sea walls.	None	Health education and messaging (advertisements, public information sessions, etc.)	Emphasize a data-driven approach through temperature and air quality data collection and crowd-sourcing	Increased vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies. Emphasize energy efficiency.	None	Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.) Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.)	The entire area
6/29/2021 11:06:01				Infrastructure	Recreational and Natural Resources	Essential Community Facilities	High Value Assets	Protect, Accommodate, Retreat/Relocation, Non-Structural, Structural, Natural or Nature-Based	Install tide gates on stormwater outfalls to prevent tidal / coastal flooding from coming up from the Creek. Construct a floodwall along the Creek/study area boundary to prevent flooding. Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain.	Investigate a regional flood protection approach that prevents flooding using flood walls, levees, or sea walls. Require new construction to accommodate flooding (above the flood in) and be able to bounce back quickly afterward		Health education and messaging (advertisements, public information sessions, etc.)	Increased public education about heat health risks and side effects. Perform additional planning such as a Long-Term Heat Response Plan that recommends activities to prevent heat-related morbidity and mortality. Facilitate improved access to medical care.	Increased vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies. Add splash-parks or pools. Require construction with heat-resistant materials, light-colored roofing, etc.		Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.) Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.)	
6/30/2021 9:53:55				High Value Assets	Recreational and Natural Resources	Essential Community Facilities	Infrastructure	Protect, Accommodate, Non-Structural, Structural, Natural or Nature-Based	Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain. Elevate buildings in the study area using posts or piles. Design athletic fields that can withstand flooding and bounce back quickly. Build with materials/features that are designed to get wet during floods and bounce back quickly. Strengthen building and/or zoning requirements to have stricter flood compliance criteria.	Restrict new buildings construction to areas NOT expected to be flood-prone, now and in the future. Elevate new construction above current and future expected flood elevations using fill or other methods. Elevate existing buildings current and future expected flood-prone areas using posts or piles. Require new construction to accommodate flooding (above the flood in) and be able to bounce back quickly afterward	Supportive of more natural / nature-based approaches	Cooling measures (cooling centers, increased access to drinking water, misting fans, etc.) Heat health education and messaging (advertisements, public information sessions, etc.)	Emphasize a data-driven approach through temperature and air quality data collection and crowd-sourcing	Increased vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies. Add splash-parks or pools. Require construction with heat-resistant materials, light-colored roofing, etc.	Very supportive of planting more trees!		
7/1/2021 14:10:00	Roadway flooding and sediment into storm drains	Protection of community assets and protection for future assets, including potential recreational, commercial, and residential buildings, parking, and fields.	Flooding/ponding on grass fields	Essential Community Facilities	Infrastructure	High Value Assets	Recreational and Natural Resources	Protect, Accommodate, Non-Structural, Structural, Natural or Nature-Based	Prioritize development of recreational facilities along higher elevations within study area. Floodproof non-residential buildings in the study area (for example, install temporary barriers at entrances to prevent water from entering the building). Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain. Elevate buildings in the study area using posts or piles. Design new athletic fields that can withstand flooding and bounce back quickly. Build with materials/features that are designed to get wet during floods and bounce back quickly. Require new construction to have a flood emergency response plan. Strengthen building and/or zoning requirements to have stricter flood compliance criteria.	Restrict new buildings construction to areas NOT expected to be flood-prone, now and in the future. Elevate new construction above current and future expected flood elevations using fill or other methods. Investigate a regional flood protection approach that prevents flooding using flood walls, levees, or sea walls.	green infrastructure and innovative residential / recreational construction techniques and materials.	Increased public education about heat health risks and side effects. Perform additional planning such as a Long-Term Heat Response Plan that recommends activities to prevent heat-related morbidity and mortality.	Increased vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies. Add splash-parks or pools. Add cooling centers (buildings open to the public with air conditioning etc.). Require construction with heat-resistant materials, light-colored roofing, etc.		Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.) Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.) Increased connectivity of study area to public transit options (bus, ferry, etc.) Increased traffic calming measures (raised crosswalks/intersections, lane narrowing, etc.)	Throughout, especially along Shore Road and Glen Cove Ave. in relation to community buildings and assets.	
7/5/2021 19:10:34		Where I am personally unaware of the impact of flooding in this area (do believe flooding for these organizations and surrounding businesses will certainly impact them financially to the point of losing their businesses or moving their businesses out of Glen Cove.	Again, I do not have experience with the impact of natural hazards on this asset category. I can only predict the area financial burden will put on these facilities that may encourage them to relocate. I will add the impact here a heat wave on recreational facilities may cause health problems for athletes and faculty.	Infrastructure	High Value Assets	Recreational and Natural Resources	Essential Community Facilities	Protect, Non-Structural, Structural, Natural or Nature-Based	Install tide gates on stormwater outfalls to prevent tidal / coastal flooding from coming up from the Creek. Construct a floodwall along the Creek/study area boundary to prevent flooding. Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain. Increase the ground elevation for new construction using fill (earthem material). Design new athletic fields that can withstand flooding and bounce back quickly. Build with materials/features that are designed to get wet during floods and bounce back quickly.	Elevate new construction above current and future expected flood elevations using fill or other methods. Investigate a regional flood protection approach that prevents flooding using flood walls, levees, or sea walls.		Cooling measures (cooling centers, increased access to drinking water, misting fans, etc.)	Emphasize community building to encourage citizens to check on each other, share resources, etc. Perform additional planning such as a Long-Term Heat Response Plan that recommends activities to prevent heat-related morbidity and mortality.	Increased vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add more water fountains. Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies. Add splash-parks or pools. Add cooling centers (buildings open to the public with air conditioning etc.). Require construction with heat-resistant materials, light-colored roofing, etc.		Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.) Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.) Increased connectivity of study area to public transit options (bus, ferry, etc.) Increased traffic calming measures (raised crosswalks/intersections, lane narrowing, etc.)	
2021/08/09 9:34:10 AM AST			City Stadium flooding causing games to be cancelled	Recreational and Natural Resources	Essential Community Facilities	Infrastructure	High Value Assets	Accommodate, Structural, Natural or Nature-Based	Prioritize development of recreational facilities along higher elevations within study area. Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain. Design new athletic fields that can withstand flooding and bounce back quickly.	Investigate a regional flood protection approach that prevents flooding using flood walls, levees, or sea walls. Require new construction to accommodate flooding (above the flood in) and be able to bounce back quickly afterward		Cooling measures (cooling centers, increased access to drinking water, misting fans, etc.)	Perform additional planning such as a Long-Term Heat Response Plan that recommends activities to prevent heat-related morbidity and mortality.	Increased vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add more water fountains. Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies. Add splash-parks or pools. Add cooling centers (buildings open to the public with air conditioning etc.). Additional study of the use of artificial turf fields for the study area and their impact on heat.		Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.) Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.) Increased connectivity of study area to public transit options (bus, ferry, etc.)	

Finalmap	Infrastructure: Roadways and utilities. Morris Avenue and Shore Road have high vulnerability to coastal flooding and increasing intense precipitation. Both are located at low elevations and are also at the receiving end of runoff entering the study area. Park Place is expected to have increasing vulnerability to sea level rise and coastal flooding over time. Roadway drainage systems are likely to be challenged further over time due to increasing rainfall intensity. Please add your input or your experiences with the impact of natural hazards on this asset category.	High Value Assets: The Tegenman School is projected to change from having low flood vulnerability today to having high flood vulnerability by 2100, due to sea level rise and coastal flooding. The Glen Cove Boys & Girls Club has relatively low vulnerability to coastal flooding and sea level rise, but flooding due to intense rainfall may occur around the northwest corner of the building. Some businesses along Glen Cove Ave may experience flooding due to heavy rainfall. Please add your input or your experiences with the impact of natural hazards on this asset category.	Recreational and natural resources: Some of the area's existing athletic fields have high vulnerability to coastal flooding. The fields are also at the receiving end of runoff entering the study area and have high vulnerability to flooding from increasing intense precipitation. New recreational facilities will need to address these issues. Additionally, the study area has high vulnerability to increasing temperatures, particularly in the form of heat waves. This will also need to be considered for new recreational facilities. Please add your input or your experiences with the impact of natural hazards on this asset category.	How would you prioritize or rank the asset categories above in order of most important to least important (in terms of adaptation/resilience to climate change)? (Highest Priority)	How would you prioritize or rank the asset categories above in order of most important to least important (in terms of adaptation/resilience to climate change)? (2nd Highest Priority)	How would you prioritize or rank the asset categories above in order of most important to least important (in terms of adaptation/resilience to climate change)? (3rd Highest Priority)	How would you prioritize or rank the asset categories above in order of most important to least important (in terms of adaptation/resilience to climate change)? (4th Highest Priority)	The table below presents approaches to reducing flood vulnerability and methods of implementation. Which of these options would you like to see used in the development of adaptive and resilience measures? (You can pick more than one)	Potential Flood Resilience Strategies - Building Specific Measures: Of the strategies below, which would you most like to see further studied? Of the strategies below, which would you like to see further studied? Of the strategies below, which would you like to see further studied? You can select multiple options.	Potential Flood Resilience Strategies - Building Specific Measures: Of the strategies below, which would you like to see further studied? Of the strategies below, which would you like to see further studied? Of the strategies below, which would you like to see further studied? You can select multiple options.	Are there additional flood-related adaptation and resilience measures not discussed above that you would like us to consider?	People-based adaptation strategies achieve resiliency without the need to construct new infrastructure, which can be costly and require time for permitting, construction, etc. People-based adaptation strategies can be categorized as short-term or long-term. Which of the following short-term strategies would you like to see emphasized? You can select multiple options.	Which of the long-term strategies below would you like to see emphasized? You can select more than one.	Infrastructure changes can also reduce the impacts of increasing heat, reduce people's exposure to heat hazards, or help to modify people's behavior in a manner that increases overall resiliency. Which of these examples of infrastructure changes would you like to see further emphasized? You can select more than one.	Do you have any other ideas to improve the study area's resiliency to extreme heat?	The recommendations below are elements of the City's new Complete Streets policy (see resolution 16-0001). Please also refer to the City's new Complete Streets policy (see resolution 16-0001) at: https://www.glen-cove-ny.gov/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/05-11-2017-16-0001.pdf	
2021/08/09 1:08:45 PM AST				Infrastructure	Essential Community Facilities	High Value Assets	Recreational and Natural Resources	Protect/Accommodate/Retreat/Relocation	Prioritize development of recreational facilities along higher elevations within study area. Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain. Elevate buildings in the study area using posts or piles. Build with materials/features that are designed to get wet during floods and bounce back quickly. Strengthen building and/or zoning requirements to have stricter flood compliance criteria.	Restrict new buildings construction to areas NOT expected to be flood-prone, now and in the future. Elevate new construction above current and future expected flood elevations using fill or other methods. Elevate existing buildings within current and future expected flood-prone areas using posts or piles.	Cooling measures (cooling centers, increased access to drinking water, misting fans, etc.) Make sure we have a power grid that can withstand higher electric needs	Perform additional planning such as a Long-Term Heat Response Plan that recommends activities to prevent heat-related morbidity and mortality. Emphasize a data-driven approach through temperature and air quality data collection and crowd-sourcing	Increase vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Require construction with heat-resistant materials, light-colored roofing, etc. Require construction with "cool" pavements or other measures that reduce heat island effects. Emphasize energy efficiency. Restrict usage of fossil-fueled equipment to reduce air pollution		Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.) Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.)		
2021/08/09 1:42:26 PM AST				Essential Community Facilities	Infrastructure	Recreational and Natural Resources	High Value Assets	Protect/Accommodate/Natural or Nature-Based	Install tide gates on stormwater outfalls to prevent tidal/coastal flooding from coming up from the Creek. Construct a floodwall along the Creek/Study area boundary to prevent flooding. Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain. Build with materials/features that are designed to get wet during floods and bounce back quickly.	Investigate a regional flood protection approach that prevents flooding using flood walls, levees, or sea walls.	Cooling measures (cooling centers, increased access to drinking water, misting fans, etc.) Increased administrative controls (e.g. scheduling outdoor and recreational activities to cooler times of day)	Perform additional planning such as a Long-Term Heat Response Plan that recommends activities to prevent heat-related morbidity and mortality. Emphasize a data-driven approach through temperature and air quality data collection and crowd-sourcing	Increase vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies. Add splash-parks or pools. Require construction with "cool" pavements or other measures that reduce heat island effects. Restrict usage of fossil-fueled equipment to reduce air pollution		Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.) Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.) Increased traffic calming measures (raised crosswalks/intersections, lane narrowing, etc.)	See Cliff Ave, Elm St, Duross Lane	
2021/08/09 1:49:33 PM AST	Cancelled events	Cancelled events	Cancelled events	Essential Community Facilities	Infrastructure	Recreational and Natural Resources	High Value Assets	Protect/Accommodate/Non-Structural/Structural/Natural or Nature-Based	Prioritize development of recreational facilities along higher elevations within study area. Install tide gates on stormwater outfalls to prevent tidal/coastal flooding from coming up from the Creek. Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain. Increase the ground elevation for new construction using fill (earthen material). Build with materials/features that are designed to get wet during floods and bounce back quickly. Require assets to have a flood emergency response plan. Develop an area-wide post-storm repair and cleanup plan. Strengthen building and/or zoning requirements to have stricter flood compliance criteria.	Restrict new buildings construction to areas NOT expected to be flood-prone, now and in the future. Elevate new construction above current and future expected flood elevations using fill or other methods. Elevate existing buildings within current and future expected flood-prone areas using posts or piles. Investigate a regional flood protection approach that prevents flooding using flood walls, levees, or sea walls. Require new construction to accommodate flooding (allow the flood in) and be able to bounce back quickly afterward	Cooling measures (cooling centers, increased access to drinking water, misting fans, etc.) Heat health education and messaging (workshops, public information sessions, etc.) Temporary additional administrative controls (e.g. scheduling outdoor and recreational activities to cooler times of day) Improved access to personal protective equipment (sunscreen, sunglasses, hats, hand-held fans)	Increased public education about heat health risks and side effects. Emphasize community building and encourage citizens to check on each other, share resources, etc. Perform additional planning such as a Long-Term Heat Response Plan that recommends activities to prevent heat-related morbidity and mortality. Facilitate improved access to medical care. Emphasize a data-driven approach through temperature and air quality data collection and crowd-sourcing	Increase vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies. Add splash-parks or pools. Add cooling centers (buildings open to the public with air conditioning etc.) Add medical/first aid facilities. Require construction with "cool" pavements or other measures that reduce heat island effects. Emphasize energy efficiency. Restrict usage of fossil-fueled equipment to reduce air pollution		Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.) Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.) Increased connectivity of study area to public transit options (bus, ferry, etc.) Increased traffic calming measures (raised crosswalks/intersections, lane narrowing, etc.)	Everywhere possible. Start with one and then fan out to next. The Morris Ave area first.	
2021/08/09 1:51:06 PM AST				Infrastructure	Recreational and Natural Resources	Essential Community Facilities	High Value Assets	Retreat/Relocation/Natural or Nature-Based	Floodproof non-residential buildings in the study area (for example, install temporary barriers at entrances to prevent water from entering the building). Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain. Elevate buildings in the study area using posts or piles. Build with materials/features that are designed to get wet during floods and bounce back quickly. Develop an area-wide post-storm repair and cleanup plan.	Restrict new buildings construction to areas NOT expected to be flood-prone, now and in the future. Elevate new construction above current and future expected flood elevations using fill or other methods. Elevate existing buildings within current and future expected flood-prone areas using posts or piles. Investigate a regional flood protection approach that prevents flooding using flood walls, levees, or sea walls. Require new construction to accommodate flooding (allow the flood in) and be able to bounce back quickly afterward	Consider concepts used in the Netherlands to accommodate water, particularly surges and sudden flooding	Cooling measures (cooling centers, increased access to drinking water, misting fans, etc.) Heat health education and messaging (workshops, public information sessions, etc.) Improved access to personal protective equipment (sunscreen, sunglasses, hats, hand-held fans)	Increased public education about heat health risks and side effects. Emphasize community building and encourage citizens to check on each other, share resources, etc. Perform additional planning such as a Long-Term Heat Response Plan that recommends activities to prevent heat-related morbidity and mortality. Facilitate improved access to medical care. Emphasize a data-driven approach through temperature and air quality data collection and crowd-sourcing	Increase vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies. Add cooling centers (buildings open to the public with air conditioning etc.) Add medical/first aid facilities. Require construction with "cool" pavements or other measures that reduce heat island effects. Emphasize energy efficiency. Restrict usage of fossil-fueled equipment to reduce air pollution	Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.) Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.) Increased connectivity of study area to public transit options (bus, ferry, etc.) Increased traffic calming measures (raised crosswalks/intersections, lane narrowing, etc.)		
2021/08/09 2:52:46 PM AST	My children go to school in that area and I would hate to not be able to get to them or for them to get to school due to flooding. Also, many games and practices have been cancelled due to flooding.	The children in our community deserve to be safe	Games and practices are cancelled often due to flooding. If the court sometimes built up the area or change some fields are would be great	Essential Community Facilities	Recreational and Natural Resources	High Value Assets	Infrastructure	Protect/Accommodate/Retreat/Relocation/Structural	Prioritize development of recreational facilities along higher elevations within study area. Floodproof non-residential buildings in the study area (for example, install temporary barriers at entrances to prevent water from entering the building). Construct a floodwall along the Creek/Study area boundary to prevent flooding. Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain. Elevate buildings in the study area using posts or piles. Increase the ground elevation for new construction using fill (earthen material). Design new athletic fields that can withstand flooding and bounce back quickly. Build with materials/features that are designed to get wet during floods and bounce back quickly. Require assets to have a flood emergency response plan. Strengthen building and/or zoning requirements to have stricter flood compliance criteria.	Elevate new construction above current and future expected flood elevations using fill or other methods. Elevate existing buildings within current and future expected flood-prone areas using posts or piles. Investigate a regional flood protection approach that prevents flooding using flood walls, levees, or sea walls. Require new construction to accommodate flooding (allow the flood in) and be able to bounce back quickly afterward	Cooling measures (cooling centers, increased access to drinking water, misting fans, etc.) Heat health education and messaging (workshops, public information sessions, etc.) Improved access to personal protective equipment (sunscreen, sunglasses, hats, hand-held fans)	Facilitate improved access to medical care. Emphasize a data-driven approach through temperature and air quality data collection and crowd-sourcing	Increase vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies. Add splash-parks or pools. Add cooling centers (buildings open to the public with air conditioning etc.) Add medical/first aid facilities. Require construction with "cool" pavements or other measures that reduce heat island effects. Emphasize energy efficiency. Restrict usage of fossil-fueled equipment to reduce air pollution	Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.) Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.) Increased connectivity of study area to public transit options (bus, ferry, etc.)			
