Naugatuck Valley Council of Governments
Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
2021 – 2026

Municipal Annex
for

WOLCOTT, CT

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Wolcott, CT 06716
MMI #3211-29

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of Annex

This Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) annex provides a community-specific hazard risk assessment, capability analysis, and evaluation and prioritization of hazard mitigation measures and projects.

Background information and the regional effects of pertinent natural hazards are discussed in the main body of the Naugatuck Valley Council of Governments (NVCOG) Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan. This annex is designed to supplement the information presented in the Multi-Jurisdictional HMP with more specific local detail, and is not to be considered a standalone document.

The primary goal of this HMP, including this Municipal Annex, is to identify natural hazard risks and mitigation opportunities in order to reduce the loss of or damage to life, property, infrastructure, and natural, cultural, and economic resources. This includes the reduction of public and private damage costs. Limiting losses of and damage to life and property will also reduce the social, emotional, and economic disruption associated with a natural disaster.

1.2 Planning Process

A meeting was held with Wolcott representatives on November 11, 2020 for the purposes of initial data collection and review of necessary updates for this document. The meeting was convened by the HMP local coordinator, Mark Gerrigus.

Additional input was provided at the two regional municipal staff workshops, held on November 18, 2020, and February 3, 2021.

Public input collected at public workshops and through an online survey have also informed development of this HMP update.

1.3 Physical Setting

The Town of Wolcott is located in New Haven County. It is bordered by Waterbury to the west and southwest, Plymouth and Bristol to the north, Southington to the east, and Cheshire to the south.

Wolcott is located within the eastern part of the crystalline uplands, or Western Highlands, of western Connecticut. This geologic feature consists of three belts of metamorphic rocks bounded to the west by the sediments and low-rank metamorphic rocks of the Hudson River valley and on the east by the Triassic sediments of the Connecticut River valley. The topography of the Town ranges from gently rolling terrain in the river valleys to steep hilly terrain in several upland areas. Elevations range from 460 feet in the southwestern part of Town to 1,050 feet above sea level near Lindsley Hill in the northern part of Town, based on the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929. The hilly terrain of Wolcott makes it vulnerable to an array of natural hazards.

1.4 Land Cover

The Town of Wolcott encompasses 20.43 square miles. Wolcott is characterized by its hills and steep slopes which limit development in much of the town. A compact commercial district is located in the center of the town at the intersection of Wolcott Road and Center Street with additional commercial sites along Wolcott Road to the north and south. The commercial areas are surrounded by low-density residential districts interspersed with agricultural operations. The largest concentration of industrial land uses is located in the southwest corner of Wolcott along Wolcott Road at the Waterbury city line. Slopes and water features limit development at the east and west borders of the town.

Table 1-1 summarizes 2015 land cover data which was derived from satellite imagery. Areas shown as turf and grass are maintained grasses such as residential and commercial lawns or golf courses. According to this data, about 65% of Wolcott is forested and approximately 21% is developed.

Table 1-1: 2015 Land Cover by Area

Land Cover	Area (acres)	Percent of Community
Developed	2,809.1	20.75%
Turf & Grass	856.6	6.33%
Other Grass	243.8	1.80%
Agricultural Field	75.7	0.56%
Deciduous Forest	8,030.9	59.31%
Coniferous Forest	401.4	2.96%
Water	495.9	3.66%
Non-Forested Wetland	11.2	0.08%
Forested Wetland	385.4	2.85%
Tidal Wetland	0.0	0.00%
Barren	85.4	0.63%
Utility Row	144.3	1.07%
Total	**13,540**	**100%**

Source: UCONN Center for Land Use Education and Research (CLEAR)

1.5 Geology

Geology is important to the occurrence and relative effects of natural hazards such as floods and earthquakes. Thus, it is important to understand the geologic setting and variation of bedrock and surficial formations in Wolcott.

The Town of Wolcott's bedrock consists of three general lithologies: volcanic and intrusive igneous silicate gneisses, metamorphic granofels, and metasedimentary and metaigneous schists. The bedrock alignment trends northwest-southeast through the Town. The five primary bedrock formations in the Town (from north to south) are Southington Mountain Member of the Straits Schist, The Straits Schist, Collinsville Formation, Taine Mountain Formation, and a granitic gneiss formation believed to be from the Ordovician period. In addition, two other small areas of bedrock exist in the southeastern corner of the Town: The Trap Falls Formation (schist), and an intrusion of Buttress Dolerite.

Three major high-angle faults exist in the eastern portion of Town, all unnamed. Two of these faults run parallel to each other along Southington Mountain on the southeastern boundary of Town before passing

into Southington. The third fault extends from the Beecher Road area north-northeast into the City of Bristol. All of these faults trace to the Jurassic period and converge with the Western Border Fault outside of Wolcott. The Western Border Fault is a large fault extending along the eastern edge of the Western Highlands and stretches from Milford northwards into Massachusetts. None of these faults are active.

The surficial geology of the Town is characteristic of the depositional environments that occurred during glacial and postglacial periods. A vast area of the Town is covered by glacial till. Tills contain an unsorted mixture of clay, silt, sand, gravel, and boulders deposited by glaciers as a ground moraine. This area includes nearly all of Wolcott with the exception of the river valleys associated with the Mad River and its tributary streams. Stratified sand and gravel areas are associated with the major rivers and brooks throughout the Town. These deposits accumulated by glacial meltwater streams during the outwash period following the latest glacial recession.

The amount of stratified sand and gravel present in the Town is important for several reasons. The stratified deposits could be used in the future to provide drinking water via pumping wells. With regard to flooding, areas of stratified materials are generally coincident with floodplains. This is because these materials were deposited at lower elevations by glacial streams, and these valleys later were inherited by the larger of our present-day streams and rivers. However, smaller glacial till watercourses can also cause flooding, such as those in northern, central, and southern Wolcott. The amount of stratified material also has bearing on the relative intensity of earthquakes and the likelihood of soil subsidence in areas of fill. These topics will be discussed in later sections.

1.6 Drainage Basins and Hydrology

The hydrology of the town of Wolcott is dominated by the Mad River watershed and spotted with several lakes and ponds and numerous streams, most of which are unnamed. Only a few of the stream corridors are prone to chronic flooding because of the large impoundments that exist in the watershed, and the fact that the floodplains and channels have been less developed in this residential town than in neighboring communities.

The Town lies within seven major drainage basins corresponding to the Pequabuck River, the Eight Mile River, the Ten Mile River, the Naugatuck River, Hancock Brook, Beaver Pond Brook, and the Mad River. These are described below.

Pequabuck River

A very small portion (69.29 acres, 0.11 square miles) of the Pequabuck River basin lies within the Town of Wolcott at the northeastern edge of the town. This drainage basin makes up 0.51% of Wolcott's land area and drains into either Dunham Millpond on the border of Wolcott and the City of Bristol, or to an unnamed pond just northeast of Cedar Swamp Pond in Bristol. Both of these ponds are impounded by dams.

The unnamed brooks leaving these two ponds join together and flow northeast into Bristol, joining the Pequabuck River near the High School after draining a total of 2.18 square miles. The Pequabuck River then flows east into Farmington to join the Farmington River, draining a total of
57.77 square miles across the towns of Farmington, Plainville, Bristol, Wolcott, Plymouth, Harwinton, and Burlington.

Eight Mile River

Most of the northeastern section of Wolcott (3.43 square miles) lies within the Eight Mile River basin. The Eight Mile River basin is comprised of 14.75 square miles in Wolcott, Bristol, and Southington. Its headwaters are located in southeastern Bristol near Redstone Hill, and it flows in a southern direction across Southington through Grannis Pond before emptying into the Quinnipiac River near the Village of Plantsville in Southington.

The Eight Mile River basin comprises 16.26% of the land area of Wolcott, and there are several streams in the town which drain into the major tributaries of the Eight Mile River. These streams include the North and South Branches of Hamlin Brook, which flow east into Southington and Dayton Brook; Roaring Brook, which flows southeast through two impoundments (Beecher Road Pond and the Wolcott Reservoir) before entering Southington and joining Dayton Brook; and Cussgutter Brook, which flows east into Southington and then into the Eight Mile River. Most of the lakes and ponds within this drainage basin are impounded by dams, and the majority of the stream corridor is undeveloped.

Ten Mile River

A small portion (1.70 square miles) of the Ten Mile River basin lies within the southeastern boundary of Wolcott, and this section is drained by Harwinton Brook. Harwinton Brook drains into the Southington Reservoir in southeastern Wolcott. The outflow becomes Judd Brook. Judd Brook joins the Ten Mile River just above its confluence with the Quinnipiac River, and drains a total of 5.53 square miles making up 8.06% of Wolcott's land area.

The Ten Mile River has its source in the Town of Prospect as the outflow of the Cheshire Reservoir at the Cheshire Reservoir Dam. The Ten Mile River flows north and northeast into and across Cheshire through several impoundments before being joined by Judd Brook and then empties into the Quinnipiac River near Milldale. In total, the Ten Mile River drains 20.261 square miles across Prospect, Waterbury, Cheshire, Wolcott, and Southington.

Naugatuck River

While the majority of the land area in Wolcott drains into the Naugatuck River, only a small portion (35.73 acres, 0.05 square miles) drains directly to the Naugatuck River basin. This area is in the western part of the town near Chestnut Hill, comprising 0.26% of the land area in Wolcott, and draining into Great Brook Reservoir in Waterbury. Great Brook flows southwest from the reservoir and through several impoundments before joining the Naugatuck River just above the mouth of the Mad River. The total drainage area of Great Brook is 3.33 square miles, and most of this brook is in urban Waterbury.

The Naugatuck River originates near the City of Torrington and winds south almost 40 miles to meet the Housatonic River in the City of Derby, giving it a total basin area of 311.16 square miles. It is the only major river in Connecticut that has its headwaters within the boundaries of the state. The Naugatuck River is well-known for its industrial history.

Hancock Brook

The relatively undeveloped northwestern corner of Wolcott drains into Hancock Brook, which has its headwaters in the City of Bristol. The area draining to Hancock Brook in Wolcott measures one square mile, comprising 4.75% of the Wolcott's land area, and draining into unnamed streams that flow northwest into the Town of Plymouth.

Hancock Brook flows southwest through Plymouth before entering the northern part of Waterbury, eventually joining with the Naugatuck River above Steele Brook. The brook drains
12.34 square miles before entering Waterbury, and its total basin area is 15.39 square miles. The Hancock Pond Dam, the Lake Wequapauset Dam, and the Reidville Industrial Park Dam all impound waters in the basin of Hancock Brook in Plymouth.

Beaver Pond Brook

Two very small portions (31.89 total acres, 0.05 total square miles) of the drainage basin of Beaver Pond Brook lie within the town boundary of southern Wolcott. This combined area comprises only 0.24% of the land area of Wolcott, and is primarily residential.

Beaver Pond Brook has its headwaters in a swamp near Milloy Road in the southwestern corner of Cheshire. It flows in a westerly direction into the southeastern part of Waterbury, eventually discharging into the Mad River. The total drainage area of Beaver Pond Brook is 5.58 square miles, encompassing parts of Wolcott, Cheshire, Prospect, and Waterbury. While there are no dams of note along the reach of Beaver Pond Brook, there are dams on its tributaries: Waterbury Reservoir Dam #2 on the Waterbury / Prospect Reservoir in Prospect above Turkey Hill Brook; the East Mountain Reservoir Dam above East Mountain Brook; and Daigle Pond Dam on Daigle / DeBishop Pond that also outlets into East Mountain Brook.

Mad River

The majority of the land area in Wolcott (14.79 square miles, 69.93% of total land area) lies within the Mad River drainage basin. The majority of Wolcott is only lightly developed, but there are many dams present in the town that serve flood control and recreational purposes.

The Mad River drains a total of 0.48 square miles in Bristol before entering Wolcott at Cedar Swamp Pond and has its headwaters at the Cedar Swamp Pond Dam. Several unnamed streams and Break Hill Brook drain to the Mad River upstream of the Scovill Reservoir. The Mad River is joined by Lindsley Brook in the Scovill Reservoir before passing through the Scovill Reservoir Dams and being joined by Lily Brook. Downstream of the confluence of Lily Brook and the Mad River, the river flows southwest to the Waterbury city line where it is joined by Old Tannery Brook. The Mad River drains a total area of 15.8 square miles at the confluence of the Mad River and Old Tannery Brook near the Waterbury city line.

The Mad River continues in a westerly direction through the City of Waterbury, eventually discharging into the Naugatuck River. In total, the Mad River drains 25.93 square miles across Bristol, Cheshire, Plymouth, Prospect, Waterbury, and Wolcott. The river is heavily impounded with 25 registered dams within its drainage basin, and 18 of these are located in the Town of Wolcott.

1.7 Climate and Climate Change

In Wolcott, the summers are warm and wet, the winters are freezing, and it is partly cloudy year round. Over the course of the year, the temperature typically varies from 19°F to 81°F and is rarely below 4°F or above 88°F.

The warm season lasts for 3.6 months, from May 31 to September 16, with an average daily high temperature above 71°F. The hottest day of the year is July 21, with an average high of 81°F and low of 63°F. The cold season lasts for 3.3 months, from December 2 to March 12, with an average daily high temperature below 43°F. The coldest day of the year is January 30, with an average low of 19°F and high of 34°F.

