

## 29 Southington

### Community Overview

The Town of Southington is a suburban community that covers 35.9 square miles of land and has a population of 43,501 (2020 census), giving it a population density of 1,210 people per square mile. Elevation ranges from approximately 110 feet to 930 feet. The majority of Town drains to the Quinnipiac River, although the eastern edge of town drains to the Mattabesset River in Berlin. Aside from the Quinnipiac River, other major streams in Southington include Cussgutter Brook, Eightmile River, Roaring Brook, Hamlin Brook, and Misery Brook.

While historically an agricultural community, Southington now has large industrial and commercial districts and a revitalized downtown. Southington also has several designated historic districts. Interstate Highways 84 and 691 pass through Town; other major transportation routes include Routes 10, 120, 177, 229, 322, and 364. The Town is part of the CT*Fastrak* bus rapid transit system providing bus services to Hartford and Waterbury. Major businesses and industries include retail, accommodation and food services, health care and social assistance, and manufacturing.

Southington is experiencing notable redevelopment activities, particularly in its downtown area near the river, where a commercial and mixed-use project is pending approval. Previously known as Greenway Commons, this development will feature 200 apartments and retail space, although it will have a reduced footprint. Additionally, the town is witnessing a surge in adaptive re-use of older buildings. The Upper part of the West Street Corridor has garnered development interest, possibly influenced by its proximity to ESPN, prompting discussions about potential adjustments in zoning regulations to facilitate responsible development. Southington has also established a commendable track record of acquiring open space, conserving approximately 600-700 acres in the past decade. Development/redevelopment is not increasing risk to natural hazards.

### Critical Facilities

In Southington critical facilities include the Fire Stations, Police Department (Emergency Operations Center), Water Department, Water Pollution Control Facility, Municipal Center, Calendar House (Senior Center), JFK Middle School, and DePaolo Middle School.

**Table 29-1: Critical Facilities, Southington**

Facility	Shelter	Cooling Center	Generator
Fire Department Headquarters			Yes
Fire Stations			Yes
Police Department (EOC)		Meeting Room	Yes
Water Department			Yes
Water Pollution Control Facility			Yes
Municipal Center			
Calendar House (Senior Center)	Primary	X	Yes
JFK Middle School			Yes

Facility	Shelter	Cooling Center	Generator
DePaolo Middle School	Secondary		Yes
Southington's Public Library		X	Yes
Sewer Pump Stations			Yes

The Calendar House (senior center) is the Town's primary shelter. In the previous plan, the primary shelter was to be the Fire Department Headquarters. The secondary shelter is the DePaolo Middle School which has had new generators installed since adoption of the 2016-2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan for the Former Central Connecticut Region ("2016 HMP").

During extreme heat events, Southington's Calendar House Senior Center, Southington's Public Library and the meeting room in Southington's Police Department can all be opened as public cooling centers. Calendar House is located on Pleasant Street and has kitchens, a medical office, full generator power, bus transportation. Approximately 80 people could fit at this cooling center. The library is under construction and the new one will open in September 2024 with full generator power. The back-up cooling center for off hours is a meeting room in the Police Department which is open 24/7.

### Capabilities

Southington plans and documents relevant to hazard mitigation include:

- **Plan of Conservation & Development, 2016:** Promotes infrastructure improvements and open space preservation. Describes flood hazards and elements of a river corridor.
- **Municipal Building Codes, 2022 Connecticut Supplement:** follows CT State Building Code and IRC 2021.
- **Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Regulations, 2013**
- **Zoning Regulations, 2023:** Flood Damage Prevention Regulations apply to all SFHA identified in the FIS. Buildings must be elevated two feet above BFE in residential, or one foot if non-residential. Mandates zero increase in runoff in flood plain areas.
- **Subdivision Regulations, 2005:** Require minimizing risk of flood damage and designing drainage to reduce flood exposure.
- **Emergency Operations Plan, 2014-2015**

Southington has inventoried all shelters and warming/charging stations, developed a shelter plan to guide response activities, and invests in shelter supplies twice a year. The Health Department maintains a list of vulnerable populations and assists with evacuations as needed.

The Town provides training for its emergency personnel and participates in DEMHS Region 3 regional emergency planning. Southington has also maintained a Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) since 2015. CERT volunteers train in disaster preparedness and response, and assist during emergencies. The CERT staffs the emergency shelter when it is activated and educate the community about disaster preparedness. They have an online emergency preparation and response resource library.

The Everbridge emergency notification system has been implemented town-wide.

The Town developed a household preparedness pamphlet and posted it on its website, and hands it out at a variety of events. The Town also provides preparedness training in local schools using the FEMA Student Training in Emergency Preparedness (STEP) program.

Southington has participated in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) since 1981 and intends to continue participation. No major buildings/structures are located in floodplains, and the Town generally discourages building in floodplains. The Planning and Engineering Departments perform enforcement and outreach regarding floodplain activities. Outreach typically occurs on a case-by-case basis.