2021/08/09 3:05:44 PM AST			Concern would be soil erosion at and maintenance cost of the playing fields.	Essential Community Facilities	Infrastructure	Recreational and Natural Resources	High Value Assets	Protect/Non-Structural/Structural/Natural or Nature-Based	Construct a floodwall along the Creek/Study area boundary to prevent flooding. Increase the ground elevation for new construction using fill (earthen material).	Elevate new construction above current and future expected flood elevations using fill or other methods. Investigate a regional flood protection approach that prevents flooding using flood walls, levees, or sea walls.	Emphasize a data-driven approach through temperature and air quality data collection and crowd-sourcing. Provide sun shelters and plant trees in public and recreational areas.	Increase vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add more water fountains. Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies. Require construction with heat-resistant materials, light-colored roofing, etc. Require construction with "cool" pavements or other measures that reduce heat island effects. Additional study of the use of artificial turf fields for the study area and their impact on heat	Stop increasing the residential population in the area, i.e. people, buildings and paved area.	Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.) Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.) Increased traffic calming measures (raised crosswalks/intersections, lane narrowing, etc.) Consolidate parking in a structure	At areas of public access to the creek and at the playing fields.		
2021/08/09 3:30:12 PM AST				Infrastructure	Recreational and Natural Resources	Essential Community Facilities	High Value Assets	Accommodate	Strengthen building and/or zoning requirements to have stricter flood compliance criteria.	Restrict new buildings construction to areas NOT expected to be flood-prone, now and in the future.	Garvis Road is a much weaker position than what you are proposing to study.	Cooling measures (cooling centers, increased access to drinking water, misting fans, etc.) Increased administrative controls (e.g. scheduling outdoor and recreational activities to cooler times of day)	None of the above. Common Sense.	Increase vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Emphasize energy efficiency	We have cooling centers and do call outs.	Increased connectivity of study area to public transit options (bus, ferry, etc.)	Transportation to/from the Ferry - from the Downtown Parking Garages and train stations.
2021/08/09 4:07:09 PM AST	Localized flooding in these areas is common and will only get worse as the climate continues to change.	Whether there are imminent threats or not to this area, we should still ensure that areas near a water source such as the Creek are well maintained. Infrastructure should be enhanced to ensure that they can survive the changes to our environment and needs as we continue into the 21st century.	Air pollution has already existed in this area for years. I used to play sports on the fields and they were frequently/oftenly damp from poor drainage or wet water and they smelled from the city facilities nearby that handle waste.	Infrastructure	Recreational and Natural Resources	Essential Community Facilities	High Value Assets	Protect/Retreat/Relocation/Natural or Nature-Based	Prioritize development of recreational facilities along higher elevations within study area. Install tide gates on stormwater outfalls to prevent tidal/coastal flooding from coming up from the Creek. Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain. Increase the ground elevation for new construction using fill (earthen material). Design new athletic fields that can withstand flooding and bounce back quickly. Require assets to have a flood emergency response plan. Develop an area-wide post-storm repair and cleanup plan. Strengthen building and/or zoning requirements to have stricter flood compliance criteria.	Investigate a regional flood protection approach that prevents flooding using flood walls, levees, or sea walls.	Cooling measures (cooling centers, increased access to drinking water, misting fans, etc.) Heat health education and messaging (workshops, public information sessions, etc.) Improved access to personal protective equipment (sunscreen, sunglasses, hats, hand-held fans)	The best long-term strategy is a combination of the above. When common sense approaches are coupled with evidence gathered from empirical studies and good public policies that are ready for change, you can never go wrong.	Increase vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add more water fountains. Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies. Add cooling centers (buildings open to the public with air conditioning etc.) Require construction with heat-resistant materials, light-colored roofing, etc. Require construction with "cool" pavements or other measures that reduce heat island effects. Emphasize energy efficiency. Restrict usage of fossil-fueled equipment to reduce air pollution. Additional study of the use of artificial turf fields for the study area and their impact on heat	Smart tree and vegetation planting can go a long way. It's about a combination of all ideas. Smart and thought out building techniques and materials. Keep in mind that construction can be both effective and nice to look at. We don't need to maximize the amount of area a land can be get out of a building, but rather what size building is appropriate for a parcel of land.	Our roads are pretty narrow enough as they are in Glen Cove. I wouldn't do that. Bike lanes are a good idea, but I agree we don't want to shrink our already wide roads. Let's just keep sidewalks in good shape and add bike lanes like we've done in areas where they fit - such as on Garvis Drive.		
2021/08/09 5:01:31 PM AST		None		Infrastructure	Recreational and Natural Resources	Essential Community Facilities	High Value Assets	Protect/Accommodate/Structural/Natural or Nature-Based	Strengthen building and/or zoning requirements to have stricter flood compliance criteria.	Elevate new construction above current and future expected flood elevations using fill or other methods. Investigate a regional flood protection approach that prevents flooding using flood walls, levees, or sea walls.	Cooling measures (cooling centers, increased access to drinking water, misting fans, etc.) Heat health education and messaging (workshops, public information sessions, etc.)	Perform additional planning such as a Long-Term Heat Response Plan that recommends activities to prevent heat-related morbidity and mortality. Emphasize a data-driven approach through temperature and air quality data collection and crowd-sourcing	Increase vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Require construction with "cool" pavements or other measures that reduce heat island effects. Emphasize energy efficiency. Restrict usage of fossil-fueled equipment to reduce air pollution	Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.) Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.)			
2021/08/09 5:35:17 PM AST				Essential Community Facilities	Infrastructure	High Value Assets	Recreational and Natural Resources	Protect/Retreat/Relocation/Structural	Prioritize development of recreational facilities along higher elevations within study area. Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain. Increase the ground elevation for new construction using fill (earthen material). Strengthen building and/or zoning requirements to have stricter flood compliance criteria.	Elevate new construction above current and future expected flood elevations using fill or other methods. Investigate a regional flood protection approach that prevents flooding using flood walls, levees, or sea walls.	Cooling measures (cooling centers, increased access to drinking water, misting fans, etc.) Increased administrative controls (e.g. scheduling outdoor and recreational activities to cooler times of day)	Perform additional planning such as a Long-Term Heat Response Plan that recommends activities to prevent heat-related morbidity and mortality. Emphasize a data-driven approach through temperature and air quality data collection and crowd-sourcing	Increase vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies. Emphasize energy efficiency. Restrict usage of fossil-fueled equipment to reduce air pollution	Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.) Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.) Increased traffic calming measures (raised crosswalks/intersections, lane narrowing, etc.)			
2021/08/09 6:06:25 PM AST				Infrastructure	Essential Community Facilities	Recreational and Natural Resources	High Value Assets	Protect/Accommodate	Prioritize development of recreational facilities along higher elevations within study area. Floodproof non-residential buildings in the study area (for example, install temporary barriers at entrances to prevent water from entering the building). Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain.	Restrict new buildings construction to areas NOT expected to be flood-prone, now and in the future.	Cooling measures (cooling centers, increased access to drinking water, misting fans, etc.)	Perform additional planning such as a Long-Term Heat Response Plan that recommends activities to prevent heat-related morbidity and mortality.	Restrict usage of fossil-fueled equipment to reduce air pollution	Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.) Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.) Increased connectivity of study area to public transit options (bus, ferry, etc.)			
2021/08/09 6:45:58 PM AST				Essential Community Facilities	Infrastructure	High Value Assets	Infrastructure	Protect/Accommodate/Retreat/Relocation/Natural or Nature-Based	Build with materials/features that are designed to get wet during floods and bounce back quickly. Require assets to have a flood emergency response plan.	Elevate existing buildings within current and future expected flood-prone areas using posts or piles. Investigate a regional flood protection approach that prevents flooding using flood walls, levees, or sea walls. Require new construction to accommodate flooding (allow the flood in) and be able to bounce back quickly afterward	Increased administrative controls (e.g. scheduling outdoor and recreational activities to cooler times of day)	Perform additional planning such as a Long-Term Heat Response Plan that recommends activities to prevent heat-related morbidity and mortality.	Increase vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Require construction with "cool" pavements or other measures that reduce heat island effects. Emphasize energy efficiency	Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.)			
2021/08/09 8:48:56 PM AST	no	no	road flooding on Morris Ave.	Essential Community Facilities	Infrastructure	High Value Assets	Recreational and Natural Resources	Protect/Accommodate/Natural or Nature-Based	Construct a floodwall along the Creek/Study area boundary to prevent flooding. Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain. Increase the ground elevation for new construction using fill (earthen material). Design new athletic fields that can withstand flooding and bounce back quickly. Build with materials/features that are designed to get wet during floods and bounce back quickly. Require assets to have a flood emergency response plan. Develop an area-wide post-storm repair and cleanup plan.	Elevate new construction above current and future expected flood elevations using fill or other methods. Elevate existing buildings within current and future expected flood-prone areas using posts or piles. Investigate a regional flood protection approach that prevents flooding using flood walls, levees, or sea walls. Require new construction to accommodate flooding (allow the flood in) and be able to bounce back quickly afterward	Cooling measures (cooling centers, increased access to drinking water, misting fans, etc.) Heat health education and messaging (workshops, public information sessions, etc.) Increased administrative controls (e.g. scheduling outdoor and recreational activities to cooler times of day) Improved access to personal protective equipment (sunscreen, sunglasses, hats, hand-held fans)	Increased public education about heat health risks and side effects. Emphasize community building and encourage citizens to check on each other, share resources, etc. Perform additional planning such as a Long-Term Heat Response Plan that recommends activities to prevent heat-related morbidity and mortality. Facilitate improved access to medical care. Emphasize a data-driven approach through temperature and air quality data collection and crowd-sourcing	Increase vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add more water fountains. Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies. Add cooling centers (buildings open to the public with air conditioning etc.) Add medical/first aid facilities. Require construction with heat-resistant materials, light-colored roofing, etc. Require construction with "cool" pavements or other measures that reduce heat island effects. Emphasize energy efficiency. Restrict usage of fossil-fueled equipment to reduce air pollution	Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.) Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.) Increased connectivity of study area to public transit options (bus, ferry, etc.) Increased traffic calming measures (raised crosswalks/intersections, lane narrowing, etc.)			
2021/08/10 7:33:36 AM AST				Infrastructure	Recreational and Natural Resources	Essential Community Facilities	High Value Assets	Protect	Prioritize development of recreational facilities along higher elevations within study area. Design new athletic fields that can withstand flooding and bounce back quickly. Require assets to have a flood emergency response plan.	Restrict new buildings construction to areas NOT expected to be flood-prone, now and in the future.	Improved access to personal protective equipment (sunscreen, sunglasses, hats, hand-held fans)	Increased public education about heat health risks and side effects. Emphasize community building and encourage citizens to check on each other, share resources, etc. Facilitate improved access to medical care	Increase vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies. Add splash-parks or pools. Add cooling centers (buildings open to the public with air conditioning etc.) Add medical/first aid facilities. Require construction with "cool" pavements or other measures that reduce heat island effects. Emphasize energy efficiency. Restrict usage of fossil-fueled equipment to reduce air pollution	Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.) Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.) Increased connectivity of study area to public transit options (bus, ferry, etc.) Increased traffic calming measures (raised crosswalks/intersections, lane narrowing, etc.)			

Timestamp	Infrastructure: Roadways and utilities. Morris Avenue and Shore Road have high vulnerability to coastal flooding and increasing intense precipitation. Both are located at low elevations and are also at the receiving end of runoff entering the study area. Park Place is expected to have increasing vulnerability to sea level rise and coastal flooding over time. Roadway drainage systems are likely to be challenged further over time due to increasing rainfall intensity. Please add your input or your experiences with the impact of natural hazards on this asset category.	High Value Assets: The Tiegeman School is projected to change from having low flood vulnerability today to having high flood vulnerability by 2100 due to sea level rise and coastal flooding. The Glen Cove Boys & Girls Club has relatively low vulnerability to coastal flooding and sea level rise, but flooding due to intense rainfall may occur around the northwest corner of the building. Some businesses along Glen Cove Ave may experience flooding due to heavy rainfall. Please add your input or your experiences with the impact of natural hazards on this asset category.	Recreational and natural resources: Some of the area's existing athletic fields have high vulnerability to coastal flooding. The fields are also at the receiving end of runoff entering the study area and have high vulnerability to flooding from increasing intense precipitation. New recreational facilities will need to address these issues. Additionally, the study area has high vulnerability to increasing temperatures, particularly in the form of heat waves. This will also need to be considered for new recreational facilities. Please add your input or your experiences with the impact of natural hazards on this asset category.	How would you prioritize or rank the asset categories above in order of most important to least important (in terms of adaptation/resilience to climate change)? (Highest Priority)	How would you prioritize or rank the asset categories above in order of most important to least important (in terms of adaptation/resilience to climate change)? (2nd Highest Priority)	How would you prioritize or rank the asset categories above in order of most important to least important (in terms of adaptation/resilience to climate change)? (3rd Highest Priority)	How would you prioritize or rank the asset categories above in order of most important to least important (in terms of adaptation/resilience to climate change)? (4th Highest Priority)	The table below presents approaches to reducing flood vulnerability and methods of implementation. Which of these options would you like to see used in the development of adaptive and resilience measures? (You can pick more than one)	Potential Flood Resilience Strategies - Building Specific Measures: Of the strategies below, which would you most like to see further studied? You can select multiple options, but please keep to the ones that you think would be best for the study area.	Potential Flood Resilience Strategies - Building Specific Measures: Of the strategies below, which would you like to see further studied? You can select multiple options.	Are there additional flood-related adaptation and resilience measures not discussed above that you would like us to consider?	People-based adaptation strategies achieve resilience without the need to construct new infrastructure, which can be costly and require time for permitting, construction, etc. People-based adaptation strategies can be categorized as short-term or long-term. Which of the following short-term strategies would you like to see emphasized? You can select multiple options.	Which of the long-term strategies below would you like to see emphasized? You can select more than one.	Infrastructure changes can also reduce the impacts of increasing heat, reduce people's exposure to heat hazards, or help to modify people's behavior in a manner that increases overall resiliency. Which of these examples of infrastructure changes would you like to see further emphasized? You can choose more than one.	Do you have any other ideas to improve the study area's resiliency to extreme heat?	The recommendations below are elements of the City's new Complete Streets policy (see resolution 6-6 here: https://www.conynovny.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/06-11-2021-Complete-Streets-Policy.pdf)	Please fill in where you would like to see the improvement(s) that you picked above located within the study area. Please also refer to the City's new Complete Streets policy (see resolution 6-6 here: https://www.conynovny.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/06-11-2021-Complete-Streets-Policy.pdf)
2021/08/10 8:22:03 AM AST				Essential Community Facilities	Infrastructure	Recreational and Natural Resources	High Value Assets	Protect/Natural or Nature-Based	Construct a floodwall along the Creek/study area boundary to prevent flooding.	Investigate a regional flood protection approach that prevents flooding using flood walls, levees, or sea walls.		Cooling measures (cooling centers, increased access to drinking water, misting fans, etc.)	Emphasize a data-driven approach through temperature and air quality data collection and crowd-sourcing	Add more water fountains/Add splash-parks or pools		Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.)	
2021/08/10 9:45:51 AM AST				Infrastructure	Essential Community Facilities	Recreational and Natural Resources	High Value Assets	Accommodate/Natural or Nature-Based	Prioritize new development of recreational facilities along higher elevations within study area. Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain. Strengthen building and/or zoning requirements to have stricter flood compliance criteria. Make the entire area a park that can drain naturally.	Restrict new buildings construction to areas NOT expected to be flood-prone, now and in the future. Elevate new construction above current and future expected flood elevations using fill or other methods. Elevate existing buildings within current and future expected flood-prone areas using posts or piles. Require new construction to accommodate flooding (allow the flood in) and be able to bounce back quickly afterward.		Cooling measures (cooling centers, increased access to drinking water, misting fans, etc.) Heat health education and messaging (advertisements, public information sessions, etc.) Increased administrative controls (re-scheduling outdoor and recreational activities to cooler times of day). Improved access to personal protective equipment (suntanscreen, sunglasses, hats, handwashed fans)	Facilitate improved access to medical care	Increase vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies. Add splash-parks or pools. Add medicinal and facilities. Require construction with heat-resistant materials, light-colored roofing, etc. Require construction with "cool" pavements or other measures that reduce heat island effects. Emphasize energy efficiency. Restrict usage of fossil-fueled equipment to reduce air pollution.	Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.) Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.) Increased connectivity of study area to public transit options (bus, ferry, etc.) Increased traffic calming measures (raised crosswalks/intersections, lane narrowing, etc.)		
2021/08/10 1:21:11 PM AST				Essential Community Facilities	Infrastructure	Recreational and Natural Resources	High Value Assets	Protect/Structural/Natural or Nature-Based	Prioritize development of recreational facilities along higher elevations within study area. Install tide gates on stormwater outfalls to prevent tidal/coastal flooding from coming up from the Creek. Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain. Design new athletic fields that can withstand flooding and bounce back quickly. Require assets to have a flood emergency response plan.	Elevate new construction above current and future expected flood elevations using fill or other methods. Investigate a regional flood protection approach that prevents flooding using flood walls, levees, or sea walls. Require new construction to accommodate flooding (allow the flood in) and be able to bounce back quickly afterward.		Cooling measures (cooling centers, increased access to drinking water, misting fans, etc.) Increased administrative controls (re-scheduling outdoor and recreational activities to cooler times of day). Improved access to personal protective equipment (suntanscreen, sunglasses, hats, handwashed fans)	Facilitate improved access to medical care. Emphasize a data-driven approach through temperature and air quality data collection and crowd-sourcing	Increase vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies. Add splash-parks or pools. Require construction with heat-resistant materials, light-colored roofing, etc. Require construction with "cool" pavements or other measures that reduce heat island effects. Emphasize energy efficiency. Restrict usage of fossil-fueled equipment to reduce air pollution.	Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.) Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.) Increased connectivity of study area to public transit options (bus, ferry, etc.) Increased traffic calming measures (raised crosswalks/intersections, lane narrowing, etc.)		
