



**TOWN OF MANSFIELD
TOWN COUNCIL MEETING
Tuesday, September 15
COUNCIL CHAMBERS
AUDREY P. BECK MUNICIPAL BUILDING
7:30 p.m.**

AGENDA

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CALL TO ORDER	
ROLL CALL	
APPROVAL OF MINUTES.....	1
OPPORTUNITY FOR PUBLIC TO ADDRESS THE COUNCIL	
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REPORTS AND COMMENTS OF COUNCIL MEMBERS	
OLD BUSINESS	
1. Storrs Center Update (Item #1, 08-24-15 Agenda) (Oral Report)	
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FUTURE AGENDAS

EXECUTIVE SESSION

16. Sale or purchase of real property, in accordance with CGS §1-200(6)(D)
17. Personnel in accordance with Connecticut General Statutes §1-200(6)(a), Town Manager Performance Review

ADJOURNMENT

SPECIAL MEETING – MANSFIELD TOWN COUNCIL
August 24, 2015
DRAFT

Mayor Elizabeth Paterson called the special meeting of the Mansfield Town Council to order at 6:00 p.m. in the Council Chamber of the Audrey P. Beck Building.

I. ROLL CALL

Present: Kegler, Kochenburger, Marcellino, Moran, Paterson, Ryan, Shapiro, Wassmundt
Excused: Raymond

II. OLD BUSINESS

1. Next Generation CT Impact Study

Lee Huang and Ethan Conner-Ross, of Econsult Solutions Inc., presented information on the final draft report of the “Economic Analysis of the Impact of Next Generation Connecticut on the Town of Mansfield.” This report provides an analysis of the potential impact on the Town of Mansfield from the implementation of the University of Connecticut’s *Next Generation Connecticut* Initiative (NextGenCT). Council members asked a number of questions and agreed by consensus to carry the agenda item as an item of Old Business at the next meeting.

III. ADJOURNMENT

Mr. Shapiro moved and Ms. Moran seconded to adjourn the meeting at 7:25 p.m. The motion passed unanimously.

Elizabeth Paterson, Mayor

Mary Stanton, Town Clerk

August 24, 2015

REGULAR MEETING – MANSFIELD TOWN COUNCIL
August 24, 2015
DRAFT

Mayor Elizabeth Paterson called the regular meeting of the Mansfield Town Council to order at 7:30 p.m. in the Council Chamber of the Audrey P. Beck Building.

I. ROLL CALL

Present: Kegler, Kochenburger, Marcellino, Moran, Paterson, Ryan, Shapiro, Wassmundt
Excused: Raymond

II. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

Ms. Moran moved and Mr. Shapiro seconded to approve the minutes of the July 27, 2015 meeting as presented. The motion passed unanimously.

III. OPPORTUNITY FOR PUBLIC TO ADDRESS THE COUNCIL

Anthony Kotula, requested the Council purchase Lot 17 on Maple Road as open space. (Statement attached)

Jon Andersen, Old Turnpike Road, expressed his gratitude for the Challenge 38 Program. Mr. Andersen noted that his son benefited greatly from the experience.

David Freudmann, East Road, asked the Council not to approve the proposed agreement between the Town and Region 19 for parking lot services.

Carol Budinski, Higgins Highway, stated that she appreciates the opportunities the Challenge 38 Program offered her grandson. Ms. Budinski commented that he conquered a fear and gained confidence and relationships.

Tom Levine, Thomas Drive, complimented the Council for their good work on the downtown area noting the concerts on the square provide a sense of community. Mr. Levine expressed his appreciation for the hard work and thoughtful debates of the Council.

Kit Andersen, Old Turnpike Road and participant in Challenge 38, commented that the program encourages all participants to exceed and spoke to what the program meant to him.

Ms. Moran moved and Mr. Ryan seconded to amend the agenda and move Item 4, Challenge Program Update, as the next item of business after the reports.

Motion passed unanimously.

IV. REPORT OF THE TOWN MANAGER

In addition to his written report the Town Manager offered the following comments:

- o Mr. Hart met with the newly appointed superintendent of schools and invited Ms. Lyman to the September 15, 2015 Council meeting.
- o A presentation on the recently completed revaluation will be scheduled for a future meeting

V. REPORTS AND COMMENTS OF COUNCIL MEMBERS

No comments offered

August 24, 2015

VI. OLD BUSINESS

1. Storrs Center Update

The Town Manager noted that the Storrs Center development teams and Town staff have been working on the issuance of CO's for Phase 2 of Storrs Center. A contingency plan is in place to house residents in local hotels but, while still strictly applying the relevant codes, everyone is working to get the units approved.

2. Community/Campus Relations

Mr. Hart reported that UConn is responsible for prorated real estate taxes on the Nathan Hale and for the personal property associated with the hotel. He also noted that staff has been preparing for potential traffic problems on August 28, 2015 as a result of construction, K-12 school busses and the UConn freshman move in date. Mayor Paterson reported that the Community Campus Partnership has been meeting with off campus student residents explaining their rights and responsibilities in the community.

Mr. Hart updated the Council on plans for police coverage following the reduction in the number of State Troopers contracted by the Town.

3. Naming of Public Streets and Buildings in Storrs Center

Mr. Ryan moved and Mr. Shapiro seconded to approve the following resolution: RESOLVED, effective August 24, 2015, to approve the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Committee on Naming of Streets and Buildings to name the road being constructed east of the buildings at 34 Wilbur Cross Way and 40 Wilbur Cross Way Elsie Marsh Drive.

Mr. Ryan, Chair of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Naming of Streets and Buildings, thanked Town Historian Roberta Smith and local historian and author Rudy Favretti for their assistance.

The motion passed unanimously.

VII. NEW BUSINESS

4. Challenge Program Update

Parks and Recreation Director Curt Vincente, Challenge Program staff Chuck Leavens and John Hodgson, and Challenge Program former participant and staff volunteer Kathleen Kissane updated the Council on the most recent Challenge and changes to the program. Mr. Leavens began the program and has guided 656 students through its completion. Council members thanked Mr. Vincente overseeing the administration of the Challenge Program; Mr. Leavens and Mr. Hodgson for their years of good work; and Ms. Kissane for sharing her experiences.

5. Transfer of Uncollected Taxes to Property Suspense Book

Mr. Ryan, Chair of the Finance Committee moved, effective August 24, 2015, to transfer \$62,191.71 in uncollected property taxes to the Mansfield Property Tax Suspense Book, as recommended by the Collector of Revenue.

The motion passed unanimously.

August 24, 2015

6. Agreement Between the Town of Mansfield, Regional School District 19 for Parking Lot Services

Mr. Marcellino moved and Ms. Moran seconded, to authorize the Town Manager to execute the proposed Agreement between the Town of Mansfield and Regional School District No. 19 for Parking Lot Services, for a term commencing on July 1, 2015 and expiring on June 30, 2018.

The motion passed with all in favor except Ms. Wassmundt who abstained.

VIII. QUARTERY REPORTS

New reports have not been posted.

IX. REPORTS OF COUNCIL COMMITTEES

Mr. Ryan, Chair of the Finance Committee reported that at the last meeting the Committee discussed draft reports of the fraud policies and fraud tip line policies. Also, preliminary FY 2014/15 results look good with an additional \$94,000 being added to fund balance.

Mr. Kochenburger, Chair of the Committee on Committees, offered the Committee's recommendation of Terry Wollen to the Agriculture Committee for a term ending 10/31/2017

The motion passed unanimously.

Mr. Kegler reported on the Committee on Committees booth at the Celebrate Mansfield Festival which will recognize current volunteers and attempt to recruit new ones.

Ms. Moran, Chair of the Personnel Committee, has received Councilors' responses and the results of the 360 survey and is working on a draft recommendation for the Town Manager's evaluation. The Committee is also planning to invite Superintendent Lyman to the next meeting to discuss the ethics code.

X. DEPARTMENTAL AND COMMITTEE REPORT

No comments offered

XI. PETITIONS, REQUESTS AND COMMUNICATIONS

7. A. Kotula (8/13/15).By consensus the Council agreed to refer Mr. Kotula's letter to the Open Space Committee

8. Registrars of Voters Responsibilities

9. Secretary of the State re: New Educational Requirements for Registrars of Voters

10. Town of Mansfield Prescription Drug Card Usage Report for June 2015 – Ms. Moran noted the saving realized in this program and urged residents to look into the options.

11. Facilities Management Department Request for Qualifications (RFQ) – Facilities Study and Conditions of Facilities Master Plan

12. Tolland 300th Anniversary

13. Mansfield Minute – August 2015

14. Connecticut Water: In Your Community – July 2015 – All Permits in Place for UConn/Mansfield Pipeline

XII. FUTURE AGENDAS

August 24, 2015

No additional items suggested

Ms. Moran moved and Mr. Kegler seconded to enter into executive session to discuss Personnel in accordance with Connecticut General Statutes §1-200(6) (a), Town Manager Employment Agreement.

The motion passed unanimously.

XIII. EXECUTIVE SESSION

Personnel in accordance with Connecticut General Statutes §1-200(6) (a), Town Manager Employment Agreement.

Present: Kegler, Kochenburger, Marcellino, Moran, Paterson, Ryan, Shapiro, Wassmundt
Also included: Town Manager Matt Hart

XIV. ADJOURNMENT

The Council reconvened in regular session.

Ms. Moran moved and Mr. Ryan seconded to adjourn the meeting at 9:15 p.m.

The motion passed unanimously.

Elizabeth Paterson, Mayor

Mary Stanton, Town Clerk

August 24, 2015

24 August 2015

Good evening. My name is Anthony Kotula and I live at 135 Maple Road.

Today's Packet contains my letter to the Council requesting they purchase Lot 17 on Maple Road as Open Space.

Presently this 14.5 acre Lot has about 12 acres designated as Conservation Easement. That means the Town wishes to preserve the vernal pools and wetlands of the lot but did not wish to pay for the land they want to protect. They did approve a two acre building lot on that parcel. Thus a home owner would pay taxes on 14.5 acres but be allowed to utilize only two acres. That concept, though approved by the state, impacts negatively on the home owner's FREEDOM, and should not be allowed to stand.

The Council granted a waiver to allow the building lot to be closer to the wetlands than the usual 150 feet. Thus, if the septic tank, leach field, and reserve leach field fail, would the Town be liable? There was some concern by the Planning and Zoning Commission that the Town might be liable.

If the septic system failed would the well which is expected to provide potable water become contaminated? The Town Council is charged with providing oversight to ensure the safety of potable water. Have they?

The DEP of that decade publicized their concern saying "While critics have assailed current zoning densities in unsewered areas as overly restrictive, the Department disagrees. In the main we believe the current restrictions in some of these areas is not as stringent as it should be."

During my 38 years with the United States Department of Agriculture, I have published many research articles that resulted in changes in USDA Food Safety Regulations and the Food and Drug Administration approvals, concerning the control of pathogenic and spoilage microorganisms on meat, poultry, and water. The DEP was correct in their assessment that zoning restrictions in some areas were not as stringent as they should have been.

At the Public Hearing of the Planning and Zoning Commission on 3 September 2002, PZC questioned "Could the Town be required to provide (external) tanks and 90,000 gallons of potable water per year to each house impacted negatively, and to continue this service in perpetuity?" If implemented, that makes the present purchase price of Lot 17 very reasonable.

When you drive down the roads of our Town how many houses do you see that have been built that close to wetlands? Probably not too many, and for good reason.

The trees of Lot 17 are part of Dunham Forest. When you access the minutes of the Open Space Conservation Committee of years ago, you will find they recommended the Town purchase Lot 17. That is still excellent advice.

The Town has a separate fund for purchasing land for Open Space. Thus, the Council will not be required to raise taxes for this purchase.

Members of the Town Council it is now up to you to act, wisely.

**Anthony Kotula, Ph.D.
135 Maple Road
Mansfield, CT 06268**

PAGE
BREAK



**Town of Mansfield
Agenda Item Summary**

To: Town Council
From: Matt Hart, Town Manager *MWH*
CC: Maria Capriola, Assistant Town Manager; John Carrington, Director of Public Works
Date: September 15, 2015
Re: Community Water and Wastewater Issues

Subject Matter/Background

At Tuesday's meeting, I will provide an update to the Town Council regarding the Four Corners project and other community water and wastewater issues.

With respect to the Four Corners sanitary sewer project, staff has issued a draft environmental impact evaluation (EIE) to the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP) for its review. Once DEEP has completed its initial review, the Town will publish the EIE in the state's *Environmental Monitor* and the official comment period will begin. The Council may access the EIE at the Four Corners page on the Town's website - <http://www.mansfieldct.gov/FourCorners>.

Attachments

- 1) Town of Mansfield, *Water Conservation Alert*



Water Conservation Alert

Thursday, September 3, 2015

Due to this summer's dry conditions, we are experiencing low stream flows in the area. Both the Town of Mansfield and UConn are requesting your support and cooperation to conserve water until further notice. Depending on your water source, some conservation measures may be mandatory.

UConn Water Customers

The following mandatory conservation measures are effective immediately for all UConn water customers in addition to the voluntary measures recommended for all residents:

- ◆ Lawn watering is limited to four hours or less per day and only between the hours of 5 a.m. to 9 a.m. and 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.; Athletic fields will be allowed up to two hours of water per day during the same hours
- ◆ Filling of public or private pools must be provided via water delivered from another source
- ◆ Washing of motor vehicles is banned
- ◆ The use of ornamental or display fountains is banned
- ◆ The use of water for washing and wetting down streets, sidewalks, driveways or parking areas is banned unless required by the local public health authority
- ◆ The use of hydrant sprinkler caps is banned
- ◆ Water main flushing will only be used to address water quality issues

All Residents and Businesses

Given current conditions, the Town of Mansfield is encouraging all residents to voluntarily conserve water, including customers of Windham Water Works as well as those with bedrock and dug wells. While individual bedrock wells are not, at this time, expected to experience a significant impact, we still encourage water conservation during this period. There are many ways to conserve water including:

- ◆ Taking shorter showers
- ◆ Running dishwashers and laundry machines with full loads
- ◆ Shutting off water while washing dishes, shaving, brushing teeth, and lathering up to wash hands, rather than running the water continuously
- ◆ Avoid washing vehicles, or power-washing homes and other buildings
- ◆ Not using water to clean sidewalks, driveways, and roads
- ◆ Reducing as much as possible the watering of lawns, recreational and athletic fields, gardens, or other landscape areas
- ◆ Not using public water to fill residential pools



**Town of Mansfield
Agenda Item Summary**

To: Town Council
From: Matt Hart, Town Manager *MWH*
CC: Maria Capriola, Assistant Town Manager
Date: September 15, 2015
Re: Introduction of Kelly Lyman, Superintendent of Mansfield Public Schools

Subject Matter/Background

I have invited Ms. Kelly Lyman, Superintendent of the Mansfield Public Schools, to Tuesday's meeting to introduce her to the Town Council. Given Ms. Lyman's schedule, I request that you move her agenda item up ahead of the *Town Manager's Report* and following the *Opportunity for the Public to Comment*.

Attachments

- 1) Entry Plan Summary

Entry Plan Summary
Kelly M. Lyman
Superintendent of Schools
Mansfield Public Schools
August-November 2015

Throughout the application and interview process much information about Mansfield Schools and the wider community of Mansfield was gathered. This entry plan was developed to direct the work of the first ninety days of tenure. During this entry period, the new superintendent will gather additional information and come to understand the expressed hopes and needs of the Board of Education, the employees of the Mansfield Schools, the parents, and the community at large.

The goals and actions of the entry plan address the new superintendent's core beliefs about schooling and leadership. Among those beliefs are the following:

- All students can learn and it is the responsibility of the school system to provide the supports needed to reach high standards.
- Academic skills addressed in our schools must meet the expectations of CT Core Standards and the skills needed for success in the twenty-first century such as critical thinking, collaboration, communication, and creativity.
- We have a responsibility as educators to prepare our students for a rapidly changing world that includes the integration of technology and digital tools.
- Attending to the emotional, social, and behavioral needs of a child are just as important as the academic needs.
- Organizations only grow and improve when the professionals within the organization are expected and supported to learn.
- Schools are a reflection of their community but the school system has a responsibility to inform and engage the community building a collaborative vision.
- Fiscal responsibility is a foundational tenet of a school system.

The Superintendent's Entry Plan goals focus on four areas:

- Teaching and Learning
- Community and Board Relations
- Organizational Structures and Culture
- Facilities and Fiscal Health

The actions identified in the Entry Plan include conversations, observations, and review of documents and other materials around each of the goal areas above. At the conclusion of the first ninety days, findings will be shared with various members of the school district and community. These findings will direct the development of district goals and the continuous improvement work of the school system.



**Town of Mansfield
Agenda Item Summary**

To: Town Council
From: Matt Hart, Town Manager *MWH*
CC: Maria Capriola, Assistant Town Manager;
Date: September 15, 2015
Re: Proclamation Honoring the Town of Tolland's 300th Anniversary Celebration

Subject Matter/Background

During the month of September 2015, the Town of Tolland celebrates the 300th anniversary of its founding. Tolland was settled in 1715 as Connecticut's 49th chartered town and has been known historically as the region's county seat. In addition, Tolland has been named three times in the past 10 years by CNN/Money Magazine as one the top 40 places to live in the US.

In honor of Tolland's 300th Anniversary Celebration, I am recommending that the Town Council issue the attached proclamation.

Recommendation

Staff recommends that the Council authorize Mayor Paterson to issue the attached proclamation. If the Town Council concurs with this recommendation, the following motion is in order:

Move, to authorize the Mayor to issue the attached Proclamation Honoring the Town of Tolland's 300th Anniversary Celebration.

Attachments

- 1) Proclamation Honoring the Town of Tolland's 300th Anniversary Celebration



Town of Mansfield
Proclamation Honoring the Town of Tolland's 300th Anniversary Celebration

Whereas, Tolland was settled in 1715 as Connecticut's 49th chartered town; and

Whereas, the Tolland Green Historic district was placed on the National Register in June 1997; and

Whereas, a new courthouse was erected on the Tolland Green in 1822 and is recognized as one of five early civic architectural constructs in the State of Connecticut; and

Whereas, the Town of Tolland is rich with Civil War era history and artifacts; and

Whereas, the Town of Tolland maintains and operates three museums in historical buildings - the Daniel Benton Homestead (1720), the Old Tolland County Jail and Museum (1856), and the Old Tolland County Court House (1822); and

Whereas, the Town of Tolland was known historically as the region's county seat and has always been a good friend and neighbor to its adjoining municipalities; and

Whereas, the Town of Tolland has been named three times in the past 10 years by CNN/Money Magazine as one of the top 40 places to live in America; and

Whereas, today the Town of Tolland is a vibrant community boasting beautiful conservation areas, farmland and parks, attractive neighborhoods and commercial areas, award-winning schools and municipal programs, and an excellent quality of life.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that I, Elizabeth C. Paterson, Mayor, on behalf of the Town Council and the residents of Mansfield issue this proclamation in honor of the Town of Tolland's 300th anniversary.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have set my hand and caused the seal of the Town of Mansfield to be affixed on this 15th day of September in the year 2015.

Elizabeth C. Paterson, Mayor
Town of Mansfield



**Town of Mansfield
Agenda Item Summary**

To: Town Council
From: Matt Hart, Town Manager *MWH*
CC: Maria Capriola, Assistant Town Manager; Fran Raiola, Deputy Chief/Director of Emergency Management; Linda Painter, Director of Planning and Development
Date: September 15, 2015
Re: Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, 2015

Subject Matter / Background

The Town of Mansfield has partnered with the towns of the former Windham Region Council of Governments to develop and adopt a required Hazard Mitigation Plan. The state requires municipalities to review and update the plan on a regular basis.

On November 25, 2013, prior to the dissolution of the former Windham Region Council of Government (WINCOG), the Town Council held a public hearing on the draft plan and closed the hearing. Following the dissolution of WINCOG, the draft plan has been revised by the Southeastern Connecticut Council of Governments (SECCOG) and the Capitol Region Council of Governments (CRCOG).

Financial Impact

The Hazard Mitigation Plan, in addition to its requirement for emergency management planning, is required in order to apply for state and/or federal grants and reimbursement for disasters.

Recommendation

Staff has had an opportunity to review the revised draft and recommends that the Town Council adopt the Hazard Mitigation Plan. If the Council supports this recommendation, the following resolution is in order:

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

WHEREAS the Town of Mansfield has developed and received conditional approval from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for its hazard mitigation plan update entitled *Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, 2015* under the requirements of 44 CFR 201.6; and

WHEREAS, public and committee meetings were held between January 2013 and March 2014 regarding the development and review of the Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Plan specifically addresses hazard mitigation strategies and Plan maintenance procedure for the Town of Mansfield; and

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

WHEREAS, adoption of this Plan will make the Town of Mansfield eligible for funding to alleviate the impacts of future hazards; now therefore be it RESOLVED by the Mansfield Town Council:

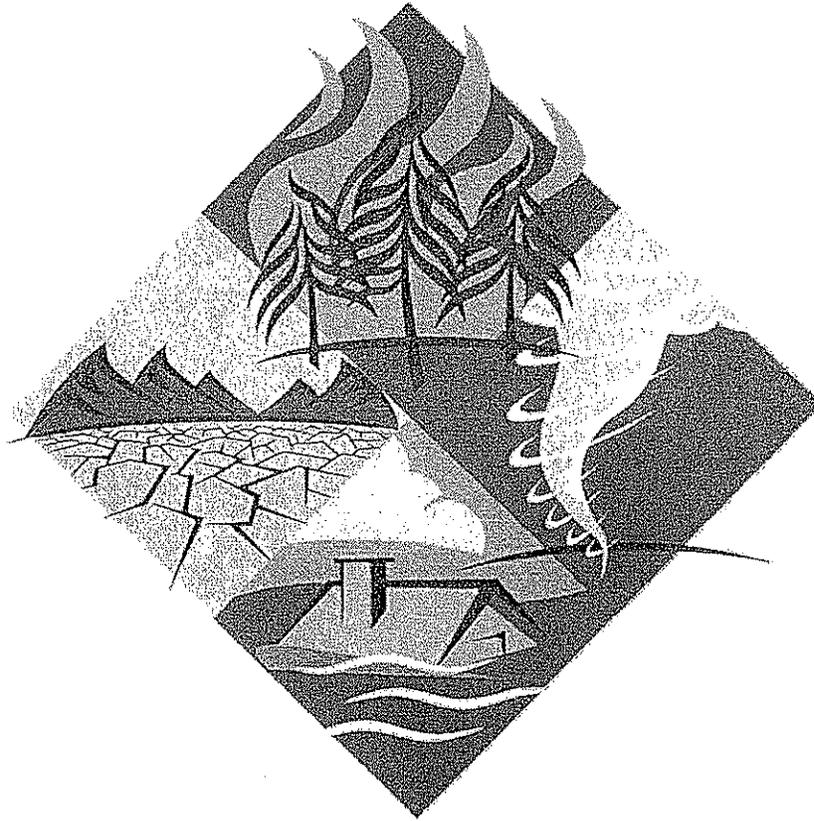
1. The Plan is hereby adopted as an official plan of the Town of Mansfield;
2. The respective officials identified in the mitigation strategy of the Plan are hereby directed to pursue implementation of the recommended actions assigned to them;
3. Future revisions and Plan maintenance required by 44 CFR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

In accordance with Section C303(B) of the Town Charter, the Town of Mansfield Town Council hereby adopts the *Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, 2015*.

Attachments:

- 1) Excerpts from Hazard Mitigation Plan (entire plan posted at www.mansfieldct.gov)
- 2) Minutes of Public Hearing, November 25, 2013
- 3) Council Discussion following public hearing
- 4) Section C303(B), Mansfield Town Charter

Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, 2015



A Multi-jurisdictional Plan for the former Windham
Region Council of Governments (WINCOG) Towns of
Columbia, Coventry, Lebanon, Mansfield, Willington,
and Windham

Initial Draft prepared by the former Windham Region Council of Governments, March 2014.

Revised by the Southeastern Connecticut Council of Governments and
Capitol Region Council of Governments, May 2015.

Final [Month] Day], 2015

Former Windham Region Council of Governments (WINCOG)

Council Members

Town of Columbia

Carmen Vance, First Selectman
Jonathan Luiz, Town Administrator (Alt.)

Town of Coventry

Elizabeth Woolf, Council Chairman
John Elsesser, Town Manager (Alt.)

Town of Lebanon

Joyce Okonuk, First Selectman

Town of Mansfield

Elizabeth Paterson, Mayor
Matthew W. Hart, Town Manager (Alt.)

Town of Willington

Christina Mailhos, First Selectman

Town of Windham

Ernest Eldridge, Mayor
Neal Beets, Town Manager (Alt.)

Former WINCOG Staff

Initial Plan Update

Mark Paquette, Executive Director
Dagmar Noll, Planner
Michael Cipriano, GIS Analyst

Local Plan Coordinators

Columbia	Coventry	Lebanon
Mark Paquette Interim Town Administrator 323 Jonathan Trumbull Highway Columbia, CT 06237 (860) 228-0110 townadministrator@columbiact.org	Noel Waite Fire Marshal / EMD 1712 Main Street Coventry, CT 06238 (860) 742-4064 Nwaite@coventryct.org	Brandon Handfield Public Works Dir./Town Engineer 579 Exeter Road Lebanon, CT 06249 860-642-2011 Publicworks@lebanontownhall.org
Mansfield	Willington	Windham
Fran Raiola Emergency Management Director (860) 429-3328 OEM@mansfieldct.org Linda Painter Dir. of Planning & Development (860) 429-3330 PainterLM@mansfieldct.org 4 South Eagleville Road Mansfield, CT 06268	Stuart Cobb Emergency Management Director <i>Contact via First Selectman's Office</i> (860) 487-3100	James Finger, AICP Town Planner 979 Main Street Willimantic, CT 06226 (860) 465-3045 jfinger@windhamct.com

Southeastern Connecticut Council of Governments (SCCOG) Staff
Revised Plan Update

James Butler, AICP, Executive Director
(860) 889-2324

Capitol Region Council of Governments (CRCOG) Staff
Revised Plan Update

Lynne Pike-Disanto, AICP, Senior Planner and Policy Analyst
(860) 522-2217 x211

Milone & MacBroom, Inc.
Revised Plan Update

David Murphy, P.E., CFM, Senior Project Manager, Associate
Scott Bighinatti, CFM, Lead Environmental Scientist
(203) 271-1773

Executive Summary

The Windham Region Council of Governments (WINCOG) completed its initial multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plan in 2006. The Town of Willington joined WINCOG after the completion of the Plan and an addendum to the plan was submitted to FEMA in 2008. WINCOG began formally updating the Plan in 2012. With the dissolution of WINCOG in 2014, the jurisdictions previously included in this plan are now members of three adjacent regional planning organizations (councils of governments). Of the former WINCOG jurisdictions, this hazard mitigation plan update is applicable only to the Towns of Columbia, Coventry, Lebanon, Mansfield, Willington, and Windham. The Towns of Chaplin, Hampton, and Scotland will be covered in the hazard mitigation plan prepared for the Northeast Connecticut Council of Governments.

The goal of this hazard mitigation plan update is to reduce the loss of life and property and economic consequences as a result of natural disasters; this is the same goal listed for each participating community in the initial plan. While much of the background data for the region is relatively unchanged, the Plan update provides more recent information with regard to the extent of hazards and impacts and an updated historical record. The hazards evaluated in detail are unchanged from the initial plan. The natural hazards discussed in detail in this update include dam failures, drought, earthquakes, hurricanes, flooding (including ice jams), severe winter storms, thunderstorms, tornadoes, and wildfires.

Annualized loss estimates have been prepared for each jurisdiction based on local loss data and information presented in the 2014 State of Connecticut Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan Update. These estimates are summarized for each community in the table below and range from \$0.4 million in Columbia to \$2.6 million in Windham.

Hazard	Annualized Loss Estimate by Community					
	Columbia	Coventry	Lebanon	Mansfield	Willington	Windham
Dam Failure	\$337	\$764	\$1,000	\$1,631	\$371	\$10,237
Drought	\$1,200	\$300	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$0	\$0
Earthquakes	\$2,103	\$4,565	\$1,495	\$9,743	\$2,218	\$11,959
Flooding (including Ice Jams)	\$9,190	\$20,834	\$9,352	\$44,472	\$10,121	\$11,344
Hurricanes	\$371,669	\$842,675	\$831,475	\$1,798,723	\$409,377	\$2,396,733
Severe Winter Storms	\$19,115	\$43,336	\$26,000	\$92,503	\$21,053	\$92,266
Thunderstorms	\$1,997	\$4,526	\$1,020	\$9,662	\$2,199	\$10,034
Tornadoes	\$1,594	\$3,614	\$3,700	\$7,713	\$1,755	\$18,068
Wildfires	\$750	\$500	\$500	\$9,480	\$500	\$9,000
Total for Community	\$407,955	\$921,114	\$875,542	\$1,974,927	\$447,594	\$2,559,641

* Based on the 2014 State of Connecticut Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan Update or Local Estimates

Each community reaffirmed the goal of the plan and reviewed its objectives to meet the goal. In some cases, objectives were modified to reflect current capabilities. In all cases, each community updated its list of mitigation strategies and actions ("tasks") that each community will attempt to achieve over the next five years. It is understood that not all tasks may be able

to be completed in the next five years depending on the ability to acquire grant funding, availability of local funding and staff time, and/or permission from pertinent property owners. However, at a minimum each community must participate in an annual plan maintenance process to review the stated goal, community objectives, and tasks.

Summary of Plan Revisions

The previously adopted 2005-2006 Hazard Mitigation Plan for the former Windham Region Council of Governments (WINCOG) included the entire region which consisted of the Towns of Ashford, Chaplin, Columbia, Coventry, Hampton, Lebanon, Mansfield, Scotland, and Windham, Connecticut. The Town of Ashford withdrew from WINCOG on December 28, 2006 and subsequently joined the Northeastern Connecticut Council of Governments (NECCOG). Therefore, Ashford was not included in the initial draft of the Hazard Mitigation Plan Update prepared for review in March 2014. The Town of Willington joined WINCOG in 2007 and WINCOG submitted an addendum to the initial plan in 2008 to add the pertinent sections for Willington.

Beginning July 2014, WINCOG officially dissolved when the Connecticut Office of Policy and Management consolidated the number of planning regions in Connecticut under Section 16a-4c of the Connecticut General Statutes. The former WINCOG member communities became part of the Southeastern Connecticut Council of Governments (SCCOG), the Capitol Region Council of Governments (CRCOG), or NECCOG as indicated below:

- The Towns of Chaplin, Hampton, and Scotland joined NECCOG;
- The Towns of Columbia, Coventry, Mansfield, and Willington joined CRCOG; and
- The Towns of Lebanon and Windham joined SCCOG.

Based on these changes, this Hazard Mitigation Plan Update has been revised to remove textual references to Ashford, Chaplin, Hampton, and Scotland. The Hazard Mitigation Plan Update for these communities will be incorporated into the NECCOG Hazard Mitigation Plan that is in development. Please note that the latter three communities continue to be referenced on the figures within this update which reflect the former WINCOG area as of 2014.

All of the hazards that were evaluated in the 2006 plan are again evaluated herein. Many hazards do not apply or are extremely unlikely to affect the former WINCOG region and are only briefly discussed. This plan update includes updates to the planning process, a discussion of climate change, updated demographics, updated land use and development figures, an updated regional hazard risk assessment, updated town descriptions and evaluations of risk, updated mitigation strategies, and updated information on plan maintenance procedures. Finally, the plan revisions include table of contents updates as appropriate to reflect the above changes. Final page numbers in the table of contents will be updated for the final document.

I. Introduction:

A. Purpose:

Under the Flood Mitigation Program (National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994) the Natural Hazards Risk and Vulnerability Assessment is a required step in the development of a Hazard Mitigation Plan. Prior to writing the Hazard Mitigation Plan it is necessary to identify which hazards exist throughout the former WINCOG-member towns (see Section IIA below). The purpose of the Risk and Vulnerability Assessment is to identify those hazards and then determine which hazards would pose a threat to human life and property should they occur. This plan is developed for the overall safety of the public. Recognizing hazards prior to their occurrence and eliminating or reducing vulnerability to these risks where possible will lessen the likelihood of injury to or loss of human life and damage to or loss of property.

According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) March 2013 Local Mitigation Planning Handbook, "a mitigation action is a specific action, project, activity, or process taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property from hazards and their impacts. Implementing mitigation actions helps achieve the plan's missions and goals. The actions to reduce vulnerability to threats and hazards form the core of the plan and are a key outcome of the planning process. Types of mitigation actions to reduce long-term vulnerability include local plans and regulations, structure and infrastructure projects, natural systems protection, and education and awareness programs."

B. Authority:

The Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan has been completed under the authority of the Department of Homeland Security's Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Section 203, 42 U.S.C 5121-5206, as amended by Section 102 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000. The Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA's) National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) through the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection's Flood Management Program provided funding for this plan through P.L. 103-325, Sections 553 and 554. All regulations and requirements under the NFIP (44 CFR, Subchapter B) have been followed during this process.

C. Planning Process:

Initial Planning Process

The chief elected officials in the region designated WINCOG's Regional Emergency Planning Workgroup to act as an advisory board for the preparation of the initial plan. The Workgroup consists of at least one representative from each town, and includes a mix of emergency management directors, town engineers, fire marshals/chiefs, first selectmen

and other representatives from public and private organizations. They provide a forum for municipalities to share ideas throughout the development of the initial plan. The committee contributed in gathering historical accounts of natural disaster impacts, determining critical areas of concern, providing existing mitigation strategies, reviewing and providing revisions for draft copies of the risk and vulnerability assessment, and determining mitigation strategies for each municipality. Meetings held by this committee and key correspondence are documented in Appendix II.

The Workgroup members, along with additional representatives from the towns as appointed to assist with developing the plan, were largely responsible for coordinating the planning efforts in their respective municipalities, which included data collection, identifying existing mitigation strategies, and developing proposed mitigation strategies. The town-specific sections were developed through a series of personal interviews, e-mail exchanges, and/or meetings among the various municipal departments.

Plan Update Process

The plan update process commenced in 2012. WINCOG met with each community to perform data collection for the plan update, including identifying new risks and vulnerabilities and updating strategies and actions. In addition, each meeting of the Board of the Windham Region Council of Governments and of WINCOG's Regional Emergency Planning Workgroup included opportunities for public comment, and many of these meetings included agenda items relating to the Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan Update. In particular, these meetings provided a forum for discussion of the plan update specific to hazards and issues that were shared across municipal boundaries. The meetings of both groups were open to the public and the agendas are posted on WINCOG's website, distributed to town clerks to be posted, offered to the media to be announced at their discretion, and sent to the Board members. With the dissolution of WINCOG in 2014, meeting notes from these local meetings are no longer available. However, meetings and correspondence related to the plan update are summarized in Appendix II beginning on page 6.

During the plan update process, each community reaffirmed the goal of the natural hazard mitigation plan, which is to reduce the loss of life and property and economic consequences as a result of natural disasters. All communities also reaffirmed its list of objectives to meet this goal, although some communities added and/or deleted objectives. These changes are explained in Section III under the section for each community.