When heavy rain is predicted, the Town will divert traffic from roads at risk of flooding. The Town has an annual inspection and maintenance schedule for its bridges and culverts.

Drainage and flooding complaints are typically sent to the Engineering or Highway/Parks Departments. The Fire Department has six pumps it uses to assist with basement pump outs when needed.

Public Works consistently undertakes bridge replacement projects. New designs use the most recent Northeast Regional Climate Center (NRCC) rainfall return periods in accordance with December 2014 CT DOT guidance. The Town has not evaluated existing culverts based on the new rainfall return periods.

The Town's Open Space and Land Acquisition Committee cites "water quality / resource protection" and "flood control" as two of its rationales for acquisitions. The Town owns an open space parcel at 1 Hightower Road that equals 13,610 cubic yards of flood storage space. The Town sells the flood storage to developers who need to conduct mitigation activities. This storage attenuates peak flows caused by the increase in impermeable surfaces with development that occurs in the watershed. The area has space for future expansion.

Removal of ice and snow for town-owned roads is handled by town workers and contractors, and is reportedly very effective. The Town handles debris removal. Snow drifts are mitigated through additional plowing efforts, while icing is mitigated through the use of additional road treatment. 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.

Southington does not have specific policies for requiring burial of utilities, though it is generally encouraged during site plan review. Nearly all recent development has buried utilities.

Town departments have sufficient supplies for the next major storm event. Several chainsaws and a wood chipper are available for cleanup activities. A chipping and trimming contractor is on-call for large jobs. Tree complaints are directed to the Town Engineer. The Town performs tree maintenance for town properties and rights-of-way; the tree maintenance budget has increased from \$19,000 a year in 2015 to \$38,000 a year in 2018, in line with actions from the 2016 HMP. Much of the trimming near power lines is conducted by Eversource Energy.

The Fire Department maintains mutual aid agreements with all surrounding communities. Most of Southington has public water service, and tankers are used to shuttle firefighting water into outlying areas. There is one dry hydrant at Crescent Lake; the hydrant is undersized and embedded in the dam such that upgrading it would be difficult. A variety of all-terrain vehicles assist with fighting wildfires. The Town has two certified Open Burning Officials.

The Town Water Department maintains an Emergency Contingency Plan that outlines response procedures for droughts. The Department is a member of the regional Water Utility Coordinating Committee. Yield tests of new wells is required in certain areas.

Southington owns six dams including one Class C (high hazard) and one Class B (significant hazard), all in good condition. Inspections are performed in accordance with DEEP regulations. The Emergency Action Plans (EAPs) for Town dams will be revised in accordance with DEEP guidance. Several other high hazard dams are owned by the New Britain Water Department, but it is believed that the failure of these dams would not have a significant impact in Southington. The Town has copies of EAPs prepared for other dams whose failure could affect Southington; this information is maintained by the Emergency Management Director.

Southington updated its Flood Damage Prevention Regulations in 2017.

In 2017, the West Center Street Bridge deck was completed, and Spring Street Bridge was replaced in 2022. The Marion Avenue Bridge over Humiston Brook was replaced in 2023.

Southington recently excavated an area within a floodplain on Farmstead Street to provide additional flood storage, but the project does not appear to have resolved the issue.

A low hazard, two-foot high run-of-the-river dam on the Quinnipiac River has been removed in the vicinity of the bowling alley on Route 10. This may provide a minimal flood benefit to nearby properties.

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

- Work with property owners to remove constrictions and/or widen channels on private property to mitigate exacerbation of flooding conditions.
- Require installation of underground utilities in all new developments, when feasible, through the Subdivision Regulations.
- Purchase new equipment for snow removal.
- 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.
- Participate in EMI courses or the seminars and annual conference held by the Connecticut Association of Flood Managers.
- 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.

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

## Challenges

### Challenges Overview

Southington experiences recurrent flooding throughout Town, with localized flooding at known locations. Flash flooding is a concern along the floodplain of the Quinnipiac River. Roads are often closed during the 100-year storm event, which is happening more frequently. Usually, the roads don't flood for more than a day, and the flooding involves overtopping but no erosion / damage to the

roadbeds. Specific streets with flooding concerns include: Curtiss Street, Mill Street, South Main Street, Woodruff Street, Old Turnpike Road, Darling Street, and the Plantsville neighborhood, although town staff report that this area has not recently flooded, which could be related to the removal of a dam. Several properties, around 8-10, flood on a periodic basis, and the town might be interested in acquiring funds to buy out the repetitive loss properties.

During T.S Isaias, the town reported branches down and some power outages. Eversource has done a lot of tree trimming over the last 10 years since the ice storm and has worked closely with Southington Public Works

Town officials report that clearing the trees when they fall in the river itself is a challenge, as this requires accessing private property.

