

7.0 Town of Burlington Annex



7.1 Introduction

The former Central Connecticut Region, which includes Burlington, is updating its Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (the Plan). The goal of the Plan for the Town of Burlington is to reduce losses of life and property, and minimize economic consequences of natural hazards. The Town of Burlington has developed a series of objectives to meet this goal as discussed in Section 7.3, and specific strategies are identified under appropriate objectives with the goal of enacting these strategies by 2021.

The Plan contains two parts. The first four chapters comprise a regional section that considers risks from various natural hazards, and lays out a series of broad goals and objectives. The final seven chapters is a collection of municipal plans referred to as “annexes”. These municipal annexes serve three functions. The first is to gather, in one place, information from various municipal departments about how the Town currently prepares for, and responds to, natural hazards. The second is to gather the projects and priorities that the community will pursue to improve its natural hazard preparedness and strengthen its disaster response efforts. The final purpose is to make the community eligible for funding from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). To be eligible for many of FEMA’s grant and assistance programs, a municipality must have a current FEMA-approved Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan that is adopted by the local governing body by resolution.

Chapter 7 presents the updated municipal annex of the Plan for the Town of Burlington. It presents a brief overview of the town, its challenges, its vulnerabilities, and its goals, objectives, and strategies for the next five years.

7.1.1 Background

The Town of Burlington is the most rural town in the region. It is located geographically in the northwest of the former CCRPA region, and holds a southern border with Bristol and a small part of its southwestern border with Plymouth. Other neighboring communities include Harwinton to the west, New Hartford to the north, Canton to the northeast, and Avon and Farmington to the east. The Town of Burlington contains hundreds of acres of protected State Forest (approximately 40%), with significant acreage (approximately 31%) belonging to three water supply companies. Miles of recreational trail systems cross its woods.

Burlington encompasses 29.7 square miles of land area and is home to 9,301 residents as of the 2010 census. Burlington has a population density of 313 people per square mile which is far below the Hartford County (1,190 people per square mile) and state (644 people per square mile) averages. However, Burlington’s population is projected to grow significantly over the next few decades which could place greater demands on town services and land use. The median age (as of 2012) was 42 and only 10.7% of residents are age 65 or older, while 28.3% of its residents are age 19 or younger.

Situated at the edge of the Western Highlands, Burlington experiences large changes in elevation that result in different weather patterns in different areas of town. Elevation in Burlington ranges from approximately 235 to 1160 feet. Nearly all of the land area in Burlington eventually drains to the Farmington River, a tributary to the Connecticut River. Aside from the Farmington River which makes a loop through the northeast corner of the town (where elevations are low) before heading into

Farmington to the east, other major streams in Burlington include Phelps Brook, Bunnell Brook, Burlington Brook, Whigville Brook, Wildcat Brook, and Negro Hill Brook.

The community is considered a scenic hill town that is predominantly residential, with a small commercial zone located along Route 4. Major transportation routes through Burlington include State Routes 4, 69, and 179. Railroads are not located in the community. Natural gas lines were recently installed from Farmington into the Lake Garda area.

Nearly all new development (99%) is residential. The Town is served almost exclusively by well and septic systems, although some areas have sewer service. Recent developments include a 17-unit apartment complex, and several subdivisions are under construction. Town staff anticipate that approximately 100 new homes will be built over the next five years.

Burlington's major businesses and industries include local government, construction, health care and social assistance, accommodation and food service, and retail. According to the 2014 Connecticut Economic Resource Center, Inc. 2014 town profile, the top employer in the town is the Town of Burlington including both municipal services and schools.

The Town of Burlington is professionally managed by a full-time First Selectman as assisted by municipal staff. The Town Hall serves as the Emergency Operations Center with the Fire Department Headquarters serving as back-up. Police services are provided by the Resident State Trooper program. Fire protection is provided by four volunteer fire stations.

According to its most recent Plan of Conservation and Development (POCD) in 2009, the Town of Burlington has noted that the residents of the town value open space and natural resources. Conservation themes identify "best practices" for the protection and efficient management of land, water, and natural resources, as well as defining open space in the Town of Burlington. Meanwhile, development themes focused on the development of housing, business development in existing nodes of activity, and promotion of environmentally friendly business practices, which align strategic economic growth with conservation. It is anticipated that the 2019 POCD update will incorporate elements of this hazard mitigation plan update. As the population of the community, building square footage, and associated infrastructure increases, so does the risk of damage from natural hazards as discussed in the next section.

7.2 Challenges

The top three natural hazards that present a high risk to Burlington include flooding, winter storms, and tropical storms/hurricanes. According to information from the Town and the FEMA Public Assistance Funded Projects Summary (Open Government Initiative), there were 10 federally declared disasters or emergencies since 1999 that resulted in reimbursement requests to FEMA. These expenses included debris and snow removal, emergency protective measures, and repairs to damaged infrastructure and buildings experienced by private citizens and businesses. A summary is presented in Table 7-1. The types of events in this table are consistent with the top three natural hazards listed above.

Other natural hazards present a moderate or low risk. A general discussion of the Town of Burlington's emergency response capabilities and a discussion of the vulnerability of the community to each hazard is discussed in more detail in the sections below.

Event	Name	Declaration Date	Town of Burlington Reimbursement	Total Cost ¹
DR-1302	Tropical Storm Floyd	9/23/1999	\$5,595.41	\$7,460.55
EM-3176	Snow (February)	3/11/2003	\$17,773.13	\$23,697.51
EM-3192	Snow (December)	1/15/2004	\$22,683.21	\$30,244.28
EM-3200	Snow (January)	2/17/2005	\$25,946.06	\$34,594.75
DR-1619	Severe Storms and Flooding (October)	12/16/2005	\$135,020.55	\$180,027.40
EM-3266	Snow (February)	5/2/2006	\$30,156.69	\$40,208.92
DR-1958	Severe Winter Storm	3/3/2011	\$30,808.31	\$41,077.75
DR-4023	Tropical Storm Irene	9/2/2011	\$45,381.83	\$60,509.11
DR-4046	Severe Storm Alfred	11/17/2011	\$269,647.32	\$359,529.76
DR-4106	Severe Winter Storm	3/21/2013	\$127,790.87	\$170,387.83

Table 7-1 Recent Disasters Where Burlington Applied for Public Assistance.

1. Assuming that federal reimbursement was 75% of damages.

Source: FEMA

7.2.1 All Hazards

The Town of Burlington has a variety of emergency operation procedures in place to respond to the effects of natural hazards. In addition to maintaining an Emergency Operations Plan (updated annually) and an Emergency Operations Center, the Town maintains shelters, has identified warming/charging stations, and has identified a variety of resources to assist with response to natural hazard events. The Town also maintains a training program for its emergency personnel.

