



24 Plainville

Community Overview

Plainville encompasses 9.7 square miles of land and is home to 17,525 residents (2020 census); a population density of 1,806 people per square mile. Plainville has suburban and rural areas as well as urban elements. Development is concentrated in the west-central region of Town. New residential development has continued slowly in recent years, and redevelopment of commercial and industrial properties has also occurred. Approximately 120 acres are available for industrial development, and approximately 1,000 acres are available for residential development; much of this is constrained by shallow bedrock such that the actual acreage may be less.

Elevation ranges from 170 to 660 feet. Most of the land drains to the Quinnipiac River or the Pequabuck River; small portions of the northeast corner and southeast corners of town drain to Bass Brook and Willow Brook, respectively. Another notable stream in Plainville is Trout Brook.

Major transportation routes through Town include Interstate 84 and Routes 72, 10, 177, and 372. The town lies at the intersection of two freight rail lines, one running north from New Haven and the other running east-west between Waterbury and New Britain. Plainville is home to Robertson Airport, owned by the Town. Major businesses and industries include manufacturing, construction, retail trade, and health care and social assistance. Plainville has two industrial parks: Strawberry Fields and Farmington Valley Corporate.

In Plainville, development patterns prioritize minimizing impact on existing green and undeveloped areas through a strong focus on redevelopment. While some parcels of open space in private hands may be developed, the town mandates the application of Low Impact Development (LID) standards to ensure sustainable practices. Notably, a recent development project incorporated rain gardens and a larger detention area to manage stormwater. Furthermore, Plainville has established policies for acquiring open space and land within floodways and has set aside over 150 acres of land within the Quinnipiac and Pequabuck River floodplain, and riparian zones. The town strives to ensure that development/redevelopment is not increasing risk to natural hazards.

Critical Facilities

In Plainville critical facilities include the Fire Department, Police Department (EOC), Municipal Center/Town Hall, Senior Center, Water Pollution Control facility, Belle Marie Assisted Living, Public Works Department, Plainville Senior High School (regional emergency shelter), Plainville Buildings and Grounds Department, three Senior Housing facilities, the Wheeler Elementary School, the Wheeler Clinic / Northwest Village School, an Apple Rehab long-term care facility, the Middle School of Plainville, Toffolon School, Linden Street School, Great Beginnings, Great Beginnings II, Plainville Public Library, Congregational Church / Plainville Early Learning Center, ten pumping stations.

Table 24-1: Critical Facilities, Plainville

Facility	Shelter	Cooling Center	Generator
Fire Department			X
Police Department (EOC)		X	X
Municipal Center/Town Hall			Limited
Senior Center	Backup		Limited
Water Pollution Control Facility			X
Belle Marie Assisted Living			
Public Works Department			
Plainville Senior High School	X	X	X
Plainville Buildings and Grounds			
3 Senior Housing			
Wheeler Elementary School			X
Wheeler Clinic / Northwest Village School			
Apple Rehab Long-term Care Facility			
Middle School of Plainville			X
Toffolon School			X
Linden Street School			
Great Beginnings			
Great Beginnings II			
Plainville Public Library		X	
Congregational Church / Plainville Early Learning Center			
10 wastewater pumping stations			X

During extreme heat events Plainville High School, Plainville Public Library and Plainville Police Department can all be opened as public cooling centers. The high school and police department currently have generators, but the library does not. The high school is also used as the primary shelter in town.

The High School is the community’s primary shelter and acts as a regional shelter. It has a sufficient emergency generator. The Senior Center is a backup shelter but has limited backup power capabilities. The Town acquires shelter supplies whenever possible, and all shelters have been recently restocked with cots and blankets.

The wastewater treatment plant and pumping stations have backup power, as does the Fire Department. The Municipal Center has a generator that can only power part of the building. Town staff desire to upgrade the Municipal Center generator to be able to run all necessary computers and servers during an extended power outage. Wheeler Elementary School is currently undergoing a renovation that includes installation of an updated emergency generator and steam heating system.

Previously, the Police Station and EOC, and Municipal Center, are located very near the 0.2% annual chance floodplain. The Fire Station lies within the 0.2% annual chance floodplain. However, the locations of these have shifted as a result of FEMA remapping efforts in the past 5-7 years.

Capabilities

Plainville maintains an Emergency Operations Plan, Emergency Operations Center, shelters, and warming/charging stations. The Town maintains a training program for its emergency personnel. The

Town utilizes the statewide CT Alerts emergency notification system when residents need to be informed about a hazard event, and may also utilize local media, and notices left at at-risk houses when needed. The Town posts extensive hazard preparedness information on its website and has pamphlets available at the Municipal Center, the Public Library, and the Senior Center. Hazard mitigation is incorporated into the community's Plan of Conservation and Development (POCD). POCD actions specifically address natural hazards.

The wastewater treatment plant has preparation, response, and recovery procedures in place in case of flooding, tropical storms and hurricanes, earthquakes, and other natural hazards. Sandbags are available for emergency flood protection. No major hazard mitigation projects are planned for the site.

Plainville has very strong floodplain regulations that prohibit any residential or commercial land use, or any use requiring a "substantial investment in structure or permanent equipment that could be damaged by flooding," to occur in the floodplain. Basic agricultural and recreational uses are permitted, as well as several industrial uses with restrictions.

The Town's 2009 Plan of Conservation and Development (POCD, 2009) emphasizes conservation of its limited open space and recommends a management plan to protect open space and land conservation beyond the 182 acres (only 2.9% of the Town of Plainville's total land area) already designated. Approximately 20 additional acres within the floodplain and floodway are subject of a purchase and sales agreement; the Town hopes to close on that property by June of 2024.

The Town adopted a Low-Impact Development ordinance in 2010 and developed a manual in 2011 that details a technical framework of methods of stormwater management that can lead to improvements in stormwater quality as well as a reduction in stormwater runoff.