PFAS's are a concern to the town.

The absence of generators in extended stay facilities such as hotels and motels is a notable concern, particularly for those relying on private sewer pump stations.

Southington has not experienced any wildfires recently. The greatest areas of concern are those that do not have public water service along the eastern and western ridgelines. These areas are believed to be at high risk of a fire as the forest floor is littered with debris from previous major storms. Access can be difficult in these areas.

More than 20 dams could affect the Town of Southington with their failure, and five Class C (high hazard) dams lie within the Town boundaries. This is summarized in the table below. Potential losses downstream of Class C dams could be catastrophic, while potential losses downstream of Class B (significant hazard) dams could be significant.

**Table 29-2: Summary of Dams Whose Failure Could Significantly Impact Southington**

Dam Name	Hazard Class	Dam Use	Dam Condition	Owner	Downstream Watercourse
New Britain (Wolcott) Reservoir Dam	C	Water Supply	Satisfactory	City of New Britain	Roaring Brook
New Britain (Wolcott) Reservoir Dike	C	Water Supply	Not Rated	City of New Britain	Roaring Brook
Plainville Reservoir Dam	C	Water Supply	Not Rated	Southington Water Department	Tributary to Patton Brook
Southington Reservoir #1 Dam	B	Water Supply	Not Rated	Town of Southington	Humiston & Thompson Brook
Southington Reservoir #3 Dam	C	Water Supply	Fair	Town of Southington	Humiston Brook
Spring Lake Dam	C	Recreation	Not Rated	Private	Quinnipiac River
Wasel Reservoir Dike	C	Water Supply	Satisfactory	City of New Britain	Mattabassett River

The privately-owned Spring Lake Dam is a high hazard (Class C) dam that has a maintenance issue that has been identified by DEEP. DEEP and the dam owner are reportedly working to address the issue. A 100-home subdivision and other development is located close to the dam immediately downstream in the likely inundation area near Woodruff Road and Marcy Drive.

## 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 Southington. 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 29-3: Average Annualized Losses, Southington**

Hazard	Source	Average Annualized Losses (AAL)
Hurricanes/Tropical storms	NCEI	\$111,790.11
	NRI	\$1,862,076.60
	FEMA PA	\$9,578.85
Tornados/High Winds	NCEI	\$41,852.17
	NRI	\$399,079.82
Winter Storms	NCEI	\$33,154.40
	NRI	\$23,073.31
	FEMA PA	\$21,914.28
Flood	NCEI	\$33,885.18
	NRI	\$48,820.81
	NFIP	\$16,219.06
Drought	NRI	\$10,646.00
	USDA	\$44,267.83
Extreme Heat	NRI	\$49,558.38
Wildfire	NRI	\$1,304.75
Earthquakes	NRI	\$72,587.80
Dam Failure	HMP	\$77.00

### *Other Hazard Costs*

The following table reflects the Town's annual tree maintenance budget for the last several years. While not directly a loss estimate, these figures give an estimate of the annual cost the Town faces to prevent trees from falling or dropping limbs during hazard events.

Year	Annual Tree Budget
2015	\$19,000
2016	\$23,000
2017	\$38,000
2018	\$38,000

The table below considers the impact of Severe Winter Storms on the Town of Southington based on Winter Storm Alfred in late October 2011. The biggest impact was the power outage, although debris removal was the biggest financial impact.

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)	19,422
Maximum Outages During Severe Winter Storm (2011)	13,457
Maximum Outages Percentage of Customers (2011)	69.29%
Number of Businesses Experiencing Outages	15
Total Lost Wages (Daily)	\$2,331.62
Average Lost Wages (Weekly)	\$39,730.00
Miles of Local Roads Plowed by Town of Southington	226.61
Municipal Cost (Plowing, Road Treatment, debris cleanup)	\$1,046,690.17

Source: Eversource, CCRPA Internal Analysis

### Losses Summary

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

During Plan development, multiple hazard mitigation needs of Southington were noted.

- The Town wishes to update its Emergency Operations Plan to include procedures specific to the liquid propane plant at the north end of Town.
- To address the recurring flooding in Southington, several solutions can be considered. Firstly, the town should focus on improving the drainage infrastructure in flood-prone areas, possibly by increasing the capacity of stormwater management systems. Additionally, investing in early warning systems and flood monitoring technology can help residents prepare for impending floods and minimize damage.
- Southington should also explore potential buyout programs for properties that face repetitive flooding, providing relief to affected homeowners.
- For tree-related issues, the town should continue to collaborate with utility companies, like Eversource, to ensure regular tree trimming and maintenance. Accessing private property to remove fallen trees in the river should be facilitated through cooperation and clear protocols between the town and property owners.
- To address PFAS concerns, Southington should conduct rigorous testing and monitoring of water sources to identify contamination sources and work on solutions to mitigate PFAS.
- In relation to the absence of generators in extended stay facilities, the town should consider updating building codes and regulations to require such backup power sources, especially for those reliant on private sewer pump stations.



