

Southeastern Connecticut Critical Facilities Assessment



Comprehensive vulnerability assessment and facility improvement plans for critical facilities, at-risk from flooding in southeastern Connecticut.



Southeastern Connecticut Council of Governments

The Southeastern Connecticut Council of Governments (SCCOG) is a public agency formed in 1992 to provide a basis for intergovernmental cooperation in dealing with a wide range of issues facing southeastern Connecticut. Its predecessor agency, the Southeastern Connecticut Regional Planning Agency (SCRPA), was created in 1961. SCCOG's membership includes 22 municipalities as diverse in size and character as the City of Norwich (population 40,378), Town of Franklin (population 1,993), and Stonington Borough (population 1,066).

Every five years, SCCOG prepares a Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan for its member municipalities. The plan acts as a strategy for addressing community and regional resilience to natural hazard events and includes prioritized recommendations for each town. The most recent hazard mitigation plan, developed in 2012, called for municipalities to work with SCCOG to identify the vulnerability of critical facilities that may be unable to withstand natural hazard damage. A new Hazard Mitigation Plan is currently in development.

Bozrah Colchester East Lyme Franklin Griswold Groton City of Groton
Borough of Jewett City Lebanon Ledyard Lisbon Montville New London North Stonington Norwich Preston
Salem Sprague Stonington Borough of Stonington Waterford Windham

Background

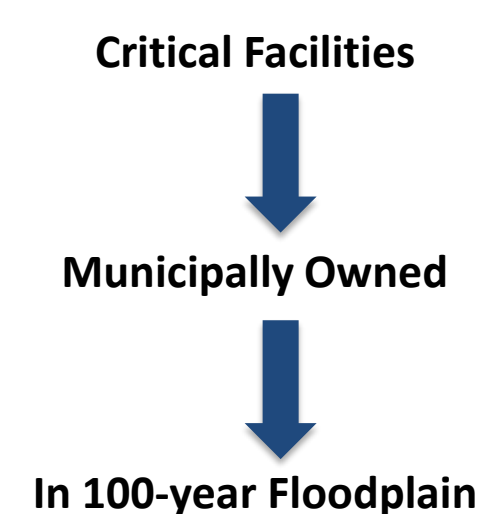
- The Southeastern Connecticut Critical Facilities Assessment was a major recommendation of SCCOG's 2012 Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.
- In 2016, SCCOG was awarded a grant under the Connecticut Institute for Resilience and Climate Adaptation's (CIRCA's) Municipal Resilience Grant Program to conduct the study.
- SCCOG selected Milone & MacBroom, Inc., from Cheshire, Connecticut as project consultant.

Project Scope

Objectives

- Assess specific vulnerabilities of at-risk critical facilities.
- Provide municipalities with recommendations for reducing future damage from flooding and storms (including wind damage).

Proposed Sites for Assessment



Municipal Critical Facilities in 100-year Floodplain

Groton (City)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Groton City Hall (EOC, Police, Groton Utilities, Public Works, Shelter)
Groton (Town)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Groton Long Point Association (Police and Fire) Poquonnock Bridge Fire District
Montville	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chesterfield Fire Company
New London	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fire Headquarters (EOC)
Norwich	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yantic Fire Engine Company No. 1 Occum Fire Department Public Works Headquarters
Preston	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Works Garage
Sprague	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Town Hall/Resident State Trooper Public Works Garage
Stonington (Borough)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fire Station (EOC) Borough Hall & Public Works
Stonington (Town)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Old Mystic Fire Department Quiambaug Fire Department Mystic Fire District
Waterford	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quaker Hill Fire Company