A locally-managed Everbridge emergency notification system was recently initiated town-wide. This emergency notification system provides additional coverage above the statewide CT Alerts system. The town uses an electric sign in front of the Town Hall to communicate important messages to residents. The Town has developed some GIS capacity to assist with emergency planning, and has recently upgraded its radio equipment and mobile base units. All staff have portable radios.

The Town developed an emergency response pamphlet and mailed it to all residents in 2013. The Town distributes it at Town functions such as Tavern Day, and it is available at Town Hall and at all of the schools. It is also on the Town website along with a significant amount of other information regarding mitigating the impacts of natural hazards. The Town would like to develop a program to track and send this type of information to new property owners. The Town would also like to provide low- or no-cost CPR training to residents, but needs to find funding for the program.

All schools in town are Red Cross approved shelters and are equipped with generators. Lewis Mills High School is the primary shelter. The Town has 70 cots and used 21 at the most following Winter Storm Alfred in 2011. Manpower is an issue at the shelter, which was open for eight consecutive days following the event. The Town started a Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) following Alfred in part to assist with staffing shelters for future emergencies, as limited staff were available. A Teen CERT program is also being considered. Burlington acquires shelter supplies whenever possible. The Town Hall is used as a warming/charging station.

Several additional facilities are equipped with backup power, although additional generators are needed. The Town Hall has full backup power from a generator, but the generator is 30 years old and should be replaced. The Town Garage has a generator, as does the Fire Department Headquarters and the Senior Center. None of the remaining three fire stations have generators. One major problem following winter storm Alfred was that individual sewer grinder pumps did not work so people could not

direct wastewater from their properties to the sewer. The Town would like to acquire a portable generator to provide temporary power to private grinder pumps during extended outages.

While the above assets are necessary to keep the town up and running, emergency planners also pay close attention to their most vulnerable citizens. Populations that may be particularly vulnerable include: people living under the poverty line, people with limited or no English proficiency, minorities, and people who are dependent on transit. These issues are considered regionally in Section 2 of this document.

7.2.2 Flooding

During the past decade, Burlington has experienced recurrent flooding throughout the town, with regular, localized flooding at known locations. The majority of flooding occurs at culvert crossings.

Location

Figure 7-1 below shows the locations of critical facilities in Burlington, as well as the relationship between them, flood zones, and the most populated areas of town. As shown in the map, relatively narrow areas of Burlington are located within the 1% annual flood zone and critical facilities in town are outside the flood zone. Most of the most densely populated areas of town are close to a flood zone, but not in one.

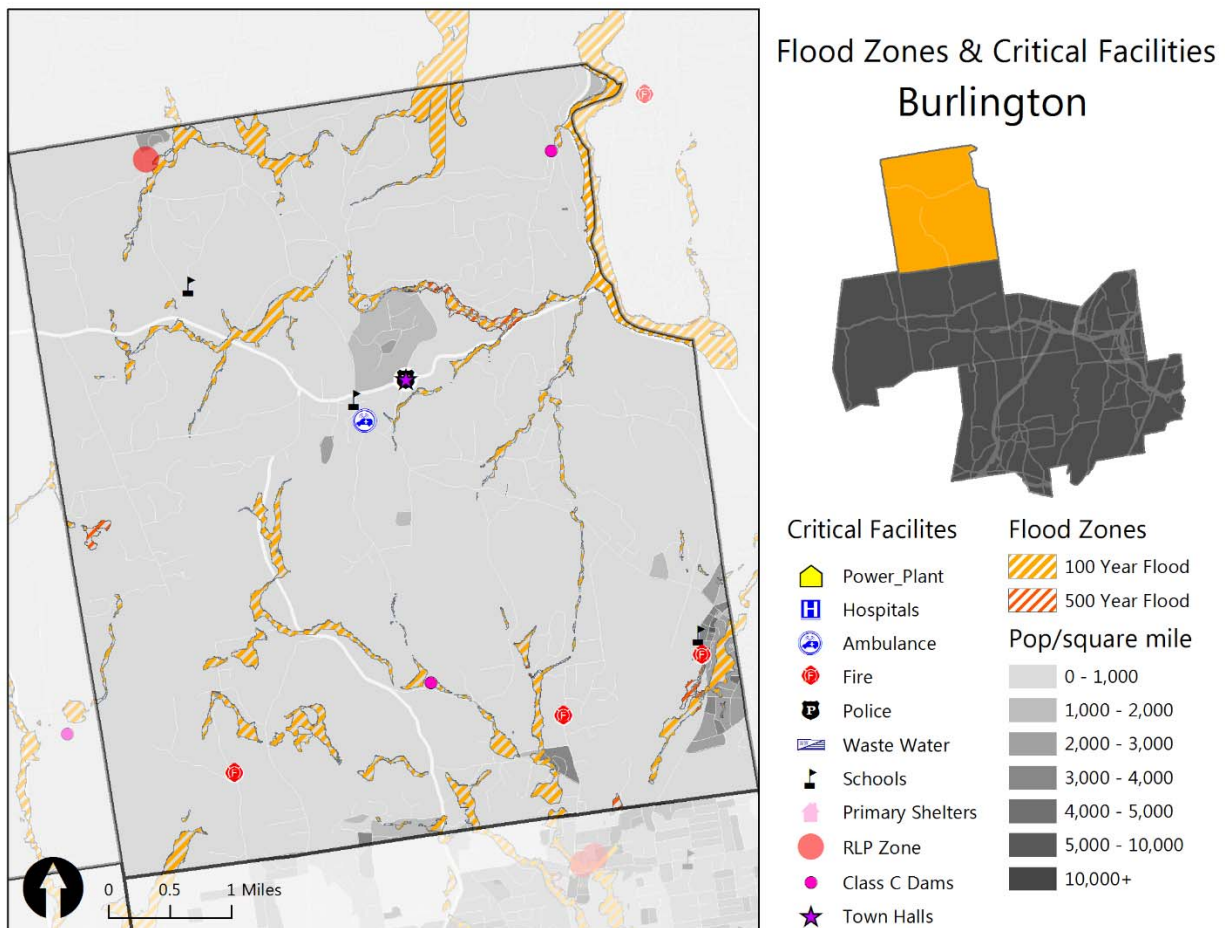


Figure 7-1. Flood Zones, Critical Facilities, and Population Density in Burlington.

Areas at risk of flooding are generally unchanged since the initial Plan. Flooding problems in Burlington arise in two main areas: along the brooks that feed into the Farmington River from the northwest, and in the Whigville area, in the southeast.

Existing Capabilities

The Town of Burlington has in place codes and ordinances to reduce the risks to public health and property posed by flooding. These regulations primarily limit any activities on floodplains that would increase flood heights and velocities, or reduce or alter naturally occurring floodplains and water catchment areas, but also stipulate the use of flood-resistant materials, floodproofing, and requirements for the elevation of the lowest floor and on-site water storage. The Town defines floodplains, hereafter special flood hazard areas, off of the Federal Flood Insurance Rate Maps identified in FEMA’s Flood Insurance Study. Table 7-2 includes a brief description of how the Town of Burlington is addressing flood risk in its most important planning documents.