## Status of Previous Mitigation Strategies and Actions

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

**Table 29-4: Status of Previous Mitigation Strategies and Actions, Southington**

No.	Action	Notes	Status
16	Work with property owners to remove constrictions and/or widen channels on private property to mitigate exacerbation of flooding conditions.	Town staff said the town encourages property owners to do this on their own. If there's a flooding concern in an area, the town issues a letter to the property owner to remind them that they can do this work without a permit. This is a capability.	Capability / Retire
8	Create and adopt Low Impact Development (LID) regulations.	Town staff said the town overhauled the zoning regulations and incorporated LID.	Complete / Retire
4	Construct dry hydrants and cisterns on the east side of town and near West Ridge	Town staff report that this is not a high priority right now, but may be a future need. The town has purchased several new fire trucks over the last few years and a new water truck, so the intent of this action has been completed through other means.	Intent complete / Retire
2	Include procedures specific to the liquid propane plant in the Town's Emergency Operations Plan	Town staff said this propane plant is still there and has expanded slightly since the last plan. The tanks are brought in by railroad. This is still a concern. The fire department has trainings related to this. Carry forward.	Carry forward
9	Require installation of underground utilities in all new developments, when feasible, through the Subdivision Regulations.	Town staff said they do this on a case-by-case basis. In some cases, in industrial zones it might be more feasible to do utilities above ground. This is a capability.	Capability / Retire
17	Relocate EOC to Fire Department and convert the current EOC at the Police Station into a backup EOC.	Town staff reported that the police department has given the town the detective's division to use. This is not a priority but should still be carried forward.	Carry forward with revisions to note that this is not urgent.
3	Purchase new generator for the municipal center.	Town staff reported that this is complete. Many of the critical facilities already have generators, including town hall, municipal center, Water Pollution Control, Police Department, Fire Department, Calendar House (primary shelter/senior center/cooling center), Joseph A. Depaolo middle school (secondary shelter), library (cooling center). The town is all set with generators.	Complete/ Remove

No.	Action	Notes	Status
10	Work with groceries and gas stations to assist them with installation of emergency generators so they can reopen quickly following hazard events.	Town staff said they don't have any means to force groceries and gas stations to do this. Town staff report that they are more concerned with extended stay facilities such as hotels and motels. Generators are not required by the regs, although the town encourages them. One concern related to this is the hotels that own and rely on sewer pumping stations; if the power goes out and the sewer pump doesn't work, this would create problems for the town. These pump stations are privately owned. The town development staff emphasize to private developers / large property owners that it is a good idea to have generators, but can't enforce.	Carry forward with revisions to include hotel/motel concern.
11	Purchase new equipment for snow removal.	Town staff said they are purchasing new equipment yearly and this is a capability.	Capability / Retire
6	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.	Town staff said the town is compliant with MS4. The general permit has expired and the town isn't sure how long DEEP will extend it for.	Capability / Retire
12	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. This should be accomplished with a letter directly mailed to each property owner.	The town is interested in knowing where the RL properties are. CIRCA explained that consultants can't request this information from FEMA, but CRCOG can. Dave is the acting floodplain manager.	Carry forward.
15	Work with CT DEEP to complete a formal validation of the Repetitive Loss Property list and update the mitigation status of each listed property.	Carry forward.	Carry forward.
7	Participate in EMI courses or the seminars and annual conference held by the Connecticut Association of Flood Managers.	Town staff said they are up to date on their trainings.	Capability / Retire
13	Coordinate with CT SHPO to conduct outreach to historic property owners to educate them on methods of retrofitting their properties to be more hazard-resilient while maintaining historic character.	Town staff report that there have likely been no changes in the last 5 years, but in the last 10 years the town developed a reference list. If there is a need for a site plan application or other permit, the town staff will check against the reference list. CIRCA recommends replacing this action with an action to acquire and review the new SHPO GIS layer.	Carry forward with revisions.

No.	Action	Notes	Status
14	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.	Combine with action 13 above.	Combine with above / carry forward with revisions.
5	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.	The town said that they ask businesses for their management plans. Outreach would be precipitated by a land use or site plan application. Administering of the aquifer protection area (APA) regulations results in some organic outreach too.	Capability / Retire
1	Consider and document the labor resource needs and benefits of participation in the Sustainable CT program.	Southington is not yet in Sustainable CT. Town staff will bring this up with the town council after the election in the fall.	Complete (action was specifically to consider, not to join) / 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 29-5: Active Mitigation Strategies and Actions, Southington**

