

Western Connecticut Council of Governments Multi-Jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2026-2031

Municipal Annex for Town of Brookfield

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Draft: October 2026



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of Annex

The purpose of this Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) annex is to provide 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 Western Connecticut Council of Governments (WestCOG) Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan. This annex is designed to supplement the information presented in the Multi-Jurisdictional HMP with more specific detail for the Town of Brookfield 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 life and damage to property will also reduce the social, emotional, and economic disruption associated with a natural disaster.

2.0 COMMUNITY PROFILE

2.1 Geography

2.1.1 Physical Setting

Incorporated in 1778, the Town of Brookfield is located in northern Fairfield County and is home to a population of 17,528 (2010 U.S. Census). Brookfield is bordered by the municipalities of New Milford and Bridgewater to the north, Newtown to the east, Danbury and Bethel to the south, and New Fairfield to the west. Refer to Figure 2-1 for a map showing the regional location of Brookfield within the WestCOG region.

Brookfield is located in the southern foothills of the Berkshire Mountains. The broad central Still River Valley is a defining feature of the town's topography. The town is characterized by higher elevations away from the town center, which drain into the Still River corridor. The Still River flows north, cutting through the center of town into southern New Milford, before it eventually joins the Housatonic River. The two largest lakes in Connecticut border the Town of Brookfield. Candlewood Lake to the west was formed by a hydroelectric dam south of the Rocky River, and Lake Lillinonah to the east was formed by Shepaug Dam on the Housatonic River. The highest elevation in Brookfield is about 730 feet in the east central part of town, east of Route 25. The low point is just under 200 feet along the easternmost point of Lake Lillinonah. The varying terrain of Brookfield makes the town vulnerable to an array of natural hazards.

The Center for Land Use Education and Research (CLEAR) has developed a statewide land cover dataset derived from the 2023 Annual National Land Cover Dataset (NLCD). Areas identified as developed open space are maintained grasses such as residential and commercial lawns or golf courses. The southern portion of Bethel is predominantly forested. Consistent with zoning, the land cover by percent of total land can be found in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1: Land Cover by Area

Land Cover Class	Percent of Total Land
Forest	53%
Agriculture	1%
Developed Open Space	28%
Developed	18%

Source: University of Connecticut Center for Land Use Education and Research (CLEAR)

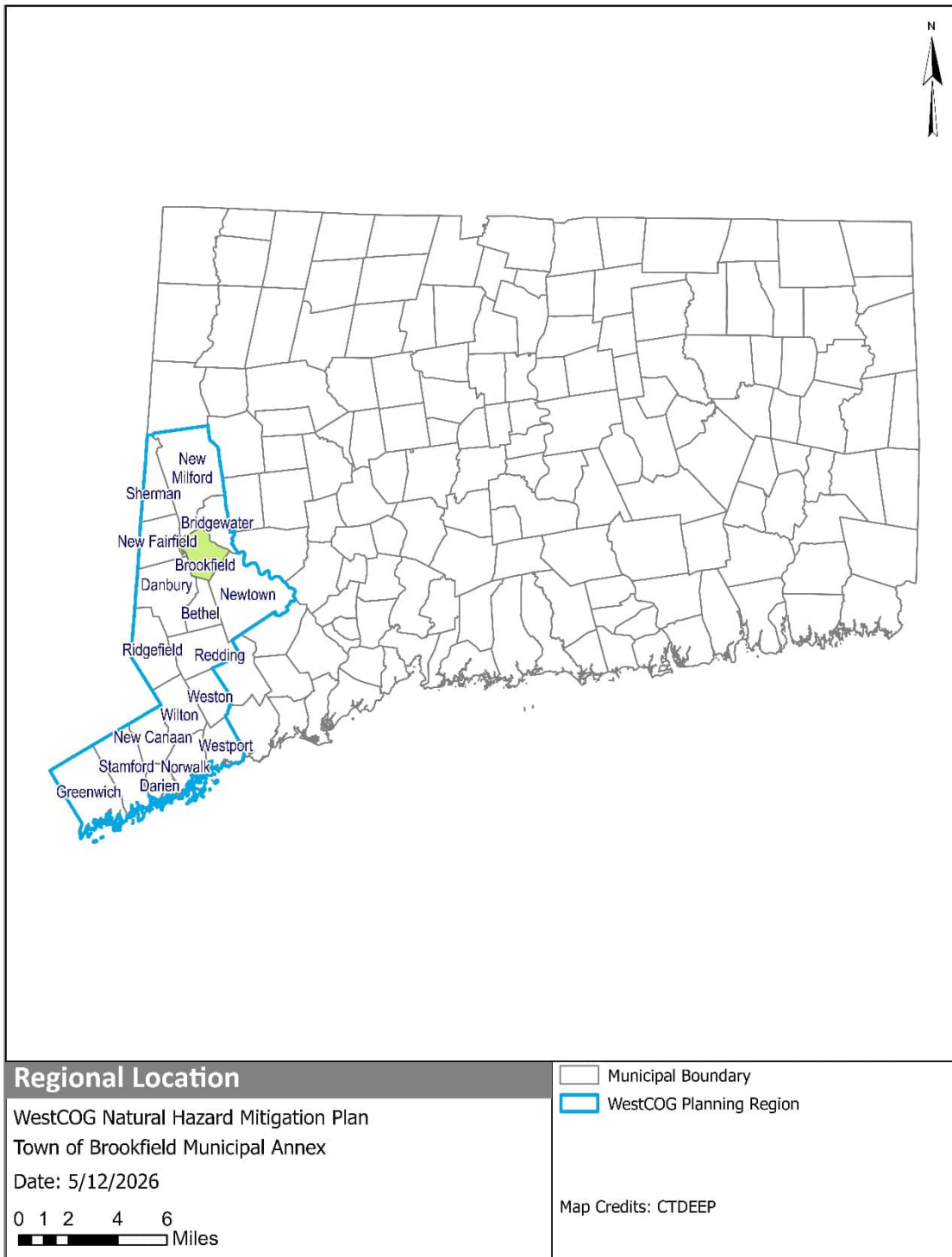


Figure 2-1: Location Map

2.1.2 Land Use

Brookfield is a suburban town that contains a busy commercial corridor along Federal Road (U.S. Route 202) and residential neighborhoods throughout the town.

According to the town's 2025 Plan of Conservation and Development (POCD), 7,000 acres, or 64% of Brookfield's Total parceled land area, are currently occupied by residential development (up from 6,590 acres, or 53.7%, in 2012). Historically, low-density single-family residential uses have been scattered throughout a variety of neighborhoods in the town. Multi-family units are moderate-density developments in small scale projects located in the core of the town adjacent to commercial and civic uses. Table 2-2 present 2015 land use data as provided in the 2015 POCD.

Table 2-2: 2015 Land Use by Area

Use	Acres	Percent of Total Land
Single-Family Residential	6,578	57.7
Two- or Three-Family Residential	31	0.3
Multi-Family Residential	593	5.2
Mixed-Use	41	0.4
Commercial	375	3.3
Industrial	291	2.6
Institutional	353	3.1
Transportation and Utilities	487	4.3
Recreational	93	0.8
Open Space	1,572	13.8
Agriculture	5	0.0
Parking	11	0.1
Vacant	912	8.0
Unclassified	57	0.5
Total Parceled Land	11,398	100.0

Source: 2025 Brookfield POCD

For many years, a small parcel of land that was part of New Fairfield was separated from the rest of New Fairfield by Candlewood Lake. In 1961, this land was annexed from New Fairfield to Brookfield and it is now called Candlewood Shores and Arrowhead Point. This area is one of the most densely developed portions of Brookfield.

Many of the remaining historic structures in the town have been preserved. In 1991 the Brookfield Center was inducted into the National Register of Historic Places. The district represents the original settlement of the Town of Brookfield and contains a total of 67 structures, residential, religious, and municipal, over a 43-acre area.

2.1.3 Climate and Climate Change

Current Climate Conditions

Over the course of the year, the temperature in Brookfield typically varies from 19°F to 82°F and is rarely below 3°F or above 89°F. The warm season lasts from May 31 to September 15, with an average daily high temperature above 72°F. The hottest month of the year is July, with an average high of 81°F and a low of 63°F. The cold season lasts from December 3 to March 12,

with an average daily high temperature below 44°F. The coldest month of the year is January, with an average low of 20°F and high of 35°F.

Precipitation falls throughout the year in Brookfield. The wetter season lasts from April 2 to August 2, with a greater than 29% chance of a given day being a wet day. The chance of a wet day peaks at 36% on August 3. The smallest chance of a wet day is 22% on January 29.

The most rain falls during the month of October with an average total accumulation of 3.7 inches. The least rain falls in January, with an average total accumulation of 1.8 inches.

The snowy period of the year lasts from November 3 to April 13, with a sliding 31-day liquid-equivalent snowfall of at least 1.0 inches. The most snow falls during January, with an average snowfall of 10.3 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, developed by the University of Connecticut (UConn) Atmospheric Sciences Group and 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 CO₂ emission scenario (RCP8.5).

Temperature

Annual temperatures have been increasing throughout Connecticut and are projected to continue to do so in the future. By mid-century, the 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 the 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 per 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 50% annual-chance storm in Fairfield County is 3.3 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 50% annual-chance storm in Brookfield as 3.36 inches.

The NOAA Atlas 14, released on September 30, 2015, puts the 24-hour rainfall amount for a 50% annual-chance annual storm in Brookfield at 3.51 inches.

These precipitation amounts and more details are summarized in Table 2-3, below.

Table 2-3: 24-Hour Rainfall Amounts by Annual-Chance Occurrence

Source	24-Hour Rainfall Amount (inches) by Annual-Chance Occurrence		
	50%	4%	1%
Technical Paper No. 40	3.3	5.7	7.2
NRCC	3.36	6.29	8.90
NOAA Atlas 14	3.51	6.78	8.71

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, Brookfield can expect the 24-hour rainfall amount for a 50% annual-chance storm to be around 3.6 to 3.8 inches or greater.

Impervious surfaces and infrastructure in town have increased over time as well, leading to increasing runoff and peak discharge values.

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

2.1.4 Drainage Basins and Hydrology

Brookfield is divided among five sub-regional watersheds, as shown in Table 2-4. The majority of the sub-regional basins drain into the Still River, which then flows into the Housatonic River. All of the water that passes through Brookfield eventually empties into Long Island Sound.

Table 2-4: Sub-Regional Drainage Basins

Drainage Basin	Overall Sub-regional Area (sq. mi)	Area within Town (sq. mi)	Area within Town (acres)	Percent of Town
Still River	63.44	8.17	5,230.94	40.12%
Housatonic River	623.53	6.70	4,291.40	32.91%
Pond Brook	13.90	3.58	2,293.19	17.59%
Candlewood Lake	27.68	1.87	1,200.08	9.20%
Limekiln Brook	8.76	0.03	21.08	0.16%
Total	n/a	20.37	13,036	100.0%

Source: Connecticut Department of Energy & Environmental Protection GIS Data

Still River

The Still River is a 25.4-mile tributary to the Housatonic River. Its headwaters originate from Farringtons Pond at the New York border with Danbury. It enters a concrete aqueduct near downtown Danbury, then turns north and becomes a more conventional river as it cuts through Brookfield and southern New Milford before joining the Housatonic River. The Still River sub-regional basin drains about one third of Brookfield.

Housatonic River

The Housatonic River flows 134 miles from Pittsfield, Massachusetts, to Long Island Sound, draining 1,948 square miles. The river flows down the east side of Brookfield, forming the border with Bridgewater. The Housatonic River sub-regional drainage basin covers 33% of the town. The main channel of the Housatonic is lined on both sides with 1% annual chance storm floodplains and 0.2% annual chance floodplains.

Pond Brook

With an area of around 14 square miles, the Pond Brook drainage basin includes several tributaries flowing south-southeast from Brookfield. Approximately 17.5% of Brookfield is within the Pond Brook sub-regional drainage basin.