Chief elected officials, town managers, local emergency management directors, town planners, town engineers, public works directors and other staff of the nine member towns had several opportunities to review and assist in developing this plan update. In addition, WINCOG offered the opportunity for the public and other stakeholders to comment on the updated plan. The public comment period was held beginning in November 2013 by hosting the updated plan on the WINCOG website and municipal websites and holding

public hearings. A public information session was scheduled in each town either as a stand-alone meeting or as part of a Board of Selectman or Town Council Meeting. Information sheets and the town section of the plan were handed out at each meeting. Some towns also posted the drafts on their web sites, and a draft of Part I had been continuously available to view on the WINCOG web site.

As of 2015, documentation of the website posting is no longer available for WINCOG and for some of the pertinent communities, but are referenced where available below. Minutes (where available) are attached in Appendix II.

- The section of the updated plan pertinent to the Town of Columbia was placed on the Town of Columbia website in November 2013. The Board of Selectmen reviewed the plan at their December 17, 2013 regular meeting and issued comments to town staff. No public comments were received at the meeting.
- The section of the updated plan pertinent to the Town of Coventry was placed on the Town of Coventry website¹²³ for public review and comment in November 2013. A public meeting to review the plan was held on December 12, 2013 for 90 minutes. No public comments were received at the meeting.
- The section of the updated plan pertinent to the Town of Lebanon was placed on the Town of Lebanon website⁴ for public review and comment in November 2013. A public meeting to review the plan was held on March 4, 2014 for 45 minutes. No public comments were received at the meeting.
- The section of the updated plan pertinent to the Town of Mansfield was placed on the Town of Mansfield website⁵ for public review and comment on November 12, 2013. A public meeting was held in Mansfield as part of the Mansfield Town Council meeting of November 25, 2013. Two members of the public provided comments to the plan and several of the suggestions were incorporated into various objectives.
- The section of the updated plan pertinent to the Town of Willington was placed on the Town of Willington website⁶ for public review and comment in December 2013. A public meeting was held in Willington as part of the Willington Board of Selectmen meeting of December 13, 2013. No public comments were received at the meeting.

¹ <http://www.coventryct.org/AgendaCenter/ViewFile/Item/549?fileID=723>

² <http://www.coventryct.org/AgendaCenter/ViewFile/Item/549?fileID=724>

³ <http://www.coventryct.org/AgendaCenter/ViewFile/Item/549?fileID=725>

⁴ http://www.lebanontownhall.org/resources/hazard_mitigation_meeting_3.pdf

⁵ http://www.mansfieldct.gov/filestorage/1904/4724/20131125_natural_hazards_mitigation.pdf

⁶ http://willingtonct.virtualtownhall.net/Public_Documents/WillingtonCT_Webdocs/Hazard

- The section of the updated plan pertinent to the Town of Windham was placed on the Town of Windham's website for public review and comment in November 2013. A public meeting to review the draft plan was held on February 20, 2014 for two hours. Although minutes are not available, it is assumed that public comments were received given the duration of the meeting.

WINCOG reportedly incorporated public and municipal comments into the final draft plan update that was submitted for FEMA for review in 2014.

When FEMA has given its "approval pending adoption", a draft of the completed plan will be distributed to each participating community for adoption. The plan will be adopted separately by each town's governing body. Each municipality will manage the plan adoption process in accordance with its standards, rules and practices.

At the completion of the adoption process, official signed resolutions will replace the draft templates provided in Appendix V and the final plan will be forwarded to FEMA for final approval.

D. Data Collection and Analysis:

WINCOG performed the data collection and analysis for all the participating municipalities to reduce duplication of efforts and to provide a common template for identifying and evaluating mitigation strategies. Looking at historical occurrences of each hazard can provide valuable information in assessing potential future risk.

Sources of historical data used in developing this plan include:

- Documentation kept by organizations including, but not limited to: Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP), Connecticut Department of Transportation (ConnDOT), Office of Emergency Management (OEM), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), National Climatic Data Center (NCDC), and United States Geological Survey (USGS). *(In particular, significant input was obtained on disaster declarations from the Office of Emergency Management, on ScourWatch bridges from the Connecticut Department of Transportation (ConnDOT), on Flood Insurance Studies from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), on dams throughout the region from the Dam Safety section at the DEEP, and on flooding throughout the region from the Flood Management section at the DEEP.);*
- Interviews with individuals in each town, including (variously), the following: historians, emergency management directors, town engineers, fire marshals/chiefs, chief elected officials and town managers.

References used are listed on pages 203-226; individuals interviewed are listed on page 222; and historical weather disaster data is listed in Appendix I.

To assess a particular town's risk and vulnerability, staff gathered information on the particular features of the town, including:

- The location of the town, its position within the region, the land cover, and areas of development help to determine potential loss in the event of a disaster;
- The history of specific events that have affected the town; and
- An estimate of the type and number of structures within the community.

With this information, staff assessed the vulnerability of the town to each hazard and looked at potential impacts on residents and local economy that might result from a hazard event.

WINCOG staff used geographic information system software in the analysis, specifically ESRI ArcMap 8.3 and HAZUS-MH 5.0. HAZUS-MH is loss estimation software developed by FEMA. After careful review by WINCOG staff and the towns the results of this software were deemed too inaccurate to be implemented in the initial plan, however the data accompanying HAZUS-MH, provided the building blocks for the list and maps of critical areas of concern.

Loss estimates presented in this plan update were not *directly* generated by HAZUS-MH, although some loss estimates presented in this plan were derived from the Connecticut Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (2014) and therefore indirectly represent HAZUS-MH estimates. Refer to the individual hazard profiles for more information.

Public participation was important to this Assessment process. Staff interviewed individuals from each of the towns in the region to help determine the impact of various historical events. Meetings, open to the public, were held monthly with WINCOG's Regional Emergency Planning Workgroup as outlined in Section I.C. above. An in-depth review of the planning process can be seen in Appendix II. Opportunities for the public to review the plan update process also occurred as outlined in Section I.C. above.

E. Overview:

This Plan was developed in collaboration with the region's municipalities and the Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (CT DEEP). WINCOG coordinated its planning efforts with the Regional Emergency Planning Workgroup. These individuals in turn, coordinated the planning efforts in their respective municipalities. In addition members of the public were provided opportunities to provide input during the development of the Plan.

The Risk and Vulnerability Assessment looks at the historical and potential impacts of the following hazards throughout the region: dam failures, droughts, earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, ice jams, severe winter weather, thunderstorms, tornadoes and wind damage and wildfires. Assessment begins with a general description of the study area, its history, geology, climate, land cover, transportation, demographics and emergency operations management in the region. Each hazard is then examined on a regional and/or town level, as appropriate. Through this process the potential risk of a given natural hazard occurring and the vulnerability of the area affected is determined. Hazards that are examined on a regional level are as follows: droughts, earthquakes, hurricanes, ice jams, severe winter weather, thunderstorms, tornadoes and wind damage and wildfires. Flooding and dam failures occur throughout the region but have more localized impacts, and will be looked at on a town by town basis. Once the Risk and Vulnerability Assessment has been completed possible mitigation strategies are determined. These mitigation strategies guide future efforts to reduce the loss of life and property as a result of natural disasters and attempt to break the expensive cycle of repeated damage and reconstruction.

II. Regional Description:

A. Overview of the Former WINCOG Region:

General Description and History

The former Windham Planning Region's state-designated regional planning organization (RPO) was WINCOG. WINCOG's nine member towns - Chaplin, Columbia, Coventry, Hampton, Lebanon, Mansfield, Scotland, Willington, and Windham (see Figure 1), encompassed 286 square miles in the heart of eastern Connecticut. The term "former WINCOG Region" will be frequently used to denote the study area.

Note that the previous hazard mitigation plan included the Town of Ashford but did not include the Town of Willington. The Town of Ashford split from WINCOG in late 2006 and joined the Northeastern Connecticut Council of Governments and therefore is not included in this plan update. The Town of Willington joined WINCOG in 2007 after the initial hazard mitigation plan had been prepared. An addendum to the initial hazard mitigation plan was sent June 13, 2008 to FEMA containing pertinent sections related to the Town of Willington along with a signed resolution adopting the WINCOG plan. As such, the Town of Willington is included in this plan update with status consistent with the other towns.

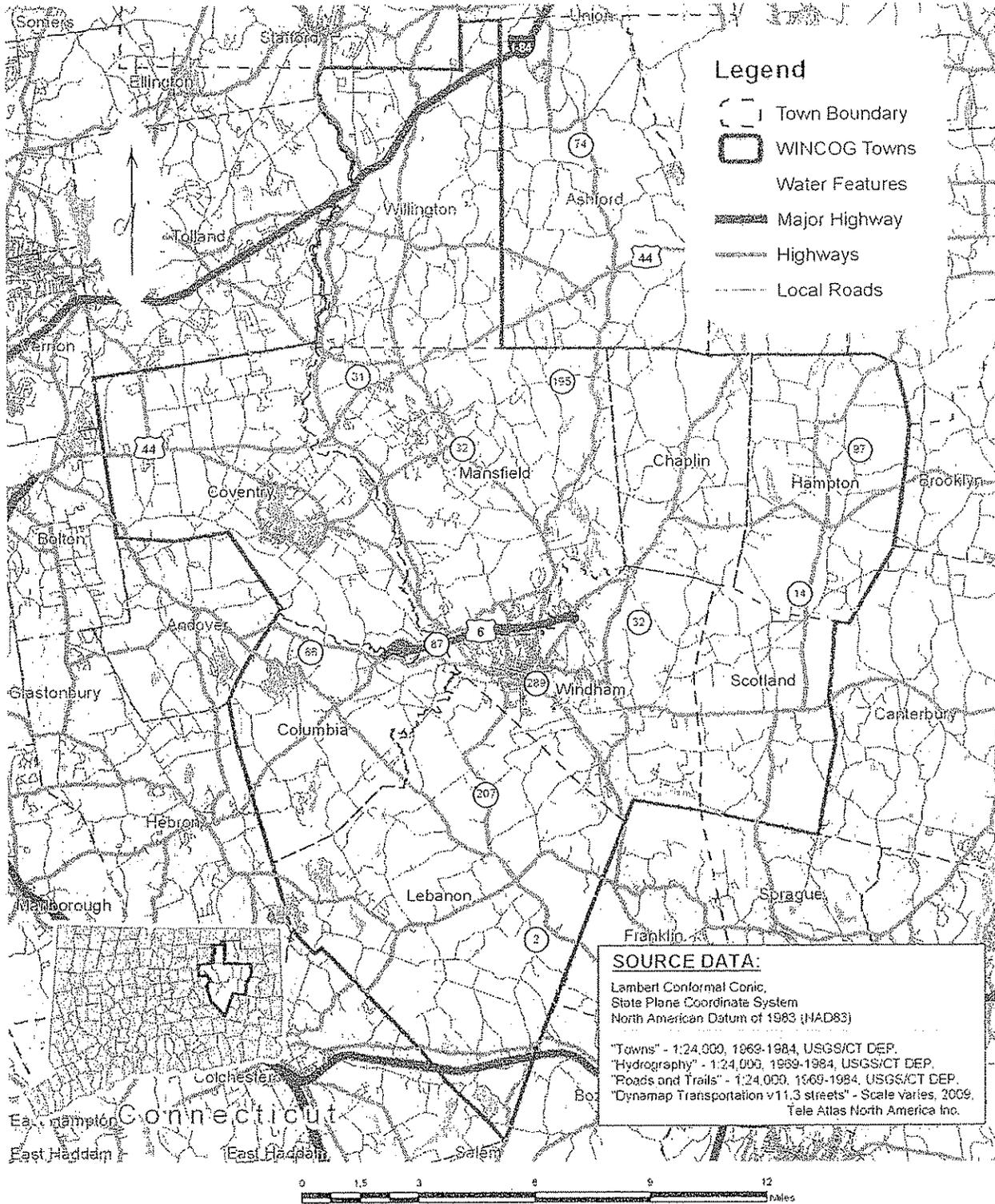
In 2014 the WINCOG regional planning organization became defunct when planning regions in Connecticut were reorganized by the Connecticut Office of Policy and Management. This occurred after the initial FEMA review of the draft updated plan. The Towns of Columbia, Coventry, Mansfield, and Willington subsequently became members of the Capitol Region Council of Governments (CRCOG). The Towns of Lebanon and Windham became members of the Southeastern Connecticut Council of Governments (SCCOG). These six former WINCOG communities are represented in this plan update.

The remaining three former WINCOG communities joined the Northeastern Connecticut Council of Governments (NECCOG). NECCOG is currently preparing its initial multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plan and has indicated that it will include plan updates for these three communities within that initial plan. Therefore, text references to Chaplin, Hampton, and Scotland have been removed from this plan update, although these former WINCOG communities continue to be referenced on figures herein.

The former WINCOG Region is very rural, classified as predominantly undeveloped forestland. The urban concentrations in the region are located in the Willimantic area of Windham including the area in the southeastern corner of Mansfield, immediately north of Willimantic, and the Storrs area of Mansfield (home to the University of Connecticut).

Base Map of the WINCOG Region

Figure 1



Geology

The rocks, faults and sediment that make up Connecticut's landscape were arranged over a long history of geological events. The state now exhibits three natural separations, the Western and Eastern Uplands (also known as Highlands) and the Central Valley located between the Uplands. The former WINCOG Region is part of the Eastern Uplands and is made up of what is termed Iapetus (Oceanic) Terrane**. The Iapetus Terrane is pushed-up portions of the Iapetus Ocean (the ocean prior to the Atlantic Ocean).

Connecticut is made up of a variety of terranes that pushed together to form the 'super continent', Pangaea. As Pangaea broke apart, rift valleys formed and folding caused North-South (N-S) weakness. The earth's crust failed in Connecticut along this weakness. Faulting then tilted the rocks downward to the east. During the Ice Age glaciers helped to further influence the landscape by putting emphasis on the topography, while still maintaining the N-S trend.

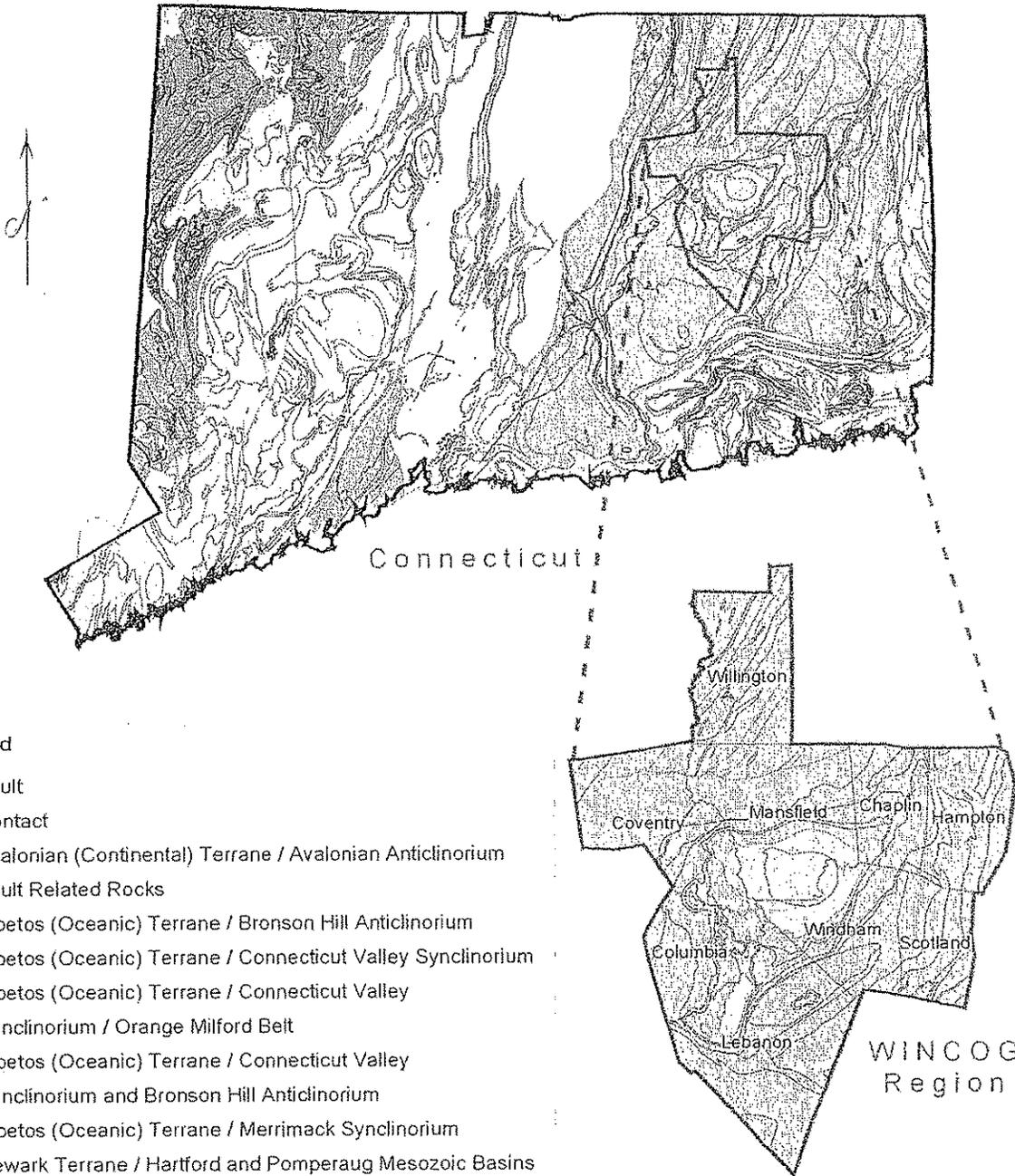
The Geological Bedrock Map shows the break-down of the terranes, along with the N-S trends of the rock units and faults (see Figure 2). The topography of the former WINCOG Region has been shaped and molded over time. Elevation change throughout the area is shown in Figure 3. An unnamed hill in the north-eastern corner of Willington is the high point of the region with an elevation of almost 1060 feet. The low point in the region is less than 100 feet in elevation and is located in the southeast corner of Windham along the Shetucket River (see Figure 3).

Understanding the soil-make up, as well as the geology, helps to recognize natural hazards that may be of concern in an area (see Figure 4). Landslides, land subsidence and earthquakes are all influenced by geology and soil make-up. A landslide occurs when a section of land at a higher elevation, such as a mountainside or cliff, breaks off the greater mass and descends suddenly. Land subsidence occurs in areas where land is partially held up by water and actually collapses onto itself when large amounts of water are withdrawn. Earthquakes occur as the ground moves along fault lines causing the Earth's crust to shift and shake.

** A terrane is a crustal block or fragment that preserves a distinctive geologic history that is different from the surrounding areas and that is usually bounded by faults.

Geological Bedrock Map

Figure 2



Legend

- Fault
- Contact
- ☉ Avalonian (Continental) Terrane / Avalonian Anticlinorium
- ☐ Fault Related Rocks
- ▨ Iapetos (Oceanic) Terrane / Bronson Hill Anticlinorium
- ▧ Iapetos (Oceanic) Terrane / Connecticut Valley Synclinorium
- ▩ Iapetos (Oceanic) Terrane / Connecticut Valley Synclinorium / Orange Milford Belt
- Iapetos (Oceanic) Terrane / Connecticut Valley Synclinorium and Bronson Hill Anticlinorium
- Iapetos (Oceanic) Terrane / Merrimack Synclinorium
- ▬ Newark Terrane / Hartford and Pomperaug Mesozoic Basins
- ▭ Proto-North American (Continental) Terrane / Ordovician and Cambrian Shelf Sequence
- ▮ Proto-North American (Continental) Terrane / Proterozoic Massifs - "Grenville"
- ▯ Proto-North American (Continental) Terrane / Taconic Allochthons (Displaced Iapetos Terrane)

SOURCE DATA:

Lambert Conformal Conic,
 State Plane Coordinate System
 North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83)

"Bedrock Geology" - 1:50,000, 1985, USGS/CT DEP.
 "Towns" - 1:24,000, 1969-1984, USGS/CT DEP.
 "Counties" - 1:250,000, 1886, CT DEP.

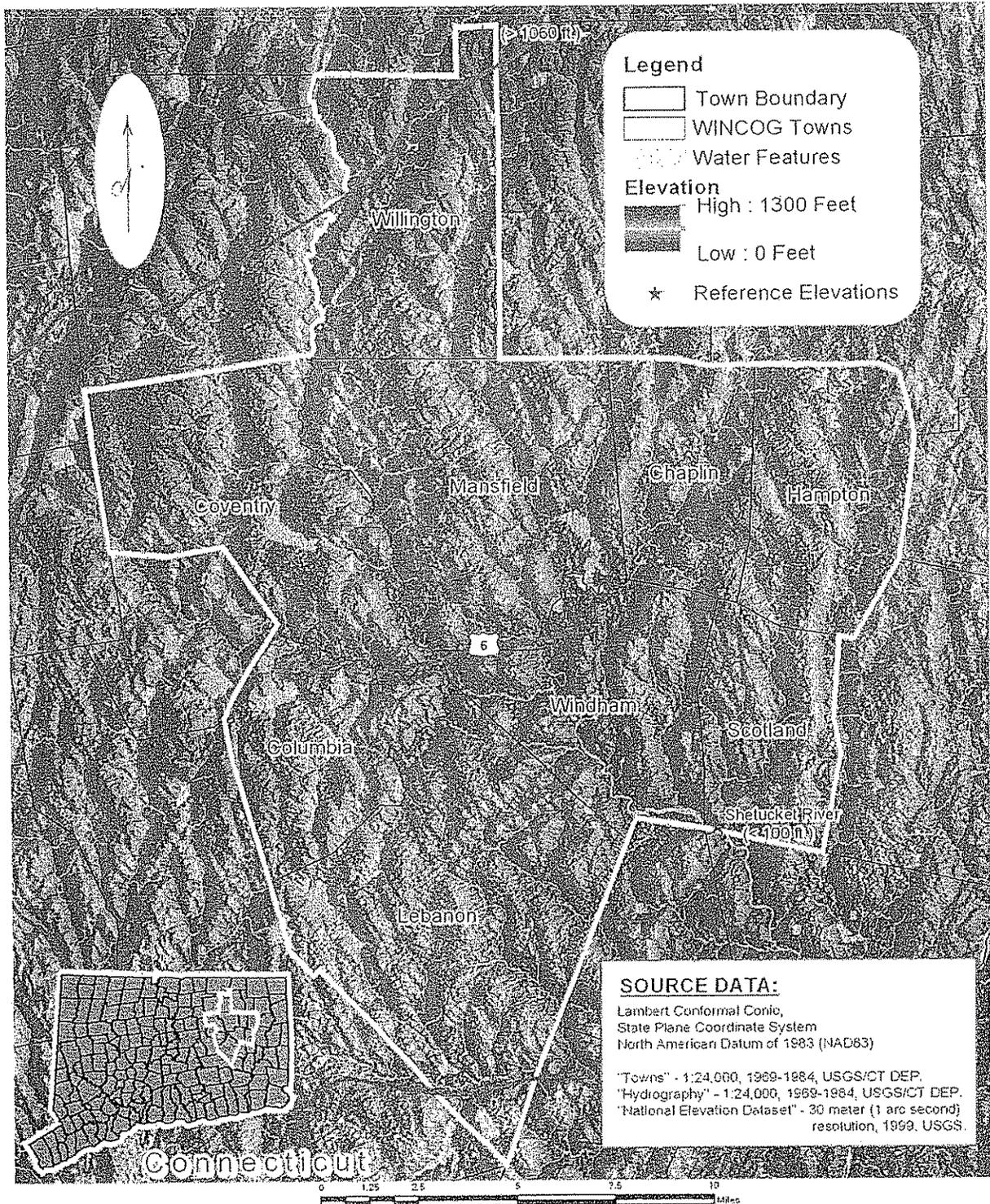
October 2012

Prepared for: The Windham Region Council of Governments Hazard Mitigation Plan.

FOR ADVISORY PURPOSES ONLY

WINCOG Region Topography

Figure 3



In the State of Connecticut all three of these hazards occur; however only earthquakes are a real concern in the region. Connecticut's lack of elevation and overall vegetation make landslides uncommon. When landslides do occur it is on a small scale and more common in areas where vegetation has been disrupted, such as at a construction site. Connecticut experiences some problems with land subsidence in areas where there have been underground mines, such as in Cheshire, but this is not a big problem in this region. Earthquakes on the other hand have an extensive history in the state and in the region. Several faults cut through the region, resulting in earthquake-vulnerable areas. Most earthquakes in the state have been small in scale, but some have been known to hit the state with great intensity. Earthquakes are the greatest geologically-related hazard in the region.

Climate and Climate Change

The climate in the former WINCOG Region is consistent with Connecticut's overall, warm summers and cold winters. Record temperatures in the region range from just over 100 degrees Fahrenheit to close to 40 degrees below zero. The summer months average highs in the upper seventies to low eighties, while the winter months average lows in the upper teens to lower twenties. Average precipitation per month in the region is quite consistent year round, ranging from 3.0 inches in some areas to over 4.7 inches in others. During most months all areas of the region average over 4.0 inches of rain, making long periods of drought and widespread flooding uncommon occurrences. On average the region receives just over 51.0 inches of precipitation over the course of a year. Annually Connecticut experiences roughly 120 days of measurable precipitation with an average of 20 to 30 of these days being from thunderstorm activity.

Though distributed through the year, precipitation threatens the region from several different sources. Thunderstorms pour short-duration rains during the summer months, the hurricane season threatens damaging winds and flooding throughout the region from June 1 to December 1, and "nor'easters" generating forceful winds threaten the region with moderate to extreme snowstorms from November 1 to April 1. Though the climate in the region is fairly moderate, severe weather can threaten the region throughout the year.

According to the 2014 Connecticut Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, "climate change is both a present threat and an onsetting disaster" that "acts as an amplifier of existing hazards." Extreme weather events appear to be becoming more frequent over recent years and there is no indication that this trend will not continue. Higher hurricane wind speeds and increased rainfall intensity are expected to increase the impact of wind damage and flooding on the former WINCOG communities. In addition, more intense heat waves may mean droughts and wildfires could be intensified if not made more frequent. The impact of climate change on each hazard is discussed in appropriate sections of this plan update.

Land Cover

The former WINCOG Region is classified largely as a rural area. According to the University of Connecticut's Center for Land use Education and Research's (CLEAR's) Land Cover Greater Connecticut data, only 10.9% of the land area in the region is developed (see Figure 5). The region is predominantly forested, with approximately 58.5% deciduous forest, 5.1% coniferous forest and 3.5% forested wetlands. Other land cover in the region includes: agricultural and other grasses (13.0%), water (2.4%), turf and grass (4.6%), barren land (1.0%), non-forested wetlands (0.5%) and utility rights-of-way (0.5%) (see Table 1).

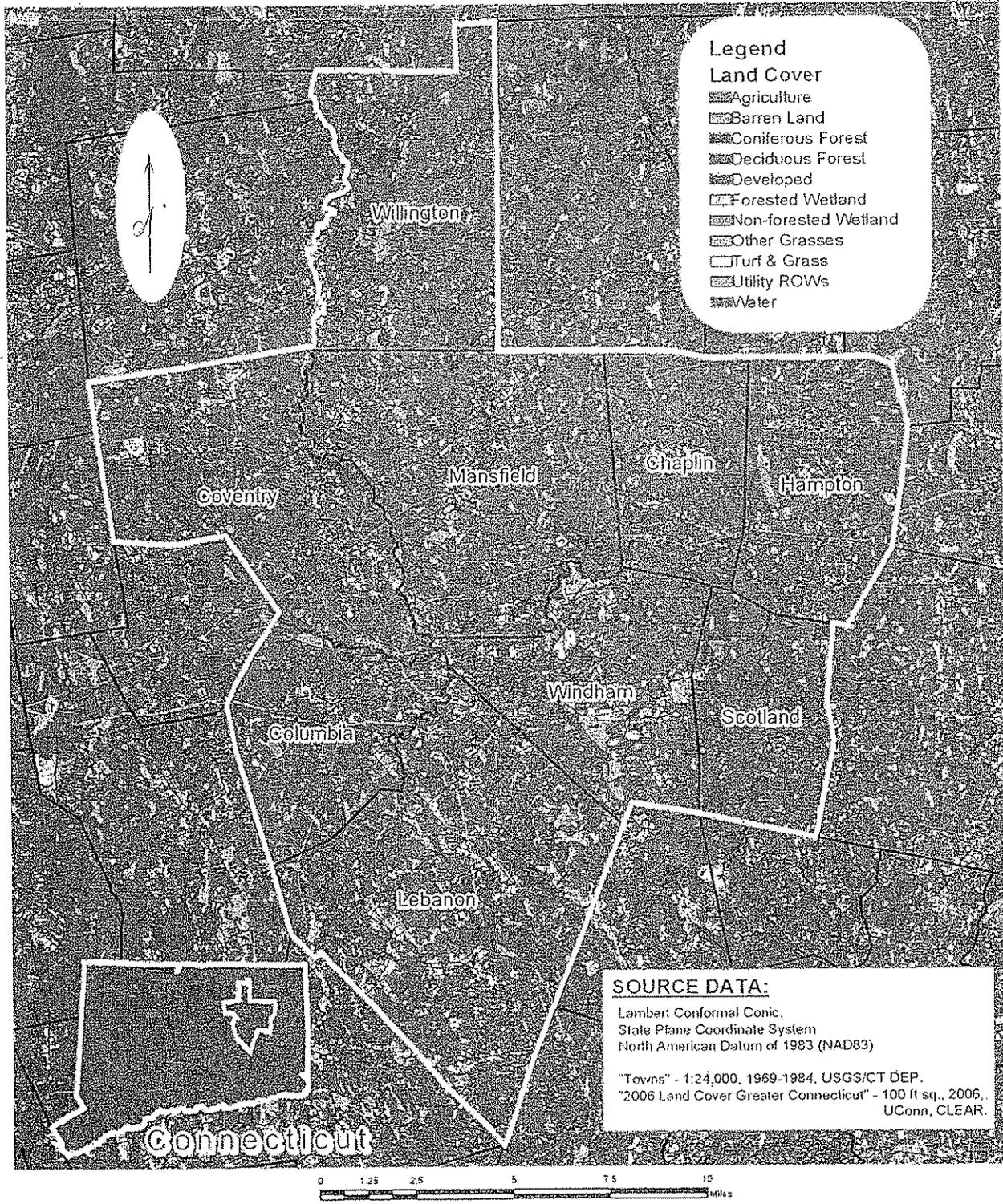
Table 1
2006 Land Cover Breakdown for the WINCOG Region

	Developed		Turf & Grass		Agricultural & Other Grasses		Deciduous Forest		Coniferous Forest		Water		Non-forested Wetland		Forested Wetland		Barren		Utility Right-of-way		Total Town Acreage
	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	
Chaplin	971	7.7%	343	2.7%	785	6.2%	9,199	73.2%	508	4.0%	141	1.1%	95	0.8%	388	3.1%	66	0.5%	73	0.6%	12,569
Columbia	1,309	10.0%	622	4.4%	1,476	10.5%	8,878	63.3%	270	1.9%	527	3.8%	101	0.7%	468	3.5%	61	0.4%	195	1.4%	14,017
Coventry	2,795	11.4%	1,429	5.8%	3,298	13.5%	14,814	60.4%	773	3.2%	639	2.6%	22	0.1%	421	1.7%	131	0.5%	185	0.8%	24,507
Hampton	1,166	7.2%	423	2.6%	1,824	11.2%	11,051	67.9%	493	3.0%	236	1.4%	173	1.1%	787	4.8%	54	0.3%	70	0.4%	16,277
Lebanon	2,822	8.0%	1,845	5.2%	7,681	21.8%	17,330	49.1%	2,200	6.2%	932	2.6%	271	0.8%	1,849	5.2%	119	0.3%	252	0.7%	35,301
Mansfield	4,185	14.3%	1,401	4.8%	3,463	11.9%	16,436	56.3%	1,375	4.7%	856	2.9%	82	0.3%	695	3.1%	311	1.1%	150	0.5%	29,174
Scotland	708	5.9%	306	2.6%	2,142	17.9%	7,663	63.9%	639	5.3%	61	0.5%	56	0.5%	397	3.3%	34	0.3%	0	0.0%	11,997
Willington	2,203	10.3%	788	3.7%	1,222	5.7%	14,097	65.7%	1,694	7.9%	359	1.7%	83	0.4%	646	3.0%	368	1.7%	5	0.0%	21,465
Windham	3,658	20.6%	1,287	7.2%	1,949	11.0%	7,546	42.5%	1,325	7.5%	685	3.9%	98	0.6%	483	2.7%	739	4.2%	3	0.0%	17,773
Total WINCOG Region	19,907	10.9%	6,444	4.6%	23,880	13.0%	107,014	58.5%	9,268	5.1%	4,436	2.4%	991	0.5%	6,354	3.5%	1,883	1.0%	933	0.5%	183,080

Source: 2006 Land Cover Greater Connecticut, University of Connecticut, CLEAR: Resolution at 100 ft².
Data Compiled and Prepared by the Windham Region Council of Governments, 2012.

WINCOG Region Land Cover Map

Figure 5



Though the region is mainly rural, great damage could be expected in a disaster that affects the region's largely developed areas. Windham is the region's most "built-up" town at 20.6% developed. While much of Windham is very rural, the town has an urban concentration in the Willimantic area. Mansfield is the second most developed area at 14.3%. This town is also largely rural with development concentrated in the Storrs area (the vicinity of the University of Connecticut) and on the town's south-eastern border with the Town of Windham, just north of Willimantic. The degrees of development for the other towns in the region are as follows: Coventry 11.4%, Willington 10.3%, Columbia 10.0%, and Lebanon 8.0%. The extent of development in the region may be minimal, but over the years the area has experienced costly damage from numerous natural disasters.