The wetter season lasts 3.5 months, from May 4 to August 20, with a greater than 30% chance of a given day being a wet day. The chance of a wet day peaks at 37% on May 31. The drier season lasts 8.5 months, from August 20 to May 4. The smallest chance of a wet day is 22% on January 29.

The most rain falls during the 31 days centered around June 4, with an average total accumulation of 3.9 inches. The snowy period of the year lasts for 5.7 months, from October 28 to April 19, with a sliding 31-day liquid-equivalent snowfall of at least 0.1 inches. The most snow falls during the 31 days centered around January 25, with an average total liquid-equivalent accumulation of 1.3 inches.

Climate data was sourced from Weather Spark based on analysis of the years 1980 to 2016.

Climate Change

Climate change projections for Connecticut were sourced from the 2019 Connecticut Physical Climate Science Assessment Report, which was developed by the University of Connecticut (UConn) Atmospheric Sciences Group, commissioned by the Connecticut Institute for Resilience and Climate Adaptation (CIRCA) with funding from the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP). All projections are based on the IPCC high CO_2 emission scenario (RCP8.5).

Temperature

Annual temperatures have been increasing throughout Connecticut and is projected to continue to do so in the future. By mid-century, average annual temperature is projected to increase by 5°F. Seasonal average temperatures are also expected to rise, with the greatest increase (6°F) experienced in summer (June to August). The number of nights over which temperature remains above 68°F will quadruple from 10 days per year to more than 40 days, and the number of extremely hot days will increase from above 4 a year to 48 per year.

Precipitation

Rainfall data in "Technical Paper No. 40" by the U.S. Weather Bureau (now the National Weather Service) (Hershfield, 1961) dates from the years 1938 through 1958. According to these data, the 24-hour rainfall amount for a 10% annual-chance storm in New Haven County is 5 inches.

The continued increase in precipitation only heightens the need for hazard mitigation planning as the occurrence of floods may change in accordance with the greater precipitation.

The Northeast Regional Climate Center (NRCC) has partnered with the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) to provide a consistent, current regional analysis of rainfall extremes (http://precip.eas.cornell.edu/). In 2020 this dataset listed the 24-hour rainfall amount for a 10% annual-chance storm in Wolcott as 5.02 inches.

The NOAA Atlas 14, released on September 30, 2015 puts the 24-hour rainfall amount for a 10% annual-chance storm in Wolcott at 5.68 inches.

These precipitation amounts, and more details, are summarized in Table 1-2, below.

Table 1-2: 24-Hour Rainfall Amounts by Annual-Chance Occurrence

Source	24-Hour Rainfall Amount (inches) by Annual-Chance Occurrence		
	10%	4%	1%
Technical Paper No. 40	5.0	5.6	7.1
NRCC	5.0	6.3	8.9
NOAA Atlas 14	5.7	7.0	9.0

Annual precipitation has been increasing statewide and is projected to continue to increase. By mid-century, annual precipitation is projected to increase by 8.5%, with the greatest increase (13.4%) occurring in the winter months. Extreme precipitation events are projected to increase in both frequency and magnitude. Based on this increase and the precipitation figures above, by 2050 Wolcott can expect the 24-hour rainfall amount for a 10% annual-chance storm to be around 5.4 to 6.2 inches or greater.

Despite overall increases in precipitation, drought risk is projected to increase, especially during summer, due to changing precipitation patterns and projected increases in potential evapotranspiration (plants taking up more water in hotter temperatures and longer growing seasons).

1.8 Development Trends

Following its incorporation in 1796, limited industry in the form of mills and manufacturing developed in Wolcott. Agricultural production was largely limited to dairy farms due to Wolcott's steep terrain and gravelly soils. The first half of the 20th century saw increasing residential development with the improvement of the regional roadway network. Until 1933, the Waterbury & Milldale Tramway provided transportation along the southern border of Wolcott between Southington and Waterbury. Suburbanization increased dramatically in the 1960s as Wolcott became a popular location for workers commuting to nearby employment centers.

The 2010 U.S. Census reported a population in Wolcott of 16,615 individuals. U.S. Census Bureau estimates for 2019 show a population around 16,885 individuals, an increase from 2010 of 1.6%. The Connecticut State Data Center predicts that population will increase by 8.1% through 2025 to an estimated population of 3,435 individuals.

According to the Connecticut Data Collaborative, the number of annual housing permits in Wolcott remained steady over the last decade. The number of permits issued in 2010 and 2011 was 22 and 13, respectively, while 17 permits were issued in 2016, and 19 permits were issued in 2017. On average, 18 housing permits were issued each year in Wolcott between 2010 and 2017.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the overall number of housing units in Wolcott rose by approximately 0.8-percent between 2010 and 2019, from 6,276 units in 2010 to 6,329 units in 2019. In 2019, the housing stock was made up of approximately 91% single-unit structures, 1% two-unit structures, 7% multi-unit structures, and 0% mobile-homes or other types of structures.

According to the Connecticut Office of Policy and Management, Wolcott's 2019 Total Equalized Net Grand List was valued at $1,256,000,000. The equalized net grand list is an estimate of the market value of all taxable property in the municipality, and gives some indication of the value of property at risk in the event of a major natural disaster.

Additional information can be found in the 2019 Connecticut Economic Resource Center profile for Wolcott, included as Appendix C.

Residential development has slowed in recent years as the available land is characterized by steep topography. Subdivisions previously approved approximately 10 to 15 years ago are being submitted for renewals of approvals. It has been reported that non-residential property owners have been adding fill material within the SFHA near Town Line Road to make new space for equipment, trailers, and laydown. This is a concern for the Town.

The Town would like to maintain its current land use profile and minimize natural hazard risks.

The Town of Wolcott has regulations in place to ensure that new development is sited and approved with minimal risk from natural hazards.

A flood hazard area permit must be issued for any development located in special flood hazard areas; and per Ordinance 94, new residential structures, mobile homes, and recreational vehicles are not permitted in SFHAs. This is more stringent than the NFIP regulations.

Cul-de-sacs in new developments are discouraged and connectivity of roads is encouraged. Subdivisions featuring cul-de-sacs offer a single access point for emergency services, lengthening emergency response times and rendering those residential areas vulnerable if access is cut off by flooding or downed tree limbs. The Town of Wolcott requires a 60-foot right of way at the end of dead end streets, and dead end streets can have only 12 homes or less. In addition, utilities serving new developments must be installed underground. Exceptions due to shallow bedrock are granted on a case-by-case basis.

Summary

Recent development in Wolcott has been minimal, and has not significantly increased the community's vulnerability to natural hazards. Development trends in Wolcott may increase overall community exposure to natural hazards. Balancing development with continued improvement of hazard mitigation capabilities and enforcement of zoning regulations and building codes can help prevent an increase in natural hazard risks.

1.9 Historic and Cultural Resources

Historic and cultural resources include sites, structures, and objects that are significant in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. These resources grow economies and enhance community character, and following a natural disaster they can help to reinforce neighborhood connections and reestablish a sense of community and normalcy. Consideration of these resources in this HMP is critical.

Historic preservation planning helps protect historic properties and cultural resources from demolition or alteration. **Hazard mitigation planning** helps protect life and property from damage caused by natural and manmade hazards. **Integrating** these two planning processes helps create safe and sustainable historic communities.
- Paraphrased from FEMA Report 386-6

Historic buildings and structures may be particularly susceptible to natural hazards because they were built prior to the establishment of more recent construction standards. Additionally, some of the structural integrity of these resources may have been degraded over the decades or centuries since their original construction. Structural retrofits and hazard mitigation methods may be challenging or restricted in cases where alteration of a resource will also diminish its cultural or historical aesthetic and value. Finally, miscommunications or lack of knowledge may lead to historic resources being damaged during the disaster recovery process.

Historic resources in Wolcott near flood sources may be damaged during flooding or other hazard events.

Steps to incorporate historical and cultural preservation into hazard mitigation planning include:

- Inventory and survey historic and cultural resources
- Implement appropriate mitigation measures for those resources
- Take steps to move portable resources, such as artwork or documents, to safe locations prior to the occurrence of a hazard, if possible
- Consider these resources in emergency operations plans to prevent accidental damages during recovery efforts

Specific actions to mitigate natural hazard risks to historic resources are listed at the end of this Annex.

1.10 Social Vulnerability Index

By evaluating local social vulnerabilities, a community can identify populations that may be more vulnerable to natural hazards, and implement actions to better respond to the needs of those populations. The Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) uses 15 factors extracted from census data to calculate a Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) for communities. The SVI factors fall into four categories:

- socioeconomic status
- household composition and disability
- minority status and language
- housing type and transportation

Wolcott is considered to have a Low to Medium level of social vulnerability, with a higher vulnerability score for the SVI category of Household Composition & Disability. In other words, a particular challenge in Wolcott may include the presence of residents who need additional assistance during a disaster event due to disabilities.

2.0 MUNICIPAL CAPABILITIES

2.1 Governmental Structure and Capabilities

The Town of Wolcott is governed by a Mayor-Council form of government with nine council members elected at large from the three voting districts. The Town Council serves as the legislative body of the Town, responsible for policy, ordinances, and the general operating and capital budgets.

In addition to Town Council and the Mayor, there are boards, commissions and committees providing input and direction to Town Council and Town administrators. Also, town departments provide municipal services and day-to-day administration. Many of these commissions and departments play a role in hazard mitigation, including the Planning and Zoning Commission, the Zoning Board of Appeals, the Civil Preparedness and Local Emergency Planning Commission, the Building Official, the Fire Department, the Police Department and the Public Works and Engineering Department.

Complaints related to Town maintenance issues are routed to Zoning or the Department of Public Works. These complaints are usually received via phone, fax, mail, or email and are recorded in a book. The complaints are investigated as necessary until remediation surrounding the individual complaint is concluded.

2.2 Infrastructure

Transportation

The Town of Wolcott does not have any hospitals or medical centers. Instead, residents use the nearby facilities in Waterbury or Bristol. As a means of accessing these facilities or evacuating the area, Wolcott has convenient access on two state routes that function as major transportation arteries. Route 69, which runs north-south through the center of Wolcott, provides access to Bristol to the north and Waterbury towards the south. Route 322 runs from the center of Wolcott to the southeast towards Cheshire. Although there are no interstate highways within the town, I- 84 can be accessed to the southeast of Wolcott, about five miles from the town center.

Wolcott is not served by any public transportation systems.

Utilities

Public water in Wolcott is provided by the Wolcott Water Department, as well as a handful of small Community Water Systems and Non-Community Public Water Systems. Many residents and businesses rely on private well water. Public sewer service is provided by the Wolcott Sewer Department; many residents and businesses rely on private septic systems.

Eversource is the primary electricity provider in Wolcott. Natural gas service is provided by Eversource.

According to geoISP (geoISP.com), access to Broadband Internet and Mobile Broadband (cellular) service is very limited in Wolcott.

2.3 Critical Facilities and Emergency Response

Wolcott has identified several critical facilities throughout the town, as summarized on Table 2-1 below.

Table 2-1: Critical Facilities

Facility	Address or Location	Comment	Emergency Power	Shelter	SFHA
Wolcott View Manor	50 Beach Rd	Convalescent Home			
Public Works, Water Dept.	48 Todd Road	Public Works			**
Fire Department Company #1	395 Central Ave	Fire Dept			
Fire Department Company #2	North St	Fire Dept			
Fire Department Company #3	Lyman Rd	Fire Dept			
Wolcott Fire Dept	225 Nichols Rd	Fire Dept			
Wolcott Police Dept	225 Nichols Rd	Police Sta.			
Alcott School	1490 Woodtick Rd	School			
Frisbie School	24 Todd Rd	Tertiary Shelter		✓	
Tyrrell School	500 Todd Rd	Primary Shelter		✓	
Wakelee School	12 Hemple Dr	Secondary Shelter		✓	
Wolcott High School	457 Bound Line Rd	School			
Wolcott Town Offices	10 Kenea Ave	Town Office			
VFW Post 1979	1115 Wolcott Rd	Public Space		*	
Wolcott Volunteer Ambulance Association	48 Todd Road	Emergency Response			**

* Available as a temporary shelter or comfort station

** May be at-risk from flooding from the adjacent Lily Pond Brook; a FEMA mapping study has not been completed.

Emergency Response Capabilities

Wolcott has an active Local Emergency Preparedness Commission which is constantly looking to enhance the Town's emergency response. The commission meets monthly with the police and fire departments and occasionally conducts drills and tabletop exercises. On a seasonal basis, the commission publishes articles about planning for emergencies in the local newspaper.

Sheltering Capabilities

The Town of Wolcott has designated three emergency shelters, and agreements are in place to use additional facilities, such as the VFW Hall, on an as-needed basis. Tyrell Middle School is the primary shelter, Wakelee Elementary School is the secondary shelter and Frisbie Elementary School is third in order. All three facilities feature cafeterias with substantial food supply available. All three schools have auxiliary generators that can provide emergency power for lights, heat, water, and food storage. These buildings have been designated as public shelter facilities by meeting specific American Red Cross guidelines.