All new bridge and culvert construction is designed using the most recent Northeast Regional Climate Center (NRCC) rainfall return periods in accordance with December 2014 CT DOT guidance. The Town has not evaluated all existing culverts in the community based on the new rainfall return periods but have addressed two crossing the Quinnipiac River on Stillwell Drive and Tomlinson Avenue in the past 10 years. Drainage and flooding complaints are routed to either the Fire Department or Public Works.

Removal of the ice and snow for Plainville's town-owned roads is handled by town workers and contractors; the town handles debris removal. Plowing routes prioritize access to critical facilities. Most tree trimming near power lines is conducted by Eversource Energy. The Town's Superintendent of Roadways is also the Tree Warden. The Town removes dead or dangerous trees on Town property after consulting an arborist. The Town does not typically cut trees on private property. The tree maintenance budget is part of the roadway budget and is considered sufficient at this time.

Subdivision regulations require utilities in new residential developments to be installed underground, except in areas at risk of flooding; only about 10% of all utilities in town are buried at this point.

Plainville maintains mutual aid agreements with all surrounding communities for fire protection. The Town does not have any dry hydrants or cisterns, but hydrants served by public water supply exist throughout Town. Open Burning Regulations (adopted November 6, 2006) require applicants to apply to the local Open Burning Official for approval a minimum of 48 hours prior to the proposed burn. The Town has one Open Burning Official certified by the Connecticut DEEP.

The Town primarily relies on regional and statewide measures for mitigating the impacts of drought, such as the Connecticut Drought Management Plan. The local water company (Aquarion Water Company) maintains an Emergency Contingency Plan that outlines drought response procedures. The company can implement water use restrictions during a drought, though this has not occurred over the last 30 years. Aquarion Water Company is a member of the Water Utility Coordinating Committee (although the Town of Plainville is not).

The Town does not currently have copies of EAPs for dams whose failure could affect the community. The Town participates in dam failure training exercises for the MDC dams. The risk due to failure of the remaining dams is believed to be relatively minor.

Plainville adopted updated floodplain regulations in March, 2018.

The recently completed Pequabuck River Flooding Study was commissioned by Plainville in partnership with Bristol and Plymouth and made possible by a \$200,000 grant from the Economic Development Administration. The study included major revisions to the hydrology and hydraulics originally used to generate the special flood hazard area for the river and identified measures to reduce the impact of flooding. Specific recommendations from the study have been incorporated into the Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP). Plainville has not used the results of the study to apply to FEMA for map revisions.

FEMA completed remapping of the Pequabuck River flood zones in 2017 and has recently completed updated mapping of Quinnipiac River flood zones. This has led to changes in the flood risk status of many properties. The Town has worked with affected members of the community and with banks to help them interpret changes and understand the impacts.

Thirteen properties at risk of flooding on Robert Street Extension and Forestville Avenue have been acquired and demolished since adoption of the 2016-2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan for the Former Central Connecticut Region ("2016 HMP"), bringing the total number to 26 since 2011. Two residential homes and one structure, owned by the Town, remains.

The Town POCD was updated in 2019.

The Town has improved its GIS capabilities to assist with emergency response and preparedness.

Plainville Planning Office undertook a Town-wide awareness effort following the most recent update of the FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps. The Planning and Zoning Commission also added lot coverage restrictions to the zoning regulations in 2020.

Since the 2019 HMP, the following actions have been incorporated as capabilities:

- Adopt regulations to promote conservation subdivisions in R-40 residential areas with no sanitary sewer service.
- Work with internet providers to help ensure internet remains available after storm events.
- Create lists of local resources for residents and business owners and supply that information prior to forecast hazard events.
- 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.

- Expand emergency communication and notification methods to a variety of media, including radio, television, social media, and the Town Website.
- Participate in EMI courses or the seminars and annual conference held by the Connecticut Association of Flood Managers.

Capabilities to address natural hazards and the losses that they have caused, have increased since the last plan has been adopted.

Challenges

Challenges Overview

The top three natural hazards that present a high risk to Plainville are flooding, and high intensity/short duration thunderstorms.

A number of structures are within the Pequabuck River floodplain in the downtown area, in the vicinity of Robert Street Extension, the wastewater treatment facility, West Main Street, Forestville Avenue (Route 372), Cronk Road, and Norton Place Extension. The wastewater treatment facility is subject to flooding under extreme conditions; it is a gravity-operated plant built in the 1940s. There is concern that a major flood event on the Pequabuck River could wash out an essential bridge, isolating one side of Plainville from the other.

The Quinnipiac River floods frequently as well. Flooding due to insufficient drainage is a problem in some areas near the Quinnipiac; even slight flooding of the Quinnipiac can cause backups in the sewer and storm water systems.

The primary problem from tropical storms and hurricanes and high intensity/short duration thunderstorms is downed trees that interrupt power supply and hinder egress through neighborhoods. Secondary impacts are generally caused by heavy rainfall accompanying the storm.

Wildfires in Plainville are very rare. They have typically occurred along the ridgelines near the edge of Plainville along former logging cuts. The greatest areas of concern are those that do not have public water service and have limited access; these are located near Bradley Mountain on the southeast side of Plainville, and the northeast corner of town from the ridgeline with Pinnacle Rock east to Interstate 84. One to two acre fires have occurred near Pinnacle Rock.

Approximately 10 dams could affect the Town of Plainville with their failure. Two class C dams are located in Town; although several other Class C dams are located upstream in Bristol and Plymouth, the failure of these dams are not expected to cause inundation that would significantly affect Plainville. The two Class C dams in Plainville are listed in the table below.

During the 2021 storms, town staff reported that there was some minor basement flooding, but nothing significant.

Table 24-2: Summary of Dams Whose Failure Could Significantly Impact Plainville.

Dam Name	Hazard Class	Dam Use	Dam Condition	Owner	Downstream Watercourse
Hogback (Goodwin) Dam	C	Hydropower	Satisfactory	Metropolitan District Commission	West Branch Farmington River
Saville Dam (Barkhamsted Reservoir)	C	Water Supply	Good	Metropolitan District Commission	East Branch Farmington River

Municipal officials note that numerous dams in the CT DEEP geospatial database appear to be inaccurately located or no longer in existence. The Fleetwood Arms Dam impoundment has been filled and retains a limited amount of water in wetlands adjacent to the channel. Hamlin Pond dam is located about a quarter mile downstream of where the CT DEEP map places it. The Norton Park Dam was previously associated with a swimming pond located within Norton Park; the pond has been replaced with a modern swimming pool that is no longer connected to the stream, and that dam no longer exists¹.