Transportation

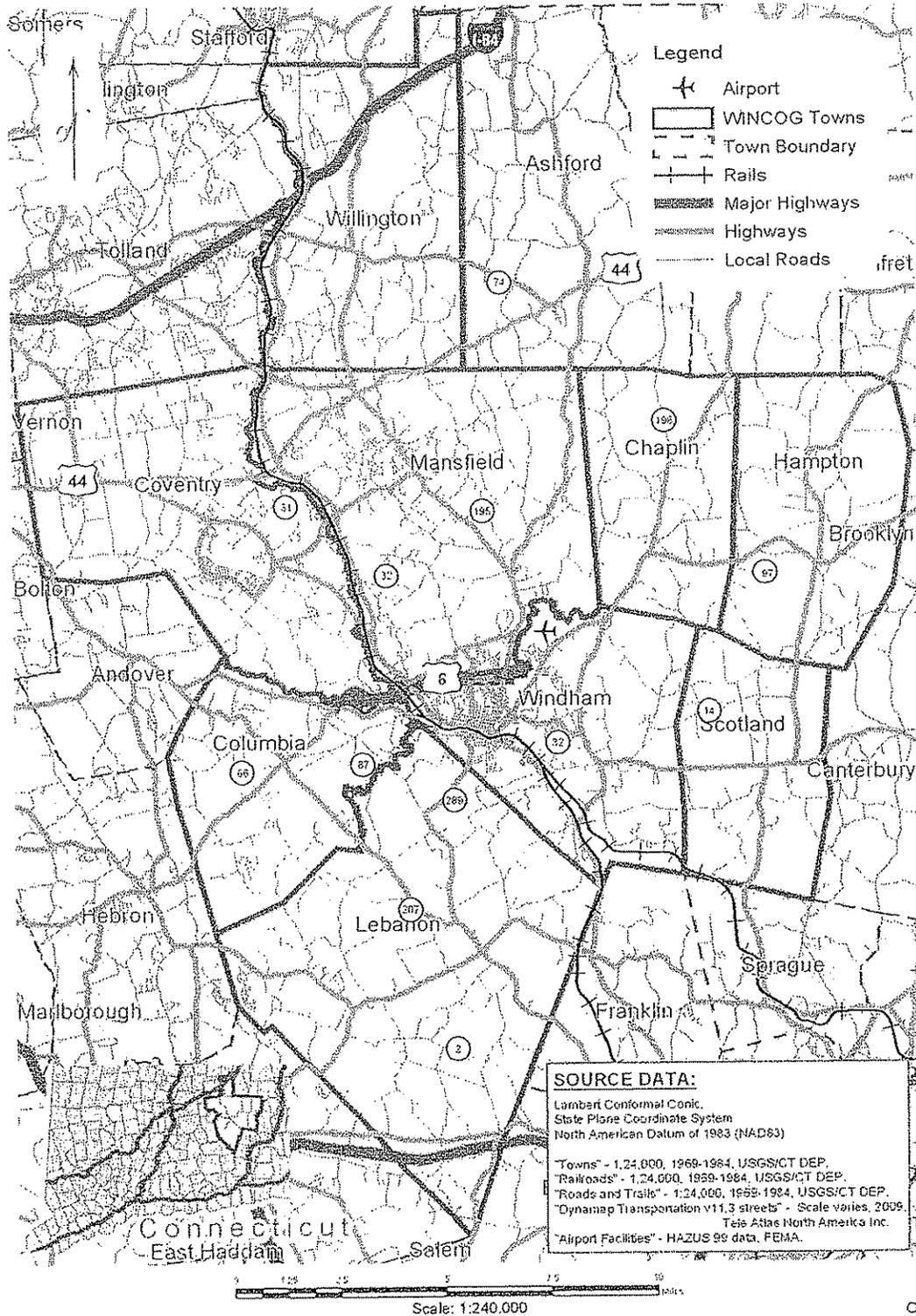
Transportation infrastructure in the region includes an interstate highway (I-84), two U.S. routes (Route 44 and Route 6), several state highways, numerous local roads, an airport and two railways (see Figure 6). All forms of transportation through the region are at risk during a disaster. In the event of a major storm, flooding of roads throughout the region may severely slow evacuation efforts. During natural disasters, airports and railways risk extensive damage as well.

The Windham Airport is located roughly in the center of the region, in the Town of Windham near its border with Mansfield. This facility would be the only airport in the region that would be at risk of being damaged. There are a few small runways and heliports through the region as well, but these are mainly out-of-use locations situated in open areas with no real property to be damaged.

The former WINCOG Region is also served by the New England Central Railroad. Running parallel to Route 32, the New England Central Railroad splits the region from the north-western corner of Mansfield down to the south-eastern corner of Windham. In the center of Windham the New England Central Railroad branches off into an unused segment of the old Providence and Worcester Railroad. This segment once ran from the southeast section of Windham to the town of Sprague connecting Willimantic with Baltic.

WINCOG Region Transportation Map

Figure 6



Demographics

According to the 2000 and 2010 Census the population in the planning region increased 13.9% over the decade, from 72,918 (2000) to 83,080 (2010) persons. The population densities and percent change from 2000 to 2010 for each town in the hazard mitigation planning region is as follows:

	<u>Land Area</u>	<u>2000 Population</u>		<u>2010 Population</u>		<u>Change in Population</u>	
	mi ²	Count	Per mi ²	Count	Per mi ²	Count	%
Columbia	21.4	04,971	232.3	05,485	256.3	514	10.3%
Coventry	37.7	11,504	305.1	12,435	329.8	0931	8.1%
Lebanon	54.1	06,907	127.7	07,308	135.1	0401	5.8%
Mansfield	44.5	20,720	465.6	26,543	596.5	5,823	28.1%
Willington	33.3	05,959	178.9	06,041	181.4	0341	5.7%
Windham	27.1	22,857	843.4	25,268	932.4	2,411	10.5%
Six-Town Planning Region	218.1	72,918	334.3	83,080	380.9	10,162	13.9%

With a 28.1% change in population, Mansfield has experienced the highest percent population growth in the region. Also, with an increase of 5,823 persons, Mansfield experienced the highest population increase. All towns within the planning region experienced population growth from 2000 to 2010.

Land Use and Developmental Trends

The former WINCOG Region is primarily rural and characterized by undeveloped forestland and low-density development. Urban concentrations are located within the Town of Windham in the district of Willimantic (home of Eastern Connecticut State University) and within the Town of Mansfield in the district of Storrs (home of the University of Connecticut). These core areas have densities ranging from 2,000 – 10,000 people per square mile. In most of the region the population density is low (70-350 people per square mile), though denser residential communities border lakes in Coventry, Columbia and Lebanon. In 2000 the regional population density was 334.3 persons per square mile. A growth in population brought the 2010 regional population density to 380.9 persons per square mile.

An increase in population across the region led to an increase in land being developed. According to the Center for Land Use Education and Research (CLEAR) at the University of Connecticut, 3,600 acres of land was developed between 1985 and 2006. More dramatically, about 6,000 acres of forestland was lost during the same period of time. Approximately 10.9% of the total area of the former WINCOG Region was developed in 2006, up from 8.9% in 1985. Concurrently, forest area dropped from 67.3% in 1985 to 64.0% in 2006.

These generalized land cover figures are collected from satellites and are known to underestimate low-density development, especially in forested areas where development is sparse or isolated, such is the case in much of the former WINCOG Region. Even with these shortcomings the data can be used to show development trends. This trend shows that population and development are increasing in the region, a trend which we expect to continue. A comparison of 1985 and 2006 land cover data for the entire former WINCOG Region can be seen in Table 2; this table includes jurisdictions that are not in this hazard mitigation planning region and is for information purposes only.

Table 2
1985-2006 Land Cover Comparison for the WINCOG Region

	Total Acreage	Developed						Forest						Agriculture & Other Grasses					
		1985			2006			1985			2006			1985			2006		
		acres	miles ²	%	acres	miles ²	%	acres	miles ²	%	acres	miles ²	%	acres	miles ²	%	acres	miles ²	%
Chaplin	12,560	803	1.25	0.4%	971	1.52	7.7%	10,104	15.79	80.4%	9,780	15.28	77.5%	722	1.13	5.7%	755	1.23	6.2%
Columbia	14,017	1,070	1.67	7.6%	1,309	2.19	10.0%	9,826	15.35	70.1%	9,343	14.60	66.7%	1,514	2.37	10.8%	1,476	2.31	10.5%
Coventry	24,507	2,255	3.52	9.2%	2,785	4.37	11.4%	16,683	26.08	68.1%	15,772	24.64	64.4%	3,345	5.23	13.8%	3,298	5.15	13.5%
Hampton	16,277	1,037	1.62	6.4%	1,166	1.82	7.2%	11,841	18.69	72.7%	11,614	18.15	71.4%	1,805	2.82	11.1%	1,824	2.85	11.2%
Lebanon	35,301	2,410	3.77	8.3%	2,822	4.41	8.0%	20,598	32.18	58.3%	19,782	30.91	56.0%	7,951	12.42	22.5%	7,681	12.00	21.8%
Mansfield	29,174	3,343	5.23	11.5%	4,195	6.54	14.3%	19,099	29.84	85.5%	17,981	28.06	61.8%	3,557	5.56	12.2%	3,463	5.44	11.9%
Scotland	11,997	641	1.00	5.3%	708	1.11	5.9%	8,495	13.27	70.8%	8,293	12.96	69.1%	2,067	3.23	17.2%	2,142	3.35	17.9%
Willington	21,485	1,775	2.77	8.3%	2,203	3.44	10.3%	16,523	25.82	77.0%	15,796	24.68	73.8%	1,301	2.03	6.1%	1,222	1.91	5.7%
Windham	17,773	2,966	4.63	16.7%	3,656	5.72	20.6%	10,030	15.67	56.4%	8,874	13.87	49.9%	1,999	3.12	11.2%	1,949	3.05	11.0%
WINCOG Region	183,080	16,306	25.48	8.9%	19,907	31.10	10.9%	123,201	192.50	87.3%	117,215	183.15	64.0%	24,261	37.91	13.3%	23,860	37.28	13.0%
	Total Acreage	Water & Wetlands						Turf & Grass						Other					
		1985			2006			1985			2006			1985			2006		
		acres	miles ²	%	acres	miles ²	%	acres	miles ²	%	acres	miles ²	%	acres	miles ²	%	acres	miles ²	%
Chaplin	12,560	690	1.08	5.5%	624	0.98	5.0%	228	0.36	1.8%	343	0.54	2.7%	21	0.03	0.2%	69	0.10	0.5%
Columbia	14,017	1,150	1.81	8.3%	1,116	1.74	8.0%	369	0.58	2.6%	622	0.97	4.4%	81	0.13	0.5%	61	0.10	0.4%
Coventry	24,507	1,146	1.79	4.7%	1,082	1.69	4.4%	975	1.52	4.0%	1,429	2.23	5.8%	96	0.15	0.4%	131	0.20	0.5%
Hampton	16,277	1,272	1.99	7.8%	1,196	1.87	7.3%	310	0.48	1.9%	423	0.66	2.8%	13	0.02	0.1%	54	0.08	0.3%
Lebanon	35,301	3,224	5.04	9.1%	3,052	4.77	8.6%	1,101	1.72	3.1%	1,845	2.88	5.2%	18	0.03	0.1%	119	0.19	0.3%
Mansfield	29,174	2,044	3.19	7.0%	1,833	2.86	6.3%	974	1.52	3.3%	1,401	2.19	4.8%	154	0.24	0.5%	311	0.49	1.1%
Scotland	11,997	550	0.86	4.6%	514	0.80	4.3%	237	0.37	2.0%	306	0.48	2.6%	8	0.01	0.1%	34	0.05	0.3%
Willington	21,485	1,157	1.81	5.4%	1,088	1.70	5.1%	510	0.80	2.4%	788	1.23	3.7%	292	0.32	0.9%	368	0.58	1.7%
Windham	17,773	1,380	2.16	7.8%	1,286	1.98	7.1%	1,060	1.66	6.0%	1,287	2.01	7.2%	336	0.53	1.9%	739	1.13	4.2%
WINCOG Region	183,080	12,622	19.72	6.9%	11,771	18.38	6.4%	5,764	9.01	3.1%	8,444	13.19	4.6%	929	1.45	0.5%	1,883	2.94	1.0%

Source: 1985 and 2006 Land Cover, University of Connecticut, CLEAR; Resolution at 100 ft²
Data Compiled and Prepared by the Windham Region Council of Governments, 2012

B. Identification of Regional Hazards: Risk, Vulnerability and Existing Mitigation Tools:

The natural hazards addressed in the initial Plan were selected based upon their overall frequencies and potential impacts. WINCOG staff reviewed several Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) guidebooks on writing a Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan and corresponded with the Connecticut State National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Coordinator, Diane Ifkovic, to develop a list of natural hazards for consideration by the Regional Emergency Planning Workgroup. The list of natural hazards was derived from a planning worksheet found in the *State and Local Mitigation Planning how-to guide: Understanding Your Risks, identifying hazards and estimating losses*, Section 1-2.

Several hazards that affect the State of Connecticut hit on such a large scale that they would affect all nine towns in the region similarly: droughts, earthquakes, hurricanes, severe winter weather, and some thunderstorms. Some natural hazards hit on a smaller scale, but a town's positioning in the region would make no difference to its susceptibility: tornadoes and wind damage and wildfires. These hazards as well as ice jams are examined on a regional level in this section of the document because the probability of an occurrence is uniform throughout the region. Though ice jams will not affect all areas in the region the same, they could potentially occur anywhere in the region where there is a waterway. An ice jam could then cause flood damage in areas other than where the jam originates.

Because dam failure hazards and flooding damage are specific to each town, these hazards are looked at by town in Section III of this document. There is only one severe repetitive loss (SRL) property in the region and it was mitigated so SRL was not examined in the initial plan. Updated information regarding repetitive loss properties is provided within each town assessment in this plan update.

The State of Connecticut has received eight disaster declarations since the initial plan was developed as presented in the table below. Many of these declarations included one or more of the former WINCOG communities. Severe winter storms, hurricanes and tropical storms, and nor'easters contributed to the disaster declarations.

Disaster Number	Event Date	Incident Description	Counties Designated	Federal Aid Programs
4213	Jan. 26-28, 2015	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	New London, Tolland, Windham	Public Assistance
4106	Feb. 8-12, 2013	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm "Nemo"	New London, Tolland, Windham	Public Assistance
4087	Oct. 27-Nov. 8, 2012	Hurricane Sandy	New London, Tolland, Windham	Public Assistance, Individual Assistance (New London only)
4046	Oct. 29-30, 2011	Severe Storm "Alfred"	Tolland, Windham	Public Assistance
4023	Aug. 27-Sep. 1, 2011	Tropical Storm Irene	New London, Tolland, Windham	Individual Assistance and Public Assistance
1958	Jan. 11-12, 2011	Snowstorm	New London, Tolland	Public Assistance
1904	Mar. 12-May 17, 2010	Severe Storms and Flooding	New London	Public Assistance
1700	Apr. 15-27, 2007	Severe Storms and Flooding	New London, Windham	Public Assistance and Individual Assistance

The 2014 Connecticut Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan Update includes a risk assessment of thunderstorm related hazards (wind, hail, lightning); tropical cyclones (hurricanes and tropical storms); tornadoes; winter-related hazards (blizzards, freezing rain, ice storm, nor'easters, sleet, snow, and winter storms); flood-related hazards (riverine, coastal, flash, and shallow flooding); sea level rise; dam failure; wildland fires, drought related hazards; and earthquakes. The only hazards that are in the State Plan Update that are not in this

Plan Update are those related to coastal hazards (coastal flooding and sea level rise) because the former WINCOG community is made up of inland communities that are not affected by these hazards.

Avalanches, coastal erosion, coastal storms, expansive soils, extreme heat, land subsidence, landslides, tsunamis, and volcanoes are not a concern in the region and were not examined in depth in the initial plan. Nevertheless, brief descriptions are provided below.

Avalanches

Risks, Vulnerability & Existing Mitigation Tools:

An avalanche is a sudden movement of a large mass of snow or ice down a slope commonly exceeding 30 degrees. Snow avalanches have not occurred in the State of Connecticut in modern times. Due to the lack of historical occurrences, avalanches will not be discussed in this plan.

Coastal Erosion and Sea Level Rise

Risks, Vulnerability & Existing Mitigation Tools:

The former WINCOG Region contains all inland towns. Due to the lack of coastal property, coastal erosion is not a factor in the region and will not be discussed in this plan.

Coastal Storms

Risks, Vulnerability & Existing Mitigation Tools:

The former WINCOG Region contains all inland towns. Due to the lack of coastal property, coastal storms are not a factor in the region and will not be discussed in this plan.

Dam Failures

Risks, Vulnerability & Existing Mitigation Tools:

The Dam Safety Section of the DEEP helps to promote structurally sound dams to help reduce, and where possible eliminate, potential hazards. Because of the possible severity of damages caused by a dam failure, the Commissioner of the DEEP or his representative may inspect or investigate any dam at any time.

Because of the inevitable risk of disasters such as hurricanes, flooding, ice jams and tornadoes (any of which may exploit weakness in these structures or cause the failure of even a well-built dam), emergency procedures are put in place for dams deemed the greatest risks.

Important dam safety program changes are underway in Connecticut. Public Act No. 13-197, *An Act Concerning the Dam Safety Program and Mosquito Control*, passed in June 2013 and describes new requirements for dams related to registration, maintenance, and EOPs, which will be called emergency action plans (EAPs) moving forward. This act requires owners of certain unregistered dams or similar structures to register them by October 1, 2015. The Act generally shifts regularly scheduled inspection and reporting requirements from the DEEP to the owners of dams. The act also makes owners generally responsible for supervising and inspecting construction work and establishes new reporting requirements for owners when the work is completed.

Emergency Operations Plans (EOPs) or Emergency Action Plans (EAPs) are used in the event of a breach to reduce damage and loss of life by having a set plan of response for the event. All Class C (high hazard) dams and several Class B (significant hazard) dams have these EOPs/EAPs. These plans are kept on hand by the maintainers of the dam and the personnel in the Dam Safety Section of the DEEP, and are to be followed during an emergency. These plans include vital information such as: contact individuals, procedures of response, inundation areas (areas to be affected), and structural and impoundment information (size of the structure, water being impounded). Guidelines for dam EOPs were published by DEEP in 2012, creating a uniform approach for development of EOPs.

Effective October 1, 2013, the owner of any high or significant hazard dam (Class B and Class C) must develop and implement an Emergency Action Plan (EAP) after the Commissioner of DEEP adopts regulations. The EAP shall be updated every two years, and copies shall be filed with DEEP and the chief executive officer of any municipality that would potentially be affected in the event of an emergency. The regulations established the requirements for such EAPs, including but not limited to (1) criteria and standards for inundation studies and inundation zone mapping; (2) procedures for monitoring the dam or structure during periods of heavy rainfall and runoff, including personnel assignments and features of the dam to be inspected at given intervals during such periods; and (3) a formal notification system to alert appropriate local officials who are responsible for the warning and evacuation of residents in the inundation zone in the event of an emergency.

As dam owners develop EAPs using the new guidance, DEEP anticipates that the quality of EAPs will improve, which will ultimately help reduce vulnerabilities to dam failures. Additional information on the risk and vulnerability of dam failures will be looked at on a town level and may be found in the town assessment section of this plan.

The CT DEEP also administers the Flood and Erosion Control Board program, which can provide noncompetitive state funding for repair of municipality-owned dams. Funding is limited by the State Bond Commission. State statute Section 25-84 allows municipalities to form Flood and Erosion Control Boards, but municipalities must take action to create the board within the context of the local government such as by revising the municipal charter.

In many cases (particularly for small towns), a Town's Flood and Erosion Control Board is the Board of Selectmen.

Drought

Risks (Extent):

Though Connecticut has a relatively even distribution of precipitation throughout the year, both agricultural and meteorological droughts periodically occur. An agriculture drought is determined when the hydration needs of crops are not being sustained by the soil. A meteorological drought is caused by a lack of precipitation. In a meteorological drought the presence of rainfall becomes scarce, causing streams, reservoirs and groundwater to suffer. When the supply of water cannot meet the demands of the community, water utilities can be forced to set restrictions on water usage. Wildfires are another concern during times of drought. Although Connecticut does not experience wildfires to the extent seen in the west, small underbrush fires as well as ground fires are potential hazards to be aware of during periods of drought.

Both types of drought have historically affected the state. Serious meteorological droughts were recorded from June 1929 through July 1932. The 1957 drought was both an agricultural and meteorological drought for the state; however, its largest impact was on crops. In the 1960's Connecticut experienced record meteorological droughts causing water shortages throughout the state. Exceptional precipitation in the 1970's caused misjudgment in water allocations by some water suppliers. This over-distribution of water supplies, combined with below normal rainfall, led to water shortages in 1980 and 1981. In 1987, 2002, 2007-2008, and 2012, Connecticut also experienced drought conditions. Drought is relatively infrequent in Connecticut. When it does occur however, it can be hazardous.

Vulnerability (Location, Impact) & Mitigation Tools:

The region displays an equal vulnerability overall because of the scale and unpredictability of droughts. The 2014 Connecticut Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan Update indicates that Connecticut has a medium-high probability of future drought events. The State of Connecticut maintains a website at <http://www.ct.gov/waterstatus> that provides links to streamflow, groundwater, precipitation, the Palmer Drought Index, the Crop Moisture Index, the Daily Forest Fire Danger Report provided by the Connecticut DEEP, and statewide reservoir capacity data. As such, State officials are well-positioned to track the occurrence of droughts in Connecticut and assist local communities.

The Forestry Division at the DEEP keeps watch over areas exhibiting below normal precipitation, because of their increased risk of fires in times of drought. As a planning mitigation effort, developed after the 2002 drought that affected the state, the National Drought Mitigation Center through an Interagency Drought Work Group wrote the

“Connecticut Drought Preparedness and Response Plan”. The purpose of this plan is to help assess and reduce the impact a drought has over an area by conserving essential water use during water shortages. These two mitigation practices may make the difference in the severity of a period of drought across the region.

Earthquakes

Risks (Extent):

Earthquakes occur as the ground moves along fault lines causing the Earth’s crust to shift and shake. Faults, caused by stress, are cracks which cut rock layers in the earth’s crust. These cracks allow the blocks of rock on either side of them to move separately and create a disruption in the otherwise horizontal rock time line. The probability of an earthquake along a fault is generally determined by how recently the fault last moved. When determining if an earthquake is a hazard in an area, faults active as far back as the Late Quaternary (10,000 – 700,000 years before present) are of most concern.

The faults within the WINCOG Region are mainly Devonian (417-354 million years ago) or Ordovician (490-443 million years ago) in age, but this doesn’t discount the possibility of them being a threat. Some earthquakes occur in areas where no faults are directly associated with these events. New London and Windham Counties are considered to have a low earthquake hazard ranking according to the 2014 Connecticut Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, and Tolland is considered to have a medium-low earthquake hazard ranking.

Earthquake occurrences are classified based on their magnitude and intensity. Magnitude is frequently measured by the Richter scale which classifies earthquakes based on instrumental calculations. Intensity is frequently measured by the Modified Mercalli scale which classifies earthquakes based on observable information such as ground movement and property damage. Table 3 gives a fair conversion for the Richter and Modified Mercalli scales.

Earthquakes have occurred in all parts of Connecticut. Over the last 400 years there have been more than 125 in the state with magnitudes of 3.0 or greater on the Richter scale. The oldest seismic activity recorded in the United States dates back to 1568 in Moodus, Connecticut. According to the 2014 Connecticut Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, Connecticut experiences less than one earthquake event per year and “may be categorized as having a low or moderate risk for an earthquake greater than or equal to 3.5 occurring in the future and a moderate risk of an earthquake less than 3.0 occurring in the future.”

Earthquake Magnitude and Intensity Scale

Table 3

Magnitude and Intensity measure different characteristics of earthquakes. Magnitude measures the energy released at the source of the earthquake. Magnitude is determined from measurements on seismographs. Intensity measures the strength of shaking produced by the earthquake at a certain location. Intensity is determined from effects on people, human structures, and the natural environment.

The following table gives intensities that are typically observed at locations near the epicenter of earthquakes of different magnitudes.

Magnitude (Richter)	Intensity (Mercalli)	Description
0.0 - 3.0	I	I. Not felt except by a very few under especially favorable conditions.
3.0 - 3.9	II - III	II. Felt only by a few persons at rest, especially on upper floors of buildings.
		III. Felt quite noticeably by persons indoors, especially on upper floors of buildings. Many people do not recognize it as an earthquake. Standing motor cars may rock slightly. Vibrations similar to the passing of a truck. Duration estimated.
4.0 - 4.9	IV - V	IV. Felt indoors by many, outdoors by few during the day. At night, some awakened. Dishes, windows, doors disturbed; walls make cracking sound. Sensation like heavy truck striking building. Standing motor cars rocked noticeably.
		V. Felt by nearly everyone; many awakened. Some dishes, windows broken. Unstable objects overturned. Pendulum clocks may stop.
5.0 - 5.9	VI - VII	VI. Felt by all, many frightened. Some heavy furniture moved; a few instances of fallen plaster. Damage slight.
		VII. Damage negligible in buildings of good design and construction; slight to moderate in well-built ordinary structures; considerable damage in poorly built or badly designed structures; some chimneys broken.
6.0 - 6.9	VII - X	VIII. Damage slight in specially designed structures; considerable damage in ordinary substantial buildings with partial collapse. Damage great in poorly built structures. Fall of chimneys, factory stacks, columns, monuments, walls. Heavy furniture overturned.
		IX. Damage considerable in specially designed structures; well-designed frame structures thrown out of plumb. Damage great in substantial buildings, with partial collapse. Buildings shifted off foundations.
7.0 +	VIII +	X. Some well-built wooden structures destroyed; most masonry and frame structures destroyed with foundations. Rails bent.
		XI. Few, if any (masonry) structures remain standing. Bridges destroyed. Rails bent greatly.
		XII. Damage total. Lines of sight and level are distorted. Objects thrown into the air.

Source: U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey, Magnitude/Intensity Comparison, 2002.

The U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS's) National Seismic Hazard Maps measure the risk of an earthquake of a given severity occurring in an area by the area's peak ground acceleration (PGA). PGA is a measure of horizontal change in movement on the earth's surface relative to the rate of acceleration due to gravity (%g) (980 cm/sec/sec). Figure 7 shows the PGA for the former WINCOG Region. The PGA can be converted to the Modified Mercalli Intensity scale, which is a commonly known earthquake intensity scale. This area has a 10% chance in the next 50 years of an earthquake with a PGA of 3-4 (%g) hitting the region. A PGA of 3-4 (%g) can be converted to an intensity of IV to V on the Modified Mercalli scale. At this intensity ground shaking will be perceived as light to moderate, and damage (if any) may be very light. The area also has a 5% chance in the next 50 years of an earthquake with a PGA of 6-7 (%g) and a 2% chance in the next 50 years of an earthquake with a PGA of 12-14 (%g).

Vulnerability (Location, Impact):

The unpredictability of where these events will occur and the variety in their radii of destruction results in an overall assessment of vulnerability that is uniform across the region. Severe earthquakes hit the region infrequently, but they can occur. In contrast to the geology on the west coast, the hard solid bedrock in New England amplifies the area affected by these events.

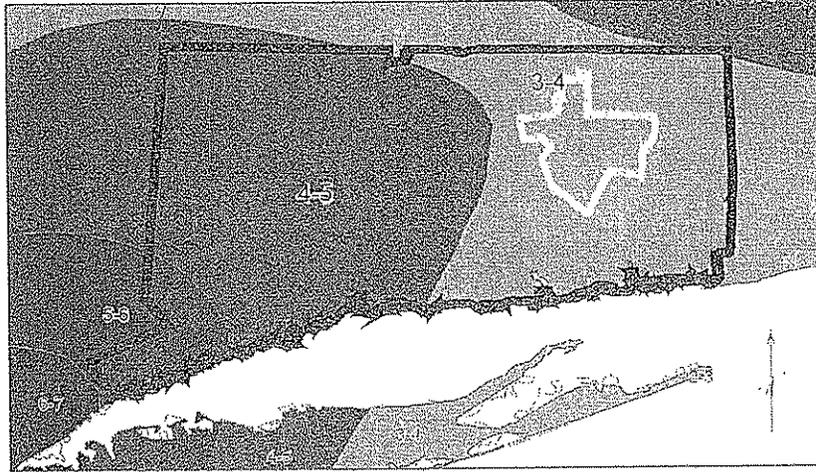
Weak earthquakes threaten Connecticut yearly, but because of their minimal magnitude and the lack of damage they cause, building codes in Connecticut don't require all structures to meet earthquake standards. When a damaging earthquake does hit, towns are at risk of greater damage because of less stable constructions. Most at risk are buildings without reinforced masonry, which are built on unstable soil, such as on a landfill.

Connecticut has not experienced a magnitude 3.5 earthquake or greater over the last 30 years according to the 2014 Connecticut Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan Update. Though an event at this magnitude would be felt, property damage is not likely to occur with an event under magnitude 5.0. The most severe earthquakes Connecticut experiences are magnitude 6.0 events, occurring approximately once every 300 years. Such a disaster could cause considerable damage to even substantial buildings, while poorly built structures could suffer much damage with events of less magnitude.

At the State level, Connecticut DOT has indicated that one of its long-term goals is to design and retrofit earthquake resistant roads and bridges. The Connecticut Building Codes include design criteria for buildings specific to each municipality as adopted by the Building Officials and Code Administrators (BOCA). These include the seismic coefficients for building design in the former WINCOG communities. All towns have adopted these codes for new construction, and they are enforced by local Building Officials.

Figure 7

Earthquake Risk Map Peak Ground Acceleration (%g)

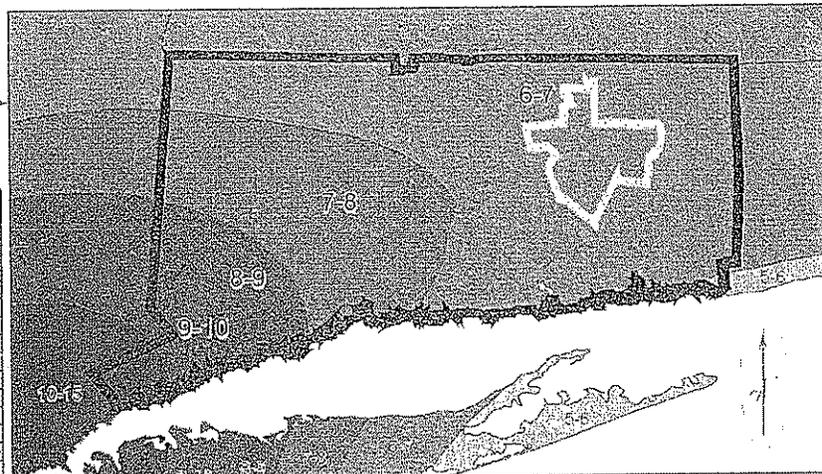


Peak Ground Acceleration (PGA) is a measure of the strength of ground movements. The PGA measures the rate in change of motion relative to the established rate of acceleration due to gravity (g) (980 cm/sec/sec). PGA with % probability of exceedance in 50 years is a common earthquake measurement that shows three things: the geographic area affected, the probability of an earthquake of each given level of severity (% chance in 50-years), and the severity (the PGA).

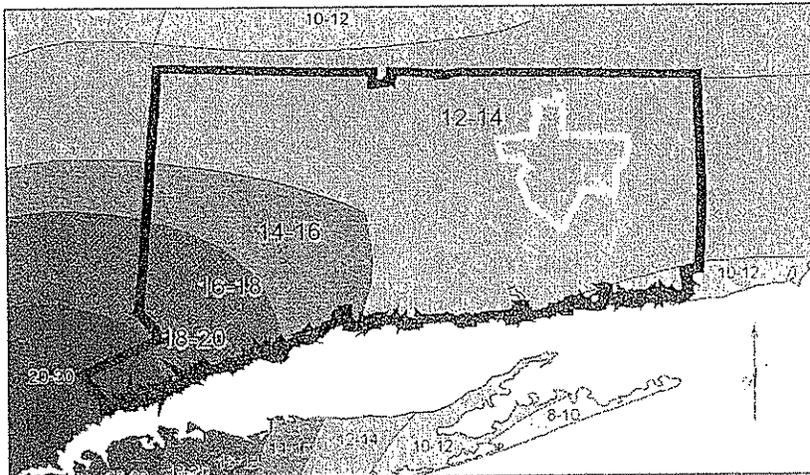
Peak Ground Acceleration (%g) Expected at 10% Probability of Exceedance in 50 years.

Peak Ground Acceleration (%g) Expected at 5% Probability of Exceedance in 50 years.

Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale and Peak Ground Acceleration (PGA) Equivalents			
MMI	Acceleration (%g)	Perceived Shaking	Potential Damage
I	< 0.17	Not Felt	None
II	0.17 - 1.4	Weak	None
III	0.17 - 1.4	Weak	None
IV	1.4 - 3.9	Light	None
V	5.9 - 9.2	Moderate	Very Light
VI	9.2 - 18	Strong	Light
VII	18 - 34	Very Strong	Moderate
VIII	34 - 65	Severe	Moderate to Heavy
IX	65 - 124	Violent	Heavy
X	> 124	Extreme	Very Heavy
XI	> 124	Extreme	Very Heavy
XII	> 124	Extreme	Very Heavy



Peak Ground Acceleration (%g) Expected at 5% Probability of Exceedance in 50 years.



SOURCE DATA:

Lambert Conformal Conic,
 State Plane Coordinate System
 North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83)
 "Towns" - 1:24,000, 1969-1984, USGS/CT DEP.
 "Counties" - 1:250,000, 1986, CT DEP
 "National Seismic Hazard Maps" - 1996, USGS,
 - eqmaps or usgs.gov/website/nshmp/viewer.htm
 "Understanding Your Risks" - 2001, FEMA, Ch. 2,
 p. 2-15 and 3-21.

Due to the infrequent nature of damaging earthquakes, land use policies in most communities in Connecticut do not directly address earthquake hazards. Mitigation efforts for structures will be assessed while keeping in mind the lengthy reoccurrence interval for damaging events.

Expansive Soils

Risks, Vulnerability & Existing Mitigation Tools:

Expansive soils occur in areas where the “soils shrink when dry and swell when wet”. These “high shrink” soils are not found in the State of Connecticut and therefore will not be discussed in this plan.

Extreme Heat (heat wave)

Risks, Vulnerability & Existing Mitigation Tools:

The definition of extreme heat can vary by location. Extreme heat as defined by FEMA is an event where temperatures hover 10 degrees or more above the average high temperature for the region and last for several weeks. The unofficial definition of a heat wave for the State of Connecticut as defined by the DEEP is an event where temperatures exceed 90 degrees Fahrenheit for a minimum of three consecutive days. In the summer of 1999, according to the NCDC, Connecticut had a string of 3-5 consecutive days over 100 degrees, making it the most severe recorded heat wave. In the last ten years NOAA has only one recorded heat related fatality in the state. Due to the limited extent that extreme heat has historically affected individuals in Connecticut, this issue will not be discussed in any further detail in this plan.

Hurricanes

Risks (Extent, Location):

In the North Atlantic substantial tropical storms with winds over 74 miles per hour (119 kilometers per hour or 64 knots) are termed hurricanes. These events threaten moderate to complete damage from harsh winds and flooding rains along the Atlantic coast annually from June 1 through December 1. Hurricanes originate close to the equator in low pressure areas, strengthen over the ocean as they travel in a northwest, north or northeast direction toward land and subsequently deteriorate as they travel inland. Anticipated property damage and casualties are determined based on the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale, which measures the intensity of hurricanes corresponding to their destructive wind speeds (see Table 4).

THE SAFFIR-SIMPSON HURRICANE SCALE

Table 4

The Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale is a 1-5 rating based on the hurricane's present intensity. This is used to give an estimate of the potential property damage and flooding expected along the coast from a hurricane landfall. Wind speed is the determining factor in the scale, as storm surge values are highly dependent on the slope of the continental shelf in the landfall region. Note that all winds are using the U.S. 1-minute average.

Category One Hurricane:

Winds 74-95 mph (64-82 kt or 119-153 kph). Storm surge generally 4-5 ft above normal. No real damage to building structures. Damage primarily to unanchored mobile homes, shrubbery, and trees. Some damage to poorly constructed signs. Also, some coastal road flooding and minor pier damage.