Candlewood Lake

At 5,400 acres, Candlewood Lake is the largest lake in Connecticut. The reservoir was constructed to support power generation at the Rocky River power station in New Milford. The Candlewood Lake watershed comprises 9.2% of the town's land area. The lake is impounded in Danbury by the Lake Candlewood Dam, a Class C dam near Danbury-Candlewood Park located off Hayestown Road, and is impounded by several dams lying in other municipalities as well. There is a delineated 1% annual chance floodplain surrounding the lake, with elevations not defined (FEMA zone A).

Limekiln Brook

The Limekiln Brook's sub-regional drainage basin covers 21 acres of southern Brookfield and has a total drainage area of just under nine square miles. This sub-regional drainage basin meets the Still River in Newtown just after it flows under Route 84. *This sub-regional drainage basin should not be confused with the similarly named stream associated with the Meadowbrook Manor neighborhood located in the Still River sub-regional drainage basin, Lime Kiln Brook*

2.2 Society, Culture, and Government

2.2.1 Population and Demographic Setting

According to the 2020 U.S. Census, Brookfield had a population of 17,528 with 890 persons per square mile. The Connecticut State Department of Public Health estimates Brookfield's 2026 population at 17,706. The American Community Survey (ACS) projects a population decline, with estimates putting the population at only 16,376 in 2030.

The FEMA National Risk Index (NRI) (Version 1.20) explores and illustrates the relationships among social vulnerability, community resilience, expected annual losses from natural hazards, and risk from those hazards. The NRI has four ratings built into the dataset:

1. Risk Index (A composite of the following three variables)
2. Expected Annual Loss
3. Social Vulnerability
4. Community Resilience

The social vulnerability incorporated into the NRI uses data from the United States Census Bureau's Community Resilience Estimate (CRE) dataset. This ten variable dataset represents the socioeconomic factors that are expected to contribute most to a community's ability to prepare for, withstand, and recover from a natural hazard event (Figure 2-2). The data used in the CRE from the 1-year American Community Survey and Population Estimates Program.

The Town of Brookfield is considered to have very low social vulnerability Figure 2-3.

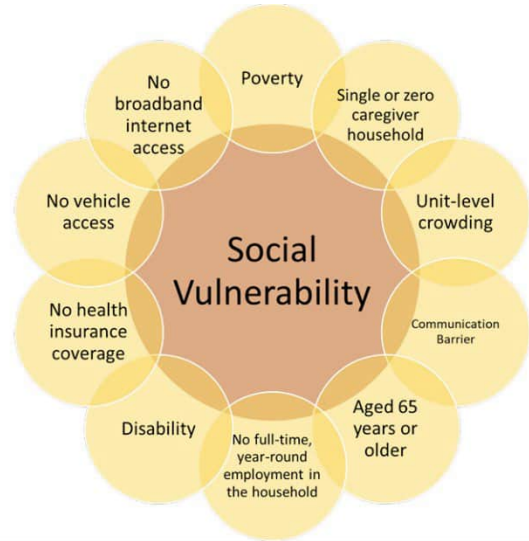


Figure 2-2 Community Resilience Estimates Vulnerability Components (Source: US Census Bureau)

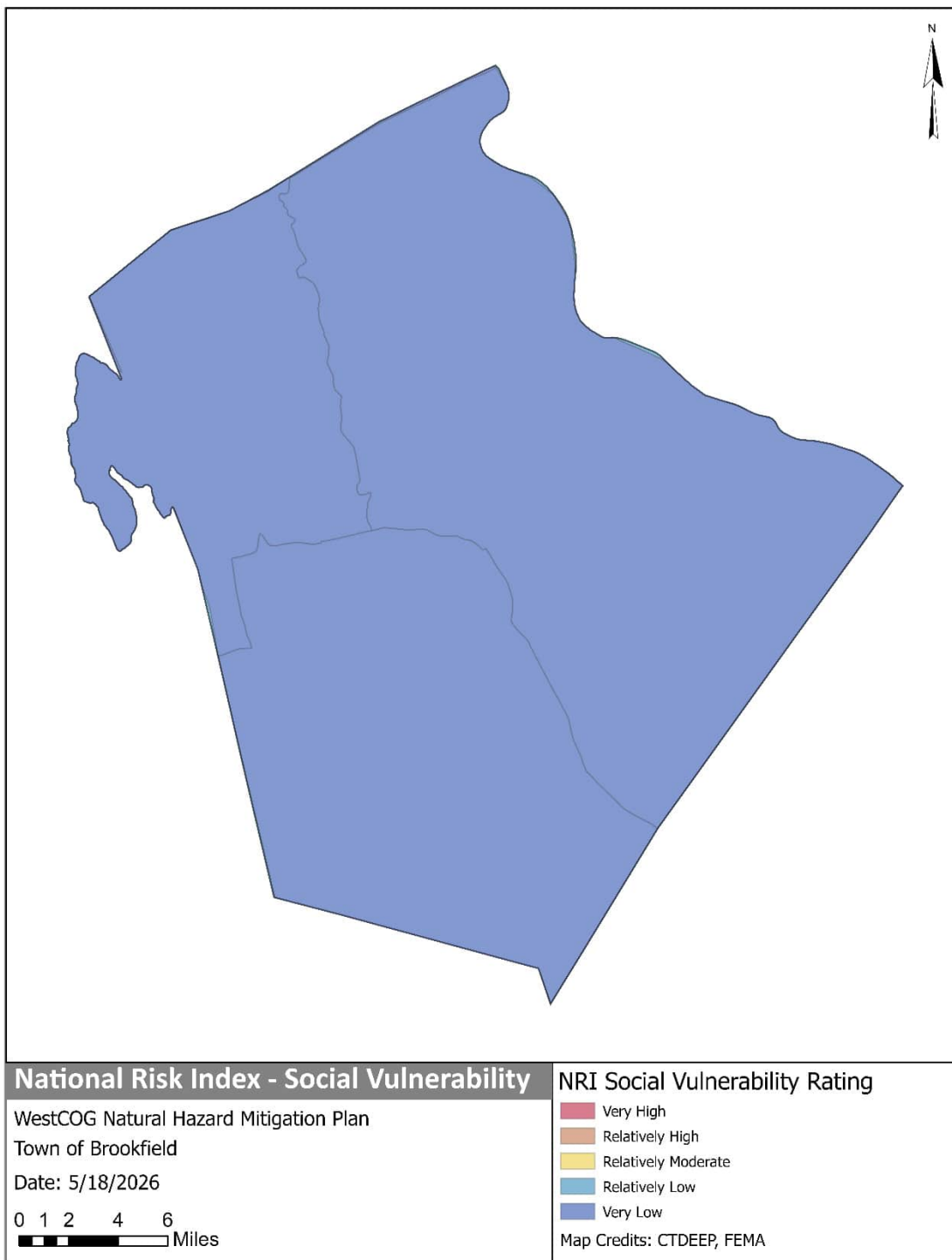


Figure 2-3 FEMA National Risk Index Social Vulnerability

2.2.2 Development Trends

In the 1700s Brookfield was an area of farmland, forests and streams. As early as 1732, there was industry along the Still River, and the area became known as the Iron Works District. Still standing today is the grist mill, now the Brookfield Craft Center, and the remains of the Iron Works Aqueduct Company. The Connecticut Light and Power Company built the first hydroelectric plant in America at Rocky River, just north of New Milford. By 1928, the plant was finished, and Candlewood Lake was formed on land from Danbury, New Fairfield, Brookfield, and Sherman.

Brookfield has been transforming from a colonial New England town to a local shopping and consumer goods destination with low-to-moderate commercial uses since the 1980s. The area surrounding Candlewood Lake has seen an increase in residential growth and volume of summer traffic. Today, commercial and residential development is growing in Brookfield compared with other communities in Connecticut. The Federal Road (U.S. Route 202) corridor is the economic engine of Brookfield, as it is home to most existing commercial uses and is the primary area for accommodating intensive development in the future. The proximity of Brookfield to the Route 7 corridor and Interstate 84 has helped promote economic development.

The Town Center District (referred to as the TCD district in the Town's zoning regulations), formerly called "Four Corners," is a community landmark at the historic junction of State Routes 7 and 25. Since an extension of Highway 7 opened in 2010, traffic through the TCD has dropped dramatically. The Town has seized this change as an opportunity and has begun focusing development efforts in this area. This development is guided by the "Four Corners Plan." Moving forward, the TCD is expected to continue developing with commercial and residential land uses. Recent developments in this area include Brookfield Village and Laurel Hill Apartments.

Brookfield has potential for transit-oriented development (TOD) if the Danbury commuter line is extended northward through the town. This could include some limited multi-family and mixed-use development. Depending on the location of the new passenger rail station, the TOD could overlap with the TCD.

Most of the outlying parts of the town will remain at lower residential densities, and subdivisions are typically small. According to town officials, there have not been many recent open space acquisitions, although some conservation easements have been secured in recent years, which included steep slopes.

There have been several multi-family development projects over the last five years, primarily along Route 202 on flat land. Some projects have been approved that cut into hillsides and construct retaining walls. A new grocery store was constructed at 731 Federal Road, which required major drainage improvements that discharge to the Still River. A new bulk storage facility was constructed at Greys Bridge Road, which was elevated and included retention ponds to decrease stormwater runoff.

Although a majority of development tends to be outside of flood zones and other areas of natural hazard risk, there is concern that development continues to occur along the Still River. Overall, community vulnerabilities have not been increasing as development continues. Care will be taken to ensure that TCD and TOD-related projects remain outside flood zones.

2.2.3 Governmental Structure

The Town of Brookfield has a Selectman-Town Meeting form of government in which legislative responsibilities are shared by the Board of Selectmen and the Town Meeting. The First Selectman serves as the chief executive. In addition to the Board of Selectmen and the Town Meeting, there are boards, commissions, and committees providing input and direction to Town administrators. Town departments provide municipal services and day-to-day administration. Many commissions and departments play a role in hazard mitigation, including the Planning Commission, Zoning Commission, Conservation Commission, Inland Wetlands Commission, the Building Official, the Land Use Department, the Fire Company, Emergency Management, and the Public Works Department.

2.2.4 Historic and Cultural Resources

Historic and cultural resources include sites, structures, and objects that are significant in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. Protection of these resources grows economies and enhances 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 resources in Brookfield are concentrated within the Brookfield Center Historic District.

The district contains 67 sites, including the old town hall, the Congregational Church of Brookfield, Saint Joseph Church & Elementary School, Center Elementary School, the former general store, St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and the 1907 gymnasium building of the Curtis School for Boys. Brookfield historic resources also include the Martin Kellogg House, Laurel Hill Cemetery, Merwin Brook Cemetery, the Brookfield Craft Center, an historic Iron Furnaces site, a highway tunnel, and the Railroad Station. Analysis of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) database of historic resources shows that some of these resources are exposed to natural hazards, as shown in Table 2-5. See Figure 2-4 for a map of historic resources in Brookfield.

