



30 Stafford

Community Overview

Stafford is a rural community of approximately 12,000 residents covering approximately 58 square miles in the Willimantic River Valley between almost parallel ranges of hills. The Town of Stafford is comprised of the borough of Stafford Springs, the village of Staffordville, the hamlet of Orcuttville, the village and historic district of Stafford Hollow, the village of Hydeville and West Stafford. Stafford's main industry is manufacturing of woolen products, printed circuits, filters, metal bushings and bearings, precision medical devices, fly rod components, and nameplates and labels. Other important industries are nursery and horticultural products, health care services, seasonal camping, motor sports, and recreation. TTM Industries' three locations (Industrial Park Road, Upper Road, and Old Monson Road), 3M Inc. (located on River Road) and Willington Name Plate (located on Middle River Drive) all utilize various hazardous materials which are reported to the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC). TTM's facility on Upper Road is located within 500 yards of the Staffordville School and plans exist to address this specific hazard both at the facility, the school, and the Staffordville Fire Department.

There are approximately 5,000 housing units in Stafford. Most are single family homes and typically of wood frame construction. There are also three campgrounds that attract a seasonal population of approximately 2,000. Sun Valley on Old Springfield Road has a seasonal population of approximately 900; Mineral Springs on Leonard Road houses approximately 100 and Roaring Brook on South Road serves approximately 1,000. Little new development has occurred since the adoption of the 2014-2019 Capitol Region Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan Update ("2014 HMP"); most construction has been renovations or alterations to existing structures and has generally occurred outside of hazard zones.

Critical Facilities

Critical Facilities throughout the Capitol Region are listed in Appendix B. A number of those in Stafford are listed here.

Table 30-1: Critical Facilities, Stafford

Facility	Shelter	Generator
Johnson Memorial Hospital		
Evergreen Health Care Center		
Fire Department (EOC)		
Resident State Trooper Office		
Staffordville School		
Stafford Middle School		
Wastewater Treatment Plant		

Johnson Memorial Hospital, located on Route 190 in Stafford, serves the medical needs of populations in northern Hartford, Tolland and Windham counties. Evergreen Health Care

Center is a long-term care facility also located at this site. Both facilities have disaster plans in place that are shared with the local Emergency Management Director and the Fire Department.

The Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is located in the Fire Department.

Capabilities

Hazard mitigation is incorporated into Stafford's Plan of Conservation and Development (POCD). POCD actions specifically address natural hazards, specifically dam failure and flood control. Stafford has incorporated Floodplain Regulations into its Zoning Regulations, and has not permitted any new construction in the 100 Year flood plain since 2008. In 2010, the Town revised its Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Regulations to be in accordance with the State model regulations. New developments are required to construct flood storage capacity on site.

The Town has four mobile generators stored in the main fire station. Stafford does not have any local emergency shelters.

Approximately 35% of Stafford is on public water with pressurized hydrants; eastern Stafford has nine dry-hydrants to provide firefighting water. The Town has tanker trucks to deliver water to other locations.

New Capabilities

Stafford has identified an alternative site to construct a new fire station, which will replace the existing one that is located in a flood zone. This site is "shovel ready" but construction is delayed while funding is secured.

Many flood mitigation projects at the Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) have been implemented, and it is now mostly protected. Additional elevation and pump installations, the final piece of a larger WWTP flood mitigation effort, are currently underway.

The Town has developed plans for upgrading the storm drainage infrastructure off of Furnace Avenue and High Street. The Town is working to secure funding to implement the plan.

Stafford has switched to using a salt mix for road pre-treatment ahead of winter storm events. In addition to helping to protect motorists during such events, this mix means almost no sand is used on the roads and therefore stormwater infrastructure is clogged by sand sedimentation less frequently.

A map modernization effort by FEMA is currently underway for Tolland County, but its full extent, and how much of Stafford it will cover, is unknown.



Challenges

Challenges Overview

The primary natural hazard for Stafford is riverine flooding or possible failure of one of the fifty-seven dams in Town or in upstream communities. Most flood damage has been caused by the Middle River and Furnace Brook and their tributaries. Severe damage has historically occurred at the Stafford Water Pollution Control Facility due to flooding of the Willimantic River. Other at-risk areas include Rt. 32 south of the town as well as numerous smaller town roads. Storm drainage infrastructure off of Furnace Avenue and High Street is undersized. The main fire station is in a flood zone, and the spillway at the mill upstream of the station is breached and in need of cleaning. The railroad tracks near the fire station are also impacted by flood events; the railroad bridge can become clogged, backing up water to the fire station. The Resident State Trooper station also floods regularly due to storm drainage issues. Staffordville School is occasionally isolated by floodwaters that inundate the surrounding roads. An ultraviolet wastewater disinfection system, associated with the WWTP, has been damaged by flooding in the past.