Category Two Hurricane:

Winds 96-110 mph (83-95 kt or 154-177 kph). Storm surge generally 6-8 feet above normal. Some roofing material, door, and window damage of buildings. Considerable damage to shrubbery and trees with some trees blown down. Considerable damage to mobile homes, poorly constructed signs, and piers. Coastal and low-lying escape routes flood 2-4 hours before arrival of the hurricane center. Small craft in unprotected anchorages break moorings.

Category Three Hurricane:

Winds 111-130 mph (96-113 kt or 178-209 kph). Storm surge generally 9-12 ft above normal. Some structural damage to small residences and utility buildings with a minor amount of curtainwall failures. Damage to shrubbery and trees with foliage blown off trees and large trees blown down. Mobile homes and poorly constructed signs are destroyed. Low-lying escape routes are cut by rising water 3-5 hours before arrival of the hurricane center. Flooding near the coast destroys smaller structures with larger structures damaged by battering of floating debris. Terrain continuously lower than 5 ft above mean sea level may be flooded inland 8 miles (13 km) or more. Evacuation of low-lying residences with several blocks of the shoreline may be required.

Category Four Hurricane:

Winds 131-155 mph (114-135 kt or 210-249 kph). Storm surge generally 13-18 ft above normal. More extensive curtainwall failures with some complete roof structure failures on small residences. Shrubs, trees, and all signs are blown down. Complete destruction of mobile homes. Extensive damage to doors and windows. Low-lying escape routes may be cut by rising water 3-5 hours before arrival of the hurricane center. Major damage to lower floors of structures near the shore. Terrain lower than 10 ft above sea level may be flooded requiring massive evacuation of residential areas as far inland as 6 miles (10 km).

Category Five Hurricane:

Winds greater than 155 mph (135 kt or 249 kph). Storm surge generally greater than 18 ft above normal. Complete roof failure on many residences and industrial buildings. Some complete building failures with small utility buildings blown over or away. All shrubs, trees, and signs blown down. Complete destruction of mobile homes. Severe and extensive window and door damage. Low-lying escape routes are cut by rising water 3-5 hours before arrival of the hurricane center. Major damage to lower floors of all structures located less than 15 ft above sea level and within 500 yards of the shoreline. Massive evacuation of residential areas on low ground within 5-10 miles (8-16 km) of the shoreline may be required.

Source: *Connecticut Hazard Mitigation Section 322 Plan*. Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection, 2004

Connecticut has suffered damages caused by hurricanes measuring up to Category III on the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale (see Figure 8). The Hurricane of 1938 was recorded as a Category III event. On September 21, 1938, 130 mph winds and extreme flooding contributed to the deaths of 125 persons and an estimated \$53 million (1938 dollars) in damages across the state. Heavy structural damages and agricultural losses were also sustained.

September 14-15, 1944, Connecticut was widely devastated by yet another Category III hurricane. The Hurricane of 1944 brought with it the deaths of seven persons and damages ranging from \$3-5 million (1944 dollars) across the state. Compared to the 1938 hurricane, the Hurricane of 1944 was much less damaging to individuals and property. Damage and destruction was more limited in 1944 because of both additional warning time and a lack of rebuilding in damage-prone areas after the 1938 hurricane.

Direct and indirect hurricane events in the 1950s inflicted an array of damages across the state. Hurricane Carol hit Connecticut on August 31, 1954, causing property damage over \$53 million (1954 dollars). August 12-19, 1955, the outskirts of Hurricanes Connie and Diane led to flooding, loss of power and loss of communication networks across the state, as well as the deaths of 70 persons and injuries to some 4,700 persons. From October 15 to 17 that same year, more rain brought with it the flooding and the deaths of 23 persons. Total damages in Connecticut from the August and October events in 1955 were estimated at one billion dollars (1955 dollars).

The 1960's and 1970's brought minor damage to the state from hurricanes "Donna", Agnes and Belle. Donna wreaked havoc on Florida and North Carolina before hitting Connecticut on September 12, 1960, as a Category III hurricane. Agnes caused damage and flooding in Connecticut on June 22-25, 1972, after making landfall as a Category I hurricane. Category I hurricane Belle on August 10, 1976, caused minor damages and the deaths of five persons.

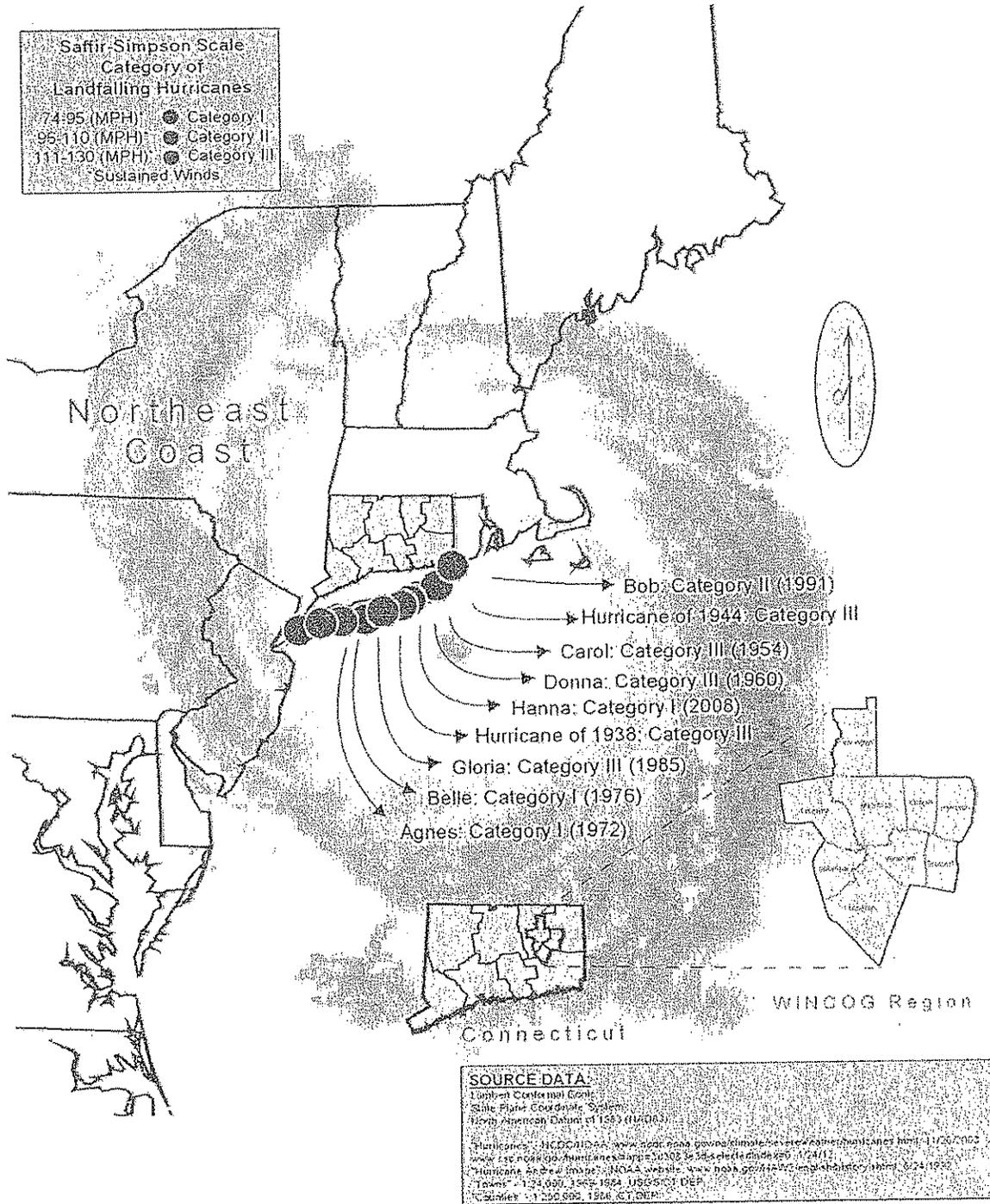
The last Category III hurricane to hit Connecticut was on September 27, 1985. Hurricane Gloria brought very little rain, but forceful winds downed thousands of trees, caused minor damages to structures and caused power outages throughout the state.

Hurricanes Bob and Grace hit Connecticut in 1991. On August 19, 1991 Bob caused minor flooding and moderate damage to trees in the state. On October 30 that same year, Connecticut sustained minor damages from the outskirts of hurricane Grace.

In August 2011, Hurricane Irene (then a tropical storm) struck Connecticut and left 500,000 customers without power for an extended time. According to the 2014 Connecticut Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, "2-3 percent of trees within 50 feet of the centerline of state roads were felled by the storm" and the storm caused over \$10 million in fiscal impacts to State infrastructure.

Hurricanes in Connecticut From 1901 - 2011

Figure 8



The 2014 Connecticut Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan Update states that: "Hurricanes have the greatest destructive potential of all natural disasters in Connecticut, due to the potential combination of high winds, heavy rain, and flooding which can accompany this hazard." Hurricanes are a frequent yet unpredictable occurrence in the state. Moderate to heavy damages can be expected roughly once every ten years, however knowing when, where, at what intensity and for how long a hurricane will wreak havoc is hard to determine. However, the 2014 Connecticut Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan Update estimates that the return period for a hurricane to strike eastern Connecticut is 17, 39, and 70 years for Category I, II, and III hurricanes, respectively.

Vulnerability (Impact) and Mitigation Tools:

Damage from a hurricane is great no matter what category event occurs. High winds, flooding and periodic tornadoes cause most of the damage and destruction from these storms. Because of the region's inland position, the storm surges which accompany hurricanes are not a concern for the area. Vulnerable areas throughout the region include flood-prone areas and unstable constructions such as manufactured homes and buildings with weak foundations. Flood-prone areas are specific by town and are areas of concern during hurricanes. Town vulnerability to flooding will be consistent with information provided later in the town assessment section of this plan. Tornadoes and wind damage can be looked at as a separate natural hazard, and vulnerable areas for these hazards will also be looked at in greater depth in the town assessment section of this plan.

Wind loading requirements are addressed through the state building code. The 2005 Connecticut State Building Code was amended in 2011 and adopted with an effective date of October 6, 2011, and subsequently amended to adopt the 2009 International Residential Code effective February 28, 2014. The code specifies the design wind speed for construction in all the Connecticut municipalities. All of the former WINCOG communities have adopted the Connecticut Building Code as its building code.

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

Ice Jams

Risks (Location, Extent):

Ice jams form as freezing temperatures rise and frozen rivers are sent into a rapid thaw, such as during a mid-winter warm-up, early spring or during a period of heavy rain. Ice-covered water begins to rise causing the ice coating to break apart and flow in large chunks downstream. As these chunks encounter narrow passages or other obstructions, the ice

mounds form an ice jam. When ice jams restrict the flow of water, flooding may occur. Ice jams forming near bridges and dams can compromise these structures, making them at risk of failure and thus of causing further damages.

The climate in the former WINCOG Region brings the threat of ice jams to the Hop River, Shetucket River, and especially the Willimantic River. The Hop River has experienced ice jams to some degree in Columbia (March 5, 1934, February 27, 1945 and February 20, 1948); the Shetucket River has experienced ice jams in Willimantic (March 7, 1920, December 26, 1945 and February 4, 1970); and the Willimantic River has also experienced ice jams in Columbia (March 12, 1936) and in South Coventry (December 26, 1945). According to Appendix 2 of the 2014 Connecticut Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan Update the Willimantic River in Mansfield is susceptible to ice jams as well. A severe ice jam can cause major flooding damage to an area, and the risk of such an event is present in the region.

Vulnerability (Impact) and Mitigation Efforts:

The biggest hazard during an ice jam is flooding to businesses and homes along rivers and streams in flood risk zones. Flood vulnerability is specific by town and will be examined later in the town assessment section of this plan.

The Connecticut DEEP monitors the occurrence of ice jams throughout the state. According to the 2014 Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, ice jams are relatively infrequent. Ice jam flooding has not occurred since 2010.

Land Subsidence

Risks, Vulnerability & Existing Mitigation Tools:

Land subsidence occurs in areas where land is partially held up by water and actually collapses onto itself when large amounts of water are withdrawn. Connecticut experiences some problems with land subsidence in areas where there have been underground mines, such as in Cheshire, but this is not a problem in this region and therefore will not be discussed in this plan.

Landslide

Risks, Vulnerability & Existing Mitigation Tools:

A landslide occurs when a section of land at a higher elevation, such as a mountainside or cliff, breaks off the greater mass and descends suddenly. Connecticut's lack of elevation and overall vegetation make landslides uncommon. When they do occur, it is on a small scale and more common in areas where vegetation has been disrupted, such as at a construction site. Except where man has intervened, landslides have not occurred in the

State of Connecticut in modern time. Due to the lack of natural historic occurrences in modern times, landslides will not be discussed in any further detail in this plan.

Severe Winter Storms

Risks (Extent):

The three different forms of severe winter storms which hit Connecticut are blizzards, ice storms and nor'easters. Blizzards are winter storms which bring with them sustained 35 mile per hour winds or greater, heavy snow which lasts for at least an hour, and temperatures of 20 degrees Fahrenheit or below. During severe blizzards, a minimum of 45 mile per hour winds are required with ten degree Fahrenheit or colder temperatures. Ice storms bring rain which freezes on contact with surfaces that are below 32 degrees Fahrenheit. Major ice storms require 28 degree Fahrenheit or colder temperatures for over 12 hours, accumulating over a ½ inch of rain. Nor'easters are very large storm systems which travel in a counterclockwise cyclone motion and exhibit strong northeast winds which can meet and exceed that of a hurricane force. All three storms can be very destructive and very deadly.

Severe Nor'easters occur one to two times annually, while winter storms in general occur several times a year in New England, typically between November 1 and April 1. These winter storms threaten to inflict injuries and casualties to persons and animals; devastate trees and vegetation; damage infrastructures; cause power outages; hinder transportation with traffic jams, accidents and gridlocks throughout affected areas; and, when extreme, can ultimately shut down the state.

Connecticut has an extensive history of winter storms as far back as recorded time. The Blizzard of 1888 (March 11-14, 1888) brought over 50 inches of snow to some areas in Connecticut and is frequently documented as the most notable winter storm of all time. Ice storm "Felix" (December 10-13, 1973) was considered Connecticut's most severe ice storm according to the 2014 Connecticut Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan Update. This disaster contributed to the deaths of two persons as well as widespread power outages across the state. The Nor'easter of 1992 (December 12-13, 1992) was devastating as well during its several day duration. In Connecticut alone 50,000 homes lost power, over six thousand homes were damaged and 26 were completely destroyed causing damages in the state of over \$4.3 million (1992 dollars). With winds reaching 55 miles per hour and snow accumulating up to four feet in parts of the state, this storm led to the deaths of three persons in Connecticut. Other notable winter storms have occurred in 1934, 1978, 1983, 1993, 1996, 2001, 2003 and 2004.

Most recently, four storms were severe enough to warrant federal disaster declarations. An October nor'easter in 2011 dropped 6 - 10 inches of wet snow on foliated trees, breaking branches and downing trees and wires, and resulting in widespread power outages that lasted up to 10 days. The winter of 2011-2012 was also very severe, with over 70 inches of

snowpack occurring in some parts of Connecticut. A severe winter storm in January 2013 and a severe winter storm in January 2015 also caused significant disruption.

Vulnerability (Location, Impact) and Mitigation Efforts:

Winter storms of varying scopes threaten all towns within the former WINCOG Region numerous times a year. Though snowfall accumulations increase slightly across the area with averages of just under 40 inches at the southern tip to almost 60 inches in the northwest corner, the region experiences a uniform vulnerability overall. Partially because of their long duration of twelve hours to three days, winter storms are capable of causing more damage than hurricanes, which tend to subside after just six to twelve hours of devastation.

The region's inland position may provide a buffer from storm surges which pound the coast, but mixed precipitation with freezing temperatures alone pose a severe hazard in the area. Slippery snow- and ice-covered roads, with or without reduced visibility from falling precipitation, contribute to transportation accidents, which cause the majority of deaths during winter storms. Traffic jams, accidents and gridlocks slow transportation hindering cleanup efforts and emergency response personnel. A large enough storm event may require the closing down of the state to avoid further accidents and to allow for snow removal.

During winter weather, power outages are another common disruption. Because they force individuals to use alternative heat and light sources such as portable heaters, gas stoves and candles, power outages during these events increase the risk of fires. Fires during severe winter storms create more of a hazard than during other times of the year because of the threat of freezing water sources.

Severe winter storms can bring a variety of damages to the whole region as they threaten life and property. Early warning systems help to determine the track of winter storm systems and how much of what type of precipitation can be expected. To some extent, meteorologists are capable of predicting the severity of an event and where it will hit. Knowing what to expect, in turn, helps schools and businesses decide when to close, helps individuals decide when it's best to stay off the roads, and helps towns decide when to plan for snow removal efforts.

The amended Connecticut Building Code specifies that a pressure of 40 pounds per square foot (psf) be used as the base "ground snow load" for computing snow loading for different types of roofs. The International Building code specifies the same pressure for habitable attics and sleeping areas, and specifies a minimum pressure of 35 psf for all other areas.

Thunderstorms

Risks (Extent):

Thunderstorms hit Connecticut repeatedly each year, sometimes causing damage from fires caused by lightning, direct lightning strikes, hail, tornadoes, powerful straight-line winds, and heavy rains that produce flash flooding. Thunderstorms may not be a major disaster by themselves, but they have been known to cause major disasters and therefore are a concern in the region.

Vulnerability (Location, Impact):

Every town in the region experiences several thunderstorms each year. These events can become serious when they cause another natural disaster, such as flooding, fires or tornadoes. Warning systems have been put in place to help alert individuals of flooding, the possibility of a tornado and when driving conditions will become hazardous. We have no way of determining exactly where lightning will strike or when and where a tornado will occur; this limits possible mitigation efforts to reduce damage caused by these hazards. Flooding is specific by town and will be examined in the town assessment section of this plan.

Tornado/Wind Damage

Risks (Extent):

A tornado is a forceful windstorm recognized best by its rotating funnel-shape clouds which descend from the sky. These whirlwinds are often produced by thunderstorms and hurricanes and occur most frequently between March and August, although they can occur all year around. Flash flooding, high wind velocity, large, lightening, and blown debris can often accompany these events. Though tornadoes usually touch ground for less than 20 minutes, they have been known to stay grounded over two hours with destruction ranging from light to complete obliteration.

The historical Fujita Scale (see Table 5) and the now utilized Enhanced Fujita Scale (see table below for comparison) measure the severity rating of a tornado as is determined by the property damages and casualties it causes. Though tornadoes are more centralized than hurricanes the destruction they cause may be much more severe.

THE FUJITA TORNADO SCALE

Table 5

The Fujita Tornado Scale is a six-category scale to classify U.S. tornadoes into six intensity categories, named F0-F5. These categories are based upon the estimated maximum winds occurring within the funnel. The Fujita Tornado Scale (or the "F Scale") has subsequently become the definitive scale for estimating wind speeds within tornadoes based upon the damage done to buildings and structures. Though the Fujita scale itself ranges up to F12, the strongest tornadoes max out in the F5 range (261 to 318 mph).

F0 Category Tornado

Gale Tornado. Winds 40-72 mph (35-62 kt). Light Damage: Some damage to chimneys; breaks twigs and branches off trees; pushes over shallow-rooted trees; damages signboards; some windows broken; hurricane wind speed begins at 73 mph.

F1 Category Tornado

Moderate Tornado. Winds 73-112 mph (63-97 kt). Moderate damage: Peels surfaces off roofs; mobile homes pushed off foundations or overturned; outbuildings demolished; moving autos pushed off the roads; trees snapped or broken.

F2 Category Tornado

Significant Tornado. Winds 113-157 mph (98-136 kt). Considerable damage: Roofs torn off frame houses; mobile homes demolished; frame houses with weak foundations lifted and moved; boxcars pushed over; large trees snapped or uprooted; light-object missiles generated.

F3 Category Tornado

Severe Tornado. Winds 158-206 mph (137-179 kt). Severe damage: Roofs and some walls torn off well-constructed houses; trains overturned; most trees in forests uprooted; heavy cars lifted off the ground and thrown; weak pavement blown off roads.

F4 Category Tornado

Devastating Tornado. Winds 207-260 mph (180-226 kt). Devastating damage: Well constructed homes leveled; structures with weak foundations blown off some distance; cars thrown and disintegrated; large missiles generated; trees in forest uprooted and carried some distance away.

F5 Category Tornado

Incredible Tornado. Winds 261-318 mph (227-276 kt). Incredible damage: Strong frame houses lifted off foundations and carried considerable distance to disintegrate; automobile-sized missiles fly through the air in excess of 300 ft (100 m); trees debarked; incredible phenomena will occur.

F6-F12 Category Tornadoes

Winds greater than 319 mph (>277 kt). The maximum wind speeds of tornadoes are not expected to reach the F6 wind speeds.

Source: National Climatic Data Center, McCown, Sam. The Fujita Tornado Scale. 2001. 9 Mar. 2004.

Enhanced Fujita (EF) Scale

Fujita Scale			Derived EF Scale		Operational EF Scale	
F. Number	Fastest 1/4 mile (mph)	3-Second Gust (mph)	EF Number	3-Second Gust (mph)	EF Number	3-Second Gust (mph)
0	40-72	45-78	0	65-85	0	65-85
1	73-112	79-117	1	86-109	1	86-110
2	113-157	118-161	2	110-137	2	111-135
3	158-207	162-209	3	138-167	3	136-165
4	208-260	210-261	4	168-199	4	166-200
5	261-318	262-317	5	200-234	5	Over 200

According to the 2014 Connecticut Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Connecticut can expect approximately two tornadoes annually, with an F3 or greater occurrence once every ten years. Throughout the state from 1950 to 2012, 109 tornadoes were recorded with intensities up to F4 on the Fujita Scale.

Parts of the former WINCOG Region are in Tolland, Windham and New London Counties. From 1950 to 2012 a total of 17 tornadoes hit these three counties, with the greatest intensity being an intensity F3 tornado in Tolland County. An F3 tornado can lift cars, overturn trains and tear the walls and roofs off well-constructed homes, in addition to causing damage as exhibited by an intensity F2 tornado.

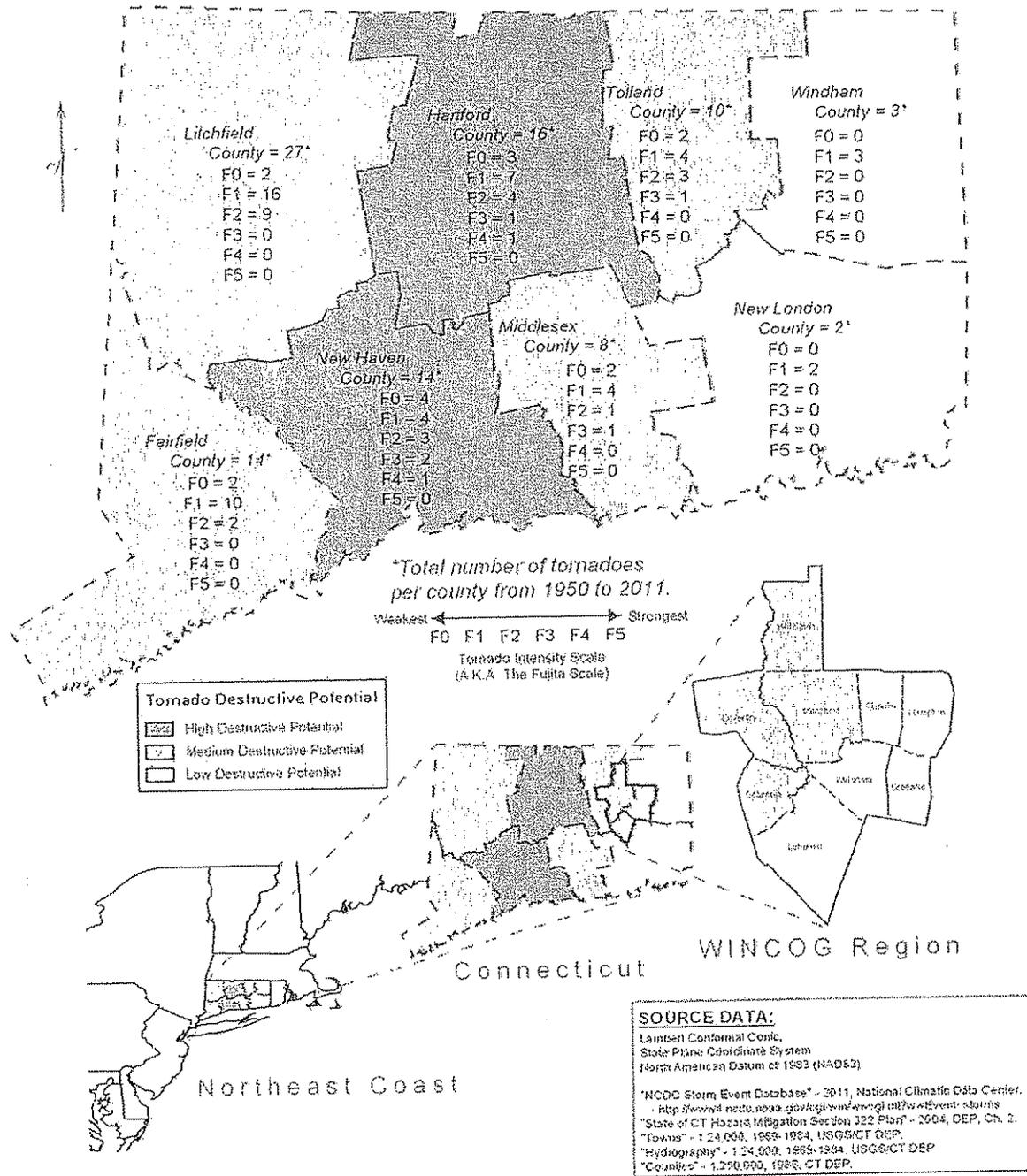
Tolland County has also experienced four F2 tornadoes. At this intensity, damage can include the demolition of manufactured homes, lifting of houses with weak foundations and the overturning of boxcars. All three counties have experienced F1 tornadoes, which are capable of snapping trees, pushing automobiles, damaging roofs and even pushing manufactured homes off their foundations. Because of inconsistency of exactly where a tornado will hit in a given county it is important to recognize these events as an overall threat to the entire region.

Vulnerability (Location, Impact) and Mitigation Efforts:

The former WINCOG Region is fairly vulnerable overall because of the unpredictability of where a tornado will hit. Figure 9 shows by county the historic distribution of tornadoes based on the Fujita Scale, and is color-coded to reflect the tornado destructive potential based on a formula obtained from the DEEP. This formula takes the total number of occurrences multiplied by the population in the county to determine a vulnerability number. This number is converted to a group of low, medium or high tornado destructive potential ratings. Six of the towns in the region are in either the New London or Windham County, which both have low destructive potential ratings. These towns have the potential of gale to moderate tornadoes. Three towns in the region are in Tolland County, which has a medium destructive potential rating. These towns have the potential of gale to severe tornadoes.

Figure 9

Tornadoes in Connecticut By County From 1950 - 2011



During any tornado event the areas of greatest concern are those most prone to damage, such as manufactured home parks and buildings with weak foundations. These structures would be greatly impacted by a moderate category F1 tornado, which is possible in any of the towns. These structures will be taken into consideration and reviewed further for potential mitigation opportunities.

According to the 2014 Connecticut Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, the occurrence of tornadoes in Connecticut is not considered frequent enough to justify the construction of tornado shelters at this time. Instead, the state has provided NOAA weather radios to all public schools and to many municipalities for use in local government buildings. These radios provide immediate notification of a weather watch or warning such that the community can advise students or residents to take appropriate precautions.

Tsunami

Risks, Vulnerability & Existing Mitigation Tools:

Tsunamis occur very rarely in Connecticut. If one were to hit, it would most likely be comparable to the inundation of a Category 3 or 4 hurricane. Areas affected are primarily along the coast, less than 25 feet above sea level and within one mile of the shoreline. With all the towns in the former WINCOG Region being inland and not near the inundation area of a Category 3 or 4 hurricane, Tsunamis are not a threat in the former WINCOG Region and will not be discussed in this plan.

Volcano

Risks, Vulnerability & Existing Mitigation Tools:

A volcano is a mountain that contains gases and molten rock in its hollow inside. When pressure becomes overwhelming, the inner mixture bursts out. Volcanoes have not occurred in the State of Connecticut in modern time. Due to the lack of historical occurrences, volcanoes will not be discussed in this plan.

Wildfire Hazards

Risks (Extent):

Wildfires may not be experienced to the extent seen in the western U.S., as large scale forest fires are atypical in the state; smaller fires do pose a threat. Human negligence, however, causes the majority of fires. Long periods of drought as well as lightning are the primary natural causes of fires in the region. The wildfire season is from March to late November in New England; with most occurring in April and May, before new vegetation covers the ground. With the regions large wooded land cover, parks and old pastures, small underbrush fires as well as ground fires are real concerns.

Vulnerability (Location, Impact) & Mitigation Tools:

Wildfires can occur anywhere and at any time. The extensive thick forested land cover of the region makes the area a prime place for a wildfire. In many areas buildings are constructed very near to the forest borders, creating vulnerability throughout. Streams and lakes create natural breaks likely to stop the spread of a fire.

The likelihood of a severe wildfire developing is lessened in the region by the vast network of water features. However, during a long period of drought these natural breaks may evaporate, thus increasing the vulnerability to this hazard.

The Forestry Division at the DEEP keeps close watch over areas with below normal precipitation and utilizes precipitation and soil moisture data to compile and broadcast daily forest fire probability forecasts. Forest fire danger levels are classified as low, moderate, high, very high, or extreme.

The Connecticut DEEP has recently changed its Open Burning Program. It now requires individuals to be nominated and designated by the Chief Executive Officer in each municipality that allows open burning to take an online training course and exam to become certified as an "Open Burning Official." Permit template forms were also revised that provides permit requirements so that the applicant/permittee is made aware of the requirements prior to, during and after the burning activity. The regulated activity is then overseen by the local official.

In addition, the National Weather Service issues a Red Flag warning when winds will be sustained or there will be frequent gusts above a certain threshold (usually 25 mph), the relative humidity is below 30%, and precipitation for the previous five days has been less than one-quarter inch. Such conditions can cause wildfires to quickly spread from their source area.

III. Town Descriptions and Assessments:

A. Overview:

As noted in Section I.E. above (Overview), each of the former WINCOG towns was reviewed to assess town-specific risks and vulnerabilities, and potential impacts on its residents, property and economy. Vulnerable areas in a town may include:

- Areas with concentrations of population;
- Commercial development/economic impact areas;
- Cultural/historical facilities;
- Dams;
- Elderly and special needs housing;
- Emergency operations facilities including police and fire stations and the highway garage;
- Excavation sites susceptible to landslides;
- Hazardous materials storage;
- Large open spaces susceptible to wildfire;
- Medical facilities including any hospice or animal hospitals;
- Religious facilities;
- Repetitive loss properties;
- Schools;
- Scour bridges;
- Energy infrastructure such as gas and electrical transmission lines;
- Communications facilities;
- Transportation facilities;
- Water and sewer facilities including pump stations and wells;
- Other areas as identified by the local community.

Since flood damage and dam failures are specific to each town and vulnerable areas are determined by their location in relation to these hazards, these two events are examined in this section at a town level. Flood zone classifications were broken down by 100-year and 500-year flood-prone areas. The more complex classification of dams used to show dam hazard potential is shown in Table 6. To help determine areas of concern and critical facilities for each area, former WINCOG staff interviewed key individuals from each of the towns.

CLASSIFICATION OF DAMS

Table 6

The Commissioner of DEEP shall assign each dam to one of five classes according to its hazard potential. Such classification shall be determined by the Commissioner during the initial periodic inspection.

Class AA - a negligible hazard potential dam which, if it were to fail; would result in the following:

- . no measurable damage to roadways;
- . no measurable damage to land and structures;
- . negligible economic loss.

Class A - a low hazard potential dam which, if it were to fail, would result in any of the following:

- . damage to agricultural land;
- . damage to unimproved roadways (less than 100 ADT);
- . minimal economic loss.

Class BB - a moderate hazard potential dam which, if it were to fail, would result in any of the following:

- . damage to normally unoccupied storage structures;
- . damage to low volume roadways (less than 500 ADT);
- . moderate economic loss.

Class B - a significant hazard potential dam which, if it were to fail, would result in any of the following:

- . possible loss of life;
- . minor damage to habitable structure, residences, hospitals, convalescent homes, schools, etc.;
- . damage to or interruption of the use of service or utilities;
- . damage to primary roadways (less than 1500 ADT) and railroads;
- . significant economic loss.

Class C - a high hazard potential dam which, if it were to fail, would result in any of the following:

- . probable loss of life;
- . major damage to habitable structures, residences, hospitals, convalescent homes, schools, etc.;
- . damage to main highways (great than 1500 ADT);
- . great economic loss.

Source: Regulation of the Department of Environmental Protection Concerning Dam Safety Regulations. Hartford, CT DEP, 2004.

This document has been prepared with the understanding that a single hazard effect may be caused by multiple hazard events. For example, flooding may occur as a result of frequent heavy rains, a hurricane, or a winter storm. Thus, Tables 7 and 8 provide summaries of the hazard events and hazard effects that impact the former WINCOG communities and include criteria for characterizing the locations impacted by the hazard, the frequency of occurrence of the hazards, and the magnitude or severity of the hazards.

Table 7
 Hazard Event Ranking

Natural Hazards	Location	Frequency of Occurrence	Magnitude/Severity	Rank
	1 = small 2 = medium 3 = large	0 = unlikely 1 = possible 2 = likely 3 = highly likely	1 = limited 2 = significant 3 = critical 4 = catastrophic	
Winter Storms	3	3	2	8
Hurricanes	3	1	3	7
Thunderstorms	2	3	1	6
Earthquakes	3	1	2	6
Tornadoes	1	1	3	5
Drought	3	1	1	5
Wildfires	1	2	1	4

- Each hazard may have multiple effects; for example, a hurricane causes high winds and flooding.
- Some hazards may have similar effects; for example, hurricanes and earthquakes may cause dam failure.

Location

1 = small: isolated to specific area during one event
 2 = medium: multiple areas during one event
 3 = large: significant portion of the town during one event

Frequency of Occurrence

0 = unlikely: less than 1% probability in the next 100 years
 1 = possible: between 1 and 10% probability in the next year; or at least one chance in next 100 years
 2 = likely: between 10 and 100% probability in the next year; or at least one chance in next 10 years
 3 = highly likely: near 100% probability in the next year

Magnitude/Severity

1 = limited: injuries and/or illnesses are treatable with first aid; minor "quality of life" loss; shutdown of critical facilities and services for 24 hours or less; property severely damaged < 10%
 2 = significant: injuries and/or illnesses do not result in permanent disability; shutdown of several critical facilities for more than one week; property severely damaged <25% and >10%
 3 = critical: injuries and/or illnesses result in permanent disability; complete shutdown of critical facilities for at least two weeks; property severely damaged <50% and >25%
 4 = catastrophic: multiple deaths; complete shutdown of facilities for 30 days or more; property severely damaged >50%

Table 8
Hazard Effect Ranking

Natural Hazard Effects	Location	Frequency of Occurrence	Magnitude/Severity	Rank
	1 = small 2 = medium 3 = large	0 = unlikely 1 = possible 2 = likely 3 = highly likely	1 = limited 2 = significant 3 = critical 4 = catastrophic	
Nor'Easter Winds	3	3	2	8
Snow	3	3	2	8
Blizzard	3	2	2	7
Hurricane Winds	3	1	3	7
Falling Trees/Branches	2	3	2	7
Riverine Flooding	2	3	2	7
Ice	3	2	2	7
Thunderstorm and Tornado Winds	2	2	2	6
Flooding from Dam Failure	1	1	4	6
Shaking	3	1	2	6
Flooding from Poor Drainage	1	3	1	5
Lightning	1	3	1	5
Hail	2	2	1	5
Fire/Heat	1	2	1	4
Smoke	1	2	1	4

- Some effects may have a common cause; for example, a hurricane causes high winds and flooding.
- Some effects may have similar causes; for example, hurricanes and nor'easters both cause heavy winds.

