

**HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN
ANNEX
FOR
TOWN OF STONINGTON, CONNECTICUT**

**An Annex of the
Southeastern Connecticut
Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan**

PREPARED FOR:

**Southeastern Connecticut
Council of Governments**

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Setting

The Town of Stonington is approximately 50 square miles in area and includes the area of the Borough of Stonington in the southeastern portion of the town. Stonington is located on the coast of Fishers Island Sound in southeastern Connecticut. It is bordered by Fishers Island Sound to the south, the Towns of Groton and Ledyard to the west, the State of Rhode Island to the east, and the Town of North Stonington to the north. The Mystic River and Whitford Brook form the western corporate limits of the town. The Pawcatuck River forms the eastern corporate limits of the town.

The Town of Stonington is suburban in nature with a 2000 U.S. Census population of 17,906. Residential development is scattered throughout the town with developments along the water on Mason Island, Lords Point, and Latimer Point. The Town Hall is located on Elm Street near the Borough of Stonington. The Town of Stonington residents utilize the Seaport Walk-In Medical Center for minor health problems, and the Westerly Hospital in Rhode Island and Lawrence & Memorial Hospital in New London for major health problems and emergencies. Stonington has three volunteer ambulances and six volunteer fire departments including departments in Mystic, Old Mystic, Pawcatuck, and the Quiambaug and Wequetequock sections of Stonington.

Commercial development is an important aspect to the town. Commercialized areas include the Mystic Seaport, Mystic Marineline Aquarium, Olde Mistick Village, downtown Mystic along the eastern side of the Mystic River, and Pawcatuck. Many tourists are drawn to Stonington because of the Mystic Seaport and Aquarium as well as shops and restaurants, which are found throughout the Mystic section of Stonington. Davis Standard, which is a plastic extrusion equipment company and Mystic Seaport are two leading employers in Stonington.

The Town of Stonington is accessible to residents and tourists via several major routes, which include Interstate 95, Route 1, Route 27, Route 234, Route 184, Route 201, Route 49, Route 2, and the Amtrak & Providence/Worcester rail line. A railroad station is located near the intersection of Broadway Avenue and Route 1 in Mystic.

There are many water bodies throughout the town that include Silvias Pond, Whitford Pond, Wequetequock Pond, Pequotsepos Brook, Quiambog Cove, Wequetequock River, Stonington Harbor, Mystic River, and Pawcatuck River. The Mystic River, Pawcatuck River, and Stonington Harbor are popular areas for recreational boaters. Stonington Harbor provides a refuge for boaters during storms with the protection of a breakwater along a portion of the harbor, which protects the harbor from waves.

B. Purpose of Annex

The purpose of this annex is to provide hazard risk assessment, capability assessment, hazard mitigation measures, and a hazard mitigation project ranking for the Town of Stonington. Hazards such as earthquakes and windstorms which affect the entire region are addressed in the Southeastern Connecticut Council of Governments Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

C. Plan Development Process and Public Involvement

The Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan and this annex were developed through a series of meetings and the completion of written questionnaires, personal interviews, and workshops. To provide oversight of the plan development process and maximize local involvement, all member communities in the region and the two tribal affiliate members were invited to appoint a representative to serve on the Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee. Committee members and chief elected officials received notices of all the committee meetings and were encouraged to attend. Meeting notices and agendas were also sent to area media and to town and city clerks for posting in each community. Steering committee meetings were held in public at the Southeastern Connecticut Council of Governments office in Norwich. Three steering committee meetings were held during the development of the hazard mitigation plan. Verbal reports on progress were given to monthly meetings of the Southeastern Connecticut Council of Governments, which are routinely attended and covered by area press in local newspapers. Articles describing the planning process have appeared in the three issues of the SCCOG Quarterly Newsletter since March, 2003. This newsletter is mailed to 285 officials, organizations, and media within the region.

II. HAZARD RISK ASSESSMENT

A meeting was held with community officials on September 9, 2003 to develop a community risk assessment for the Town of Stonington. Based on the results of the meeting and additional risk assessment research, the most significant hazard in Stonington is flooding.