The three facilities are well-distributed through the town. Tyrell Middle School and Frisbie School are located on opposite ends of Todd Road in the southern part of Wolcott with easy access via Route 322. Wakelee Elementary School is located in a residential neighborhood in the northern part of Wolcott and is accessible from the center of town. Amenities and operating costs of the designated shelters including expenses for food, cooking equipment, emergency power services, bedding, etc., are the responsibilities of the community and generally are not paid for by the American Red Cross.

Wolcott High School is not currently considered a shelter, but standby power supply is desired at the high school to protect the facility during prolonged power outages. The high school has recently been connected to the town's municipal water system, which will help make the facility more resilient to extended outages.

The Town's fire houses serve as important emergency supply distribution centers. The police and fire departments staff the shelters. In case of a power outage, it is anticipated that 10-20% of the population would relocate, although not all of those relocating would necessarily utilize the shelter facilities.

Regionally-located mass care facilities operated and paid for by the American Red Cross may be available during recovery operations when additional sheltering services are necessary.

Communications

Wolcott subscribes to the state's CT Alert notification system. Effective January 1, 2008, the Town of Wolcott entered the southeast portion of Region 5 of the Connecticut Emergency Medical Service regions.

3.0 FLOODING

3.1 Existing Capabilities

Regulations, Codes, and Ordinances

- **Ordinance 94 (Flood Plain Management Ordinance)** is essentially the town's local articulation of the NFIP regulations. This ordinance is a comprehensive set of criteria governing development of floodplains in Wolcott. It relies on the FEMA FIS elevations and FIRM mapping to delineate floodplain boundaries, and references the 2010 updates.

- **Flood Plain District** (Section 35.3 of Wolcott Zoning Regulations). This section defines the boundaries of the flood plain district and states that no building or structure within the boundaries of this district may be constructed, moved, or substantially improved without a Flood Hazard Area Permit in accordance with the Flood Plain Management Ordinance. Additionally, it notes that plan drawings and site plans for properties with a portion inside the flood plain district must include certain additional information in conjunction with an application for a Zoning Permit, Special Use Permit, Site Development Plan, or Flood Hazard Area Permit. This information includes the boundaries of the Flood Plain District, base flood elevations based on mean sea level, and the lowest elevation of any floor, including basement, for any existing or proposed building.

- **Removal or Deposit of Earth Materials** (Section 41 of Wolcott Zoning Regulations). This section regulates the excavation or fill of earthen materials within the boundaries of the Flood Plain District.

- **Design Standards** (Section 4 of Wolcott Subdivision Regulations). Section 4.5 – Natural Features calls for the site design to preserve natural features, including avoiding cuts or fills which disturb water resources; avoiding relocation or encroachment of water resources; avoiding filling, excavation of or encroachment upon swamps, floodplains, and other land subject to flooding; and provide for preservation of all swamps through easement, reservation area, or other controls to prevent filling, excavation, or encroachment. Section 4.6.9 calls for adequate storm drainage systems to be installed with each subdivision. Section 4.17.8 states that "there shall be no increase in direct runoff resulting from the construction and development of the subdivision or re-subdivision into any natural or artificial drainage system during the peak discharge period of a 50-year storm."

- **Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Regulations.** This document defines in detail the Town of Wolcott's regulations regarding development near wetlands, watercourses, and water bodies that are sometimes coincident with the Flood Plain District. Section 2 defines "Regulated Activities" covered by the Regulations. Section 6 states that no person may conduct or maintain a regulated activity without obtaining a permit. Section 7 outlines the application requirements. Section 7.6 outlines the supporting documentation required to determine the amount of impact, including excavation, filling, grading, drainage, or hydraulic modifications, of the proposed project.

The intent of these regulations is to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas of the Town of Wolcott by the establishment of standards designed to:

- Protect human life and public health;
- Minimize expenditure of money for costly flood control projects;
- Minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding;
- Ensure that purchasers of property are notified of special flood hazards;
- Ensure that all land approved for subdivision shall have proper provisions for water, drainage, and sewerage and in areas contiguous to brooks, rivers, or other bodies of water subject to flooding, and that proper provisions be made for protective flood control measures;
- Ensure that property owners are responsible for their actions;
- Ensure the continued eligibility of owners of property in Wolcott for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.

The Town of Wolcott uses the SFHAs from the FIRM and FIS delineated by FEMA as the official maps and report for determining special flood hazard areas. A flood hazard area permit must be issued for any development located in special flood hazard areas. Per Ordinance 94, new residential structures, mobile homes, and recreational vehicles are not permitted in SFHAs. This is more stringent than the NFIP regulations.

Ordinance 94 requires that all non-residential structures in flood hazard areas have their lowest floor be above established base flood elevations. Site plan standards require that all proposals be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage, that public facilities and utilities be located and constructed to minimize flood damage, and that adequate drainage is provided. The Wolcott Inland Wetlands Commission also reviews new developments and existing land uses on and near wetlands and watercourses.

Beginning in 2013, town officials have been busy fielding complaints from residents and property owners that are looking for options to avoid paying flood insurance. The Inland Wetlands Commission has been dealing with these residents and property owners by advising them of their options to amend the FIRMs or mitigate their properties to reduce insurance premiums.

Plan of Conservation and Development (POCD)

Several policies of the 2011 POCD are consistent with flood hazard mitigation, including:

- Prepare on Open Space Plan that should identify and prioritize undeveloped open space areas.
- Pursue the establishment of a greenway on the Mad River through the Greenways Act.
- Consider use of conservation agreements to provide permanent protection of open space areas.
- Provide and maintain municipal infrastructure facilities including roads, sanitary sewers and storm drainage facilities throughout the Town, to prevent physical deterioration, consistent with the Town's Capital Improvements Program.
- Protect and upgrade the quality of the Town's natural watercourses, ground water and air.

- Protect the quality of potable public surface water and ground water supplies through strict controls on the use, density of land development and other activities which pose a threat to watersheds and ground water resources.
- Carefully regulate development in sensitive ecological and environmental areas to preclude unnecessary damage to the land and the environment.

Structural Projects

Structural flood protection measures existing in Wolcott include six lakes and reservoirs and their dams: Chestnut Hill Reservoir, Hitchcock Lake, Lower Scovill Reservoir, New Britain Reservoir, Scovill Reservoir, and Southington Reservoir No. 2. These water bodies store floodwaters and delay the time of peak discharge on each watershed so that the peak discharges do not occur simultaneously. However, these impoundments were not specifically designed for flood control.

Public Works and Drainage

The Wolcott Department of Public Works is in charge of the maintenance of the Town's drainage systems, and performs clearing of bridges and culverts and other maintenance as needed.

Drainage complaints are routed to DPW and Zoning and recorded. The Town uses these documents to identify potential problems and plan for maintenance and upgrades.

The Town consistently works to improve its roads through the capital improvement program. Drainage systems are improved through the road improvement program.

The Public Works Department has suspended the use of sand for deicing, and catch basins are much cleaner as a result. This helps facilitate drainage.

Natural Resources Protection

The Town has shown it has the capability to acquire at-risk properties and convert them to open space. An example of this occurred before the prior edition of this HMP, when the Town acquired a repetitive loss property converted it to a dog park.

Emergency Operations Plan

The Town of Wolcott Emergency Operations Plan discusses potential hazards which may affect the Town. Section III contains mitigation measures used by the Town to reduce damage from natural hazards. It notes that a reserve stock of sandbags is kept on hand to mitigate flood damage. The plan outlines steps to be taken by Town personnel to mitigate further flood damage and conduct recovery operations.

Warnings and Communications

The Town of Wolcott provides many informational pamphlets free of charge related to citizen preparedness for natural hazard events. These pamphlets include "Are you ready? A Guide to Citizen Preparedness" co-published by the American Red Cross, FEMA, and the National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration and

includes recommendations for dealing with heat waves, hurricanes, tornadoes, thunderstorms, flooding, fire, and winter storms. Other pamphlets include:

- "Food & Water in an Emergency"
- "Disaster Supply Kit"
- "Family Disaster Plan"
- "Preparing for Disaster for People with Disabilities and Other Special Needs", and
- Helping Children Cope with Disaster"

These pamphlets are available at the Town library, Senior Center, and Town Hall. In addition, the Town's website (http://www.wolcottct.com) has several pages dedicated to citizen education and preparation for natural hazard events.

Participation in the NFIP

Wolcott has participated in the NFIP since 07/05/1982. The Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) for the community was most recently updated in 07/08/2013. Wolcott does not participate in the FEMA Community Rating System (CRS) program.

According to FEMA, there are 26 flood insurance policies in force in Wolcott as of 6/30/2019 with an insurance value of $5,702,800.

New Capabilities and Completed Actions

Wolcott continues to maintain its strong flood mitigation capabilities.

Overall, Wolcott's capabilities to mitigate for flooding and prevent loss of life and property damage have improved significantly since the initial hazard mitigation plan was adopted.

Summary

In summary, the Town of Wolcott primarily attempts to mitigate flood damage and flood hazards by restricting or preventing building activities inside flood-prone areas. This process is carried out through both the Planning and Zoning Commission and the Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Commission. All watercourses are to be encroached minimally or not at all to maintain the existing flood carrying capacity. These regulations rely primarily on the FEMA- defined 100-year flood elevations to determine flood areas. In addition, the Town provides reference materials promoting citizen preparedness for natural hazard events.

3.2 Vulnerabilities and Risk Assessment

Flood prone areas in the community today, as mapped by FEMA, are presented in Figure 3-1.

Town officials report that no notable flood events have occurred in the last five years.

3.2.1 Vulnerability Analysis of Repetitive Loss Properties

According to FEMA, three repetitive loss properties are located in Wolcott, none of which have been mitigated. These are listed in Table 3-1. Two are located near the Mad River and one is located near Lindsley Brook. Severe repetitive loss properties are not located in Wolcott.

Table 3-1: Repetitive Loss Properties in Wolcott

Street	Associated Watercourse	Flood Zone	Type
Mad River Road	Mad River	C	Non-residential
Town Line Road	Mad River	A	Non-residential
Woodtick Road	Lindsley Brook	A	Multi-Family

According to Town officials, the listed repetitive loss property on Mad River Road was recently purchased by the town, and the building demolished and replaced with a dog park. This property should be considered mitigated and removed from FEMA's RLP list. The Town should work with CT DEEP to update the list.

The town of Wolcott completed drainage improvements on Town Line Road that will help alleviate more frequent (lower magnitude) flooding events, but significant floods along the Mad River will continue to impact Town Line Road. In general, the repetitive loss properties listed above may remain floodprone for the foreseeable future.

3.2.2 Vulnerability Analysis of Areas Along Watercourses

The primary waterway in the Town is the Mad River, a non-navigable body of water running north to south through the Town. The remaining waterways in Wolcott are mostly small streams and brooks significant for water supply and conservation purposes, but are not recreational resources. Floodplains with elevations are delineated for the major watercourses, including the Mad River, Old Tannery Brook, and Lindsley Brook. In addition, several smaller brooks and streams, including the upper portions of the major water bodies, have floodplains delineated by approximate methods. All of these delineated floodplains are generally limited to the areas adjacent to the streams.

Due to the large amount of buffer capacity provided by the impounded lakes and reservoirs, there is little wide-scale flooding in Wolcott. Most flooding occurs due to large amounts of rainfall falling and occurs inside the SFHA, as described below.

- Cedar Swamp Pond – Residents reported that while homes are high relative to the unnamed streams draining into the Pond, roads in the area are sometimes flooded and impassible.

- Central Avenue at Lily Lake (also known as Todd Lake or Theriault's Ice Pond) – High rainfall events can cause the lake level to rise and impact the road. The road likely needs to be elevated. However, residents can use other roads to get in or out of the area. Note that a fire station is located at the east end of Central Avenue.

- Lily Brook at Todd Road & Woodtick Road – While neither area was reported as being flood prone, the bridge wingwalls at Todd Road are in poor condition and the culvert at Woodtick Road appears undersized to pass a large flood event. The Todd Road bridge replacement

project has been partially designed but requires additional funding for regulatory permitting, final design, bidding assistance and construction inspection.

- Town Line Road – This area includes the Mad River corridor and floodplain from Nichols Road to the Waterbury City Line. A very wide area floods during heavy rain events. Although Wolcott DPW has taken care to clear drainageways in the vicinity of Town Line Road, Nutmeg Valley Road, and Tosun Road, backwater conditions of the Mad River caused in Waterbury can still flood the area. Culverts are undersized and the brook elevation is very close to the level of the roads. A two-inch storm can cause Town Line Road to be closed, as occurred in the spring of 2006. The April 15-16, 2007 nor'easter caused flood depths of several feet in this area, with reports of floating vehicles. Approximately 25 homes on Tosun Road must use Town Line Road and Nutmeg Valley Road to leave the area, causing this population to be vulnerable to flooding. They can get into their neighborhood via Tosun Road Extension, but that road is one-way. They would need to leave in the opposite direction during a major flood.

- Tosun Road Extension – The hillside near Route 69 is eroding away into Old Tannery Brook. Curbing is needed to prevent the road from washing out and further restricting access into the Town Line Road area.

- Woodtick Road south of Garthwait Road – After Lily Brook joins the Mad River, it flows southwest behind several houses. There is a bend in the river near 200 Woodtick Road which causes erosion during flood stage, and the Mad River often floods backyards in this area causing damage to sheds and pools that are near the elevation of the river.