CT DEEP has classified eight of the fifty-seven dams in or upstream of Stafford as High Hazard (Class C). Five of the High Hazard dams are owned and maintained by the State. The remaining three are privately owned: the Staffordville Reservoir Dam, the Warren Pond Dam, and the Riverside Pond Dam. There are six Significant Hazard (Class B) dams. Of these six, the State Connecticut owns the Bradway Reservoir Dam #4; all other Class B dams are privately owned. There are eleven privately owned and one municipally owned category BB (Moderate Hazard) dams. All seventeen category A and AA dams are privately owned. Fourteen dams have no hazard or owner designation. Seven of these dams lie in sequence, creating a risk of cascading failure and potentially high damage to the downtown area. This issue is ranked among the most concerning to Stafford officials.

Stafford is heavily wooded. Power outages and road blockages following storms are a concern as are blockages along fire roads which could hamper wildfire fighting efforts. There are many issues with the Town's growing elderly population during power outages associated with the need for medical equipment.

The Town currently has a bridge closed near the main fire station downtown, severely impacting response capabilities.

Wildfire is a concern at the solar farm at the Town Landfill; there is not a lot of water in that area and access is a challenge. Additionally, the top of Leventhal Run at the Stafford Middle School needs access created to the back of the school from Quinn Street to provide an access road for fire suppression.

Stafford is concerned about crumbling foundations of its building stock, and the compounding effect that will have on losses during a hazard event.



Hazard Losses

The economic losses faced by the community from natural hazards can be estimated by reviewing historic, and modeling future, loss figures. Loss estimates are summarized below.

Historic FEMA Payments

FEMA reimburses communities for hazard losses through programs including Public Assistance (PA) and the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Combining PA and private flood insurance payments can give an estimate for total losses to a community.

The NFIP has paid 32 property damage claims in Stafford (including Stafford Springs) totaling \$403,411 to-date. However, there have been no Repetitive Loss (RL) Property claims in Stafford or Stafford Springs to-date.

Total PA reimbursements to the community were as follows:

- Flood Events: \$223,473 (\$11,762 annually)
- Hurricane Events: \$54,540 (\$2,871 annually)
- Winter Storm Events: \$610,742 (\$32,144 annually)

These are summarized in the tables below.

Table 30-2: Flood Event PA Reimbursements, Stafford

Incident	Oct 2005
Declaration	12/16/2005
Disaster No.	1619
Entity	FEMA PA Reimbursement
State	\$1,758
Municipal	\$221,716
Nonprofit	\$0
Total	\$223,473
Annualized	\$11,762



Table 30-3: Hurricane Wind Event PA Reimbursements, Stafford

Incident	Aug - Sep 2011 (T.S. Irene)	Oct - Nov 2012 (Storm Sandy)
Declaration	9/2/2011	10/30/2012
Disaster #	4023	4087
Entity	FEMA PA Reimbursement	
State	\$778	\$3,637
Municipal	\$24,715	\$20,696
Nonprofit	\$4,714	\$0
Total	\$30,207	\$24,333
Annualized	\$1,590	\$1,281

Table 30-4: Winter Storm PA Reimbursements, Stafford

Incident	Mar 2003	Dec 2003	Jan 2005	Feb 2006	Jan 2011	Oct 2011	Feb 2013	Jan 2015
Declaration	3/11/03	1/15/04	2/17/05	5/2/06	3/3/11	11/17/11	3/21/13	4/8/15
Disaster #	3176	3192	3200	3266	1958	4046	4106	4213
Entity	FEMA PA Reimbursement							
State	\$12,272	\$12,694	\$18,143	\$16,516	\$20,663	\$3,165	\$17,209	\$33,303
Municipal	\$25,430	\$39,234	\$45,310	\$33,337	\$58,390	\$115,652	\$72,400	\$68,100
Nonprofit	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$18,923	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$37,702	\$51,928	\$63,453	\$49,853	\$97,977	\$118,817	\$89,609	\$101,403
Annualized	\$1,984	\$2,733	\$3,340	\$2,624	\$5,157	\$6,254	\$4,716	\$5,337

National Centers for Environmental Information Losses

The table below summarizes events in the National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI) severe storm database that were specifically noted as having impacted the community since 2012.