Planning Documentation	Year Established or Updated	Lead Department(s)	Recommendation for Natural Hazard Mitigation
Plan of Conservation & Development (POCD)	2009	Planning and Zoning Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town of Burlington adopted low impact development (LID) strategies to encourage developers to make sustainable on-site storm water drainage and strategies. Moreover, the POCD also recommends that the zoning and subdivision regulations to promote effective management of open space and land use. • The town continues to apply buildable land provisions to inventory the land available for development and exclude areas located in floodplains and floodways, along streams and wetlands, and steep slopes. Instead, land in these exempt categories are severely limited to development other than for temporary or passive recreational usage. • The Plan encourages the Planning and Zoning Commission to ensure current zoning codes limit “additional development” in these vulnerable areas. • Finally the Plan lists “strengthening and coordinating municipal regulation of flood hazard areas to protect life, property and the continued functioning of the natural flood management system” as an ongoing priority for the Conservation Commission and the Planning and Zoning Commission.
Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)	2015	Emergency Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burlington has Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT). • CERT is composed of volunteers who received training in disaster preparedness and response. Using the training, CERT members are able to assist town personnel and support emergency response functions. For example, in Burlington CERT members are responsible for staffing the emergency shelter when it is activated. • CERT members engage with the community to educate fellow residents about disaster preparedness. They also have a library of resources online that provide information about emergency situations. CERT is an important resource to residents for preparedness.

Planning Documentation	Year Established or Updated	Lead Department(s)	Recommendation for Natural Hazard Mitigation
Municipal Building Codes	2003	Municipal Building Inspector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Town of Burlington requires buildings be constructed in accordance with the Connecticut State Building Code. 2003 International Building Code.
Zoning Regulations	2013	Planning and Zoning Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Town of Burlington addresses building standards for floodplains. The Regulations define floodplains as: areas of special flood hazard, including all territories that fall below the 1% annual flood hazard elevation as determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in their Flood Insurance Study. This includes land adjacent to the Farmington River and other watercourses. The stated purpose of these regulations is to “regulate land uses and activities in the floodplain in order to minimize loss of life and injury to persons and property, and to preserve the floodplains as a valuable natural resource that can accommodate flooding with minimal adverse effects.” These regulations identify several agricultural uses as permitted in the floodplains so long as there is no regrading or filling. All other uses are allowed by permit only. The flood damage prevention ordinance does not require freeboard for new construction or substantial improvement.
Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Regulations	2011	Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopted Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Regulations of 1974, amended 2011. Under Connecticut General Statutes all municipalities shall regulate activities on those wetlands and watercourses that lie within municipal borders. While these regulations are primarily for the protection of environmental and ecological assets, they do address impacts to safety and public health. The Town of Burlington also publishes a Designated Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Map identifying all ponds, rivers, streams brooks and wetlands within the boundaries of the town.
National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)	1981	First Selectman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Town of Burlington is a participating community in FEMA’s National Flood Insurance Program since 1981 and intends to continue participation in the NFIP for the foreseeable future. The town strives to maintain flood hazard controls that ensure compliance with NFIP and the Community Rating System (CRS). The National Flood Insurance Program has paid 5 property damage claims in Burlington totaling \$23,601.94 to date. The National Flood Insurance Program has paid 2 repetitive loss property damage claims in Burlington on

Planning Documentation	Year Established or Updated	Lead Department(s)	Recommendation for Natural Hazard Mitigation
Subdivision Regulations	2013	Planning and Zoning Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In broad terms the Town of Burlington Subdivision Regulations address flood risk in this manner: “Land of such character that in its natural state, is unsuitable for occupancy or building purposes because of danger to the public health, safety and welfare by reason of ... flooding conditions, erosion hazards ... or other similar conditions, shall not be subdivided for residential use or for any other uses that may increase the danger to health, life or property or otherwise aggravate the hazard, unless and until appropriate corrective measures have been taken by the subdivider to eliminate such hazards.” Regulations are written to reduce future risk associated with flooding by protecting natural drainage systems. Streams, watercourses and bodies of water, whether year round or intermittent, are protected from relocation, dredging, diversion. Areas contiguous to special flood hazard areas, such as the 1% annual flood hazard areas, are protected from filling or confinement to a conduit without specific authorization from the Burlington Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Commission. Additionally all natural contours will be preserved within 50 feet of all waterbodies and watercourses. Authorization for any activity that will modify the above stipulated protected areas will be authorized by the Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Commission under only “highly unusual circumstances.” Drainage infrastructure related to subdivision for roads shall be designed for not less than the 4% annual flood hazard event.
Local Emergency Operations Plan	2014-2015	Emergency Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These plans are meant to be applied during an emergency to maximize survival, give direction, integrate departments and expertise, define roles to departments and community leaders, and provide a basis for continued preparation. Specifically the plans identify town personnel and assign responsibilities to each department and its personnel during disasters and emergencies. As part of the plan, instructions are also outlined for activation of the emergency operations center.

Table 7-2. Town of Burlington Planning Documents.

Town staff believe that existing ordinances do a good job of discouraging development in and near wetlands and in floodplains. Enforcement and outreach regarding floodplain activities is performed by the Zoning Enforcement Officer and the Land Use Department, with outreach typically occurring on a case-by-case basis.

The Town has an annual inspection and maintenance (if needed) schedule for its bridges and culverts. Drainage and flooding complaints are routed to either the Fire Department or the First Selectman, depending on if it is an emergency. Usually Public Works will be involved in resolving any complaint. The Fire Department receives many calls each year requesting basement pump outs. The Town has portable sump pumps to remove water, and Public Works attempts to fix problems that are caused by poor drainage.

The Town owns many bridges on local roads. The Department of Public Works performs bridge replacements when funding is available. Recent bridge projects include Belden Road (new bridge deck), Reservoir Road in Whigville, and Vineyard Road (will be completed in 2016). A bridge replacement on Barnes Hill Road is also planned. All new construction is designed using the most recent NRCC rainfall return periods in accordance with December 2014 CT DOT guidance. The Town has also evaluated other culverts in the community based on the new rainfall return periods and will continue to use updated guidance in the future.

Several historical flooding problems in the town arose from persistent conflicts with beavers, which build dams inside culverts and obstruct the flow. The dams resulted in surprising problems including landslides, undermined bridges, and road collapses. The Town has spent \$7,000 on beaver grates over the past two years, and clears out debris caused by beavers before large storms in order to prevent flooding. The Town hired a consultant to mitigate its long standing beaver issue. A total of 36 beavers were removed and relocated.

The Town's capability to mitigate flooding damage is considered to be effective at preventing damage to new development and substantial improvements. In general, the level of capability of the Town of Burlington relative to all facets of flood mitigation has slightly increased since the 2011 Plan. The Town's participation in the MapMod program several years ago resulted in digital FIRMs for the community which make it easier to demonstrate floodplain boundaries to property owners.