Table 2-5: Number of Historic Assets (by parcel) Exposed to Different Hazards in Brookfield

Hazard	Count	Value
Dam Failure	6	\$2,293,580
Earthquake	77	\$42,456,840
Flooding		
1% Annual	5	\$1,956,160
0.2% Annual	14	\$14,841,690
Hurricane/Tropical Storm	77	\$42,456,840
Thunderstorm	77	\$42,456,840
Tornado	77	\$42,456,840
Winter Storm	77	\$42,456,840
Wildfire		
Interface	13	\$3,958,270
Intermix	24	\$9,940,410

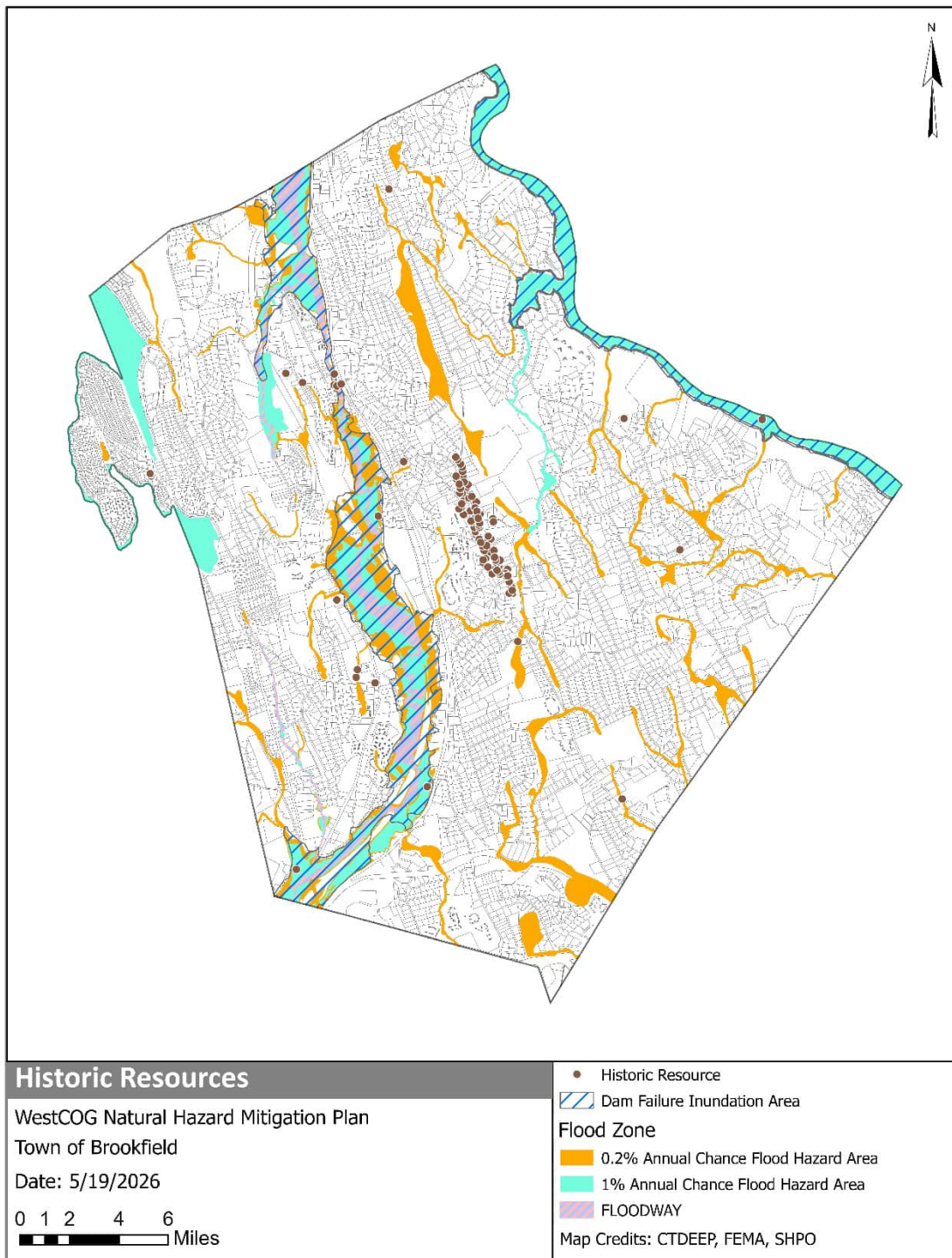


Figure 2-4: Historic Resources

The following historic resources in Brookfield have been specifically identified as being potentially at risk from natural hazards:

- Merwin Brook Cemetery – located at the southern end of the Gurski Farm Open Space property, near Merwin Brook and Obtuse Hill Road. The state has established an easement on the site. The Town is not aware of any recent flooding impacting the site.
- Brookfield Craft Center, Inc. – located at 286 Whisconier Road, the historic building is adjacent to the Still River (it is a historic mill building).

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 when altering a resource would also diminish its cultural or historical aesthetic and value. Finally, miscommunications or a lack of knowledge may lead to damage to historic resources during the disaster recovery process.

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 were identified in the 2021 plan and are no longer current actions for the 2026-2031 update.

2.3 Infrastructure

2.3.1 Transportation

Major transportation routes in Brookfield are Route 7 and Route 202. These two routes merge in the southwestern part of town, about a mile before their junction with Interstate 84, which passes through the southern tip of Brookfield, but does not have any exits within Town. Another significant transportation route is Route 25; like Route 7 and Route 202, this route travels predominantly north-south through Brookfield. Route 133 is the main east-west route through town.

Brookfield does not have any public transportation services in town but is close to the Danbury Railroad Station and bus station.

2.3.2 Utilities

Aquarion Water Company owns and operates eight public water systems in Town; the largest being the Brookfield Main System serving the central corridor along Federal Road from New Milford to Danbury, Silvermine Road, and north of Silvermine Road on Route 25. The remaining water systems are to the east and west of Federal Road and serve primarily residential areas.

Residents and businesses use oil, propane, or natural gas for heat. Natural gas is available via a pipeline along Federal Road from Eversource. Sewer service is provided by the Brookfield WPCA. Sewer system capacity has more than doubled since 2008.

2.4 Planning and Regulatory Capabilities

2.4.1 Review of Existing Local Plans

The Town of Brookfield has several plans relevant to hazard mitigation. These are noted here:

- **Plan of Conservation and Development (POCD):** Brookfield's most recent POCD was adopted in 2025. The plan identifies multiple actions regarding natural hazards, including nuisance flooding, critical facility flood vulnerability, and development in flood-prone areas
- **Stormwater Management:** Brookfield maintains a Stormwater Management Plan. This document has been updated to comply with the requirements of the US EPA 2017 updated General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4 General Permit). The Town also maintains a Water Pollution Control Authority Facilities Plan, last updated in 2020.
- **Capital Improvement Plan (CIP):** Brookfield maintains a CIP that is updated annually and lays out capital investments for a five-year period. The CIP often includes road, drainage, and other infrastructure improvement projects relevant to hazard mitigation.
- **Economic Development Plan:** Brookfield is included within the Western Connecticut Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) of 2023, developed by WestCOG. The plan aligns with the COG's other efforts to promote climate sustainability and resiliency in the region.
- **Emergency Operations Plan (EOP):** Brookfield's EOP is reviewed annually and updated as needed. Dam failure Emergency Action Plans (EAPs) for dams with failure inundation zones that may impact Brookfield, and for which EAPs are available, are on file locally.
- **Watershed Management Plan:** Watershed Management Plans have been developed for the Saugatuck-Aspetuck River Watershed and the Still River Watershed. The Saugatuck River Watershed Based Plan was developed by the former South Western Regional Planning Agency (SWRPA) in 2012, while the Still River Watershed Management Plan was developed by the Housatonic Valley Association with support from the Still River Partners in 2019. These plans focus on water quality but can help the community mitigate inland flood risks by incorporating watershed management best practices into its planning.
- **Open Space:** Brookfield does not maintain a stand-alone Open Space Plan; instead, open space planning is incorporated into the community's POCD.

2.4.2 Review of Regulatory Structures

Brookfield regulates development through a number of regulations, codes, and ordinances. These are summarized below. More detailed information about how these regulations relate to specific natural hazards is described in Section 3.

- **Building Code:** Brookfield enforces the Connecticut State Building Code locally.
- **Zoning Regulations:** Most recently updated in June 2026.

- **Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Regulations:** Most recently updated in December 2012.
- **Subdivision Regulations:** Most recently updated in November 2007. Include provisions promoting control of stormwater runoff, installation of firefighting water sources, construction of adequate emergency access and egress, and burial of utilities.

2.5 Emergency Services, Critical Facilities, Sheltering, and Evacuation

The Town considers its police, fire, and governmental facilities critical, as they are needed to ensure emergencies are addressed while day-to-day management of Brookfield continues. The Town also considers various infrastructure and facilities (such as water and sewer pump stations) to be critical facilities, as well as facilities housing higher-risk individuals (such as elderly individuals or children) and large populations. Table 2-6, Table 2-7, and Figure 2-5 identify all of these critical facilities. The Town has identified the High School as a primary shelter, and the YMCA, Library, and Senior Center as heating and cooling centers during business hours. The Senior Center could potentially be opened for heating and cooling beyond business hours; however, the Town noted that staffing the center may be a challenge. Candlewood Lake School was recently completed and will also serve as a shelter. Access to the school includes a pedestrian bridge, which is elevated above the elevation of the SFHA.

Table 2-6: Critical Facilities

Facility	Address or Location	Type	Emergency Power	Shelter	In 1% Floodplain
Brookfield Volunteer Fire Co. (BVFC)	92 Pocono Road	Emergency Response	✓		
Brookfield Volunteer Fire, Candlewood Co.	18 Bay View Drive	Emergency Response	✓		
Brookfield Ambulance Facility	4-6 Obtuse Hill Rd / Rt 133	Emergency Response	✓		
Brookfield Town Hall & Brookfield Senior Center	100 Pocono Road	Emergency Response Community Building			
Brookfield Police Department	63 Silvermine Road	EOC	✓		
Brookfield High School	45 Longmeadow Hill Rd	Primary Shelter	✓	✓	
Candlewood Lake School	100 Candlewood Lake Rd	Proposed Secondary Shelter	✓	✓	
Brookfield YMCA	2 Huckleberry Hill Rd	Emergency Assist. (Showers)			
Brookfield Public Works Garage	81 Gray's Bridge Road	Emergency Support	✓		✓
Sewer Pump Stations	Various Locations	Critical Facility			
Water Pump Stations	Various Locations	Critical Facility			
Water Tank	Not Mapped	Critical Facility			
Department of Parks and Recreation	162 Whisconier Road	Emergency Support			
Brookfield Library	182 Whisconier Road	Community Building			
Whisconier Middle School	17 West Whisconier Road	School			
Algonquin Gas Facility	78 High Meadow Lane	HazMat			
Brooks Quarry	3 Brooks Quarry Road	Elderly Housing			
Assisted Living	246 Federal Road	Assisted Living			
Assisted Living & Memory Care Facility	291 Federal Road	Assisted Living			
Brookfield School Age Program	100 Candlewood Lake Rd	Day Care			
Christian Life Academy	133 Junction Road	Day Care			
Greenknoll Children's Center	2 Huckleberry Hill Road	Day Care			

Facility	Address or Location	Type	Emergency Power	Shelter	In 1% Floodplain
The Goddard School	1 Production Drive	Day Care			
Montessori Community Center	21 West Whisconier	Day Care			
Prince of Peace	179 Junction Road	Day Care			

Table 2-7: High Population Centers

Facility	Location
Brookfield Hills Condominium	Vail Road
Cedarbrook Condominium	Whisconier Road
High Meadows Condominium	Route 133
Lake Lillinonah Shores	Hearthstone Drive
Ledgewood Condominium	Route 133
Mill River Condominium	Federal Road
Newbury Crossing	Silvermine Road
Newbury Village	Federal Road
Oak Meadows	Federal Road
Orchard Place Apts	Orchard Street
Riverview Condominium	Federal Road
Rollingwood Condominium	Federal Road
Sandy Lane Village	Sandy lane
Silvermine Manor	Silvermine Road
Stony Hill Village	Stony Hill Road
Town Brooke Commons	Nabby Road
Whisconier Village	Whisconier Road
Woodcreek Village	Prange Road

Critical Utilities

Sewer pumping stations throughout Brookfield are considered to be critical facilities. The station that collects all sanitary wastewater and pumps it to Danbury is the most essential. Some of these have access to standby power, and the sewer commission has a few portable generators. The town would like to obtain additional standby power for these facilities. Water pumping stations and the water tank are also considered critical facilities.