Table 30-5: NCEI Database Losses since 2012, Stafford

Date	Event	Property Damage
7/28/2012	Flood	\$25,000
8/10/2012	Flood	\$0
8/7/2014	Hail	\$0
2/25/2016	Thunderstorm Wind	\$10,000
7/22/2016	Thunderstorm Wind	\$15,000
Total Thunderstorm		\$25,000
Total Flood		\$25,000

NCEI losses under other event categories (such as drought, high wind, flooding, and winter storms) were not specifically noted as impacting this community, though they did impact Tolland County and nearby towns. NCEI losses are reported in Section II of this Plan.



HAZUS-MH Losses

CRCOG used FEMA’s Hazus-MH model to analyze the risks that the community might face from flooding, hurricanes, and earthquakes. The model estimates economic losses due to damage to buildings and building contents, as well as other economic disruptions. Both residential and commercial structures are addressed. Losses from different hazards are summarized below. Where available, estimates from the previous and current versions of the HMP are provided side-by-side; differences between the two may have been caused by a combination of the following:

- Changes in methodology: such as hazard zone mapping
- Changes in data: such as population and property values
- Changes in the model: this HMP utilized Hazus-MH version 4.0 rather than 2.1
- Other factors: inherent in a complex software like Hazus-MH

More details are available in the Multi-Jurisdictional HMP. Ultimately, changes in the loss estimates reflect the reality that small differences in hazard event features can have a significant impact on losses incurred.

Table 30-6: Estimated Damages to Stafford from a 1% Annual-Chance Flood

Loss Type	2014 Results	2018 Results
Households Displaced	240	266
People Needing Shelter	298	233
Buildings at Least Moderately Damaged	27	0
Residential Building & Content Losses	\$16,320,000	\$17,572,160
Other Building & Content Losses	\$34,100,000	\$39,310,558
Total Building & Content Loss	\$50,420,000	\$56,882,718
Total Business Interruption Losses	\$200,000	\$2,476,404
TOTAL	\$50,620,000	\$59,359,122

Table 30-7: Estimated Damages to Stafford from a 1% Annual-Chance Hurricane

Loss Type	2014 Results (1938 event)	2018 Results (1% track)
Buildings at Least Moderately Damaged	419	1
Buildings Completely Damaged	17	0
Total Debris Generated	153,186 tons	25876
Truckloads (at 25 tons/truck) of building debris	190	1035
Economic Losses		
Residential Building & Content Losses	\$42,118,000	\$9,958,488
Other Building & Content Losses	\$8,101,000	\$296,989
Total Building & Content Loss	\$50,219,000	\$10,255,477
Total Business Interruption Losses	\$4,903,000	\$279,242
TOTAL LOSSES	\$55,122,000	\$10,534,719



Losses were calculated from a modeled probabilistic earthquake (1% annual-chance of occurrence), as well as for four specific scenarios with epicenters around Connecticut.

Table 30-8: Estimated Damages to Stafford from a Probabilistic Earthquake

Loss Type	2018 Results
Wage Loss	\$1,714
Rent Loss	\$1,098
Relocation Loss	\$2,096
Income Loss	\$1,047
Inventory Loss	\$245
Total Business Disruption	\$6,201
Structural Loss	\$4,266
Non-Structural Loss	\$13,964
Total Building Loss	\$18,230
Total Content Loss	\$5,653
TOTAL LOSSES	\$30,084

Table 30-9: Estimated Damages to Stafford from Modeled Earthquake Scenarios

Epicenter Location	Magnitude	Estimated Total Losses
East Haddam	6.4	\$68,957.26
Haddam	5.7	\$11,470.59
Portland	5.7	\$17,916.72
Stamford	5.7	\$2,095.68

Other Hazard Costs

Six floods between 1900 and 1980 caused damage of more than half a million dollars each. The 1955 flood resulting from Hurricane Diane caused an estimated 1.3 million dollars in damage.

The most severe historical damage caused by dam failure occurred in the spring of 1877 and cost the community approximately \$400,000 in damage, the loss of two lives, and long-term economic hardship for businesses in its path.