Location

- 1 = small: isolated to specific area during one event
- 2 = medium: multiple areas during one event
- 3 = large: significant portion of the town during one event

Frequency of Occurrence

- 0 = unlikely: less than 1% probability in the next 100 years
- 1 = possible: between 1 and 10% probability in the next year; or at least one chance in next 100 years
- 2 = likely: between 10 and 100% probability in the next year; or at least one chance in next 10 years
- 3 = highly likely: near 100% probability in the next year

Magnitude/Severity

- 1 = limited: injuries and/or illnesses are treatable with first aid; minor "quality of life" loss; shutdown of critical facilities and services for 24 hours or less; property severely damaged < 10%
- 2 = significant: injuries and/or illnesses do not result in permanent disability; shutdown of several critical facilities for more than one week; property severely damaged <25% and >10%
- 3 = critical: injuries and/or illnesses result in permanent disability; complete shutdown of critical facilities for at least two weeks; property severely damaged <50% and >25%
- 4 = catastrophic: multiple deaths; complete shutdown of facilities for 30 days or more; property severely damaged >50%

Based on the rankings in Tables 7 and 8, information regarding structures and populations at risk, hazard information in the historic record, and the available loss estimates, each hazard is provided an overall qualitative summary rank of risk. This is provided by community as some communities may feel lesser effects from certain hazards than others. The breakdown of the summary rankings is as follows:

- High: High risk hazards typically affect the entire community and have repeated impacts year to year, or are less frequent but highly damaging events.
- Moderate: Moderate risk hazards typically affect all or portions of the community and have repeated impacts from year to year that are not particularly damaging.
- Low: Low risk hazards typically affect only a limited area of a community and are generally infrequent.

It is important to note that FEMA's Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) were used to extract the majority of the risk and vulnerability information. As of this plan FEMA has not completed digital FIRMs (Q3 format) for the towns in Windham County. Because of this limitation, the former WINCOG towns in Windham County were digitized by hand using the ArcView software. During the scanning and geo-referencing stage of this process several errors are commonly encountered. The digitizing itself was done carefully, but with so many chances for errors to be introduced into the final product, we recommend that these maps not be used to determine specific critical facilities in the floodplain. Also the data provided in Q3 format is rather outdated; the original studies were conducted mainly in the late seventies and early eighties. At that time much of the study area was approximated, with fine detail not taken into account. Revised FIRMs and Q3 data for the towns not originally digitized would greatly enhance the functionality and reliability of these maps.

Additional information for this section was made available through the ScourWatch system at the State of Connecticut Department of Transportation (ConnDOT), the Flood Insurance Studies (FISs) at the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and individuals in the Dam Safety and Flood Management Sections at the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP).

B. Ranking of Strategies and Actions

To prioritize recommended mitigation actions, it is necessary to determine how effective each measure will be in reducing or preventing damage. A set of criteria commonly used by public administration officials and planners was applied to each proposed strategy. The method, called STAPLEE, is outlined in FEMA planning documents such as Developing the Mitigation Plan (FEMA 386-3) and Using Benefit-Cost Review in Mitigation Planning (FEMA 386-5). STAPLEE stands for the "Social, Technical, Administrative, Political, Legal, Economic, and Environmental" criteria for making planning decisions.

Benefit-cost review was emphasized in the prioritization process. Criteria were divided into potential benefits (pros) and potential costs (cons) for each mitigation strategy. The following questions were asked about the proposed mitigation strategies:

STAPLEE Criteria	Benefit (Pro)	Cost (Con)
Social	Is the proposed strategy socially acceptable to the community?	Are there any equity issues involved that would mean that one segment of the community could be treated unfairly? Will the action disrupt established neighborhoods, break up voting districts, or cause the relocation of lower-income people? Is the action compatible with present and future community values?
Technical	Will the proposed strategy work? Will it reduce losses in the long term with minimal secondary impacts?	Is the action technically feasible? Will it create more problems than it will solve? Does it solve the problem or only a symptom?
Administrative	Does the project make it easier for the community to administrate future mitigation or emergency response actions?	Does the community have the capability (staff, technical experts, and/or funding) to implement the action, or can it be readily obtained? Can the community perform the necessary maintenance? Can the project be accomplished in a timely manner?
Political	Is the strategy politically beneficial? Is there public support both to implement and maintain the project? Is there a local champion willing to see the project to completion? Can the mitigation objectives be accomplished at the lowest cost to the community (grants, etc.)?	Have political leaders participated in the planning process? Do project stakeholders support the project enough to ensure success? Have the stakeholders been offered the opportunity to participate in the planning process?
Legal	Is there a technical, scientific, or legal basis for the mitigation action? Are the proper laws, ordinances, and resolutions in place to implement the action?	Does the community have the authority to implement the proposed action? Are there any potential legal consequences? Will the community be liable for the actions or support of actions, or for lack of action? Is the action likely to be challenged by stakeholders who may be negatively affected?
Economic	Are there currently sources of funds that can be used to implement the action? What benefits will the action provide? Does the action contribute to community goals, such as capital improvements or economic development?	Does the cost seem reasonable for the size of the problem and the likely benefits? What burden will be placed on the tax base or local economy to implement this action? What proposed actions should be considered but be tabled for implementation until outside sources of funding are available?
Environmental	Will this action beneficially affect the environment (land, water, endangered species)?	Will this action comply with local, state, and federal environmental laws and regulations? Is the action consistent with community environmental goals?

Each proposed mitigation strategy presented in this plan was evaluated and quantitatively assigned a "benefit" score and a "cost" score for each of the seven STAPLEE criteria, as outlined below:

- For potential benefits, a score of "1" was assigned if the project will have a beneficial effect for that particular criterion; a score of "0.5" was assigned if there would be a slightly beneficial effect; or a "0" if the project would have a negligible effect or if the questions were not applicable to the strategy.
- For potential costs, a score of "-1" was assigned if the project would have an unfavorable impact for that particular criterion; a score of "-0.5" was assigned if there would be a slightly unfavorable impact; or a "0" if the project would have a negligible impact or if the questions were not applicable to the strategy.
- Technical and Economic criteria were double weighted (multiplied by two) in the final sum of scores.
- The total benefit score and cost score for each mitigation strategy was summed to determine each strategy's final STAPLEE score.

An evaluation matrix with the total scores from each strategy can be found in Appendix IV. The highest scoring is determined to be of more importance economically, socially, environmentally, and politically and, hence, is prioritized over those with lower scoring. Scoring is translated into rankings of "High", "Medium", or "Low" relative to range of scores for that community. The mitigation strategy is divided into objectives and tasks at the end of each community section with the priority of each task clearly identified.

C. Mitigation Funding Sources

Funding sources for proposed strategies and actions are listed on the STAPLEE table in Appendix IV. These include the following:

- Municipal operating and capital budgets;
- Eversource (formerly Connecticut Light & Power) for informational materials;
- Connecticut Department of Transportation Local Bridge Program;
- FEMA's Emergency Operation Center (EOC) grant program (not currently active);
- FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) grant program;
- The Public Utility Regulatory Authority Microgrid Grant and Loan program;
- Connecticut's Small Town Economic Assistance Program (STEAP) (available to all of the former WINCOG communities except Windham).

Local officials and regional councils of government representing the former WINCOG communities are very knowledgeable about these funding sources except for the FEMA programs. More information regarding the FEMA grant programs can be found online:

- HMA: <https://www.fema.gov/hazard-mitigation-assistance>
- EOC: <https://www.fema.gov/fy-2011-emergency-operations-center-grant-program>

Mansfield Mitigation:

Scope/Overview

The Risk and Vulnerability Assessment portion of this plan looked at the historical and potential impacts of the following hazards throughout the region: dam failures, droughts, earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, ice jams, severe winter weather, thunderstorms, tornadoes and wind damage, and wildfires. A review of the historical occurrences of each hazard provided valuable information used in assessing potential future risk. A review of each community's resources provided the basis for an analysis of the community's vulnerability to each hazard – the extent to which the community might suffer loss of human life, injuries, and/or property damage.

In addition to historical trends, Mansfield is concerned with the potential impacts of climate change on hazard vulnerability, particularly with regard to severe storms, droughts and wildfire potential. As such, additional objectives and tasks have been added to this latest version of the Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan to begin addressing those impacts.

With an understanding of its risk and vulnerability to natural disasters, the community can take steps prior to such an event to reduce its impacts (loss of property and life). The Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP) has provided guidance in the form of a comprehensive list of possible mitigation measures for each hazard (see Appendix III). In the context of the community's risk and vulnerability assessment, only some of these measures will be cost-effective. The purpose of the Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (NHMP) is to identify reasonable and appropriate mitigation measures for each hazard.

Certain mitigation practices are beneficial for any disaster, and the following measures are recommended for all communities:

- Encourage all buildings to be improved to meet current building codes. Changes in building codes apply only to new constructions and renovations.
- Educate the public about disaster preparedness and the benefits of mitigation measures. Increasing the public's awareness of possible consequences of natural disasters and how they might better prepare to safeguard their lives and property is an important part of every community's mitigation plan.

General Town Description

Mansfield is located in Tolland County in eastern Connecticut and lies in the center of the former WINCOG Region. Mansfield has a total area of 45.7 square miles (29,227 acres) and is bounded on the east by Chaplin, on the south by Windham, on the north by Ashford and Willington, and on the west by Coventry. The 2010 Census population count was 26,543 persons, a 28.1% increase from 2000 (20,720). Mansfield is mostly rural with some agriculture. Fourteen percent of Mansfield is developed (See Figure 30), an increase of 0.1% from the figure

reported in the initial plan. Much of the new residential development occurred at the University of Connecticut. The recent influx of population and residential development increases the town's overall vulnerability to natural hazards. However, new buildings are constructed to more recent building codes (and usually away from floodplains) and are considered to be less vulnerable to natural hazards than older buildings.

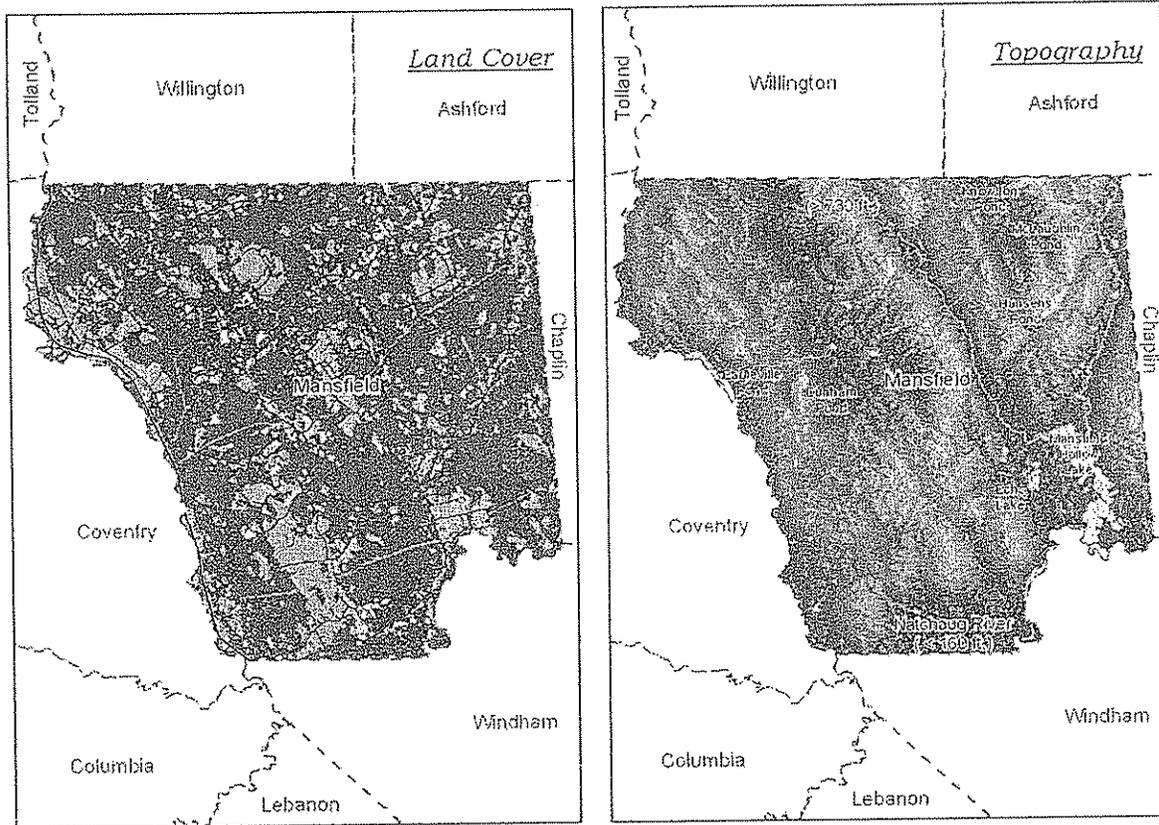
Urban densities of population are found in the village of Storrs (home of the main campus of the University of Connecticut) and in southern Mansfield. The number of students living on-campus at the University accounts for 44.3% of the Town's total population.

Critical Facilities and cultural resources in Mansfield include: (See Figure 31)

- Two fire departments: one is the Mansfield Fire Department, a combination department with three station locations (Route 32 at the junction of S. Eagleville Road, Route 195 north of Route 44 and one department on Route 195; and the second is a full-time department, separate from the town, on the University of Connecticut's campus;
- One private psychiatric and substance abuse hospital off Route 195 near the town of Windham border;
- One resident trooper's office near the intersection of Route 195 and South Eagleville Road;
- One police department on the University of Connecticut's Campus;
- Eight primary and secondary level schools: two Montessori schools, three elementary schools, one middle school, one high school, and one school associated with the Natchaug Hospital;
- Six historic districts: the Spring Hill Historic District, the Mansfield Centre Historic District, the Mansfield Hollow Historic District, the Gurleyville Historic District, the UConn Historic District, the Mansfield Training School Historic District;
- A number of historic buildings throughout town, including the old town hall off Route 195 in the center of town and several buildings on the UConn Campus;
- The University of Connecticut, a cultural beacon that attracts people to university sporting events, the Connecticut State Museum of Natural History, the William Benton Museum of Art, the Ballard Institute and Museum of Puppetry, and a number of other cultural centers;
- Two elderly concentrations: one off South Eagleville Road, which includes the Mansfield Center for Nursing and Rehabilitation, the Juniper Hill elderly housing, and the Wright's Way elderly housing, and a second one off Route 44 at Jensen's Residential Community;
- Three shopping areas including: Storrs Center mixed use housing/commercial area, the Eastbrook Mall near the town of Windham border, and the Four Corners shopping area at the intersection with Route 195 and Route 44;
- One telephone facility (Route 195 and Oak Hill Road);

Town of Mansfield Overview

Figure 30



Mansfield Land Cover Breakdown

QUICK TOWN STATS:

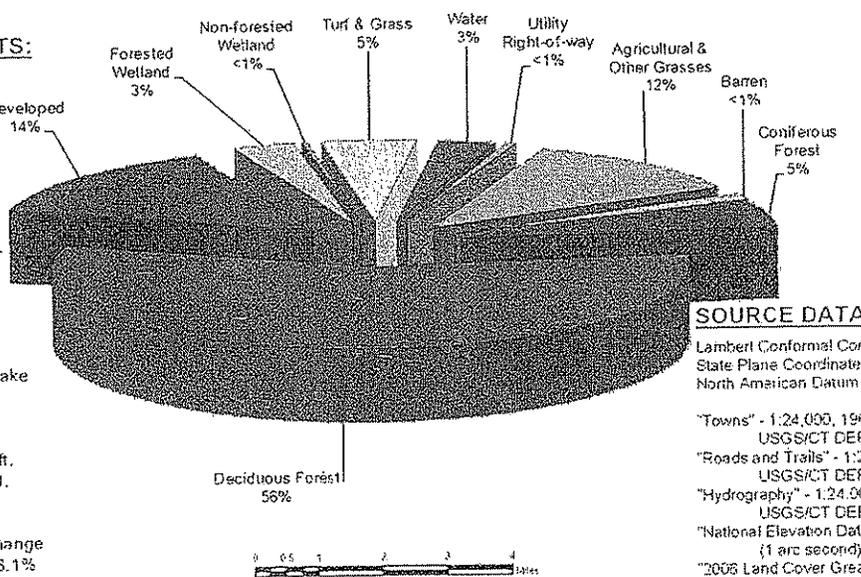
Town Area -
 45.7 sq. miles
 (29,174 acres)

Water body area -
 856 acres

Water bodies > 10 acres -
 Dunham Pond
 Engleville Pond
 Echo Lake
 Hansens Pond
 Knowlton Pond
 Mansfield Hollow Lake
 McLaughlin Pond

Elevation -
 Maximum = > 730 ft.
 Minimum = < 160 ft.

Population -	2000	2010	Change
	20,720	26,543	28.1%



SOURCE DATA:

Lambert Conformal Conic,
 State Plane Coordinate System
 North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83)

"Towns" - 1:24,000, 1969-1984,
 USGS/CT DEP.

"Roads and Trails" - 1:24,000, 1969-1984,
 USGS/CT DEP.

"Hydrography" - 1:24,000, 1969-1984,
 USGS/CT DEP.

"National Elevation Dataset" - 30 meter
 (1 arc second).

"2005 Land Cover Greater Connecticut" -
 100 ft sq. 2005, UConn, CLEAR.



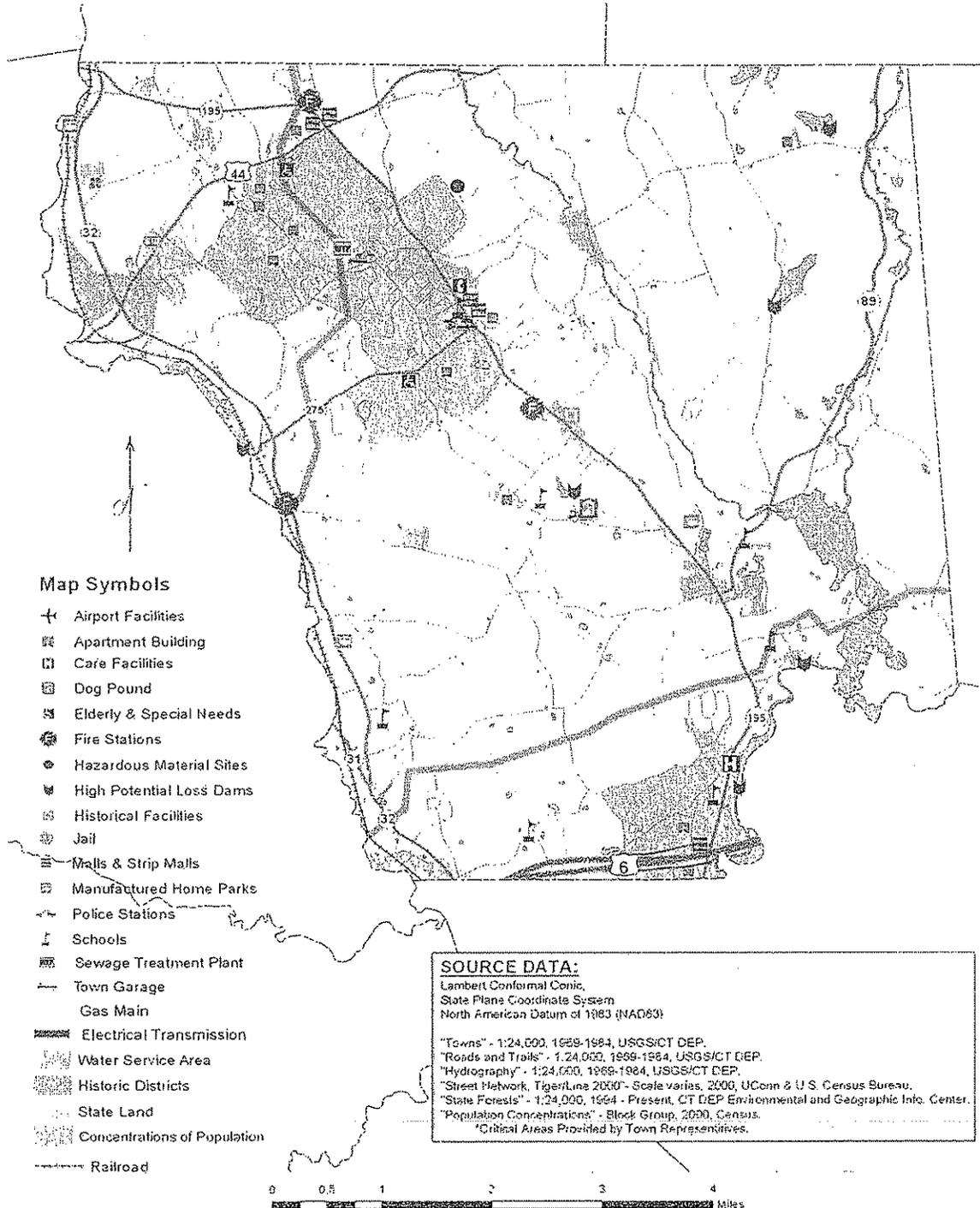
Scale: 1:180,000

Prepared for: The Windham Region Council of Governments Hazard Mitigation Plan.

October 2012
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Mansfield Critical Areas of Concern

Figure 31



Prepared for: The Windham Region Council of Governments Hazard Mitigation Plan.

October 2012
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- Two well fields and associated water treatment facilities: the UConn Willimantic River well field off Route 32 in the northern section of town and the UConn Fenton River well field located north of the Gurleyville Village, and the UConn water storage facility located on Horse Barn Hill (the latter two facilities primarily serve the University of Connecticut Campus and commercial and governmental facilities that are adjacent to the campus);
- One wastewater treatment plant and one reclaimed water plant owned by UConn and located on the campus;
- One central utility plant owned by UCONN and located on the campus;
- Holiday Hill camp;
- A reservoir and water treatment facility owned by Windham and located in the southeastern section of town, which primarily serves the Town of Windham and the southern section of Mansfield;
- Four major manufactured home parks: Jensen's Residential Community off Route 44, Valleyview off Route 32, Chaffeeville Road Park off Route 195, and Burcamp off Route 32, as well as a number of manufactured homes dispersed throughout town;
- Several apartment buildings, fourteen of which house large populations; and
- Three high hazard/potential loss dams.

The largest individual population concentration in town, the University of Connecticut's Storrs campus, had 18,206 undergraduates and 4,122 graduate students enrolled in the Fall 2013 semester. UConn's housing facilities allow the campus to accommodate over 12,500 students while the university is in session. The State recently announced plans to increase undergraduate enrollment at the Storrs Campus by 5,000 students over the next ten years. It is anticipated that the number of both on and off-campus housing units will grow to meet the new demand. The seasonal increase in population in this area creates an elevated concern. It should be noted that the University's Police and Fire protection capabilities are comparable to that of a municipality, but given a disaster of a large enough scale, the University would require further assistance beyond that which they can provide for themselves.

Other areas of concern in Mansfield include one home on Laurel Lane, which during times of high water levels becomes isolated; five homes on Thornbush Road, which during times of high water become isolated/inundated, (this happens approximately once every five years to one out of seven of these structures); and an area of Bassett Bridge Road which is closed during times of high water. This latter area is a flood control area and is designed for this purpose, however, traffic is disrupted during these times. The last area of concern in the town is the railroad which runs along the western town line. This railroad is not only an economic concern, but, given the cargo, at times this rail can be a hazardous material concern.

Largely forested, Mansfield is made up of approximately 56% deciduous forest, 5% coniferous forest and 3% forested wetlands. Other land cover in the town includes: developed (14%), agricultural and other grasses (12%), water (3%), turf and grass (5%), barren land (<1%), utility rights-of-way (<1%) and non-forested wetlands (<1%). The approximate 786 acres of the town occupied by water bodies includes: Dunham Pond, Eagleville Pond, Echo Lake, Hansens Pond, Knowlton Pond, Mansfield Hollow Lake and McLaughlin Pond. Mansfield's elevation ranges

from about 160 feet in the southeast corner of town at the Natchaug River to about 730 feet in the north/northwest section. In addition to all the natural hazards described previously in this plan on a regional level, Mansfield is also at risk of damage caused by flooding and dam failures.

Authorities in the Town of Mansfield who play advisory, supervisory, or direct roles in hazard mitigation for the Town include:

Authorities	Role			Hazard Mitigated
	Advisory	Supervisory	Direct	
Agriculture Committee	X			Drought
Conservation Commission	X			Flooding
Department of Building and Housing Inspection	X		X	All except drought
Department of Public Works	X	X	X	All except drought
Division of Fire and Emergency Services			X	Wildfire
Emergency Management Advisory Council	X			All
Human Services	X		X	All except drought
Office of Emergency Management	X	X	X	All
Office of the Fire Marshall	X		X	Wildfire
Open Space Preservation Committee	X			Flooding
Planning and Zoning Commission / Inland Wetland Agency	X		X	Flooding
Sustainability Committee	X			Drought
Town Council		X	X	All
Town Manager		X		All
Town Planning	X		X	All
Town / University Relations Committee	X			All
UConn Water and Wastewater Policy Advisory Committee	X			Drought, Wildfire
Zoning Board of Appeals			X	Flooding

The Town of Mansfield is currently updating its Plan of Conservation and Development. The proposed plan includes goals, strategies, and actions related to mitigation of natural hazards and is integrated into decision making at multiple levels.

Evaluation of Risks & Vulnerability

Dam Failure

Risks & Vulnerability:

Dam failure risk and vulnerability is discussed on a regional level in Section II.B. The overall risk of Mansfield to dam failure is considered to be low.

Risk (Extent)

There are thirty- six dams in Mansfield ranging from Hazard Class AA (negligible hazard) to Hazard Class C (high hazard). Thirteen dams in the town are classified as very low hazard (Class AA) or low hazard (Class A); failure of any of these dams would hardly be of concern. Five dams are classified as moderate hazard (Class BB) and their failure would cause some damage, but no major disruptions. The failure of any of the three dams classified as significant hazard (Class B), or the three high hazard (Class C) dams could cause serious damage. The greatest concern would be the failure of the high hazard dams in the town, Eagleville Lake Dam, Mansfield Hollow Dam or Willimantic Reservoir Dam. There are also 12 unassigned dams in the town, but the fact that close watch is kept over significant and high hazard dams suggests that these structures are either moderate, low, or negligible hazards.

Vulnerability (Location, Impact)

The failure of any Class B or Class C dam brings with it damages, economic loss and the potential for loss of life. One of three Class C dams is located on the south end of the Eagleville Pond, another is located on a section of the Mansfield Hollow Lake and the last is located on the south end of the Willimantic Reservoir. Their high hazard classification means that in the event of their failure, besides the definite loss of property and economic losses, the loss of life is probable. Figure 32 shows the placement of dams in the town.

Loss Estimates (Impact)

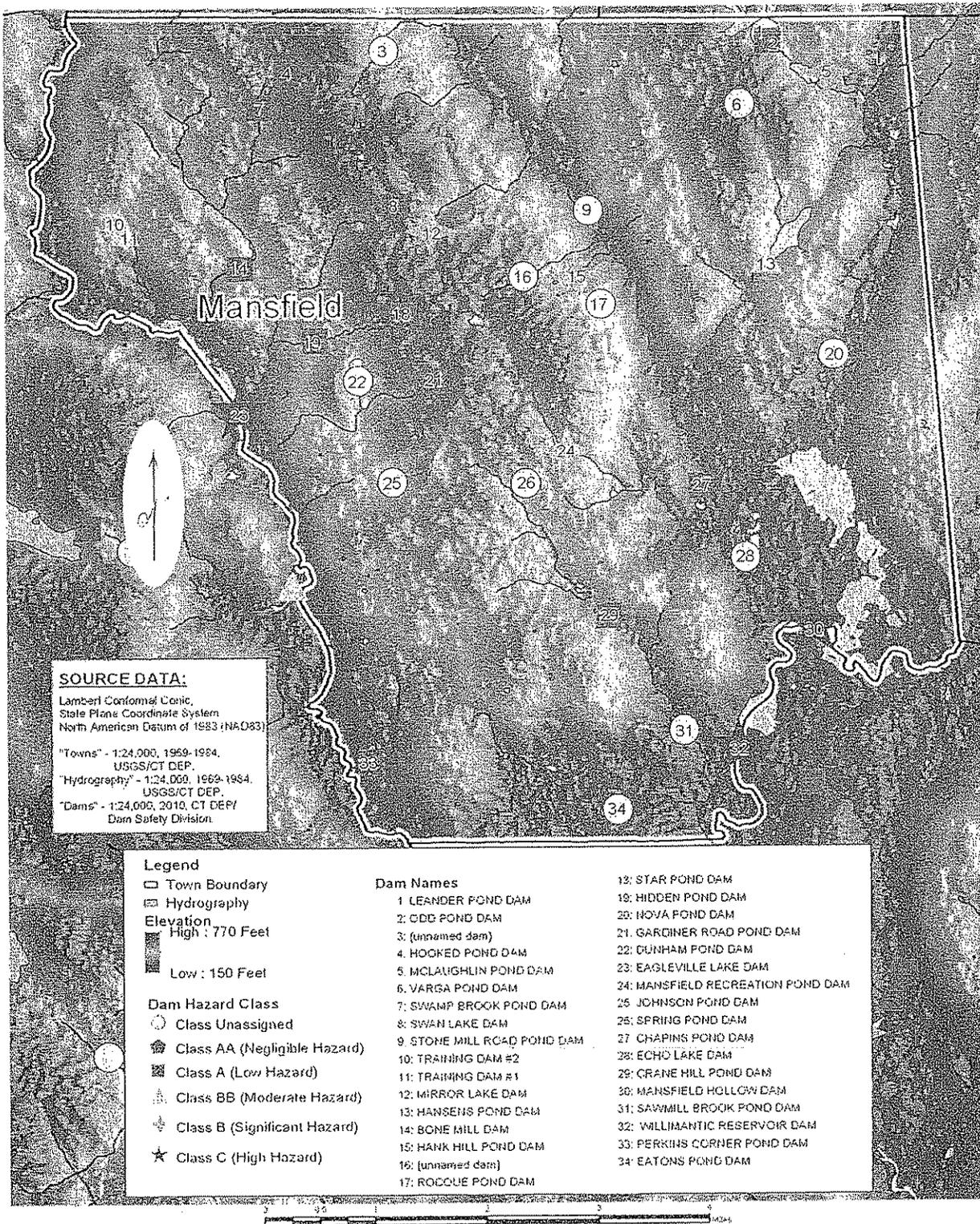
The 2014 Connecticut Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan Update provides loss estimates by county for dam failure in Table 2-54. The period of record for these loss estimates is 136 years (1877 through 2013). Based on the data provided in Table 2-54 of the State Plan, the annualized loss for Tolland County for dam failure is \$9,385.

The ratio of the Town's population to the county population was utilized to attribute a portion of the county-wide annualized loss to Mansfield. Based on the 2010 Census data in Section II.A., Mansfield has approximately 17.4% of the population of Tolland County. Based on this percentage, the annualized loss in the Town of Mansfield for dam failure is estimated at \$1,631.

Note that this estimate does not take into account site specific details or particular dam failure damages that may have affected the Town of Mansfield in the historic record. Therefore, this number should be used with caution. Nevertheless, it provides a useful planning number to consider the overall vulnerability of the Town to dam failure.

Town of Mansfield Dams

Figure 32



Scale: 1:84,000

October 2012

Prepared for: The Windham Region Council of Governments Hazard Mitigation Plan

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Town staff indicate that there has not been any damage to municipal and private structures and infrastructure due to dam failure in recent memory. This is consistent with the relatively low annualized loss estimate based on information in the 2014 State Plan.

Mitigation Efforts

Current state mitigation measures are described on a regional level on page 17, section II.B of the Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan. Among these mitigation measures are periodic dam inspections. Periodic inspections help to determine if dams are structurally sound. If a dam's structural integrity is questioned, recommendations made to ensure the safety of the structure may include:

- Any emergency measures or actions, if required to assure the immediate safety of the structure;
- Remedial measures and actions related to design, construction, operation, maintenance and inspection of the structure; additional detailed studies, investigations and analyses; or
- Recommendations for routine maintenance and inspection by the owner.

A total of 23 privately-owned dams are in Mansfield. Private owners of dams are generally reluctant to make repairs, which tend to be costly. In these instances, needed repairs may not be done in a timely manner. The condition of private dams also serves as a disincentive for the Town to acquire properties with existing dams. While a property may be desirable for open space, the potential liability and costs associated with dam repair often outweigh the overall value of the property for public open space. Additionally, grant funding sources for open space acquisition cannot be used for dam repair.

A total of eight dams in Mansfield are owned by the State of Connecticut, and one is owned by the Federal government (Mansfield Hollow Lake Dam). State and federally-owned dams are typically maintained in good condition.

Whether it is a structurally sound dam or a weak dam, Emergency Operation Plans (EOPs)/Emergency Action Plans (EAPs) are very important mitigation measures. A detailed discussion of these plans is provided in Section II.B. The DEEP works with owners of dams at greatest risk to make certain EOPs are in place and up-to-date. Hurricanes, flooding, ice jams and tornadoes may breach even a well-built dam, given a destructive enough event. Having a plan that lays out how to respond to a disaster, prior to the disaster occurring, is a very important tool in reducing loss of property and life. Mitigation measures for flooding (see below), which is a risk commonly associated with a dam failure, should also be encouraged.

While the state is assuming less responsibility for routine inspection of dams, DEEP will continue recommending measures to lessen the risk of dam failure, and the municipality can take the following mitigation actions:

- For municipally-owned dams, make sure that EOPs/EAPs are in place and current, and implement recommendations resulting from state inspections; and
- For privately-owned dams, encourage each dam owner to have an EOP/EAP in place and current, and implement recommendations resulting from inspections; monitor compliance as possible.

The Town of Mansfield has limited policies, programs, and resources dedicated to dam failure since most of these efforts are performed at the State level. The Town of Mansfield owns three dams (Mansfield Recreation Pond Dam on Bicentennial Pond, Clover Mill Pond Dam, and Wild Goose Pond Dam), and a fifth dam is owed by the Town of Windham (Willimantic Reservoir Dam). Of these, the Willimantic Reservoir Dam is rated Class C, the Bicentennial Pond dam is rated Class B, and the remaining dams are unclassified.