The most severe flooding in Stonington occurs during hurricanes or coastal storms. These storms with their intense winds and rainfall can create abnormally high tidal surges, wave run-up and peak runoff. Hurricanes normally occur in late summer or early fall, but occurrence of coastal storms is not restricted to any particular season.

Tidal surges during severe storms cause flooding along both the Mystic and Pawcatuck Rivers and along other smaller streams. Further inland riverine flooding, not directly related to tidal surge, has occurred on many streams.

Tidal flooding from Fishers Island Sound occurs along the entire south shore of the town. At Wequetequock Cove, tidal flooding extends inland to Wequetequock Pond. The Mystic River floods the western shoreline of the town. Further inland, riverine flooding occurs along Anguilla, Cops, Stony, and Pequotsepos Brooks.

Lords Point sustained the most damage from recent hurricane tidal flooding. Consideration had been given to flood control projects in the area. The Lords Cove flood area extends along the shore from the west end of White Beach, near the entrance to Quiambog Cove, to the east side of Lords Point. The considered plan consisted of sand fill, and diking along the rocky portions of the shore, plus necessary tieback dikes to highground. However, to date no flood protection structures have been constructed.

Historically, several flood protection structures were built to protect Stonington Harbor. Most of these structures were built to protect the low-lying areas of the Borough of Stonington. However, portions of the Town of Stonington also benefitted from these flood protection measures. The flood protection structures include a seawall along the tip of Stonington Point, a breakwater at the west side of Stonington Point to protect the inner harbor, a breakwater at the southwest side of the entrance to the inner harbor, and a breakwater at Bartlett Reef at the southeast side of the outer harbor.

The Pawcatuck Hurricane Flood Protection Project, completed in 1963, begins about 0.7 miles south of the U.S. Route 1 bridge and extends about 0.4 miles northward along the west bank of the Pawcatuck River, before turning westward to tie into the railroad embankment west of Mechanic Street. During the 1938 and 1954 hurricanes, two industrial plants were severely damaged along the Pawcatuck River. As a result of this damage, the Pawcatuck Hurricane Flood Protection Project now protects an industrial area of 31 acres. The protection consists of 1,915 feet of earth dike, 940 feet of concrete wall, two vehicular structures, and a pumping station.

Buildings located in flood hazard areas are primarily residential. Most of the structures that are threatened by flooding are located within the 100-year floodplain, but some are also in the coastal velocity zone. Location in the velocity zone poses an increased threat to structures due to high wind and potential wave damage, as well as inundation by flood waters.

The Town of Stonington has no formalized program currently in place to identify the location or the number of structures that are susceptible to flooding. Such information would be valuable in directing hazard mitigation efforts to locations with the greatest risk. A potential hazard mitigation project would involve the review of all existing available data regarding flood hazards and the preparation of an inventory and assessment of structures at risk in the flood hazard areas.

Such an inventory program would be the first step in completing a Flood Audit, which would provide early flood warning, guidance and technical information regarding flood risks to property owners, as well as prioritize future property protection projects. The completion of a Flood Audit would be an important step in the National Flood Insurance Program Community Rating System by which towns can qualify for a reduction in flood insurance rates.

A. Residential

Based on a review of the Town of Stonington's Flood Insurance Rate Maps and Topographic Maps, residential structures that are subject to flooding during significant flood events are primarily along the coastline of the Town of Stonington.

The Town of Stonington has an intensified risk to life and property for those who live in the coastal areas and are susceptible to velocity zones. Beachfront properties are very susceptible to damage, not only as a result of flooding but also because the dynamic nature of the beach system results in shoreline erosion in some locations.

Repetitive flood insurance claims have been filed at two properties in the Town of Stonington.

The communities of Mystic and Pawcatuck have high population densities. At Mason Island, Lords Point, Old Mystic, and other areas of the town, the population density is suburban in nature. Outside of these areas, the town is rural. Approximately 90 percent of the town's land area remains undeveloped.