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 =
ST1	Move the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to the Fire Department and repurpose the existing EOC at the Police Station into a backup EOC. This action is not time-sensitive for the town, as the Police Department has allocated the detective's division for use as an EOC.	Ensure that critical facilities are resilient, with special attention to shelters and cooling centers.	Preparedness & Emergency Response	Emergency Management	\$50,000 - \$100,000	STEAP; Municipal CIP Budget	07/2024 - 06/2026	Low	All Hazards	No	17	4	68
ST2	Work with groceries, gas stations hotels and motels to assist them with installation of emergency generators so they can reopen quickly following hazard events.	Ensure that critical facilities are resilient, with special attention to shelters and cooling centers.	Preparedness & Emergency Response	Emergency Management	\$0-\$10,000	FEMA HMA; STEAP	01/2024 - 12/2025	Medium	All Hazards	No	17	4	68
ST3	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	No	19	3	57
ST4	Include procedures specific to the liquid propane plant in the Town's Emergency Operations Plan.	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	01/2026-12/2026	Medium	All Hazards	No	17	7	119

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)	EI?	PERISTS Score	STAPLEE Score	PERISTS x STAPLEE =
ST5	Conduct a town wide assessment of stream crossings to identify vulnerabilities and develop a priority list for maintenance and upsizing.	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	07/2025 - 06/2027	Medium	Riverine and Pluvial Floods	No	18	6	108
ST6	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. This should be accomplished with a letter directly mailed to each property owner.	Reduce flood and erosion risks by reducing vulnerabilities and consequences, even as climate change increases frequency and severity of floods.	Property Protection	Planning	\$0-\$10,000	Municipal Operating Budget	01/2024 - 12/2024	High	Riverine and Pluvial Floods	No	19	7	133
ST7	Work with CT DEEP to complete a formal validation of the Repetitive Loss Property list and update the mitigation status of each listed property.	Reduce flood and erosion risks by reducing vulnerabilities and consequences, even as climate change increases frequency and severity of floods.	Property Protection	Planning	\$0-\$10,000	Municipal Operating Budget	01/2025 - 12/2025	High	Riverine and Pluvial Floods	No	19	5	95
ST8	Acquire funds to buy out the repetitive loss properties.	Reduce flood and erosion risks by reducing vulnerabilities and consequences, even as climate change increases frequency and severity of floods.	Natural Resources Protection	Planning	>\$1M	DEEP Open Space Grants; FEMA HMA; STEAP	07/2024 - 06/2026	Medium	Riverine and Pluvial Floods	No	18	3	54
ST9	Work with the Connecticut Institute for Resilience and Climate Adaptation (CIRCA) to develop an appropriate scope of work to address	More than one goal.	More than one type	Public Works	\$0-\$10,000	CIRCA	07/2024 - 06/2027	Medium	Riverine and Pluvial Floods/	No	18	5	90

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 =
	flooding and extreme heat concerns in Resilient Opportunity Areas (ROARs).								Extreme Heat				
ST10	Review the Connecticut Cultural Resource Information System (ConnCRIS) to identify and understand historic and archaeological resources in areas of hazard risks found here: <a href="https://conncris.ct.gov">https://conncris.ct.gov</a> .	Reduce flood and erosion risks by reducing vulnerabilities and consequences, even as climate change increases frequency and severity of floods.	Property Protection	Planning	\$0-\$10,000	SHPO; Municipal Operating Budget	01/2026 - 12/2026	Medium	Wildfires/Tornadoes and High Winds/Riverine and Pluvial Floods	No	18	9	162
ST11	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	Community Services	\$0-\$10,000	Municipal Operating Budget	01/2025 - 12/2025	Medium	All Hazards	No	17	7	119

Figure 30-1: CIRCA Environmental Justice Rank and Critical Facilities, Southington