The Town of Mansfield reports that it is currently in the process of developing an EAP for the dam at Bicentennial Pond to achieve compliance with the recent Connecticut DEEP regulations. The EAP is expected to cost up to \$20,000. Annual expenses to maintain town-owned dams are incorporated into the annual budget for parks and recreation and public works. The Town of Mansfield maintains copies of EOPs/EAPs for dams within and upstream of Mansfield where they have been developed.

The Town's ability to mitigate dam failure is considered to be good for town-owned dams but limited for privately owned dams. Overall, the Town of Mansfield's capability to mitigate for dam failure and prevent loss of life and property has significantly increased since the initial hazard mitigation plan was adopted, mainly as a result of recent statewide legislative actions described above and in Section II.B. Over the next few years, it is expected that dam safety programs will continue to strengthen in Connecticut. In addition, the Town of Mansfield has instituted a reverse 9-1-1 program, upgraded its shelters, and improved emergency communication and response capabilities.

Drought

Risk & Vulnerability:

Drought risk and vulnerability is discussed in Section II.B. Given recent studies on potential climate change impacts Connecticut, there is enhanced emphasis on drought mitigation strategies for Mansfield in this plan. The overall risk of Mansfield to drought is considered to be low.

Loss Estimates (Location, Impact)

The 2014 Connecticut Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan Update provides loss estimates by county for drought in Table 2-69. However, no damages are reported. Therefore, the

estimated annualized loss for drought in Mansfield would also be \$0. The number of annualized events for Tolland County is reported at 0.05.

With only 5% of the town protected by public fire protection, the local fire department relies on fire ponds and dry hydrants throughout most of the community. Mansfield Fire Department maintains ten fire ponds and they have all become unusable at one time or another due to a combination of maintenance issues (sedimentation) and drought conditions. When a water source is not available, an alternate source is located and water is carried to the location of the fire via pumper truck. Fortunately, the public fire protection covers a significant percentage of the town's population.

Many residents rely on private water supplies or small private community systems. Several residential wells have been re-drilled over the past few years due to running dry, although it was reportedly not conclusive that these events were due to drought.

The two major areas of town that are served by public water supply with fire protection are the student population at the University of Connecticut which utilizes that institution's public water system, and the southern end of town which is served with public water supply from Windham Water Works. Although it reportedly does not have any water conservation ordinances, the Town of Mansfield follows conservation orders when they are issued by any of the major utilities in town. In particular, the University of Connecticut enacts significant voluntary and mandatory water conservation measures for its users when drought conditions occur as referenced in its 2011 *Wellfield Management Plan*. Several town facilities are connected to the University's water system. Costs related to compliance with these conservation measures are not available.

The Town of Mansfield reports that direct losses due to drought have not been reported over the past 10 years. Based on the Town's assessment, it is estimated that the annualized loss in the Town of Mansfield due to drought is relatively low (less than \$1,000).

Mitigation Efforts

As with any rural community that depends on aquifers and local well systems, Mansfield's vulnerability to drought increases with population growth and the accompanying increased demands for water. Good land use planning and helping the community to understand the importance of water conservation can reduce the threat of drought. Other specific measures that should be considered include:

- Completing a town-wide groundwater study, including recharge into existing aquifers to develop recommendations for future land use patterns;
- Implementing site design techniques and criteria such as strict regulation of vegetative buffers for stream and river corridors, rain gardens for site drainage, and prohibition of wetlands alteration;
- Studying effectiveness of conservation measures; and

- Implementing water conservation awareness programs.

The town estimates the cost to dredge and increase capacity of an individual fire pond to withstand drought conditions to range between \$2,000 to over \$10,000 depending on site-specific conditions. Assuming it costs \$10,000 per pond to restore each to withstand drought, this could be an expense of \$100,000 or more.

Given the inconsistent reliability of the fire ponds and dry hydrants, the Town of Mansfield has been actively researching the purchase of a water tanker for firefighting purposes. The Fire Department expects to purchase a water tanker in early summer 2015 at a cost of approximately \$475,000.

Other than monitoring dry hydrants and implementing water conservation measures when requested, the Town does not mitigate for drought. Overall, the Town of Mansfield's capability to mitigate for drought and prevent loss of life and property has slightly improved since the initial hazard mitigation plan was adopted, mainly because the Town has conducted planning at the local level to determine mitigation measures and has partnered with the University of Connecticut to conserve water during dry periods. However, the majority of drought planning and response occurs at the State level and local capabilities are relatively limited. Mansfield plans to continue drought planning locally as indicated by its mitigation strategies at the end of this section, and will continue to work with the University of Connecticut to promote water conservation as is currently performed each year.

Earthquake

Risk & Vulnerability:

Earthquake risk and vulnerability is discussed in Section II.B. The overall risk of Mansfield to earthquakes is considered to be low.

Loss Estimates (Impact)

The 2014 Connecticut Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan Update provides a range of annualized loss estimates by county for earthquakes in Figure 2-66. Based on the data provided in Figure 2-66 of the State Plan, the annualized loss for Tolland County lies between zero and \$56,050. To be conservative, the maximum county-wide annualized loss value of \$56,050 is utilized herein.

The ratio of the Town's population to the county population was utilized to attribute a portion of the county-wide annualized loss to Mansfield. Based on the 2010 Census data in Section II.A., Mansfield has approximately 17.4% of the population of Tolland County. Based on this percentage, the annualized loss in the Town of Mansfield for earthquakes is estimated at \$9,743.

Note that this estimate does not take into account site specific details or particular earthquake damages that may have affected the Town of Mansfield in the historic record. Therefore, this number should be used with caution. Nevertheless, it provides a useful planning number to consider the overall vulnerability of the Town to earthquakes.

The Town of Mansfield does not recall any municipal or private damages or losses due to recent earthquakes. Emergency calls due to recent earthquakes were not received by emergency staff. The annualized loss estimate of \$9,743 based on the values in the 2014 State Plan is therefore likely high but is reasonable enough to use for planning purposes, particularly in light of the hundreds of millions of dollars in State infrastructure located at the University of Connecticut.

Mitigation Efforts

Occurrences of large earthquakes in the region are infrequent. While many mitigation measures may not be cost-effective, the community should consider the following:

- Enforcing effective building codes and local ordinances;
- Encouraging emergency facilities such as hospitals to be constructed to withstand seismic events; and
- Encouraging a low-cost earthquake rider for homeowners and businesses.

The Town does not specifically mitigate for earthquake hazards. Overall, the Town of Mansfield's capability to mitigate for earthquakes and prevent loss of life and property is limited and generally unchanged since the initial hazard mitigation plan was adopted, mainly because it is not a high priority because earthquake damage is so infrequent.

Flooding

The overall vulnerability of Mansfield to flooding is considered to be moderate.

Risks (Extent)

The Town of Mansfield is at risk of flooding because of a number of streams, brooks and ponds in the town. According to the 1980 Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA's) updated Flood Insurance Study (FIS) for the town:

"Floods in Mansfield have occurred in every season of the year. Spring floods are common and are caused by rainfall in combination with snowmelt. Floods in late summer and fall are usually the result of hurricanes or other storms moving northeastward along the Atlantic coast. Winter floods result from occasional thaws, particularly in years of heavy snowfall.

Major floods of the past 50 years occurred in Mansfield in March 1936, September 1938, and August 1955. The 1936 and 1938 floods are equivalent to a 20-year frequency flood and a 100-year frequency flood, respectively. Of these, the hurricane-caused flood of August 1955 was by far the most severe in terms of amount of runoff and property damage. The Willimantic River at the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) gaging station (no. t01119500, with 40 years of operation) located just upstream of Route 31, recorded a peak discharge of 24,200 cubic feet per second (cfs) on August 19, 1955. This is equivalent to a flood having a recurrence interval of more than 200 years. The Natchaug River valley was spared serious flooding in 1955 because of the tremendous storage capacity in Mansfield Hollow Lake, which rose to within 8 feet of its spillway elevation (4)."

Vulnerability (Location, Impact)

Areas studied for vulnerability, as noted in FEMA's 1980 FIS for the town, are as follows:

"The areas studied by detailed methods were selected with priority given to all known flood hazard areas, and areas of projected development or proposed construction until 1980.

Approximate methods of analysis were used to study those areas having low development potential and/or minimal flood hazards as identified at the initiation of the study. The scope and methods of study were proposed to and agreed upon by the Federal Insurance Administration and the community.

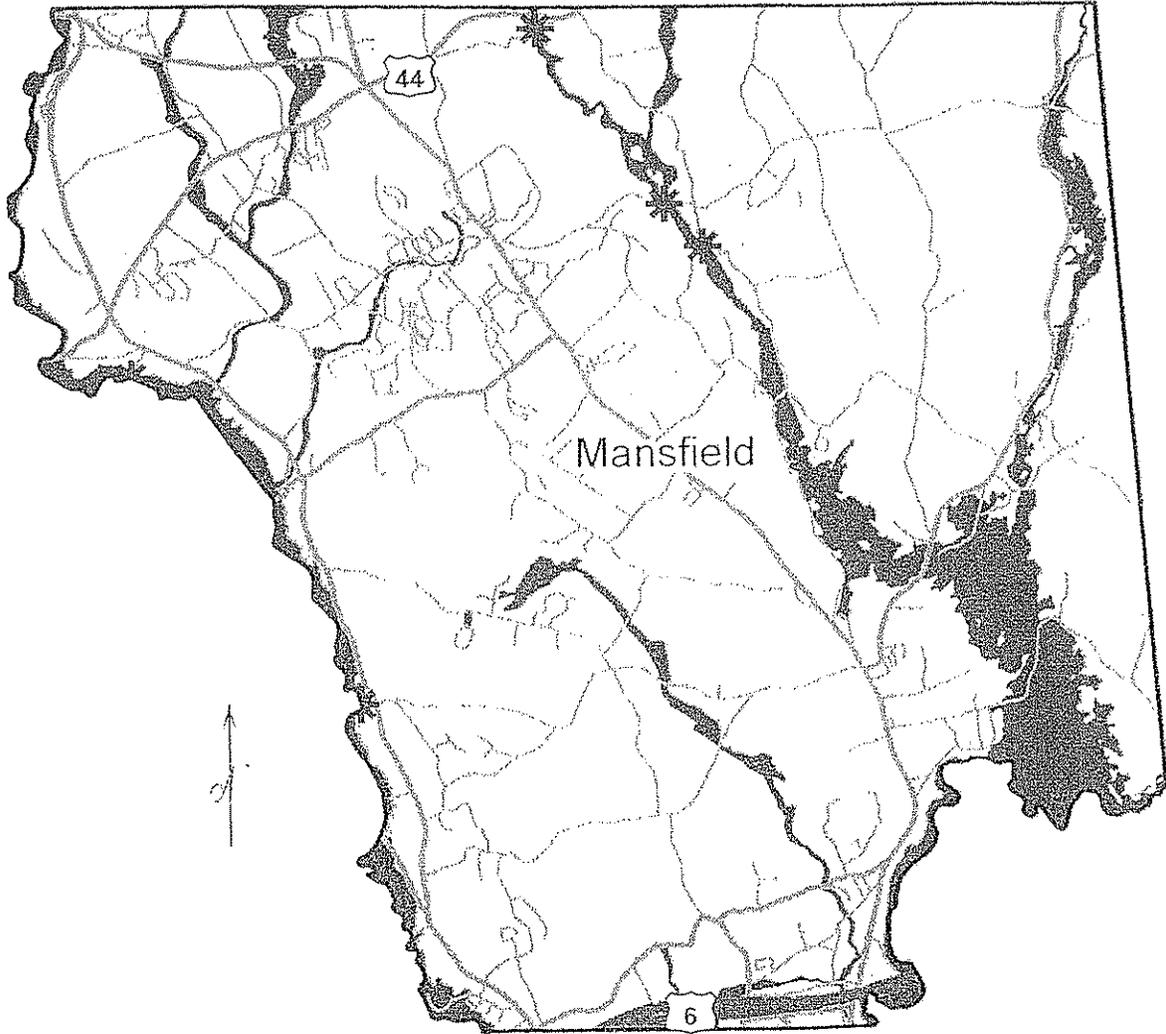
The streams studied in detail were the Natchaug River from the downstream corporate limit to Hollow Dam; the Willimantic River from the downstream corporate limits, the limit of flooding affecting the community (a point about 6,350 feet downstream from Cider Mill Road) to the upstream corporate limits; Mount Hope River from its mouth to the upstream corporate limit; and Conantville Brook from its downstream corporate limit to Pleasant Valley Road. Streams studied by approximate methods were the Fenton River, Fishers Brook, Eagleville Brook, Cedar Swamp Brook, Nelson Brook and Sawmill Brook (2)."

A map of the flood risk areas is provided on Figure 33.

In addition to these areas noted by the FIS, Mansfield also has six "scour bridges". This is a term used by ConnDOT to describe a bridge whose structure may be undermined by soil erosion during certain rainfall or stream flow events, thus affecting its stability and safety. The structures located on Old Turnpike Road, Stonemill Road and Gurleyville Road all cross the Fenton River, while the structure located on Laurel Lane crosses the Mount Hope River. The Stone Mill Road and Laurel Lane bridges were both replaced between 2011 and 2013; minimizing the potential for significant damage to those bridges during a flood event.

Flood Risk Zones of Mansfield

Figure 33



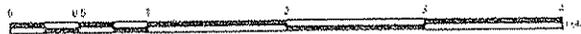
Legend

- * Scour Bridges
- Major Highways
- Highways
- ... Local Roads
- █ 100 Year Flood Zone
- █ 500 Year Flood Zone

SOURCE DATA:

Lambert Conformal Conic,
 State Plane Coordinate System
 North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83)

"Towns" - 1:24,000, 1969-1984, USGS/CT DEP.
 "Roads and Trails" - 1:24,000, 1969-1984, USGS/CT DEP.
 "FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM)" - scale varies, collection
 date varies, FEMA.
 "Dynamap Transportation 1:11,3 sheets" - Scale varies, 2009,
 Tele Atlas North America Inc.
 "Scour Critical Town Bridges" - Condot Bridge Safety + Evaluation, 10/10/2012.



Scale: 1:84,000

Prepared for: The Windham Region Council of Governments Hazard Mitigation Plan.

January 2012

FOR ADVISORY PURPOSES ONLY

Loss Estimates (Impact)

The 2014 Connecticut Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan Update provides estimates of annualized loss by county for flooding in Table 2-44. Based on the data provided in Table 2-44 of the State Plan, the annualized loss for Tolland County based on the historic record through the National Climatic Data Center through the past 20 years is \$255,828.

The ratio of the Town's population to the county population was utilized to attribute a portion of the county-wide annualized loss to Mansfield. Based on the 2010 Census data in Section II.A., Mansfield has approximately 17.4% of the population of Tolland County. Based on this percentage, the annualized loss in the Town of Mansfield for flooding is estimated at \$44,472.

Note that this estimate does not take into account site specific details or particular flooding damages that may have affected the Town of Mansfield in the historic record. Therefore, this number should be used with caution. Nevertheless, it provides a useful planning number to consider the overall vulnerability of the Town to flooding.

According to the Town of Mansfield, flood damages have been relatively minor in recent years. No public assistance reimbursements were received for flooding in October 2005, April 2007, or October 2010, and no specific damage areas were reported although several roads were closed.

According to FEMA, The Town of Mansfield has two severe repetitive loss properties and two additional repetitive loss properties. All of the properties are listed as residential. One of these properties is listed as mitigated. According to the Town, this property was elevated through a severe repetitive loss grant.

The two severe repetitive loss properties and the two repetitive loss properties are all located in the 1% annual chance floodplain of the Willimantic River. The two severe repetitive loss properties have reported 22 losses with an average payment of \$20,300 per loss. The two repetitive loss properties have reported seven losses with an average payment of \$6,500 per loss.

The Town of Mansfield reports that most of its flooding problems are confined to three areas. The Thornbush Road neighborhood has a long history of flooding issues. Laurel Lane experiences flooding which reportedly affects one residence although details are not available. Finally, Bassetts Bridge Road is typically closed part of the year in the vicinity of the State boat launch due to flood control measures controlled by the United States Army Corps of Engineers at the Mansfield Hollow Dam. Based on the above, the annualized loss estimate of \$44,472 for flooding is considered reasonable for the Town of Mansfield.

Mitigation Efforts

The Town of Mansfield has consistently participated in the NFIP since January 2, 1981. The most recent FIRM was published on January 2, 1981. The current Town of Mansfield FIS was published July 1980. The original FIS and FIRMs for flooding sources in the Town are based on work completed in March 1978. Many of the local flooding problems are consistent with the floodplains mapped by FEMA.

Article 10, Section E of the Town of Mansfield's current zoning regulations include, but are not limited to, the following limitations in the flood zone^y:

- No structures to be used for residential occupancy are allowed within designated Flood Hazard Areas. The lowest floor elevation, including basement, of all non-residential structures located within designated flood hazard areas shall be elevated to at least one (1) foot above the base flood level (100-year flood level) or be flood proofed with structural certification by a registered professional engineer or architect certifying that the building will withstand a flood equivalent to the 100-year storm without damage (Article 10.E.4.a).
- In all Flood Hazard Areas and areas subject to a base flood, any new construction or any substantial improvements shall be: anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement of the structure; constructed with materials resistant to flood damage; constructed by methods and practices that minimize flood damage; and constructed with electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, air conditioning equipment and other services facilities designed and/or located to prevent water from accumulating within components during flooding (Article 10.E.4.b.1-4).
- All existing manufactured homes to be replaced or to be substantially improved shall be elevated so that the lowest floor is at least one (1) foot above the base flood elevation. It shall be placed on a permanent foundation which itself is securely anchored and to which the structure is securely anchored so that it will resist flotation, lateral movement, and hydrostatic and hydrodynamic pressures. Anchoring may include, but not be limited to, the use of over-the-top or frame ties to ground anchors (Article 10.E.4.c).
- Within designated floodways, including zone A as designated in the flood Insurance Rate Map, all development is prohibited, unless it has been demonstrated through hydrologic and hydraulic analyses performed in accordance with standard engineering practice that

^y The flood zone being the Flood Hazard Areas, designated as land within flood encroachment lines administered by the State Department of Environmental Protection, and other land subject to 100-year flooding.

the proposed development would not result in any increase in flood levels within the community during the occurrence of the base flood discharge (Article 10.E.4.f).

Mansfield prohibits residential structures from being constructed within designated flood hazard areas. All non-residential proposed structures must meet elevation requirements and strict construction demands. Proposed structures may be required to be constructed with certain materials, elevated, flood proofed or anchored. Manufactured (mobile) homes are required to meet further elevation, anchoring and tie down requirements. It must be shown that any proposed development in the 100-year flood plain will not alter the flood levels in the community. These types of regulations help to keep structures out of areas at risk of flooding. Structures that are allowed in the flood plain must meet requirements put in place to greatly reduce the risk of damage to property and the loss of life, should a flood occur.

The degree of flood protection established by the variety of regulations in the Town exceeds the minimum reasonable for regulatory purposes under the NFIP. The Town plans to remain compliant with the NFIP and will continue to participate in the NFIP.

Additional mitigation measures recommended for all towns in the region include:

- Educating the public on
 - risks of flooding,
 - risks of building in hazard-prone areas,
 - Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) floodplain maps (and making these maps easily available to the public);
- Implementing a maintenance program to clear debris from storm water drainage areas;
- Developing sediment control to prevent clogged drainage systems, such as street sweeping, curb and gutter cleaning, paving dirt roads, and planting vegetation on bare ground;
- Investigating the use of flood-prone areas as open spaces;
- Encouraging individuals in flood-prone areas to purchase flood insurance;
- Elevating structures above the 100-year flood level; and
- Considering the conservation of open space by acquisition of repetitive loss structures.

The Town performs monitoring at several bridges that are known to be scour prone. These include the Laurel Lane bridge over the Mount Hope River; the Hillyndale Road bridge and the Shady Lane bridge over Eagleville Brook; the Old Turnpike Road bridge, the Gurleyville Road bridge, and the Stone Mill Road #1 bridge over the Fenton River; and the Depot Road bridge, Plains Road bridge, and Brigham Road bridge over the Willimantic River.

The Town's capabilities are considered to be effective in regards to response to flood damage, and the Town's capability to mitigate flood hazard damage is also considered effective for preventing damage to new development and substantial improvements.

Overall, the Town of Mansfield's capability to mitigate for flooding and prevent loss of life and property is slightly improved since the initial hazard mitigation plan was adopted. This is because the Town has implemented a monitoring program to evaluate certain bridges on a regular basis, and has implemented a Reverse 9-1-1 system to contact residents in cases of emergency conditions.

Stormwater

Stormwater runoff can significantly exacerbate flooding; therefore, managing stormwater runoff is a priority mitigation measure. Residential and commercial development increases impervious land area, reduces the infiltration of stormwater runoff into the ground, and increases the volume and velocity of stormwater runoff causing flooding. Enforcing appropriate maintenance programs for stormwater facilities will therefore help reduce the impact of these events and subsequently reduce the damage caused by flooding. A good stormwater management system promotes groundwater recharge and controls peak flows, while reducing local flooding and maintaining stream bank integrity. An example of a good stormwater management system would be one that calls for removing sediment accumulation from catch basins yearly. This may make the difference in whether or not flooding occurs. Mansfield is encouraged to develop a municipal stormwater management plan. All towns within the region are also encouraged to consider the effects of proposed future development on stormwater runoff.

Hurricanes

Risk & Vulnerability:

Hurricane risk and vulnerability is discussed in Section II.B. The overall risk of Mansfield to hurricanes is considered to be low.

Loss Estimates (Impact)

The 2014 Connecticut Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan Update provides estimates of hurricane wind losses for a variety of hurricane wind events by county in Table 2-21. This data was developed using HAZUS-MH. Based on the data provided in Table 2-21 of the State Plan, the predicted annualized loss for Tolland County due to hurricane wind damage is \$10,347,317.

The ratio of the Town's population to the county population was utilized to attribute a portion of the county-wide annualized loss to Mansfield. Based on the 2010 Census data in Section II.A., Mansfield has approximately 17.4% of the population of Tolland County. Based on this percentage, the annualized loss in the Town of Mansfield for hurricane wind damage is estimated at \$1,798,723.

Note that this estimate does not take into account site specific details or particular hurricane wind damages that may have affected the Town of Mansfield in the historic record. Therefore, this number should be used with caution. Nevertheless, it provides a useful planning number to consider the overall vulnerability of the Town to hurricane wind damage.

The Town of Mansfield received a public assistance reimbursement of \$74,987.49 related to cleanup following Hurricane Irene, and a public assistance reimbursement of \$55,692.96 for Hurricane Sandy. Public assistance reimbursements were not available for Hurricane Bob. Other notable losses were not reported to the Town, but were expected to have been incurred by property owners on some scale during these strong wind events.

Mitigation Efforts

Some of the greatest damage from hurricanes is caused by flooding, high winds and tornadoes. Mitigation measures for these events are looked at separately in the flooding and tornado/wind damage sections. Other mitigation efforts that should be considered include:

- Providing emergency shelters;
- Implementing a tree hazard management program, which would encourage responsible planting practices and minimize future storm damage to buildings, utilities, and streets;
- Practicing a tree trimming maintenance program; and
- Encouraging use of native species.

The Town maintains shelter facilities and evaluates the need for supplies at least annually or following each event. The Town performs debris management through Public Works with the assistance of the local electrical utility when necessary. The Town's capabilities are considered to be effective with regard to mitigating hurricane damage. Overall, the Town of Mansfield's capability to mitigate for hurricanes and prevent loss of life and property is slightly improved since the initial hazard mitigation plan was adopted because a reverse 9-1-1 program was implemented, the town budget for preventative tree maintenance has increased, and the State building code has been updated and locally adopted.

Ice Jams

Risk & Vulnerability:

Ice jam risk and vulnerability is discussed in Section II.B. The overall risk of Mansfield to ice jams is considered to be low.

Loss Estimates (Impact)

The 2014 Connecticut Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan Update indicates that ice jams have not occurred in Connecticut since 2010. Due to the infrequency of the hazard and the limited information available regarding damages, it is no longer considered a separate hazard from flooding. The potential annualized loss estimate due to ice jams in Mansfield is therefore included in the annualized loss estimate for flooding presented above.

The Town of Mansfield has not experienced any damage due to ice jams or ice jam flooding in recent memory.

Mitigation Efforts

During ice jams the biggest concern is the risk of flooding. See mitigation measures under flooding (above).

Severe Winter Storms

Risk & Vulnerability (Impact):

Severe winter storm risk and vulnerability is discussed in Section II.B. Key risks are the relative isolation of the rural communities from emergency services; loss of electrical power to large areas from ice accumulation or high winds, and fire from improper use of alternative heating sources, candles and gas stoves. The leading cause of death is from automobile and other transportation accidents. Property damage can also occur from frozen water pipes and falling trees or branches from ice accumulation and/or wind. The overall risk of Mansfield to severe winter storms is considered to be high.

Loss Estimates (Impact)

The 2014 Connecticut Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan Update provides estimates of severe winter storm losses for a variety of events by county in Table 2-35. This data was developed based on damages reported in the NCDL database. Based on the data provided in Table 2-35 of the State Plan, the predicted annualized loss for Tolland County due to severe winter storm damage is \$532,131.

The ratio of the Town's population to the county population was utilized to attribute a portion of the county-wide annualized loss to Mansfield. Based on the 2010 Census data in Section II.A., Mansfield has approximately 17.4% of the population of Tolland County. Based on this percentage, the annualized loss in the Town of Mansfield for severe winter storm damage is estimated at \$92,503.

Note that this estimate does not take into account site specific details or particular severe winter storm damages that may have affected the Town of Mansfield in the historic record.

Therefore, this number should be used with caution. Nevertheless, it provides a useful planning number to consider the overall vulnerability of the Town to severe winter storm damage.

The Town of Mansfield received a public assistance reimbursement of \$31,221.93 related to the heavy snow in January and February 2011. Both private damage and municipal damage was reported, with most of the damage being minor in nature. All work was repaired with inspections completed by the building department.

The public assistance reimbursement following Winter Storm "Alfred" in late October 2011 was \$66,100.96. The public assistance reimbursement for Winter Storm "Nemo" in February 2013 was \$50,321.48. Damages to town-owned buildings were not reported for these latter storms. Other notable losses were not reported to the Town, but were expected to have been incurred by property owners (including the University of Connecticut) on some scale during these severe winter storm events.

Mitigation Efforts (see also flooding and tornado/wind damage)

Some of the greatest damage from winter storms is caused by flooding and high winds, and mitigation measures for such hazards are discussed under those headings.

It is particularly important to encourage people to stay indoors and out of harm's way when severe winter weather threatens. Such conditions increase the frequency of traffic accidents and emergency responders take longer to reach accident scenes because of vehicles unnecessarily on the roads.

Power outages can cause a number of problems, from loss of heat and the risk of frozen pipes to fire hazards. Tree-trimming programs can lessen the risk of power outages to some extent. Putting utility wires underground can lessen the risk even further. In any event, the municipality should work with utility companies to restore power as quickly as possible.

The National Weather Service's Early Warning System is an important mitigation measure for winter storms. Other hazard-specific mitigation efforts that should be considered include:

- Educating the public on
 - The risks of hypothermia,
 - The risks of carbon monoxide poisoning in motor vehicles and from portable heaters and power generators in homes,
 - The risk of fires from portable heaters and candles,
 - The importance of staying off the roads,
 - Landscaping practices that encourage the planting of species that are less susceptible to damage from ice storms to reduce the risk of damage to structures;
- Implementing a tree trimming maintenance program;

- o Encouraging underground utility wires; and
- o Providing emergency shelters before, during, and after the event.

The Town maintains shelters and provides plowing services through Public Works. The Town also requires locations for snow storage to be considered in the design of parking lots. The Town's capabilities are considered to be effective in regards to response to severe winter storms, although the Town's capability to mitigate severe winter storm damage is relatively limited to town-owned facilities. Overall, the Town of Mansfield's capability to mitigate for severe winter storms and prevent loss of life and property is slightly improved since the initial hazard mitigation plan was adopted because a reverse 9-1-1 program has been implemented and the local plow trucks have been upgraded.

Thunderstorms

Risk & Vulnerability:

Thunderstorm risk and vulnerability is discussed in Section II.B. As with droughts, one of the potential impacts of climate change identified for Connecticut is a possible increase in the frequency of severe storms. The overall risk of Mansfield to thunderstorms is considered to be moderate.

Loss Estimates (Impact)

The 2014 Connecticut Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan Update provides estimates of thunderstorm losses by county in Table 2-19. This data was developed based on damages reported in the NCDRC database. Based on the data provided in Table 2-19 of the State Plan, the predicted annualized loss for Tolland County due to thunderstorm damage is \$55,581.

The ratio of the Town's population to the county population was utilized to attribute a portion of the county-wide annualized loss to Mansfield. Based on the 2010 Census data in Section II.A., Mansfield has approximately 17.4% of the population of Tolland County. Based on this percentage, the annualized loss in the Town of Mansfield for thunderstorm damage is estimated at \$9,662.

Note that this estimate does not take into account site specific details or particular thunderstorm damages that may have affected the Town of Mansfield in the historic record. Therefore, this number should be used with caution. Nevertheless, it provides a useful planning number to consider the overall vulnerability of the Town to thunderstorm damage.

The Town of Mansfield reports that the cost to respond to a downed branches incident could be several thousand dollars depending on the scale of the event. Private losses are not typically reported to the Town, but are expected to be incurred by property owners on some scale during severe thunderstorm events.

Mitigation Efforts (see also wildfires, flooding and tornado/wind damage)

Some of the greatest damage from thunderstorms is caused by fires, flooding, high winds, and (on occasion) tornadoes. Mitigation measures for such hazards are discussed under those headings.

The National Weather Service's Early Warning System is an important mitigation measure for thunderstorms. Other hazard-specific mitigation efforts that should be considered include:

- Educating the public on how to minimize risk of injury both indoors and outdoors (more specific);
 - When to turn off gas, electricity, and water; and
 - When and how to avoid contact with water and metal.
- Clearing dead or rotting tree branches;
- Securing outdoor objects that could become projectiles; and
- Installing lightning rods.

The Town notifies the public when a severe thunderstorm is to occur, and performs debris management through Public Works with the assistance of the local electrical utility when necessary. The Town's capabilities are considered to be effective in regards to response to thunderstorms, although the Town's capability to mitigate thunderstorm damage is relatively limited to town-owned facilities and right-of-ways. Overall, the Town of Mansfield's capability to mitigate for thunderstorms and prevent loss of life and property is slightly improved since the initial hazard mitigation plan was adopted because the Town implemented a reverse 9-1-1 system, and because the local electrical utility has performed an intensive trimming program near electrical lines following the severe storms in 2011.

Tornado/Wind Damage

Risk & Vulnerability:

Tornado/Wind Damage risk and vulnerability is discussed in Section II.B. The overall risk of Mansfield to tornadoes is considered to be low.

Loss Estimates (Impact)

The 2014 Connecticut Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan Update provides estimates of tornado losses for a variety of events by county in Table 2-30. This data was developed based on damages reported in the NCDC database. Based on the data provided in Table 2-30 of the State Plan, the predicted annualized loss for Tolland County due to tornado damage is \$44,371.

The ratio of the Town's population to the county population was utilized to attribute a portion of the county-wide annualized loss to Mansfield. Based on the 2010 Census data in Section II.A., Mansfield has approximately 17.4% of the population of Tolland County. Based on this percentage, the annualized loss in the Town of Mansfield for tornado damage is estimated at \$7,713.

Note that this estimate does not take into account site specific details or particular tornado damages that may have affected the Town of Mansfield in the historic record. Therefore, this number should be used with caution. Nevertheless, it provides a useful planning number to consider the overall vulnerability of the Town to tornado damage.

The Town of Mansfield reports that the cost to respond to the July 10, 2013 EF-1 tornado cost \$11,900. This is generally consistent with the annualized loss estimate presented above. Higher costs could likely be incurred depending on the severity of the storm and the location affected.

Mitigation Efforts

While the region has a very low risk of experiencing a tornado with great destructive potential, basic measures to minimize damage from high winds can be implemented and public education efforts can help to prepare residents. Owners of older mobile homes should be particularly aware of mitigation measures that could protect their homes from damage.

The National Weather Service's Early Warning System is an important mitigation measure for tornado/wind damage events. Other hazard-specific mitigation efforts that should be considered include:

- Being aware of, and educating the public through pamphlets and web-based information on
 - The warning signs for a tornado,
 - The importance of securing outdoor objects that could become projectiles,
 - What kinds of buildings are most vulnerable to damage from tornadoes or high winds (such as manufacture housing),
 - Structural alterations to protect against wind damage,
 - When and where to seek shelter;
- Encouraging upgrading of existing buildings to meet current building codes;
- Enforcing and updating building code standards for light frame construction, especially wind resistant roofs. FEMA articles on bracing for gable trussed roofs and bracing for doors and windows are available for review. Information is also available on placement of HVAC systems and electrical utilities to resist both wind and flood damage; and
- Encouraging underground utility wires.

The Town's policies for mitigating tornado damage are response-oriented and include maintaining shelters and debris cleanup equipment, and notifying residents when a tornado could occur. The Town's capabilities are considered to be effective in regards to response to tornadoes. Overall, the Town of Mansfield's capability to mitigate for tornadoes and prevent loss of life and property is slightly improved since the initial hazard mitigation plan was adopted because the Town implemented a reverse 9-1-1 program.

Wildfire Hazards

Risk & Vulnerability (Extent, Impact):

Wildfire Hazard risk and vulnerability is discussed in Section II.B. If there is an increase in drought periods due to climate change, it is expected that the potential for wildfires/brush fires will similarly increase, particularly given the extensive forested areas existing in Town. The overall risk of Mansfield to wildfires is considered to be low.

The Town of Mansfield reports that recent brush fires have been relatively small. In 2013, a total of 16 wildfires occurred which burned approximately five acres. In 2012, a total of 17 wildfires occurred which burned approximately six acres. In 2011, a total of six wildfires occurred which burned approximately eight acres.

Loss Estimates (Impact)

The 2014 Connecticut Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan Update does not provide loss estimates by county for wildfires except on Figure 2-52, where the reported annualized loss for the county is reported as being less than \$56,040. Table 2-61 of the 2014 State Plan indicates that Tolland County experienced 387 wildfire events that burned an average of 1.53 acres per fire from 1991 to 2013. The number of annualized events is therefore 17.6, and the average acres burned in Tolland County is therefore 26.9 acres per year.

Town staff report that wildfires cost the Mansfield Fire Department approximately \$2,000 per acre affected in terms of personnel, apparatus, and equipment. Based on this assessment, the annualized loss over the last three years due to wildfires in Mansfield has been approximately \$13,000.

The ratio of the Town's population to the county population was utilized to attribute a portion of the county-wide annualized events to Mansfield. Based on the 2010 Census data in Section II.A., Mansfield has approximately 17.4% of the population of Tolland County. Based on this percentage, the number of annualized events in the Town of Mansfield is estimated to be 3.1, which would be equivalent to an average of 4.74 acres burnt per year. Assuming a total cost of \$2,000 per acre affected as discussed above, the estimated annualized loss based on long-term wildfire statistics is estimated at \$9,480.