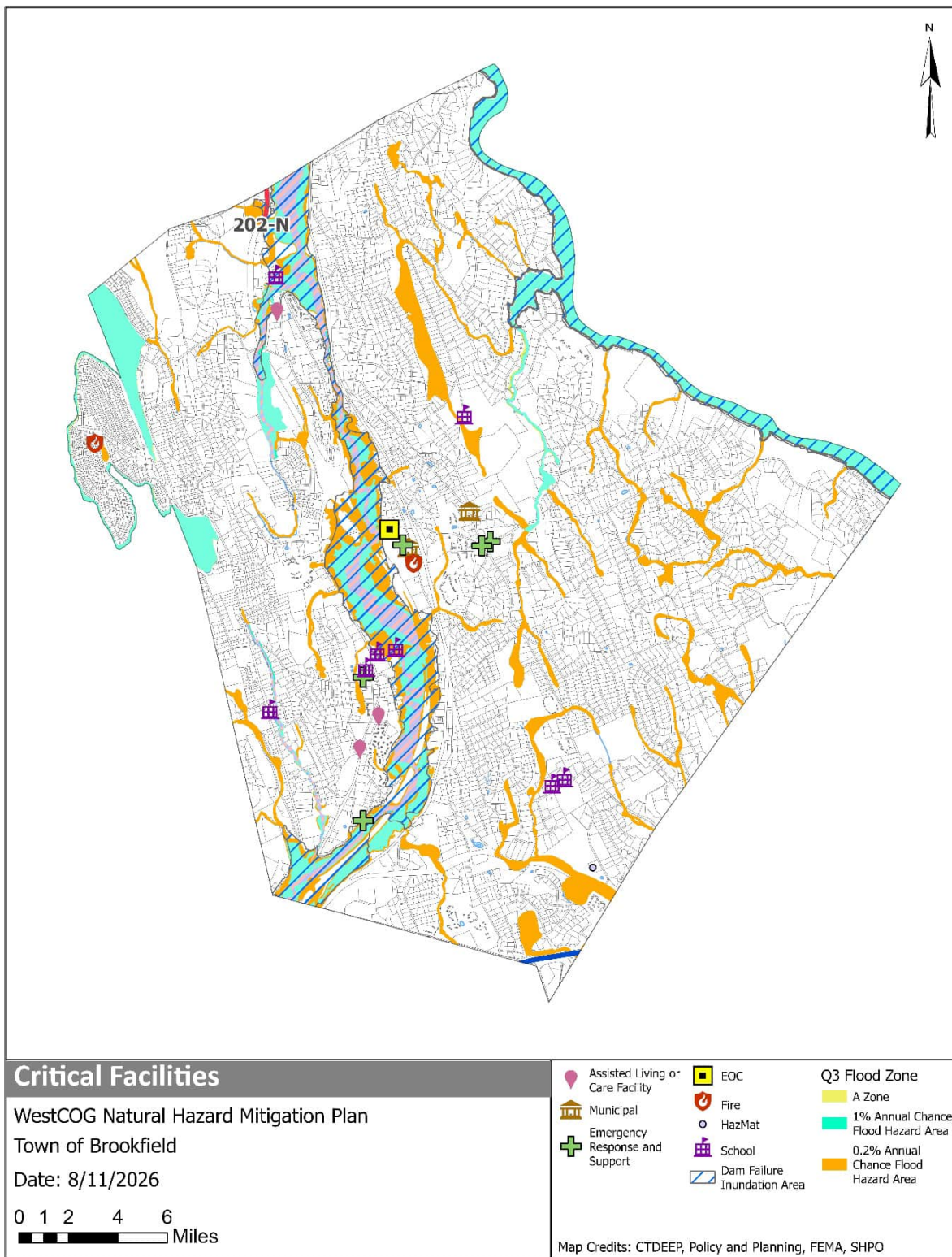


Figure 2-5: Critical Facilities and Flood Zones

Emergency Response Facilities

The Police Department and Emergency Services coordinate emergency preparedness in the Town of Brookfield. The Town's Emergency Operations Center (EOC), including its Emergency Communications Center, is located at the Brookfield Police Department. Brookfield is located in the Connecticut Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection (DESPP) Region 5, consisting of 43 towns in western Connecticut.

The Town's Public Works Department performs tree and shrub removal and trimming on Town-owned lands and rights-of-way. During emergencies and following storms, the Public Works Department, in conjunction with the Parks Department, responds to calls related to downed trees.

The BVFC EMS last conducted a mass casualty drill on April 20, 2026, and participated in a regional mass casualty drill that included all of the surrounding towns on August 7, 2026 (in Newtown). The BVFC is working with regional leaders for an mass casualty drill planned for late 2026 that will include Candlewood Lake.

The Town also prepares for the possible evacuation and sheltering of populations that could be affected by the upcoming storm (especially the elderly and persons with special needs).

Emergency Communication Capabilities

The Brookfield Police Department uses an Emergency Reverse 911 system to send out emergency communications to town residents. The Town also participates in the state's "CT Alert" notification system, through which the state is able to direct geographically specific emergency notification telephone calls into affected areas.

Brookfield has additionally newly established the CodeRED system. This is an opt-in system, allowing residents to sign up to receive a broad range of urgent or emergency communications. The CodeRED system can send communications via voice call, text, and email.

The local radio station, WLAD, is also utilized for notification purposes, and the town utilizes the services of Charter Communications to post emergency information on cable channel 21. During disasters, the Town's operating procedure is to send a daily email to residents with updates on the disaster and information on sheltering or evacuation. The Town also uses its Facebook page to inform the public during disaster events. Finally, the Board of Education maintains an email blast system for notifications, which may include information about natural hazards.

Information about natural hazards and hazard preparedness is posted on the Town Website through the Fire Marshal and Health Department pages.

Hazardous Materials

Three natural gas companies have facilities and pipelines in Brookfield: Algonquin Gas Transmission, LLC; Iroquois Gas Transmission System; and Eversource. The companies regularly host liaison meetings with emergency responders to keep everyone up to date on procedures and facilities.

Changes to Emergency Services since the Previous HMP

The following changes and improvements to Brookfield's emergency service capabilities have been made since the adoption of the previous HMP:

- Candlewood Lake School (constructed in place of Huckelberry Hill School) will be used as a shelter, as it has a generator and a pedestrian bridge, which is elevated above the SFHA.
- The town is in the process of installing a permanent generator at one of the sewer pumping stations.
- Social Services provides transportation to and from cooling and warming centers when opened.
- The town installed an additional generator at the Police Department, which can power the entire building and provides capacity for future expansion.
- The Brookfield Center Station EMS at 6 Obtuse Hill Road has emergency power provided by an automatic generator on site; and provides access to emergency water for the public during power outages as an alternate site from the Headquarters building at 92 Pocono Rd.

3.0 HAZARD ASSESSMENT

3.1 FLOODING (COASTAL, INLAND, AND ICE JAMS)

3.1.1 Setting

The potential for flooding exists across Brookfield, with the majority of major flooding occurring along established SFHAs. The areas impacted by overflow of river systems are generally limited to river corridors and floodplains. Indirect flooding that occurs outside floodplains and localized nuisance flooding along tributaries are also common problems in the town. This type of flooding occurs particularly along roadways as a result of inadequate drainage and other factors. The frequency of flooding in Brookfield is considered likely for any given year, with flood damage potentially having significant effects during extreme events.

A regulatory floodplain with AE designation has been mapped along the Still River and the Housatonic River. Areas identified as providing flood storage are identified with A Zone designations, meaning they are regulated as floodplain, but flood elevations have not been established. Portions of the Housatonic River and its tributaries distribute these traits. Floodplain and floodway designations have also been established along the Still River. Refer to Figure 2-5 for the areas of Brookfield susceptible to flooding based on FEMA flood zones.

In general, potential flooding problems in Brookfield are concentrated along the Still River. The highest risk areas along the Still River include Lower Federal Road, Dean Road, and Sand Cut Road. Town officials have noted that railroad track washouts have occurred at Vail Road near Sunset Hill Road. Minor flooding problems are widespread throughout Brookfield. However, periodic extreme events within defined floodplains often damage insured structures.

The most common damage is to infrastructure and occurs due to flash flooding. Significant precipitation during thunderstorms will occasionally produce localized flooding on Brookfield roads for brief periods (about 15 minutes), but beyond being a temporary inconvenience, the Town has not found this to be a significant problem.

3.1.2 Capabilities

The Town primarily attempts to mitigate future flood damage and flood hazards by restricting building activities in floodprone areas. This process is carried out by both the Planning and Zoning Commission and the Inland Wetlands 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 1% annual chance flood elevations to determine flood areas.

Floodplain Management, NFIP, and CRS

The Town has consistently participated in the NFIP since September 30, 1982, and intends to continue participation in the NFIP. SFHAs in Brookfield are delineated on a Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) and Flood Insurance Study (FIS). The FIS and FIRMs for the town were most recently revised in 2010.

The NFIP administrator for the Town oversees the enforcement of NFIP regulations. The degree of flood protection established by the variety of regulations in the Town meets the minimum requirements for regulatory purposes under the NFIP. The Town is not enrolled in the Community Rating System (CRS) program. Freeboard is not required for residential structures by Brookfield zoning regulations, but is required by the State Building Code.

The Town's Planning and Zoning Commission uses the 1% annual chance flood lines from the FIRM delineated by FEMA to determine floodplain areas. 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.

Ordinances, Regulations, and Plans

Regulations, codes, and ordinances that apply to flood hazard mitigation in conjunction with and in addition to NFIP regulations are listed below, with examples of sections and content with specific relevance to flood mitigation.

- **Code of the Town of Brookfield:** includes a floodplain management chapter with the goals of minimizing losses due to flood conditions in the floodway and flood-fringe areas.
- **Zoning Regulations:**
 - Section 5.5: regulations for *Floodplain Districts*: codifies NFIP regulations
 - Section 5.5(B)(1): a permit must be obtained before construction or development in a special flood hazard area
 - Sections 5.5. (c) and (d): permitted uses in floodways and floodplains
 - Section 5.5(h): outlines provisions for flood hazard reduction, provides standards for special flood hazards areas
 - Section 5.5(l)(1): elevate the lowest floor, including the basement, to or above the base flood elevation for new construction and substantial improvements

- Section 5.5(l)(2): elevate or dry- or wet-floodproof the lowest floor, including basement, to a level one foot (1') above the base flood elevation for new construction and substantial improvements of non-residential structures
- ***Wetlands and Watercourse Regulations:***
 - Section 220-3 Definitions: Regulations apply to any area within two hundred feet of the mean waterline of Candlewood Lake, the Still River, or Lake Lillinonah, within one hundred feet of such waterline of any other watercourse, or within seventy-five feet of any wetlands. Clearing, grubbing, filling, grading, paving, excavating, construction, depositing or removal of material, and discharging of storm water in those areas is a regulated activity:
 - Section 220-5 Permitted Uses as of Right and Non-Regulated Uses: no residential homes shall be permitted "as of right" in wetlands and watercourses
- ***Subdivision Regulations:***
 - Subdivision proposals must be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage.
 - Proposals must have public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems located and constructed to minimize flood damage.
 - Proposals must provide adequate drainage to reduce exposure to flood hazards
 - Base flood elevation data shall be provided for all subdivision proposals greater than five acres or fifty lots in Zone A
- ***Plan of Conservation and Development:***
 - Support the Conservation Commission in its role as coordinating conservation and preservation of natural resources in Brookfield.
 - Continue to protect watercourses, waterbodies, wetlands, floodplains, vernal pools, groundwater, and other important water resources.
 - Continue to protect water quality and water resources in Brookfield by:

Drainage and Street Flooding

The Town Department of Public Works (DPW) is in charge of the maintenance of the town's drainage systems and performs clearing of bridges and culverts, and other maintenance as needed. Brookfield maintains a paving program with catch basin and drainage replacements, but up-sizing is not automatically done. The town has a catch basin cleanout program; every basin in Town is inspected on a yearly basis and cleaned as needed. The Town owns its own equipment to run this program, and recently purchased a vacuum truck to aid in this process.

