Ellington

Ellington is a growing community located in Tolland County. The town covers 34 sq. miles with a population of approximately 14,300. Ellington lies at an elevation between 100 and 800 feet above sea level and is part of three watersheds, the Scantic to the west, the Hockanum in the middle, and the Willimantic to the east. Principle watercourses that run through Ellington include Broad, Charters, Creamery, Kimballs, Marsh, Martins and Muddy Brooks. With over 3,000 acres under cultivation, Ellington remains one of the largest agricultural production towns in Connecticut. Major thoroughfares in Ellington include north-south state route 83 and east-west state route 140.

Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Goal: Reduce economic and social impact caused by loss of power

Objective 1:
Provide auxiliary power to critical facilities.

Strategies:
1.1 Work with the Capitol Region Emergency Planning Commission to obtain generators for all five schools and town hall complex.
   Lead: Emergency Management
   Priority: High

1.2 Complete strategic plan for evacuating and sheltering special needs populations.
   Lead: Emergency Management
   Priority: High

Objective 2:
Provide adequate equipment for clean-up initiatives.

Goal: Minimize damage resulting from flooding

Objective 1:
Ensure infrastructure is constructed to FEMA standards.

Strategies:
1.1 Continue to work with CRCOG to advance Windermere Bridge renovation project on DOT list.
   Lead: Administration
   Priority: High

Objective 2:
Ensure buildings are constructed to FEMA standards.

Strategies:
2.1 Continue to implement and enforce local building and zoning regulations to prevent development in risk-prone areas.

Lead: Planning, Building
Priority: High

Objective 3:
Protect the integrity of "Great Swamp" and other wetlands from development pressure.

Strategies:
3.1 Educate public on property owners' responsibility to maintain drainage systems.

Lead: Public Works, Administration
Priority: Low
Map 20: Ellington Critical Facilities and Population Density

Data Sources: Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection, Flood Zones, Dams, Repetitive Loss Data, Town Boundaries, Hydrography and Streams; Connecticut Department of Transportation

Projection: Connecticut State Plane 1983 feet

For Planning and Analysis Use Only

Prepared: Spring 2007

Persons per Square Mile by Census Block

- Hazardous Materials
- Hospitals & Medical Facilities
- Emergency Management Centers
- Fire Stations
- Police Stations

Freeways
- Major Arterials
- Minor Arterials

Waterbodies
- Less than 800
- 801 - 1600
- 1601 - 3200
- More than 3200
Enfield

The Town of Enfield encompasses 33.4 square miles with an estimated population of approximately 45,200 people. Enfield is both in the main stem of the Connecticut River Watershed (eastern drainage) and the Scantic River Watershed which drains to the west. Elevation is approximately 154 feet above sea level. The main watercourses include the Grape, Pierce and Terry Brooks as well as the Connecticut and Scantic rivers. Parks in Enfield include: Powder Hollow Park, Scantic River State Park, Lafayette Park, and Hazardville Historic District. Interstate 91 travels north-south in Enfield while other main transportation routes are 190, 192 and 220. Industries include insurance, manufacture of toys, water filtration systems, specialized machinery, aluminum and magnesium castings, wooden reels for wire and cables, silk screening, games, greeting cards, tools and gauges, envelopes, laser beam welding, warehouse distribution of toys, clothing and pharmaceuticals, manufacture of electronic assemblies, processing of food and dairy products, ice cream, vegetable and tobacco farming.

Existing Strategies

The Town adopted a Flood Hazard Mitigation Plan (FHMP) in 2000 to assist the community in identifying localized flood prone areas, flood hazards and risks, and strategies for preventing the loss of life and reducing property damages. The Town has completed many of the recommended measures included in that plan; however, flooding remains the most significant hazard affecting the community. Therefore, the Town chose to update its existing FHMP and incorporate it into this pre-disaster mitigation plan. Appendix B contains the Enfield FHMP from 2000, with updated tables of completed and planned mitigation projects.

The Town of Enfield has several structural and regulatory flood mitigation tactics currently in place. However, there are several water bodies that still pose potential flood hazards. Beemans Brook, Waterworks Brook, Grape Brook, Freshwater Brook, Jawbuck Brook, Shaker Lake, Terry Brook, Boweyns Brook, Buckhorn Brook, and the Connecticut River are some of the major watercourses that have been researched for their previous flooding history and their current flooding potential.

The Town has completed, or is currently working on, most of the planned mitigation projects included in the 2000 FHMP, including drainage system improvements, dredging, catch basin cleanings, GIS implementation, and property acquisitions among other things. Equally important to these structural and property remedies are the education and outreach efforts that Enfield has made. All-hazard workshops are offered twice a year for emergency management personnel and non-profit organizations, and flood insurance policy seminars are available for homeowners.

The Town has also initiated a planning team to study and make recommendations to the Town Council regarding drainage and erosion capital improvement projects. Members of the team include staff from Public Works, Engineering, Highway, Finance, Planning and the Town Manager’s office.