Further development is expected in many sections of Stonington. Residential development is expected on Mason Island, the eastern shore of Wamphassuck Neck, the western shore of the cove near the outlet of Donahue Brook and the western shore of the Pawcatuck River.

Review of Flood Insurance Rate Maps and USGS Topographic Quadrangle Maps for the Town of Stonington indicate that there are many residential structures throughout Town that may be susceptible to flood damage. The majority of these structures are located in the floodplains of the Mystic River, Mystic Harbor, Fishers Island Sound, and Pawcatuck River. A listing of the general areas at risk and the associated floodplains is as follows:

Structures at Risk Along Mystic River:

Lantern Hill Road
Smith Street
Haley Street
Route 27 (Main Street)
School Street
Mistuxet Avenue
Elm Place
Williams Street
Alden Street
Bruggeman Place
Hinckley Street
Rossie Pentway
Velvet Lane
Pleasant Street

The entire east shoreline of the Mystic River, south of Coogan Boulevard, from Route 27 west to the Mystic shoreline and south to Murphy Point is in the flood zone.

Structures at Risk Along the Mystic Harbor

Route 1 (Roosevelt Street)
Route 1 (Williams Avenue)
Old Stonington Road

**Structures at Risk to Flooding and Velocity
Zones On Mason Island**

Mason Island Road - the only access road/bridge
to the island
Glen Hill Road
Old North Road
Lema Road
School House Road
Money Point
Old South Road
Allyns Alley
Mayberry Lane
Ender Island Road
Nauyaug Point Road
Quarry Road
Orchard Hill Drive
Niles Road

**Structures at Risk to Flooding and Velocity
Zones at Latimer Point**

Latimer Point Road - the only access road to the
area
East Shore Road
Reid Road
North Shoreway

Structures at Risk Along Quiambog Cove

Cove Road
Wilbur Road
Old Stonington Road

Structures at Risk Along Stonington Harbor

Route 1 (Williams Avenue)
North Main Street
Palmer Avenue
Owen Drive
Oak Street
Trumbull Avenue
Williams Street
Water Street
Cutler Street
Alpha Avenue
Wamphassuc Road
Ocean Street
Harborview Terrace
North Water Street
Lamberts Lane
Main Street

Structures at Risk Along Lords Point

Noyes Avenue
Lindberg Street
James Street
Walcotts Street
Longworthy Avenue
Charles Street
Alley Street
Skipper Street
Boulder Avenue

**Structures at Risk Along Wequetequock Cove
and River**

Route 1
Route 1A
Stanton Lane
Marlin Drive
Palmer Neck Road
Green Haven Road

Structures at Risk Along Little Narragansett Bay

Green Haven Road
Brucker Pentway
Riverside Drive

Structures at Risk Along the Pawcatuck River

Liberty Street
Route 1
West Broad Street
Mechanic Street
Palmer Street
Mary Hall Road
River Road

Structures at Risk Along Pequotsepos Brook

Mistuxet Avenue
Pequotsepos Road
Avery Street
Coburn Street
Hatch Street

Structures at Risk Along Pequotsepos Brook-continued

Hewitt Street
Richmond Lane
Golden Rod
Meadowbrook Lane
Coveside Court
Geiser Street
Long Wharf Drive
Brandon Lane
Willow Drive
Griffen Drive
Elizabeth Court

Structures at Risk Along Stony Brook

Flanders Road

Structures at Risk Along Anguilla Brook

Route 1 (South Broad Street)
Old Pequot Trail
South Anguilla Road

B. Commercial/Industrial

There are several areas of commercial and industrial properties that have been identified as being located within the floodplain and are considered to be susceptible to damage.

An area of concern is along the east shoreline of the Mystic River, which contains a large floodplain. Along the Mystic River there are many shops, restaurants, and hotels located in the flood area.