There are areas of street flooding throughout the town, and these are addressed by the Public Works Department as necessary. Drainage complaints are routed to the DPW through an online work-order system. The Town uses these reports to identify potential problems and plan for maintenance and upgrades. The DPW reported that complaints are usually isolated to one or two properties, rather than widespread flooding.

Public Information

The Town receives regular weather updates through the Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security (DEMHS) Region 5 email alerts, as well as watches and warnings through the National Weather Service. A flood gauge on the Still River in Brookfield helps town officials watch for flooding conditions and respond accordingly.

The Departments of Fire and Emergency Services are responsible for monitoring local flood warnings.

Actions Completed and New Capabilities

The town has completed the design for a buffer and mitigation area between the Still River and the Public Works Facility.

The Town has created a constructed-wetlands retrofit along the Still River and the Still River Greenway, which is designed to collect stormwater from the Brookfield Town Hall and Police Station properties and filter it through the wetlands before it reaches the river. This project was completed with a grant through NWCD and CT DEEP. The project is also used as an educational tool for future development along the river.

Brookfield has completed an evaluation of floodprone properties along the Still River Corridor, and developed a list of priority mitigation measures and locations. The top-priority location identified through that evaluation was Meadowbrook Manor. In 2016, the town successfully implemented a conveyance and drainage improvement project at Meadowbrook Manor. The project used \$1.3 million in FEMA funding, as well as a local match, to install a new stormwater drainage system with increased capacity to reduce flooding from Lime Kiln Brook.

The Town has developed a town-wide catch basin cleanout program and purchased a vacuum truck to enable this program.

The Town plans to service or replace three culverts (the Town notes that these are effectively small bridges) in the near future. The culverts will be evaluated and replaced in kind unless evidence indicates upsizing is necessary. These culverts are located on:

- W. Whisconier Road
- Hop Brook Road
- Hidden Brook Drive

Town staff are also interested in exploring opportunities to receive training around flood mitigation. Actions they are considering include:

- Attending conferences and trainings offered by the Connecticut Association of Flood Managers (<https://ctfloods.org/>)
- Participating in any flood mitigation trainings offered by CT DEEP
- Enrolling in trainings and courses offered through the FEMA Emergency Management Institute (<https://training.fema.gov/emi.aspx>)

3.1.3 Vulnerabilities and Risk Assessment

Repetitive Loss Properties

Three repetitive loss properties (RLPs) are located in the Town of Brookfield; two are residential, and one is commercial. Each property is located along the Still River.

Table 3-1: Repetitive Loss Properties

Type	Flooding Source	Mapped Floodplain
Commercial	Still River	1% Annual Chance
Residential (1)	Still River	1% Annual Chance
Residential (2)	Still River	1% Annual Chance

Critical Facilities

The Public Works Garage is located on Gray's Bridge Road, within the 1% annual chance floodplain. While this building is not known to have experienced serious flooding damage in recent years, it is at risk to flooding and the town is interested in pursuing mitigation measures for the site. The Town has elevated fuel tanks on the site above the floodplain, and is currently working with the Housatonic Valley Association on a grant application through the Long Island Sound Futures Fund to create a buffer and mitigation area along the Still River, between the river and the Public Works facility.

Over the long term, the Town is interested in the relocation of the Public Works Garage.

At-Risk Areas

Brookfield has reported flooding to be a concern at the following locations:

- In the Still River Corridor
- At the Candlewood Plaza Shopping Center
- At properties on Hollow Oak Lane
- On Merwin Brook Road

Hollow Oak Lane continues to present a nuisance flood hazard. One home at the end of the street is surrounded by flooding, but the home itself does not flood. During the August 2024 storm, the road was overtopped with approximately two feet of water. Most storms result in a lower water depth that can be driven through. A mitigation project here is unlikely to be grant-funded due to the lack of damage, but the Town would consider potential mitigation options if grant funding became available.

Still River

Three areas of the Still River corridor experience the worst flooding: Lower Federal Road, Sand Cut Road, and Dean Road.

The Dean Road area includes commercial and residential buildings that are subject to flooding. Federal Road at the Town Center is the area of most concern. Tree debris blocking culverts and bridges is believed to be a problem along the corridor; trees have fallen into the river near the Greenway bridge in the past, creating concern about flooding from backed-up water. Because the Still River cuts through the center of town, flooding could impair east-west accessibility. The town does have a few north-south routes, but these are minor arterial roads that do not have a large carrying capacity.

A principal area of concern is near Sand Cut Road and Vale Road. The railroad bridge at Vale Road is elevated approximately 20 feet in the air with a small (24") culvert at the bottom to convey a tributary stream to the Still River. There is concern for a washout due to a flash flood event. The August 2024 storm caused extensive flooding at Vale Road, and the railroad culvert needs to be upsized.

Another area of concern is along the DOT-owned portion of the Still River corridor. Windstorms drop trees into the Still River, and the DOT does not have an interest in clearing the debris, which results in backwater flooding upstream, including onto the Still River Greenway. Highway runoff may also be a contributing factor. The Town would like assistance in getting DOT to be more responsive to the flooding damage occurring due to backups on DOT land.

West Brook and East Brook

The Candlewood Plaza off of Federal Road suffers repeated flooding due to its proximity to West Brook and East Brook. Flooding has also historically occurred along Hollow Oak Lane from a tributary of West Brook. Brookfield is interested in mitigating flooding in this area.

Lime Kiln Brook

Meadowbrook Manor has historically been a key area of flood concern in Brookfield. In 2016, the town successfully implemented a conveyance and drainage improvement project using FEMA funding to increase capacities and reduce flooding.

Changes and Improvements

The Meadowbrook Manor drainage improvement project has successfully mitigated some of the flood risk in that neighborhood

The fuel tanks at the Public Works Garage have been elevated above the floodplain.

3.2 DAM FAILURE

3.2.1 Setting

Dam failures can be triggered suddenly, with little or no warning, and often from other natural disasters such as floods and earthquakes. Dam failures often occur during flooding when the dam breaks under the additional force of floodwaters. In addition, a dam failure can cause a chain reaction where the sudden release of floodwaters causes the next dam downstream to fail. While flooding from a dam failure generally has a moderate geographic extent, its effects can be catastrophic. Fortunately, a major dam failure is considered very unlikely in any given year.

3.2.2 Capabilities

Dam failure inundation areas are included in the CT Alert emergency notification system contact database. First Light has developed inundation maps in case of failure of the Rocky River Development – these maps have been digitized and incorporated into CTAlert. The Town has the EAP for the Rocky River Development available at the Police Department and with the Emergency Management Director; the EAP is also incorporated into the Town's EOP.

An EAP for the Candlewood Lake Dam was prepared in 2004 by Northeast Utilities Service Company for First Light Power. The plan addresses the requirements of FERC Project No. 2576 and includes Candlewood Lake Dam, Lake Candlewood Dike #2, North Lanesville Dike, and Middle Lanesville Dike on Candlewood Lake. The EAP contains a Dam Breach Analysis for the main dam and dikes, and Inundation Maps for a "sunny day" failure and failure under 100-year flood conditions.

The EAP describes the thorough maintenance and monitoring schedule for all structures. This includes continuous staffing at the Rocky River Station; weekly inspections of the dikes; monthly readings of the weir and piezometers; and annual inspections by FERC representatives. Water levels in Candlewood Lake are continuously monitored via a signal transmitted through an underground cable. Tailrace levels in the Housatonic River are also monitored continuously via a mounted staff gage. Monitors have also been installed at weirs downstream of the Danbury Dike, Middle Lanesville Dike, the Main Dam, and the Canal Dike.

The EAP specifies that representatives of the Rocky River Project are responsible for notifying Brookfield government officials in the event of an emergency.

Actions Completed and New Capabilities

Brookfield's dam failure mitigation capabilities continue to improve alongside flood mitigation and emergency services capabilities.

3.2.3 Vulnerabilities and Risk Assessment

As of March 2026, there were 19 DEEP-inventoried dams within the Town of Brookfield, two more than in 2020. These dams are shown in Figure 2-5. None of these dams are considered high or significant hazard (Class B or C). There is one moderate hazard dam (BB) in Brookfield. As shown in Table 3-2, the high hazard dams located on Candlewood Lake in New Milford and

Danbury present the highest potential for damage in Brookfield should failure occur because portions of Brookfield are downstream of these dams.

Table 3-2: High Hazard Dams with Potential to Affect the Town of Brookfield

#	Name	Location	Class	Owner
1816	Ironworks Road Pond Dam	Ironworks Road Pond/Hop Brook	BB	Private
3404	Candlewood Lake South Dam	Candlewood Lake, Danbury	C	First Light Power Resources
9602	Candlewood Lake Dam #2	Candlewood Lake, Rocky River, New Milford	B	First Light Power Resources
9639	North Lanesville Dike	Candlewood Lake, New Milford	C	First Light Power Resources
9640	Middle Lanesville Dike	Candlewood Lake, New Milford	C	First Light Power Resources

Failure of the high hazard dams on Candlewood Lake in New Milford and Danbury could affect Brookfield. The Rocky River Development consists of a series of dams used to impound water for hydroelectric power generation. It is a seasonal pumped storage facility located along the Housatonic River in New Milford. The powerhouse is located seven miles downstream of the Bulls Bridge Dam in New Milford. The structures are owned by First Light Power.

The main dam (Candlewood Lake Dam #9602) crosses the Rocky River approximately one mile upstream of its confluence with the Housatonic River and impounds Candlewood Lake. It is an earth-filled structure with a 952-foot-long core wall and a maximum height of 107 feet. This is the upper reservoir of the development, with a surface area of 5,610 acres at normal maximum water levels and a contributing watershed of 40.4 square miles. Candlewood Lake has a maximum storage volume of 577,000 acre-feet. The Canal Dike is an earthen embankment about 2,500 feet long and 72 feet high, forming the north bank of the power canal up to the intake structure. Three Lanesville Dikes were constructed at low points along the middle of the eastern shoreline of Candlewood Lake.

The 2004 EAP for the Candlewood Lake Dam, prepared by Northeast Utilities Service Company for First Light Power, contains a Dam Breach Analysis for the main dam and dikes, and Inundation Maps for a "sunny day" failure and failure under 100-year flood conditions. Failure of the New Milford dams and dikes would result in a flood wave that would enter Brookfield from the north. Floodwaters would increase water surface elevations in Lake Lillinonah and the Housatonic River. The primary affected roadways would be the Route 133 crossing of the Housatonic River.

Failure of the Danbury dam would result in a flood wave that would enter Brookfield from the southwest. Floodwaters would cause the Still River to overflow its banks and inundate portions of roadways adjacent to the watercourse. These roadways include Route 7, White Turkey Road, Candlewood Lake Road, Route 202, Gray's Bridge Road and Old Gray's Bridge Road, Commerce Drive, Del Mar Drive, Route 133, Silvermine Road, Dean Road, Pocono Road, and Station Road.

Ironworks Road Pond is a six foot high, 118 foot long earth, concrete, and masonry dam. It impounds roughly 0.5 acres with a contributing drainage area of 0.07 square miles. The dam is located just upstream of the Hop Brook headwaters.

Changes and Improvements

Brookfield continues to be at low risk from dam failure.

3.3 HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS

3.3.1 Setting

A hurricane striking Brookfield is considered a possible event each year and could cause critical damage to the town and its infrastructure. Wind damage from a hurricane can occur anywhere in the town, and heavy rainfall may cause riverine and urban flooding.

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. The American Society of Civil Engineers recommends that new buildings be designed to withstand this peak three-second gust.