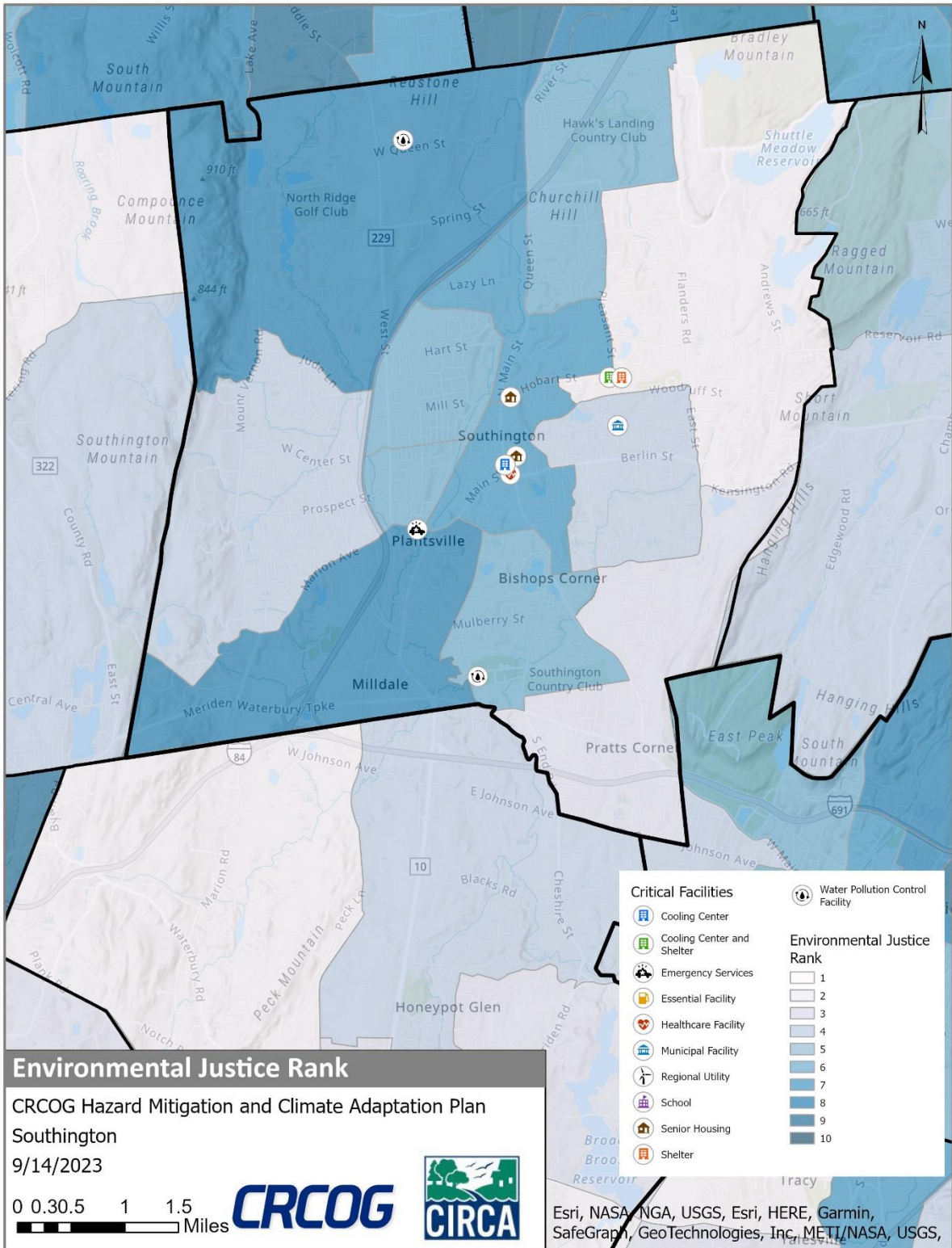


Figure 29-2: FEMA Flood Zones and Critical Facilities, Southington

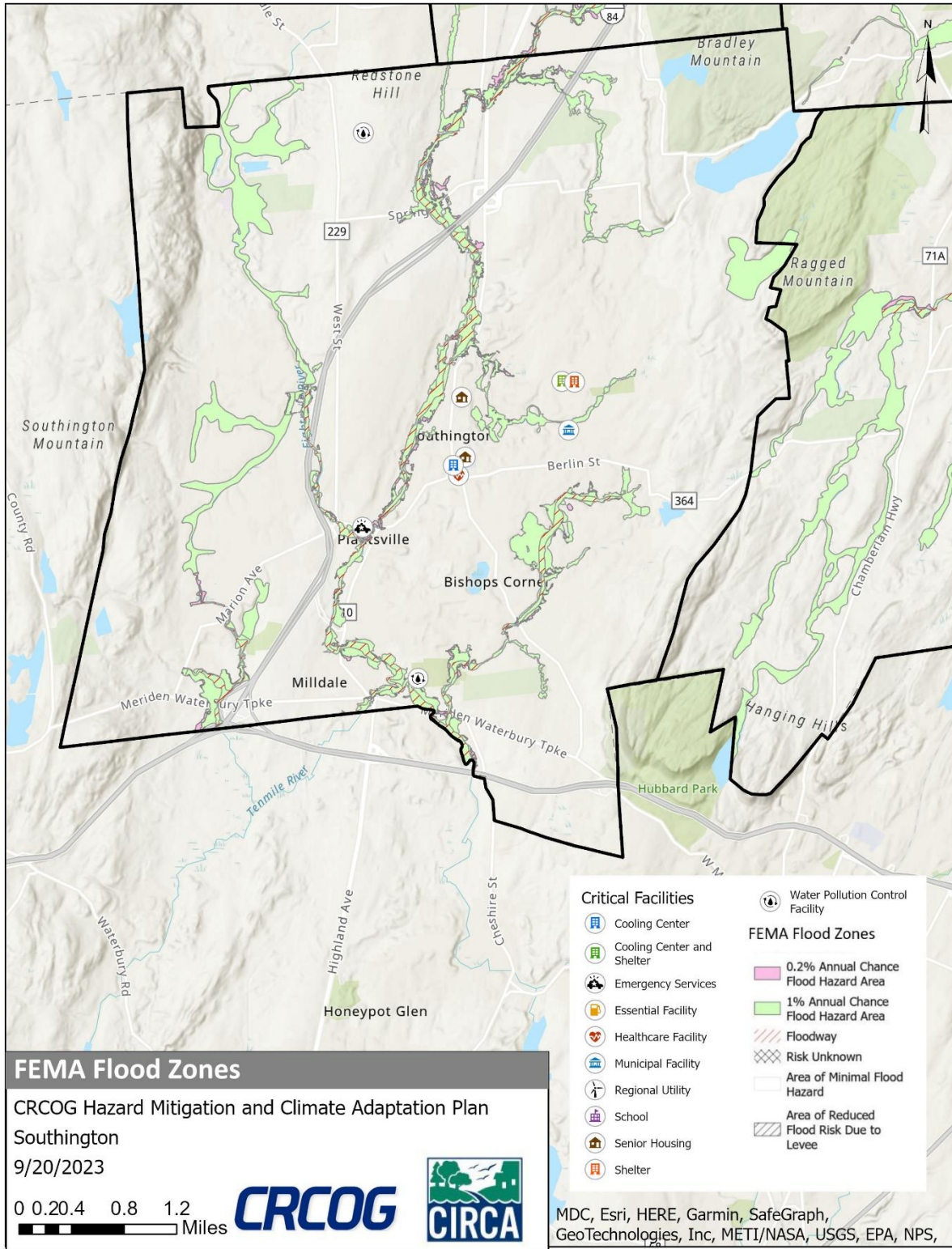