2021/08/10 1:22:11 PM AST				Essential Community Facilities	High Value Assets	Infrastructure	Recreational and Natural Resources	Protect/Non-Structural/Natural or Nature-Based	Construct a floodwall along the Creek/study area boundary to prevent flooding. Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain. Elevate buildings in the study area using posts or piles. Build with materials/features that are designed to get wet during floods and bounce back quickly. Require assets to have a flood emergency response plan. Develop an area-wide post-storm repair and cleanup plan. Strengthen building and/or zoning requirements to have stricter flood compliance criteria.	Require new construction to accommodate flooding (allow the flood in) and be able to bounce back quickly afterward.		Cooling measures (cooling centers, increased access to drinking water, misting fans, etc.) Heat health education and messaging (advertisements, public information sessions, etc.) Increased administrative controls (re-scheduling outdoor and recreational activities to cooler times of day)	Emphasize community building to encourage citizens to check on neighbors, assist with health education and messaging (advertisements, public information sessions, etc.) Increased administrative controls (re-scheduling outdoor and recreational activities to cooler times of day)	Increase vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies. Add splash-parks or pools. Require construction with heat-resistant materials, light-colored roofing, etc. Require construction with "cool" pavements or other measures that reduce heat island effects. Emphasize energy efficiency. Restrict usage of fossil-fueled equipment to reduce air pollution. Additional study of the use of artificial turf fields for the study area and their impact on heat.	Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.) Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.) Increased connectivity of study area to public transit options (bus, ferry, etc.) Increased traffic calming measures (raised crosswalks/intersections, lane narrowing, etc.)		
2021/08/10 1:33:11 PM AST				High Value Assets	Infrastructure	Essential Community Facilities	High Value Assets	Protect/Accommodate/Retreat/Relocation/Structural/Natural or Nature-Based	Prioritize development of recreational facilities along higher elevations within study area. Floodproof non-residential buildings in the study area (for example, install temporary barriers at entrances to prevent water from entering the building). Install tide gates on stormwater outfalls to prevent tidal/coastal flooding from coming up from the Creek. Construct a floodwall along the Creek/study area boundary to prevent flooding. Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain. Increase the ground elevation for new construction using fill (earthen material). Design new athletic fields that can withstand flooding and bounce back quickly. Build with materials/features that are designed to get wet during floods and bounce back quickly. Require assets to have a flood emergency response plan. Develop an area-wide post-storm repair and cleanup plan. Strengthen building and/or zoning requirements to have stricter flood compliance criteria.	Restrict new buildings construction to areas NOT expected to be flood-prone, now and in the future. Elevate new construction above current and future expected flood elevations using fill or other methods. Investigate a regional flood protection approach that prevents flooding using flood walls, levees, or sea walls. Require new construction to accommodate flooding (allow the flood in) and be able to bounce back quickly afterward.	Natural plantings as a form of barrier or to absorb water	Cooling measures (cooling centers, increased access to drinking water, misting fans, etc.) Increased administrative controls (re-scheduling outdoor and recreational activities to cooler times of day)	Perform additional planning such as a Long-Term Heat Response Plan that recommends activities to prevent heat-related morbidity and mortality. Facilitate improved access to medical care	Increase vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies. Add splash-parks or pools. Add medicinal and facilities. Require construction with heat-resistant materials, light-colored roofing, etc. Require construction with "cool" pavements or other measures that reduce heat island effects. Emphasize energy efficiency. Restrict usage of fossil-fueled equipment to reduce air pollution. Additional study of the use of artificial turf fields for the study area and their impact on heat.	Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.) Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.) Increased connectivity of study area to public transit options (bus, ferry, etc.) Increased traffic calming measures (raised crosswalks/intersections, lane narrowing, etc.)		
2021/08/10 3:52:11 PM AST	Storm runoff makes access to the fields for games limited and negatively impacts the quality of the ball fields	Nature	holding new turf on several of the fields would increase the playability of the fields after rain. There are areas where an increase in the number of trees would increase shade for spectators.	Essential Community Facilities	Infrastructure	High Value Assets	Recreational and Natural Resources	Protect/Accommodate/Retreat/Relocation/Non-Structural/Structural/Natural or Nature-Based	Construct a floodwall along the Creek/study area boundary to prevent flooding. Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain. Increase the ground elevation for new construction using fill (earthen material). Design new athletic fields that can withstand flooding and bounce back quickly.	Elevate new construction above current and future expected flood elevations using fill or other methods. Investigate a regional flood protection approach that prevents flooding using flood walls, levees, or sea walls.	Natural plantings as a form of barrier or to absorb water	Cooling measures (cooling centers, increased access to drinking water, misting fans, etc.) Increased administrative controls (re-scheduling outdoor and recreational activities to cooler times of day)	Perform additional planning such as a Long-Term Heat Response Plan that recommends activities to prevent heat-related morbidity and mortality. Facilitate improved access to medical care	Increase vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add more water fountains. Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies. Add splash-parks or pools. Require construction with heat-resistant materials, light-colored roofing, etc. Require construction with "cool" pavements or other measures that reduce heat island effects. Emphasize energy efficiency. Restrict usage of fossil-fueled equipment to reduce air pollution. Additional study of the use of artificial turf fields for the study area and their impact on heat.	Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.) Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.) Increased connectivity of study area to public transit options (bus, ferry, etc.) Increased traffic calming measures (raised crosswalks/intersections, lane narrowing, etc.)	Base lanes/paths ways around the perimeter of the study stadium. An access to the study area from the new water walkways on herb hill road.	
2021/08/11 7:23:54 AM AST				Recreational and Natural Resources	Infrastructure	Essential Community Facilities	High Value Assets	Natural or Nature-Based	Prioritize development of recreational facilities along higher elevations within study area. Design new athletic fields that can withstand flooding and bounce back quickly.	Require new construction to accommodate flooding (allow the flood in) and be able to bounce back quickly afterward.		none	none	Increase vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add more water fountains. Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies. Add splash-parks or pools. Require construction with heat-resistant materials, light-colored roofing, etc. Require construction with "cool" pavements or other measures that reduce heat island effects.	Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.) Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.) Increased connectivity of study area to public transit options (bus, ferry, etc.) Increased traffic calming measures (raised crosswalks/intersections, lane narrowing, etc.)		
2021/08/11 9:34:51 AM AST				Essential Community Facilities	Recreational and Natural Resources	Infrastructure	High Value Assets	Protect/Accommodate/Retreat/Relocation/Non-Structural/Structural/Natural or Nature-Based	Prioritize development of recreational facilities along higher elevations within study area. Floodproof non-residential buildings in the study area (for example, install temporary barriers at entrances to prevent water from entering the building). Install tide gates on stormwater outfalls to prevent tidal/coastal flooding from coming up from the Creek. Construct a floodwall along the Creek/study area boundary to prevent flooding. Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain. Increase the ground elevation for new construction using fill (earthen material). Design new athletic fields that can withstand flooding and bounce back quickly. Build with materials/features that are designed to get wet during floods and bounce back quickly. Require assets to have a flood emergency response plan. Develop an area-wide post-storm repair and cleanup plan. Strengthen building and/or zoning requirements to have stricter flood compliance criteria.	Restrict new buildings construction to areas NOT expected to be flood-prone, now and in the future. Elevate new construction above current and future expected flood elevations using fill or other methods. Elevate existing buildings within current and future expected flood-prone areas using posts or piles. Investigate a regional flood protection approach that prevents flooding using flood walls, levees, or sea walls. Require new construction to accommodate flooding (allow the flood in) and be able to bounce back quickly afterward.		Cooling measures (cooling centers, increased access to drinking water, misting fans, etc.) Heat health education and messaging (advertisements, public information sessions, etc.) Increased administrative controls (re-scheduling outdoor and recreational activities to cooler times of day). Improved access to personal protective equipment (suntanscreen, sunglasses, hats, handwashed fans)	Increased public education about heat health risks and side effects. Perform additional planning such as a Long-Term Heat Response Plan that recommends activities to prevent heat-related morbidity and mortality. Emphasize a data-driven approach through temperature and air quality data collection and crowd-sourcing	Increase vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies. Add splash-parks or pools. Add medicinal and facilities. Require construction with heat-resistant materials, light-colored roofing, etc. Require construction with "cool" pavements or other measures that reduce heat island effects. Emphasize energy efficiency. Restrict usage of fossil-fueled equipment to reduce air pollution. Additional study of the use of artificial turf fields for the study area and their impact on heat.	Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.) Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.) Increased connectivity of study area to public transit options (bus, ferry, etc.) Increased traffic calming measures (raised crosswalks/intersections, lane narrowing, etc.)	Around the perimeter	
2021/08/11 2:24:16 PM AST	Flooding and air quality issues	Flooding and air quality issues	Flooding and air quality issues. Higher temperatures also damage infrastructure	Recreational and Natural Resources	Infrastructure	Essential Community Facilities	High Value Assets	Protect/Non-Structural/Natural or Nature-Based	Prioritize development of recreational facilities along higher elevations within study area. Install tide gates on stormwater outfalls to prevent tidal/coastal flooding from coming up from the Creek. Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain. Increase the ground elevation for new construction using fill (earthen material). Require assets to have a flood emergency response plan. Develop an area-wide post-storm repair and cleanup plan. Strengthen building and/or zoning requirements to have stricter flood compliance criteria.	Elevate new construction above current and future expected flood elevations using fill or other methods. Investigate a regional flood protection approach that prevents flooding using flood walls, levees, or sea walls.		Cooling measures (cooling centers, increased access to drinking water, misting fans, etc.) Heat health education and messaging (advertisements, public information sessions, etc.) Increased administrative controls (re-scheduling outdoor and recreational activities to cooler times of day). Improved access to personal protective equipment (suntanscreen, sunglasses, hats, handwashed fans)	Increased public education about heat health risks and side effects. Perform additional planning such as a Long-Term Heat Response Plan that recommends activities to prevent heat-related morbidity and mortality. Emphasize a data-driven approach through temperature and air quality data collection and crowd-sourcing	Increase vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies. Add splash-parks or pools. Add medicinal and facilities. Require construction with heat-resistant materials, light-colored roofing, etc. Require construction with "cool" pavements or other measures that reduce heat island effects. Emphasize energy efficiency. Restrict usage of fossil-fueled equipment to reduce air pollution. Additional study of the use of artificial turf fields for the study area and their impact on heat.	Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.) Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.) Increased connectivity of study area to public transit options (bus, ferry, etc.) Increased traffic calming measures (raised crosswalks/intersections, lane narrowing, etc.)	There needs to be other feasible transportation options. We are too dependent on our cars.	
2021/08/11 7:27:21 PM AST	Traffic delays and alternate routes			Infrastructure	Essential Community Facilities	Recreational and Natural Resources	High Value Assets	Accommodate/Structural	Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain. Increase the ground elevation for new construction using fill (earthen material). Design new athletic fields that can withstand flooding and bounce back quickly. Build with materials/features that are designed to get wet during floods and bounce back quickly.	Require new construction to accommodate flooding (allow the flood in) and be able to bounce back quickly afterward.		Cooling measures (cooling centers, increased access to drinking water, misting fans, etc.) Improved access to personal protective equipment (suntanscreen, sunglasses, hats, handwashed fans)	Facilitate improved access to medical care	Increase vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies. Add splash-parks or pools. Add medicinal and facilities. Require construction with heat-resistant materials, light-colored roofing, etc. Require construction with "cool" pavements or other measures that reduce heat island effects. Emphasize energy efficiency. Restrict usage of fossil-fueled equipment to reduce air pollution. Additional study of the use of artificial turf fields for the study area and their impact on heat.	Increased traffic calming measures (raised crosswalks/intersections, lane narrowing, etc.)		
2021/08/12 6:50:26 AM AST				Essential Community Facilities	Infrastructure	Recreational and Natural Resources	High Value Assets	Protect/Retreat/Relocation/Structural/Natural or Nature-Based	Prioritize development of recreational facilities along higher elevations within study area. Install tide gates on stormwater outfalls to prevent tidal/coastal flooding from coming up from the Creek. Construct a floodwall along the Creek/study area boundary to prevent flooding. Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain. Design new athletic fields that can withstand flooding and bounce back quickly. Require assets to have a flood emergency response plan. Develop an area-wide post-storm repair and cleanup plan. Strengthen building and/or zoning requirements to have stricter flood compliance criteria.	Restrict new buildings construction to areas NOT expected to be flood-prone, now and in the future. Investigate a regional flood protection approach that prevents flooding using flood walls, levees, or sea walls.		Heat health education and messaging (advertisements, public information sessions, etc.) Improved access to personal protective equipment (suntanscreen, sunglasses, hats, handwashed fans)	Increased public education about heat health risks and side effects. Perform additional planning such as a Long-Term Heat Response Plan that recommends activities to prevent heat-related morbidity and mortality. Facilitate improved access to medical care. Emphasize a data-driven approach through temperature and air quality data collection and crowd-sourcing	Increase vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies. Add splash-parks or pools. Add medicinal and facilities. Require construction with heat-resistant materials, light-colored roofing, etc. Require construction with "cool" pavements or other measures that reduce heat island effects. Emphasize energy efficiency. Restrict usage of fossil-fueled equipment to reduce air pollution. Additional study of the use of artificial turf fields for the study area and their impact on heat.	Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.) Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.) Increased connectivity of study area to public transit options (bus, ferry, etc.) Increased traffic calming measures (raised crosswalks/intersections, lane narrowing, etc.)		
2021/08/12 8:05:53 AM AST				Recreational and Natural Resources	Infrastructure	Recreational and Natural Resources	High Value Assets	Protect/Non-Structural	Prioritize development of recreational facilities along higher elevations within study area.	Require new construction to accommodate flooding (allow the flood in) and be able to bounce back quickly afterward.		Heat health education and messaging (advertisements, public information sessions, etc.) Improved access to personal protective equipment (suntanscreen, sunglasses, hats, handwashed fans)	Emphasize a data-driven approach through temperature and air quality data collection and crowd-sourcing	Restrict usage of fossil-fueled equipment to reduce air pollution	Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.) Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.) Increased traffic calming measures (raised crosswalks/intersections, lane narrowing, etc.)		

Timestamp	Infrastructure: Roadways and utilities. Morris Avenue and Shore Road have high vulnerability to coastal flooding and increasing intense precipitation. Both are located at low elevations and are also at the receiving end of runoff entering the study area. Park Place is expected to have increasing vulnerability to sea level rise and coastal flooding over time. Roadway drainage systems are likely to be challenged further over time due to increasing rainfall intensity. Please add your input or your experiences with the impact of natural hazards on this asset category.	High Value Assets: The Tegenman School is projected to change from having low flood vulnerability today to having high flood vulnerability by 2100 due to sea level rise and coastal flooding. The Glen Cove Boys & Girls Club has relatively low vulnerability to coastal flooding and sea level rise, but flooding due to intense rainfall may occur around the northwest corner of the building. Some businesses along Glen Cove Ave may experience flooding due to heavy rainfall. Please add your input or your experiences with the impact of natural hazards on this asset category.	Recreational and natural resources: Some of the area's existing athletic fields have high vulnerability to coastal flooding. The fields are also at the receiving end of runoff entering the study area and have high vulnerability to flooding from increasing intense precipitation. New recreational facilities will need to address these issues. Additionally, the study area has high vulnerability to increasing temperatures, particularly in the form of heat waves. This will also need to be considered for new recreational facilities. Please add your input or your experiences with the impact of natural hazards on this asset category.	How would you prioritize or rank the asset categories above in order of most important to least important (in terms of adaptation/resilience to climate change)? (Highest Priority)	How would you prioritize or rank the asset categories above in order of most important to least important (in terms of adaptation/resilience to climate change)? (2nd Highest Priority)	How would you prioritize or rank the asset categories above in order of most important to least important (in terms of adaptation/resilience to climate change)? (3rd Highest Priority)	How would you prioritize or rank the asset categories above in order of most important to least important (in terms of adaptation/resilience to climate change)? (4th Highest Priority)	The table below presents approaches to reducing flood vulnerability and methods of implementation. Which of these options would you like to see used in the development of adaptive and resilience measures? (You can pick more than one)	Potential Flood Resilience Strategies: Of the strategies below, which would you most like to see further studied? (You can select multiple options, but please keep to the ones that you think would be best for the study area.)	Potential Flood Resilience Strategies - Building Specific Measures: Of the strategies below, which would you like to see further studied? (You can select multiple options.)	Are there additional flood-related adaptation and resilience measures not discussed above that you would like us to consider?	People-based adaptation strategies achieve resilience without the need to construct new infrastructure, which can be costly and require time for permitting, construction, etc. People-based adaptation strategies can be categorized as short-term or long-term. Which of the following short-term strategies would you like to see emphasized? (You can select multiple options.)	Which of the long-term strategies below would you like to see emphasized? (You can select more than one.)	Infrastructure changes can also reduce the impacts of increasing heat, reduce people's exposure to heat hazards, or help to modify people's structures and behaviors to increase overall resilience. Which of these examples of infrastructure changes would you like to see further evaluated? (You can choose more than one.)	Do you have any other ideas to improve the study area's resiliency to extreme heat?	The recommendations below are elements of the City's Complete Streets/Transportation policies, which aim to provide safe, convenient, and comfortable travel for users of all ages, abilities, and modes of transportation. Of the potential alternatives below, which would you like to see emphasized? (You can pick more than one.)	Please fill us where you would like to see the improvement(s) that you picked above located within the study area. Please also refer to the City's new Complete Streets policy (see resolution 16-5 here: https://glen Cove.ny.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/08-05-11-2021-Posted.pdf)
2021/08/12 8:27:00 AM AST				Infrastructure	Essential Community Facilities	Recreational and Natural Resources	High Value Assets	Accommodate/Structural/Natural or Nature-Based	Install tide gates on stormwater outfalls to prevent tidal / coastal flooding from coming up from the Creek. Increase the ground elevation for new construction using fill (earthen material). Require assets to have a flood emergency response plan. Strengthen building and/or zoning requirements to have stricter flood compliance criteria.	Elevate new construction above current and future expected flood elevations using fill or other methods. Investigate a regional flood protection approach that prevents flooding using flood walls, levees, or sea walls. Require new construction to accommodate flooding (allow the floor in) and be able to bounce back quickly afterward.		Improved access to personal protective equipment (sunscreen, sunglasses, hats, hand-held fans)	Emphasize a data-driven approach through temperature and air quality data collection and crowd-sourcing	Add splash-parks or pools. Require construction with heat-resistant materials, light-colored roofing, etc. Require construction with "cool" pavements or other measures that reduce heat island effects. Emphasize energy efficiency. Restrict use of fossil-fueled equipment to reduce air pollution. Additional study of the use of artificial turf fields for the study area and their impact on heat. Provide tax incentives for those who invest in energy conservation and climate increase mitigation.		Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.)	