Tropical Storm Isaias in August of 2020 caused widespread wind damage across the State. In Brookfield, several roads were closed by downed trees and power lines, including Route 25, Stony Hill Road, and North Mountain Road. Many residents and businesses lost power.

3.3.2 Capabilities

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, 2013, 2016, and 2018. The code was then updated and amended in 2022, with the current code having been updated and effective as of October 1, 2022. The code specifies the design wind speed for construction in all Connecticut municipalities. Effective October 1, 2022, the ultimate design wind speed for the Town of Brookfield is 110 mph for a Category 1 event, 120 mph for a Category 2, 125 mph for a Category 3, and 130 mph for a Category 4 or 5 hurricane event. The Town website provides links to the State Building Inspector and State Building Codes, enabling developers to find wind design standards.

The Town has a robust tree maintenance program and a sufficiently large annual budget to maintain right-of-way trees. The tree warden focuses on identifying dead and dying trees and hazardous branches, and those hazards are then removed. The Town also works very closely with Eversource, which maintains trees along power lines.

Utilities must be placed underground in new developments; this capability is considered proactive to prevent damage from wind and falling trees.

Actions Completed and New Capabilities

Coordination with the Town's electric utility, Eversource, continues to improve since the previous HMP. The State of Connecticut has updated its State Building Code; new construction that adheres to this new code is expected to be more resilient to hurricane winds.

3.3.3 Vulnerabilities and Risk Assessment

Most of the damage to the town from historical tropical cyclones has been due to the effects of flooding. Areas of known and potential flooding problems are discussed in Section 3.1.

Most of the housing stock in town predates recent building code changes and may therefore be susceptible to roof and window damage from high winds. The primary risk associated with tropical storm winds is the downing of trees and limbs, leading to power outages and blocked roads.

The Town determines sheltering needs based upon areas damaged or needing to be evacuated 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 town's population will relocate, while most will stay in their homes until power is restored. In the case of a major (Category Three or above) hurricane, the Town will likely depend on state and federal aid to shelter displaced populations until normalcy is restored.

Changes and Improvements

Brookfield has improved remote work and storage capabilities, and improved sheltering capability.

3.4 SUMMER STORMS AND TORNADOES

3.4.1 Setting

Summer storms and tornadoes have the potential to affect any area within the Town of Brookfield. Because these types of storms and the hazards that result (flash flooding, wind, hail, and lightning) might have a limited geographic extent, it is possible for a summer storm to harm one area within the town without harming another.

Based on the historical record, it is highly likely that a summer storm with lightning will affect the Town of Brookfield each year, although lightning strikes have limited impact. Strong winds and hail are considered likely to occur during such storms, but also generally have limited effects. A tornado is considered a possible event in Fairfield County each year that could cause significant damage to a small area.

The most significant recent natural disaster to impact Brookfield was a macroburst that struck on May 15, 2018. A description from CT DEMHS of the event's impact in Brookfield is presented below:

A macroburst powering winds of an estimated 110 miles per hour tore into Brookfield at approximately 5 pm on May 15, knocking out power to more than 90% of the town's 17,000 residents, businesses, schools, and other public buildings. Most of the town's streets and parks were instantly impassable because of downed trees and power lines. Virtually every road in town had trees and power lines down. We estimate 7,000 trees fell and another 1,000 were seriously damaged, with hanging limbs threatening to fall. The town's preliminary damage assessment is \$3,783,000 (not including personal property).

3.4.2 Capabilities

The Town's capabilities regarding mitigation of high wind events are described in Section 3.3.2.

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. Brookfield's emergency communication capabilities are described in Section 2.5.

Actions Completed and New Capabilities

Brookfield's has improved its emergency response capacity.

3.4.3 Vulnerabilities and Risk Assessment

The entire Town of Brookfield is at roughly equal risk of damage from summer storms and tornadoes. Based on the historic record, a few summer storms and tornadoes have resulted in costly damages to the town. Most damages are relatively site specific and occur to private property (and therefore are paid for by private insurance). For municipal property, the Town budget for tree removal and minor repairs is generally adequate to handle summer storm damage.

A number of major wind events striking Brookfield in past years have raised awareness regarding the damage that such storms can cause. These include a strong windstorm in May 2011 and the macroburst of May 2018. These storms prompted increased tree management.

Brookfield has moderate to high potential to experience tornado damage. In addition, NOAA states that climate change has the potential to increase the frequency and intensity of tornadoes, so it is possible that the pattern of occurrence in Connecticut could change in the future.

Thunderstorms are expected to impact Brookfield 20 to 30 days each year. The majority of these events do not cause any measurable damage. Although lightning is usually associated with thunderstorms, it can occur on almost any day. The likelihood of lightning strikes in the Brookfield area is very high during any given thunderstorm, although no one area of the town is at higher risk of lightning strikes. The risk of at least one hailstorm occurring in Brookfield is considered moderate in any given year.

The risk of downbursts occurring during such storms and damaging the Town of Brookfield is believed to be low for any given year, although the Town has been struck by straight-line winds spawned by summer storms twice in the last decade. All areas of the town are susceptible to damage from high winds, although more building damage is expected in the town center, while more tree damage is expected in the less densely populated areas.

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 and spread of fires. Town personnel note that strong thunderstorms will cause power lines to fall all over the town. Most downed power lines in Brookfield are detected quickly, and any associated fires are quickly extinguished. Such fires can be extremely dangerous during the summer months during dry and drought conditions. It is important to have an adequate water supply for fire protection to maintain the necessary level of safety. Windstorms often cause heavy debris and fallen trees along the Still River Corridor, which ultimately inhibits downstream flow; this typically occurs on DOT land along the Still River.

Wind risks are higher along Long Meadow Hill Road and Mist Hill Drive due to higher elevations. Wind shear can be a problem in these areas.

The Town of Brookfield reports that the typical cost for the town to respond to downed branches and wires from a localized severe thunderstorm can approach \$100,000. This is based on labor costs of approximately \$30,000, equipment costs of \$30,000 to \$35,000, debris management (chipping, log removal) of \$25,000, and police costs of \$10,000 or more.

Changes and Improvements

Brookfield has improved its tree maintenance capabilities, reducing the vulnerability of the town's electric grid and road system to high wind events.

3.5 WINTER STORMS AND NOR'EASTERS

3.5.1 Setting

The entire Town of Brookfield is susceptible to winter storms and, due to its variable elevation, can have higher amounts of snow in the outskirts of the town than in the town center. In general, winter storms are considered highly likely to occur each year (although major storms are less frequent), and the hazards that result (nor'easter winds, snow, and blizzard conditions) can potentially have a significant effect over a large area of the town.

3.5.2 Capabilities

Prior to a winter weather event, the Town ensures that all warning/notification and communications systems are ready and ensures that appropriate equipment and supplies, especially snow removal equipment, are in place and in good working order. In some known problem areas, prestorm treatment is applied to roadways to reduce the accumulation of snow. The Town also prepares for the possible evacuation and sheltering of some populations that could be impacted by the upcoming storm (especially the elderly and special needs persons).

The Town has robust road-clearing capabilities with regard to snow events. The Town uses treated salt to treat the roads, has 14 trucks (standard plows and salters), and has sufficient staff to clear its 100 miles of local roads without needing outside assistance. There are no specific problem areas in Town. CTDOT plows all State roads and Interstates. Town plowing is typically ahead of CT DOT plowing. Priority is given to plowing egresses to critical facilities. Homeowners, private associations, and businesses are responsible for plowing their own driveways and roads.

Following a significant snow event, Town procedure is for the building inspector to visit each critical facility to evaluate the soundness of the roof, and to determine whether snow clearing is needed. When necessary, the Town hires contractors to help with snow removal. The Board of Education is responsible for school roofs.

The Town website provides links to the State Building Inspector and State Building Codes so that developers are able to find design standards for mitigating icing, insulating pipes, and retrofits for flat-roofed buildings.

Town has determined that there are no specific areas that are difficult to access during winter storm events.

Actions Completed and New Capabilities

Brookfield continues to mitigate for winter storms.

3.5.3 Vulnerabilities and Risk Assessment

The entire Town of Brookfield is at relatively equal risk for experiencing damage from winter storms although some areas (such as icing trouble spots and neighborhoods with a high concentration of flat roofs) are more susceptible. The public assistance reimbursement from Winter Storm Alfred was \$1.2 million, proving that winter storms can be very costly. However, many damages are relatively site specific and occur to private property (and therefore are paid for by private insurance) while repairs for power outages are often widespread and difficult to quantify to any one municipality.

For municipal property, the Town budget for tree removal and minor repairs is generally adequate to handle winter storm damage although the plowing budget is often depleted. In particular, the heavy snowfalls associated with the winter of 2010-2011 drained the Town's plowing budget and raised a high level of awareness of the danger that heavy snow poses to roofs.

The structures and utilities in Brookfield are vulnerable to a variety of winter storm 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. Drifting snow can occur after large storms, but the effects are generally mitigated through municipal plowing efforts.

The elderly population in Brookfield is particularly susceptible to the impacts created by winter storms due to resource needs (heat, electricity loss, safe access to food, etc.).

Elbow Hill Road and North Mountain Road are steep and have many turns. Snow accident risks are greater on these roads. North Obtuse and Obtuse Road have similar risks. Icing also causes difficult driving conditions throughout the hillier sections of the town. However, the Town's standard of presalting has been helpful in controlling ice in these problem areas.

Changes and Improvements

Brookfield continues to improve its tree maintenance and emergency services capabilities.

3.6 WILDFIRES AND DROUGHT

3.6.1 Setting

The Town of Brookfield is generally considered a high-risk area for small wildfires but a low risk area for large wildfires. Wildfires are of particular concern in outlying areas without public water service and other areas with poor access for firefighting equipment. Such areas in Brookfield are limited to the east and west sides of town. Hazards associated with wildfires include property damage and habitat loss.

In addition, Brookfield and Fairfield County overall have experienced drought challenges over recent years.

The 2023 Connecticut Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan assumes that the State of Connecticut is likely to experience a drought every two to three years. This assumption is based on climate change projections that anticipate hotter, wetter conditions in the near future. Climate forecasts often suggest that while precipitation may increase, the overall pattern will generally be higher intensity storms, with longer than average dry periods between events. The State Plan also identifies that Fairfield County accounts for roughly 7.28% of the state's total number of farms, with a market value of over \$42 million in product sold from these farms.

3.6.2 Capabilities

Regulations regarding fire protection in Brookfield are outlined in the *Subdivision Regulations*:

- Section 234-01: Subdivision plans must be submitted to the Fire Marshal or Fire Company's Water Source Committee for review of fire tanks and emergency access.
- Section 234-402(2): provides language that must be included in fire tank easements and deeds.
- Section 234-402(9): all multi-family dwellings shall be protected by pressurized fire hydrants, as approved by the Water Source Committee. Whenever possible, for all single-family housing subdivisions of four lots, to ten lots will be required that the property owner/subdivider shall install a 30,000 gallon in ground, nonmetallic fire suppression tank. For subdivisions of eleven lots or more, one additional 30,000-gallon tank shall be required for every ten lots, or part thereof.
- Section 234-505(b): dead end streets with cul-de-sacs shall not exceed 1,500 feet in length, unless an alternate means of access for emergency vehicles is provided, which is acceptable to the Planning Commission and the Water Source Committee.
- Section 234-601: requires the installation of fire tanks before a building permit is issued.

The Fire Company has mutual aid agreements and two vehicles that can fight fires off-road. They also have a pumper boat on Candlewood Lake and other watercraft-based equipment for additional support.

Expansion of public water service is an ongoing effort supported by the Town. Thousands of feet of water main have been installed over the last ten years, and the Aquarion Water Company has taken over smaller systems, improving reliability and efficiency. The Fire Company coordinates with this expansion. The public water system along Federal Road has been completed, and the corridor now has improved fire protection. As of 2025, extension projects are complete along part of Vale Road and to Candlewood Lake School. An upcoming extension project will include an extension to

Whisconier Middle School. Outlying areas are served by almost 50 dry hydrants, some with fire ponds.