Impacts and Loss Estimates

Flood losses reported under the NFIP to properties in Burlington are listed in Table 7-2. Several historical events were noted by Town personnel. In particular, the October 2005 storms produced 16 inches of rainfall in Burlington over five days. The storm washed out a number of roads and bridges, and overwhelmed culverts throughout the town. Damage from the storm is still widespread, and notable locations still prone to flooding include:

- Upton Road: The road was washed out during the 2005 storm. Culverts need to be enlarged, which has not occurred due to lack of funding.
- Foote Road: Bunnell Brook floods the recreation facility next to it, with significant flooding occurring during October 2005. Recent channel widening work has been conducted near Foote Road, although the effectiveness of the work on the flooding issue is not yet clear.
- Covey & Hotchkiss Roads: A bridge over Bunnell Brook washed out during the 2005 storm. A larger bridge opening is needed, which has not been performed due to lack of funding.
- Main Street (in Whigville): A bridge over the Whigville Brook washed out in 2005. The Town made temporary repairs in order to reopen the bridge, but permanent repairs need to be made which have not yet been performed due to lack of funding.

- Prospect Street (in Whigville): A bridge over Whigville Brook washed out in 2005 and remained closed for a year. The Town made temporary repairs to reopen the bridge, but permanent repairs are still needed which have not yet been performed due to lack of funding.

Flooding impacts residences as well as Town infrastructure. Additional areas of concern include culverts on Scoville Road, which have also not been upgraded due to lack of funding and were damaged by beaver activity. The road must be closed during heavy rains. Recent work has been performed upstream of the Alto Drive culvert, which the Town hopes will mitigate the flooding issue in this area. Members of the public claimed that flooding is a problem along Vineyard Road, Westside Boulevard, Monce Road, and Route 4. The Town also identified that George Washington Turnpike is one of the primary routes through the center of Town, and that the road is in need of paving and drainage.

There are currently no plans to mitigate the repetitive loss property, as it has only had two losses. The Town intends to focus its expenditures on infrastructure concerns as funding becomes available.

CCRPA used FEMA’s HAZUS-MH model to analyze potential risks that the Town of Burlington might face from a major flooding event. A Level 1 HAZUS-MH Analysis was prepared by CCRPA. Such analyses are known to generally skew high in part based on the limited data entered by the user. Thus, while the numbers below are likely higher than would actually be experienced under a 1% annual chance flood event, they are nonetheless useful for planning purposes. The model estimates that the total economic losses in the town including residential and commercial damage and business interruptions due to a flood having a 1% chance of occurring in any given year (the 100-year flood) would be \$11,490,000. Key impact areas of such a flooding event are summarized in Table 7-3.

Impact of Flooding	Estimated Damage from 1% Annual Chance Flood Event
Households Displaced	140
People Needing Shelter	95
Buildings at Least Moderately Damaged	2
Total Estimated Economic Losses	\$11,490,000
Total Residential Building & Content Losses	\$8,650,000
Total Commercial, Industrial, & Other Building & Content Losses	\$2,840,000
Total Business Interruption Losses	\$0

Table 7-3. HAZUS-MH 1% Annual Chance Flood Losses for Burlington.

Source: HAZUS-MH

Based on the public assistance reimbursements in Table 7-1, the Town of Burlington has incurred \$187,487.95 since 1999 for impacts due to flooding. Based on the information for the NFIP in Table 7-2, a total of \$23,601.94 has been paid out to NFIP-insured properties since 1981 (33 years). The annualized loss due to flooding based on this information is \$13,214.41. The annualized loss estimate based on the county-wide damages presented in the 2014 *Connecticut Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan Update* (CT NHMP) as described in Section 3.2 is slightly lower at \$5,411. The greater figure is utilized herein as an estimate of annualized loss for the community.

7.2.3 Winter Storms

Burlington faces challenges during winter storms as ice and snow make roads impassable and knock down tree limbs which in turn disrupts utility service. The combined effect can leave people stranded in their homes, potentially without heat or power. The Town receives an average of approximately 66 inches of snow each year, and some recent severe storms have used up the entire plowing budget in one event.

Location

All areas of Burlington are susceptible to winter storms. Higher elevations may be at a greater risk because the frequency of winter storm events is typically greater in such areas. Areas in floodplains are at increased risk of winter storm damage due to any flooding that may accompany a winter storm. The topography of the town means that some areas may be inundated with snow and ice while others are barely affected by the same storm.

Existing Capabilities

The Town has 90 miles of local roads as well as many miles of state roads. Removal of the ice and snow for Burlington's town-owned roads is handled by town workers. Contractors are not used. The plow trucks do a very good job of keeping roads clear. There are several areas of Burlington where ice is a problem on hills. This is mitigated through additional treatment during and following snow events.

The majority of roofs on Town-owned buildings are flat, including the schools. The Town has an informal program to review snow accumulation on town-owned roofs each winter, with clearing occurring when depths are sufficiently deep or wet. The Town does not believe that it needs a formal snow load evaluation and removal program at this time.

The Town zoning regulations require that utilities in new developments are installed underground. Although there is interest in burying existing aboveground lines, this is cost-prohibitive based on initial discussions with Eversource.

The Town's capabilities are considered to be effective in regards to response to winter storms, although the Town's capability to mitigate severe winter storm damage is limited to Town facilities. In general, the level of capability of the Town of Burlington relative to all facets of winter storm mitigation has slightly increased since the 2011 Plan with the activation of the local Everbridge system.

Impacts and Loss Estimates

Table 7-4 below considers the impact of Severe Winter Storms on the Town of Burlington based on Winter Storm Alfred in late October 2011. Debris removal was the biggest impact which took months to clean up as 30,000 cubic yards of tree debris was removed. Power was out for up to 11 days.

The January 2013 blizzard produced 42 inches of snow in parts of Burlington. Snow removal was the primary financial impact, as only minimal power outages occurred.

Johnny Cake Mountain Road is very prone to drifting snow due to its elevation. When this area of town (elevation of roughly 1100 feet above sea level) gets a foot of snow, the southeast corner (at 600 feet) might only see an inch or two. The Town spent an extra 50 hours plowing drifts in this area during the winter of 2014-2015. All of the higher elevations have problems with drifting snow which are mitigated through additional plowing efforts.