Average Annualized Losses

Average Annualized Loss (AAL) figures are useful tools for comparison of the risks faced from different hazards with different likelihoods of occurring in a given time period. AAL estimates were prepared for each natural hazard which may impact the community based on the methodologies discussed in Section II of the Multi-Jurisdictional HMP. Dam failure, drought, tornado, and wildfire losses were sourced from the 2014 Connecticut Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, with dam failure data supplemented by the National Performance of Dams Program and the Connecticut Department of Energy & Environmental Protection. Earthquake and hurricane losses were calculated in HAZUS-MH. Losses for flooding came from NFIP claims, for winter storms from Public Assistance Reimbursements, and for thunderstorms from the NCEI database. These are presented in the table below in dollars per year. Note that Hurricanes and Tropical Storms represent the largest share of total annualized losses.



Table 30-10: Average Annualized Losses, Stafford

Dam Failure	Drought	Earthquakes	Flooding	Hurricanes and Tropical Storms	Severe Winter Storms	Thunderstorms	Tornadoes	Wildfires	Total
\$753	\$0	\$30,084	\$22,378	\$819,092	\$32,144	\$4,400	\$3,512	\$7,616	\$919,970

Losses Summary

A review of the above loss estimates demonstrates that the Town of Stafford has experienced significant expenses as a result of natural hazards, and is at risk for additional losses if some of the less-frequent events were to occur. These actual and potential losses justify hazard mitigation actions to reduce losses in the future.

Mitigation Strategies and Actions

Noted Hazard Mitigation Needs

During the course of this Plan development, multiple hazard mitigation needs of Stafford were noted, including addressing undersized bridges and mitigating flooding at the fire station.

- The Fire Department needs to be relocated out of the flood zone.
- The EOC is in need of substantial renovations or replacement. It should also be relocated out of the flood zone.
- Access to the Staffordville School during flood events needs to be addressed.
- The Town is interested in adding language to its regulations to encourage Low Impact Development (LID) and limit impervious surfaces.
- Additional generators or other solutions to the dangerous impacts that power outages have on the elderly community are needed.

Status of Previous Mitigation Strategies and Actions

The Town of Stafford reviewed the mitigation actions proposed in the 2014 HMP and determined the status of each. That information is included in the table below.

Table 30-11: Status of Previous Mitigation Strategies and Actions, Stafford

Action #	Action	Notes	Status
GOAL: REDUCE PROPERTY DAMAGE DUE TO UNSAFE CONDITIONS RESULTING FROM WINTER STORMS.			
Objective 1: Improve snow removal equipment and techniques.			
1.4	Pursue increased funding for equipment and labor.	This action is no longer deemed necessary	Drop
1.5	Continue to pursue opportunities for service and equipment sharing with neighboring communities through CRCOG's service sharing initiative and otherwise.	This is an ongoing initiative identified in the Town's POCD and other documents.	Capability



Action #	Action	Notes	Status
1.6	Improve Public Works personnel contracts to ensure adequate staffing for storm situations.	The Town has reviewed its personnel contracts and identified an item for revision: The Town wishes to revise the union contract language to allow them to hire subcontractors during surge conditions.	Carry Forward with Revisions
Objective 2: Remove and prevent impediments to snow removal operations.			
2.1	Educate private snow-removal contractors and residents on not obstructing roads and the right-of-way.	The Town has performed this education well, but wants to add an action to make this an annual effort, and to list specific outreach methods (including the use of social media).	Carry Forward with Revisions
2.2	Enforce existing ordinance prohibiting roadway obstructions.	This is part of the Town's standard operations. This is a capability.	Capability
Objective 3: Educate public on hazardous conditions during storm events - promote safe driving techniques.			
3.1	Continue to issue press releases and advisories.	This is done, but the Town wants to expand this to include other social media.	Carry Forward with Revisions
GOAL: IMPLEMENT GUIDELINES AND REGULATIONS TO REDUCE EXPOSURE TO PROPERTY DAMAGE AND LOSS OF LIFE AS A RESULT OF FLOODING.			
Objective 1: Restrict development of buffer areas in flood prone zones and promote best development practices for minimizing environmental impacts.			
1.1	Continue to work to maintain zoning, subdivision and wetlands regulations current with best practices.	Town reviews and updates regulations: this is a capability. The Town adopted subdivision regulations encouraging Low Impact Development in Fall 2017; Zoning regulations don't currently cover LID. Revise action to add LID requirements to zoning.	Carry Forward with Revisions
1.3	Complete and implement stormwater management plan.	Rather than developing a new plan, the Town wants to incorporate improved stormwater management practices directly into subdivision and zoning regulations. This will be accomplished through incorporation of LID into Zoning (as noted above). This action is redundant.	Drop
Objective 2: Maintain waterways, drainage and other structures in critical flood areas.			
2.1	Address priority bridge, culvert and other drainage projects identified in Capital Improvement Plan (CIP).	CIPs are specific to department and include hazard mitigation actions. The Town has hired an engineering firm to help with prioritization.	Completed / Capability
2.2	Work with DEEP to continue to monitor critical dams.	There have been inspections. Used to be a dam committee, but it was disbanded. Ownership of 55 dams is varied; 8 are owned by town. CT Water is a player - many of the higher hazard dams are corporate or association owned. New Action – Need to take action to breach Hydvilleville Dam, currently owned by an estate.	Carry Forward with Revisions
2.3	Develop action plan, time table and budget to repair dams.	UConn is currently doing a dam breach analysis (cascading catastrophic failure). Public Works has just converted an EAP for Staffordville dam and is doing inspections for New City dam (owned by City). Seeking funding to address issues.	Carry Forward with Revisions