- Mad River Road at Route 69 – Mad River Road floods during heavy rains because the Mad River Bridge is undersized. It is at least 18 years old. The road flooded two times in June 2006. The road is not necessarily the only access for residents, but it is nevertheless very heavily utilized. CT DOT is in the process of bidding the bridge replacement project.

- Woodtick Road from Lindsley Drive to south of Center Street (Route 322) – This is a frequent area of flooding along Lindsley Brook. The brook flows to the south, parallel to and crossing beneath Woodtick Road a few times. Problems particularly occur near Lindsley Drive and near Center Street. Although the roads don't generally need to be closed, a culvert was washed out once and the road was undermined. South of Center Street / Route 322, the brook is on the east side of the road and numerous homeowners must cross the brook on private bridges and culverts. Thus, flooding can affect access to individual lots during very severe storms. Overall, in the course of a year, this area floods a few times. Much of the problem occurs in backyards. The April 15-16, 2007 nor'easter brought especially damaging floods to this area, as noted in the Historic Record above. In 2013, the CT DOT replaced the Center Street bridge over Lindley Brook.

- Neighborhood between Route 322 and Hitchcock Lake – Drainage from Route 322 is directed toward and under Grove Avenue and Maple Avenue. When the culvert is overwhelmed, nuisance flooding can occur, particularly near the corner of Maple Avenue and Lake Street. The State downsized the culvert from a 24-inch pipe to a 12-inch pipe in some locations to slow the movement of water, but this has made the problem worse. In addition, residents

reported that the area of Meriden Road between Route 322 and Hitchcock Lake is often flooded due to poor drainage.

- Longmeadow Drive Extension – According to the Waterbury Republican-American newspaper, the storm drains at a nearby intersection get overwhelmed during heavy storms and direct water towards #11 Longmeadow Drive Extension. Water reportedly cascades over the front lawn and floods the driveway and backyard of this house an average of two times per year. Water leaving the backyard also has reportedly caused damage to the neighboring house and pool at 79 Kingwood Lane.

Critical Facilities and Emergency Services

Critical facilities are not regularly impacted by flooding in the Town of Wolcott. Route 69 (Wolcott Road), a major northeast-southwest thoroughfare, and Route 322 (Center Street / County Road) a major central Wolcott to Southington thoroughfare, both have issues with occasional flooding. In addition, there is a fire station located at the east end of Central Avenue that can have its response times increased if Central Avenue floods at Todd Lake.

Date Saved: 6/15/2021

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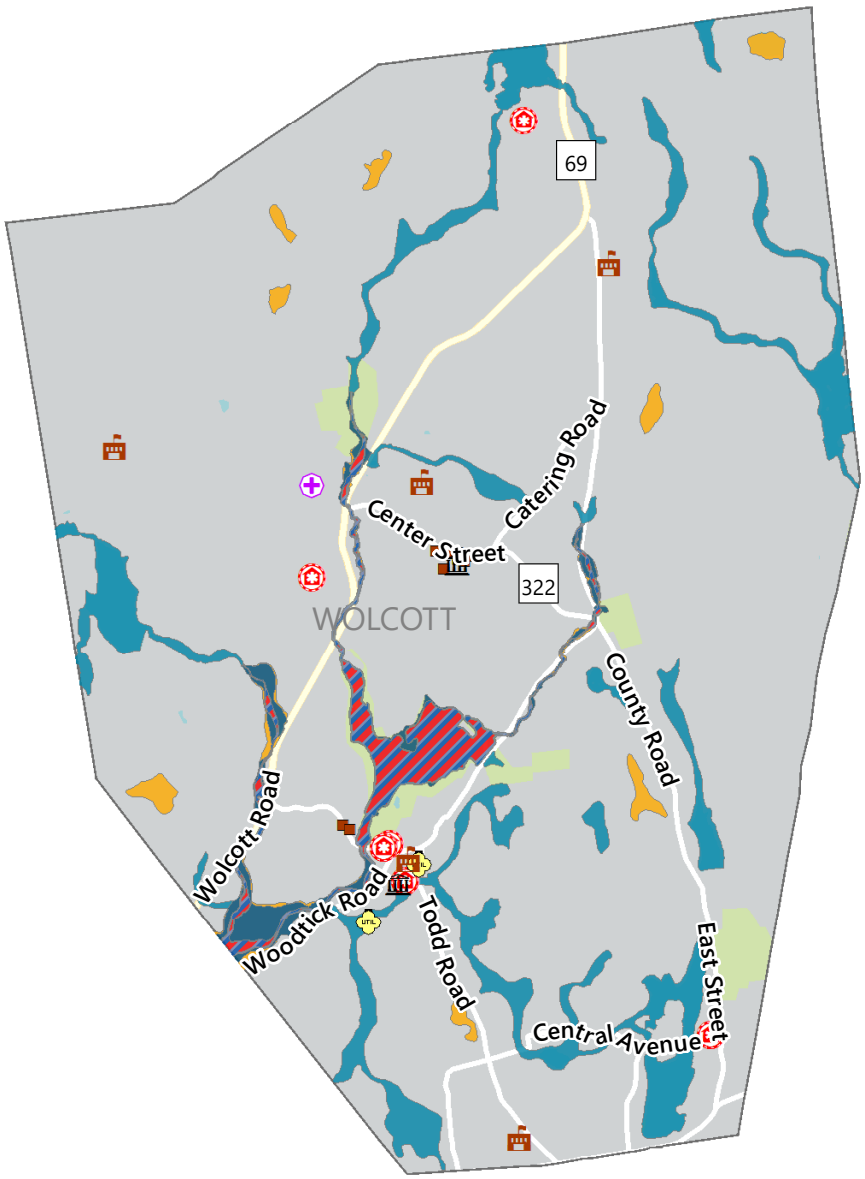

Critical Facilities
- Care Facility
- Emergency Response
- Government Services
- School
- Utility

Historic Sites
- Historic Sites

Flood Zone
- A
- AE
- Floodway
- X: 0.2% Annual Chance

SLR
99 REALTY DRIVE
CHESHIRE, CT 06410
203.271.1773

Flood Hazards in Wolcott

NVCOG Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Naugatuck Valley Council of Governments
47 Leavenworth Street, 3rd Floor
Waterbury, CT 06702

N

0 2,500 5,000
Feet

DATE 6/15/2021

141.3211.00029
PROJ. NO.

FIG. 3-1

4.0 HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS

4.1 Existing Capabilities

Flooding

Existing capabilities appropriate for flooding were discussed in Section 3.0. These include the ordinances, codes, and regulations that have been enacted to minimize flood damage. In addition, various structures exist to protect certain areas, including dam and local flood protection projects.

Wind

Wind loading requirements are addressed through the state building code. The State Building Code has been amended several times in the past two decades. The 2005 Code was amended in 2009, 2011, and 2013. The code was then updated and amended in 2016, with the current code having been updated and effective as of October 1, 2018. The code specifies the design wind speed for construction in all the Connecticut municipalities. Effective October 1, 2018 the design wind speed for Wolcott is 110 mph for a Category 1 event, 125 mph for a Category 2, and 130 mph for a Category 3, 4 or 5 hurricane event.

Connecticut is located in FEMA Zone II regarding maximum expected wind speed. The maximum expected wind speed for a three-second gust is 160 mph. This wind speed could occur as a result of either a hurricane or a tornado in western Connecticut and southeastern New York. The American Society of Civil Engineers recommends that new buildings be designed to withstand this peak three-second gust.

The Town has a tree warden and has increased inspection and maintenance in Town right-of-ways. The town accomplishes significant tree clearing on its own. Eversource Energy, also performs tree maintenance. Landowners are responsible for conducting tree maintenance on private property. The Town adopted a blight ordinance that helps give the Town authority to remove dangerous trees, as well as some of the problematic debris in flood zones.

All utilities in new subdivisions must be located underground whenever possible in order to mitigate storm-related damages.

Prior to severe storm events, the Town ensures that warning/notification systems and communication equipment is working properly, and prepares for the possible evacuation of impacted areas. The Town attempts to close roads at convenient intersections rather than at the location of the downed tree or branch.

New Capabilities and Completed Actions

Wolcott continues to maintain its strong tropical cyclone mitigation capabilities. Tree trimming by Eversource and by the Town has reportedly helped avoid significant outages in a few recent high wind events.

Summary

Wolcott mitigates hurricane and tropical storm damages through tree and limb maintenance, public alert and communications procedures, and enforcement of building code requirements related to high winds.

4.2 Vulnerabilities and Risk Assessment

The Town of Wolcott is vulnerable to hurricane damage from wind and flooding, and from any tornadoes accompanying the storm.

Wolcott's housing stock consists of a handful of historic buildings greater than 50 and sometimes 100 years old, relatively younger buildings built before 1990 when the building code changed to mitigate for wind damage, and relatively recent buildings that utilize the new code changes. Since much of the existing housing stock in the town predates the recent code changes, many structures are highly susceptible to roof and window damage from high winds.

Town-owned critical facilities do not have wind-mitigation measures installed to specifically reduce the effects of wind. Thus, it is believed that nearly all of the critical facilities in the town are as likely to be damaged by hurricane-force winds as any other. However, newer critical facilities are more likely to meet current building code requirements and are therefore considered to be the most resistant to wind damage even if they are not specifically wind-resistant. Older facilities are considered to be more susceptible to wind damage.

As the Town of Wolcott is not affected by storm surge, hurricane sheltering needs have not been calculated by the Army Corps of Engineers for the Town. The Town of Wolcott determines sheltering need based upon areas damaged within the Town. Under limited emergency conditions, a high percentage of evacuees will seek shelter with friends or relatives rather than go to established shelters. During extended power outages, it is believed that only 10% to 20% of the affected population of Wolcott will relocate.

Tropical Storm Isaias in 2020 caused significant damage to residential properties. The storm caused power outages that lasted for a few days. Debris cleanup following the storm required significant municipal resources.

5.0 SUMMER STORMS AND TORNADOES

5.1 Existing Capabilities

Warning is the primary method of existing mitigation for tornadoes and thunderstorm-related hazards. The NOAA National Weather Service issues watches and warnings when severe weather is likely to develop or has developed, respectively.

Aside from warnings, several other methods of mitigation for wind damage are employed in Wolcott as explained in Section 4. In addition, the Connecticut State Building Code includes guidelines for the proper grounding of buildings and electrical boxes.

Continued location of utilities underground is an important method of reducing wind damage to utilities and the resulting loss of services. The Connecticut Building Codes include guidelines for Wind Load Criteria that are specific to each municipality, as explained in Section 4.0. In addition, specific mitigation measures address debris removal and tree trimming.

In the Town of Wolcott, the local utilities are responsible for tree branch removal and maintenance above and near their lines. In addition, all new developments in Wolcott must place utilities underground wherever possible. The Department of Public Works (DPW) has a tree warden who has the responsibility of maintaining trees on municipal right of ways, and also approaches residents on a case-by-case basis when trees and branches on their property look hazardous.

Municipal responsibilities relative to tornado mitigation and preparedness include:

- Developing and disseminating emergency public information and instructions concerning tornado safety, especially guidance regarding in-home protection and evacuation procedures, and locations of public shelters.
- Designate appropriate shelter space in the community that could potentially withstand tornado impact.
- Periodically test and exercise tornado response plans.
- Put emergency personnel on standby at tornado 'watch' stage.
- Utilize CT Alert as needed to warn residents of watches and warnings.

New Capabilities and Completed Actions

Wolcott continues to maintain its summer storm mitigation capabilities. Its tree and limb removal procedures continue to be adequate, and it coordinates closely with Eversource on protecting power lines. Many of Wolcott's capabilities to mitigate for wind damage and prevent loss of life and property damage have improved since the initial hazard mitigation plan was adopted, such as the use of CT Alert.

Summary

Wolcott mitigates summer storm risks primarily through tree, limb, and debris management, emergency communications, and coordination with Eversource.

5.2 Vulnerabilities and Risk Assessment

The entire community is at relatively equal risk for experiencing damage from summer storms and tornadoes. Based on the historic record, only a few severe thunderstorms have resulted in costly damages in Wolcott. Most damages are relatively site-specific and occur to private property (and therefore are paid for by private insurance). For municipal property, the budget for tree removal and minor repairs may need to be adjusted from time to time to address storms. Given the limited historic record for damaging tornado events, an estimate of several million dollars in damage may be reasonable for an EF2 tornado striking Wolcott, and with a greater damage amount to be expected should an EF3 or stronger tornado strike.

Wolcott is particularly vulnerable to damage from high winds due to its heavily treed landscape and residential land uses. Secondary damage from falling branches and trees is more common than direct wind damage to structures. Heavy winds can take down trees near power lines, leading to the start of electrical fires. Such fires can be extremely dangerous during the summer months during drought conditions. Most downed power lines in Wolcott are detected quickly and any associated fires are quickly extinguished. However, it is important to have adequate water supply for fire protection to ensure this level of safety is maintained.

There are no critical facilities believed to be more susceptible to summer storm damage than any other. Some critical facilities are more susceptible than others to flooding damage due to summer storms.

Damage to the Town did not occur during the May 2018 tornado and microburst event in Connecticut.

6.0 WINTER STORMS

6.1 Existing Capabilities

Programs that are specific to winter storms are generally those related to preparing plows, sand and salt trucks; tree-trimming to protect power lines; and other associated snow removal and response preparations.