Impact of Severe Winter Storm	Estimated Losses from a Severe Winter Storm Comparable to Winter Storm Alfred (October 2011)
Number of Electrical Customers Served (2013)	3,701
Maximum Outages During Severe Winter Storm (2011)	3,667
Maximum Outages Percentage of Customers (2011)	99.08%
Number of Businesses Experiencing Outages	7
Total Lost Wages (Daily)	\$1,126.38
Average Lost Wages (Weekly)	\$43,738.00
Miles of Local Roads Plowed by Town of Burlington	98.76
Municipal Cost (Plowing, Road Treatment)	\$359,529.76

*Table 7-4. October 2011 Severe Winter Storm Losses for Burlington.
Source: Eversource, CCRPA Internal Analysis*

Based on the public assistance reimbursements in Table 7-1, the Town of Burlington has incurred \$699,740.80 since 1999 (15 years) for impacts due to winter storms. The annualized loss due to winter storms based on this information is \$46,649.39. The annualized loss estimate based on the county-wide damages presented in the 2014 CT NHMP as described in Section 3.2 is much lower at \$9,912. The greater figure is utilized herein as an estimate of annualized loss for the community.

7.2.4 Tropical Cyclones and Hurricanes

Burlington faces a number of challenges due to tropical storms and hurricanes. The primary problem is dealing with the impact of downed trees which can interrupt power supply for many days and hinder egress through neighborhoods. Secondary impacts are generally caused by heavy rainfall accompanying the storm.

Location

All areas of Burlington are susceptible to tropical storms and hurricanes. Higher elevations may be at a greater risk because the speed of the wind may be greater. Areas in floodplains are at increased risk of tropical storm and hurricane damage due to any flooding that may accompany such an event.

Existing Capabilities

The Town of Burlington uses a variety of preparedness and response procedures to deal with the impacts of tropical storms and hurricanes. Town departments have purchased sufficient supplies over the past few years to be prepared for the next major storm event.

The Town has a small budget (\$11,000) for maintaining trees on town land and along right-of-ways. The Town does not cut privately owned trees. Tree complaints are directed to Public Works, and the Town has a chipping and trimming contractor on-call when assistance is needed such as for large jobs. Much of the tree trimming in Burlington near power lines is conducted by Eversource Energy. A significant amount of trimming occurred in Burlington following the 2011 storms.

The Town’s capabilities are considered to be effective with regard to mitigating hurricane damage. In general, the level of capability of the Town of Burlington relative to all facets of tropical storm and hurricane mitigation has slightly increased since the 2011 Plan with the implementation of the Everbridge system and the recent trimming by Eversource reducing the vulnerability of the town.

Impacts and Loss Estimates

There is one small (six-unit) mobile home park in town, and another single mobile home on another parcel. These buildings are more susceptible to wind than others in the community.

Following Tropical Storm Irene in 2011, power was lost for approximately three days in Burlington, although some residents lost power for up to six days. A maximum of 449 customers were without power.

CCRPA used FEMA's HAZUS-MH model to analyze the risks that the Town of Burlington might face from a hurricane as powerful as the 1938 Hurricane. The model estimates the economic losses to the town including residential and commercial damage and business interruptions due to such a Category 3 hurricane would be approximately \$101.2 million. The impacts of such a storm are summarized below in Table 7-5.

Impact of Simulated 1938 Hurricane Today	Estimated Losses from 1938 Hurricane Event
Households Displaced	85
People Needing Short-Term Shelter	17
Buildings at Least Moderately Damaged	2,958
Building Completely Damaged	47
Total Estimated Economic Losses	\$101,281,880
Total Residential Building Losses	\$72,312,950
Total Commercial, Industrial, & Other Building Losses	\$26,581,960
Total Business Interruption Losses	\$2,386,970
Total Debris Generated (in tons)	425,794
Truckloads (at 25 tons/truck) of building debris	17,032

Table 7-5. HAZUS-MH 1938 Hurricane Simulated Losses for Burlington.

Source: HAZUS-MH

Based on the public assistance reimbursements in Table 7-1, the Town of Burlington has incurred \$60,509.11 in damages since 1999 (15 years) for impacts due to tropical storms and hurricanes. The annualized loss due to tropical storms and hurricanes based on this information is \$4,033.94. The annualized loss estimate based on the county-wide damages presented in the 2014 CT NHMP as estimated by HAZUS-MH is much higher at \$583,066. The greater figure is utilized herein as an estimate of annualized loss for the community.

7.2.5 Tornadoes and Thunderstorms

Burlington faces regular challenges due to tornadoes and thunderstorms, although these events are typically less damaging than tropical storms or hurricanes. The primary problem is dealing with the impact of downed trees which can interrupt power supply and hinder egress through neighborhoods. Secondary impacts are generally caused by heavy rainfall accompanying the storm, and direct wind damage or lightning and hail damage to structures and vehicles.

Location

All areas of Burlington are susceptible to tornadoes and thunderstorms. Higher elevations may be at a greater risk because the speed of the wind may be greater. Areas in floodplains are at increased risk of thunderstorm damage due to any flooding that may accompany such an event.

Existing Capabilities

The strategies used to mitigate tornado and thunderstorm damage are similar to those used to mitigate damage from tropical storms and hurricanes. The town has a limited budget for tree maintenance (\$11,000) which is considered sufficient at this time. This is only for town properties and right-of-ways. A member of the fire department indicated that the Town needs to conduct a tornado drill with surrounding communities to heighten awareness and preparedness.

The Town's capability to mitigate thunderstorm damage is similar to that for tropical storms and hurricanes, but the Town's ability to mitigate tornado damage is relatively limited. In general, the level of capability of the Town of Burlington relative to all facets of thunderstorm and tornado mitigation has slightly increased since the 2011 Plan given the recent extensive tree trimming in the community and the implementation of the local Everbridge system.

Impacts and Loss Estimates

Although damage to Town property is generally minor, more significant damage has occurred on private property due to these types of events. One resident reported that a potential microburst snapped six 16-foot poles around their patio.

According to Town staff, there are no areas of the Town that are specifically prone to wind damage. The annualized loss estimate for thunderstorms based on the county-wide damages presented in the 2014 CT NHMP as described in Section 3.2 is \$1,235. The annualized loss estimate for tornadoes based on the county-wide damages presented in the 2014 CT NHMP as described in Section 3.2 is \$136,463.

7.2.6 Wildfires

Because of its extensive wooded areas, Burlington experiences a slightly greater risk of wildfires than do the other towns in the Region. Burlington experiences many small wildfires each year. Most are accidentally set, although some have been ignited by lightning or undetermined sources.

Location

Nearly the entire community is at risk for wildfires. The areas most prone to wildfires include the Sessions Woods Management Area due to poor vehicle access, and the forests off West Chippens Hill Road.

Existing Capabilities

The Zoning regulations require the installation of fire ponds with dry hydrants or cisterns. The Town refurbishes a few of these each year, and a new dry hydrant or cistern is typically installed each year. The Town uses its tankers to shuttle water into outlying areas for fire-fighting, and utilizes its mutual aid agreements for assistance. The Town maintains mutual aid agreements with all surrounding communities for fire protection. The Town has an outdoor fire ordinance effective August 20, 1970 which allows for contained fires but requires a permit from the Burlington Fire Marshal for any other types of burn. The Town has two Open Burning Officials certified through the Connecticut DEEP Open Burning Program who enforce the permit process.