Hazard Losses

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

Average Annualized Losses

Average Annualized Loss (AAL) estimates are summarized below. 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 Plainville. National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI) data, from the last 20 years, was categorized by hazard and averaged based on the proportion of population within each town in the CROCG Region. National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) losses were calculated based on the 50 year span of the program. FEMA Public Assistance (PA) data from the past 11 years was categorized based on hazard and used to compute AAL. United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) from the past 10 years was calculated to get AAL. Expected Annual Loss data from the National Risk Index (NRI) was downloaded and categorized to get AAL for the below hazards. Dam failure data was taken from the 2019-2024 CROCG Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) plan since no new dam failures have occurred in the past five years. The 2019 HMP Dam failures 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.

Table 24-3: Average Annualized Losses, Plainville

Hazard	Source	Average Annualized Losses (AAL)
Hurricanes/Tropical storms	NCEI	\$45,036.25
	NRI	\$666,662.70
	FEMA PA	\$14,684.85
Tornados/High Winds	NCEI	\$16,860.75
	NRI	\$179,196.50
Winter Storms	NCEI	\$13,356.73

Hazard	Source	Average Annualized Losses (AAL)
	NRI	\$10,226.82
	FEMA PA	\$9,499.76
Flood	NCEI	\$13,651.13
	NRI	\$31,561.05
	NFIP	\$17,920.70
Drought	NRI	\$1,153.96
	USDA	\$0.00
Extreme Heat	NRI	\$19,909.21
Wildfire	NRI	\$489.64
Earthquakes	NRI	\$23,930.70
Dam Failure	HMP	\$32.00

Other Hazard Costs

The table below considers the impact of Severe Winter Storms on the Town of Plainville based on Winter Storm Alfred in late October 2011. Debris removal was the biggest impact, with the total municipal cost to clean up after the storm totaling nearly a half-million dollars.

Table 24-4: October 2011 Severe Winter Storm Losses for Plainville.

Impact	Estimated Losses
Number of Electrical Customers Served (2013)	9,328
Maximum Outages During Severe Winter Storm (2011)	9,278
Maximum Outages Percentage of Customers (2011)	99.46%
Number of Businesses Experiencing Outages	>100
Total Lost Wages (Daily)	\$2,012.09
Average Lost Wages (Weekly)	\$48,775.00
Miles of Local Roads Plowed by Town of Plainville	84.36
Municipal Cost (Plowing, Road Treatment, Debris Removal)	\$495,400.17

Source: Eversource, CCRPA Internal Analysis

Losses Summary

A review of the above loss estimates demonstrates that the Town of Plainville 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

This HMCAP includes new goal statements that are aligned with *Resilient Connecticut* and the efforts of the GC3. The five new goals developed for this HMCAP were developed with cooperation from CIRCA in the *Resilient Connecticut* planning process, and are:

- Ensure that critical facilities are resilient, with special attention to shelters and cooling centers.

- Address risks associated with extreme heat events, especially as they interact with other hazards.
- Reduce flood and erosion risks by reducing vulnerabilities and consequences, even as climate change increases frequency and severity of floods.
- Reduce losses from other hazards.
- Invest in resilient corridors to ensure that people and services are accessible during floods and that development along corridors is resilient over the long term.

The previous goals of the 2019 HMP have been replaced and incorporated into these five new goals in accordance with the explanation in the Multijurisdictional document.

Noted Hazard Mitigation Needs

Over the course of Plan development, multiple hazard mitigation needs were noted.

- There is concern about potential washout of an essential bridge on the Pequabuck River. The cost of setting up satellite emergency response facilities or elevating the bridge may be prohibitive, so the Town is interested in pursuing agreements with neighboring communities to respond in case of isolation.
- Pursue permitting to remove sediment from the Pequabuck River channel upstream of the railroad crossing and west of Neal Court.
- The Town is interested in identifying a new location for an EOC.
- The town could consider implementing a forestry management plan to address downed trees and power outages during storms.
- The town would like to upgrade generators at critical facilities.
- Reconstruct the Woodford Avenue Bridge over the Quinnipiac River at a higher elevation to allow larger flows and debris to pass through unimpeded.

Status of Previous Mitigation Strategies and Actions

The Town of Plainville reviewed the mitigation actions proposed in the 2019 HMP and determined the status of each. That information is included in the table below.

Table 24-5: Status of Previous Mitigation Strategies and Actions, Plainville

No.	Action	Notes	Status
1	Encourage residents to register for emergency alerts to their cell phones through the Everbridge Reverse 911 system. Include links and information on the Town website and Facebook page.	Town staff isn't sure how much progress has happened with Everbridge, but the town staff does have the ability for dispatch to send messages to anyone in a particular area. The program they use is Code Red. The intention of this action is complete.	Complete/ Retire
2	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.	The town has not entered Sustainable CT. This was an internal resource-based decision. The town is challenged to fill the commissions that are required by statute, so this would be an additional strain on staff resources.	No Longer needed/Re tire
3	Work with upstream communities, dam owners, and CT DEEP to develop a coordinated plan to mitigate peak flows from dam releases on the Pequabuck River.	Town staff is not aware of progress on this action. There was a release in Bristol during the flood of Irene from one of the reservoirs, which affected the Coppermine Brook. Plainville had conversations with Bristol after that, but is not aware of whether Bristol has changed their operations. CIRCA staff suggests revising this action to make it more achievable.	Retired in favor of other actions about the river
4	Designate a Town floodplain administrator.	John Bossi, Town Engineer, is the floodplain administrator.	Complete/ Retire
5	Pursue permitting to remove sediment from the Pequabuck River channel upstream of the railroad crossing and west of Neal Court.	The town has not done this. The estimate from AECOM was approx. \$300,000 and would involve dredging the Pequabuck at the horseshoe bend. The town has not found the funding for this. Town staff suggest keeping this action in and seeking funding.	Carry Forward
6	Incorporate new Hazard Mitigation priorities, based on this Plan, in the 2019/2020 update to the POCD.	Completed with the latest POCD update.	Complete/ Retire
7	Upgrade the generator at the Town Hall to provide full backup power to the building.	This has not yet happened but is still an interest. Keep this action.	Carry Forward
8	Identify unusable properties on which it would be appropriate to create detention ponds.	This action came from an AECOM suggestion after their Pequabuck River study. The original goal was for the town to acquire properties to develop detention ponds. Town staff note that Plainville has a 200-page guide for LID that they provide to developers, and has stormwater guidance that requires no net increase in runoff, thus meeting the intent of this action. In addition, the Town has taken a proactive stance regarding procurement of land in and around the various floodplains to control the land and remove any development pressure, thus preserving the areas for flood retention.	Complete/ Retire
9	Provide for periodic survey of waterways to remove obstructions.	This is regularly accomplished by staff and is therefore a capability.	Complete/ Retire