Figure 29-3: CIRCA Flood CCVI and Critical Facilities, Southington

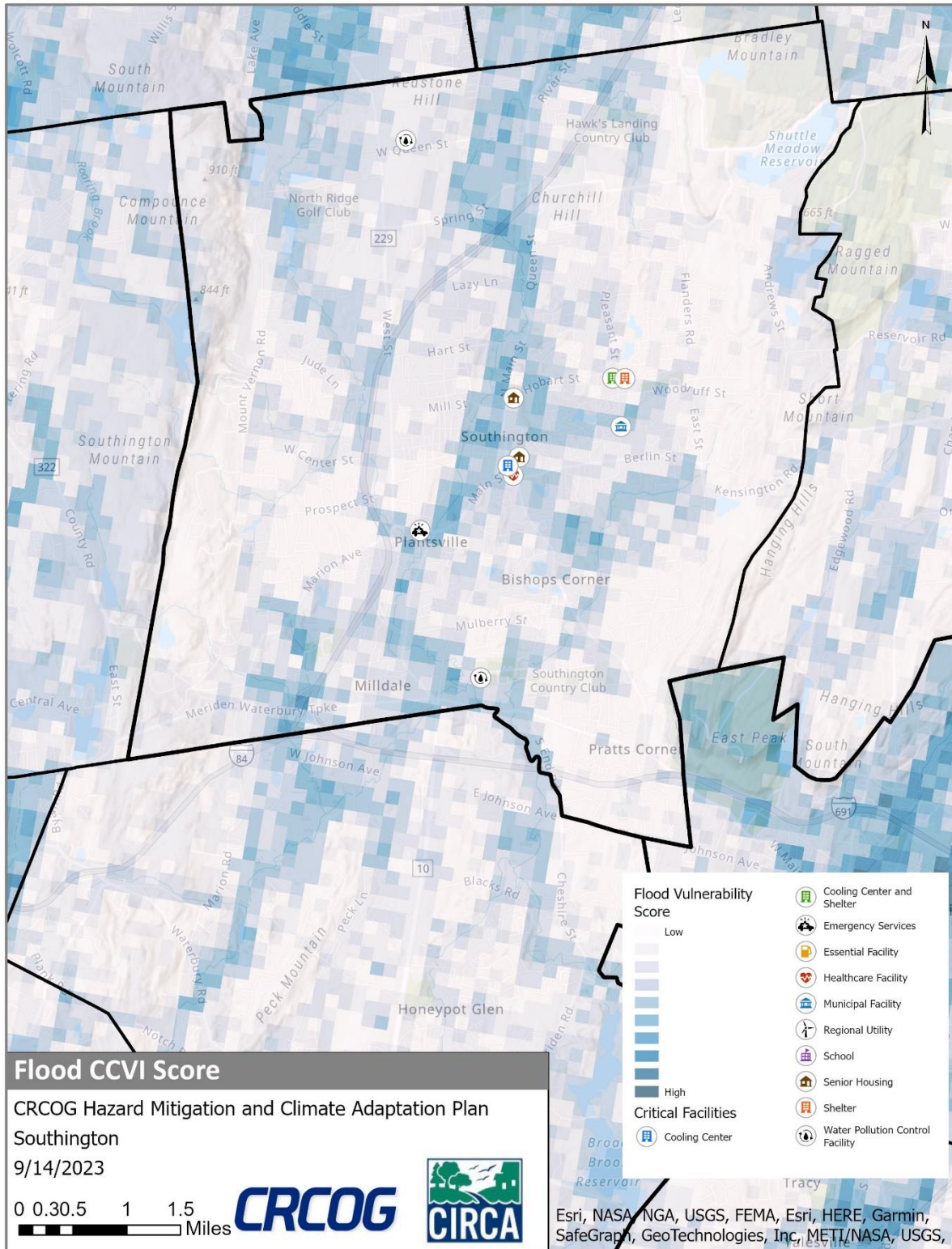


Figure 29-4: Dam Inundation Area