The Town's capabilities are considered to be effective in regards to wildfire response. In general, the level of capability of the Town of Burlington relative to all facets of wildfire mitigation is unchanged since the 2011 Plan.

Impacts and Loss Estimates

Many small brush fires occur each year. Most fires are very small (less than 250 square feet). It is difficult for the Town to estimate the cost to fight wildfires because the fire department is all volunteer. The greatest areas of concern are in large contiguous tracks of forest that have limited access. The Town is considering reviewing areas for potential fire risk by looking at debris accumulation and access issues.

A 10-acre brush fire occurred behind the Town Library a few years ago. This fire required four engines, EMS, and Emergency Management staff to contain. Some equipment had to be abandoned when the fire suddenly turned back on the firefighters and retreat was necessary. Another recent brush fire occurring on New Britain Water Department land in 2011, and the City fire department assisted in putting out that fire.

The annualized loss estimate for wildfires based on the county-wide damages presented in the 2014 CT NHMP as described in Section 3.2 and the population density of Burlington is \$8,851.

7.2.7 Drought

Only severe droughts would have the potential to cause damages in Burlington. The short-duration and moderate droughts that generally occur every few years are not a concern to Town staff.

Location

All areas of Burlington are susceptible to drought. Nearly all property owners have private wells which may have an increased risk of damage due to drought as lower groundwater levels could impact water supply wells.

Existing Capabilities

The Town primarily relies on regional and statewide measures for mitigating the impacts of drought such as the Connecticut Drought Management Plan. The Town does not perform any mitigation activities for drought and its capability to mitigate drought is relatively limited. In general, the level of capability of the Town of Burlington relative to all facets of drought mitigation is unchanged since the 2011 Plan. The Town is a member of the Water Utility Coordinating Committee that will be reconvening in 2016 and will discuss regional water supply issues and needs including ensuring that supply is available during periods of drought.

Impacts and Loss Estimates

Town staff recalled that a few homes on Angela's Way have experienced private well problems over the last 10 years. It is unclear if these were directly related to drought. Town staff did not recall any well deepening permits or new drilling permits being issued recently due to private wells going dry during a drought. No crop losses have been reported to the Town.

Based on the information above, it is likely that the annualized loss due to drought has been relatively minimal over the past 20 years. Assuming that four private wells were affected due to drought over the past 10 years, an annualized loss figure of \$2,400 has been used for this Plan update. This is may be higher than the actual annualized loss due to drought, but the number is considered acceptable at this time and can be revised if needed in future updates of this Plan.

7.2.8 Earthquakes

Although low intensity earthquakes regularly occur in Connecticut, these earthquakes are not damaging and are generally imperceptible to residents. Stronger earthquakes have historically occurred in Connecticut which have the potential to cause critical levels of damage.

Location

All areas of Burlington are susceptible to earthquakes. Property owners with structures that pre-date current building codes (particularly pre-1990 structures) are considered to be at increased risk of suffering earthquake damages, as well as structures built on sandy soils that could be prone to liquefaction (see Section 3.2.8).

Existing Capabilities

Due to the very infrequent nature of damaging earthquakes, and the fact that earthquakes generally cannot be predicted, local land use policies in Burlington do not directly address earthquake damage. In the event that significant earthquake damage occurred, the Town of Burlington would activate its Emergency Operations Plan and respond as appropriate.

The Town’s capability to mitigate earthquake damage is limited. In general, the level of capability of the Town of Burlington relative to all facets of earthquake mitigation is unchanged since the 2011 Plan.

Impacts and Loss Estimates

Town staff could not recall any damages occurring due to earthquakes. The annualized loss estimate for earthquakes based on the county-wide damages presented in the 2014 CT NHMP as described in Section 3.2 is \$583. The low figure is consistent with the lack of earthquake damage in the recent historical record.

7.2.9 Dam Failure

A total of 16 dams could affect the Town of Burlington with their failure, and two Class C (high hazard) dams lie within the Town boundaries. Additional high hazard dams also lie upstream of Burlington along the Farmington River.

Location

Only areas of Burlington that lie immediately downstream of dams, or near watercourses that are downstream of dams, are susceptible to dam failure. In many cases a breach could flood a similar area to the 1% annual chance or 0.2% annual chance flood; in some cases (particularly for high hazard dams) the impacted area could be much wider. Table 7-6 summarizes the high and significant hazard dams that could affect Burlington based on files maintained by the Connecticut DEEP. None of the dams were listed to be in poor condition on the 2013 list.

Dam Name	Hazard Class	Dam Use	Dam Condition	Owner	Downstream Watercourse
Bradley Pond Dam	B	Recreation	Not Rated	Private	Bradley Brook
Colebrook Dam	C	Flood Control	Not Rated	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	West Branch Farmington River
Collins Company Lower Dam	B	Recreation	Fair	Connecticut DEEP	Farmington River
Compensating Reservoir Dam (Richards Corner)	C	Recreation	Good	Metropolitan District Commission	East Branch Farmington River

Dam Name	Hazard Class	Dam Use	Dam Condition	Owner	Downstream Watercourse
Hogback (Goodwin) Dam	C	Hydropower	Satisfactory	Metropolitan District Commission	West Branch Farmington River
Nepaug (Phelps) Reservoir Dam	C	Water Supply	Good	Metropolitan District Commission	Tributary to Farmington River
Nepaug East Dike	C	Water Supply	Not Rated	Metropolitan District Commission	Farmington River
Nepaug Reservoir Dam (New Hartford)	C	Water Supply	Fair	Metropolitan District Commission	Nepaug River
Saville Dam (Barkhamsted Reservoir)	C	Water Supply	Good	Metropolitan District Commission	East Branch Farmington River
Whigville Reservoir Dam	C	Water Supply	Satisfactory	City of New Britain	Whigville Brook

Table 7-6. Summary of Dams Whose Failure Could Significantly Impact Burlington.
Source: Connecticut DEEP

Existing Capabilities

The Town of Burlington does not own any dams. The Town has copies of EAPs prepared for dams whose failure could affect Burlington; this information is maintained by the Emergency Management Director. A failure of any the major MDC dams could impact Burlington, including the Nepaug Reservoir Dam which is located in town. The Town participates in the annual training for the Goodwin Dam on the West Branch Farmington River, and every five years there is a major training exercise conducted by MDC. The Town of Burlington understands that MDC is updating its EAPs for its dams, but drafts have not yet been provided to the Town for review. The Whigville Reservoir dam is owned by New Britain Water Department and believed to be in satisfactory condition.

The Town's ability to mitigate dam failure is considered to be limited for privately owned dams and dams owned by other municipalities (in these cases, preparation for emergency response is the primary goal). In general, the level of capability of the Town of Burlington relative to all facets of dam failure mitigation has slightly increased since the 2011 Plan with the recent dam safety law revisions that have occurred statewide.