No.	Action	Notes	Status
10	Acquire emergency generators for the Police and Fire Departments.	The Police Dept generator is fairly new and capable of running the entire building. Town staff doesn't know about the Fire Dept.	Carry Forward with Revisions
11	Adopt stormwater retention regulations.	Complete – see #8	Complete/Retire
12	Complete renovation of Wheeler Elementary School with a generator and steam heat.	The renovation is complete, although the town staff don't believe this included a generator.	Likely remove
13	Purchase a tanker for the fire department to bring water to underserved areas on outskirts of town.	The fire department acquired a tank (although not a tanker). The intention of this action has been achieved.	Intent is complete/Retire
14	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.	Plainville does this periodically when FEMA updates flood mapping.	Complete/Retire
15	Adopt regulations to promote conservation subdivisions in R-40 residential areas with no sanitary sewer service.	The POCD calls for this as a recommendation, but it is not reflected in the regulations. The intent has been completed because the POCD incorporated the recommendation.	Complete/Capability
16	Assign a municipal staff-member to be a utility liaison responsible for maintaining contact with utility representatives.	This is complete	Complete/Retire
17	Coordinate with NEMO and CRCOG to share resources and gain technical support for hazard mitigation actions involving stormwater management and public outreach, which have parallel benefits related to MS4 stormwater permit compliance.	Plainville is in the monitoring phase of MS4, is in compliance.	Complete/Retire
18	Identify specific potential uses for GIS in emergency planning and pursue development of those capabilities.	There is a GIS platform available town-wide, although there are not many town-specific layers. The only hazard layer included is floodplains. The intent of this action has been met.	Intent is complete/Retire
19	Work with internet providers to help ensure internet remains available after storm events.	The town tries to do this.	Capability/Retire
20	Participate in EMI courses or the seminars and annual conference held by the Connecticut Association of Flood Managers.	One town staff member attended a flood-training last week (Fire Marshal Dievert). CIRCA staff remember seeing Mark at other flood events over the years. This can be considered a capability/complete.	Complete/Retire
21	Create lists of local resources for residents and business owners and supply that information prior to forecast hazard events.	The town does this on a case-by-case basis through the town website. The intention of this action has been achieved.	Capability/Retire

No.	Action	Notes	Status
22	Initiate a study to evaluate the effects of climate change on natural hazards in Plainville.	CIRCA is doing this right now with the Resilient CT program. No other planning initiative on this topic is under way.	Will be completed with this HMCAP.
23	Create an informational pamphlet to provide to potential floodplain developers about regulations and codes, and their reasons, relevant to developing in floodplain.	This is accomplished without a pamphlet, and the need is no longer present.	Complete/ Retire
24	Create a Plainville Community Emergency Response Team (CERT).	The town does not have CERT. The town doesn't think they would see any actual reduction in insurance rates, would have minimal impact. This can be retired, no longer a need.	No Longer Needed/ Retire
25	Adopt a regulation requiring installation of cisterns or dry hydrants in new developments where public water service will not be provided.	Nothing has happened here. Town can do this on a case-by-case basis when development applications come in. The intent of this action is complete.	Complete/ Retire
26	Expand emergency communication and notification methods to a variety of media, including radio, television, social media, and the Town Website.	This is a capability.	Complete/ Retire
27	Delete the floodplain overlay zone from zoning regulations and replace with an "open space preservation" overlay zone that can be applied to areas outside flood zones to limit development.	This has not happened. Because of the statutory requirements for re-zoning, doing this would be extremely cumbersome. There is a floodplain zoning layer that is shown on the zoning layer, and regulations have been revised to get at this idea without actually re-zoning. The intent of this action is complete.	Intent is complete/ Retire
28	Perform an assessment of in-stream structures (such as small dams) to identify and prioritize those that can be removed.	This has not been done. Plainville does not have many dams. There is one weir in town that can be manually raised and lowered if needed.	No Longer Needed/ Retire
29	Develop a plan for making the wastewater treatment plant more resilient to flooding. The Pequabuck River Study determined that small-scale floodproofing projects should be considered; this plan should determine which such measures should be implemented. (Examples include structural floodproofing and elevation of the walls of the open tanks).	There have been several construction projects at the WWTP since the last HMP. Town staff aren't sure whether walls have been elevated. There is ongoing attention to make this building less vulnerable to flooding, but it is still somewhat vulnerable, especially for larger floods. Town staff note that some vulnerability is inevitable given the location and purpose of this facility. This action was specifically about developing a plan. Town staff agree that this action can be revised to something like "ensure that whenever renovations are made to the WWTP, consideration is given to reducing flood vulnerability."	Carry Forward with Revisions
30	Perform a town-wide drainage study to identify and prioritize culverts that need to be upsized.	This has not been done.	Carry Forward
31	Construct a new EOC.	This has not happened yet. There have been some thoughts and plans, but nothing concrete/approved. Revise to be more achievable – something like "identify a location for a new EOC".	Carry Forward with Revisions