Any new development is reviewed for the availability of firefighting water. The Town requires the installation of fire protection water in new developments where municipal water service is unavailable, and sprinkler systems where access is limited for fire apparatus.

The Town implements the state Open Burning Program locally. Information on open burning is available on the Town website. Police take note of open burning on patrols.

Actions Completed and New Capabilities

The Town completed water main extension projects along Vale Road and to Candlewood Lake School. The Town also participated in a wildfire training event in 2025.

3.6.3 Vulnerabilities and Risk Assessment

Brookfield experiences minor brush fires on a seasonal basis (summer), but the fire company is able to handle such events, and none have caused notable damage in recent years. Wildfire Risk Areas are mapped in Figure 3-1.

In the drought year of 1999, the average wildfire in Connecticut burned 5 acres, compared with the two most extreme wildfires recorded since 1986, which burned 300 acres each. Given the availability of firefighting water in Brookfield, including the use of nearby water bodies, it is believed that this average value for a drought year and the extreme value are applicable to the town as well.

Brookfield officials have indicated that the two high pressure natural gas lines in town are a concern, due to the potential for fires if the pipe is damaged. The Iroquois line includes a compression station and a meter station. The Algonquin line includes a meter station. Both lines include 50-inch pipes.

According to the Town of Brookfield, the total cost to fight wildfires in any given year is \$10,000 to \$15,000 (equipment and labor), depending on the size and scope of the event.

There were reportedly a small number of brushfires that occurred during the 2024 drought; however, no major damage or impacts were reported.

Changes and Improvements

The town's vulnerability to wildfires continues to be low.

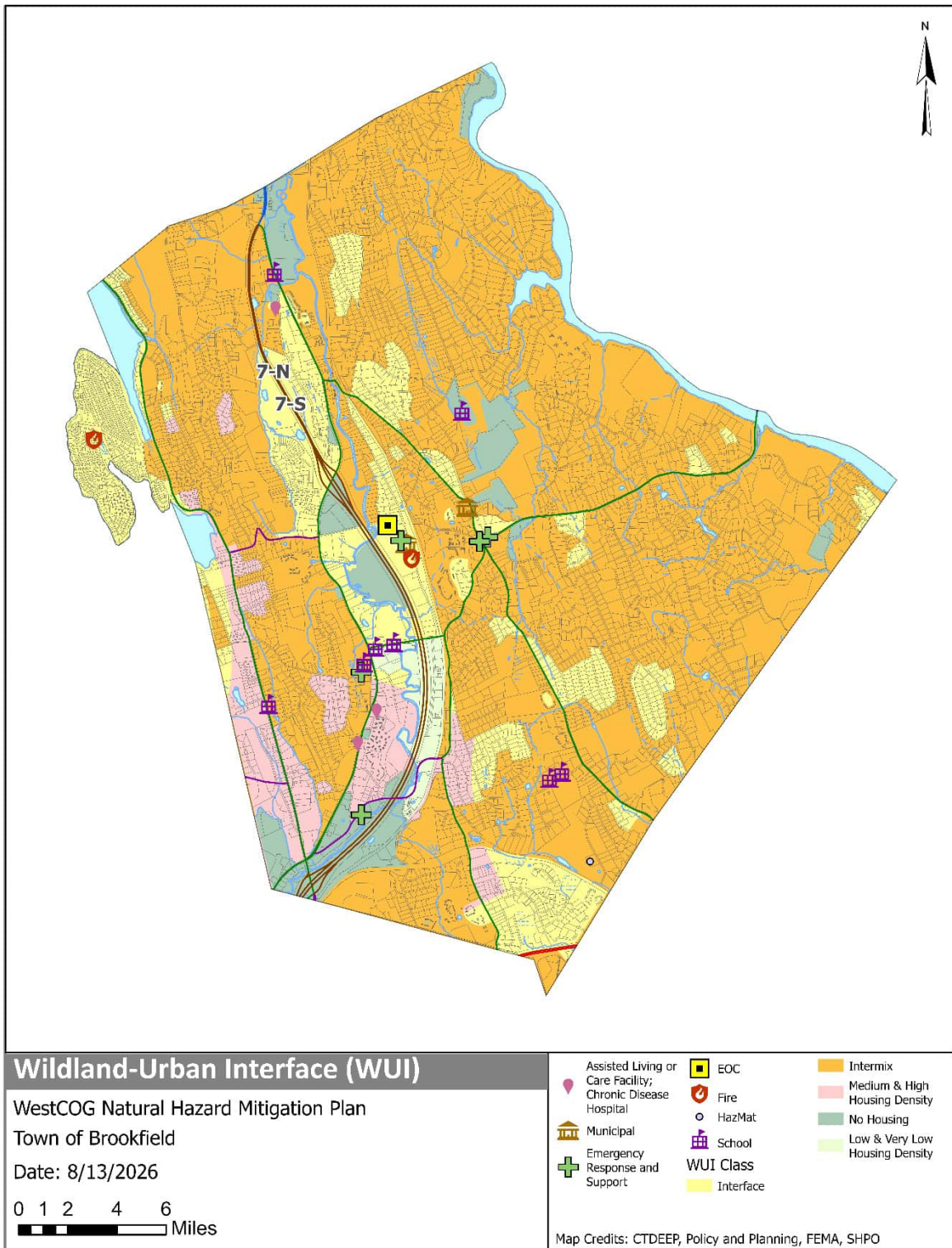


Figure 3-1: Wildfire Risk Areas

3.7 EARTHQUAKES AND LANDSLIDES

3.7.1 Setting

The entire Town of Brookfield is susceptible to earthquake damage. However, even though earthquake damage has the potential to occur anywhere, both in the town and in the northeastern United States, the effects may be felt differently in some areas based on the type of geology. In general, earthquakes are considered a hazard that may possibly occur, but that may cause significant effects to a large area of the town.

3.7.2 Capabilities

The Town has adopted the state building codes for new construction, and they are enforced by the Building Official. Due to the infrequent nature of damaging earthquakes, land use policies in the Town do not directly address earthquake hazards. However, various documents indirectly discuss areas susceptible to earthquake damage and regulations that help minimize potential earthquake damage.

- **Subdivision Regulations:**
 - Encourage the conservation of existing undeveloped land by preserving water bodies, wetlands, watercourses, major stands of trees, steep slopes, ridge lines, significant geological features, and other areas of environmental value.
 - Require that soil erosion and sediment control plans be developed for proposed projects.
- **Plan of Conservation and Development:**
 - Recommends the protection of resources by continuing to discourage building and road development on steep slopes.
- **Zoning**
 - The town has a height restriction of 42 feet, which may help reduce earthquake damage risks.

Actions Completed and New Capabilities

Brookfield continues to have appropriate capabilities for mitigating earthquake events.

3.7.3 Vulnerabilities and Risk Assessment

Some areas in Brookfield are underlain by sand and gravel, particularly within the Still River and Housatonic River sub-regional basins, and in the vicinity of Lime Kiln Brook. Structures in these areas are at increased risk from earthquakes due to amplification of seismic energy and/or collapse. Most of the Town is underlain by glacial till and is therefore not at increased risk of unstable soils during an earthquake.

A series of earthquake probability maps was generated using the 2009 interactive web-based mapping tools hosted by the USGS. These maps were used to determine the probability that an earthquake with a magnitude greater than 5.0 or 6.0 would damage the Town of Brookfield. Results are presented in Table 3-3 below.

Table 3-3: Probability of a Damaging Earthquake in the Vicinity of Brookfield

Time Frame (Years)	Probability of the Occurrence of an Earthquake Event > Magnitude 5.0	Probability of the Occurrence of an Earthquake Event > Magnitude 6.0
50	2% to 3%	< 1%
100	4% to 6%	1% to 2%
250	10% to 12%	2% to 3%
350	12% to 15%	3% to 4%

Changes and Improvements

The town's vulnerability to earthquakes continues to be low.

3.8 EXTREME HEAT

3.8.1 Setting

Extreme heat can occur at any time during the warmer months and can be defined as temperatures that hover 10 degrees or more above the average high temperature for the region. The NWS defines extreme heat as a period of abnormally hot weather generally lasting more than two days. A *heat wave* typically lasts three or more days with temperatures over 90 degrees for those days. These events typically last for a prolonged period of time, can vary in extent and intensity, and are often accompanied by high humidity.

An extreme heat event or heat wave can occur anywhere throughout Connecticut and any of the WestCOG communities. According to the 2023 Connecticut State Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan, Fairfield and Litchfield counties experienced, between 2012 and 2021, the greatest and least average annual number of days with temperatures greater than 90 degrees, respectively. Fairfield County experienced five days on average, while Litchfield County experienced zero days on average.

Extreme heat events are expected to increase. The WestCOG Regional Climate Assessment (2026) notes that "by 2050, in a high CO₂-emissions scenario (RCP 8.5), average temperatures are expected to rise by approximately 5°F and continue to increase thereafter." The region is also likely to see an increase in heat wave days, summer days (where daily maximum temperatures are above 77 degrees), and tropical nights (where the daily minimum is below 68 degrees).

3.8.2 Capabilities

The Town of Brookfield has identified cooling centers in town that can provide respite for community members during an extreme heat event or heat wave. The Town also monitors the National Weather Service and local forecasts for heat warnings and advisories, in addition to guidance set forth by the State.

Actions Completed and New Capabilities

The town has identified three cooling centers in Brookfield.

3.8.3 Vulnerabilities and Risk Assessment

While the entire town is at risk of an extreme heat event, vulnerability can vary widely throughout the community as it does across Connecticut. To better characterize vulnerability to

extreme heat, UConn CIRCA has developed a tool to aid in understanding extreme heat vulnerability for communities across the state. This tool, known as the Climate Change Vulnerability Index (CCVI), comprises dozens of factors that contribute to a community's heat sensitivity, exposure, adaptive capacity, and, ultimately, overall heat vulnerability. The CCVI can be used as a tool to characterize heat vulnerability for Brookfield.

In general, the most vulnerable populations in Brookfield would include the young and the elderly, and those populations living in the more densely developed areas in town, which may have reduced tree coverage and a greater density of impervious surface. According to the CCVI, more heat vulnerable areas in Town are concentrated along the Route 7 corridor and the Candlewood Shores and Candlewood Orchards neighborhoods.

Changes and Improvements

The town, like all WestCOG communities, is now including extreme heat in its HMP and beginning to plan more intently to address extreme heat impacts.

4.0 MITIGATION STRATEGIES AND ACTIONS

4.1 Goals and Objectives

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

4.2 Status of Mitigation Strategies and Actions from Previous HMP

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

#	Description	Status	Notes
1	Provide information on the Town website about CT DEEP training and information around small business chemical management for hazard resilience.	Discard	Make this into a regional action - regional lead with Town participation
2	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.	Discard	Make this into a regional action - regional lead with Town participation
3	Host a CT DEEP presentation for municipal staff and local businesses about business chemical management for hazard resilience.	Discard	Make this into a regional action - regional lead with Town participation
4	Take one of the following actions that will mitigate natural hazard risks while also meeting Sustainable CT objectives:- Disseminate a toolkit for pre-disaster business preparedness. - Revise regulations to promote-Include the goals of this Hazard Mitigation Plan, and at least three other sustainability concepts, in your next POCD update. Low Impact Development.	Completed	Very burdensome to maintain - Sustainable CT certification has lapsed. Discard Sustainable CT portion. POCD updated 3 or 4 months ago, believes it includes flood mitigation discussion.
5	Install an additional generator at the Police Department that will be capable of powering the entire building, with the capacity for future expansion.	Completed	

#	Description	Status	Notes
6	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.	Discard	Discard in favor of regionally-led action
7	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 identify historic resources at risk and support the preparation of resiliency plans across the state.	Discard	Discard in favor of regionally-led action
8	Create a buffer and mitigation area along the Still River between the river and the Public Works facility.	Carry Forward with Revisions	Design is complete and seeking funding for construction
9	Acquire an emergency generator for the YMCA Building	Discard	YMCA is a cooling center and available as heating center in winter, but is not a shelter and is no longer needed as a shelter. The town has a brand new school (Candlewood) with a generator and is an emergency shelter - school is currently under a temporary CO, but it will be approved in the next few weeks.
10	Acquire an emergency generator for the Town's Sewer Pumping Stations		Presume this is a portable generator. Is grant still pending without BRIC? Town has many pumping stations, they are adding a generator at one. Sewer commission will need to weigh in on status.
11	Conduct feasibility study and pursue flood mitigation options for homes along Hollow Oak Lane	Carry Forward with revisions	Revise. Nuisance flooding may not qualify for grants. Only one house is surrounded by flooding, no damage. Limited access to homes, but can still drive large truck. 2024 storms had 2' of water in the road. No home damage. Would like to keep on the list as a project but is unlikely to be grant funded.