Impacts and Loss Estimates

Potential losses downstream of Class C (high hazard) dams could be catastrophic, while potential losses downstream of Class B (significant hazard) dams could be significant. Fortunately, there have not been any recent failures or concerns with private dams in the area.

An annualized loss estimate for dam failure was developed assuming that failure had a 0.1% annual chance of occurrence in consideration of the estimated value of properties within the 0.2% annual chance floodplain in Burlington. The annualized loss in Burlington due to dam failure is estimated to be \$1,450. This figure is low consistent with the lack of dam failure incidents being recorded in the town.

7.3 Goals, Objectives, and Strategies

The goal and six objectives from the 2011 Plan were upheld. No additional objectives were identified, although Objective #5 was re-written to "Mitigate impacts to properties in the National Flood Insurance Program" because the Town of Burlington intends to continue participation in the NFIP.

7.3.1 Status of Previous Strategies and Actions

Table 7-7 presents the status of the strategies and actions originally developed in the initial 2011 Plan.

Objective	Task	Priority	Responsible Department	Comment	Status
1. Improve Citizen Awareness, Preparedness, and Response Time through Education	Develop and distribute a pamphlet about household preparedness & town emergency response services	High	Emergency Management	This was prepared and distributed to all residents in 2013.	Completed
	Encourage preparedness workshops in schools	High	Emergency Management	The Town conducts regular fire prevention training at schools and is a capability	Delisted
	Publish preparedness pamphlet and evacuation plan on town website	High	Emergency Management	Evacuation routes are determined on a case-by-case basis	Delisted
	Offer low-cost or no-cost town-wide CPR training	Medium	Emergency Management	This was not completed due to lack of funding	Carry Forward
2. Improve Town Infrastructure to Better Handle Hazards	Upgrade culverts on Upson and Scoville Roads	High	Highway Department	This was not completed due to lack of funding	Carry Forward
	Replace culvert on Alto Road at the intersection of Brookside Drive	High	Highway Department	In lieu of replacing the culvert, the Town performed channel work upstream to reduce flooding	Completed
	Repair/replace bridges as necessary at Prospect Street, Main Street, and the intersection of Covey & Hotchkiss Roads	High	Highway Department	These were not completed due to lack of funding	Carry Forward
	Beaver-proof culverts where possible	High	Highway Department	The Town has purchased beaver grates and has a consultant to relocate beavers	Completed
	Look at widening channel of Bunnell Brook near Foote Road	High	Highway Department	The channel was widened	Completed
	Examine possibility of burying older electrical infrastructure in order to curtail disruptions in service	Medium	Highway Department	This is cost prohibitive per discussions with Eversource	Delisted
3. Improve Town Communication Capabilities	Upgrade town radio equipment to 700 MHz to ensure interoperability with the state	High	Emergency Management	All radio equipment has been upgraded	Completed
	Replace ITAC/ICALL mobile base unit by 2013; upgrade portable units and add one	High	Emergency Management	All portable units have been upgraded and distributed to staff	Completed

Objective	Task	Priority	Responsible Department	Comment	Status
	Revise zoning or grant a variance to allow installation of variable message notification sign on Route 4 by town hall	High	Emergency Management, Planning & Zoning	The sign has been installed	Completed
	Install a radio transmission tower between Lake Garda and Whigville, to extend reception to all parts of town and eliminate gaps	Medium	Highway Department	This will be installed in 2015 as part of the new Fire Station at 87 Monce Road	Completed
	Implement a one-touch alert notification system to allow Emergency Management and other first responders to contact each other instantaneously in the event of an emergency	Medium	Emergency Management	The Town has a locally managed Everbridge system as well as CT Alerts	Completed
4. Improve Sheltering Capacity for Vulnerable Populations	Acquire a generator for the senior center	High	Emergency Management	The generator has been acquired	Completed
5. Increase Town Capacity to Plan for, Simulate, and Respond to Hazards	Equip Fire and Emergency Management vehicles with portable notebook computers and GPS units	High	Emergency Management	This has not yet been completed due to lack of funding	Carry Forward
	Develop GIS capacity to assist in emergency planning and response	Medium	Planning	The Town is still developing this capacity	Carry Forward
6. Continue Participation in the National Flood Insurance Program	Continue enforcement of floodplain management ordinances by regulating all new and substantially improved construction in flood zones	High	Planning	This is regularly performed and is a capability	Delisted
	Work with FEMA to update FIRMs as necessary	High	Public Works	The MapMod program was completed several years ago	Completed
	Continue to distribute information about the NFIP to homeowners	High	Planning	This is performed on request and is a capability	Delisted
	Continue to assist homeowners with amendments to NFIP maps as necessary	High	Planning	This is performed on request and is a capability	Delisted

Table 7-7. Status of Previous Strategies and Actions for Burlington.

7.3.2 Current Strategies and Actions

This section includes both new strategies and actions as well as updates on objectives and mitigation strategies that were carried forward from the 2011-2016 Plan.

Goal: Reduce losses of life and property, and minimize economic consequences of natural hazards**Objective 1: Improve citizen awareness, preparedness, and response time through education****Strategies and Actions:****1.1 Offer low-cost or no-cost town-wide CPR training**

Action Description: The Town wishes to offer subsidized CPR training for residents, but needs to secure funding to do so.

Lead: Emergency Management

Priority: Low

Status: Not Started (Carried Forward from Initial Plan)

Estimated Cost: Moderate

Potential Funding Source(s): Municipal Operating Budget

Timeframe: 7/2016 to 6/2021.

1.2 Incorporate elements of natural hazard mitigation planning into the 2019 POCD update

Action Description: The last POCD update was in 2009 and it is updated every 10 years. The Town intends to include discussions of natural hazards in the document and use the information to help formulate planning goals.

Lead: Land Use

Priority: Medium

Status: Not Started

Estimated Cost: Low

Potential Funding Source(s): Municipal Operating Budget

Timeframe: 7/2016 to 6/2020.

1.3 Develop a program to send new residents information on mitigation and preparedness

Action Description: The Town wishes to inform new residents of natural hazard mitigation and preparedness strategies. This will involve developing a packet of information that can be provided to new homeowners and renters. While new homeowners can be tracked through the Assessor's office, the Town has not determined how to track renters at this time.

Lead: Emergency Management

Priority: Medium

Status: Not Started

Estimated Cost: Low

Potential Funding Source(s): Municipal Operating Budget

Timeframe: 7/2016 to 6/2018.