Another area of development that is susceptible to flooding is along the west shoreline of the Pawcatuck River. Flooding may occur near the center of Pawcatuck and damage structures located on Liberty Street, Route 1, West Broad Street, and Mechanic Street.

As the Town of Stonington continues to grow and develop, one potential area of future industrial development is near Pequotsepos Brook south of Jerry Brown Road. Pequotsepos Brook has a large floodplain, however the majority of the area south of Jerry Brown Road is not in a flood hazard area.

A major concern with flooding in the industrial section is the possible release of hazardous materials into the water or air.

Of equal concern is the Town sewer plant, which would be impacted by a significant tidal flooding event. It is generally understood that if flood levels rose high enough, the sewer plant could be rendered inoperable. Any major impact to this facility would pose a significant public health crisis for the borough and a major impediment to recovery following a major disaster.

C. Critical Facilities

The majority of the Town of Stonington's critical public facilities are not located in flood hazard areas. However, there are several critical facilities that are located in flood zones. These facilities include the Mystic Fire Department, Quiambaug Fire Department, several churches, Mystic Post Office, and the Mystic Train Station.

D. Transportation Corridors

The Town of Stonington has several major transportation facilities including Interstate 95, Route 1, Route 234, as well as the Amtrak Providence/Worcester Rail Line. A series of crossings of the railroad and the highway have been constructed to allow passage of roadways under and over the highway and railroad.

Flooding is a concern for many roadways throughout the Town of Stonington. The potential flooding may affect emergency response. The following roads are susceptible to flooding during severe storms:

Roadways at Risk of Flooding:

Whitford Brook
Campground Road

Stonington Harbor
Collins Road

Mystic River & Mystic Harbor
Conrail Railroad

Stony Brook
Pequot Trail

Pequotsepos Brook
Pequotsepos Road

Wequetequock Cove
Elihu Island Road

Copps Brook
Route 1 (Providence Turnpike)
Pequot Trail
Deans Mill Road
Jerry Brown Road
Mistuxet Avenue

Little Narragansett Bay
Osbrook Point Road

Pawcatuck River
Route 78

Town officials have also expressed concern with increased thru-traffic in the Town of Stonington. Specifically, the town is concerned with the transportation of hazardous materials over their roadways and their ability to respond to a major incident regarding a release of such materials.

III. HAZARD MITIGATION MEASURES

The following sections provide a brief description of the types of hazard mitigation measures and programs that are available to address the natural hazards that exist in Stonington. A description of recent success in Hazard Mitigation by the Town of Stonington is presented in Section III-F.

A. Prevention

Hazard prevention includes identification of risks and the use of land-use regulatory and other available management tools to prevent future damage. The Town of Stonington has planning and zoning tools in place that incorporate floodplain management. The town's planning and zoning regulations, inland wetlands and watercourses regulations, harbor management regulations and the building department's enforcement of the Connecticut Basic Building Code are all important existing regulatory mechanisms that address hazard prevention and incorporate floodplain management. For example, the Town of Stonington's zoning regulations include regulations that state "new construction or substantial improvement of any residential structure shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated at least 1 foot above the base flood elevation." Based on the zoning regulations the town now requires elevation certificates to verify that a structure has been elevated to the proper height in and around a flood zone.

The following are examples of how hazard prevention can be accomplished through existing programs:

1. Planning and Zoning

Planning and Zoning Regulations can be tailored to be consistent with hazard mitigation planning. Establishment of Flood Prone Conservancy Districts, Coastal Resource Zones, and River Corridor Preservation Zones are all techniques that can be employed to limit additional development in hazardous locations.

2. Open Space Preservation

Community planning that includes open space acquisition and preservation sections can be established or revised in a manner that is consistent with hazard mitigation planning. Acquisition of floodplain and river corridor properties should be encouraged as a municipal priority.

3. Floodplain Development Regulations

The modification of floodplain management regulations to include more restrictive development standards is consistent with hazard mitigation planning. The National Flood Insurance Program Community Rating System gives credit to communities that exceed the minimum floodplain management requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program. Elevating new or significantly renovated structures higher than the 100-year base flood elevation is an example of a more stringent standard.