The Town utilizes municipal staff to plow roads, and contracts private plowing services as needed. The Town plows main roads first, and then smaller roads. The Connecticut Department of Transportation plows Route 69 and 322, but the Town usually sands Route 69 because of frequent accidents. During emergencies, a plow vehicle can be dispatched ahead of an emergency vehicle. The Town plowing equipment is capable of handling large snow drifts.

Wolcott removes snow from the roofs of municipal buildings as needed to prevent overloading.

New Capabilities and Completed Actions

Wolcott continues to maintain its strong winter storm mitigation capabilities. The Town reports that its crews have responded efficiently to winter storms and wind damage in recent years.

Summary

Wolcott mitigates snow damages through implementation of road and building clearing protocols, enforcement of the State Building Code, and through the mitigation measures previously discussed for high wind events.

6.2 Vulnerabilities and Risk Assessment

The entire community is at relatively equal risk for experiencing damage from winter storms, although some areas may be more susceptible. Many damages are relatively site-specific and occur to private property (and therefore are paid for by private insurance), while repairs for power outages is often widespread and difficult to quantify to any one municipality. For municipal property, the budget for plowing and minor repairs is generally adequate to handle winter storm damage, although the plowing budget is often depleted in severe winters. In particular, the heavy snowfalls associated with the winter of 2010-2011 drained the local plowing budget and raised a high level of awareness of the danger that heavy snow poses to roofs, as did the snow associated with Winter Storm Alfred in October 2011 and storm Nemo in February 2013.

The heavily treed landscape in close proximity to densely populated residential areas in the Town of Wolcott poses problems in relation to blizzard condition damage. Tree limbs and some building structures may not be suited to withstand high wind and snow loads. Ice can damage or collapse power lines, render steep gradients impassable for motorists, undermine foundations, and cause "flood" damage from freezing water pipes in basements.

A few areas in the Town of Wolcott have been identified by Town personnel as having problems with ice during the winter months. Ice is a serious problem throughout Town north of Route 322. The Central Avenue corridor has poor drainage along the uphill side of the road and floods frequently near Todd Lake, resulting in slick conditions and icing during the winter. Drifting snow is not as large a problem in Wolcott as other areas, but it still occurs.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL HAZARDS

7.1 Existing Capabilities

The Connecticut Building Codes include design criteria for buildings specific to municipality, as adopted by the Building Officials and Code Administrators (BOCA). These include the seismic coefficients for building design in the Town of Wolcott. The Town has adopted these codes for new construction and they are enforced by the Town Building Inspector. Due to the infrequent nature of damaging earthquakes, land use policies in the Town of Wolcott do not directly address earthquake hazards.

Several inactive faults traverse the Town. The inactive faults in the southwestern portion of Town have in the past been designated as part of a proposed "action area" of open space near Interstate 84 and Route 70. The fault in the northern section of Town that runs through the Beecher Road area lies along a section of privately-owned open space.

New Capabilities and Completed Actions

Wolcott continues to maintain its earthquake and landslide mitigation capabilities. Wolcott's capabilities to mitigate for earthquake damage and prevent loss of life and property have not necessarily changed since the initial hazard mitigation plan was adopted, although the State's building code has been updated and the town has incorporated those changes.

Summary

Wolcott mitigates geological hazards through enforcement of zoning and subdivision regulations preventing development in higher risk areas. Other mitigation measures consist of general emergency response capabilities.

7.2 Vulnerabilities and Risk Assessment

Earthquake Vulnerabilities

As explained in Section 1.5, several areas in the Town of Wolcott are underlain by sand and gravel. Structures in these areas are at increased risk from earthquakes due to amplification of seismic energy and/or collapse. The areas that are not at increased risk during an earthquake due to unstable soils are those underlain by glacial till.

Several inactive faults traverse the Town, particularly on the side of the town bordering the Town of Southington. Development near these inactive faults would be particularly at-risk in the event those faults activated and became the epicenters of local earthquakes.

Because a damaging earthquake would likely affect a large area beyond Waterbury, it is likely that the community may not be able to receive regional aid for a few days. It is important for municipal facilities and departments to have adequate backup plans and backup supplies to ensure that restoration activities may begin and continue until outside assistance can be provided.

8.0 DAM FAILURE

8.1 Existing Capabilities

The Dam Safety Section of the Connecticut DEEP Inland Water Resources Division is responsible for administration and enforcement of Connecticut's dam safety laws. Dam safety laws are codified in Sections 22a-401 through 22a-411 of the Connecticut General Statutes. The statutes require that permits be obtained to construct, repair, or alter dams and that existing dams be inventoried and periodically inspected to assure that their continued operation does not constitute a hazard.

Dams regulated by the Connecticut DEEP must be designed to pass the 1% annual chance rainfall event with one foot of freeboard, a factor of safety against overtopping.

Significant and high hazard dams are required to meet a design standard greater than the 1% annual chance rainfall event.

Effective October 1, 2013, the owner of any high or significant hazard dam (Class B and C) must develop and implement an Emergency Action Plan (EAP). The EAP shall be updated every two years, and copies shall be filed with DEEP and the chief executive officer of any municipality that would potentially be affected in the event of an emergency. The EAP must include inundation zone mapping, procedures for monitoring the structure during periods of heavy rainfall and runoff, and a system to alert local officials in the event of an emergency.

The CT DEEP also administers the Flood and Erosion Control Board (FECB) program, which can provide noncompetitive state funding for repair of municipality-owned dams. State statute Section 25-84 allows a municipality to form an FECB.

The Wolcott town engineer will, on occasion, inspect some dams in the town. The Town of Wolcott is responsible for maintaining the EAPs for the Scovill Reservoir, Lower Scovill Reservoir, and Chestnut Hill Reservoir. The Wolcott Land Conservation Trust is responsible for maintaining an EAP for Hitchcock Lake, and the New Britain Water Department is responsible for maintaining the EAP for the New Britain Reservoir. New Britain Reservoir is the only reservoir currently used as a water supply.

Actions Completed and New Capabilities

Wolcott continues to maintain its capabilities for mitigating and responding to dam failure risks. Wolcott's capabilities to mitigate for dam failure and prevent loss of life and property damage have increased since the initial hazard mitigation plan was adopted, partly as a result of the recent statewide legislative actions described above. Dam safety programs continue to strengthen.

Summary

Wolcott mitigates dam failure hazards primarily by supporting State Dam Safety Program efforts locally.

8.2 Vulnerabilities and Risk Assessment

While flooding from a dam failure generally has a moderate geographic extent, the effects are potentially catastrophic. The Connecticut DEEP administers the statewide Dam Safety Program and designates a classification to each state-inventoried dam based on its potential hazard.

- *Class AA*: negligible hazard potential
- *Class A*: low hazard potential
- *Class BB*: moderate hazard potential
- *Class B*: significant hazard potential
- *Class C*: high potential hazard

As of 2020, there were 25 DEEP-inventoried dams within Wolcott. Nine of these dams had a Significant or High Hazard Potential rating. These dams are listed in Table 8-1 and shown in Figure 8-1.

Table 8-1: DEEP-Inventoried Dams in Wolcott

Number	Name	Class	Owner
16601	LOWER SCOVILL RESERVOIR DAM	C	Municipal
16602	SCOVILL RESERVOIR DAM	C	Municipal
16603	CEDAR LAKE DAM	B	Lake Association
16604	SOUTHINGTON RESERVOIR #2 DAM	BB	Municipal
16605	GILBERT POND DAM	A	Private
16606	HITCHCOCK LAKE DAM	C	Land Trust
16607	CHESTNUT HILL RESERVOIR DAM	C	Municipal
16608	THERIAULTS ICE DAM	A	Private
16609	WROBEL POND	A	Private
16610	MASCULO POND		Private
16611	WELTONS'S POND	A	Private
16612	SCAMANCO POND		Municipal
16613	PELLEGRINI POND		Private
16614	PRITCHARD POND		Private
16615	EVERS POND DAM	A	Private
16616	BRISTOL FISH & GAME CLUB POND	BB	Private Club
16617	HERBST POND	A	Private
16618	HOCK'S POND	A	Private
16619	CHURCHELOW POND		Private
16620	NEW BRITAIN RESERVOIR DAM	C	Municipal
16621	BEECHER POND DAM		Private
16622	SCOVILLE RESERVOIR DIKE	C	Municipal
16623	SMALL PUT POND DAM		Private
16624	HITCHCOCK LAKE COLLEGE PLACE DIKE	C	Lake Association
16625	HITCHCOCK LAKE CENTRAL AVE DAM	C	Municipal

The following table summarizes the status of EAPs for the higher-hazard potential dams in Wolcott:

Table 8-2: EAP Status of Higher-Hazard Dams

Number	Name	Class	EAP Status	EAP Status Date
16601	LOWER SCOVILLE RESERVOIR DAM	C	Acceptance Letter Sent	8/23/2018
16602	SCOVILLE RESERVOIR DAM	C	Acceptance Letter Sent	8/23/2018
16603	CEDAR LAKE DAM	B	Assigned to DEEP Staff for review	12/21/2020
16606	HITCHCOCK LAKE DAM	C	Letter of Intent to submit EAP Received	1/10/2020
16607	CHESTNUT HILL RESERVOIR DAM	C	Acceptance Letter Sent	8/23/2018
16620	NEW BRITAIN RESERVOIR DAM	C	Acceptance Letter Sent	10/19/2018
16622	SCOVILLE RESERVOIR DIKE	C	Acceptance Letter Sent	8/23/2018
16624	HITCHCOCK LAKE COLLEGE PLACE DIKE	C	Letter of Intent to submit EAP Received	1/10/2020
16625	HITCHCOCK LAKE CENTRAL AVE DAM	C	Letter of Intent to submit EAP Received	1/10/2020

Wolcott should work to ensure EAPs are up-to-date.

Lower Scovill Reservoir

Lower Scovill Reservoir is owned by the Town of Wolcott. It covers a surface area of approximately 4.5 acres. The Lower Scovill Reservoir receives its inflow from the Scovill Reservoir and outflows to the Mad River. The Mad River corridor downstream of the Lower Scovill Reservoir Dam is lightly developed in the Town of Wolcott and gently slopes to the southwest towards the City of Waterbury, where the floodplain is more densely developed. A dam failure would impact properties along the Mad River and approximately 1,800 feet up Lily Brook. Damage would also likely occur in the Sharon Road area of Waterbury, and could extend further into Waterbury depending on the extent of the breach.

Scovill Reservoir

Scovill Reservoir is owned by the Town of Wolcott. It covers a surface area of approximately 120.5 acres. Scovill Reservoir receives its inflow from the Mad River and Lindsley Brook and outflows directly to the Lower Scovill Reservoir. A failure of the Scovill Reservoir Dam would cause an immediate rise in the Lower Scovill Reservoir. This sudden rise could cause the Lower Scovill Reservoir Dam to also fail, and damage would be similar to those noted above. Alternatively, if the dike failed it would send a torrent of water downstream through Woodtick, with the potential to affect several homes and Frisbie School, one of Wolcott's emergency shelters. The floodwaters would intersect Lily Brook below Todd Road and would likely overtop Woodtick Road, as well as causing damages along the Mad River corridor downstream.

Hitchcock Lake Dam

Hitchcock Lake Dam is owned by the Wolcott Land Conservation Trust. Hitchcock Lake covers a surface area of approximately 100.2 acres. It receives its inflow mainly from small unnamed watercourses and other nearby drainage. A failure of Hitchcock lake dam would likely impact properties flanking Hitchcock Lake Brook, and would overwhelm the Theriault Ice Dam on Todd Lake near Central Avenue. Central Avenue would be flooded and rendered impassible. Downstream, the extensive wetlands surrounding Lily Brook east of Todd Road would mitigate the damage caused by the floodwaters. The neighborhood southeast of Frisbie School off Todd Road would likely have minor flooding. The bridge over Lily Brook on Todd Road

has scoured wingwalls and a dam failure would likely exacerbate this damage. The bridge over Lily Brook on Woodtick Road would also likely be overtopped. Beyond this point, the Mad River would likely receive the floodwaters with minimal further damage.

Chestnut Hill Reservoir

Chestnut Hill Reservoir is owned by the Town of Wolcott. It covers a surface area of approximately 71.0 acres. The reservoir receives its inflow from Welton Pond and several other unnamed streams and outflows to Old Tannery Brook. The Old Tannery Brook corridor is predominately undeveloped, but is steep and narrow to Route 69. Beyond Route 69, the corridor is wider, but is more developed with residential, commercial, and industrial land uses, particularly in the Town Line Road area. The failure of Chestnut Hill Reservoir Dam would overtop Lyman Road and likely cause some floodwaters to flow eastwards down Lyman Road into a developed residential area of Wolcott. The remainder of the floodwaters would race down Old Tannery Brook towards southwestern Wolcott. Herbst Pond Dam would be overwhelmed, and the Town Line Road area would experience severe flood depths. Properties along the Mad River would also be impacted, particularly in the Sharon Road area of Waterbury.