1.4 Incorporate updated hazard mitigation information into community plan updates

Action Description: Hazard mitigation information will be incorporated into future Town plan updates

Lead: Land Use

Priority: High

Status: Not Started

Estimated Cost: Low

Potential Funding Source(s): Municipal Operating Budget

Timeframe: 7/2016 to 6/2021

Objective 2: Improve Town infrastructure to better handle hazards

Strategies and Actions:

2.1 Upgrade culverts and bridges that are prone to flooding and flood damage

Action Description:	The Town identified roads that have been at risk of flooding for nearly a decade. These include Upson Road, Scoville Road, Prospect Street, Main Street, and the intersection of Covey and Hotchkiss Roads. The existing conveyance infrastructure needs to be upsized.
Lead:	Public Works
Priority:	Medium
Status:	Not Started (Carried Forward from Initial Plan, Grant Dependent)
Estimated Cost:	High
Potential Funding Source(s):	Municipal Capital Budget, STEAP, HMGP, PDM, FMA, CT DOT
Timeframe:	7/2016 to 6/2021

2.2 Repave and add storm drainage to George Washington Turnpike

Action Description:	The Town identified George Washington Turnpike as being in need of paving and drainage.
Lead:	Public Works
Priority:	Medium
Status:	Not Started (Grant Dependent)
Estimated Cost:	High
Potential Funding Source(s):	Municipal Capital Budget, STEAP
Timeframe:	7/2016 to 6/2021

2.3 Review areas for potential wildfire risk by considering debris accumulation and access issues

Action Description:	The Town wishes to evaluate areas at greater risk of wildfires and determine mitigation measures to reduce overall risk
Lead:	Emergency Management
Priority:	Low
Status:	Not Started
Estimated Cost:	Moderate
Potential Funding Source(s):	Municipal Operating Budget
Timeframe:	7/2016 to 6/2020

Objective 3: Improve Town communication capabilities

3.1 Encourage sign-ups for the Everbridge emergency notification system

Action Description:	The Town recently contracted with Everbridge to provide a town-wide emergency notification system. Targeted mailings may be used to encourage signups in particularly vulnerable areas, such as special flood hazard areas and dam failure inundation areas.
Lead:	Emergency Management
Priority:	High
Status:	Not Started
Estimated Cost:	Low
Potential Funding Source(s):	Municipal Operating Budget
Timeframe:	7/2016 to 6/2018.

Objective 4: Improve sheltering capacity for vulnerable populations

Strategies and Actions: None have been identified for this objective at this time. The objective remains valid and will be reevaluated during the next Plan update.

Objective 5: Increase Town capacity to plan for, simulate, and respond to hazards**Strategies and Actions:****5.1 Equip Fire and Emergency Management vehicles with portable notebook computers and GPS units**

Action Description: The Town wishes to provide portable GPS and computer technology to emergency vehicles to assist with real time tracking during events.

Lead: Emergency Management

Priority: High

Status: Not Started (Carried Forward from Initial Plan)

Estimated Cost: Moderate

Potential Funding Source(s): Municipal Operating Budget

Timeframe: 7/2016 to 6/2021

5.2 Develop GIS capacity to assist in emergency planning and response

Action Description: The Town wishes to use GIS technology to track natural hazard impacts and vulnerable areas and use this information to plan and respond accordingly. The Town has begun developing this technology but has not yet implemented it fully.

Lead: Emergency Management

Priority: High

Status: In Progress (Carried Forward from Initial Plan)

Estimated Cost: Low

Potential Funding Source(s): Municipal Operating Budget

Timeframe: 7/2016 to 6/2021

5.3 Develop a Teen CERT program to assist with emergency response

Action Description: The Town has developed a CERT program, and wishes to expand it to include teenagers to assist with emergency response activities such as assisting at shelters

Lead: Emergency Management

Priority: High

Status: Not Started

Estimated Cost: Low

Potential Funding Source(s): Municipal Operating Budget

Timeframe: 7/2016 to 6/2017

5.4 Acquire generators to ensure the availability of backup power during outages

Action Description: The Town has developed a list of generator needs. The Town Hall generator is nearly 30 years old and powers the EOC and needs replacement. The Town would also like to acquire a portable generator that can be driven around town to pump out private sewer grinder pumps during extended power outages.

Lead: Emergency Management

Priority: Medium

Status: Not Started (Grant Dependent)

Estimated Cost: Moderate

Potential Funding Source(s): Municipal Capital Budget, HMGP, STEAP

Timeframe: 7/2016 to 6/2021

5.5 Conduct a tornado drill with surrounding communities

Action Description: A member of the Fire Department indicated that a regional tornado drill needs to be conducted to heighten awareness and preparedness.

Lead: Emergency Management

Priority: High

Status: Not Started

Estimated Cost: Low

Potential Funding Source(s): Municipal Operating Budget

Timeframe: 7/2016 to 6/2017

5.6 Participate in the statewide Water Utility Coordinating Committee process

Action Description: The Connecticut DPH is preparing a Coordinated Water Supply Plan for the entire state beginning in 2016. The Town will participate to address drought-related public water supply needs throughout the community.

Lead: First Selectman

Priority: Medium

Status: Not Started

Estimated Cost: Low

Potential Funding Source(s): Municipal Operating Budget

Timeframe: 7/2016 to 6/2018

5.7 Ensure local officials have most updated version of the Connecticut Drought Management Plan

Action Description: The Connecticut Drought Management Plan is periodically updated. Local officials, land use commissions, health departments, fire departments, and local water utilities should all be made aware of updates to this plan.

Lead: Land Use

Priority: Medium

Status: Not Started

Estimated Cost: Minimal

Potential Funding Source(s): Municipal Operating Budget

Timeframe: 7/2016 to 6/2021

Objective 6: Mitigate damage to properties in National Flood Insurance Program**Strategies and Actions:****6.1 Work with RLP property owners to mitigate RLPs upon property owner request**

Action Description: One repetitive loss property is located in Burlington that has experienced two flood losses. Mitigation could include acquisition/demolition, elevation, floodproofing, or other techniques.

Lead: First Selectman

Priority: Medium

Status: Not Started (Property Owner and Grant Dependent)

Estimated Cost: High

Potential Funding Source(s): Municipal Capital Budget, HMGP, PDM, FMA

Timeframe: 7/2016 to 6/2021

6.2 Update the local floodplain management ordinance to meet current model ordinance requirements

Action Description: The Town of Burlington last updated this ordinance in 2008. Since that time, FEMA and the Connecticut DEEP have revised the model ordinance including recommending the increase of the freeboard requirement to two feet for new buildings and substantial improvements.

Lead: Land Use

Priority: High

Status: Not Started

Estimated Cost: Moderate

Potential Funding Source(s): Municipal Operating Budget

Timeframe: 7/2016 to 6/2018.

7.4 Contributors to Plan Update

Ron Roberts (Emergency Management Director)

Theodore Shafer (First Selectman)

Scott Tharau (Director of Public Works)

Liz Burdick, CZEO (Zoning & Wetlands Official)

Richard Miller (Chair, Planning & Zoning Commission)

Jeff Bond (Burlington Volunteer Fire Department)