4. Stormwater Management

Stormwater management regulations that limit any potential increase in the state of discharge of stormwater and that preserve floodplain storage are examples of the use of stormwater management in a manner consistent with hazard mitigation planning.

5. Wetlands Protection

Wetlands areas are generally also critical flood storage areas. By limiting wetlands development not only are important natural resource areas protected but additional floodplain development is also limited.

6. Erosion and Sediment Control Regulation

Effective implementation of sediment and erosion controls include utilization of detention basins and use of other Best Management Practices to slow the velocity and limit increase in runoff. Strict adherence to these requirements are effective hazard mitigation tools.

B. Property Protection

Property protection measures can address hazards at a single structure or can include multiple structures.

The Town of Stonington has prepared a Flood Awareness Letter that was sent to residents with property in and around flood zones in August 2003. The flood awareness letter lists many measures to help reduce flooding such as retrofitting property, grading yards, correcting local drainage problems, and emergency measures such as moving furniture or placing sandbags around the structure. For example, structures located near Lords Point are highly exposed to the coast. Town officials have expressed interest in structure elevation especially for structures located in this area.

The following list identifies some common property protection measures:

<u>Protection Measure</u>	<u>Description</u>
Relocation	Moving a structure or locating a new structure out of a flood zone.
Acquisition	When feasible the community should acquire property that is repeatedly flooded or in a floodplain.
Building Elevation	Elevating the lowest floor of structures to at least one foot above the base flood elevation.
Utility Protection	Relocate utilities such as electrical panels and heating and hot water systems in structures above the flood level.
Flood Proofing	<u>Dry floodproofing</u> : installing water tight floor and wall systems. <u>Wet floodproofing</u> : constructing areas so as to permit the entry and passage of flood waters and relocating items of value to higher elevations.

Additional descriptions of property protection measures are provided in Appendix A in the Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

C. Emergency Services

Emergency communication is a critical aspect of the hazard response programs currently in place in Stonington. Emergency Services hazard mitigation measures can be combined with other types of measures to form successful projects, or remain as stand-alone projects. The Town of Stonington's emergency operation center is located at the town's police department.

The major utilities that provide service to the town follow similar procedures. The Connecticut Light and Power Company has emergency operation centers which become operational in the event of any emergency that could impact the utilities.

The interagency communications between the town and independent utilities requires continued coordination to assure the critical communications link between the town operations and the utilities is effectively maintained. A need for improved and continued coordination has been identified during this study.

Aspects of emergency services typically addressed in hazard mitigation include the following:

1. Emergency Communication
2. Flood Warning
3. Flood Response
4. Critical Facilities Protection

Town officials have expressed interest in a reverse 9-1-1 emergency communication system to notify town residents of emergency situations. At this time, if a section of Stonington needs to be evacuated, the town is prepared to have emergency personnel go door to door to alert residents and tell them what they should do.

The town has completed a Mock Hurricane Project. Among other initiatives, this project provides for the notification of residents and assistance for people with special needs.

D. Structural Projects

Structural projects include utilization of the flood control strategies that have been and continue to be applied throughout Connecticut. The potential environmental impacts of structural projects are often a concern.

The Town of Stonington has identified several potential hazard mitigation projects. These areas include Washington Street and Holmes Street, Mason Island causeway, the Town Dock, and the Army Corps of Engineers dikes and pumps located in Stonington.

During high tides, sea water from the Mystic River fills the coves and backs up into the drainage system and floods Washington Street and Holmes Street. Town officials are interested in addressing these flood issues.

A major issue in Stonington is the Mason Island causeway. It is the only access to the island. Approximately 400 residents live on the island year round.

Town officials have expressed concern with protecting the town's commercial fishing fleet. The fishing fleet docks at the town dock in Stonington Harbor.

The Town of Stonington also uses several Army Corps of Engineers dikes and pumps to help control flooding in the town. These structures are inspected twice a year by the Army Corps of Engineers.