and Critical Facilities, Southington

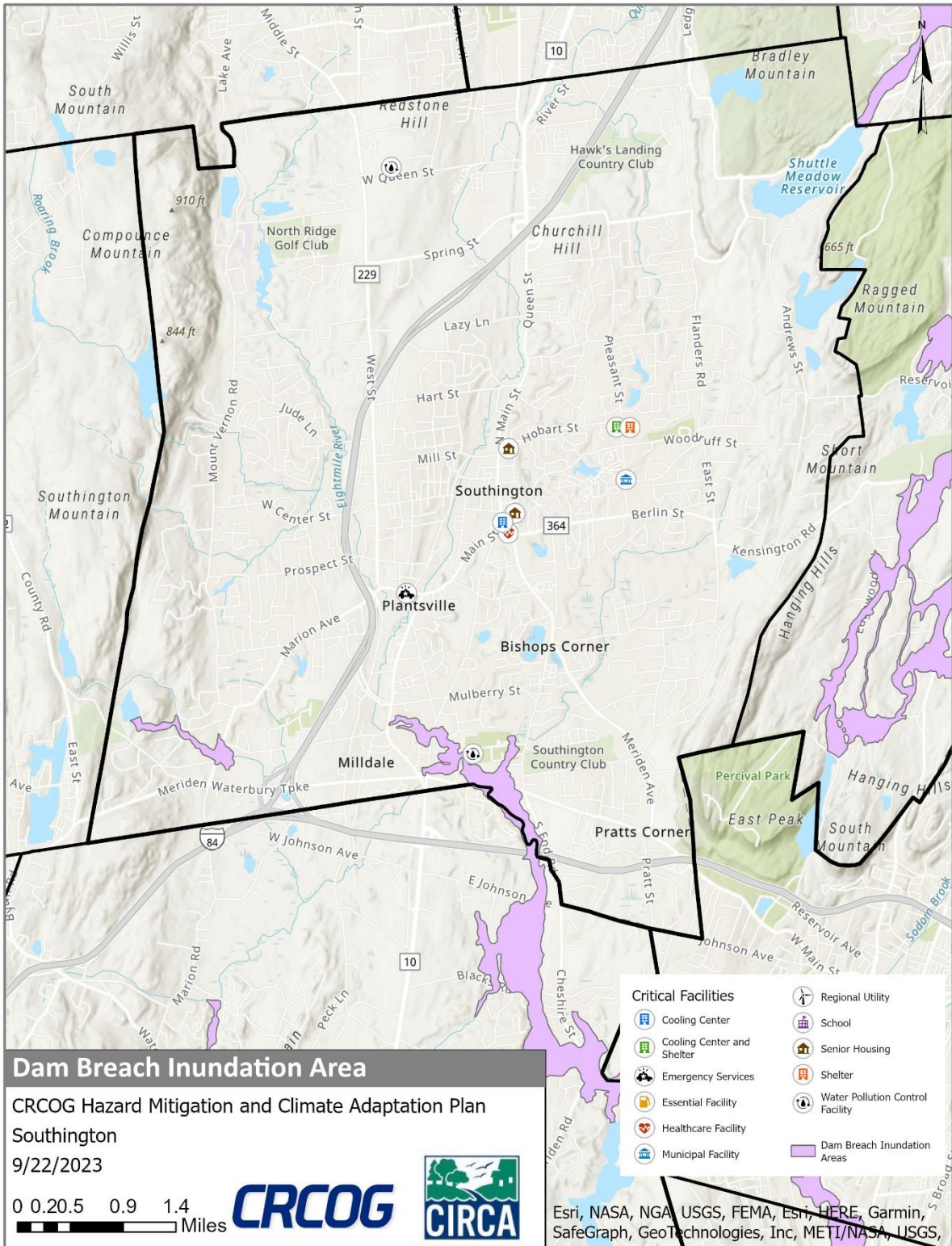


Figure 29-5: CIRCA Heat CCVI and Critical Facilities, Southington