2021/08/12 8:36:39 AM AST	No impact	No impact	The fields are fine. No need for new facilities.	Infrastructure	Recreational and Natural Resources	Essential Community Facilities	High Value Assets	Protect	Install tide gates on stormwater outfalls to prevent tidal / coastal flooding from coming up from the Creek. Construct a floodwall along the Creek/study area boundary to prevent flooding. Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain.	Restrict new buildings construction to areas NOT expected to be flood-prone, now and in the future. Investigate a regional flood protection approach that prevents flooding using flood walls, levees, or sea walls.		Cooling measures (cooling centers, increased access to drinking water, misting fans, etc.) Improved access to personal protective equipment (sunscreen, sunglasses, hats, hand-held fans)	Emphasize a data-driven approach through temperature and air quality data collection and crowd-sourcing	Increase vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies. Require construction with heat-resistant materials, light-colored roofing, etc. Require construction with "cool" pavements or other measures that reduce heat island effects. Emphasize energy efficiency.		Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.) Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.) Increased traffic calming measures (raised crosswalks/intersections, lane narrowing, etc.)	
2021/08/12 9:00:50 AM AST				Essential Community Facilities	Infrastructure	Recreational and Natural Resources	High Value Assets	Protect/Accommodate/Retreat/Relocation/Non-Structural/Structural/Natural or Nature-Based	Floodproof non-residential buildings in the study area (for example, install temporary barriers at entrances to prevent water from entering the building). Install tide gates on stormwater outfalls to prevent tidal / coastal flooding from coming up from the Creek. Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain. Require assets to have a flood emergency response plan. Strengthen building and/or zoning requirements to have stricter flood compliance criteria.	Restrict new buildings construction to areas NOT expected to be flood-prone, now and in the future. Investigate a regional flood protection approach that prevents flooding using flood walls, levees, or sea walls.		Cooling measures (cooling centers, increased access to drinking water, misting fans, etc.) Increased administrative controls (re-scheduling outdoor and recreational activities to cooler times of day)	Perform additional planning such as a Long-Term Heat Response Plan that recommends activities to prevent heat-related morbidity and mortality. Facilitate improved access to medical care. Emphasize a data-driven approach through temperature and air quality data collection and crowd-sourcing	Increase vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Require construction with "cool" pavements or other measures that reduce heat island effects. Emphasize energy efficiency. Restrict use of fossil-fueled equipment to reduce air pollution.		Increased connectivity of study area to public transit options (bus, ferry, etc.) Increased traffic calming measures (raised crosswalks/intersections, lane narrowing, etc.)	
2021/08/12 11:19:54 AM AST				Recreational and Natural Resources	Essential Community Facilities	Infrastructure	High Value Assets	Protect/Retreat/Relocation	Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain. Increase the ground elevation for new construction using fill (earthen material). Design new athletic fields that can withstand flooding and bounce back quickly. Develop an area-wide post-storm repair and cleanup plan. Strengthen building and/or zoning requirements to have stricter flood compliance criteria.	Restrict new buildings construction to areas NOT expected to be flood-prone, now and in the future. Investigate a regional flood protection approach that prevents flooding using flood walls, levees, or sea walls.		Increased administrative controls (re-scheduling outdoor and recreational activities to cooler times of day)	Perform additional planning such as a Long-Term Heat Response Plan that recommends activities to prevent heat-related morbidity and mortality.		Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.) Increased connectivity of study area to public transit options (bus, ferry, etc.) Increased traffic calming measures (raised crosswalks/intersections, lane narrowing, etc.)	Connecting downtown to waterfront and recreational fields. It is very dangerous crossing	
2021/08/12 11:27:50 AM AST	I have never experienced flooding on these roadways or any other natural hazard.	I have never witnessed any natural hazard damage to these areas.	I have never witnessed any impact from natural hazards on these areas.	Recreational and Natural Resources	Infrastructure	Recreational and Natural Resources	High Value Assets	Protect/Accommodate/Natural or Nature-Based	Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain. Design new athletic fields that can withstand flooding and bounce back quickly. Build with materials/features that are designed to get wet during floods and bounce back quickly.	Elevate new construction above current and future expected flood elevations using fill or other methods. Investigate a regional flood protection approach that prevents flooding (allow the floor in) and be able to bounce back quickly afterward.		Heat/health education and messaging (advertisements, public information sessions, etc.)	Increased public education about heat health risks and side effects	Increase vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add more water fountains. Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies. Additional study of the use of artificial turf fields for the study area and their impact on heat.		Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.) Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.)	In the area of City Stadium and along the Creek
2021/08/12 1:24:40 AM AST				Infrastructure	Essential Community Facilities	Recreational and Natural Resources	High Value Assets	Protect/Accommodate/Retreat/Relocation/Non-Structural/Structural/Natural or Nature-Based	Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain. Build with materials/features that are designed to get wet during floods and bounce back quickly. Develop an area-wide post-storm repair and cleanup plan. Strengthen building and/or zoning requirements to have stricter flood compliance criteria.	Restrict new buildings construction to areas NOT expected to be flood-prone, now and in the future.		Increased administrative controls (re-scheduling outdoor and recreational activities to cooler times of day)	Emphasize a data-driven approach through temperature and air quality data collection and crowd-sourcing	Increase vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies. Require construction with heat-resistant materials, light-colored roofing, etc. Require construction with "cool" pavements or other measures that reduce heat island effects. Emphasize energy efficiency. Restrict use of fossil-fueled equipment to reduce air pollution.		Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.) Increased connectivity of study area to public transit options (bus, ferry, etc.)	
2021/08/12 4:36:26 PM AST				Recreational and Natural Resources	Essential Community Facilities	Infrastructure	High Value Assets	Protect/Retreat/Relocation/Structural	Elevate buildings in the study area using posts or piles. Design new athletic fields that can withstand flooding and bounce back quickly. Build with materials/features that are designed to get wet during floods and bounce back quickly.	Elevate new construction above current and future expected flood elevations using posts or piles. Investigate a regional flood protection approach that prevents flooding using flood walls, levees, or sea walls.		Heat/health education and messaging (advertisements, public information sessions, etc.) Increased administrative controls (re-scheduling outdoor and recreational activities to cooler times of day)	Increased public education about heat health risks and side effects. Facilitate improved access to medical care.	Increase vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies. Add splash-parks or pools. Require construction with heat-resistant materials, light-colored roofing, etc. Require construction with "cool" pavements or other measures that reduce heat island effects. Emphasize energy efficiency.		Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.) Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.) Increased connectivity of study area to public transit options (bus, ferry, etc.) Build a pedestrian bridge to be Gaines point and the study area.	
2021/08/12 4:44:10 PM AST				Infrastructure	Essential Community Facilities	Recreational and Natural Resources	High Value Assets	Accommodate/Non-Structural/Natural or Nature-Based	Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain. Design new athletic fields that can withstand flooding and bounce back quickly. Build with materials/features that are designed to get wet during floods and bounce back quickly. Strengthen building and/or zoning requirements to have stricter flood compliance criteria.	Restrict new buildings construction to areas NOT expected to be flood-prone, now and in the future. Investigate a regional flood protection approach that prevents flooding using flood walls, levees, or sea walls.	Expand natural wetlands in area of Glen Cove Creek and Hempstead Harbor. Avoid additional bulkheads and seawalls that increase wave energy and exacerbate coastal erosion. Undertake sand replenishment of beaches north of Glen Cove harbor, which have been dominated by increased storms over past decades. Natural cycle of seasonal sand replenishment in Glen Cove beach communities has been destroyed by waterfront development since 2000, which has allowed destructive jetties, groins, piers and bulkheads along coastal Glen Cove.	Cooling measures (cooling centers, increased access to drinking water, misting fans, etc.) Heat/health education and messaging (advertisements, public information sessions, etc.) Education and support for clean renewable energy, including support for community solar. Education and support for planting and safeguarding shade trees, which reduce	Increased public education about heat health risks and side effects. Perform additional planning such as a Long-Term Heat Response Plan that recommends activities to prevent heat-related morbidity and mortality. Facilitate improved access to medical care. Emphasize a data-driven approach through temperature and air quality data collection and crowd-sourcing	Increase vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add more water fountains. Add splash-parks or pools. Add cooling centers (buildings open to the public with air conditioning etc.) Add medical call stations. Require construction with heat-resistant materials, light-colored roofing, etc. Require construction with "cool" pavements or other measures that reduce heat island effects. Emphasize energy efficiency. Restrict use of fossil-fueled equipment to reduce air pollution. Support for community solar to reduce carbon emissions. Education and protection for existing mature shade trees	Additional shade trees and water features. Support for Glen Cove region electric trolley to reduce reliance on fossil fuel transportation. Educate the public about cooling effect of the canopy. Cutting down mature trees exacerbates summer heat.	Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.) Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.) Increased connectivity of study area to public transit options (bus, ferry, etc.) Electric trolleys that continuously loop around Glen Cove, to connect residents with shopping, services and recreational activities. It is irresponsible that Gaines Point development project was approved without requiring clean energy shuttle around town or solar energy	
2021/08/12 4:25:54 PM AST				Essential Community Facilities	Infrastructure	Recreational and Natural Resources	High Value Assets	Natural or Nature-Based	Prioritize development of recreational facilities along higher elevations within study area. Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain.	Elevate new construction above current and future expected flood elevations using fill or other methods		Cooling measures (cooling centers, increased access to drinking water, misting fans, etc.)	Emphasize community building to encourage citizens to check on each other, share resources, etc.	Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies. Add splash-parks or pools. Emphasize energy efficiency	No	Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.) Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.)	
2021/08/12 4:48:43 PM AST				Infrastructure	Recreational and Natural Resources	Essential Community Facilities	High Value Assets	Protect/Accommodate/Retreat/Relocation/Non-Structural/Structural	Prioritize development of recreational facilities along higher elevations within study area. Install tide gates on stormwater outfalls to prevent tidal / coastal flooding from coming up from the Creek. Construct a floodwall along the Creek/study area boundary to prevent flooding. Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain. Build with materials/features that are designed to get wet during floods and bounce back quickly. Require assets to have a flood emergency response plan. Develop an area-wide post-storm repair and cleanup plan. Strengthen building and/or zoning requirements to have stricter flood compliance criteria.	Restrict new buildings construction to areas NOT expected to be flood-prone, now and in the future.		Cooling measures (cooling centers, increased access to drinking water, misting fans, etc.) Heat/health education and messaging (advertisements, public information sessions, etc.) Increased administrative controls (re-scheduling outdoor and recreational activities to cooler times of day) Improved access to personal protective equipment (sunscreen, sunglasses, hats, hand-held fans)	Emphasize community building to encourage citizens to check on each other, share resources, etc. Facilitate improved access to medical care. Emphasize a data-driven approach through temperature and air quality data collection and crowd-sourcing	Increase vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add more water fountains. Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies. Add splash-parks or pools. Add cooling centers (buildings open to the public with air conditioning etc.) Add medical call stations. Require construction with heat-resistant materials, light-colored roofing, etc. Require construction with "cool" pavements or other measures that reduce heat island effects. Emphasize energy efficiency. Restrict use of fossil-fueled equipment to reduce air pollution. Additional study of the use of artificial turf fields for the study area and their impact on heat.		Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.) Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.) Increased connectivity of study area to public transit options (bus, ferry, etc.)	
2021/08/13 1:16:47 AM AST				Infrastructure	Essential Community Facilities	Recreational and Natural Resources	High Value Assets	Protect/Accommodate/Retreat/Relocation/Non-Structural/Structural/Natural or Nature-Based	Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain. Strengthen building and/or zoning requirements to have stricter flood compliance criteria.	Elevate new construction above current and future expected flood elevations using fill or other methods. Elevate existing buildings within current and future expected flood-prone areas using posts or piles		Cooling measures (cooling centers, increased access to drinking water, misting fans, etc.) Heat/health education and messaging (advertisements, public information sessions, etc.)	Increased public education about heat health risks and side effects. Emphasize a data-driven approach through temperature and air quality data collection and crowd-sourcing	Increase vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add more water fountains. Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies. Add cooling centers (buildings open to the public with air conditioning etc.) Require construction with heat-resistant materials, light-colored roofing, etc. Require construction with "cool" pavements or other measures that reduce heat island effects.		Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.) Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.) Increased connectivity of study area to public transit options (bus, ferry, etc.) Increased traffic calming measures (raised crosswalks/intersections, lane narrowing, etc.)	
2021/08/13 10:39:39 AM AST				Infrastructure	Essential Community Facilities	Recreational and Natural Resources	High Value Assets	Protect/Accommodate/Retreat/Relocation/Natural or Nature-Based	Prioritize development of recreational facilities along higher elevations within study area. Build with materials/features that are designed to get wet during floods and bounce back quickly. Require assets to have a flood emergency response plan. Develop an area-wide post-storm repair and cleanup plan. Strengthen building and/or zoning requirements to have stricter flood compliance criteria.	Restrict new buildings construction to areas NOT expected to be flood-prone, now and in the future.		Cooling measures (cooling centers, increased access to drinking water, misting fans, etc.) Heat/health education and messaging (advertisements, public information sessions, etc.) Improved access to personal protective equipment (sunscreen, sunglasses, hats, hand-held fans)	Increased public education about heat health risks and side effects. Emphasize community building to encourage citizens to check on each other, share resources, etc. Facilitate improved access to medical care. Emphasize a data-driven approach through temperature and air quality data collection and crowd-sourcing	Increase vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Emphasize energy efficiency. Restrict use of fossil-fueled equipment to reduce air pollution.		Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.) Increased connectivity of study area to public transit options (bus, ferry, etc.)	

Finalmap	Infrastructure: Roadways and utilities. Morris Avenue and Shore Road have high vulnerability to coastal flooding and increasing intense precipitation. Both are located at low elevations and are also the receiving end of runoff entering the study area. Park The Glen Cove Boys & Girls Club has relatively low vulnerability to coastal flooding and sea level rise, but flooding due to intense rainfall may occur around the northwest corner of the building. Some businesses along Glen Cove Ave may experience flooding due to heavy rainfall. Please add your input or your experiences with the impact of natural hazards on this asset category.	High Value Assets: The Tegeman School is projected to change from having low flood vulnerability today to having high flood vulnerability by 2100 due to sea level rise and coastal flooding. The Glen Cove Boys & Girls Club has relatively low vulnerability to coastal flooding and sea level rise, but flooding due to intense rainfall may occur around the northwest corner of the building. Some businesses along Glen Cove Ave may experience flooding due to heavy rainfall. Please add your input or your experiences with the impact of natural hazards on this asset category.	Recreational and natural resources: Some of the area's existing athletic fields have high vulnerability to coastal flooding. The fields are also the receiving end of runoff entering the study area and have high vulnerability to flooding from increasing intense precipitation. New recreational facilities will need to address these issues. Additionally, the study area has high vulnerability to increasing temperatures, particularly in the form of heat waves. This will also need to be considered for new recreational facilities. Please add your input or your experiences with the impact of natural hazards on this asset category.	How would you prioritize or rank the asset categories above in order of most important to least important (in terms of adaptation/resilience to climate change)? (Pick Highest Priority)	How would you prioritize or rank the asset categories above in order of most important to least important (in terms of adaptation/resilience to climate change)? (Pick Highest Priority)	How would you prioritize or rank the asset categories above in order of most important to least important (in terms of adaptation/resilience to climate change)? (Pick Highest Priority)	How would you prioritize or rank the asset categories above in order of most important to least important (in terms of adaptation/resilience to climate change)? (Pick Highest Priority)	How would you prioritize or rank the asset categories above in order of most important to least important (in terms of adaptation/resilience to climate change)? (Pick Highest Priority)	The table below presents approaches to reducing flood vulnerability and methods of implementation. Which of these options would you like to see used in the development of adaptive and resilience measures? (You can pick more than one)	Potential Flood Resilience Strategies - Building Specific Measures: Of the strategies below, which would you most like to see further studied? You can select multiple options, but please keep to the ones that you think would be best for the study area.	Potential Flood Resilience Strategies - Building Specific Measures: Of the strategies below, which would you most like to see further studied? You can select multiple options, but please keep to the ones that you think would be best for the study area.	Are there additional flood-related adaptation and resilience measures not discussed above that you would like us to consider?	People-based adaptation strategies achieve resiliency without the need for new infrastructure, which can be costly and require time for permitting, construction, etc. People-based adaptation strategies can be categorized as short-term or long-term. Which of the following short-term strategies would you like to see emphasized? You can select multiple options.	Which of the long-term strategies below would you like to see emphasized? You can select more than one.	Infrastructure changes can also reduce the impacts of increasing heat, reduce people's exposure to heat hazards, or help to modify people's behavior in a manner that increases overall resiliency. Which of these examples of infrastructure changes would you like to see further emphasized? You can choose more than one.	Do you have any other ideas to improve the study area's resiliency to extreme heat?	The recommendations below are elements of the City's new Complete Streets policy (see resolution #19-0001) that you picked above located within the study area. Please also refer to the City's new Complete Streets policy (see resolution #19-0001) at https://glencove.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/CR-19-0001-CompleteStreetsPolicy.pdf
2021/08/14 9:02:07 AM AST	It is increasingly difficult to travel through our crumbling, toxic, and often flooding roadways.	We are leaving because it.	Climate change is rough. You'll find out how rough soon. We're leaving good luck and God bless you.	Essential Community Facilities	Recreational and Natural Resources	High Value Assets	Infrastructure	Protect/Accommodate/Retreat/Relocation	Prioritize development of recreational facilities along higher elevations within study area. Floodproof non-residential buildings in the study area (for example, install temporary barriers at entrances to prevent water from entering the building). Install tide gates on stormwater outfalls to prevent tidal/coastal flooding from coming up from the Creek. Construct a floodwall along the Creek/study area boundary to prevent flooding. Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain. Elevate buildings in the study area using posts or piles. Increase the ground elevation for new construction using fill (earthen material). Design new athletic fields that can withstand flooding and bounce back quickly. Build with materials/features that are designed to get wet during floods and bounce back quickly. Require assets to have a flood emergency response plan. Develop an area-wide post-storm repair and cleanup plan. Strengthen building and/or zoning requirements to have stricter flood compliance criteria.	Elevate new construction above current and future expected flood elevations using fill or other methods. Elevate existing buildings within current and future expected flood-prone areas using posts or piles. Investigate a regional flood protection approach that prevents flooding using flood walls, levees, or sea walls. Require new construction to accommodate flooding (allow the flood in) and be able to bounce back quickly afterward.	Evacuate. Long Island is a sandbar. In a hundred years it'll be half underwater. If you think I'm joking, please check projected sea level according to science.	Cooling measures (cooling centers, increased access to drinking water, misting fans, etc.) Heat health education and messaging (advertisements, public information sessions, etc.) Improved access to personal protective equipment (sunscreens, sunglasses, hats, hand-held fans)	Increased public education about heat health risk and side effects. Emphasize community building to encourage citizens to check on each other, share resources, etc. Perform additional planning such as a Long-Term Heat Response Plan that recommends activities to prevent heat-related morbidity and mortality. Facilitate improved access to medical care.	Increased vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies. Add splash-parks or pools. Restrict use of fossil-fueled equipment to reduce air pollution.	Implement as many plans as possible to address the issue. Don't be cheap with this. Stop giving PLEDTS to developers because the money is vital to fixing infrastructure. We are not desperate for development.	Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.) Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.) Increased connectivity of study area to public transit options (bus, ferry, etc.) Increased traffic calming measures (raised crosswalks/intersections, lane narrowing, etc.) Increased traffic calming measures (raised crosswalks/intersections, lane narrowing, etc.)	All of Glen Cove
2021/08/14 10:04:38 AM AST				Essential Community Facilities	Recreational and Natural Resources	High Value Assets	Infrastructure	Retreat/Relocation/Structural/Natural or Nature-Based	Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain. Require assets to have a flood emergency response plan. Develop an area-wide post-storm repair and cleanup plan. Strengthen building and/or zoning requirements to have stricter flood compliance criteria.	Restrict new buildings construction to areas NOT expected to be flood-prone, now and in the future. Investigate a regional flood protection approach that prevents flooding using flood walls, levees, or sea walls. Require new construction to accommodate flooding (allow the flood in) and be able to bounce back quickly afterward. Was this not thought about before building gaves post?	Increased administrative controls (re-scheduling outdoor and recreational activities to cooler times of day)	Perform additional planning such as a Long-Term Heat Response Plan that recommends activities to prevent heat-related morbidity and mortality. Emphasize a data-driven approach through temperature and air quality data collection and crowd-sourcing.	Increased vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Require construction with heat-resistant materials, light-colored roofing, etc. Require construction with "cool" pavements or other measures that reduce heat island effects. Emphasize energy efficiency. Restrict usage of fossil-fueled equipment to reduce air pollution.	Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.) Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.) Increased connectivity of study area to public transit options (bus, ferry, etc.) Increased traffic calming measures (raised crosswalks/intersections, lane narrowing, etc.)			