No.	Action	Notes	Status
32	Reconstruct the Woodford Avenue Bridge over the Quinnipiac River at a higher elevation to allow larger flows and debris to pass through unimpeded.	This is a state road. The town has a grant application for a multi-use trail going down Woodford Avenue (CRCOG is involved with this grant application as well), and the town would like to push for the reconstruction of this bridge. The town would like Woodford Avenue to be returned to the town, but would not want to accept the bridge as it currently is.	Carry Forward
33	Contact the owners of Repetitive Loss Properties and nearby properties at risk to inquire about mitigation undertaken and suggest options for mitigating flooding in those areas, including property acquisition. This should be accomplished with a letter directly mailed to each property owner.	Town staff asked specifically about the letter mailing piece of this action. Town says they'll be notifying people ahead of storms, not with letters. Some RL properties have been bought out and removed. There are two remaining RL homes. These homeowners lived through the last several floods but declined the buyout. Keep this action. The town is interested in seeing the RL list when it is available.	
34	Have Town staff attend a FEMA or State training in basic GIS use, and/or in the use of GIS in emergency planning.	The floodplain layer is the only emergency-related GIS layer that the town platform has, and town staff know how to use it. This is complete.	Complete/Retire
35	Develop formal agreements with neighboring communities to provide emergency assistance in case bridges are washed out by flooding and areas become isolated.	Town staff is not aware of any formal agreements. This happens on a case-by-case basis, which seems to be working. The intent of this action has been achieved.	No Longer Needed/Retire
36	Work with CT DEEP to complete a formal validation of the Repetitive Loss Property list and update the mitigation status of each listed property.	The town needs a copy of the list in order to do this.	Carry Forward
37	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.	Nothing has been done on this. There is one area and one home on the National Register of Historic Places. Some of the buildings in the town might be considered of limited architectural interest. The town knows how to contact SHPO when they need them, and has had SHPO come out to a site in the past. This can be considered a capability or complete.	Complete/Retire
38	Develop a set of informational resources to which commercial and industrial property owners interested in floodproofing can be directed. Have hard copies of the resources available at Town Hall and electronic links on the Town website.	These resources exist, although town staff aren't sure whether they're on the website. The intent of this action can be considered complete.	Complete/Retire

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.

Table 24-6: Active Mitigation Strategies and Actions, Plainville

Number	Hazard Mitigation and Climate Adaptation Actions	Hazard Mitigation and Climate Adaptation Goal	Type of Action	Responsible Department	Approx. Cost Range	Potential Funding Sources	Timeframe	Priority	Hazard(s)	EJ?	PERSISTS Score	STAPLEE Score	PERSISTS x STAPLEE =
PV1	Upgrade the generator at the Town Hall to provide full backup power to the building.	Ensure that critical facilities are resilient, with special attention to shelters and cooling centers.	Preparedness & Emergency Response	Emergency Management	\$100,000 - \$500,000	FEMA HMA; STEAP	07/2025 - 06/2026	High	All Hazards	Benefits an EJ tract	19	5	95
PV2	Acquire emergency generators for the Fire Departments.	Ensure that critical facilities are resilient, with special attention to shelters and cooling centers.	Preparedness & Emergency Response	Emergency Management	\$100,000 - \$500,000	FEMA HMA; STEAP	07/2024 - 06/2025	High	All Hazards	Benefits an EJ tract	19	4	76
PV3	Acquire a generator for the town library.	Ensure that critical facilities are resilient, with special attention to shelters and cooling centers.	Preparedness & Emergency Response	Emergency Management	\$100,000 - \$500,000	FEMA HMA; STEAP	07/2024 - 06/2025	High	All Hazards	Benefits an EJ tract	19	5	95
PV4	Identify locations for a new EOC.	Ensure that critical facilities are resilient, with special attention to shelters and cooling centers.	Preparedness & Emergency Response	Emergency Management	\$0-\$10,000	Municipal Operating Budget	001/2025-12/2025	Medium	All Hazards	Benefits an EJ tract	18	6	108
PV5	Ensure that renovations to the wastewater treatment plant consider reducing flood vulnerability. The Pequabuck River Study determined that small-scale floodproofing projects should be considered. (Examples include structural floodproofing and	Ensure that critical facilities are resilient, with special attention to shelters and cooling centers.	Water & Wastewater Utility Projects	Public Works	>\$1M	CWSRF; FEMA HMA; STEAP	07/2025 - 06/2027	High	Riverine and Pluvial Floods	Serves an EJ tract	20	7	140

Number	Hazard Mitigation and Climate Adaptation Actions	Hazard Mitigation and Climate Adaptation Goal	Type of Action	Responsible Department	Approx. Cost Range	Potential Funding Sources	Timeframe	Priority	Hazard(s)	EJ?	PERISTS Score	STAPLEE Score	PERISTS x STAPLEE =
	elevation of the walls of the open tanks).												
PV6	Explore the feasibility and potential benefits of establishing a microgrid within the town.	Ensure that critical facilities are resilient, with special attention to shelters and cooling centers.	Preparedness & Emergency Response	Chief Elected Official	\$0-\$10,000	DCRF; FEMA HMA	07/2024 - 06/2025	Medium	All Hazards	Benefits an EJ tract	18	6	108
PV7	Ensure that transportation and transit options are available to bring people to cooling centers.	Address risks associated with extreme heat events, especially as they interact with other hazards.	Preparedness & Emergency Response	Emergency Management	\$10,000 - \$50,000	Transit; IJJA BBFP	07/2024 - 06/2026	High	Extreme Heat	Benefits an EJ tract	19	3	57
PV8	Pursue permitting to remove sediment from the Pequabuck River channel upstream of the railroad crossing and west of Neal Court.	Reduce flood and erosion risks by reducing vulnerabilities and consequences, even as climate change increases frequency and severity of floods.	Natural Resources Protection	Public Works	\$10,000 - \$50,000	Municipal Operating Budget	07/2025 - 06/2027	Low	Riverine and Pluvial Floods	Yes - EJ Tract	19	6	114
PV9	Perform a town-wide drainage study to identify and prioritize culverts that need to be upsized.	Reduce flood and erosion risks by reducing vulnerabilities and consequences, even as climate change increases frequency and severity of floods.	Structural Project	Public Works	\$10,000 - \$50,000	DCRF; Municipal CIP Budget	07/2024 - 06/2026	Medium	Riverine and Pluvial Floods	Benefits an EJ tract	19	6	114
PV10	Reconstruct the Woodford Avenue Bridge over the Quinnipiac River at a higher elevation to allow larger flows and debris to pass through unimpeded.	Invest in resilient corridors to ensure that people and services are accessible during floods and that development along corridors is resilient over the long term.	Structural Project	Public Works	>\$1M	LOTICIP; IJJA AOP, BIP; STEAP	07/2025 - 06/2027	High	Riverine and Pluvial Floods	Yes - EJ Tract	20	4	80
PV11	Conduct a town wide assessment of stream crossings to identify vulnerabilities and develop a priority list	Reduce flood and erosion risks by reducing vulnerabilities and consequences, even as climate change	Structural Project	Public Works	\$10,000 - \$50,000	DCRF; Municipal CIP Budget	07/2025 - 06/2027	Medium	Riverine and Pluvial Floods	Benefits an EJ tract	19	6	114