Structural projects that can be included in hazard mitigation planning include the following:

1. Levees/Floodwalls
2. Bridge & Culvert Replacement
3. Channel Modifications
4. Storm Sewer Improvements
5. Structural Project Maintenance and Repair

Any prospective projects which were identified during the course of assembling this plan are included in the hazard mitigation matrix in Appendix A of this annex report. Additional information on some types of structural projects is provided in Appendix A in the Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

E. Public Information

Public information is another type of hazard mitigation measure which, like prevention and resource protection, can be most effectively implemented in conjunction with other hazard mitigation projects.

The Hazard Mitigation Committee has identified the need for a continued and expanded program of public information. Such a program could include providing educational information to the homeowners and business owners in the flood hazard areas. Public education and information components have been included in hazard mitigation projects undertaken by the Town of Stonington. For example, flood maps and flood protection references are available for the public's use at the Office of Land Use and Planning and the Building Department on the 3rd floor of the Stonington Town Hall.

Town officials have expressed interest in continuing to educate the residents about so called "brick and mortar" hazard mitigation projects, as well as organizing additional information for the public's use.

The following list includes some common types of public information measures:

1. Map Information

Development of hazard maps for public distribution or posting in public locations. This type of information is easily understood and assists in raising the public's awareness of the natural hazards that exist in their community.

2. Flood Audits

For additional information regarding flood audits refer to Appendix F of the Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

3. Real Estate Disclosure

This is a procedure where buyers and sellers of real estate are compelled to provide notice of known hazards affecting the property to be conveyed.

4. Public Library

Libraries can be an effective location of a hazard information center. Town Halls and other public facilities can also serve as information centers. A wide range of hazard mitigation documentation should be compiled for review.

5. Technical Assistance

Local governments can provide technical assistance to homeowners and contractors regarding hazard resistant construction. An appropriate time for such assistance can be at the time of a building permit application.

6. Environmental Education

Private and public schools and adult education programs can offer environmental education classes that include hazard identification and hazard mitigation components.

F. Recent Hazard Mitigation Successes

The Town of Stonington is committed to proactively dealing with emergency management issues which affect their community. In Spring of 2004, the town received a "Verification Report" from the National Flood Insurance Program's (NFIP's) Community Rating System (CRS) for accomplishment in exceeding the minimum standards as a NFIP community.

A total of 576 CRS points were awarded to the town for the completion of hazard mitigation activities including: providing and maintaining flood elevation certificates, conventional flood maps, and digital flood data for public information purposes; completing a public information outreach project; and for additional accomplishments in both open space preservation and stormwater management.

As a result of these efforts, as of May 1, 2004, the Town of Stonington was accepted as a Class-9 CRS Community which qualifies NFIP policy holders in the town for a 5% reduction in flood insurance premiums. Current town plans call for achieving 1,000 total CRS points or more through additional hazard mitigation initiatives including the completion of this community hazard mitigation plan, the installation of a Reverse-911 emergency communication system, and other possible activities.

IV. HAZARD MITIGATION PROJECT RANKING

Based on the hazard risk assessment analysis, the Hazard Mitigation Committee has developed a matrix of several hazard mitigation projects recommended to reduce Stonington's vulnerability to natural hazards. A matrix depicting potential hazard mitigation projects and a prioritized ranking is included in Appendix A.

Projects identified in the matrix have been prioritized based on the following criteria:

- Safety of the population
- Historical damage
- New development in high risk areas
- Value of property at risk
- Consistency with plan goals and objectives

The projects were also considered on how they relate to potential health risks, structural damage, access/egress for evacuation, and protection of structures that house people with special needs and residential areas housing a large portion of the town's population. For additional information on projects listed in the matrix and for a complete list of criteria used in the prioritization process, please refer to the text and attachments of the Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

V. IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING, AND EVALUATION

The Southeastern Connecticut Council of Governments Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan and this associated community annex report were prepared with the understanding that potential funding sources may not be available within the time frame necessary to implement the recommended actions on a specific schedule. It is therefore necessary to incorporate into the plan a system of monitoring its progress and making necessary adjustments. In addition, the goals and objectives may need to be modified over time in order to meet the demands of a changing community. Accomplished activities will be eliminated, and new ones added.