2021/08/14 11:07:58 AM AST				Essential Community Facilities	Infrastructure	High Value Assets	Infrastructure	Protect/Accommodate/Retreat/Relocation/Non-Structural/Structural/Natural or Nature-Based	Install tide gates on stormwater outfalls to prevent tidal/coastal flooding from coming up from the Creek. Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain. Build with materials/features that are designed to get wet during floods and bounce back quickly. Develop an area-wide post-storm repair and cleanup plan. Strengthen building and/or zoning requirements to have stricter flood compliance criteria.	Restrict new buildings construction to areas NOT expected to be flood-prone, now and in the future. Investigate a regional flood protection approach that prevents flooding using flood walls, levees, or sea walls.	Cooling measures (cooling centers, increased access to drinking water, misting fans, etc.) Heat health education and messaging (advertisements, public information sessions, etc.) Improved access to personal protective equipment (sunscreens, sunglasses, hats, hand-held fans)	Emphasize community building to encourage citizens to check on each other, share resources, etc.	Increased vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add splash-parks or pools. Require construction with heat-resistant materials, light-colored roofing, etc. Require construction with "cool" pavements or other measures that reduce heat island effects. Emphasize energy efficiency. Restrict usage of fossil-fueled equipment to reduce air pollution.	Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.) Increased connectivity of study area to public transit options (bus, ferry, etc.)			
2021/08/14 11:10:34 AM AST				Essential Community Facilities	Infrastructure	High Value Assets	Infrastructure	Accommodate/Retreat/Relocation/Natural or Nature-Based	Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain. Build with materials/features that are designed to get wet during floods and bounce back quickly. Develop an area-wide post-storm repair and cleanup plan. Strengthen building and/or zoning requirements to have stricter flood compliance criteria.	Restrict new buildings construction to areas NOT expected to be flood-prone, now and in the future. Investigate a regional flood protection approach that prevents flooding using flood walls, levees, or sea walls.	Stop permitting luxury housing development and create lead design workforce housing. Make ROR and the big developers pay for the need and drainage improvements that the profit driven projects have necessitated.	Increased administrative controls (re-scheduling outdoor and recreational activities to cooler times of day). These measures are not the solution for the already low income residents that live nearby. More energy and environmentally efficient housing is what is needed.	Perform additional planning such as a Long-Term Heat Response Plan that recommends activities to prevent heat-related morbidity and mortality. Facilitate improved access to medical care.	Increased vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Require construction with heat-resistant materials, light-colored roofing, etc. Require construction with "cool" pavements or other measures that reduce heat island effects. Emphasize energy efficiency. Restrict usage of fossil-fueled equipment to reduce air pollution.	Regional approach	Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.) Increased connectivity of study area to public transit options (bus, ferry, etc.) How about the ferry actually being operating and shuttling?	Throughout
2021/08/14 11:17:55 AM AST				Infrastructure	Essential Community Facilities	High Value Assets	Infrastructure	Retreat/Relocation/Non-Structural/Natural or Nature-Based	Install tide gates on stormwater outfalls to prevent tidal/coastal flooding from coming up from the Creek. Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain. Build with materials/features that are designed to get wet during floods and bounce back quickly. Develop an area-wide post-storm repair and cleanup plan. Strengthen building and/or zoning requirements to have stricter flood compliance criteria.	Restrict new buildings construction to areas NOT expected to be flood-prone, now and in the future. Investigate a regional flood protection approach that prevents flooding using flood walls, levees, or sea walls.	Cooling measures (cooling centers, increased access to drinking water, misting fans, etc.) Heat health education and messaging (advertisements, public information sessions, etc.)	Increased public education about heat health risk and side effects. Facilitate improved access to medical care. Emphasize a data-driven approach through temperature and air quality data collection and crowd-sourcing.	Increased vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies. Add splash-parks or pools. Restrict use of fossil-fueled equipment to reduce air pollution.	Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.) Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.) Increased connectivity of study area to public transit options (bus, ferry, etc.) Increased traffic calming measures (raised crosswalks/intersections, lane narrowing, etc.)			
2021/08/14 12:40:01 PM AST		Tegeman parent	The area needs more trees to absorb water and give shade	High Value Assets	Infrastructure	Essential Community Facilities	Infrastructure	Accommodate/Structural/Natural or Nature-Based	Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain. Design new athletic fields that can withstand flooding and bounce back quickly. Strengthen building and/or zoning requirements to have stricter flood compliance criteria.	Restrict new buildings construction to areas NOT expected to be flood-prone, now and in the future. Elevate new construction above current and future expected flood elevations using fill or other methods. Investigate a regional flood protection approach that prevents flooding using flood walls, levees, or sea walls. Require new construction to accommodate flooding (allow the flood in) and be able to bounce back quickly afterward.	More trees	Increased administrative controls (re-scheduling outdoor and recreational activities to cooler times of day)	Emphasize a data-driven approach through temperature and air quality data collection and crowd-sourcing.	Increased vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add splash-parks or pools. Require construction with heat-resistant materials, light-colored roofing, etc. Require construction with "cool" pavements or other measures that reduce heat island effects. Emphasize energy efficiency. Restrict usage of fossil-fueled equipment to reduce air pollution.	Think trees and more green are best	Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.) Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.) Increased connectivity of study area to public transit options (bus, ferry, etc.) Increased traffic calming measures (raised crosswalks/intersections, lane narrowing, etc.)	Everywhere
2021/08/15 8:21:10 AM AST				Recreational and Natural Resources	Infrastructure	Essential Community Facilities	High Value Assets	Protect/Accommodate/Natural or Nature-Based	Prioritize development of recreational facilities along higher elevations within study area. Design new athletic fields that can withstand flooding and bounce back quickly. Develop an area-wide post-storm repair and cleanup plan. Strengthen building and/or zoning requirements to have stricter flood compliance criteria.	Restrict new buildings construction to areas NOT expected to be flood-prone, now and in the future. Investigate a regional flood protection approach that prevents flooding using flood walls, levees, or sea walls.	Cooling measures (cooling centers, increased access to drinking water, misting fans, etc.) Increased administrative controls (re-scheduling outdoor and recreational activities to cooler times of day)	Perform additional planning such as a Long-Term Heat Response Plan that recommends activities to prevent heat-related morbidity and mortality. Emphasize a data-driven approach through temperature and air quality data collection and crowd-sourcing.	Increased vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies. Add splash-parks or pools. Restrict use of fossil-fueled equipment to reduce air pollution.	Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.) Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.)			
2021/08/15 2:25:28 PM AST			Difficulty navigating roads due to flooding	Recreational and Natural Resources	Infrastructure	Essential Community Facilities	High Value Assets	Protect/Natural or Nature-Based	Install tide gates on stormwater outfalls to prevent tidal/coastal flooding from coming up from the Creek. Construct a floodwall along the Creek/study area boundary to prevent flooding.	Investigate a regional flood protection approach that prevents flooding using flood walls, levees, or sea walls.	Cooling measures (cooling centers, increased access to drinking water, misting fans, etc.) Increased administrative controls (re-scheduling outdoor and recreational activities to cooler times of day)	Emphasize community building to encourage citizens to check on each other, share resources, etc. Perform additional planning such as a Long-Term Heat Response Plan that recommends activities to prevent heat-related morbidity and mortality.	Increased vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies. Restrict usage of fossil-fueled equipment to reduce air pollution.	Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.) Increased connectivity of study area to public transit options (bus, ferry, etc.) Increased traffic calming measures (raised crosswalks/intersections, lane narrowing, etc.)			
2021/08/15 4:33:26 PM AST				Essential Community Facilities	Infrastructure	Recreational and Natural Resources	High Value Assets	Protect	Prioritize development of recreational facilities along higher elevations within study area. Construct a floodwall along the Creek/study area boundary to prevent flooding.	Elevate new construction above current and future expected flood elevations using fill or other methods. Require new construction to accommodate flooding (allow the flood in) and be able to bounce back quickly afterward.	Heat health education and messaging (advertisements, public information sessions, etc.)	Increased public education about heat health risk and side effects.	Increased vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies. Restrict usage of fossil-fueled equipment to reduce air pollution.	Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.) Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.)	Along Shore Rd.		
2021/08/16 7:00:47 AM AST				Essential Community Facilities	Infrastructure	Recreational and Natural Resources	High Value Assets	Protect/Accommodate/Natural or Nature-Based	Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain. Elevate buildings in the study area using posts or piles. Increase the ground elevation for new construction using fill (earthen material). Build with materials/features that are designed to get wet during floods and bounce back quickly.	Restrict new buildings construction to areas NOT expected to be flood-prone, now and in the future. Investigate a regional flood protection approach that prevents flooding using fill or other methods. Require new construction to accommodate flooding (allow the flood in) and be able to bounce back quickly afterward.	Good luck on this one	Increased public education about heat health risk and side effects.	Increased vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies. Restrict use of fossil-fueled equipment to reduce air pollution.	Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.) Increased connectivity of study area to public transit options (bus, ferry, etc.) Increased traffic calming measures (raised crosswalks/intersections, lane narrowing, etc.) Increased traffic calming measures (raised crosswalks/intersections, lane narrowing, etc.) Increased traffic calming measures (raised crosswalks/intersections, lane narrowing, etc.) Increased traffic calming measures (raised crosswalks/intersections, lane narrowing, etc.) Increased traffic calming measures (raised crosswalks/intersections, lane narrowing, etc.)			
2021/08/16 2:34:53 PM AST				Essential Community Facilities	Infrastructure	Recreational and Natural Resources	High Value Assets	Protect/Natural or Nature-Based	Construct a floodwall along the Creek/study area boundary to prevent flooding. Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain. Increase the ground elevation for new construction using fill (earthen material). Strengthen building and/or zoning requirements to have stricter flood compliance criteria.	Investigate a regional flood protection approach that prevents flooding using flood walls, levees, or sea walls. Require new construction to accommodate flooding (allow the flood in) and be able to bounce back quickly afterward.	Cooling measures (cooling centers, increased access to drinking water, misting fans, etc.) Heat health education and messaging (advertisements, public information sessions, etc.)	Increased public education about heat health risk and side effects. Emphasize community building to encourage citizens to check on each other, share resources, etc. Perform additional planning such as a Long-Term Heat Response Plan that recommends activities to prevent heat-related morbidity and mortality.	Increased vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies. Add splash-parks or pools. Restrict use of fossil-fueled equipment to reduce air pollution.	Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.)			
2021/08/16 5:42:22 PM AST	Glen Cove always covers up most of its pretty water views. I do not support any type of barrier that will further restrict water views.	Have not visited major flood in Glen Cove yet in these locations that are cancelled due to water pooled on the fields. These areas would need better drainage.	The ball fields do not drain properly. There are many games and practices that are cancelled due to water pooled on the fields. This might be bad design and not a issue from nature.	Infrastructure	Recreational and Natural Resources	Essential Community Facilities	High Value Assets	Accommodate/Non-Structural/Natural or Nature-Based	Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain. Increase the ground elevation for new construction using fill (earthen material). Design new athletic fields that can withstand flooding and bounce back quickly. Build with materials/features that are designed to get wet during floods and bounce back quickly. Develop an area-wide post-storm repair and cleanup plan.	Elevate new construction above current and future expected flood elevations using fill or other methods. Require new construction to accommodate flooding (allow the flood in) and be able to bounce back quickly afterward.	Cost implications should be restricted to non-construct only.	Increased administrative controls (re-scheduling outdoor and recreational activities to cooler times of day). Improved access to personal protective equipment (sunscreens, sunglasses, hats, hand-held fans)	Emphasize community building to encourage citizens to check on each other, share resources, etc. Perform additional planning such as a Long-Term Heat Response Plan that recommends activities to prevent heat-related morbidity and mortality.	Increased vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add more water fountains. Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies. Add splash-parks or pools. Restrict use of fossil-fueled equipment to reduce air pollution.	Public spaces such as the ball fields need to have much more shade in the dugouts and bleachers. There should be additional cooling or misters in the dugouts for the players. In addition to the increased heat, long term sun exposure is not healthy. Options should be available to those who would like to avoid the sun.	Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.) Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.) Increased connectivity of study area to public transit options (bus, ferry, etc.) Increased traffic calming measures (raised crosswalks/intersections, lane narrowing, etc.) Increased traffic calming measures (raised crosswalks/intersections, lane narrowing, etc.) Increased traffic calming measures (raised crosswalks/intersections, lane narrowing, etc.)	
2021/08/17 8:35:33 AM AST				Recreational and Natural Resources	Infrastructure	Essential Community Facilities	High Value Assets	Natural or Nature-Based	Install tide gates on stormwater outfalls to prevent tidal/coastal flooding from coming up from the Creek. Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain. Build with materials/features that are designed to get wet during floods and bounce back quickly.	Restrict new buildings construction to areas NOT expected to be flood-prone, now and in the future. Investigate a regional flood protection approach that prevents flooding using flood walls, levees, or sea walls.	Cooling measures (cooling centers, increased access to drinking water, misting fans, etc.)	Increased public education about heat health risk and side effects.	Increased vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies.	Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.) Increased connectivity of study area to public transit options (bus, ferry, etc.)			
2021/08/17 10:31:02 AM AST				Recreational and Natural Resources	Infrastructure	Essential Community Facilities	High Value Assets	Accommodate/Retreat/Relocation	Prioritize development of recreational facilities along higher elevations within study area. Install tide gates on stormwater outfalls to prevent tidal/coastal flooding from coming up from the Creek. Construct a floodwall along the Creek/study area boundary to prevent flooding. Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain. Elevate buildings in the study area using posts or piles. Increase the ground elevation for new construction using fill (earthen material). Build with materials/features that are designed to get wet during floods and bounce back quickly. Develop an area-wide post-storm repair and cleanup plan. Strengthen building and/or zoning requirements to have stricter flood compliance criteria.	Restrict new buildings construction to areas NOT expected to be flood-prone, now and in the future. Investigate a regional flood protection approach that prevents flooding using flood walls, levees, or sea walls.	Stop additional building in Glen Cove. More heat surfaces causes more flooding. More building at Glen Cove Avenue above the Boys & Girls Club	Facilitate improved access to medical care	Increased vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies. Add splash-parks or pools. Restrict use of fossil-fueled equipment to reduce air pollution.	Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.) Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.) Increased connectivity of study area to public transit options (bus, ferry, etc.) Increased traffic calming measures (raised crosswalks/intersections, lane narrowing, etc.) Increased traffic calming measures (raised crosswalks/intersections, lane narrowing, etc.)			