Challenges

The Town experienced significant flooding in October 2005, when the area received two significant rainfalls in a one-week period. Interstate 91 in Enfield was flooded and closed. Areas of Route 5 and the Enfield Square Mall, in addition to numerous residential areas also suffered severe flooding. The closure of the Interstate and flooding on Route 5 (the other major north-south route) resulted in serious traffic congestion that endangered public safety as emergency vehicles could not get through. The total
damages to town infrastructure amounted to more than $800,000. FEMA eventually awarded the Town disaster aid to help cover the costs of repairs to municipal infrastructure.

**Goals, Objectives and Strategies**

*Goal: Reduce loss of life and property and negative economic consequences of flooding*

**Objective 1:** Implement flood hazard mitigation projects identified in the 2000 Flood Hazard Mitigation Plan and subsequent hazard planning efforts.

**Strategies:**
1.1 Continue to pursue funding opportunities to implement remaining projects.
   - **Lead:** Various
   - **Priority:** High

1.2 Maintain currency of the FHMP.
   - **Lead:** Administration
   - **Priority:** High

**Objective 2:** Ensure that future development does not increase flood risk.

**Strategies:**
2.1 Continue to review development applications broadly, with administration’s input.
   - **Lead:** Planning, Administration
   - **Priority:** High

*Goal: Reduce loss of life and property and economic consequences of other natural hazards*

**Objective 1:** Ensure adequate protection of all residents.

**Strategies:**
1.1 Continue to involve the Visiting Nurses Association, the Housing Authority, and social service agencies in planning and training efforts.
   - **Lead:** Administration, Emergency Management
   - **Priority:** High

1.2 Continue to maintain a list of special needs population.
   - **Lead:** Police
   - **Priority:** High

1.3 Monitor implementation of Reverse-911 system and use to its greatest potential.
Lead: Administration, Emergency Management
Priority: Medium
Map 22: Enfield Critical Facilities and Population Density

Persons per Square Mile by Census Block

- Hazardous Materials
- Hospitals & Medical Facilities
- Emergency Management Centers
- Fire Stations
- Police Stations
- Rivers and Streams
- Freeways
- Major Arterials
- Minor Arterials
- Waterbodies
- Less than 800
- 801 - 1600
- 1601 - 3200
- More than 3200

Data Sources: Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection, Flood Zones, Dams, Repetitive Loss Data, Town Boundaries, Hydrography and Streams; Connecticut Department of Transportation
Projection: Connecticut State Plane 1983 feet
For Planning and Analysis Use Only
Prepared: Spring 2007
Map 23: Enfield Repetitive Flood Loss Claims, Dams, Flood Zones and Open Space Ownership

- Dams w/ At Least Moderate Risk
- Freeways
- Major Arterials
- Minor Arterials
- Rivers and Streams
- 2 - 4 Repetitive Loss Claims
- 5 - 9 Repetitive Loss Claims
- 10 - 17 Repetitive Loss Claims
- 18 - 44 Repetitive Loss Claims
- 100 Year Flood Zone
- 500 Year Flood Zone
- Waterbodies
- Private Ownership Open Space
- Municipal OS & Rec Property

Data Sources: Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection, Flood Zones, Dams, Repetitive Loss Data, Town Boundaries, Hydrography and Streams; Connecticut Department of Transportation

Projection: Connecticut State Plane 1983 feet

For Planning and Analysis Use Only
Prepared: Spring 2007
Farmington

Farmington is located in the southwest corner of the Capitol Region. It has a land area of 28.1 square miles and a population of approximately 25,000. Farmington’s elevation is between 160-245 feet. The majority of Farmington’s land area is located in the Farmington River watershed, but the eastern portion of Town is within the Park River Watershed. The main watercourses in Town include the Farmington and Pequabuck Rivers and Great, Hyde and Scott Swamp Brooks. Several major transportation routes traverse Farmington, including Interstate 84, and routes 4, 6, 9 and 10. The University of Connecticut’s John Dempsey Hospital and medical and dental schools are located in Farmington. Principal industries located in town include numerous national and international corporate facilities, banking, insurance, retail (West Farms Mall), biomedical research and product development, aerospace engineering and products, laser research and production, precision and specialty manufacturing, manufacture of ball bearing spindles, springs, flow and level switches, fans, metals and plastics.

Challenges

Farmington’s transportation network is frequently disrupted by flooding because of the Farmington River and its tributaries. The traffic impacts of road closures in and around Farmington are compounded by the limited number of river (Farmington and Pequabuck) crossings.

Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Goal: Reduce traffic congestion due to flooding of major east/west route (Meadow Rd)

Objective 1:
Implement traffic study to improve access to alternate routes (Town Strategic Plan).

Strategies:
1.1 Consider the feasibility of a 4th bridge over the Farmington River.
Lead: Planning, Engineering, Public Works
Priority: Medium

Objective 2:
Consider the elevation of Meadow Rd. to reduce incidents of flooding.