New Britain Reservoir

New Britain Reservoir is owned by the City of New Britain. It covers a surface area of approximately 51.0 acres. The reservoir receives its inflow from several unnamed tributary streams and outflows to Roaring Brook. A dam failure here would have little impact in the Town of Wolcott, but would cause damage downstream in Southington along the Roaring Brook and Eight Mile River corridors.

Cedar Swamp Pond

The Cedar Swamp Pond dam is Class BB. The dam is earthen and does not have an emergency spillway. Overtopping would cause erosion of the earthen dam that could subsequently cause failure. Although the dam is considered a moderate hazard potential instead of significant or high, failure of the dam would render an important roadway (North Street) impassable, as it runs along the crest of the dam. If North Street were impassable, residents in the northern part of town would be cut off from Fire Department company #2, located on North Street.

New Britain Reservoir

The remaining Class C dam (New Britain Reservoir) drains directly east into the town of Southington, and losses in Wolcott would be minimal if the dam were to fail.

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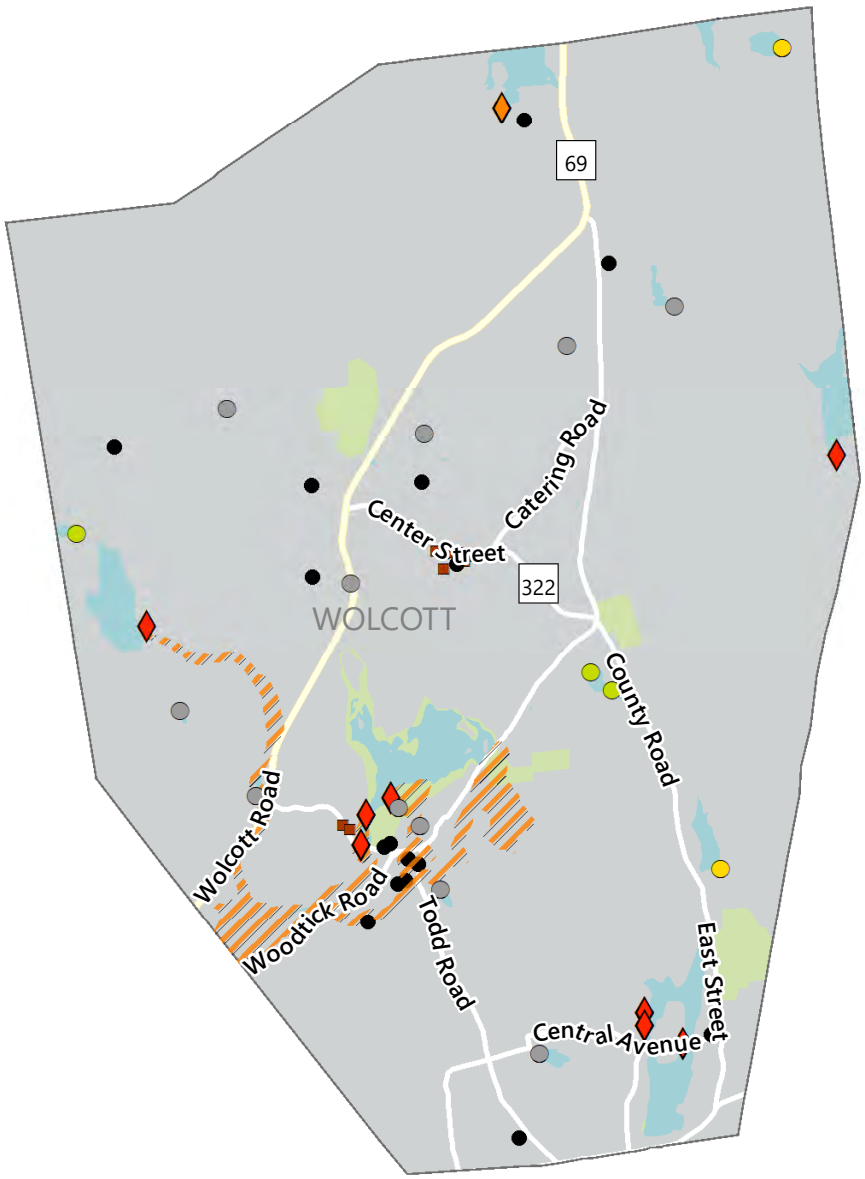

Dam Hazard Class
- Unclassified
- A - Low Hazard
- BB - Moderate Hazard
- B - Significant Hazard
- C - High Hazard
- Dam Breach Inundation Area

Critical Facilities
- Critical Facilities

Historic Sites
- Historic Sites

SLR
99 REALTY DRIVE
CHESHIRE, CT 06410
203.271.1773

Dam Failure Hazards in Wolcott

NVCOG Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Naugatuck Valley Council of Governments
47 Leavenworth Street, 3rd Floor
Waterbury, CT 06702

N

0 2,500 5,000
Feet

DATE 6/15/2021

141.3211.00029
PROJ. NO.

FIG. 8-1

9.0 WILDFIRES

9.1 Existing Capabilities

The Connecticut DEEP Open Burning Program requires designated "Open Burning Officials" in every community to oversee open burning within the town. The Town of Wolcott is compliant with this program and has a designated Burning Official.

The Town of Wolcott Zoning Regulation and Subdivision Regulations have special use standards regarding fire protection for commercial and municipal facilities, and the creation of fire ponds for new subdivisions. In addition, new roads and subdivisions are required to allow for fire truck access.

Existing mitigation for wildland fire control is typically focused on Fire Department training and maintaining an adequate supply of equipment. The Wolcott Fire Department has some water storage capability, but primarily relies on Wolcott Water Department's water service to fight fires in the western part of Town along the Route 69 and Beach Road corridors. In the remainder of Town, the fire department relies heavily on the use of fire ponds to supply firefighting water. A proposed ordinance to require 10,000-gallon fire suppression water storage tanks in town was not passed. However, the town has required cisterns in some areas to provide water.

Education is also an important element of existing mitigation. The Town of Wolcott has several informational pamphlets and web pages dedicated to citizen education and preparedness for natural hazards and other hazard events. The Fire Department recently found it necessary to enforce rules that prevent the burning of pallets and other fabricated wood products. This type of enforcement will help prevent wildland and other fires.

Actions Completed and New Capabilities

Wolcott continues to maintain its capabilities for mitigating and responding to wildfire risks. Aside from moderate changes in State policy and improvements to the public water system, the town's capabilities to mitigate for wildfires and prevent loss of life and property have not changed significantly since the initial hazard mitigation plan was adopted.

Since the adoption of the last HMP, some water main extensions have reduced the wildfire risk area. The town has made significant efforts in the last five years to expand the public water system, and will soon be connecting to the high school as mentioned above. Additional expansion is also planned to the west of Route 69.

Summary

The Town mitigates wildfire hazards by implementing the state's Open Burning Program locally, installing dry hydrants and firefighting-water sources in remote areas, and training its fire department to fight wildfires.

9.2 Vulnerabilities and Risk Assessment

The approximately 9,289 acres of forests and undeveloped land in Wolcott may be susceptible to drought conditions that make them more vulnerable to wildfires. The approximately 320 acres of agricultural fields and maintained grasses may be vulnerable to direct damage from drought conditions. Relatively open lands near new development in the northwestern section of Town are considered most at risk from wildfires. In addition, there is concern about fires in the wooded eastern, northern, and southern sections of Town. While fires are infrequent in these areas, they are often difficult to access. Some of this land belongs to other municipal water utilities. The hiking trails off Peterson Park allow access to land that is vulnerable to fires.

Wildfire risk zones are mapped in Figure 9-1.

The public water system in Wolcott is limited to the Route 69 corridor from the southwestern section of Town up to and along Beach Road / Alcott Road area. These areas are generally associated with wooded water company lands, state forests, and land trust property, and each area borders residential sections of the Town. Therefore, residents on the outskirts of these risk areas are the most vulnerable to fire, heat, and smoke effects of wildfires. There is also some concern among Town fire personnel regarding the open areas in the northwestern section of Town that are near new subdivisions.

Despite having a large amount of forest/urban interface, the overall risk of wildfires occurring in the Town of Wolcott is also considered to be low. Such fires fail to spread far due speed of detection and strong fire response. According to Town personnel, the threat of fire was greater in the 1980s when the Town was more rural. As most of the Town has fire-fighting water available nearby, a large amount of water can be made readily available for firefighting equipment. The Town also has the support of the local water companies to provide access to their extensive watershed lands in case of a wildfire.

Should a wildfire occur, it seems reasonable to estimate that the average area to burn would be five acres, consistent with the state average during long period of drought. In the case of an extreme wildfire during a long drought on watershed lands, it is estimated that up to 200 acres could burn before containment due to the limited access of those lands. Residential areas bordering such lands would also be vulnerable to wildfire, but would likely be more impacted by heat and smoke than by structure fires due to the strong fire response in the Town.

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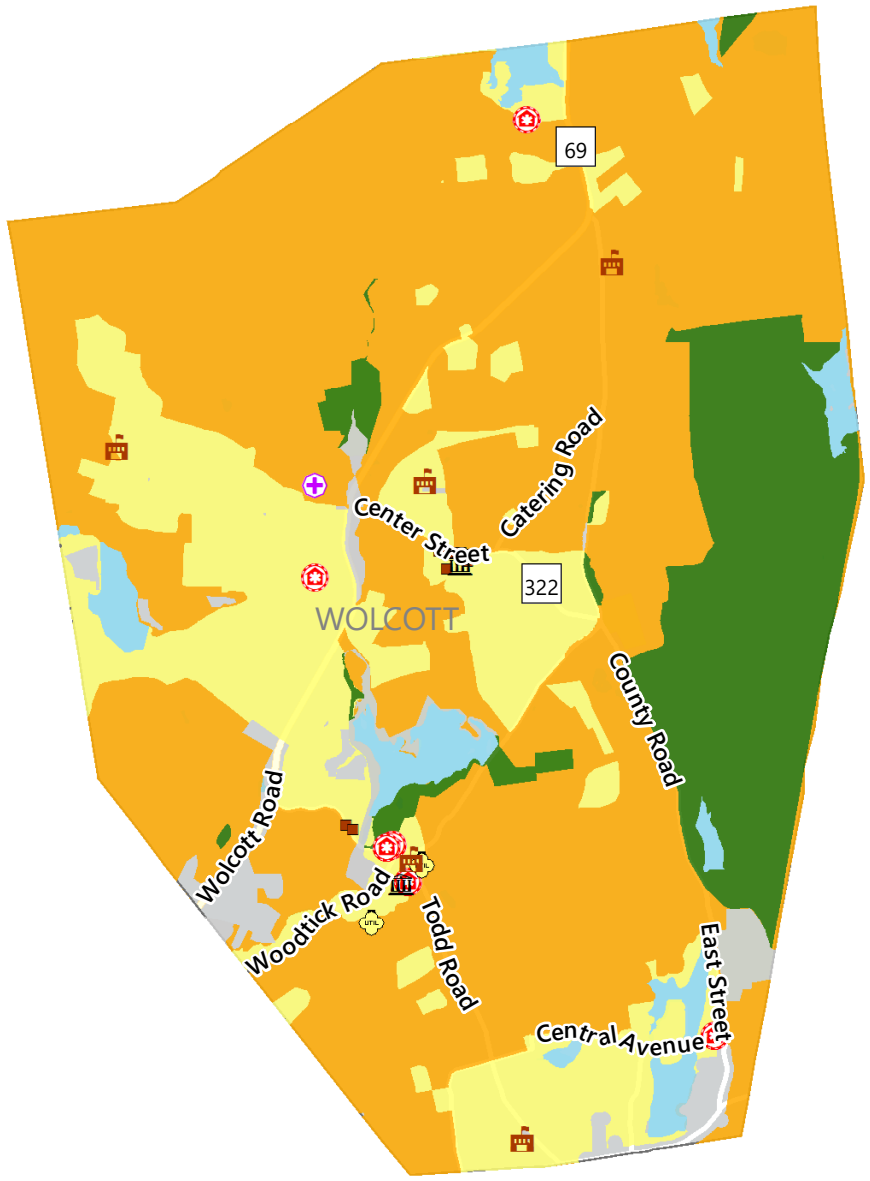

Critical Facilities
- Care Facility
- Emergency Response
- Government Services
- School
- Utility

Historic Sites
- Historic Sites

Wildland Urban Interface Type
- Wildland-Urban Intermix
- Wildland-Urban Interface
- Vegetated: No Housing
- Non-vegetated
- Water

SLR
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CHESHIRE, CT 06410
203.271.1773

Wildfire Hazard in Wolcott

NVCOG Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Naugatuck Valley Council of Governments
47 Leavenworth Street, 3rd Floor
Waterbury, CT 06702

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Feet

DATE 6/15/2021

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PROJ. NO.

FIG. 9-1

10.0 MITIGATION STRATEGIES AND ACTIONS

10.1 Goals and Objectives

Municipal goals and objectives have been made consistent regionally and are presented in the Multi-Jurisdictional Plan document.

10.2 Status of Mitigation Strategies and Actions from Previous HMP

The table below lists the mitigation actions developed in the previous HMP and the status of each. Actions to be carried forward are noted as such. Actions that have been institutionalized as capabilities are not carried forward.