#	Description	Status	Notes
12	Ensure that the appropriate municipal personnel are trained in flood damage prevention methods by becoming a Connecticut Association of Flood Managers member, and/or by attending DEEP, FEMA- deployed, or CAFM trainings.	Carry Forward with revisions	Revise. Most trainings offered are on how to understand and enforce existing regulations, not as a certificate program. Jaci from WestCOG will be getting CFM certification
13	Improve capabilities for remote work and off-site municipal operations in case municipal facilities are inaccessible.	Completed	The town bought many computers capable of working from home since COVID. A lot of progress
14	Develop a plan to reduce accident risks along steep roads such as Elbow Hill Road, North Mountain Road, North Obtuse Road and Obtuse Road. Consider the use of guardrails or public education campaigns.	Completed	How much of this is a state action, with the Town encouraging DOT to perform the action? Signage was added, sightlines cleared. Still needs a light (CT DOT) to consider. For Elbow and North Mountain, added and upgraded guardrails. Guardrails also added on Route 202 near have also been added on Route 202 near the Still River Greenway trail. Still a desire for the traffic light, but doesn't meet DOT's requirements at this time[JN1.1]
15	Enroll in the Community Rating System	Remove	If there is not sufficient flooding to homes, or sufficient interest, then should discard

#	Description	Status	Notes
16	Evaluate floodprone properties along the Still River Corridor in the vicinity of Dean Road, Federal Road, and Sand Cut Road to determine potential flood damage reduction methods.	Carry Forward with Revisions	The town discussed whether a new study was needed (see next action that states a study may already have been performed). Sand Cut Road - railroad bridge at Vale Road - 2024 storm caused a lot of flooding on the Vale Road side. Vale Road drains down to the Still River. Railroad Tracks 20 feet above 24 inch culvert - needs to be upsized, but is owned by the railroad. Greg says this needs to be a higher priority. Every wind storm drops trees into the Still River and the trees back water up. DOT is not responsive to removing trees from its property along the waterway. Flooding backs up onto Still River Greenway. Needs funding and state buy-in to address. Highway runoff may also be a factor
17	Complete at least one priority mitigation measure along the Still River Corridor as identified in the Still River Corridor Flood Mitigation Evaluation	Carry Forward with Revisions	Ties into HVA project. More needs to be done. (as noted above)
18	Develop secondary emergency shelter at the Huckleberry Hill School during reconstruction, including installation of a backup generator.	Completed	See above - Candlewood Lake Elementary School replaced this school
19	Work with CTDOT to develop debris management protocols along the Still River near the Greenway Bridge on CT DOT property.	Carry Forward with Revisions	There will need to be more emphasis and assistance to get DOT to respond and remove debris
20	Compare local floodplain regulations with Revised State Model Flood Regulations to identify any remaining opportunities for improvement	Carry Forward	Unclear what the grant was submitted for. Probably declined. May need to carry forward.
21	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.	Capability - WestCOG is doing this.	Coordinate through a regional WestCOG effort

#	Description	Status	Notes
22	Identify feasible locations for relocation of the Public Works Garage.	Carry Forward	Facility has been there for 40 years. Last flooding event did not do a lot of damage (200-year floodplain). Low priority. Lower barn is in the floodplain; main garage just outside
23	Work with CT DEEP to validate and/or correct the RL list and update the mitigation status of each listed property.	Discard	This could be coordinated through a regional WestCOG effort
24	Annually conduct an emergency operations exercise for a local terrorism, sabotage, or mass casualty event.	Capability	Could be completed, with a new action for other training types. Participated in Fall 2025 wildfire training, another training upcoming in early 2026. Would like to have an action to encourage local exercises
25	Complete water main extension projects on Candlewood Lake Road from Nabby Road to the Huckleberry Hill Elementary School, and on Vale Road.	Completed /Carry Forward with Revision	Part of Vale Road is done. A new project is to extend water to Whisconier School is underway with completion scheduled for 2027. Fire hydrants will be included along the route. This action has been carried forward to account for this pending construction.

4.3 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.

4.4 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.

APPENDIX A

Appendix A: STAPLEE Matrix

Action #	Action Description	Responsible Entity	Cost Range	Funding Sources	Timeframe	Community Priority	Type of Action	Hazard	Social Benefit	Social Cost	Technical Benefit	Technical Cost	Admin Benefit	Admin Cost	Political Benefit	Political Cost	Legal Benefit	Legal Cost	Economic Benefit	Economic Cost	Environ. Benefit	Environ. Cost	STAPLEE Score
BKD-01	Secure funding and construct the designed buffer and mitigation area along the Still River between the river and the Public Works facility.	DPW	\$500,000 - \$1M	Capital Improvement Plan, FEMA HMA, STEAP	2028-2031	High	Natural Resources Protection	Flooding	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	6
BKD-02	Identify feasible locations for relocation of the Public Works Garage.	DPW	\$100,000 - \$500,000	Capital Improvement Plan, STEAP, DCRF	2028-2031	Med	More than one category	Flooding	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	7
BKD-03	Conduct feasibility study and pursue flood mitigation options on Hollow Oak Lane to alleviate roadway flooding and to allow for emergency egress.	DPW	\$100,000 - \$500,000	Capital Improvement Plan, STEAP, DCRF	2027-2028	Low	Structural Projects	Flooding	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	6

Action #	Action Description	Responsible Entity	Cost Range	Funding Sources	Timeframe	Community Priority	Type of Action	Hazard	Social Benefit	Social Cost	Technical Benefit	Technical Cost	Admin Benefit	Admin Cost	Political Benefit	Political Cost	Legal Benefit	Legal Cost	Economic Benefit	Economic Cost	Environ. Benefit	Environ. Cost	STAPLEE Score
BKD-04	Evaluate flooding concerns along the Still River Corridor in the vicinity of Vale Road and Sand Cut Road to determine potential flood damage reduction methods, which may include culvert replacements and debris removal response actions.	DPW, BOS	\$100,000 - \$500,000	Capital Improvement Plan, STEAP, DCRF	2027-2029	Low	Structural Projects	Flooding	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	6
BKD-05	Evaluate flooding concerns along the Still River Corridor in the vicinity of Dean Road to determine potential flood damage reduction methods, which may include culvert replacements and debris removal response actions.	DPW, BOS	\$100,000 - \$500,000	Capital Improvement Plan, STEAP, DCRF	2027-2030	Med	Structural Projects	Flooding	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	6

Action #	Action Description	Responsible Entity	Cost Range	Funding Sources	Timeframe	Community Priority	Type of Action	Hazard	Social Benefit	Social Cost	Technical Benefit	Technical Cost	Admin Benefit	Admin Cost	Political Benefit	Political Cost	Legal Benefit	Legal Cost	Economic Benefit	Economic Cost	Environ. Benefit	Environ. Cost	STAPLEE Score
BKD-06	Work with CTDOT to develop debris management protocols along the Still River near the Greenway Bridge on CT DOT property.	DPW, BOS	\$0 - \$25,000	Operating Budget	2028	Low	Preparedness & Emergency Response	Flooding	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
BKD-07	Complete at least one priority mitigation measure along the Still River Corridor as identified in the Still River Corridor Flood Mitigation Evaluation	DPW, BOS	>\$1M	Capital Improvement Plan, FEMA FMA, STEAP, DCRF	2030-2031	Low	Structural Projects	Flooding	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	6
BKD-08	Ensure that the appropriate municipal personnel are trained in flood damage prevention methods. Encourage Certified Floodplain Manager (CFM) certification and attendance at related trainings.	BOS, P&Z	\$0 - \$25,000	Operating Budget	2027	Med	Education & Awareness	Flooding	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0		5

Action #	Action Description	Responsible Entity	Cost Range	Funding Sources	Timeframe	Community Priority	Type of Action	Hazard	Social Benefit	Social Cost	Technical Benefit	Technical Cost	Admin Benefit	Admin Cost	Political Benefit	Political Cost	Legal Benefit	Legal Cost	Economic Benefit	Economic Cost	Environ. Benefit	Environ. Cost	STAPLEE Score
BKD-09	Compare local floodplain regulations with Revised State Model Flood Regulations to identify opportunities for improved consistency when adopting the new FEMA maps for the Saugatuck, Southwestern CT, and Housatonic studies. Ensure that freeboard is consistent with the State Building Code.	Planning	\$0 - \$25,000	Operating Budget	2026 or when directed by the State NFIP Coordinator	High	Prevention	Flooding	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	9
BKD-10	Acquire an emergency generator for the Town's Sewer Pumping Stations	WPCA	\$100,000 - \$500,000	Capital Improvement Plan, FEMA HMA, CWSRF, STEAP	2027-2029	High	Water & Wastewater Utility Projects	All Hazards	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	7

Action #	Action Description	Responsible Entity	Cost Range	Funding Sources	Timeframe	Community Priority	Type of Action	Hazard	Social Benefit	Social Cost	Technical Benefit	Technical Cost	Admin Benefit	Admin Cost	Political Benefit	Political Cost	Legal Benefit	Legal Cost	Economic Benefit	Economic Cost	Environ. Benefit	Environ. Cost	STAPLEE Score
BKD-11	Complete water main extension project to the Whisconier School, including the new fire protection (hydrants).	BOS	\$100,000 - \$500,000	Capital Improvement Plan, STEAP	2027	High	Water & Wastewater Utility Projects	Wildfire and Drought	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	9
BKD-12	Work with schools to conduct emergency evacuation drills related to Iroquois Gas Facility.	BOS, EMS, BOE	\$0 - \$25,000	Operating Budget	2027, 2029, and 2031	Low	Preparedness & Emergency Response	Multiple Hazards	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
BKD-13	As the opportunity arises, collaborate with CIRCA on the "Resilient Connecticut" project to advance further study in areas with flood and extreme heat risks.	BOS	\$0 - \$25,000	Operating Budget plus CIRCA funds from State and Federal sources	2028-2030	Low	More than one category	Multiple Hazards	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	7
BKD-14	Continue to participate in the WestCOG program that provides	EM, BOS	\$0 - \$25,000	Operating Budget and COG general	Annually in 2026, 2027, 2028,	Med	Property Protection	Flooding	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	8

Action #	Action Description	Responsible Entity	Cost Range	Funding Sources	Timeframe	Community Priority	Type of Action	Hazard	Social Benefit	Social Cost	Technical Benefit	Technical Cost	Admin Benefit	Admin Cost	Political Benefit	Political Cost	Legal Benefit	Legal Cost	Economic Benefit	Economic Cost	Environ. Benefit	Environ. Cost	STAPLEE Score
	outreach to repetitive loss property owners.			services budgets	2029, and 2030																		
BKD-15	Work with WestCOG to update the mitigation status of repetitive loss properties.	Planning	\$0 - \$25,000	Operating Budget and COG general services budgets	2029	Med	Property Protection	Flooding	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	6