Strategies:
2.1 Conduct an engineering and feasibility study of elevating Meadow Road and installing culverts to allow flow in both directions.
Lead: Public Works, Engineering
Priority: Medium

Goal: Minimize loss of life and property as a result of severe storms

Objective 1:
Reduce the impacts of flooding.
Strategies:
1.1 Improve communications with the Army Corps of Engineers to obtain advance warning of releases from the Goodwin Dam.
   Lead: Emergency Management, Public Works
   Priority: High

1.2 Consider partnering with neighboring watershed communities to conduct a hydrologic study of the Farmington River.
   Lead: Planning, Engineering
   Priority: Medium

1.3 Consider performing a town-wide hydrologic study.
   Lead: Planning, Engineering
   Priority: Medium

Objective 2:
Enhance the capabilities of the main town shelter (High School).

Strategies:
2.1 Continue to work with the Capitol Region Emergency Planning Committee on obtaining generators and other supplies.
   Lead: Emergency Management
   Priority: Low

Objective 3:
Enhance the capabilities of emergency responders to prepare and respond to severe weather.

Objective 4:
Improve the information flow to the public regarding pre-disaster planning.

Strategies:
4.1 Continue to use the town newsletter and website to release relevant information.
   Lead: Emergency Management, Administration
   Priority: High
Map 24: Farmington Critical Facilities and Population Density

Critical Facilities & Population Density: 2000 Census Persons per Square Mile by Census Block

Data Sources: Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection, Flood Zones, Dams, Repetitive Loss Data, Town Boundaries, Hydrography and Streams; Connecticut Department of Transportation
Projection: Connecticut State Plane 1983 feet
For Planning and Analysis Use Only
Prepared: Spring 2007
Map 25: Farmington Repetitive Flood Loss Claims, Dams, Flood Zones and Open Space Land Ownership

Data Sources: Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection, Flood Zones, Dams, Repetitive Loss Data, Town Boundaries, Hydrography and Streams; Connecticut Department of Transportation
Projection: Connecticut State Plane 1983 feet
For Planning and Analysis Use Only
Prepared: Spring 2007
Glastonbury

The Town of Glastonbury encompasses 51.37 square miles with an estimated population of 33,000 people. The elevation ranges from about 80 to 800 feet. The Town lies primarily in the Main Stem of the Connecticut River drainage basin while a small portion in the northeast corner of Glastonbury drains to the Hockanum Watershed. In addition to the Connecticut River which flows along the western boundary, main watercourses include Hubbard, Roaring, Salmon and Slab Gut Brooks. Major transportation routes through Glastonbury include Routes 2, 3, 17 and 94. Glastonbury’s major industries include insurance and financial services, technology and banking, computer services and agriculture, as well as retail.

Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Goal: Reduce loss of life, property and economic consequences from winter storms/hurricanes

Objective 1:
Improve ability to remove road debris to improve emergency access and promote power restoration.

Objective 2:
Establish capability to develop and track high risk populations.

Strategies:

2.1 Ensure operation of Reverse-911.
   Lead: Emergency Management, Police, Fire
   Priority: Medium

2.2 Develop and maintain a list of special needs or vulnerable residents.
   Lead: Health
   Priority: High

Objective 3:
Promote public education regarding winter storms and extended power shortages.

Strategies:

3.1 Develop promotional materials instructing residents on measures to take their own properties (bleeding water lines, etc.), and services offered by the Town. Post on town website, and produce for distribution in welcome packets, with tax mailings and through other periodic offerings.
   Lead: Emergency Management, Administration
   Priority: Medium

Goal: Reduce loss of life, property and economic consequences as a result of flooding

Objective 1:
Maintain strict control of development to and near flood prone areas.
Strategies:
1.1 Continue to implement and enforce regulations.
   Lead: Planning, Engineering, Building
   Priority: High

Objective 2:
Establish effective alternative traffic controls and diversion patterns.

Objective 3:
Improve public safety's capabilities to reach isolated population.

Strategies:
3.1 Study the feasibility of elevating the Naubac Ave. bridge.
   Lead: Public Works, Engineering
   Priority: Low
Map 26: Glastonbury Critical Facilities and Population Density

Data Sources: Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection, Flood Zones, Dams, Repetitive Loss Data, Town Boundaries, Hydrography and Streams; Connecticut Department of Transportation
Projection: Connecticut State Plane 1983 feet
For Planning and Analysis Use Only
Prepared: Spring 2007
Map 27: Glastonbury Repetitive Flood Loss Claims, Dams, Flood Zones and Open Space

Data Sources: Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection, Flood Zones, Dams, Repetitive Loss Data, Town Boundaries, Hydrography and Streams; Connecticut Department of Transportation
Projection: Connecticut State Plane 1983 feet
Prepared: Spring 2007

Repetitive Flood Loss Claims, Dams, Flood Zones & Open Space Land Ownership

- Dams w/ At Least Moderate Risk
- Freeways
- Major Arterials
- Minor Arterials
- Rivers and Streams
- 2 - 4 Repetitive Loss Claims
- 5 - 9 Repetitive Loss Claims
- 10 - 17 Repetitive Loss Claims
- 18 - 44 Repetitive Loss Claims
- 100 Year Flood Zone
- 500 Year Flood Zone
- Waterbodies
- Private Ownership Open Space
- Municipal OS & Rec Property

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