Strategy	Description	Responsible Party	Status	Notes
WCT-1	Acquire standby power for Wolcott High School	LEPC	Carry Forward	Action not yet completed due to limited funding.
WCT-2	Conduct drainage studies in specific areas as needed	DPW	Carry Forward with Revision	Carry forward and potentially revise to be more specific.
WCT-3	Consider joining FEMA's Community Rating System	IWC	Drop	The Town does not have capacity for this.
WCT-4	Encourage residents to move personal property out of the 100-year flood plain, especially in the Woodtick Road area south of Garthwait Road	ZEO	Carry Forward	Some progress made; this needs more attention. The blight ordinance might help with enforcement.
WCT-5	Use two-foot contour maps or LiDAR topo to develop more exact regulatory flood maps as needed	DPW	Drop	Drop; they are using current flyovers (i.e. LiDAR) as needed.
WCT-6	Acquire open space properties within SFHAs and set aside as greenways, parks, or other non-residential, non-commercial, or non-industrial use	Mayor	Capability	Nothing has come up recently. The dog park was the last SFHA open space acquisition.
WCT-7	Address flooding in the Town Line Road area by working with building owners as needed	DPW, IWC	Carry Forward with Revision	Filling has occurred. A new action may be needed to help address this ongoing problem.
WCT-8	Enlarge the culvert passing the Mad River under Mad River Road near Route 69 and elevate the road if necessary	DPW	Carry Forward	Action has not yet been pursued due to limited funding.
WCT-9	Increase the size of the culverts near Grove Street & Maple Avenue	DPW	Carry Forward	Action has not yet been pursued due to limited funding.

Strategy	Description	Responsible Party	Status	Notes
WCT-10	Enlarge the culvert passing Lily Brook under Woodtick Road and elevate the road if necessary	DPW	Carry Forward with Revision	Cost-estimate prepared, but project not funded. Carry forward (with corrections to location names).
WCT-11	Petition the state to restore the 24-inch culvert on Route 322 near Grove Street & Maple Avenue	Mayor, DPW	Drop	State jurisdiction.
WCT-12	Pass an ordinance to require standby power for group homes and assisted living facilities	LEPC, Mayor	Carry Forward	Action has not yet been pursued due to limited municipal capacities.
WCT-13	Preserve or convert areas of inactive faults into municipal open space in the western part of the town	PZC	Drop	Drop; the risk does not justify focus in this area.
WCT-14	Extend water main to Wolcott High School and install standby power at the school	W&SD	Complete	Water main complete
WCT-15	Consider bracing systems for assets and equipment inside critical facilities	LEPC, DPW	Drop	Ongoing. Shelters are within schools, so this is hard to know.
WCT-16	Continue to require or conduct regular inspections of all Class C dams and perform or require upkeep and maintenance as needed	DPW	Capability	The Mayor is utilizing the Town Engineer for dam inspections, even when they are on privately-owned. This is believed to be addressed.
WCT-17	Work with the Connecticut DEP to ensure that the owners of Class C dams have up to date EOPs and Dam Failure Analyses for each dam	DPW, LEPC	Complete	HRP may have developed the new EAP for Hitchcock Lake.
WCT-18	Have copies of the Class C dam EOPs and Dam Failure Analyses on file at the Town Hall for public viewing	LEPC	Carry Forward with Revision	Action has not yet been completed due to limited municipal capacities.
WCT-19	Wolcott Water Department to extend/upgrade the public water supply systems into areas requiring water for fire protection	W&SD	Carry Forward	Action has not yet been completed due to limited municipal capacities.
WCT-20	Install fire ponds or cisterns to facilitate firefighting in areas without public water supply	LEPC	Capability	They ask for this on a case-by-case basis.

10.3 Prioritization of Strategies and Actions

The STAPLEE method, described in the Multi-Jurisdictional document, was used to score mitigation activities. The STAPLEE matrix in Appendix A provides the total scores. Actions have been further prioritized based on implementation cost, project urgency, and municipal and public input. The strategies below are presented in priority order, with qualitative priority levels listed for each.

10.4 Mitigation Strategies and Actions Implementation Table

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.

Action WCT-01	
Register as a Sustainable CT community and make progress with the hazard mitigation goals associated with registration.	
Lead	Plan
Cost	$0 - $25,000
Funding	OB, CT DEEP, Sustainable CT
Timeframe	2022
Priority	High

Action WCT-02	
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.	
Lead	EM, Plan, FS
Cost	$0 - $25,000
Funding	OB, CT DEEP
Timeframe	2022
Priority	High

Action WCT-03	
Refer to the Morris Low Impact Sustainable Development Design Manual, created to be a regional resource by the Northwest Conservation District and the Northwest Hills Council of Governments, to incorporate LID guidance and regulations into the local Zoning Regulations or Ordinances	
Lead	Plan
Cost	$0 - $25,000
Funding	OB, CT DEEP
Timeframe	2022
Priority	High

Action WCT-04	
Work with CT DEEP to complete a formal validation of the Repetitive Loss Property list and update the mitigation status of each listed property.	
Lead	EM, Plan, FS
Cost	$0 - $25,000
Funding	OB, CT DEEP
Timeframe	2022
Priority	High

Action WCT-05	
Increase the size of the culverts near Grove Street & Maple Avenue	
Lead	DPW
Cost	More than $500,000
Funding	OB, CIP, FEMA Grant, CT DEEP
Timeframe	2023 – 2025
Priority	High

Action WCT-06	
Enlarge the culvert passing Lindsley Brook under Ransom Hall Road near Woodtick Road	
Lead	DPW
Cost	More than $500,000
Funding	OB, CIP, FEMA Grant, CT DEEP
Timeframe	2023 – 2025
Priority	High

Action WCT-07	
Subsequent to the map update process underway through 2021, work with CT DEEP and FEMA to update any remaining flood zone mapping for watercourses designated with only FEMA letter A zones. Establish base flood elevation information for these letter A zone areas.	
Lead	Plan, FS, NFIP Coordinator
Cost	$0 - $25,000
Funding	OB, FEMA Grant, CT DEEP
Timeframe	2022
Priority	Med

Action WCT-08	
Fully incorporate the provisions of the DEEP model flood regulations into the local flood damage prevention regulations (or ordinance), including but not limited to the required design flood elevations for the first floor, building electrical systems, and building mechanical systems.	
Lead	Plan, FS, NFIP Coordinator
Cost	$0 - $25,000
Funding	OB, FEMA Grant, CT DEEP
Timeframe	2022
Priority	Med

Action WCT-09	
Increase Substantial Damage and Substantial Improvement lookback periods to two or more years.	
Lead	Plan, FS, NFIP Coordinator
Cost	$0 - $25,000
Funding	OB, FEMA Grant, CT DEEP
Timeframe	2022
Priority	Med

Action WCT-10	
Remain engaged with CIRCA's Resilient Connecticut project and utilize vulnerability mapping tools to help with local planning and project development.	
Lead	Plan
Cost	$0 - $25,000
Funding	OB, CT DEEP, Resilient CT
Timeframe	2022
Priority	Med

Action WCT-11	
Remain engaged with FEMA and the State during the Housatonic River Watershed flood map updates. Review draft maps and provide comments to FEMA.	
Lead	Plan, FS, NFIP Coordinator
Cost	$0 - $25,000
Funding	OB, FEMA Grant, CT DEEP
Timeframe	2022
Priority	Med

Action WCT-12	
Work with CT DEEP to secure copies of Class C dam EAPs and Dam Failure Analyses; keep on file at the Town Hall for public viewing	
Lead	LEPC
Cost	$25,000 - $50,000
Funding	OB, CT DEEP
Timeframe	2022 – 2024
Priority	Low

Action WCT-13	
Identify areas with drainage-related flood problems, and create a prioritized list for which need drainage studies to be conducted. Conduct drainage studies in specific areas as needed.	
Lead	DPW
Cost	More than $500,000
Funding	OB, CIP, FEMA Grant, CT DEEP
Timeframe	2023 – 2025
Priority	Low

Action WCT-14	
Enlarge the culvert passing the Mad River under Mad River Road near Route 69 and elevate the road if necessary	
Lead	DPW
Cost	More than $500,000
Funding	OB, CIP, FEMA Grant, CT DEEP
Timeframe	2023 – 2025
Priority	Low

Action WCT-15	
Use the CT Toxics Users and Climate Resilience Map to identify toxic users located in hazard zones within your community. Contact those users to inform them about the CT DEEP small business chemical management initiative.	
Lead	EM, FS
Cost	$0 - $25,000
Funding	CT DEEP
Timeframe	2022
Priority	Low

Action WCT-16	
Conduct a flood study in the Town Line Road area to identify potential mitigation measures.	
Lead	DPW, IWC
Cost	$50,000 - $100,000
Funding	FEMA Grant, CT DEEP
Timeframe	2022 – 2024
Priority	Low

Action WCT-17	
Work with Wolcott Water Department to extend/upgrade the public water supply systems into areas requiring water for fire protection	
Lead	W&SD
Cost	$100,000 - $500,000
Funding	CIP, FEMA Grant, FEMA AFG, CT DEEP
Timeframe	2023 – 2025
Priority	Low

Action WCT-18	
Encourage residents to move personal property out of the 100-year flood plain, especially in the Woodtick Road area south of Garthwait Road	
Lead	ZEO
Cost	More than $500,000
Funding	FEMA Grant
Timeframe	2024 – 2026
Priority	Low

Action WCT-19	
Coordinate with CT SHPO to conduct historic resource surveys, focusing on areas within natural hazard risk zones (flood zones, wildfire hazard zones, steep slopes) to support the preparation of resiliency plans across the state.	
Lead	Plan, HC/HDC
Cost	$0 - $25,000
Funding	OB, CT SHPO
Timeframe	2022 – 2023
Priority	Low

Action WCT-20	
Coordinate with CT SHPO to conduct outreach to owners of historic properties to educate them on methods of retrofitting historic properties to be more hazard-resilient while maintaining historic character.	
Lead	Plan, HC/HDC
Cost	$0 - $25,000
Funding	OB, CT SHPO
Timeframe	2022 – 2023
Priority	Low

Action WCT-21	
Acquire standby power for Wolcott High School	
Lead	LEPC
Cost	$100,000 - $500,000
Funding	CIP, FEMA Grant
Timeframe	2025 – 2027
Priority	Low

Action WCT-22	
Pass an ordinance to require standby power for group homes and assisted living facilities	
Lead	LEPC, Mayor
Cost	$0 - $25,000
Funding	OB, CIP
Timeframe	2022 – 2024
Priority	Low