2021/08/17 11:15:15 AM AST				Infrastructure	Essential Community Facilities	High Value Assets	High Value Assets	Protect/Accommodate/Retreat/Relocation/Non-Structural/Structural/Natural or Nature-Based	Floodproof non-residential buildings in the study area (for example, install temporary barriers at entrances to prevent water from entering the building). Construct a floodwall along the Creek/study area boundary to prevent flooding. Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain. Elevate buildings in the study area using posts or piles. Increase the ground elevation for new construction using fill (earthen material). Build with materials/features that are designed to get wet during floods and bounce back quickly. Develop an area-wide post-storm repair and cleanup plan. Strengthen building and/or zoning requirements to have stricter flood compliance criteria.	Elevate new construction above current and future expected flood elevations using fill or other methods. Elevate existing buildings within current and future expected flood-prone areas using posts or piles.	Cooling measures (cooling centers, increased access to drinking water, misting fans, etc.) Heat health education and messaging (advertisements, public information sessions, etc.) Increased administrative controls (re-scheduling outdoor and recreational activities to cooler times of day)	Emphasize community building to encourage citizens to check on each other, share resources, etc.	Increased vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies. Add splash-parks or pools. Add medical aid facilities. Require construction with heat-resistant materials, light-colored roofing, etc. Require construction with "cool" pavements or other measures that reduce heat island effects. Emphasize energy efficiency. Restrict usage of fossil-fueled equipment to reduce air pollution.	Improved bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.) More electric quick charge stations, affordable electric bikes, street ready mopeds.	Improve drainage - explore building materials promoting cooling - temps		

Finalmap	Infrastructure: Roadways and utilities. Morris Avenue and Shore Road have high vulnerability to coastal flooding and increasing intense precipitation. Both are located at low elevations and are also at the receiving end of runoff entering the study area. Park Place is expected to have increasing vulnerability to sea level rise and coastal flooding over time. Roadway drainage systems are likely to be challenged further over time due to increasing rainfall intensity. Please add your input or your experiences with the impact of natural hazards on this asset category.	High Value Assets: The Tigerman School is projected to change from having low flood vulnerability today to having high flood vulnerability by 2100 due to sea level rise and coastal flooding. The Glen Cove Boys & Girls Club has relatively low vulnerability to coastal flooding and sea level rise, but flooding due to intense rainfall may occur around the northwest corner of the building. Some businesses along Glen Cove Ave may experience flooding due to heavy rainfall. Please add your input or your experiences with the impact of natural hazards on this asset category.	Recreational and natural resources: Some of the area's existing athletic fields have high vulnerability to coastal flooding. The fields are also at the receiving end of rainfall runoff entering the study area and have high vulnerability to flooding from increasing intense precipitation. New recreational facilities will need to address these issues. Additionally, the study area has high vulnerability to increasing temperatures, particularly in the form of heat waves. This will also need to be considered for new recreational facilities. Please add your input or your experiences with the impact of natural hazards on this asset category.	How would you prioritize or rank the asset categories above in order of most important to least important (in terms of adaptation/resilience to climate change)? (Highest Priority)	How would you prioritize or rank the asset categories above in order of most important to least important (in terms of adaptation/resilience to climate change)? (Highest Priority)	How would you prioritize or rank the asset categories above in order of most important to least important (in terms of adaptation/resilience to climate change)? (Highest Priority)	How would you prioritize or rank the asset categories above in order of most important to least important (in terms of adaptation/resilience to climate change)? (Highest Priority)	How would you prioritize or rank the asset categories above in order of most important to least important (in terms of adaptation/resilience to climate change)? (Highest Priority)	The table below presents approaches to reducing flood vulnerability and methods of implementation. Which of these options would you like to see used in the development of adaptation and resilience measures? (You can pick more than one)	Potential Flood Resilience Strategies - Building Specific Measures: Of the strategies below, which would you most like to see further studied? You can select multiple options, but please keep to the ones that you think would be best for the study area.	Potential Flood Resilience Strategies - Building Specific Measures: Of the strategies below, which would you like to see further studied? You can select multiple options.	Are there additional flood-related adaptation and resilience measures not discussed above that you would like us to consider?	People-based adaptation strategies achieve resiliency without the need to construct new infrastructure, which can be costly and require time for permitting, construction, etc. People-based adaptation strategies can be categorized as short-term or long-term. Which of the following short-term strategies would you like to see emphasized? You can select multiple options.	Which of the long-term strategies below would you like to see emphasized? You can select more than one.	Infrastructure changes can also reduce the impacts of increasing heat, reduce people's exposure to heat hazards, or help to modify people's behavior in a manner that increases overall resiliency. Which of these examples of infrastructure changes would you like to see further emphasized? You can choose more than one.	Do you have any other ideas to improve the study area's resiliency to extreme heat?	The recommendations below are examples of the City's new Complete Streets policy (see resolution 16-0001). Please add your input or your experiences with the impact of natural hazards on this asset category.	Please fill us where you would like to see the improvement(s) that you picked above located within the study area. Please also refer to the City's new Complete Streets policy (see resolution 16-0001) here: https://conncity.gov/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/05-11-2017-Posted.pdf
20210817 11:57:04 AM AST				Essential Community Facilities	Infrastructure	Recreational and Natural Resources	High Value Assets	Retrofit/Relocation/Non-Structural/Natural or Nature-Based	Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain. Strengthen building and/or zoning requirements to have stricter flood compliance criteria.	Restrict new buildings construction to areas NOT expected to be flood-prone, now and in the future. Elevate new construction above current and future expected flood elevations using fill or other methods. Investigate a regional flood protection approach that prevents flooding using flood walls, levees, or sea walls. Require new construction to accommodate flooding (allow the flood in) and be able to bounce back quickly afterward.	Restrict new buildings construction to areas NOT expected to be flood-prone, now and in the future. Elevate existing buildings within current and future expected flood-prone areas using posts or pilings. Investigate a regional flood protection approach that prevents flooding using flood walls, levees, or sea walls. Require new construction to accommodate flooding (allow the flood in) and be able to bounce back quickly afterward.	Cooling measures (cooling centers, increased access to drinking water, misting fans, etc.) Heat-health education and messaging (webinars, public information sessions, etc.) Increased administrative controls (re-scheduling outdoor and recreational activities to cooler times of day)	Emphasize community building to encourage citizens to check on each other, share resources, etc.	Increase vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies. Add splash-parks or pools. Emphasize energy efficiency.	Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.) Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.) Increased connectivity of study area to public transit options (bus, ferry, etc.) Increased traffic calming measures (raised crosswalks/intersections, lane narrowing, etc.)			
20210817 2:28:34 PM AST	The gutters are usually clogged with garbage and further down the street there are always puddles (outside of study area).		Have noticed the drainage issues, fields seem wet after rainfall for many days	Recreational and Natural Resources	Natural or Nature-Based	Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain. Build with materials/features that are designed to get wet during floods and bounce back quickly.	Restrict new buildings construction to areas NOT expected to be flood-prone, now and in the future. Require new construction to accommodate flooding (allow the flood in) and be able to bounce back quickly afterward.	Restrict new buildings construction to areas NOT expected to be flood-prone, now and in the future. Require new construction to accommodate flooding (allow the flood in) and be able to bounce back quickly afterward.	Increased administrative controls (re-scheduling outdoor and recreational activities to cooler times of day)	Facilitate improved access to medical care	Increase vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add more water fountains. Require construction with heat-resistant materials, light-colored roofing, etc. Require construction with "cool" pavements or other measures that reduce heat island effects. Emphasize energy efficiency. Restrict usage of fossil-fueled equipment to reduce air pollution.	Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.) Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.) Increased connectivity of study area to public transit options (bus, ferry, etc.) Increased traffic calming measures (raised crosswalks/intersections, lane narrowing, etc.)	The sidewalks are poorly maintained in all the areas and there is no bike lane, the shoulder is obstructed by parked cars and debris in most places.					
20210817 2:38:38 PM AST				Infrastructure	Essential Community Facilities	Recreational and Natural Resources	High Value Assets	Protect/Accommodate/Non-Structural/Natural or Nature-Based	Install tide gates on stormwater outfalls to prevent tidal/coastal flooding from coming up from the Creek. Construct a floodwall along the Creek/Study area boundary to prevent flooding. Increase the ground elevation for new construction using fill (earthen material). Design new athletic fields that can withstand flooding and bounce back quickly. Strengthen building and/or zoning requirements to have stricter flood compliance criteria.	Elevate new construction above current and future expected flood elevations using fill or other methods.	Elevate new construction above current and future expected flood elevations using fill or other methods.	Increased administrative controls (re-scheduling outdoor and recreational activities to cooler times of day) Improved access to personal protective equipment (sunscreen, sunglasses, hats, hand-held fans)	Increased public education about heat health risks and side effects. Emphasize community building to encourage citizens to check on each other, share resources, etc.	Increase vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies. Add splash-parks or pools. Emphasize energy efficiency. Restrict usage of fossil-fueled equipment to reduce air pollution.	Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.) Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.) Increased connectivity of study area to public transit options (bus, ferry, etc.) Increased traffic calming measures (raised crosswalks/intersections, lane narrowing, etc.)			
20210817 2:38:10 PM AST				Recreational and Natural Resources	Infrastructure	Essential Community Facilities	High Value Assets	Retrofit/Relocation/Natural or Nature-Based	Require assets to have a flood emergency response plan. Strengthen building and/or zoning requirements to have stricter flood compliance criteria.	Restrict new buildings construction to areas NOT expected to be flood-prone, now and in the future.	Restrict new buildings construction to areas NOT expected to be flood-prone, now and in the future.	Short term is not a response to the problems we will be facing	Non of these are truly long-term strategies for our future	Increase vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Emphasize energy efficiency. Restrict usage of fossil-fueled equipment to reduce air pollution.	Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.) Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.) Increased connectivity of study area to public transit options (bus, ferry, etc.) Increased traffic calming measures (raised crosswalks/intersections, lane narrowing, etc.)			
20210817 2:52:45 PM AST	50 years of watching open space disappear. Over developed - less healthy and less safe.	Tagerman School serves special needs students and candle™	Stiffing congestion - air quality is already dangerously unhealthy at playing fields.	Recreational and Natural Resources	Essential Community Facilities	Infrastructure	High Value Assets	Protect/Structural/Natural or Nature-Based	Install tide gates on stormwater outfalls to prevent tidal/coastal flooding from coming up from the Creek. Construct a floodwall along the Creek/Study area boundary to prevent flooding. Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain. Increase the ground elevation for new construction using fill (earthen material). Design new athletic fields that can withstand flooding and bounce back quickly. Require assets to have a flood emergency response plan. Develop an area-wide post-storm repair and cleanup plan. Strengthen building and/or zoning requirements to have stricter flood compliance criteria.	Restrict new buildings construction to areas NOT expected to be flood-prone, now and in the future. Elevate new construction above current and future expected flood elevations using fill or other methods. Investigate a regional flood protection approach that prevents flooding using flood walls, levees, or sea walls. Stop building of any kind in these areas.	Restrict new buildings construction to areas NOT expected to be flood-prone, now and in the future. Elevate new construction above current and future expected flood elevations using fill or other methods. Investigate a regional flood protection approach that prevents flooding using flood walls, levees, or sea walls. Stop building of any kind in these areas.	Cooling measures (cooling centers, increased access to drinking water, misting fans, etc.) Heat-health education and messaging (webinars, public information sessions, etc.) Increased administrative controls (re-scheduling outdoor and recreational activities to cooler times of day) Improved access to personal protective equipment (sunscreen, sunglasses, hats, hand-held fans) Stop the obvious practices that contribute to this problem	Increased public education about heat health risks and side effects. Emphasize community building to encourage citizens to check on each other, share resources, etc. Perform additional planning such as a Long-Term Heat Response Plan that recommends activities to prevent heat-related morbidity and mortality. Facilitate improved access to medical care. Emphasize a data-driven approach through temperature and air quality data collection and crowd-sourcing. Stop scoring people with the Heat Risk Index.	Increase vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies. Add splash-parks or pools. Require construction with heat-resistant materials, light-colored roofing, etc. Require construction with "cool" pavements or other measures that reduce heat island effects. Emphasize energy efficiency. Restrict usage of fossil-fueled equipment to reduce air pollution. Additional study of the use of artificial turf fields for the study area and their impact on heat. Double™ to these improvements to tax increases	Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.) Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.) Increased connectivity of study area to public transit options (bus, ferry, etc.) Increased traffic calming measures (raised crosswalks/intersections, lane narrowing, etc.)	The entire area under scrutiny		
20210817 3:34:10 PM AST				Recreational and Natural Resources	Protect/Natural or Nature-Based	Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain. Require assets to have a flood emergency response plan. Develop an area-wide post-storm repair and cleanup plan. Strengthen building and/or zoning requirements to have stricter flood compliance criteria.	Restrict new buildings construction to areas NOT expected to be flood-prone, now and in the future. Require new construction to accommodate flooding (allow the flood in) and be able to bounce back quickly afterward.	Restrict new buildings construction to areas NOT expected to be flood-prone, now and in the future. Restore the wetlands and demolish current structures.	Cooling measures (cooling centers, increased access to drinking water, misting fans, etc.)	Increased public education about heat health risks and side effects. Emphasize community building to encourage citizens to check on each other, share resources, etc.	Increase vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies. Add splash-parks or pools. Emphasize energy efficiency. Restrict usage of fossil-fueled equipment to reduce air pollution.	Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.) Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.) Increased connectivity of study area to public transit options (bus, ferry, etc.) Increased traffic calming measures (raised crosswalks/intersections, lane narrowing, etc.)	Stop all car traffic into the area and have parking lots on RVR property with electric buses to the residential areas.					
20210817 4:56:10 PM AST				Essential Community Facilities	Infrastructure	High Value Assets	Recreational and Natural Resources	Protect/Accommodate/Retrofit/Relocation/Non-Structural/Structural/Natural or Nature-Based	This is a stupid question that requires expertise of someone in the field to propose the proper techniques for specific areas/facilities	Again this is a stupid question that needs to be answered by experts and not individuals that have very little knowledge of these strategies	Again, stupid question that needs to be answered by an expert in the field	Cooling measures (cooling centers, increased access to drinking water, misting fans, etc.) Heat-health education and messaging (webinars, public information sessions, etc.) Increased administrative controls (re-scheduling outdoor and recreational activities to cooler times of day) Improved access to personal protective equipment (sunscreen, sunglasses, hats, hand-held fans) All of the above would be used by individuals today	Increased public education about heat health risks and side effects. Emphasize community building to encourage citizens to check on each other, share resources, etc. Perform additional planning such as a Long-Term Heat Response Plan that recommends activities to prevent heat-related morbidity and mortality. Facilitate improved access to medical care. Emphasize a data-driven approach through temperature and air quality data collection and crowd-sourcing. These strategies should be adopted today without regard to climate change	Increase vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies. Add splash-parks or pools. Require construction with heat-resistant materials, light-colored roofing, etc. Require construction with "cool" pavements or other measures that reduce heat island effects. Emphasize energy efficiency. Restrict usage of fossil-fueled equipment to reduce air pollution.	Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.) Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.) Increased connectivity of study area to public transit options (bus, ferry, etc.) Increased traffic calming measures (raised crosswalks/intersections, lane narrowing, etc.)	This is the work of the city council to analyze problem areas, propose solutions to the community and let the community vote on their proposals		
20210817 5:54:12 PM AST				Essential Community Facilities	Recreational and Natural Resources	Infrastructure	High Value Assets	Protect/Structural	Install tide gates on stormwater outfalls to prevent tidal/coastal flooding from coming up from the Creek. Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain.	Elevate new construction above current and future expected flood elevations using fill or other methods. Elevate existing buildings within current and future expected flood-prone areas using posts or pilings.	Elevate new construction above current and future expected flood elevations using fill or other methods.	Heat-health education and messaging (webinars, public information sessions, etc.)	Increased public education about heat health risks and side effects. Emphasize community building to encourage citizens to check on each other, share resources, etc. Emphasize a data-driven approach through temperature and air quality data collection and crowd-sourcing	Increase vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies. Add splash-parks or pools. Emphasize energy efficiency. Restrict usage of fossil-fueled equipment to reduce air pollution.	Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.) Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.) Increased traffic calming measures (raised crosswalks/intersections, lane narrowing, etc.)	Baseball area		
20210820 6:47:36 AM AST	Besides temporary flooding I have seen no issues		Have seen no issues in that, Tigerman is built at a peak of a hill, doubt coastal flooding will take it out	Infrastructure	Essential Community Facilities	Recreational and Natural Resources	High Value Assets	Protect	Floodproof non-residential buildings in the study area (for example, install temporary barriers at entrances to prevent water from entering the building; install tide gates on stormwater outfalls to prevent tidal/coastal flooding from coming up from the Creek. Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain. Require assets to have a flood emergency response plan. Strengthen building and/or zoning requirements to have stricter flood compliance criteria.	Restrict new buildings construction to areas NOT expected to be flood-prone, now and in the future.	Restrict new buildings construction to areas NOT expected to be flood-prone, now and in the future.	Cooling measures (cooling centers, increased access to drinking water, misting fans, etc.) Heat-health education and messaging (webinars, public information sessions, etc.)	Increased public education about heat health risks and side effects. Emphasize community building to encourage citizens to check on each other, share resources, etc. Perform additional planning such as a Long-Term Heat Response Plan that recommends activities to prevent heat-related morbidity and mortality. Facilitate improved access to medical care.	Increase vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add more water fountains. Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies. Add splash-parks or pools. Add cooling centers (buildings open to the public with air conditioning etc.) Require construction with heat-resistant materials, light-colored roofing, etc. Require construction with "cool" pavements or other measures that reduce heat island effects. Emphasize energy efficiency. Restrict usage of fossil-fueled equipment to reduce air pollution. Additional study of the use of artificial turf fields for the study area and their impact on heat.	Increased connectivity of study area to public transit options (bus, ferry, etc.)	All the recreational fields, and in town.		
20210822 5:31:12 AM AST				Recreational and Natural Resources	Essential Community Facilities	Infrastructure	High Value Assets	Protect/Natural or Nature-Based	Prioritize development of recreational facilities along higher elevations within study area. Strengthen building and/or zoning requirements to have stricter flood compliance criteria.	Restrict new buildings construction to areas NOT expected to be flood-prone, now and in the future. Investigate a regional flood protection approach that prevents flooding using flood walls, levees, or sea walls.	Abandonment of the apartment complex.	Cooling measures (cooling centers, increased access to drinking water, misting fans, etc.) Heat-health education and messaging (webinars, public information sessions, etc.)	Increased public education about heat health risks and side effects. Emphasize community building to encourage citizens to check on each other, share resources, etc. Perform additional planning such as a Long-Term Heat Response Plan that recommends activities to prevent heat-related morbidity and mortality. Facilitate improved access to medical care. Emphasize a data-driven approach through temperature and air quality data collection and crowd-sourcing.	Increase vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies. Add splash-parks or pools. Require construction with heat-resistant materials, light-colored roofing, etc. Require construction with "cool" pavements or other measures that reduce heat island effects. Emphasize energy efficiency. Restrict usage of fossil-fueled equipment to reduce air pollution. Additional study of the use of artificial turf fields for the study area and their impact on heat.	Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.) Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.) Increased connectivity of study area to public transit options (bus, ferry, etc.) Increased traffic calming measures (raised crosswalks/intersections, lane narrowing, etc.)	Restore the Wetlands that fringed the North side of the Creek and add to it as much as possible.		