Action #	Action	Notes	Status
Objective 3: Ensure traffic safety during flood events.			
3.1	Improve communications with neighboring communities on road closures and detour routing.	Done as part of Tolland County dispatch (happens by routine).	Capability
3.2	Educate police personnel on detour routing protocols to ensure alternative routes can accommodate trucks.	Most police are local now. Replace with revised action to educate Town staff on detour protocol and purchase more signs. Police are trained, but additional training and equipment should be sought.	Carry Forward with Revisions
GOAL: REDUCE PERSONAL PROPERTY DAMAGE AND POWER FAILURES CAUSED BY HIGH WINDS.			
Objective 1: Aggressively work with utility companies to identify high risk areas and promote tree trimming.			
Objective 2: Relocate high density utility facilities underground.			
2.1	Create a long-range plan for undergrounding existing facilities.	Main street (190 and 32) is the focus of this action. No progress to date. Should be considered when street is rebuilt (including roundabout), expected to occur in 2020.	Carry Forward with Revisions
2.2	Pursue opportunities to relocate wires where they are vulnerable: areas of repetitive power failure.	Already had a massive tree trimming initiative, so no longer needed.	Drop

Active Mitigation Strategies and Actions

The Town proposed to initiate several new mitigation actions for the upcoming five years. Additionally, a number of actions from the previous planning period are being carried forward or replaced with revised actions. These are listed below.

Each of the following actions has been prioritized based on FEMA guidelines, listed from highest to lowest priority, and numbered.

Action #1	
Enter the Sustainable CT program through Registration and review actions that can be undertaken to pursue Certification. Make progress with the actions related to hazard mitigation.	
Goal	4. Increase the use of natural, "green," or "soft" hazard mitigation measures, such as open space preservation and green infrastructure.
Category	Natural Resources Protection
Lead	Planning
Cost	\$0 - \$10,000
Funding	Town Operating Budget
Timeframe	01/2019 - 12/2019
Priority	High



Action #2**Expand hazard warning, advisory, and outreach efforts to social media.**

Goal	6. Improve public outreach, education, and warning systems
Category	Preparedness & Emergency Response
Lead	Emergency Management
Cost	\$0 - \$10,000
Funding	Town Operating Budget
Timeframe	07/2019 - 06/2020
Priority	High

Action #3**Establish an annual education program for private snow-removal contractors and residents on not obstructing roads and the right-of-way.**

Goal	6. Improve public outreach, education, and warning systems
Category	Preparedness & Emergency Response
Lead	Public Works
Cost	\$10,000 - \$25,000
Funding	Town Operating Budget
Timeframe	07/2019 - 06/2024
Priority	High

Action #4**Initiate efforts to breach the Hydeville Dam. Coordinate with CT DEEP.**

Goal	1. Minimize the impact of natural hazards on physical buildings and infrastructure
Category	Structural Projects
Lead	Public Works
Cost	\$25,000 - \$50,000
Funding	Town Operating Budget / Grants / CT DEEP
Timeframe	07/2020 - 06/2021
Priority	High

Action #5**Perform a study to identify preferred actions to take to provide sufficient egress and access to and from the main fire station downtown, addressing the issues created by the undermined bridge.**

Goal	7. Improve the emergency response capabilities of the region and its communities
Category	Preparedness & Emergency Response
Lead	Emergency Management
Cost	\$25,000 - \$50,000
Funding	Town Operating Budget
Timeframe	07/2020 - 06/2021
Priority	High



Action #6

Conduct outreach to local small businesses with the aim of preventing the accidental release and pollution from chemicals stored and used at their facilities during or following natural hazard events.