APPENDIX A

STAPLEE MATRIX

#	Action Description	Regional Theme	Lead Department	Cost Estimate	Potential Funding Sources	Timeframe for Completion	Weighted STAPLEE Criteria														Total STAPLEE Score
							Benefits							Costs							
							Social	Technical (x2)	Administrative	Political	Legal	Economic (x2)	Environmental	Social	Technical (x2)	Administrative	Political	Legal	Economic (x2)	Environmental	
WCT-01	Register as a Sustainable CT community and make progress with the hazard mitigation goals associated with registration.	Sustainable CT	Plan	$0 - $25,000	OB, CT DEEP, Sustainable CT	2022	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
WCT-02	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.	RLP	EM, Plan, FS	$0 - $25,000	OB, CT DEEP	2022	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
WCT-03	Refer to the Morris Low Impact Sustainable Development Design Manual, created to be a regional resource by the Northwest Conservation District and the Northwest Hills Council of Governments, to incorporate LID guidance and regulations into the local Zoning Regulations or Ordinances	Low Impact Development	Plan	$0 - $25,000	OB, CT DEEP	2022	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
WCT-04	Work with CT DEEP to complete a formal validation of the Repetitive Loss Property list and update the mitigation status of each listed property.	RLP	EM, Plan, FS	$0 - $25,000	OB, CT DEEP	2022	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
WCT-05	Increase the size of the culverts near Grove Street & Maple Avenue	Culvert & Bridge Upgrades	DPW	More than $500,000	OB, CIP, FEMA Grant, CT DEEP	2023 – 2025	0	1	0	1	1	1	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.5
WCT-06	Enlarge the culvert passing Lindsley Brook under Ransom Hall Road near Woodtick Road	Culvert & Bridge Upgrades	DPW	More than $500,000	OB, CIP, FEMA Grant, CT DEEP	2023 – 2025	0	1	0	1	1	1	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.5
WCT-07	Subsequent to the map update process underway through 2021, work with CT DEEP and FEMA to update any remaining flood zone mapping for watercourses designated with only FEMA letter A zones. Establish base flood elevation information for these letter A zone areas.	Flood Map Updates	Plan, FS, NFIP Coordinator	$0 - $25,000	OB, FEMA Grant, CT DEEP	2022	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	5
WCT-08	Fully incorporate the provisions of the DEEP model flood regulations into the local flood damage prevention regulations (or ordinance), including but not limited to the required design flood elevations for the first floor, building electrical systems, and building mechanical systems.	Flood Regulations	Plan, FS, NFIP Coordinator	$0 - $25,000	OB, FEMA Grant, CT DEEP	2022	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	5
WCT-09	Increase Substantial Damage and Substantial Improvement lookback periods to two or more years.	Flood Regulations	Plan, FS, NFIP Coordinator	$0 - $25,000	OB, FEMA Grant, CT DEEP	2022	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	5
WCT-10	Remain engaged with CIRCA's Resilient Connecticut project and utilize vulnerability mapping tools to help with local planning and project development.	Resilient CT	Plan	$0 - $25,000	OB, CT DEEP, Resilient CT	2022	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
WCT-11	Remain engaged with FEMA and the State during the Housatonic River Watershed flood map updates. Review draft maps and provide comments to FEMA.	Flood Map Updates	Plan, FS, NFIP Coordinator	$0 - $25,000	OB, FEMA Grant, CT DEEP	2022	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	5
WCT-12	Work with CT DEEP to secure copies of Class C dam EAPs and Dam Failure Analyses; keep on file at the Town Hall for public viewing	Dam Safety	LEPC	$25,000 - $50,000	OB, CT DEEP	2022 – 2024	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	6.5
WCT-13	Identify areas with drainage-related flood problems, and create a prioritized list for which need drainage studies to be conducted. Conduct drainage studies in specific areas as needed.	Drainage	DPW	More than $500,000	OB, CIP, FEMA Grant, CT DEEP	2023 – 2025	0	1	0	1	1	1	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.5
WCT-14	Enlarge the culvert passing the Mad River under Mad River Road near Route 69 and elevate the road if necessary	Culvert & Bridge Upgrades	DPW	More than $500,000	OB, CIP, FEMA Grant, CT DEEP	2023 – 2025	0	1	0	1	1	1	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.5
WCT-15	Use the CT Toxics Users and Climate Resilience Map to identify toxic users located in hazard zones within your community. Contact those users to inform them about the CT DEEP small business chemical management initiative.	Small Business Chemicals	EM, FS	$0 - $25,000	CT DEEP	2022	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
WCT-16	Conduct a flood study in the Town Line Road area to identify potential mitigation measures.	Study	DPW, IWC	$50,000 - $100,000	FEMA Grant, CT DEEP	2022 – 2024	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
WCT-17	Work with Wolcott Water Department to extend/upgrade the public water supply systems into areas requiring water for fire protection	Wildfire Risk Reduction	W&SD	$100,000 - $500,000	CIP, FEMA Grant, FEMA AFG, CT DEEP	2023 – 2025	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
WCT-18	Encourage residents to move personal property out of the 100-year flood plain, especially in the Woodtick Road area south of Garthwait Road	Relocate/Retreat	ZEO	More than $500,000	FEMA Grant	2024 – 2026	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	6
WCT-19	Coordinate with CT SHPO to conduct historic resource surveys, focusing on areas within natural hazard risk zones (flood zones, wildfire hazard zones, steep slopes) to support the preparation of resiliency plans across the state.	Historic & Cultural Resources	Plan, HC/HDC	$0 - $25,000	OB, CT SHPO	2022 – 2023	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
WCT-20	Coordinate with CT SHPO to conduct outreach to owners of historic properties to educate them on methods of retrofitting historic properties to be more hazard-resilient while maintaining historic character.	Historic & Cultural Resources	Plan, HC/HDC	$0 - $25,000	OB, CT SHPO	2022 – 2023	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
WCT-21	Acquire standby power for Wolcott High School	Backup Power	LEPC	$100,000 - $500,000	CIP, FEMA Grant	2025 – 2027	0.5	0.5	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	3.5
WCT-22	Pass an ordinance to require standby power for group homes and assisted living facilities	Backup Power	LEPC, Mayor	$0 - $25,000	OB, CIP	2022 – 2024	0	0.5	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	3

APPENDIX B

RECORD OF MUNICIPAL ADOPTION

#469

CERTIFICATE OF ADOPTION
WOLCOTT TOWN COUNCIL

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE NAUGATUCK VALLEY COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE, 2021-2026

WHEREAS, the Town of Wolcott has historically experienced severe damage from natural hazards and it continues to be vulnerable to the effects of those natural hazards profiled in the plan (e.g. *flooding, high wind, thunderstorms, winter storms, earthquakes, droughts, dam failure, and wildfires)*, resulting in loss of property and life, economic hardship, and threats to public health and safety; and

WHEREAS, the Wolcott Town Council approved the previous version of the Plan in 2014; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Wolcott and the Naugatuck Valley Council of Governments developed and received conditional approval from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for the Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, 2021-2026 under the requirements of 44 CFR 201.6; and

WHEREAS, public and committee meetings were held and public input was sought in 2020 and 2021 regarding the development and review of the Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, 2021-2026; and

WHEREAS, the Plan specifically addresses hazard mitigation strategies and Plan maintenance procedure for Wolcott; and

WHEREAS, the Plan recommends several hazard mitigation actions/projects that will provide mitigation for specific natural hazards that impact Wolcott, with the effect of protecting people and property from loss associated with those hazards; and

WHEREAS, adoption of this Plan will make Wolcott eligible for funding to alleviate the impacts of future hazards; now therefore be it

RESOLVED by the Town Council:

1. The Plan is hereby adopted as an official plan of the Town of Wolcott;
2. The respective officials identified in the mitigation strategy of the Plan are hereby directed to pursue implementation of the recommended actions assigned to them;
3. Future revisions and Plan maintenance required by 44 CFR 201.6 and FEMA are hereby adopted as a part of this resolution for a period of five (5) years from the date of this resolution.
4. An annual report on the progress of the implementation elements of the Plan shall be presented to the Town Council.

Adopted this 21st day of December, 2021 by the Town Council of Wolcott, Connecticut

Rachel Wisler

Rachel Wisler, Chairman

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned has affixed his/her signature and the corporate seal of Wolcott this **22nd day of December, 2021.**

Karen Mowad

Karen Mowad, Town Clerk

APPENDIX C

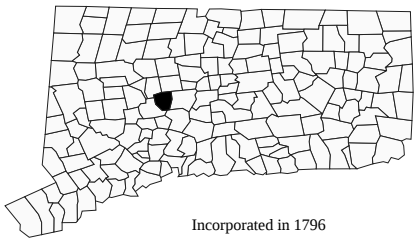
CERC Town Profile 2019

Wolcott, Connecticut

CERC Town Profile 2019 *Produced by Connecticut Data Collaborative*

Town Hall
10 Kenea Avenue
Wolcott, CT 06716
(203) 879-8100

Belongs To
New Haven County
LMA Waterbury
Naugatuck Valley Planning Area



Incorporated in 1796

Demographics

Population

	Town	County	State
2000	15,215	824,008	3,405,565
2010	16,680	862,477	3,574,097
2013-2017	16,696	862,127	3,594,478
2020	16,921	898,514	3,604,591
'17 - '20 Growth / Yr	0.4%	1.3%	0.1%

	Town	County	State
Land Area (sq. miles)	20	605	4,842
Pop./Sq. Mile (2013-2017)	817	1,426	742
Median Age (2013-2017)	45	40	41
Households (2013-2017)	5,758	327,402	1,361,755
Med. HH Inc. (2013-2017)	$87,045	$64,872	$73,781

	Town	State
Veterans (2013-2017)	1,159	180,111

Race/Ethnicity (2013-2017)

	Town	County	State
White Non-Hisp	15,254	553,000	2,446,049
Black Non-Hisp	387	105,661	350,820
Asian Non-Hisp	226	33,678	154,910
Native American Non-Hisp	0	783	5,201
Other/Multi-Race Non-Hisp	128	20,448	84,917
Hispanic or Latino	701	148,446	551,916

	Town	County	State
Poverty Rate (2013-2017)	5.2%	12.1%	10.1%

Educational Attainment (2013-2017)

	Town		State	
High School Graduate	4,234	36%	673,582	27%
Associates Degree	1,183	10%	188,481	8%
Bachelors or Higher	3,449	29%	953,199	38%

Age Distribution (2013-2017)

	0-4		5-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65+		Total	
Town	722	4%	2,048	12%	2,116	13%	3,411	20%	5,640	34%	2,759	17%	16,696	100%
County	45,072	5%	100,549	12%	120,727	14%	216,208	25%	240,037	28%	139,534	16%	862,127	100%
State	186,188	5%	432,367	12%	495,626	14%	872,640	24%	1,031,900	29%	575,757	16%	3,594,478	100%

Economics

Business Profile (2018)

Sector	Units	Employment
Total - All Industries	394	3,165
23 - Construction	61	300
31-33 - Manufacturing	32	408
44-45 - Retail Trade	36	291
62 - Health Care and Social Assistance	40	573
72 - Accommodation and Food Services	33	287
Total Government	6	530

Top Five Grand List (2018)

	Amount
Connecticut Light & Power Co	$14,299,030
ITW Powertrain Metals	$8,128,290
ACAR Leasing LTD	$4,939,895
Beach Building LLC	$4,253,400
New Countryside LLC	$3,957,430
Net Grand List (SFY 2016-2017)	$1,282,942,815

Major Employers (2014)

Devon Precision Industries Inc
Nucap US
Tyrrell School
Wolcott View Manor Health
Wolcott High School

Education

2018-2019 School Year

	Grades	Enrollment
Wolcott School District	PK-12	2244

Smarter Balanced Test Percent Above Goal (2017-2018)

	Grade 3		Grade 4		Grade 8	
	Town	State	Town	State	Town	State
Math	73.3%	53.8%	77.3%	51.3%	61.5%	43.0%
ELA	74.8%	53.1%	80.7%	54.9%	70.8%	56.1%

Pre-K Enrollment (PSIS)

	2018-2019
Wolcott School District	48

Rate of Chronic Absenteeism (2017-2018)

	All
Connecticut	10.7%
Wolcott School District	3.9%

4-Year Cohort Graduation Rate (2017-2018)

	All	Female	Male
Connecticut	88.3%	91.8%	85.1%
Wolcott School District	96.7%	96.7%	96.7%

Public vs Private Enrollment (2013-2017)

	Town	County	State
Public	92.8%	88.2%	86.8%
Private	7.2%	11.8%	13.2%

profiles.ctdata.org

Wolcott, Connecticut

CERC Town Profile 2019

Connecticut Economic Resource Center

Government

Government Form: Mayor - Council

Total Revenue (2017)	$58,227,754	Total Expenditures (2017)	$58,341,890	Annual Debt Service (2017)	$4,384,067
Tax Revenue	$37,383,242	Education	$38,053,884	As % of Expenditures	7.5%
Non-tax Revenue	$20,844,512	Other	$20,288,006	Eq. Net Grand List (2017)	$1,866,134,566
Intergovernmental	$20,111,705	Total Indebtedness (2017)	$26,508,727	Per Capita	$111,932
Per Capita Tax (2017)	$2,243	As % of Expenditures	45.4%	As % of State Average	74.2%
As % of State Average	76.5%	Per Capita	$1,590	Moody's Bond Rating (2017)	A1
		As % of State Average	63.3%	Actual Mill Rate (2017)	28.91
				Equalized Mill Rate (2017)	20.04
				% of Net Grand List Com/Ind (2017)	5.9%

Housing/Real Estate

Housing Stock (2013-2017)

	Town	County	State
Total Units	6,050	365,546	1,507,711
% Single Unit (2013-2017)	88.0%	53.6%	59.2%
New Permits Auth (2017)	19	750	4,547
As % Existing Units	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%
Demolitions (2017)	5	202	1,403
Home Sales (2017)	62	4,763	21,880
Median Price	$251,900	$244,400	$270,100
Built Pre-1950 share	14.1%	33.2%	29.3%
Owner Occupied Dwellings	4,941	204,037	906,798
As % Total Dwellings	85.8%	62.3%	66.6%
Subsidized Housing (2018)	474	46,013	167,879

Distribution of House Sales (2017)

	Town	County	State
Less than $100,000	0	106	536
$100,000-$199,999	19	1,232	5,237
$200,000-$299,999	29	1,785	6,681
$300,000-$399,999	9	888	3,863
$400,000 or More	5	752	5,563

Rental (2013-2017)

	Town	County	State
Median Rent	$1,119	$1,100	$1,123
Cost-burdened Renters	64.2%	54.5%	52.3%

Labor Force

	Town	County	State
Residents Employed	9,633	438,576	1,827,070
Residents Unemployed	368	20,171	78,242
Unemployment Rate	3.7%	4.4%	4.1%
Self-Employed Rate	11.0%	8.5%	10.0%
Total Employers	394	24,958	122,067
Total Employed	3,165	366,848	1,673,867

Connecticut Commuters (2015)

Commuters Into Town From:		Town Residents Commuting To:	
Wolcott, CT	787	Waterbury, CT	1,739
Waterbury, CT	613	Wolcott, CT	787
Bristol, CT	156	Bristol, CT	476
Watertown, CT	99	Southington, CT	448
Plymouth, CT	92	Cheshire, CT	437
Naugatuck, CT	74	Hartford, CT	257
Southington, CT	62	Farmington, CT	251

Quality of Life

Crime Rates (per 100,000 residents) (2017)

	Town	State
Property	1,736	1,777
Violent	31	228

Disengaged Youth (2013-2017)

	Town	State
Female	14.8%	4.2%
Male	21.0%	5.6%

	Town
Library circulation per capita	3.12

Distance to Major Cities

	Miles
Hartford	19
Providence	82
New York City	82
Boston	113
Montreal	274

Residential Utilities

Electric Provider
Eversource Energy
(800) 286-2000

Gas Provider
Eversource Energy
(800) 989-0900

Water Provider
Municipal Provider
Local Contact

Cable Provider
Comcast Waterbury
(800) 266-2278