20210823 11:52:48 AM AST			only experienced road flooding	A community pool and splash pad would be ideal for this area.	Essential Community Facilities	Infrastructure	High Value Assets	Protect/Accommodate/Structural/Natural or Nature-Based	Prioritize development of recreational facilities along higher elevations within study area. Install tide gates on stormwater outfalls to prevent tidal/coastal flooding from coming up from the Creek. Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain. Increase the ground elevation for new construction using fill (earthen material). Design new athletic fields that can withstand flooding and bounce back quickly. Build with materials/features that are designed to get wet during floods and bounce back quickly.	Restrict new buildings construction to areas NOT expected to be flood-prone, now and in the future. Elevate new construction above current and future expected flood elevations using fill or other methods. Investigate a regional flood protection approach that prevents flooding using flood walls, levees, or sea walls.	Restrict new buildings construction to areas NOT expected to be flood-prone, now and in the future. Elevate new construction above current and future expected flood elevations using fill or other methods.	Cooling measures (cooling centers, increased access to drinking water, misting fans, etc.)	Increased public education about heat health risks and side effects. Emphasize community building to encourage citizens to check on each other, share resources, etc. Facilitate improved access to medical care. Emphasize a data-driven approach through temperature and air quality data collection and crowd-sourcing.	Increase vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies. Add splash-parks or pools. Require construction with heat-resistant materials, light-colored roofing, etc. Require construction with "cool" pavements or other measures that reduce heat island effects. Emphasize energy efficiency. Restrict usage of fossil-fueled equipment to reduce air pollution. Additional study of the use of artificial turf fields for the study area can be up to 60 degrees hotter than grass fields."	Increased connectivity of study area to public transit options (bus, ferry, etc.) Increased traffic calming measures (raised crosswalks/intersections, lane narrowing, etc.)	Not in study area, but Garves Point Rd needs traffic calming measures.		
20210824 11:50:59 AM AST				Essential Community Facilities	Infrastructure	High Value Assets	Recreational and Natural Resources	Protect/Accommodate/Retrofit/Relocation/Structural	Floodproof non-residential buildings in the study area (for example, install temporary barriers at entrances to prevent water from entering the building; Construct a floodwall along the Creek/study area boundary to prevent flooding. Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain. Build with materials/features that are designed to get wet during floods and bounce back quickly. Require assets to have a flood emergency response plan. Develop an area-wide post-storm repair and cleanup plan. Strengthen building and/or zoning requirements to have stricter flood compliance criteria.	Restrict new buildings construction to areas NOT expected to be flood-prone, now and in the future. Elevate new construction above current and future expected flood elevations using fill or other methods. Investigate a regional flood protection approach that prevents flooding using flood walls, levees, or sea walls. Require new construction to accommodate flooding (allow the flood in) and be able to bounce back quickly afterward.	Restrict new buildings construction to areas NOT expected to be flood-prone, now and in the future. Elevate new construction above current and future expected flood elevations using fill or other methods.	Cooling measures (cooling centers, increased access to drinking water, misting fans, etc.) Heat-health education and messaging (webinars, public information sessions, etc.) Increased administrative controls (re-scheduling outdoor and recreational activities to cooler times of day) Improved access to personal protective equipment (sunscreen, sunglasses, hats, hand-held fans)	Increased public education about heat health risks and side effects. Emphasize community building to encourage citizens to check on each other, share resources, etc. Perform additional planning such as a Long-Term Heat Response Plan that recommends activities to prevent heat-related morbidity and mortality. Facilitate improved access to medical care. Emphasize a data-driven approach through temperature and air quality data collection and crowd-sourcing.	Increase vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies. Add splash-parks or pools. Add cooling centers (buildings open to the public with air conditioning etc.) Require construction with heat-resistant materials, light-colored roofing, etc. Require construction with "cool" pavements or other measures that reduce heat island effects. Emphasize energy efficiency. Restrict usage of fossil-fueled equipment to reduce air pollution.	Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.) Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.) Increased connectivity of study area to public transit options (bus, ferry, etc.) Increased traffic calming measures (raised crosswalks/intersections, lane narrowing, etc.)			
20210826 3:20:14 PM AST				Infrastructure	Recreational and Natural Resources	Essential Community Facilities	High Value Assets	Retrofit/Relocation/Non-Structural/Natural or Nature-Based	Prioritize development of recreational facilities along higher elevations within study area. Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain. Design new athletic fields that can withstand flooding and bounce back quickly. Build with materials/features that are designed to get wet during floods and bounce back quickly. Develop an area-wide post-storm repair and cleanup plan.	Restrict new buildings construction to areas NOT expected to be flood-prone, now and in the future. Elevate new construction above current and future expected flood elevations using fill or other methods.	Restrict new buildings construction to areas NOT expected to be flood-prone, now and in the future. Elevate new construction above current and future expected flood elevations using fill or other methods.	Cooling measures (cooling centers, increased access to drinking water, misting fans, etc.) Heat-health education and messaging (webinars, public information sessions, etc.) Increased administrative controls (re-scheduling outdoor and recreational activities to cooler times of day) Improved access to personal protective equipment (sunscreen, sunglasses, hats, hand-held fans)	Increased public education about heat health risks and side effects. Emphasize community building to encourage citizens to check on each other, share resources, etc. Facilitate improved access to medical care. Emphasize a data-driven approach through temperature and air quality data collection and crowd-sourcing.	Increase vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add more water fountains. Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies. Add splash-parks or pools. Add cooling centers (buildings open to the public with air conditioning etc.) Require construction with heat-resistant materials, light-colored roofing, etc. Require construction with "cool" pavements or other measures that reduce heat island effects. Emphasize energy efficiency. Restrict usage of fossil-fueled equipment to reduce air pollution.	Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.) Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.) Increased connectivity of study area to public transit options (bus, ferry, etc.) Increased traffic calming measures (raised crosswalks/intersections, lane narrowing, etc.)			

Finalmap	Infrastructure: Roadways and utilities. Morris Avenue and Shore Road have high vulnerability to coastal flooding and increasing intense precipitation. Both are located at low elevations and are also at the receiving end of runoff entering the study area. Park Place is expected to have increasing vulnerability to sea level rise and coastal flooding over time. Roadway drainage systems are likely to be challenged further over time due to increasing rainfall intensity. Please add your input or your experiences with the impact of natural hazards on this asset category.	High Value Assets: The Tegenman School is projected to change from having low flood vulnerability today to having high flood vulnerability by 2100, due to sea level rise and coastal flooding. The Glen Cove Boys & Girls Club has relatively low vulnerability to coastal flooding and sea level rise, but flooding due to intense rainfall may occur around the northwest corner of the building. Some businesses along Glen Cove Ave may experience flooding due to heavy rainfall. Please add your input or your experiences with the impact of natural hazards on this asset category.	Recreational and natural resources: Some of the area's existing athletic fields have high vulnerability to coastal flooding. The fields are also at the receiving end of runoff entering the study area and have high vulnerability to flooding from increasing intense precipitation. New recreational facilities will need to address these issues. Additionally, the study area has high vulnerability to increasing temperatures, particularly in the form of heat waves. This will also need to be considered for new recreational facilities. Please add your input or your experiences with the impact of natural hazards on this asset category.	How would you prioritize or rank the asset categories above in order of most important to least important (in terms of adaptation/resilience to climate change)? (Pick Highest Priority)	How would you prioritize or rank the asset categories above in order of most important to least important (in terms of adaptation/resilience to climate change)? (Pick Highest Priority)	How would you prioritize or rank the asset categories above in order of most important to least important (in terms of adaptation/resilience to climate change)? (Pick Highest Priority)	How would you prioritize or rank the asset categories above in order of most important to least important (in terms of adaptation/resilience to climate change)? (Pick Highest Priority)	The table below presents approaches to reducing flood vulnerability and methods of implementation. Which of these options would you like to see used in the development of adaptive and resilience measures? (You can pick more than one)	Potential Flood Resilience Strategies: Of the strategies below, which would you most like to see further studied? (You can select multiple options, but please keep to the ones that you think would be best for the study area.)	Potential Flood Resilience Strategies: Building Specific Measures: Of the strategies below specific to buildings, which would you like to see further studied? (You can select multiple options.)	Are there additional flood-related adaptation and resilience measures not discussed above that you would like us to consider?	People-based adaptation strategies achieve resiliency without the need to construct new infrastructure, which can be costly and require time for permitting, construction, etc. People-based adaptation strategies can be categorized as short-term or long-term. Which of the following short-term strategies would you like to see emphasized? (You can select multiple options.)	Which of the long-term strategies below would you like to see emphasized? (You can select more than one.)	Infrastructure changes can also reduce the impacts of increasing heat, reduce people's exposure to heat hazards, or help to modify people's behavior in a manner that increases overall resiliency. Which of these examples of infrastructure changes would you like to see further emphasized? (You can choose more than one.)	Do you have any other ideas to improve the study area's resiliency to extreme heat?	The recommendations below are elements of the City's Comprehensive Transportation Policy, which aim to provide safe, convenient, and comfortable travel for users of all ages, abilities, and modes of transportation. Of the potential alternatives below, which would you like to see emphasized? (You can pick more than one.)	Please fill in where you would like to see the improvement(s) that you picked above located within the study area. Please also refer to the City's new Complete Streets policy (see resolution 16-E here: https://glencove.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/05-11-2021-Posted.pdf)
20210801 11:50:47 AM AST			Recreational and Natural Resources	Essential Community Facilities	Infrastructure	High Value Assets	Protect/Accommodate/Natural or Nature-Based	Prioritize development of recreational facilities along higher elevations within study area. Floodproof non-residential buildings in the study area (for example, install temporary barriers at entrances to prevent water from entering the building). Install tide gates on stormwater outfalls to prevent tidal / coastal flooding from coming up from the Creek. Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain. Design new athletic fields that can withstand flooding and bounce back quickly. Build with materials/features that are designed to get wet during floods and bounce back quickly. Require assets to have a flood emergency response plan. Develop an area-wide post-storm repair and cleanup plan. Strengthen building and/or zoning requirements to have stricter flood compliance criteria.	Elevate new construction above current and future expected flood elevations using fill or other methods. Elevate existing buildings within current and future expected flood-prone areas using posts or piles. Investigate a regional flood protection approach that prevents flooding using flood walls, levees, or sea walls. Require new construction to accommodate flooding (above the flood in) and be able to bounce back quickly afterward.		Cooling measures (cooling centers, increased access to drinking water, misting fans, etc.); Heat health education and messaging (webinars, public information sessions, etc.); Increased administrative controls (re-scheduling outdoor and recreational activities to cooler times of day); Improved access to personal protective equipment (sunneglasses, sunglasses, hats, hand-held fans)	Increased public education about heat health risks and side effects. Emphasize community building to encourage citizens to check on each other, share resources, etc. Facilitate improved access to medical care.	Increase vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add more water fountains. Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies. Add splash-parks or pools. Add cooling centers. Buildings open to the public with air conditioning etc. Add medical/first aid facilities. Require construction with heat-resistant materials, light-colored roofing, etc. Require construction with "cool" pavements or other measures that reduce heat island effects. Emphasize energy efficiency. Restrict usage of fossil-fueled equipment to reduce air pollution. Additional study of the use of artificial turf fields for the study area and their impact on heat.		Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.); Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.); Increased connectivity of study area to public transit options (bus, ferry, etc.); Increased traffic calming measures (raised crosswalks/intersections, lane narrowing, etc.)		
20210801 2:55:40 PM AST			Recreational and Natural Resources	Essential Community Facilities	Infrastructure	Recreational and Natural Resources	Protect	Floodproof non-residential buildings in the study area (for example, install temporary barriers at entrances to prevent water from entering the building). Increase the ground elevation for new construction using fill (earthfill material). Design new athletic fields that can withstand flooding and bounce back quickly. Build with materials/features that are designed to get wet during floods and bounce back quickly. Require assets to have a flood emergency response plan.	Elevate new construction above current and future expected flood elevations using fill or other methods. Elevate existing buildings within current and future expected flood-prone areas using posts or piles.		Cooling measures (cooling centers, increased access to drinking water, misting fans, etc.); Heat health education and messaging (webinars, public information sessions, etc.); Increased administrative controls (re-scheduling outdoor and recreational activities to cooler times of day)	Emphasize community building to encourage citizens to check on each other, share resources, etc. Perform additional planning such as a Long-Term Heat Response Plan that recommends activities to prevent heat-related morbidity and mortality. Facilitate improved access to medical care. Emphasize a data-driven approach through temperature and air quality data collection and crowd-sourcing.	Increase vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add more water fountains. Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies. Add splash-parks or pools. Add cooling centers. Buildings open to the public with air conditioning etc. Add medical/first aid facilities. Restrict usage of fossil-fueled equipment to reduce air pollution.		Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.); Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.); Increased connectivity of study area to public transit options (bus, ferry, etc.); Increased traffic calming measures (raised crosswalks/intersections, lane narrowing, etc.)		
20210801 4:55:37 PM AST			Infrastructure	Recreational and Natural Resources	High Value Assets	Essential Community Facilities	Retreat/Relocation/Natural or Nature-Based	Prioritize development of recreational facilities along higher elevations within study area. Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain. Strengthen building and/or zoning requirements to have stricter flood compliance criteria.	Restrict new buildings construction to areas NOT expected to be flood-prone, now and in the future.		Cooling measures (cooling centers, increased access to drinking water, misting fans, etc.)	Increased public education about heat health risks and side effects. Facilitate improved access to medical care.	Increase vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies. Add splash-parks or pools.		Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.); Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.); Increased connectivity of study area to public transit options (bus, ferry, etc.); Increased traffic calming measures (raised crosswalks/intersections, lane narrowing, etc.)	Ferry?	
20210801 5:04:43 PM AST	Any business and/or houses would be affected, especially since there is a whole new population living in the new buildings on Gavies Point road. Drainage is basically nonexistent in Gavies Point Rd, Morris Ave and Shore Road.	This is definitely a problem that should have been dealt with prior to building homes and apartments along this area. The area was a known flooding area but was totally ignored when continuous expansion was done on Shore Rd and Gavies Point Rd.	Recreational and Natural Resources	Essential Community Facilities	Infrastructure	High Value Assets	Protect/Retreat/Relocation/Natural or Nature-Based	Prioritize development of recreational facilities along higher elevations within study area. Install tide gates on stormwater outfalls to prevent tidal / coastal flooding from coming up from the Creek. Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain. Increase the ground elevation for new construction using fill (earthfill material). Design new athletic fields that can withstand flooding and bounce back quickly. Build with materials/features that are designed to get wet during floods and bounce back quickly. Require assets to have a flood emergency response plan. Develop an area-wide post-storm repair and cleanup plan. Strengthen building and/or zoning requirements to have stricter flood compliance criteria.	Restrict new buildings construction to areas NOT expected to be flood-prone, now and in the future. Investigate a regional flood protection approach that prevents flooding using flood walls, levees, or sea walls. Require new construction to accommodate flooding (above the flood in) and be able to bounce back quickly afterward.		Cooling measures (cooling centers, increased access to drinking water, misting fans, etc.); Increased administrative controls (re-scheduling outdoor and recreational activities to cooler times of day)	Emphasize community building to encourage citizens to check on each other, share resources, etc. Perform additional planning such as a Long-Term Heat Response Plan that recommends activities to prevent heat-related morbidity and mortality. Facilitate improved access to medical care. Emphasize a data-driven approach through temperature and air quality data collection and crowd-sourcing.	Increase vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies. Add splash-parks or pools. Add cooling centers. Buildings open to the public with air conditioning etc. Add medical/first aid facilities. Require construction with heat-resistant materials, light-colored roofing, etc. Require construction with "cool" pavements or other measures that reduce heat island effects. Emphasize energy efficiency. Restrict usage of fossil-fueled equipment to reduce air pollution. Additional study of the use of artificial turf fields for the study area and their impact on heat.		Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.); Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.); Increased connectivity of study area to public transit options (bus, ferry, etc.); Increased traffic calming measures (raised crosswalks/intersections, lane narrowing, etc.)	A lot of neighborhoods in Glen Cove have no sidewalks, upgrade and add sidewalks throughout Glen Cove. Additionally add bike lanes. The new walkways and bike lanes on Gavies Point Rd are great and should be expanded throughout Glen Cove.	
20210801 6:38:49 PM AST			Infrastructure	Essential Community Facilities	Recreational and Natural Resources	High Value Assets	Protect/Retreat/Relocation/Structural	Floodproof non-residential buildings in the study area (for example, install temporary barriers at entrances to prevent water from entering the building). Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain. Elevate buildings in the study area using posts or piles. Increase the ground elevation for new construction using fill (earthfill material). Build with materials/features that are designed to get wet during floods and bounce back quickly. Require assets to have a flood emergency response plan. Strengthen building and/or zoning requirements to have stricter flood compliance criteria.	Elevate existing buildings within current and future expected flood-prone areas using posts or piles. Investigate a regional flood protection approach that prevents flooding using flood walls, levees, or sea walls. Require new construction to accommodate flooding (above the flood in) and be able to bounce back quickly afterward.	repair all condos garages of	Improved access to personal protective equipment (sunneglasses, sunglasses, hats, hand-held fans)	Perform additional planning such as a Long-Term Heat Response Plan that recommends activities to prevent heat-related morbidity and mortality. People at buildings they work work about.	Increase vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies. Add medical/first aid facilities. Require construction with heat-resistant materials, light-colored roofing, etc. Require construction with "cool" pavements or other measures that reduce heat island effects. Emphasize energy efficiency. Additional study of the use of artificial turf fields for the study area and their impact on heat.	tree veg	Increased connectivity of study area to public transit options (bus, ferry, etc.); Increased traffic calming measures (raised crosswalks/intersections, lane narrowing, etc.)		
20210801 7:37:08 PM AST	Roads flood and you cannot/should not pass	No opinion		Essential Community Facilities	High Value Assets	High Value Assets	Protect/Structural	Prioritize development of recreational facilities along higher elevations within study area. Install tide gates on stormwater outfalls to prevent tidal / coastal flooding from coming up from the Creek. Construct a floodwall along the Creek/study area boundary to prevent flooding. Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain. Increase the ground elevation for new construction using fill (earthfill material). Develop an area-wide post-storm repair and cleanup plan.	Restrict new buildings construction to areas NOT expected to be flood-prone, now and in the future. Elevate existing buildings within current and future expected flood-prone areas using posts or piles. Investigate a regional flood protection approach that prevents flooding using flood walls, levees, or sea walls.	No	Cooling measures (cooling centers, increased access to drinking water, misting fans, etc.); Increased administrative controls (re-scheduling outdoor and recreational activities to cooler times of day)	Emphasize community building to encourage citizens to check on each other, share resources, etc.	Increase vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add more water fountains. Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies. Add splash-parks or pools. Splash park would be AMAZING.		Increased traffic calming measures (raised crosswalks/intersections, lane narrowing, etc.)	Put a splash park down at garvies	
20210801 8:16:54 PM AST				Essential Community Facilities	Infrastructure	Recreational and Natural Resources	Natural or Nature-Based	Install tide gates on stormwater outfalls to prevent tidal / coastal flooding from coming up from the Creek.	Elevate new construction above current and future expected flood elevations using fill or other methods.		Increased administrative controls (re-scheduling outdoor and recreational activities to cooler times of day)	Emphasize a data-driven approach through temperature and air quality data collection and crowd-sourcing.	Add splash-parks or pools		Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.); Increased connectivity of study area to public transit options (bus, ferry, etc.)		