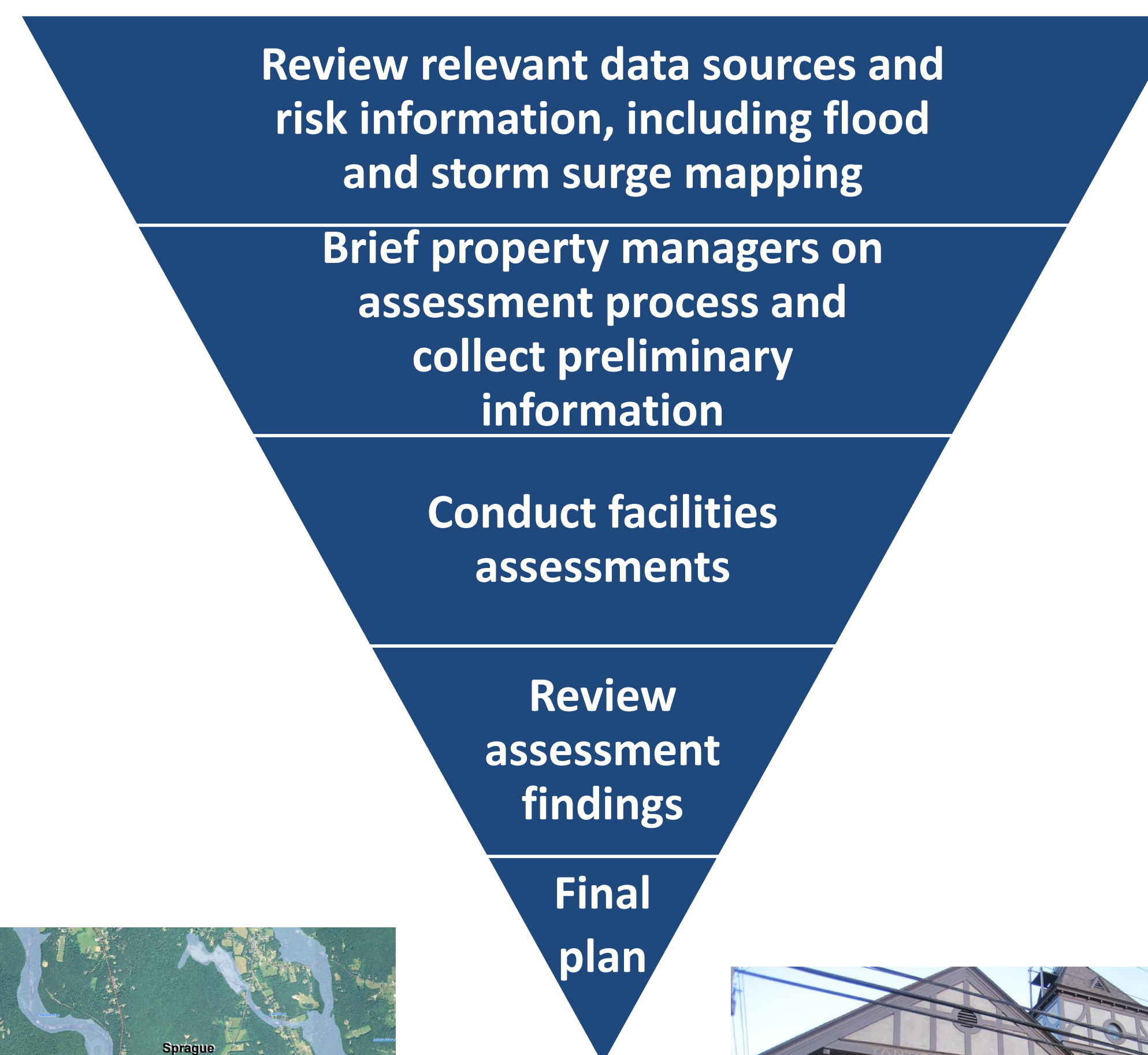
Contact SCCOG

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What is the Process for Conducting a Critical Facilities Assessment?



Property-Specific Results of the Critical Facilities Assessment

- Risk Assessment and Recommendations.
 - Description and map of current and future flood risks.
 - Description of wind risk.
 - Description of snow-load risk.
 - Description of municipal capabilities to address risks and operate backup facilities.
 - Description of flood-risk-reduction design criteria.
 - Description of wind-risk-reduction design criteria.
 - Description of snow-risk-reduction design criteria.
 - Elevations that are not otherwise listed on the Elevation Certificate.
 - Recommendations for building-specific flood risk reduction, such as flood-proofing, building elevation, elevation of utilities, sealing of openings, etc.
 - Recommendations for wind risk reduction such as load path projects, shutters, etc.
 - Recommendations for snow-load risk reduction.
 - Cost estimates for recommendations.
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Elevation Certificates for all floors.



Expected Outcomes

- Identification of major deficiencies and weaknesses
 - Strategy for storm-proofing
- Implementation of recommendations
- Continuity of service
- Reduced recovery costs
- Increased community resilience and safety