Note that this estimate does not take into account site specific details or particular wildfire damages that may have affected the Town of Mansfield in the historic record. Therefore, this number should be used with caution. Nevertheless, it provides a useful planning number to consider the overall vulnerability of the Town to wildfire damage.

Mitigation Efforts

Long periods of drought are one of the primary natural causes of wildfires. Mitigation measures for drought are discussed under that heading. Other mitigation efforts that should be considered include:

- Educating the public on safe fire practices;
- Using fire-resistant material when renovating, building, and retrofitting structures;
- Moving shrubs and other landscaping away from structures;
- Periodically clearing brush and dead grass from property; and
- Acquiring land susceptible to wildfires to maintain it as open space.

The Town uses a variety of regulatory, preparedness, and public information programs to mitigate the effect of wildfires, including the Open Burning Program, maintenance of hydrants, dry hydrants and cisterns, and educational programs on fire safety. The Town's capabilities are considered to be effective in regards to response to wildfires. Overall, the Town of Mansfield's capability to mitigate for wildfires and prevent loss of life and property is slightly improved since the initial hazard mitigation plan was adopted. The Town implemented a reverse 9-1-1 program and implemented Connecticut DEEP's updated Open Burning Program (see Section II.B.)

Mitigation Strategies

The Town of Mansfield has reviewed the "Risk and Vulnerability Assessment," the strengths and weaknesses of its existing mitigation strategies, and developed proposed mitigation strategies. Based upon internal resources, discussions and meetings with local officials and the general public, this section presents goals, objectives and proposed mitigation strategies. These mitigation strategies guide future efforts to reduce the loss of life and property as a result of natural disasters and attempt to break the expensive cycle of repeated damage and reconstruction. The proposed mitigation strategies are further prioritized to help guide the implementation schedule.

The goal of the Town of Mansfield continues to be "to reduce the loss of life and property and economic consequences as a result of natural disasters". The Town identified eight objectives in the initial plan to meet this goal:

1. To reduce the likelihood of flooding by improving existing natural and artificial drainage systems.
2. To reduce the likelihood of flooding by improving bridge conditions.

3. To reduce the likelihood of flooding, evaluate property prone to flooding.
4. Reduce costs associated with providing emergency services and other public services in the event of a natural disaster.
5. Reduce the amount of debris from severe storms through preventative tree maintenance.
6. Expand activities related to emergency preparedness and improve natural hazard response capabilities.
7. Whenever practical, incorporate natural hazard mitigation strategies into existing town projects.
8. To reduce the likelihood of wildfire hazards by improving water availability.

A total of 22 specific tasks were identified in the initial plan to meet these objectives. These tasks are discussed in more detail in the table below:

Status of Strategies and Actions for Mansfield from Initial Hazard Mitigation Plan

Obj.	Task	Priority	Responsible Department*	Comment	Status
1	Purchase or rehabilitate Vac-all equipment for silt removal	Medium	Public Works	This was not completed due to lack of funding	Carried Forward
1	Study catch basin silt capacity to determine quickest filling catch basins to upgrade	Low	Public Works	This was not completed due to lack of funding	Carried Forward
2	Improve Bassett Bridge Road crossing the Naubesatuck Lake; this structure is in the floodplain and gets closed frequently in high water events	Low	Public Works, Contracted	This was not completed due to lack of funding	Carried Forward
2	Examine Laurel Lane bridge crossing the Mount Hope River (scour bridge)	High	Public Works, Contracted	The structure was examined and it was determined that further monitoring was needed. The bridge was recently replaced but is still scour prone.	Completed
2	Examine Hillyndale Road bridge crossing the Eagleville Brook	High	Public Works, Contracted	The structure was examined and it was determined that further monitoring was needed	Completed
2	Examine Shady Lane bridge crossing the Eagleville Brook	High	Public Works, Contracted	The structure was examined and it was determined that further monitoring was needed	Completed
2	Examine Old Turnpike Road bridge crossing the Fenton River (scour bridge)	High	Public Works, Contracted	The structure was examined and it was determined that further monitoring was needed	Completed

Status of Strategies and Actions for Mansfield from Initial Hazard Mitigation Plan
 (Continued)

Obj	Task	Priority	Responsible Department*	Comment	Status
2	Construct new Stone Mill Road #1 bridge crossing the Fenton River (scour bridge)	High	Public Works, Contracted	A new bridge was constructed in 2012. Further monitoring for scour is needed	Completed
2	Examine Gurleyville Road bridge crossing the Fenton River (scour bridge)	High	Public Works, Contracted	The structure was examined and it was determined that further monitoring was needed	Completed
2	Examine Depot Road bridge crossing the Willimantic River (scour bridge for 10-year flow events)	High	Public Works, Contracted	The structure was examined and it was determined that further monitoring was needed	Completed
2	Examine Plains/Brigham Road bridge crossing the Willimantic River (scour bridge from 10-year flow events)	High	Public Works, Contracted	The structure was examined and it was determined that further monitoring was needed	Completed
3	Home on Laurel Lane is isolated during flooding events (evaluate situation)	Low	Emergency Managers	Evaluation determined that property should be considered for acquisition	Updated
3	Seven homes on Thornbush Road are in the flood zone and at times become inundated during high water events	Low	Emergency Managers	Evaluation determined that five homes continue to be at risk and should be considered for grant opportunities	Updated
4	Upgrade all eight of the town's front-line plows with liquid spreaders (including brine maker)	Medium	Public Works	This work has been completed.	Completed
5	Budget appropriate money necessary to maintain and remove dead, dying, dangerous, or diseased trees from the town rights-of-ways	High	Public Works	Additional money has been added to the budget for tree maintenance (approx. \$45,000 per year). This is now a capability.	Completed
5	Increase the amount of preventative tree maintenance	High	Public Works	This work has been completed and is now a capability.	Completed
6	Implement a reverse 911 or similar system to alert residents of natural phenomenon and if necessary, evacuation procedures	High	CT DEP and CT DPS	CodeRED was implemented locally by Emergency Management and Information Technology in 2014.	Completed

**Status of Strategies and Actions for Mansfield from Initial Hazard Mitigation Plan
 (Continued)**

Obj.	Task	Priority	Responsible Department*	Comment	Status
6	Obtain additional cots and bedding to adequately serve the emergency shelters in the event of an emergency or natural disaster	High	Emergency Management Director	This work has been completed.	Completed
6	Ensure that emergency shelters have adequate supplies to respond to natural emergencies	High	Emergency Management Director	Supplies are evaluated at least annually or following each event. This is now a capability.	Completed
6	Develop a GIS application to assist town personnel in the event of an emergency or natural disaster (including planimetrics and work stations)	High	Public Works, Engineers	Public Works, Fire Department, and Planning & Development developed the basic GIS application identified in the previous task, but improvements could enhance it	Completed, Updated
7	Use the Government Access Channel to inform the Mansfield public about how to prepare and respond to hazards and emergencies and to encourage residents to be prepared to help others in need	High	Town Manager, Emergency Management Director	Efforts were made to use the channel, although the success of this outreach is unknown. This task has been updated to also include the use of other media to inform the public	Partially Completed, Updated
8	Identify places in need throughout town and add dry hydrants as necessary	Low	Fire Department	This was not completed due to lack of funding (2013 estimate is \$4,000 per dry hydrant).	Carried Forward

*Identifying that a task will be "Contracted out" is no longer allowed by FEMA, but is provided in the above table because this is how it was worded in the initial plan. New strategies (below) will not have this identifier. For a similar reason, the term DEP is still used in the above table even though the agency is now known as DEEP.

During the Plan Update process, the Town of Mansfield identified two additional objectives to help meet the stated hazard mitigation planning goal:

- To minimize the impact of droughts.
- To minimize the impact of major winter storms.

The Town of Mansfield also determined that Objective 4 in the original plan (reduce costs associated with providing emergency services and other public services in the event of a natural disaster) was no longer necessary because it is accomplished through other objectives and strategies. The nine current objectives of the Town of Mansfield therefore include:

1. To reduce the likelihood of flooding by improving existing natural and artificial drainage systems.
2. To reduce the likelihood of flooding by improving bridge conditions.
3. To reduce the likelihood of flooding, evaluate property prone to flooding.
4. Reduce the amount of debris from severe storms through preventative tree maintenance.
5. Expand activities related to emergency preparedness and improve natural hazard response capabilities.
6. Whenever practical, incorporate natural hazard mitigation strategies into existing town projects.
7. To reduce the likelihood of wildfire hazards by improving water availability.
8. To minimize the impact of droughts.
9. To minimize the impact of major winter storms.

Current mitigation strategies for the Town of Mansfield are presented below. The STAPLEE method was used to assign priority to each strategy as discussed in Section III.B. The STAPLEE analysis scoring is presented in Appendix IV. Scores ranged from 3.5 to 9.0, with a higher STAPLEE score being representative of a higher priority project. Scores less than 5.5 were considered to be "Low" priority, while scores greater than 6.5 were considered to be "High" priority. The intermediate scores were considered to have "Medium" priority.

Based on the STAPLEE methodology, "high" priority projects mitigate the most significant natural hazards that affect the town or multiple natural hazards, are considered feasible, would be effective in avoiding or reducing future losses, seem reasonable for the size of the problem and likely benefits, have political and public support, and improve upon existing programs or support other municipal priorities. All other supporting tasks were assigned a "Medium" or "Low" priority rating based on the same criteria. Estimated costs for capital projects are included for those specific tasks.

Mitigation Strategies for the Town Of Mansfield:

Goal: To reduce the loss of life and property and economic consequences as a result of natural disasters.

Objective 1: To reduce the likelihood of flooding by improving existing natural and artificial drainage systems.

Task	Who	Timeframe:	Priority
Develop a list of quick-filling catch basins with low silt capacity for placement on a priority list for monitoring and more frequent cleaning.	Public Works	7/2015-6/2017	Medium

Purchase or rehabilitate Vac-all equipment for silt removal. (2013 Cost Estimate: \$150,000)	Public Works	7/2017-6/2018	Low
Adopt new regulations requiring greater use of Green Infrastructure and Low Impact Development (LID) stormwater management practices.	Town Planner; Public Works	7/2015-6/2016	High
Incorporate LID stormwater management practices into town projects as funding allows.	Public Works	7/2015-6/2020	Low

Objective 2: To reduce the likelihood of flooding by improving road, bridge and dam conditions.

Task	Who	Timeframe:	Priority
Improve north side of Bassetts Bridge Road west of the bridge crossing the Naubesatuck Lake; this section of road is frequently washed out in high water events. (2013 Cost Estimate: \$250,000)	Public Works,	7/2017-6/2018	Medium
Prepare Emergency Operations Plans (EOPs) for Town-owned and maintained dams.	Public Works, Emergency Management	7/2015-6/2016	Medium
Implement recommendations resulting from inspections of Town-owned dams.	Public Works	7/2015-6/2020	Medium
Encourage owners of private dams to develop EOPs and share with Town.	Emergency Management	7/2015-6/2020	Medium
Encourage owners of private dams to implement recommendations resulting from dam inspections.	Emergency Management	7/2015-6/2020	Medium
Advocate for federal and state agencies to allow dam repair as eligible grant activity for properties acquired by the Town for open space purposes.	Town Planner; Emergency Management	7/2015-6/2020	Low

Objective 3: To reduce the likelihood of flooding, evaluate property prone to flooding.

Task	Who	Timeframe:	Priority
Consider acquiring property on Laurel Lane that is isolated during flooding events.	Emergency Management; Town Planner; Open Space Preservation Committee	7/2015-6/2020	Low
Continue to monitor and work with property owners of five homes on Thornbush Road for possibilities to eliminate risk, including potential use of FEMA grants (these homes are in the flood zone and at times become inundated during high water events).	Emergency Management	7/2015-6/2020	Low
Monitor and evaluate areas on Higgins Highway (Route 31) that have flooded during large events for possible mitigation actions.	Emergency Management, Public Works	7/2015-6/2020	Medium
Continue to update zoning regulations for flood hazard areas to reflect best practices.	Town Planner; Planning and Zoning Commission	7/2015-6/2020	High

Objective 4: Reduce the amount of debris from severe storms through preventative tree maintenance.

Task	Who	Timeframe:	Priority
Develop public education programming with regard to tree planting and maintenance on private property.	Emergency Management, Town Planner	7/2015-6/2018	Medium
Update regulations to encourage use of native species and reflect best practices in hazard mitigation.	Town Planner Planning & Zoning Commission	7/2015-6/2016	Medium
Continue to require underground installation of new utility lines in new subdivisions and encourage property owners to work with utility companies to explore possibilities for undergrounding existing lines.	Town Planner; Planning & Zoning Commission	7/2015-6/2020	High

Objective 5: Expand activities related to emergency preparedness and improve natural hazard response capabilities

Task	Who	Timeframe:	Priority
Ensure that the emergency shelters have adequate supplies to respond to natural emergencies.	Emergency Management; Human Services	7/2015- 6/2020	Medium
Continue to work with state and local partners for regional shelter planning and emergency response.	Emergency Management; Human Services	7/2015- 6/2020	Medium
Acquire and install generators at critical local facilities (2013 Cost Estimate: \$125,000 for two facilities).	Emergency Management	7/2016- 6/2019	Low
Improve and expand the Town's GIS system to assist town personnel in the event of an emergency of natural disaster. (Estimated Annual Cost: \$50,000)	Public Works; Emergency Management; Town Planner	7/2016- 6/2018	Low
Continue to improve communication technologies and efficiencies between the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and other services including the University of Connecticut	Emergency Management	7/2015- 6/2020	Low
Use various communication technologies including social media, town website, government access channel and standard media to educate and inform the public on how to prepare and respond to hazards and emergencies and to encourage them to be prepared to help others in need.	Emergency Management; Eastern Highlands Health District; Human Services	7/2015- 6/2020	Medium
Maintain working relationships with utility companies to coordinate planning, response and recovery efforts.	Emergency Management	7/2015- 6/2020	High
Make available literature on natural disasters and preparedness at Town Hall and the Library	Emergency Management	7/2016- 6/2018	Low
Make available information on natural disasters and preparedness on the Town's website with links to state and federal resources.	Emergency Management	7/2016- 6/2018	High

Consider creation of microgrids that can be disconnected from the main power grid that utilize renewable energy sources such as for the Town Hall, Community Center, and E.O. Smith High School which are important for storm recovery and shelter operations	Emergency Management, Sustainability Committee	7/2015-6/2020	Low
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Objective 6: Whenever practical, incorporate natural hazard mitigation strategies into existing town projects and programs

Task	Who	Timeframe:	Priority
Monitor best practices with regard to sustainable and resilient design and incorporate into town projects when feasible.	Town Planner; Public Works	7/2015-6/2020	Low

Objective 7: To reduce the likelihood of wildfire hazards by improving water availability and managing combustible materials.

Task	Who	Timeframe:	Priority
Identify places in need, throughout town, and add alternative water sources. (2013 Estimated Cost: \$4,000/dry hydrant)	Emergency Management; Town Planner	7/2015-6/2017	Medium
Encourage developers to install water sources for fire protection and explore potential for a water source ordinance.	Emergency Management; Town Planner	7/2015-6/2020	Medium
Educate property owners on vegetation clearing techniques that will reduce water runoff and reduce the amount of combustible fuel.	Emergency Management	7/2015-6/2020	Medium

Objective 8: To minimize the impacts of droughts.

Task	Who	Timeframe:	Priority
Develop a public education program encouraging water conservation.	Sustainability Committee; UConn Water / Wastewater Advisory Committee	7/2015-6/2017	Low
Adopt water use restrictions during drought periods for public water supply customers based on stream flow conditions.	Town Planner; Town Council	7/2015-6/2016	Low

Objective 9: To minimize the impacts of major winter storms.

Task	Who	Timeframe:	Priority
Develop communication strategy to better inform public of parking restrictions during snow events.	Public Works;	7/2015-6/2016	Low
Establish protocols for evaluation of snow loads on Town buildings.	Emergency Management; Building and Housing Inspection	7/2015-6/2016	High
Consider snow storage needs when updating street design specifications	Public Works; Town Planner	7/2015-6/2020	Medium

REGULAR MEETING – MANSFIELD TOWN COUNCIL
November 25, 2013

Mayor Elizabeth Paterson called the regular meeting of the Mansfield Town Council to order at 7:30 p.m. in the Council Chamber of the Audrey P. Beck Building.

I. ROLL CALL

Present: Kegler, Kochenburger by phone, Marcellino, Moran, Paterson, Raymond, Ryan, Shapiro, Wassmundt

II. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

Mr. Shapiro moved and Ms. Moran seconded to approve the minutes of the November 12, 2013 meeting with the correction of a typographical error. Members noted the meeting adjourned at 10:32 p.m. The motion to approve the minutes as corrected passed unanimously.

III. PUBLIC HEARING

1. Draft Windham Region Hazard Mitigation Plan

The Town Clerk read the legal notice and staff outlined the process and goals of the plan being prepared by WINCOG.

Arthur Smith, Mulberry Road, asked how the plan will work with state government entities who are not subject to zoning regulations.

Brandon Coleman, Centre Street, on behalf of Brian Coleman, presented a packet of suggestions. (Statement attached)

IV. OPPORTUNITY FOR PUBLIC TO ADDRESS THE COUNCIL

Ric Hossack, Middle Turnpike, posed questions about the use of the charging station, the funding for the Town Square, the parking garage settlement and whose responsibility would it be to provide water for a major fire in Storrs Center?

Saman Azimi, representing ConnPirg, urged the Council to support their efforts to enact a bigger and better bottle bill.

Winkie Gordon, Charter Oak Square, asked for details on the workings of the proposed Water Advisory Board and asked if a response has been received from UConn regarding the impact study on the Next Gen project.

Arthur Smith, Mulberry Road, reiterated his questions regarding the estimates of "roving" students and accidents caused by deer as a result of deforestation and objected to illegible pages in the packet and proposed changes to the Town Council Rules of Procedures.

V. REPORT OF THE TOWN MANAGER

Town Manager Matt Hart addressed issues in his report and added the following comments:

- A reception for retiring Director of Public Works Lon Hultgren will be held on December 5, 2013
- The charging station does not have a separate meter and is used by one member of the staff, all others use a smart form application to access the station
- In the event of a fire in Storrs Center a combination of Town and mutual aid facilities would be used
- The Town's contribution to the parking garage will be financed by the use of future tax revenues
- Both the Sustainability and the Solid Waste Advisory Committees have reviewed the proposed bottle bill and have expressed support
- The Advisory Board to Connecticut Water Company will be created as part of the agreement and therefore will be organized after the contract is signed

November 25, 2013

- Information on the requested impact analysis of Next Gen Connecticut will be available at a future meeting
- The estimates of "roving" students were prepared by the State Police and have been discussed with UConn personnel
- The deer population is increasing due to an expansion in forested areas.

By consensus the Council agreed to authorize the Town Manager to send a letter of support to the Town's legislators regarding the expansion of the bottle bill. A copy of the letter will also be sent to ConnPirg.

VI. REPORTS AND COMMENTS OF COUNCIL MEMBERS

Mayor Paterson reported the Human Services Department is working hard to provide holidays to those in Town who do not have the means to do so and urged citizens to do what they can to help.

Mr. Shapiro moved and Ms. Moran seconded to move Items 7, Town Square Project-Funding Agreements; Capital Improvement Program (CIP) Adjustment and Appropriation, and Item 8, Town of Mansfield Assistance Agreements By and Between, the State of Connecticut Acting by the Department of Economic and Community Development for \$450,000 under the State's Brownfield Remediation and Revitalization Program; and Pass-Through Agreement by and among the Town of Mansfield, the DECD, and Storrs Center Alliance LLC and Leyland Storrs, LLC, just prior to Old Business.

The motion passed unanimously.

Ms. Wassmundt questioned whether or not all proposed water lines will be forwarded to the Planning and Zoning Commission. Mr. Hart reported all lines will be included.

Ms. Raymond moved and Mr. Shapiro seconded to add Item 5a, Comments on Fire Water Holes, to the agenda.

The motion passed unanimously.

Mr. Kochenburger no longer participated by phone.

VII. OLD BUSINESS

2. Draft Windham Region Hazard Mitigation Plan

This item will be carried as old business and the comments received will be reviewed.

3. Town Council Rules of Procedures

Chair of the Personnel Committee Toni Moran moved, effective November 25, 2013, to adopt the amended Rules of Procedure as presented. Ms. Moran described the proposed changes which include the identification of an edition of Roberts Rules, the elimination of Town Council office hours, and the addition of a section concerning the use of email with regards to the Freedom of Information Act.

Members discussed the proposed change in Rule 3, elimination of "and Comments" from Item 7 of the agenda.

Ms. Wassmundt moved and Ms. Raymond seconded to amend the motion and recommit the Town Council Rules of Procedures to the Personnel Committee.

Members discussed why this change was deemed necessary and the need for a place on the agenda for Councilors to make comments. Ms. Wassmundt withdrew her motion to recommit. Ms. Moran moved to amend the original motion to restore "and Comments" to Rule 3. The motion passed unanimously.

The amended motion passed unanimously.

VIII. NEW BUSINESS

4. Agricultural Leases

Ms. Moran moved and Mr. Ryan seconded, effective November 25, 2013, to refer the proposed leases of the Town's agricultural properties to the Planning and Zoning Commission for review pursuant to Connecticut General Statutes §8-24.

Motion passed unanimously.

5. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Assistance to Firefighters Grant

November 25, 2013

Mr. Ryan moved and Ms. Shapiro seconded, effective November 25, 2013, to authorize Town Manager Matthew W. Hart to submit the proposed Fiscal Year 2013 Assistance to Firefighters Grant application, which purpose is to support the provision of fire protection and emergency services within the Town of Mansfield.
Motion passed unanimously.

5a. Comments on Fire Water Holes

Chief Dave Dagon reviewed the Town's efforts to provide water availability within 1.5 miles to almost all sections of Town. Currently 82.01% of the Town is covered.

6. Financial Statements Dated September 30, 2013

Mr. Ryan, Chair of the Finance Committee moved, effective November 25, 2013, to accept the Financial Statements dated September 30, 2013.
Motion passed unanimously.

7. Town Square Project – Funding Agreements; Capital Improvement Program (CIP) Adjustment and Appropriation

Mr. Shapiro moved and Mr. Ryan seconded, effective November 25, 2013, to authorize the Town Manager to execute the Agreement between the University of Connecticut and the Town of Mansfield regarding the town square project.

Mr. Shapiro moved and Mr. Ryan seconded, effective November 25, 2013, to authorize the Town Manager to execute the Agreement between the Town of Mansfield and EDR Storrs LLC, and Leyland Storrs, LLC regarding the town square project.

Mr. Shapiro moved and Mr. Ryan seconded, effective November 25, 2013, to authorize the Town Manager to execute the Agreement between the Town of Mansfield and the Mansfield Downtown Partnership, Inc. regarding the town square project.

Mr. Shapiro moved and Mr. Ryan seconded effective November 25, 2013, to approve the adjustment to the Capital Improvement Program of \$850,000 for the design and construction of the town square, and to appropriate said amount.

Mr. Shapiro moved and Mr. Ryan seconded, effective November 25, 2013, to approve the adjustment to the Capital Improvement Program of \$500,000 from the state Main Street Investment Fund for the town square project, street lights and street trees on Wilbur Cross Way and signage in the Phase 1A area, and to appropriate said amount.

Executive Director of the Mansfield Downtown Partnership, Inc. Cynthia van Zelm, and Director of Public Works Lon Hultgren reviewed the design and construction plans. Rosemary Ayers, attorney with Day Pitney LLP, outlined a proposed change to the agreement between the University of Connecticut and the Town of Mansfield. The requested deletion would eliminate the first sentence of paragraph 4. g. The State does not give indemnification and UConn will be required to carry insurance when conducting events.

Mr. Ryan moved and Ms. Moran seconded to amend the agreement by striking the first sentence of paragraph 4.g.

The motion passed with all in favor except Ms. Wassmundt, who abstained.

Members discussed the possible kiosks, the event planning process and the funding sources for the contributions to the Town Square Project.

The motions, as amended, passed with all in favor except Mr. Kegler, Ms. Wassmundt and Ms. Raymond who abstained.

8. Town of Mansfield Assistance Agreement By and Between the State of Connecticut Acting by the Department of Economic and Community Development (DECD) for

November 25, 2013

\$450,000 under the State's Brownfield Remediation and Revitalization Program; and Pass-Through Agreement by and among the Town of Mansfield, the DECD, and the Storrs Center Alliance, LLC and Leyland Storrs, LLC

Ms. Moran moved and Mr. Shapiro seconded the following resolution:

WHEREAS, pursuant to PA 13-308 Brownfield Remediation Law, the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development is authorized to extend financial assistance for economic development projects; and

WHEREAS, it is desirable and in the public interest that the Town of Mansfield make an application to the State for \$450,000 in order to undertake the Municipal Brownfield Grant and to execute an Assistance Agreement.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE TOWN OF MANSFIELD:

1. That it is cognizant of the conditions and prerequisites for state assistance imposed by PA 13-308 Brownfield Remediation Law.

2. That the filing of an application for State financial assistance by the Town of Mansfield in an amount not to exceed \$450,000 is hereby approved and that the Town Manager is directed to execute and file such application with the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development, to provide such additional information, to execute such other documents as may be required, to execute an Assistance Agreement with the State of Connecticut for State financial assistance if such an agreement is offered, to execute any amendments, decisions, and revisions thereto, and to act as the authorized representative of the Town of Mansfield.

3. That said Matthew W. Hart, as Town Manager, is further directed to execute a Certificate of Applicant, Environmental Certificate and Indemnity Agreement and Negative Pledge and Agreement for the benefit of the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development and to execute a Pass-Through Agreement by and among the Town of Mansfield, the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development and the Sub-Recipient identified therein, and to execute any amendments, decisions and revisions thereto, and to act as the authorized representative of the Town of Mansfield.

4. That any and all documents heretofore executed and delivered and all acts heretofore done in connection with or to effectuate the purposes of the foregoing resolutions are hereby ratified and confirmed.

The motion passed unanimously.

9. Appointment of Town Attorney

Ms. Shapiro moved and Ms. Moran seconded to approve the following resolution:

RESOLVED: Pursuant to Section C305 of the Mansfield Charter, to appoint Attorneys O'Brien and Johnson as Town Attorney, for a term commencing on December 5, 2013 and ending on June 6, 2014 and to authorize the Town Manager to execute the proposed Retainer Agreement between the Town of Mansfield and Attorneys O'Brien and Johnson.

The motion passed unanimously.

Mr. Shapiro moved and Ms. Moran seconded that the Council direct the Personnel Committee, with appropriate staff participation, to issue an RFQ for the purpose of identifying one or more candidates for appointment as Town Attorney. The Personnel Committee is further directed to bring a candidate or candidates to the full Council for its consideration.

The motion passed unanimously.

November 25, 2013

10. Appointment of Council Representatives to Advisory Committees
Mayor Paterson appointed Alex Marcellino to the Committee on Committees in place of Toni Moran.

Mayor Paterson offered the following recommendations:

Campus Community Partnership – Elizabeth Paterson
Eastern Highlands Health District – Elizabeth Paterson
Transportation Committee – Alex Marcellino and Bill Ryan
Emergency Management – Peter Kochenburger
Sustainability Committee – Paul Shapiro
Discovery Depot – Betty Wassmundt
Four Corners Sewer and Water Advisory Committee – Bill Ryan and Virginia Raymond
Downtown Partnership – Toni Moran (6/30/2015), Elizabeth Paterson
University Town Relations – Steve Kegler and Elizabeth Paterson
Windham Regional Council of Governments – Elizabeth Paterson
The motion to approve the recommendations passed unanimously.

IX. QUARTERLY REPORTS

No comments offered.

X. DEPARTMENTAL AND COMMITTEE REPORTS

By consensus the Council agreed that in the future all Departmental and Committee Reports will be distributed electronically.

XI. REPORTS OF COUNCIL COMMITTEES

Chairman of the Finance Committee Bill Ryan reported on recently enacted legislation which requires the school budget to be reviewed within 10 days of publication by the Finance Committee to offer suggestions on non-educational items.

Ms. Moran reported the Ad hoc Committee on Responsible Contractors heard from local contractors.

XII. PETITIONS, REQUESTS AND COMMUNICATONS

11.A. Smith (10-28-13)

12. Community Center Vehicle Charging Station Cost to Date

13. CT Water Company re: Questions from 11/12/13 Public Comment

14. State of Connecticut Department of Transportation re: 2014 Construction Season

15. State of Connecticut Siting Council re: Interstate Reliability Project

16. Managing Urban Deer in Connecticut – A Guide for Residents

XIII. FUTURE AGENDA

Ms. Moran moved and Mr. Shapiro seconded to add the cancelation of the second meeting in December to the agenda. Motion passed unanimously.

Mr. Shapiro moved and Mr. Kegler seconded to cancel the second Council meeting in December. Motion passed unanimously.

XIV. ADJOURNMENT

Ms. Moran moved and Mr. Shapiro seconded to adjourn the meeting at 10:40 p.m.

Elizabeth Paterson, Mayor

Mary Stanton, Town Clerk

November 25, 2013

The Council shall have power, subject to the provisions of the C.G.S. and this Charter, to create or abolish departments, offices, agencies and employments; adopt regulations for the operation of departments, agencies and offices; and fix the compensation of officers and employees of the Town, except the employees of the Board of Education, and the charges, if any, to be made for services rendered by the Town. It shall further have power to make, alter and repeal ordinances or resolutions not inconsistent with this Charter and the general statutes of the state for the execution of the powers vested in the Town as provided in Article I of this Charter, for the government of the Town and the management of its business and for the preservation of good order, peace, health, safety and the general welfare of the Town and its inhabitants.



**Town of Mansfield
Agenda Item Summary**

To: Town Council
From: Matthew Hart, Town Manager *MWH*
CC: Maria Capriola, Assistant Town Manager; Cherie Trahan, Director of Finance
Date: September 15, 2015
Re: Financial Statements Dated June 30, 2015

Subject Matter/Background

Enclosed please find the fourth quarter financial statements for the period ending June 30, 2015. The Finance Committee will review this item at its September 15th meeting.

Recommendation

If the Finance Committee recommends acceptance of the financial statements, the following motion is in order:

Move, effective September 15, 2015, to accept the Financial Statements dated June 30, 2015.

Attachments

- 1) Financial Statements Dated June 30, 2015

Town of Mansfield		Memorandum
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To: Mansfield Town Council
From: Cherie Trahan, Director of Finance
Date: September 15, 2015
Subject: Financial Report

Attached please find the financial report for the quarter ending June 30, 2015.

Town of Mansfield

Quarterly Financial Report

(For the Quarter Ending June 30, 2015)

Finance Department
Cherie Trahan
Director of Finance
September 15, 2015

Town of Manfield

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Revenues

Tax Collections

The total collection rate through June 30, 2015 is 98.9%, as compared to 98.7% through June 30, 2014. Real estate collections, which account for approximately 86% of the levy, are 99.2% as compared to 99.0% for last year. Collections in motor vehicles are 96.9% as of June 30, 2015 and 2014.

Licenses and Permits

Conveyance taxes received are \$143,881 or 86.9% of the annual budget. Building permits received (Excl. Storrs Center) are \$211,563 or 105.78% of the annual budget.

Federal Support for General Government

Federal Support for General Government (Social Services Block Grant) is budgeted at \$3,470 for the fiscal year. Payments of \$3,527 have been received as of June 30, 2015.

State Support for Education

The Education Cost Sharing (ECS) Grant for FY 2014/15 was budgeted at \$10,186,650. We received \$10,181,241, \$5,409 below budget. The ECS grant is paid in (3) installments – 25% in October, 25% in January and 50% in April. The Transportation Grant was budgeted at \$120,790. We received \$119,987, \$803 below budget. These grants are received into the General Fund of the Town.

State Support for General Government

The PILOT grant is by far the largest single grant within this category. The PILOT grant was budgeted at \$6,957,610. Payments of \$7,656,351 have been received as of June 30, 2015. This is an increase in expected funds of \$698,741.

Charges for Services

Charges for services are primarily fixed by contract and are normally received during the year. We have currently received \$375,099 or 101.14% of expected budget.

Fines and Forfeitures

We have currently received \$48,502 or 107.14% of expected budget.

Miscellaneous

This area is primarily interest income and the telecommunications service payment. Total interest income through June 30, 2015 is \$19,826 as compared to \$18,176 for the same period last year. STIF interest rate for June 2015 and June 2014 was 0.14%.

Expenditures

Town Expenditures

The primary driver for expenditures exceeding budget was winter storm related costs. Public Works exceeded budget by approximately \$134,000 and Fire Services exceeded budget by approximately \$64,000. However, savings in other line items, including fee waivers covered all of the additional costs. A request for yearend transfers and an appropriation of unanticipated revenues, primarily for capital needs, is being submitted under separate cover.

Day Care Fund

The Day Care Fund ended the quarter with expenditures exceeding revenues by \$33,927. Fund balance at July 1, 2014 of \$251,534 decreased to \$217,607 at June 30, 2015. Town Management will be reaching out to the Discovery Depot's Director and Board President to review these results, discuss the FY 15/16 budget and the provision of town services.

Cafeteria Fund

Expenditures exceeded revenues by \$165,235 for the period. Fund balance at July 1, 2014 decreased from \$389,735 to \$224,500 at June 30, 2015. This is primarily due to the purchase of equipment and decrease in revenues from the discontinued Lebanon Lunch Program. This was a planned reduction in fund balance.

Recreation Program Fund

The Recreation Program Fund ended the period with expenditures exceeding revenues by \$72,580. Fund Balance decreased from \$162,422 to \$89,842. This is primarily due to the impact of the changes in the fee waiver program. Town management is reviewing this issue and any potential impact on the FY 15/16 Recreation Program budget.

Capital Non-Recurring Fund

Following an additional transfer from the General Fund, proposed in the yearend transfer request, the CNR Fund will end the fiscal year with a Fund Balance of \$26,569.

Debt Service Fund

Fund Balance decreased from \$101,695 on July 1, 2014 to \$61,751 at June 30, 2015.

Enterprise/Internal Service Funds

Solid Waste Fund

Revenues exceeded expenditures by \$184,210. Retained Earnings increased from \$297,898 at July 1, 2014 to \$482,108 at June 30, 2015.

Health Insurance Fund (Town of Mansfield, Mansfield BOE, and Region 19 BOE)

Expenditures exceeded revenues through the fourth quarter by \$1,780,502. Fund balance decreased from \$2,651,105 (including contributed capital) at July 1, 2014 to \$870,603 at June 30, 2015. Claims through June averaged \$725,239 (on a fiscal year basis) as compared to \$562,292, the average for last fiscal year which represents a 29% increase. In researching the increase in claims, we have found that we have many more high cost claims than we have had in past years. To be considered fully funded, the Health Insurance Fund needs to maintain a fund balance of \$2.0 million. Since January, 2015 we have seen a slight decrease in the average monthly claims from the prior year, however we continue to trend much higher than we have in the past.

Worker's Compensation Fund

Revenues exceeded operating expenditures by \$19,921 through the fourth quarter. Retained Earnings increased from \$13,387 to \$33,308 at June 30, 2015.

Management Services Fund

Management Services Fund expenditures through June 30, 2015 exceeded revenues by \$64,762. Fund Balance decreased from \$2,640,070 at July 1, 2014 to \$2,575,308 at June 30, 2015. This was part of a budgeted reduction in fund balance.