20210801 9:20:36 PM AST			High Value Assets	Essential Community Facilities	Recreational and Natural Resources	Recreational and Natural Resources	Protect/Structural/Natural or Nature-Based	Install tide gates on stormwater outfalls to prevent tidal / coastal flooding from coming up from the Creek. Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain. Build with materials/features that are designed to get wet during floods and bounce back quickly. Require assets to have a flood emergency response plan. Develop an area-wide post-storm repair and cleanup plan. Strengthen building and/or zoning requirements to have stricter flood compliance criteria.	Restrict new buildings construction to areas NOT expected to be flood-prone, now and in the future. Investigate a regional flood protection approach that prevents flooding using flood walls, levees, or sea walls.	Limit or prohibit increased commercial traffic on Shore Road. Upgrade current commercial facilities to reduce flooding and beautify their appearance.	Heat-health education and messaging (webinars, public information sessions, etc.); Increased administrative controls (re-scheduling outdoor and recreational activities to cooler times of day); Improved access to personal protective equipment (sunneglasses, sunglasses, hats, hand-held fans)	Increased public education about heat health risks and side effects. Emphasize community building to encourage citizens to check on each other, share resources, etc. Perform additional planning such as a Long-Term Heat Response Plan that recommends activities to prevent heat-related morbidity and mortality.	Increase vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies. Add splash-parks or pools. Add cooling centers. Buildings open to the public with air conditioning etc. Additional study of the use of artificial turf fields for the study area and their impact on heat.	Eliminate all heavy trucking on Shore Road. STRICTLY enforce the 25mph speed limit on Shore Road! Enforce vehicle weight/axle regulations on Shore Road!	Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.); Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.); Increased traffic calming measures (raised crosswalks/intersections, lane narrowing, etc.); Place speed humps along Shore Road!	Along Shore Road!	
20210801 9:25:30 PM AST			High Value Assets	Essential Community Facilities	Infrastructure	Recreational and Natural Resources	Protect/Accommodate/Retreat/Relocation/Non-Structural/Structural/Natural or Nature-Based	Prioritize development of recreational facilities along higher elevations within study area. Floodproof non-residential buildings in the study area (for example, install temporary barriers at entrances to prevent water from entering the building). Install tide gates on stormwater outfalls to prevent tidal / coastal flooding from coming up from the Creek. Construct a floodwall along the Creek/study area boundary to prevent flooding. Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain. Elevate buildings in the study area using posts or piles. Increase the ground elevation for new construction using fill (earthfill material). Design new athletic fields that can withstand flooding and bounce back quickly. Build with materials/features that are designed to get wet during floods and bounce back quickly. Require assets to have a flood emergency response plan. Develop an area-wide post-storm repair and cleanup plan. Strengthen building and/or zoning requirements to have stricter flood compliance criteria.	Restrict new buildings construction to areas NOT expected to be flood-prone, now and in the future. Elevate existing buildings within current and future expected flood-prone areas using posts or piles. Investigate a regional flood protection approach that prevents flooding using flood walls, levees, or sea walls. Require new construction to accommodate flooding (above the flood in) and be able to bounce back quickly afterward.		Cooling measures (cooling centers, increased access to drinking water, misting fans, etc.); Heat health education and messaging (webinars, public information sessions, etc.); Increased administrative controls (re-scheduling outdoor and recreational activities to cooler times of day); Improved access to personal protective equipment (sunneglasses, sunglasses, hats, hand-held fans)	Increased public education about heat health risks and side effects. Emphasize community building to encourage citizens to check on each other, share resources, etc. Perform additional planning such as a Long-Term Heat Response Plan that recommends activities to prevent heat-related morbidity and mortality. Facilitate improved access to medical care. Emphasize a data-driven approach through temperature and air quality data collection and crowd-sourcing.	Increase vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add more water fountains. Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies. Add splash-parks or pools. Add cooling centers. Buildings open to the public with air conditioning etc. Add medical/first aid facilities. Require construction with heat-resistant materials, light-colored roofing, etc. Require construction with "cool" pavements or other measures that reduce heat island effects. Emphasize energy efficiency. Restrict usage of fossil-fueled equipment to reduce air pollution. Additional study of the use of artificial turf fields for the study area and their impact on heat.		Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.); Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.); Increased connectivity of study area to public transit options (bus, ferry, etc.); Increased traffic calming measures (raised crosswalks/intersections, lane narrowing, etc.)		
20210802 3:57:52 AM AST	Strengthen the drainage	Asset protection	Planning and protection	Infrastructure	High Value Assets	Recreational and Natural Resources	Protect/Retreat/Relocation/Structural	Install tide gates on stormwater outfalls to prevent tidal / coastal flooding from coming up from the Creek. Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain. Increase the ground elevation for new construction using fill (earthfill material). Develop an area-wide post-storm repair and cleanup plan.	Elevate new construction above current and future expected flood elevations using fill or other methods. Elevate existing buildings within current and future expected flood-prone areas using posts or piles. Investigate a regional flood protection approach that prevents flooding using flood walls, levees, or sea walls.	Not yet	Heat-health education and messaging (webinars, public information sessions, etc.); Increased administrative controls (re-scheduling outdoor and recreational activities to cooler times of day); Improved access to personal protective equipment (sunneglasses, sunglasses, hats, hand-held fans)	Increased public education about heat health risks and side effects. Emphasize community building to encourage citizens to check on each other, share resources, etc. Facilitate improved access to medical care.	Increase vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add more water fountains. Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies. Add splash-parks or pools. Add cooling centers. Buildings open to the public with air conditioning etc. Add medical/first aid facilities. Require construction with heat-resistant materials, light-colored roofing, etc. Require construction with "cool" pavements or other measures that reduce heat island effects. Emphasize energy efficiency. Restrict usage of fossil-fueled equipment to reduce air pollution.	I don't have a better idea yet	Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.); Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.); Increased traffic calming measures (raised crosswalks/intersections, lane narrowing, etc.)		
20210802 4:30:59 AM AST				Infrastructure	High Value Assets	Infrastructure	Accommodate	Install tide gates on stormwater outfalls to prevent tidal / coastal flooding from coming up from the Creek. Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain. Design new athletic fields that can withstand flooding and bounce back quickly.	Restrict new buildings construction to areas NOT expected to be flood-prone, now and in the future. Elevate new construction above current and future expected flood elevations using fill or other methods. Investigate a regional flood protection approach that prevents flooding using flood walls, levees, or sea walls.		Cooling measures (cooling centers, increased access to drinking water, misting fans, etc.); Increased administrative controls (re-scheduling outdoor and recreational activities to cooler times of day); Improved access to personal protective equipment (sunneglasses, sunglasses, hats, hand-held fans)	Emphasize community building to encourage citizens to check on each other, share resources, etc. Facilitate improved access to medical care. Emphasize a data-driven approach through temperature and air quality data collection and crowd-sourcing.	Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies. Add splash-parks or pools. Require construction with heat-resistant materials, light-colored roofing, etc.		Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.); Increased traffic calming measures (raised crosswalks/intersections, lane narrowing, etc.)		
20210802 4:30:59 AM AST				Infrastructure	High Value Assets	Essential Community Facilities	Accommodate	Construct a floodwall along the Creek/study area boundary to prevent flooding. Elevate buildings in the study area using posts or piles. Design new athletic fields that can withstand flooding and bounce back quickly.	Restrict new buildings construction to areas NOT expected to be flood-prone, now and in the future. Elevate existing buildings within current and future expected flood-prone areas using posts or piles. Investigate a regional flood protection approach that prevents flooding using flood walls, levees, or sea walls.		Cooling measures (cooling centers, increased access to drinking water, misting fans, etc.); Heat health education and messaging (webinars, public information sessions, etc.); Increased administrative controls (re-scheduling outdoor and recreational activities to cooler times of day); Improved access to personal protective equipment (sunneglasses, sunglasses, hats, hand-held fans)	Increased public education about heat health risks and side effects. Perform additional planning such as a Long-Term Heat Response Plan that recommends activities to prevent heat-related morbidity and mortality. Facilitate improved access to medical care.	Increase vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add medical/first aid facilities. Require construction with "cool" pavements or other measures that reduce heat island effects.		Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.); Increased connectivity of study area to public transit options (bus, ferry, etc.)		
20210802 1:11:58 PM AST				Essential Community Facilities	Infrastructure	High Value Assets	Protect/Structural/Natural or Nature-Based	Install tide gates on stormwater outfalls to prevent tidal / coastal flooding from coming up from the Creek. Construct a floodwall along the Creek/study area boundary to prevent flooding. Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain. Develop an area-wide post-storm repair and cleanup plan.	Restrict new buildings construction to areas NOT expected to be flood-prone, now and in the future. Investigate a regional flood protection approach that prevents flooding using flood walls, levees, or sea walls.		Cooling measures (cooling centers, increased access to drinking water, misting fans, etc.); Increased administrative controls (re-scheduling outdoor and recreational activities to cooler times of day)	Facilitate improved access to medical care. Emphasize a data-driven approach through temperature and air quality data collection and crowd-sourcing.	Add cooling centers (buildings open to the public with air conditioning etc.) Add medical/first aid facilities. Require construction with heat-resistant materials, light-colored roofing, etc. Require construction with "cool" pavements or other measures that reduce heat island effects.		Increased traffic calming measures (raised crosswalks/intersections, lane narrowing, etc.)	Shore Road	

Timestamp	Infrastructure: Roadways and utilities. Morris Avenue and Shore Road have high vulnerability to coastal flooding and increasing intense precipitation. Both are located at low elevations and are also at the receiving end of runoff entering the study area. Park Place is expected to have increasing vulnerability to sea level rise and coastal flooding over time. Roadway drainage systems are likely to be challenged further over time due to increasing rainfall intensity. Please add your input or your experiences with the impact of natural hazards on this asset category.	High Value Assets: The Tegenman School is projected to change from having low flood vulnerability today to having high flood vulnerability by 2100 due to sea level rise and coastal flooding. The Glen Cove Boys & Girls Club has relatively low vulnerability to coastal flooding and sea level rise, but flooding due to intense rainfall may occur around the northwest corner of the building. Some businesses along Glen Cove Ave may experience flooding due to heavy rainfall. Please add your input or your experiences with the impact of natural hazards on this asset category.	Recreational and natural resources: Some of the area's existing athletic fields have high vulnerability to coastal flooding. The fields are also at the receiving end of rainfall runoff entering the study area and have high vulnerability to flooding from increasing intense precipitation. New recreational facilities will need to address these issues. Additionally, the study area has high vulnerability to increasing temperatures, particularly in the form of heat waves. This will also need to be considered for new recreational facilities. Please add your input or your experiences with the impact of natural hazards on this asset category.	How would you prioritize or rank the asset categories above in order of most important to least important (in terms of adaptation/resilience to climate change)? (Highest Priority)	How would you prioritize or rank the asset categories above in order of most important to least important (in terms of adaptation/resilience to climate change)? (Highest Priority)	How would you prioritize or rank the asset categories above in order of most important to least important (in terms of adaptation/resilience to climate change)? (Highest Priority)	How would you prioritize or rank the asset categories above in order of most important to least important (in terms of adaptation/resilience to climate change)? (Highest Priority)	How would you prioritize or rank the asset categories above in order of most important to least important (in terms of adaptation/resilience to climate change)? (Highest Priority)	The table below presents approaches to reducing flood vulnerability and methods of implementation. Which of these options would you like to see used in the development of adaptive and resilience measures? (You can pick more than one)	Potential Flood Resilience Strategies - Of the strategies below, which would you most like to see further studied? You can select multiple options, but please keep it to the ones that you think would be best for the study area.	Potential Flood Resilience Strategies - Building Specific Measures: Of the strategies below specific to buildings, which would you like to see further studied? You can select multiple options.	Are there additional flood-related adaptation and resilience measures not discussed above that you would like us to consider?	People-based adaptation strategies achieve resiliency without the need to construct new infrastructure, which can be costly and require time for permitting, construction, etc. People-based adaptation strategies can be categorized as short-term or long-term. Which of the following short-term strategies would you like to see emphasized? You can select multiple options.	Which of the long-term strategies below would you like to see emphasized? You can select more than one.	Infrastructure changes can also reduce the impacts of increasing heat, reduce people's exposure to heat hazards, or help to modify people's behavior in a manner that increases overall resiliency. Which of these examples of infrastructure changes would you like to see further evaluated? You can choose more than one.	Do you have any other ideas to improve the study area's resiliency to extreme heat?	The recommendations below are elements of the City's new Complete Streets policy (see resolution 16-5 here: https://ghcnovny.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/R-05-11-2021-Pktd.pdf)	Please fill us where you would like to see improvement(s) that you picked above located within the study area. Please also refer to the City's new Complete Streets policy (see resolution 16-5 here: https://ghcnovny.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/R-05-11-2021-Pktd.pdf)
20210903 10:09:58 AM AST		No relevant experience	No relevant experience	Infrastructure	Essential Community Facilities	Recreational and Natural Resources	High Value Assets	Protect/Structural/Natural or Nature-Based	Install tide gates on stormwater outfalls to prevent tidal / coastal flooding from coming up from the Creek. Conduct a floodwall along the Creek/study area boundary to prevent flooding. Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain. Increase the ground elevation for new construction using fill (earthen material). Design new athletic fields that can withstand flooding and bounce back quickly. Build with materials/features that are designed to get wet during floods and bounce back quickly. Require assets to have a flood emergency response plan. Develop an area-wide post-storm repair and cleanup plan. Strengthen building and/or zoning requirements to have stricter flood compliance criteria.	Restrict new buildings construction to areas NOT expected to be flood-prone, now and in the future. Elevate new construction above current and future expected flood elevations using fill or other methods. Investigate a regional flood protection approach that prevents flooding using flood walls, levees, or sea walls.	Discourage and restrict new building in flood-prone areas	Heat-health education and messaging (advertisements, public information sessions, etc.) Improved access to personal protective equipment (suntancreen, sunglasses, hats, handheld fans)	Increased public education about heat health risks and side effects. Emphasize community building to encourage citizens to check on each other, share resources, etc. Perform additional planning such as a Long-Term Heat Response Plan that recommends activities to prevent heat-related morbidity and mortality. Facilitate improved access to medical care. Emphasize a data-driven approach through temperature and air quality data collection and crowd-sourcing	Increased vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies. Add cooling centers (buildings open to the public with air conditioning etc.) Add medical/first aid facilities. Require construction with heat-resistant materials, light-colored roofing, etc. Require construction with "cool" pavements or other measures that reduce heat island effects. Emphasize energy efficiency. Restrict usage of fossil-fueled equipment to reduce air pollution	None	Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.) Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.) Increased connectivity of study area to public transit options (bus, ferry, etc.) Increased traffic calming measures (raised crosswalks/intersections, lane narrowing, etc.)	DK	
20210903 8:22:21 PM AST				Recreational and Natural Resources	Essential Community Facilities	Infrastructure	High Value Assets	Protect/Retreat/Relocation/Non-Structural/Structural/Natural or Nature-Based	Build with materials/features that are designed to get wet during floods and bounce back quickly. Require assets to have a flood emergency response plan. Develop an area-wide post-storm repair and cleanup plan.	Restrict new buildings construction to areas NOT expected to be flood-prone, now and in the future. Require new construction to accommodate flooding (allow the floor in) and be able to bounce back quickly whenever		Heat-health education and messaging (advertisements, public information sessions, etc.) Increased administrative controls (re-scheduling outdoor and recreational activities to cooler times of day) Improved access to personal protective equipment (suntancreen, sunglasses, hats, handheld fans)	Increased public education about heat health risks and side effects. Emphasize community building to encourage citizens to check on each other, share resources, etc. Emphasize a data-driven approach through temperature and air quality data collection and crowd-sourcing	Increased vegetation and tree cover within the study area. Add more water fountains. Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies. Add splash/parks or pools. Add cooling centers (buildings open to the public with air-conditioning etc.) Add medical/first aid facilities. Require construction with heat-resistant materials, light-colored roofing, etc. Require construction with "cool" pavements or other measures that reduce heat island effects. Emphasize energy efficiency. Restrict usage of fossil-fueled equipment to reduce air pollution		Increased pedestrian accessibility (more sidewalks, crosswalks, pathways, etc.) Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.) Increased connectivity of study area to public transit options (bus, ferry, etc.) Increased traffic calming measures (raised crosswalks/intersections, lane narrowing, etc.)		
20210911 9:38:39 PM AST	Harmond road floods, the drains do not work, water floods my property because of backed up drains, shore road becomes completely impassible			Essential Community Facilities	Infrastructure	Recreational and Natural Resources	High Value Assets	Protect/Accommodate	Enhance the stormwater drainage system to increase capacity/storage during heavy rain. Design new athletic fields that can withstand flooding and bounce back quickly. Build with materials/features that are designed to get wet during floods and bounce back quickly.	Investigate a regional flood protection approach that prevents flooding using flood walls, levees, or sea walls.		Cooling measures (cooling centers, increased access to drinking water, misting fans, etc.) Increased administrative controls (re-scheduling outdoor and recreational activities to cooler times of day) Improved access to personal protective equipment (suntancreen, sunglasses, hats, handheld fans)	Emphasize community building to encourage citizens to check on each other, share resources, etc. Perform additional planning such as a Long-Term Heat Response Plan that recommends activities to prevent heat-related morbidity and mortality	Add shade-providing structures such as awnings and canopies. Add splash/parks or pools. Require construction with "cool" pavements or other measures that reduce heat island effects. Additional study of the use of artificial turf fields for the study area and their impact on heat		Increased bicycle accessibility (bicycle paths, bicycle storage/parking, etc.)		

Timestamp	Are there any other greenhouse gas reduction activities you would like to see further evaluated as part of the Western Gateway study?														
6/16/2021 11:15:32															
6/17/2021 13:13:23															
6/18/2021 8:40:40															
6/21/2021 8:43:52	Use more Solar related products.														
6/21/2021 15:46:53															
6/22/2021 11:06:01															
6/30/2021 9:53:55															
7/1/2021 14:10:00	waterfont esplanade/pathways														
7/5/2021 19:10:34															
2021/08/09 9:34:10 AM AST															

Timestamp	Are there any other greenhouse gas reduction activities you would like to see further evaluated as part of the Western Gateway study?														
20210902 10:09:58 AM AST	OK														
20210902 8:22:21 PM AST															
20210911 9:38:39 PM AST															