Goal	6. Improve public outreach, education, and warning systems
Category	Education & Awareness
Lead	Planning, in coordination with DEEP
Cost	\$0 - \$10,000
Funding	Materials & Resources Provided by CT DEEP
Timeframe	01/2019 - 12/2019
Priority	Medium

Action #7

Participate in EMI courses or the seminars and annual conference held by the Connecticut Association of Flood Managers.

Goal	3. Improve institutional awareness and understanding of natural hazard impacts and mitigation within municipal governments and other decision-making bodies
Category	Education & Awareness
Lead	Planning
Cost	\$0 - \$10,000
Funding	Town Operating Budget
Timeframe	07/2019 - 06/2024
Priority	Medium

Action #8

Revise Public Works personnel contracts to allow for the hiring of subcontractors during surge conditions.

Goal	7. Improve the emergency response capabilities of the region and its communities
Category	Preparedness & Emergency Response
Lead	Board of Selectmen
Cost	\$0 - \$10,000
Funding	Town Operating Budget
Timeframe	07/2020 - 06/2021
Priority	Medium



Action #9

Educate Town staff on detour protocols, and purchase more detour signage and traffic routing equipment.

Goal	7. Improve the emergency response capabilities of the region and its communities
Category	Preparedness & Emergency Response
Lead	Public Works
Cost	\$0 - \$10,000
Funding	Town Operating Budget
Timeframe	07/2020 - 06/2021
Priority	Medium

Action #10

Add language encouraging Low Impact Development and limiting impervious surfaces to the Zoning Regulations

Goal	4. Increase the use of natural, "green," or "soft" hazard mitigation measures, such as open space preservation and green infrastructure.
Category	Prevention
Lead	Planning
Cost	\$10,000 - \$25,000
Funding	Town Operating Budget
Timeframe	07/2020 - 06/2022
Priority	Medium

Action #11

Explore possible sites on which to relocate the main fire station out of the floodplain.

Goal	7. Improve the emergency response capabilities of the region and its communities
Category	Preparedness & Emergency Response
Lead	Emergency Management
Cost	\$10,000 - \$25,000
Funding	Town Operating Budget
Timeframe	07/2020 - 06/2022
Priority	Medium



Action #12**Repair Staffordville and New City dams.**

Goal	1. Minimize the impact of natural hazards on physical buildings and infrastructure
Category	Structural Projects
Lead	Public Works
Cost	\$50,000 - \$100,000
Funding	Grants / CT DEEP
Timeframe	07/2023 - 06/2024
Priority	Medium

Action #13

Coordinate with CT SHPO to conduct historic resource surveys, focusing on areas within natural hazard risk zones (such as flood or wildfire hazard zones and areas near steep slopes), to support identification of vulnerable historic properties and preparation of resiliency plans across the state. This action leverages existing resources and best practices for protection of historic and cultural resources through an ongoing statewide initiative by CT SHPO.

Goal	8. Ensure community character and social equity are addressed in mitigation activities
Category	Property Protection
Lead	Planning, in coordination with SHPO
Cost	\$10,000 - \$25,000
Funding	SHPO
Timeframe	07/2021 - 06/2023
Priority	Low

Action #14

Relocate utilities along Main Street underground during expected road and roundabout rebuild in 2020.

Goal	5. Improve the resilience of local and regional utilities and infrastructure using strategies including adaptation, hardening, and creating redundancies.
Category	Structural Projects
Lead	Public Works
Cost	\$50,000 - \$100,000
Funding	Town Operating Budget / Grants
Timeframe	07/2023 - 06/2024
Priority	Low












Capitol Region Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan Update






Stafford, Connecticut

Dam Breach Inundation Area
& Critical Facilities

Critical Facilities

-  Fire Station
-  Police Station
-  School
-  Healthcare Facility
-  State Facility
-  Town Facility
-  Waste Water Facility
-  Emergency Center
-  NRHP Buildings/Sites

Dam Hazard Class

-  BB, A, AA OR Unclassified
-  Class B - Significant Hazard
-  Class C - High Hazard
-  Dam Breach Inundation Areas
-  NRHP Districts/Areas

Data Sources: FEMA, National Register of Historic Places, CT DEEP, CRCOG, ESRI



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