The staff of the Southeastern Connecticut Council of Governments (SCCOG) serves as coordinator of the Hazard Mitigation Committee that provided oversight of the plan preparations. In accordance with § 201.6 (c)(4)(i) of the Interim Final Rule, it is recommended that the Committee meet on or before the fifth anniversary of the adoption of the plan to review the implementation progress as well as the goals, objectives, and actions outlined in the plan. With input from the Committee, SCCOG staff should prepare a report on the status of plan implementation. The report should include the following: a review of the goals and objectives of the original plan; a review of any disasters or hazards that occurred during the period; a review of each element or objective of the original plan, including what was accomplished the previous year; and recommendations for new projects or revised objectives.

FEMA also recommends that each of the local communities name a person as a local coordinator for the implementation and monitoring of the progress of the plan. This person would act as a contact for the Southeastern Connecticut Council of Governments and the State of Connecticut National Flood Insurance Program Coordinators during the grant application and cost-benefit analysis process.

The Town of Stonington Hazard Mitigation Projects

Hazard	Vulnerable Location	Mitigation Project	Priority
Coastal Flooding / Coastal Storms	Mason Island Causeway	Engineering Study of Bridge / Provide Alternate Access to Island	High
Coastal Flooding	Lords Point	Building Elevation, Floodproofing, or Relocation	High
All Hazards	Emergency Communication System - Town Wide	Reverse 911 Notification System	High
Flooding	Washington Street & Holmes Street	Drainage Structures and Drainage Improvements including Culvert Replacement	High

The Town of Stonington Hazard Mitigation Projects

All Hazards	Town Wide	Evaluate the Hazard Resistant Nature of All Critical Facilities	High
All Hazards	Town Wide	Comprehensive Evaluation of Emergency Communication Capabilities Throughout Town	High
Hazard	Vulnerable Location	Mitigation Project	Priority
Flooding / Coastal Flooding	Town Wide	Develop a Flood Audit Program	Medium
Coastal Storms	Stonington Harbor - Town Dock	Evaluation of Town Dock	Medium

The Town of Stonington Hazard Mitigation Projects

All Hazards	Town Wide	Review of Town Transportation Facilities to Identify Critical Risks	Medium
Hazardous Materials Spills on Roadways	State Roads	Identify Appropriate Improvements to Traffic Infrastructure and Emergency Response Training and Equipment	Medium
All Hazards	Town Wide	Distribute or Post Public Information Regarding Hazards in the Town	Low
All Hazards	Town Wide	Evaluate Emergency Shelters, Update Supplies and Check Communication Equipment	Low
Hazard	Vulnerable Location	Mitigation Project	Priority

The Town of Stonington Hazard Mitigation Projects

All Hazards	Town Wide	Maintain Emergency Personnel Training as well as Maintaining and Updating Emergency Equipment and Response Protocols	Low
Wind Hazards	Town Wide	Evaluate and Consider Burying Power Lines Underground and Away From Possible Tree Damage	Low
Earthquake Hazards	Town Wide	Complete an Earthquake Survey of all Critical Facilities and Infrastructures	Low

The Town of Stonington Hazard Mitigation Projects

Flooding	Town Wide	1) Complete Catch Basin Surveys to Identify Catch Basins in need of Maintenance and/or Replacement 2) Complete Culvert Survey to Determine Priority for Maintenance and/or Replacement Plan	Low
Hazard	Vulnerable Location	Mitigation Project	Priority

The Town of Stonington Hazard Mitigation Projects

Fire Hazards	Town Wide	Complete a Survey of Fire Hydrants to Assess Vulnerabilities and Capabilities for Fire Protection Dry Hydrants should be Considered as a means for Emergency Equipment	Low
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