Number	Hazard Mitigation and Climate Adaptation Actions	Hazard Mitigation and Climate Adaptation Goal	Type of Action	Responsible Department	Approx. Cost Range	Potential Funding Sources	Timeframe	Priority	Hazard(s)	EJ?	PERISTS Score	STAPLEE Score	PERISTS x STAPLEE =
	for maintenance and upsizing.	increases frequency and severity of floods.											
PV12	Work with the Connecticut Institute for Resilience and Climate Adaptation (CIRCA) to develop an appropriate scope of work to address flooding and extreme heat concerns in Resilient Opportunity Areas (ROARs).	More than one goal.	More than one type	Public Works	\$0-\$10,000	CIRCA	07/2024 - 06/2027	Medium	Riverine and Pluvial Floods/Extreme Heat	Benefits an EJ tract	19	5	95
PV13	Update town website to include hazard mitigation and emergency preparedness tips for town residents, including sections corresponding to each hazard considered in this Plan Update.	More than one goal.	Education and Awareness	Planning	\$0-\$10,000	Municipal Operating Budget	01/2025 - 12/2025	Medium	All Hazards	Benefits an EJ tract	18	7	126

Figure 24-1: CIRCA Environmental Justice Rank and Critical Facilities, Plainville

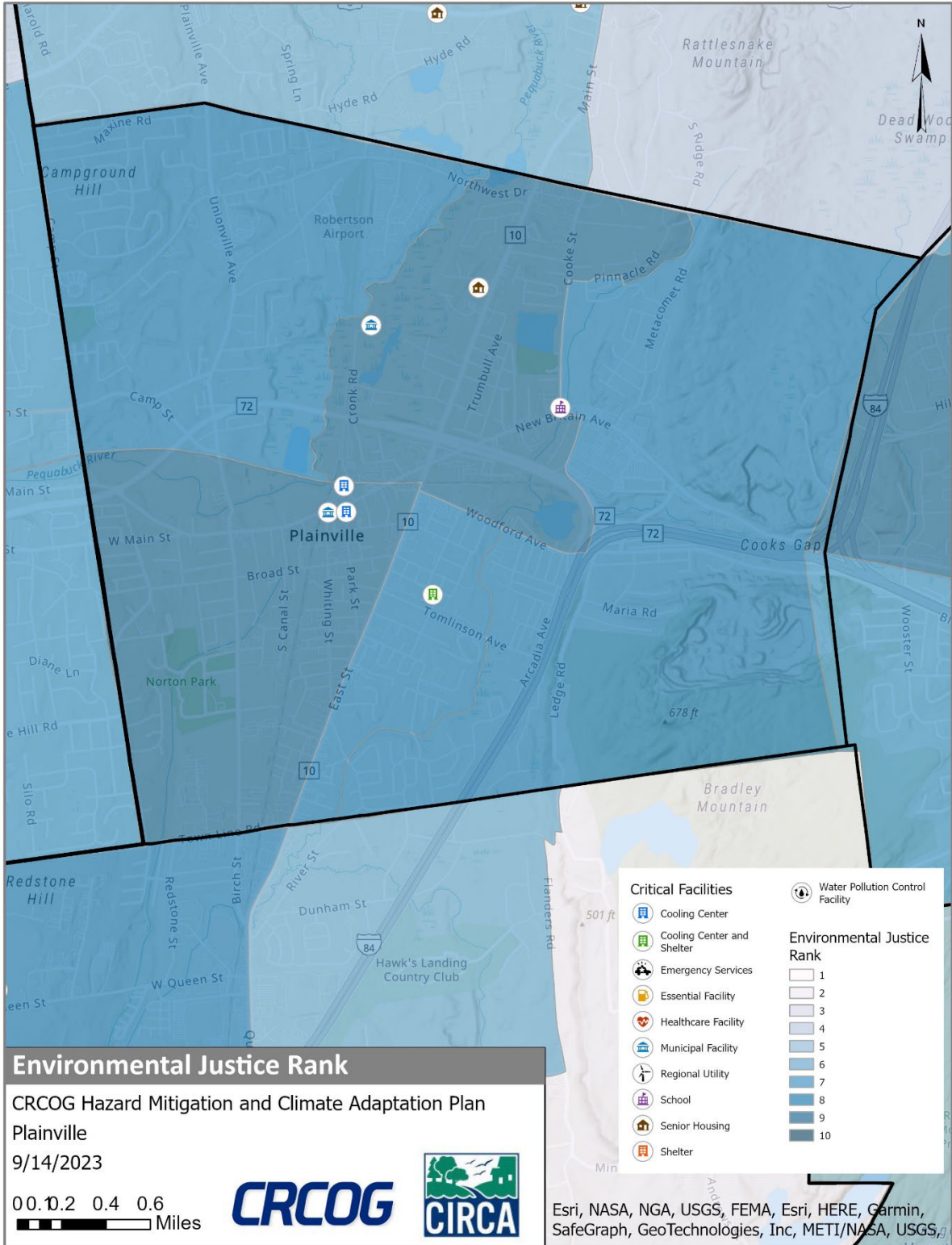


Figure 24-2: FEMA Flood Zones and Critical Facilities, Plainville

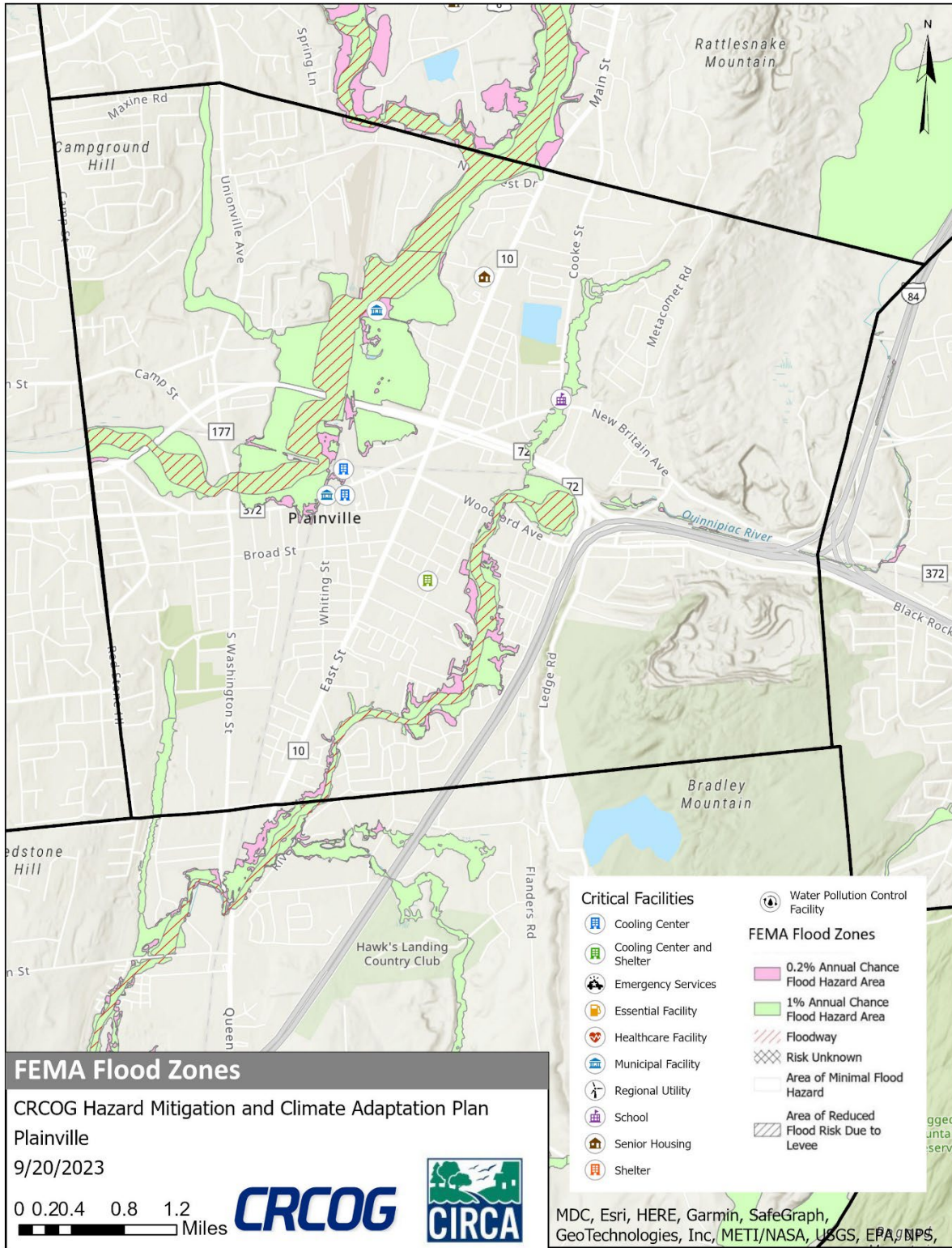


Figure 24-3: CIRCA Flood CCVI and Critical Facilities, Plainville

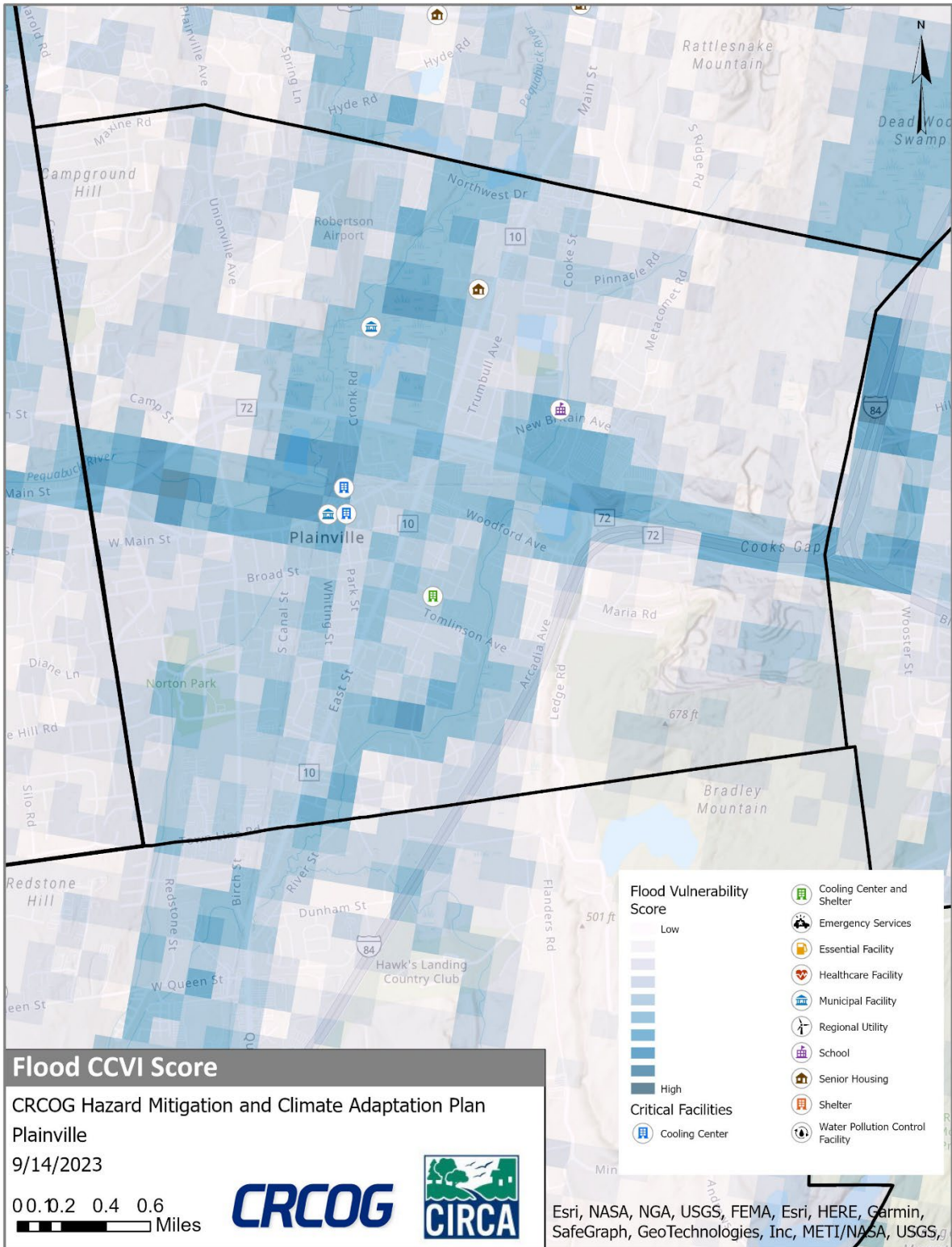


Figure 24-4: Dam Inundation Area and Critical Facilities, Plainville

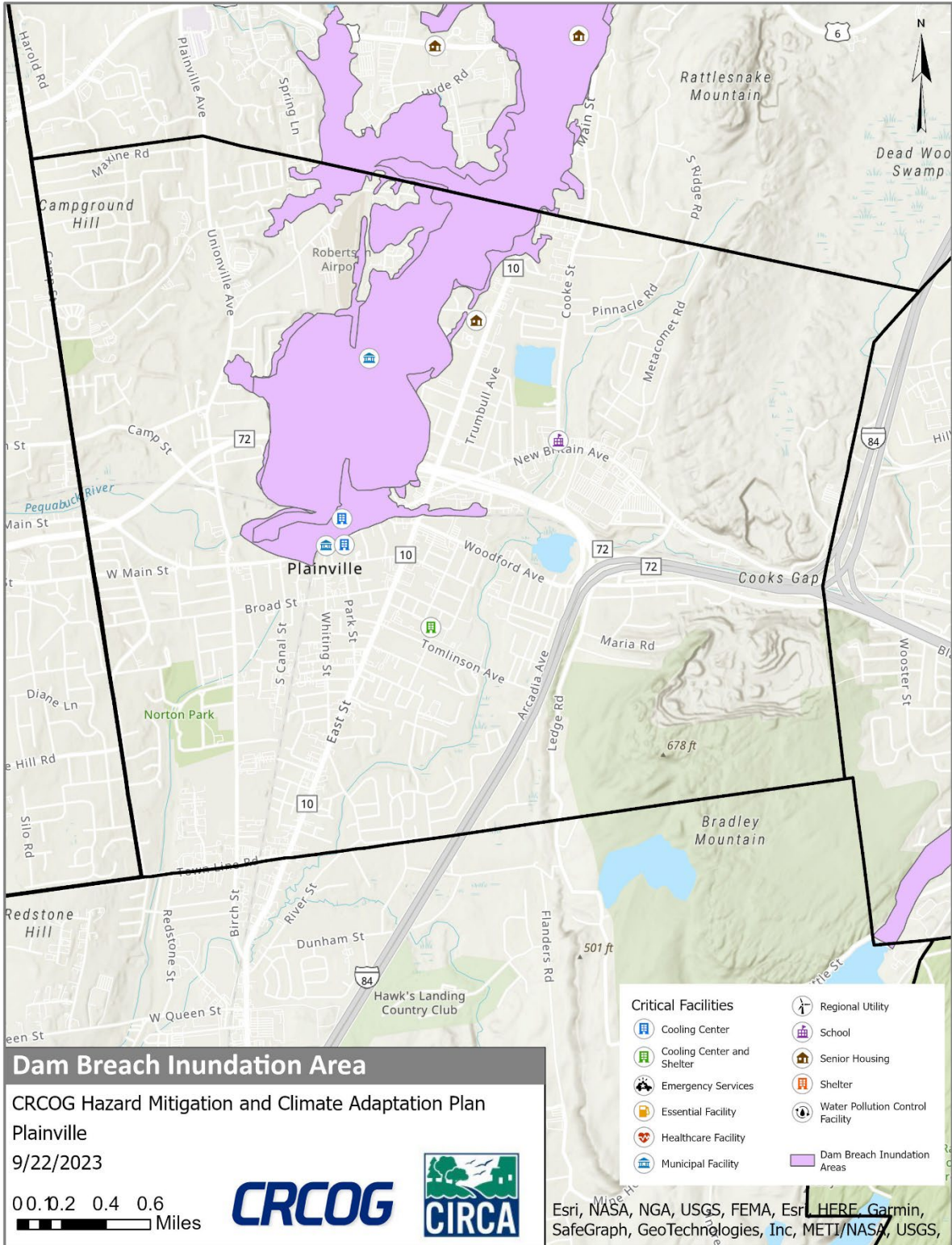


Figure 24-5: CIRCA Heat CCVI and Critical Facilities, Plainville