Transit Services Fund

The Transit Services Fund ended the fiscal year with revenues exceeding expenditures by \$20,368 primarily from parking violation revenue.

Cemetery Fund

Retained earnings in the Cemetery Fund increased from \$260,513 at July 1, 2014 to \$329,182 at June 30, 2015. The major costs for this fund are mowing and cemetery maintenance.

Long Term Investment Pool

The investment pool reflects an overall reduction of \$252,712, primarily due to the sale of securities to reimburse operating cash.

Eastern Highlands Health District

Operating revenues exceeded expenditures by \$7,840. Fund Balance increased from \$247,151 to \$254,991.

Mansfield Downtown Partnership

Revenues exceeded operating expenditures by \$26,860 through June 30, 2015, and Fund balance increased from \$223,294 to \$250,154.

Town of Mansfield
 General Fund
 Preliminary Schedule of Changes in Fund Balance - Budgetary Basis
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2015

Assigned for 2014/2015 Budget	\$ -
Unassigned	<u>3,267,842</u>
Fund Balance, July 1, 2014	\$ 3,267,842

	Original Budget	Amend.	Final Budget	Estimated Actual	Budget Comparison	
Total revenues and transfers in	\$ 46,884,224	\$ 752,570	\$ 47,636,794	\$ 48,264,216	\$ 627,422	
Appropriation of fund balance	<hr/>					
Total Sources	46,884,224	752,570	47,636,794	48,264,216	627,422	
Total expenditures and transfers:						
Town	15,644,420	752,570	16,396,990	16,395,585	1,405	
Mansfield Board of Education	21,193,884		21,193,884	21,192,846	1,038	
Contribution to Region #19	10,045,920		10,045,920	10,045,920	-	
Total expenditures	46,884,224	752,570	47,636,794	47,634,351	2,443	
Budgetary results	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 629,865</u>	<u>\$ 629,865</u>	629,865
Fund balance, June 30, 2015						<u><u>\$ 3,897,707</u></u>
Fund balance:						
Assigned						\$ -
Unassigned						<u>3,897,707</u>
						<u><u>\$ 3,897,707</u></u>

Town of Mansfield
Trial Balance - General Fund
June 30, 2015

	<u>DR</u>	<u>CR</u>
Cash Equivalent Investments	\$ 7,942,059	\$ -
Working Cash Fund	2,300	-
Accounts Receivable	140,679	-
Taxes Receivable - Current	313,627	-
Taxes Receivable - Delinquent	342,767	-
Accounts and Other Payables	-	3,981,823
Refundable Deposits	-	134,558
Deferred Revenue - Taxes	-	707,641
Encumbrances Payable - Prior Year	-	65,368
Liquidation - Prior Year Encumbrances	74,642	-
Fund Balance - Undesignated	-	3,342,484
Actual Expenditures	47,627,042	-
Actual Revenues	-	48,211,241
Total	<u>\$ 56,443,115</u>	<u>\$ 56,443,115</u>

Town of Mansfield
Day Care Fund - Combined Program
Comparative Statement of Revenues, Expenditures
and Changes in Fund Balance
June 30, 2015
(with comparative totals for June 30, 2014)

	<u>Budget</u> <u>2014/15</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Revenues			
Intergovernmental - Nat'l School Lunch	\$ 34,000	\$ 29,107	\$ 27,225
Intergovernmental - Day Care Grant	319,119	339,051	332,502
School Readiness Grant	18,024	17,340	18,024
UConn	78,750	78,750	78,750
Fees	970,200	834,978	778,357
Subsidies	42,500	65,178	55,977
	<u>1,462,593</u>	<u>1,364,403</u>	<u>1,290,834</u>
Expenditures			
Administrative	203,058	175,238	202,933
Direct Program	1,109,038	1,063,196	1,005,939
Professional & Technical Services	1,800	2,509	1,700
Purchased Property Services	18,250	19,067	16,256
Repairs & Maintenance	6,500	14,904	3,565
Insurance	10,833	7,971	8,126
Other Purchased Services	12,400	11,947	14,688
Food Service Supplies	39,750	45,679	39,847
Energy	47,000	47,000	36,000
Supplies & Miscellaneous	11,750	10,818	13,074
	<u>1,460,379</u>	<u>1,398,330</u>	<u>1,342,129</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues	2,214	(33,927)	(51,295)
Fund Balance, July 1	<u>251,534</u>	<u>251,534</u>	<u>302,829</u>
Fund Balance plus Cont. Capital, Jun 30	<u>\$ 253,748</u>	<u>\$ 217,607</u>	<u>\$ 251,534</u>

Town of Mansfield
Cafeteria Fund
Balance Sheet
June 30, 2015
(with comparative totals for June 30, 2014)

	<u>2015</u>		<u>2014</u>
Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 185,263	\$	346,554
Accounts Receivable	53,312		51,260
Inventory	<u>16,072</u>		<u>15,233</u>
Total Assets	<u><u>254,647</u></u>		<u><u>413,047</u></u>
Liabilities and Fund Balance			
Liabilities			
Accounts Payable	9,787		8,891
Deferred Revenue	<u>20,360</u>		<u>14,421</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>30,147</u>		<u>23,312</u>
Fund Balance	<u>224,500</u>		<u>389,735</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	<u><u>\$ 254,647</u></u>	<u><u>\$</u></u>	<u><u>413,047</u></u>

Town of Mansfield
Cafeteria Fund
Comparative Statement of Revenues, Expenditures
and Changes in Fund Balance
June 30, 2015
(with comparative totals for June 30, 2014)

	<u>Budget</u> <u>2014/15</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Revenues			
Intergovernmental	\$ 336,880	\$ 339,614	\$ 331,065
Sales of Food	631,000	524,142	560,795
Other	58,000	285	56,182
	<u>1,025,880</u>	<u>864,041</u>	<u>948,042</u>
Expenditures			
Salaries & Benefits	588,760	546,405	585,678
Food & Supplies	377,470	342,983	360,840
Repairs & Maintenance	25,000	1,510	7,840
Equipment	1,000	135,878	27,467
	<u>992,230</u>	<u>1,026,776</u>	<u>981,825</u>
Transfers			
Transfers Out - General Fund	<u>2,500</u>	<u>2,500</u>	<u>2,550</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues	31,150	(165,235)	(36,333)
Fund Balance, July 1	<u>389,735</u>	<u>389,735</u>	<u>426,068</u>
Fund Balance plus Cont. Capital, Jun 30	<u>\$ 420,885</u>	<u>\$ 224,500</u>	<u>\$ 389,735</u>

**Town of Mansfield
Parks and Recreation
Balance Sheet
June 30, 2015**

(with comparative totals for June 30, 2014)

	2015	2014
Assets		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 269,169	\$ 285,956
Accounts Receivable	15,229	15,992
Total Assets	284,398	301,948
Liabilities and Fund Balance		
Liabilities		
Accounts Payable	27,114	19,069
Deferred Revenue	167,442	120,457
Total Liabilities	194,556	139,526
Fund Balance	89,842	162,422
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	\$ 284,398	\$ 301,948

Town of Mansfield
Parks and Recreation
Comparative Statement of Revenues, Expenditures
and Changes in Fund Balance
June 30, 2015
(with comparative totals for June 30, 2014)

	Budget 2014/15	2015	2014
Revenues			
Membership Fees	\$ 876,000	\$ 809,078	\$ 776,364
Program Fees	752,730	729,970	727,431
Fee Waivers	125,000	64,197	134,646
Daily Admission Fees	55,500	55,353	57,455
Rent - Facilities/Parties	27,300	37,075	35,993
Employee Wellness	20,160	16,473	18,000
Rent - E.O. Smith	16,880	16,875	11,100
Charge for Services	10,000	16,555	10,540
Contributions	4,000	6,831	2,708
Sale of Merchandise	3,000	3,359	4,081
Sale of Food	3,400	2,728	2,434
Other	4,400	6,229	4,436
Total Revenues	1,898,370	1,764,723	1,785,188
Operating Transfers			
General Fund - Recreation Administrative	325,430	325,430	317,000
General Fund - Community Programs	75,000	75,000	75,000
General Fund - Summer Challenge	5,000	5,000	-
Board of Education - Summer Challenge		2,000	-
CNR Fund - Bicent. Pond	25,000	25,000	25,000
CNR Fund - Teen Center	25,000	25,000	25,000
Total Operating Transfers	455,430	457,430	442,000
Total Rev & Oper Transfers	2,353,800	2,222,153	2,227,188
Expenditures			
Salaries & Wages	1,381,300	1,334,150	1,315,637
Benefits	261,180	256,501	246,252
Professional & Technical	148,290	182,781	152,811
Purchased Property Services	33,700	39,441	21,230
Repairs & Maintenance	34,000	25,386	33,591
Other Purchased Services/Rentals	120,850	108,534	106,507
Other Supplies	50,540	50,738	46,589
Energy	165,000	165,000	144,000
Building Supplies	49,400	29,298	42,081
Recreation Supplies	56,800	59,275	54,686
Equipment	46,830	43,631	57,508
Total Expenditures	2,347,890	2,294,733	2,220,892
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues	5,910	(72,580)	6,296
Fund Balance, July 1	162,422	162,422	156,126
Fund Balance, Jun 30	\$ 168,332	\$ 89,842	\$ 162,422

Town of Mansfield
 Capital and Nonrecurring Reserve Fund Budget
 Estimated Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance
 Fiscal Year 2015/16

	FY 13/14 Actual	FY 14/15 Actual	FY 15/16 Adopted	FY 16/17 Projected	FY 17/18 Projected	FY 18/19 Projected	FY 19/20 Projected
Sources:							
General Fund Contribution	\$ 2,332,690	\$ 2,354,450	\$ 1,637,380	\$ 1,800,000	\$ 1,850,000	\$ 1,900,000	\$ 1,950,000
Board Contribution	120,000	50,000					
Ambulance User Fees	233,599	250,769	275,000	275,000	275,000	275,000	275,000
Other	14,400	38,606					
Insurance Refund							
Sewer Assessments	912	913	500	500	500	500	500
Pequot Funds	205,985	205,662	209,560	209,560	209,560	209,560	209,560
Total Sources	2,907,586	2,900,400	2,122,440	2,285,060	2,335,060	2,385,060	2,435,060
Uses:							
Operating Transfers Out:							
Management Services Fund	175,000	185,000	185,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Property Tax Revaluation Fund	25,000						
Capital Fund	2,508,069	2,648,106	1,671,870	1,850,000	1,900,000	1,950,000	2,000,000
Capital Fund - Storrs Center Reserve	168,360	-	228,600	228,600	228,600	228,600	228,600
Capital Fund - Replacement Fire Truck							
Parks & Recreation Operating Subsidy							
Compensated Absences Fund	36,000	36,000					
Total Uses	2,912,429	2,869,106	2,085,470	2,278,600	2,328,600	2,378,600	2,428,600
Excess/(Deficiency)	(4,843)	31,294	36,970	6,460	6,460	6,460	6,460
Fund Balance/(Deficit) July 1	118	(4,725)	26,569	63,539	69,999	76,459	82,919
Fund Balance, June 30	\$ (4,725)	\$ 26,569	\$ 63,539	\$ 69,999	\$ 76,459	\$ 82,919	\$ 89,379

Capital Projects as of June 30, 2015

General Government

Revenues

Expenses

Account and Description	Adjusted			Adjusted			
	Budget	Received	Balance	Budget	Encumbrance	Expenses	Balance
81611 Pool Cars	182,194	163,794	18,400	182,194	-	158,946	23,248
81820 Financial Software	385,800	385,800	-	385,800	-	342,641	43,159
81823 Financial Control Review	52,500	52,500	-	52,500	2,006	50,494	-
81919 Strategic Planning	185,000	185,000	-	185,000	-	179,050	5,950
86291 Technology Infrastructure - Schools	400,000	400,000	-	400,000	329	398,639	1,032
Total General Government:	1,205,494	1,187,094	18,400	1,205,494	2,335	1,129,770	73,388

Community Development

Revenues

Expenses

Account and Description	Adjusted			Adjusted			
	Budget	Received	Balance	Budget	Encumbrance	Expenses	Balance
83530 Four Corners Sewer/Water Impro	830,000	830,000	-	830,000	212,420	600,589	16,991
84103 Storrs Center Reserve	2,982,295	2,983,218	(923)	2,982,295	6,063	2,541,545	434,687
84106 Fern Road Bus Garage	10,000	10,000	-	10,000	-	3,656	6,344
84107 Mansfield Tomorrow	20,000	20,000	-	20,000	-	-	20,000
81920 NEXGEN Conn Comm Impact	100,000	25,000	75,000	100,000	41,088	53,552	5,360
84122 Improvements Storrs Rd Urban	2,500,000	808,059	1,691,941	2,500,000	147,494	2,119,074	233,432
84123 Streetscape/Ped.Improv. DOT	1,474,800	302,000	1,172,800	1,474,800	382,822	814,419	277,559
84124 Imprvmnts StorrsRd DOT/Lieber	2,250,000	1,959,010	290,990	2,250,000	-	2,360,273	(110,273)
84125 StorrsCtr Inter Transp CtrDesign	612,500	336,712	275,788	612,500	-	343,283	269,217
84126 Parking Garage Transit Hub	10,000,000	10,291,914	(291,914)	10,000,000	-	11,709,313	(1,709,313)
84127 DECD STEAP#2 Pha1A+Dog Lane Con	500,000	486,461	13,539	500,000	-	500,000	-
84129 Omnibus Budget Bill Feb2009	552,000	489,226	62,774	552,000	3,722	781,498	(233,220)
84130 Bus Facilities Program (FTA)	6,175,000	5,084,266	1,090,734	6,175,000	683	5,345,123	829,194
84131 DECD STEAP 4 Village Street Utilities	500,000	279,779	220,221	500,000	-	493,996	6,004
84132 Leyland/EDR Infrastructure (\$3M)	3,000,000	2,244,276	755,724	3,000,000	7,607	2,600,184	392,209
84133 DECD Brownfield Remediation	450,000	450,000	-	450,000	-	450,000	-
84134 Future Projects - Local Share	40,000	40,000	-	40,000	-	-	40,000
84135 Town Square	475,000	966,112	(491,112)	475,000	6,000	910,136	(441,136)
84136 Main Street Investment Grant	500,000	322,607	177,393	500,000	-	499,580	420
84137 Parking Garage Repairs/Maintenance	-	50,063	(50,063)	-	-	-	-
84170 HUD Community Challenge Grant	619,780	423,603	196,177	619,780	87,750	549,068	(17,038)
Total Community Development:	33,591,375	28,402,306	5,189,070	33,591,375	895,648	32,675,288	20,439

Public Safety

Revenues

Expenses

Account and Description	Adjusted			Adjusted			
	Budget	Received	Balance	Budget	Encumbrance	Expenses	Balance
82801 Fire & Emerg Serv Comm Equipment	44,000	44,000	-	44,000	-	18,196	25,804
82819 Vehicle Key Boxes	16,500	16,500	-	16,500	-	14,379	2,121
82823 Rescue Equipment	38,000	38,000	-	38,000	-	28,857	9,143
82824 Fire Hose	28,000	28,000	-	28,000	-	27,879	121
82826 SCBA Air Tanks	61,693	61,693	-	61,693	-	61,693	0
82827 Fire Personal Protective Equipment	81,000	81,000	-	81,000	-	44,931	36,069
82829 Replacement ET507	465,000	465,000	-	465,000	456,993	-	8,007
82830 Thermal Imager Cameras	20,000	20,000	-	20,000	-	19,500	500
82832 ET207 Fire Truck Replacement	605,868	605,868	-	605,868	-	605,868	-
82833 Fire/EMS Utility Terrain Vehicle	28,539	28,539	-	28,539	-	28,539	-
82835 Power Load Cot Fastening System	84,078	84,078	-	84,078	-	84,078	(0)
82836 Ambulance 2007 Ford E450	106,900	106,900	-	106,900	-	106,900	-
82902 Fire Ponds	50,500	50,500	-	50,500	-	34,960	15,540
Total Public Safety:	1,630,078	1,630,078	-	1,630,078	456,993	1,075,779	97,306

Community Services

Revenues

Expenses

Account and Description	Adjusted			Adjusted			
	Budget	Received	Balance	Budget	Encumbrance	Expenses	Balance
44120 Mansfield Community Playground	510,638	412,707	97,931	510,638	-	31,818	478,820
85102 BCP Restroom Improvements	13,000	13,000	-	13,000	-	4,500	8,500
85105 Open Space Purchase	3,369,389	3,369,355	34	3,369,389	-	3,263,974	105,415
85107 Open Space - Bonded	1,040,000	-	1,040,000	1,040,000	-	46,900	993,100
85804 Community Center Equipment	372,400	372,400	-	372,400	-	366,214	6,186
85806 Skate Park	130,000	130,500	(500)	130,000	-	130,254	(254)
85811 Playscapes New/Replacements	140,000	140,000	-	140,000	3,200	128,846	7,954
85812 Comm Center Facility Upgrades	56,000	56,000	-	56,000	-	55,067	933
85816 Park Improvements	291,795	291,795	-	291,795	-	291,510	285
85824 Playscape Resurfacing	62,000	62,000	-	62,000	-	56,830	5,170
85835 WHIP Grants-MHP EGVP OSHF	9,200	9,200	-	9,200	-	-	9,200
Total Community Services:	5,994,422	4,856,957	1,137,465	5,994,422	3,200	4,375,914	1,615,308

Capital Projects as of June 30, 2015
Facilities Management

Revenues

Expenses

Account and Description	Revenues			Expenses			
	Adjusted Budget	Received	Balance	Adjusted Budget	Encumbrance	Expenses	Balance
86260 Maintenance Projects	834,391	834,391	-	834,391	2,000	821,305	11,086
86290 Roof Repairs	239,900	239,900	-	239,900	-	229,244	10,656
86292 School Building Maintenance	520,000	520,000	-	520,000	108,129	406,611	5,260
86293 Security Improvements	75,000	75,000	-	75,000	5,369	37,567	32,064
86294 Vault Climate Control	20,000	20,000	-	20,000	-	-	20,000
86295 Emergency Generators	102,025	102,025	-	102,025	-	85,809	16,216
86296 Oil Tank Repairs	40,000	40,000	-	40,000	-	6,660	33,340
86298 School Security Competitive Grant	133,828	133,810	18	133,828	-	133,828	-
86304 Comm Center Repairs & Improvements	5,000	5,000	-	5,000	-	5,000	-
86305 Fire Station Repairs & Improvements	33,000	33,000	-	33,000	-	3,600	29,400
86306 Library Bldg Repairs & Improvements	25,000	25,000	-	25,000	-	-	25,000
86307 Senior Center Bldg Repairs & Improvements	8,000	8,000	-	8,000	-	-	8,000
86308 Town Hall Bldg Repairs & Improvements	4,000	4,000	-	4,000	-	-	4,000
86309 Furniture & Fixtures	10,000	10,000	-	10,000	-	10,129	(129)
86310 Elementary School Cleaning Equipment	10,000	10,000	-	10,000	-	-	10,000
86311 Tractor Replacement	20,000	20,000	-	20,000	-	20,000	-
Total Facilities Management:	2,080,144	2,080,126	18	2,080,144	115,498	1,759,753	204,893

Public Works

Revenues

Expenses

Account and Description	Revenues			Expenses			
	Adjusted Budget	Received	Balance	Adjusted Budget	Encumbrance	Expenses	Balance
83101 Tree Replacement	52,500	52,500	-	52,500	-	36,587	15,913
83302 Sm Bridges & Culverts	329,084	329,084	-	329,084	-	278,569	50,515
83303 Large Bridge Maintenance	566,286	566,286	-	566,286	-	480,862	85,424
83306 Stone Mill Bridge	1,716,350	1,195,529	520,821	1,716,350	-	1,107,303	609,047
83308 Town Walkways/Transp Enhancemt	925,366	926,644	(1,278)	925,366	-	759,875	165,492
83309 Laurel Lane Bridge	1,340,600	1,284,200	56,400	1,340,600	-	1,305,923	34,677
83401 Road Drainage	608,811	609,840	(1,029)	608,811	9,991	435,627	163,193
83510 Guard Rails	57,697	57,697	-	57,697	-	55,489	2,208
83524 Road Resurfacing	3,643,810	3,662,887	(19,077)	3,643,810	-	3,411,325	232,485
83531 North Eagleville Walkway	245,540	195,388	50,152	245,540	940	296,688	(52,088)
83638 Small Dump Trucks & Sanders	84,896	84,896	-	84,896	-	84,896	-
83639 Large Dump Trucks	349,000	349,000	-	349,000	-	344,562	4,438
83640 Gas Pumps	15,000	15,000	-	15,000	-	-	15,000
83641 Mowers & Attachments	80,000	80,000	-	80,000	-	57,998	22,002
83642 WINCOG Equipment - Regional	25,000	25,000	-	25,000	-	15,319	9,681
83643 Pavement Management System	50,000	50,000	-	50,000	-	-	50,000
83644 Street Signs	60,000	60,000	-	60,000	-	192	59,808
83645 Skid Steer Tractor w/attachments	71,000	71,000	-	71,000	-	-	71,000
83646 Public Works Small Equipment	10,798	10,798	-	10,798	-	3,240	7,558
83729 Snowplows	26,500	26,500	-	26,500	-	26,137	363
83733 Storrs Center Equipment	165,000	104,450	60,550	165,000	-	155,195	9,805
83734 Small Dump Truck & Sanders	6,000	6,000	-	6,000	-	-	6,000
83735 Transfer Station Truck & Equipment	241,000	48,200	-	241,000	217,024	24,356	(380)
83911 Engineering Cad Upgrades	203,500	203,500	-	203,500	-	197,981	5,519
83917 GPS Units - Additional Units	15,000	-	15,000	15,000	-	15,000	-
Total Public Works:	10,888,739	10,014,400	681,539	10,888,738	227,955	9,093,125	1,567,658

Capital Projects as of June 30, 2015

Revenue/Expenditure Summary

Revenues

Expenses

Account and Description	Revenues			Expenses			
	<u>Adjusted Budget</u>	<u>Received</u>	<u>Balance</u>	<u>Adjusted Budget</u>	<u>Encumbrance</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Balance</u>
General Government	1,205,494	1,187,094	18,400	1,205,494	2,335	1,129,770	73,388
Community Development	33,591,375	28,402,306	5,189,070	33,591,375	895,648	32,675,288	20,439
Public Safety	1,630,078	1,630,078	-	1,630,078	456,993	1,075,779	97,306
Community Services	5,994,422	4,856,957	1,137,465	5,994,422	3,200	4,375,914	1,615,308
Facilities Management	2,080,144	2,080,126	18	2,080,144	115,498	1,759,753	204,893
Public Works	10,888,739	10,014,400	681,539	10,888,738	227,955	9,093,125	1,567,658
Grand Total:	\$ 55,390,252	\$ 48,170,960	\$ 7,026,492	\$ 55,390,251	\$ 1,701,629	\$ 50,109,629	\$ 3,578,993

Town of Mansfield
Debt Service Fund
Balance Sheet
June 30, 2015
(with comparative totals for June 30, 2014)

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Assets		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ <u>61,751</u>	\$ <u>101,695</u>
Total Assets	<u>61,751</u>	<u>101,695</u>
Liabilities and Fund Balance		
Liabilities		
Accounts Payable	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund Balance	<u>61,751</u>	<u>101,695</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	<u>\$ 61,751</u>	<u>\$ 101,695</u>

Town of Mansfield
Debt Service Fund
Comparative Statement of Revenues, Expenditures
and Changes in Fund Balance
June 30, 2015
 (with comparative totals for June 30, 2014)

	<u>Budget 2014/15</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Revenues			
Bond Proceeds	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Interest Income	-	-	-
Total Revenues	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Operating Transfers			
General Fund	<u>325,000</u>	<u>325,000</u>	<u>675,000</u>
Total Operating Transfers	<u>325,000</u>	<u>325,000</u>	<u>675,000</u>
Total Rev & Oper Trans	<u>325,000</u>	<u>325,000</u>	<u>675,000</u>
Expenditures			
Principal Payments	290,641	275,766	528,180
Interest Payments	<u>86,925</u>	<u>89,178</u>	<u>107,470</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>377,566</u>	<u>364,944</u>	<u>635,650</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues	(52,566)	(39,944)	39,350
Fund Balance, July 1	<u>101,695</u>	<u>101,695</u>	<u>62,345</u>
Fund Balance plus Cont. Capital, Jun 30	<u>\$ 49,129</u>	<u>\$ 61,751</u>	<u>\$ 101,695</u>

Town of Mansfield
Debt Service Fund
Estimated Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance

	FY 10/11	FY 11/12	FY 12/13	FY 13/14	FY 14/15	FY 15/16	FY 16/17	FY 17/18	FY 18/19
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected
Revenues:									
Bonds	\$ 133,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Premium Income	55,542	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest on Unspent Balance	-	1,285	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	188,542	1,285	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating Transfers In - General Fund	760,000	825,000	825,000	675,000	325,000	285,000	285,000	285,000	275,000
Operating Transfers In - CNR Fund	150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating Transfers In - MS Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues and Operating Transfers In	1,098,542	826,285	825,000	675,000	325,000	285,000	285,000	285,000	275,000
Expenditures:									
Principal Retirement	455,000	460,000	460,000	365,000	-	-	-	-	-
Interest	64,765	45,656	25,900	5,220	-	-	-	-	-
Principal Retirement - GOB 2011	-	-	-	-	220,000	220,000	220,000	220,000	220,000
Interest - GOB 2011	-	91,706	93,525	93,525	86,925	80,325	73,725	67,125	60,525
Lease Purchase - Co-Gen/Pool Covers	64,129	78,134	78,134	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lease Purchase - CIP Equip 08/09	113,886	113,886	113,886	113,886	-	-	-	-	-
Lease Purchase - CIP Equip 09/10	87,617	87,617	70,641	58,019	58,019	-	-	-	-
Financial/Issuance Costs	110,206	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	895,603	876,999	842,086	635,650	364,944	300,325	293,725	287,125	280,525
Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over/(Under) Expend	202,939	(50,714)	(17,086)	39,350	(39,944)	(15,325)	(8,725)	(2,125)	(5,525)
Fund Balance, July 1	(72,794)	130,145	79,431	62,345	101,695	61,751	46,426	37,701	35,576
Fund Balance, June 30	\$ 130,145	\$ 79,431	\$ 62,345	\$ 101,695	\$ 61,751	\$ 46,426	\$ 37,701	\$ 35,576	\$ 30,051

Town of Mansfield
Debt Service Fund
Estimated Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance

	FY 19/20 Projected	FY 20/21 Projected	FY 21/22 Projected	FY 22/23 Projected	FY 23/24 Projected	FY 24/25 Projected	FY 25/26 Projected
Revenues:							
Bonds	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Premium Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest on Unspent Balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	-						
Operating Transfers In - General Fund	275,000	275,000	255,000	250,000	250,000	240,000	210,000
Operating Transfers In - CNR Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating Transfers In - MS Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues and Operating Transfers In	275,000	275,000	255,000	250,000	250,000	240,000	210,000
Expenditures:							
Principal Retirement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Principal Retirement - GOB 2011	220,000	220,000	220,000	220,000	220,000	220,000	200,000
Interest - GOB 2011	53,925	47,325	40,725	33,850	25,600	16,800	8,000
Lease Purchase - Co-Gen/Pool Covers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lease Purchase - CIP Equip 08/09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lease Purchase - CIP Equip 09/10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial/Issuance Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	273,925	267,325	260,725	253,850	245,600	236,800	208,000
Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over/(Under) Expend	1,075	7,675	(5,725)	(3,850)	4,400	3,200	2,000
Fund Balance, July 1	30,051	31,126	38,801	33,076	29,226	33,626	36,826
Fund Balance, June 30	<u>\$ 31,126</u>	<u>\$ 38,801</u>	<u>\$ 33,076</u>	<u>\$ 29,226</u>	<u>\$ 33,626</u>	<u>\$ 36,826</u>	<u>\$ 38,826</u>

Town of Mansfield
Solid Waste Disposal Fund
Balance Sheet
June 30, 2015
(with comparative totals for June 30, 2014)

	2015	2014
Current Assets		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 544,562	\$ 399,238
Accounts Receivable, net	22	257
Total Current Assets	544,584	399,495
Fixed Assets		
Land	8,500	8,500
Construction in Progress	48,200	
Buildings & Equipment	584,835	578,173
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(529,421)	(517,630)
Total Fixed Assets	112,115	69,043
Total Assets	656,699	468,537
Liabilities and Retained Earnings		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts Payable	67,095	59,872
Accrued Compensated Absences	13,642	11,143
Refundable Deposits	13,854	15,623
Total Current Liabilities	94,590	86,639
Long-Term Liabilities		
Landfill Postclosure Costs	80,000	84,000
Total Long-Term Liabilities	80,000	84,000
Total Liabilities	174,590	170,639
Retained Earnings	482,108	297,898
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	\$ 656,699	\$ 468,537

Town of Mansfield
Solid Waste Disposal Fund
Comparative Statement of Revenues, Expenditures
and Changes in Fund Balance
June 30, 2015
(with comparative totals for June 30, 2014)

	<u>Budget</u> <u>2014/15</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Revenues			
Transfer Station Fees	\$ 115,000	\$ 115,705	\$ 118,524
Garbage Collection Fees	1,011,500	1,165,268	1,015,701
Fee Waivers	-	6,834	-
Sale of Recyclables	8,000	7,045	6,862
Scrap Metals	6,000	9,362	8,183
Other Revenues	2,600	17,913	9,987
	<u>1,143,100</u>	<u>1,322,127</u>	<u>1,159,257</u>
Expenditures			
Hauler's Tipping Fees	151,300	146,681	139,436
Mansfield Tipping Fees	51,230	41,139	43,058
Wage & Fringe Benefits	285,755	312,455	318,348
Computer Software	4,320	4,440	4,260
Trucking Fee	39,140	44,655	35,823
Recycle Cost	16,900	6,405	32,788
Contract Pickup	458,890	524,975	462,539
Supplies & Services	31,390	22,081	14,630
Depreciation Expense	11,000	11,790	10,838
Hazardous Waste	17,500	12,791	11,665
Equipment Parts/Other	3,900	505	-
LAN/WAN Expenditures	10,000	10,000	10,000
	<u>1,081,325</u>	<u>1,137,917</u>	<u>1,083,385</u>
Net Income (Loss)	61,775	184,210	75,872
Retained Earnings, July 1	<u>297,898</u>	<u>297,898</u>	<u>222,026</u>
Retained Earnings, Jun 30	<u>\$ 359,673</u>	<u>\$ 482,108</u>	<u>\$ 297,898</u>

Town of Mansfield
Health Insurance Fund
Balance Sheet
June 30, 2015
(with comparative totals for June 30, 2014)

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Assets		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 778,128	\$ 2,631,874
Account Receivable	287,798	174,879
Due from Other Funds	<u>280,347</u>	<u>286,908</u>
 Total Assets	 <u><u>1,346,273</u></u>	 <u><u>3,093,661</u></u>
 Liabilities and Fund Balance		
Liabilities		
Accrued Medical Claims	440,000	440,000
Accounts Payable	<u>35,670</u>	<u>2,556</u>
 Total Liabilities	 <u><u>475,670</u></u>	 <u><u>442,556</u></u>
 Equity		
Net Contributed Capital	400,000	400,000
Retained Earnings	<u>470,603</u>	<u>2,251,105</u>
 Total Equity	 <u><u>870,603</u></u>	 <u><u>2,651,105</u></u>
 Total Liabilities and Retained Earnings	 \$ <u><u>1,346,273</u></u>	 \$ <u><u>3,093,661</u></u>

Town of Mansfield
Health Insurance Fund
Comparative Statement of Revenues, Expenditures
and Changes in Fund Balance
June 30, 2015
 (with comparative totals for June 30, 2014)

	2015	2014
Revenues		
Premium Income	\$ 7,983,232	\$ 6,623,368
Interest Income	3,998	4,464
Total Revenues	7,987,230	6,627,832
Expenditures		
Payroll	140,820	127,501
Administrative expenses	875,622	732,254
Medical claims	8,427,832	6,426,714
Consultants	66,759	-
Employee Wellness Program	101,240	98,187
Payment in lieu of Insurance	78,614	79,532
Medical Supplies	66,845	86,849
LAN/WAN Expenditures	10,000	10,000
Total Expenditures	9,767,732	7,561,037
Net Income (Loss)	(1,780,502)	(933,205)
Retained Earnings, July 1	2,651,105	3,584,310
Fund Balance plus Cont. Capital, Jun 30	\$ 870,603	\$ 2,651,105

ANTHEM BLUE CROSS MONTHLY CLAIMS
FISCAL YEAR BASIS

MONTH	FY 02/03	FY 03/04	FY 05/06	FY 06/07	FY 07/08	FY08/09	FY09/10	FY10/11	FY11/12	FY12/13	FY13/14	FY15/14	Average '92-'14	5 Yr. Average FY'10-'14
JULY	\$ 231,239	\$ 353,025	\$ 368,941	\$ 409,635	\$ 430,780	\$ 493,991	\$ 534,203	\$ 667,615	\$ 410,100	\$ 471,363	\$ 548,338	\$ 726,844	\$ 317,192	\$ 564,852
AUGUST	247,238	296,808	323,401	499,754	554,171	567,129	520,970	583,042	443,808	576,008	571,304	642,551	329,900	563,343
SEPTEMBER	257,491	323,667	298,440	415,053	430,908	438,495	438,428	320,452	475,683	386,452	438,160	807,550	293,580	485,659
OCTOBER	262,401	312,245	351,888	370,945	384,033	440,640	518,768	524,875	429,967	526,558	480,679	804,719	300,827	553,360
NOVEMBER	217,831	342,691	299,882	370,405	489,535	383,653	461,484	371,112	419,740	468,559	532,440	699,223	292,445	498,215
DECEMBER	190,532	415,554	343,209	427,447	436,589	358,543	368,522	502,648	451,734	429,097	488,762	962,302	307,770	566,909
JANUARY	333,923	342,476	356,891	364,331	508,001	454,813	389,841	497,371	461,600	596,583	684,680	204,233	307,874	488,893
FEBRUARY	331,286	340,298	492,485	527,867	629,924	521,301	497,159	550,094	480,989	525,952	678,239	916,556	365,400	630,366
MARCH	358,881	386,649	392,138	482,188	399,055	482,221	519,594	600,223	503,600	613,319	618,690	1,077,897	362,697	682,746
APRIL	259,835	402,093	321,969	484,465	476,056	473,587	517,452	513,677	461,016	512,034	588,271	703,022	328,716	555,604
MAY	387,515	391,287	383,505	562,876	516,518	511,932	346,650	398,403	557,547	662,586	522,070	509,140	336,590	529,949
JUNE	347,060	357,517	386,641	606,023	425,253	419,214	465,244	483,975	468,241	494,196	595,866	648,834	332,845	538,222
ANNUAL TOTAL	3,425,231	4,264,309	4,319,389	5,520,987	5,680,824	5,545,518	5,578,314	6,013,488	5,564,023	6,262,708	6,747,500	8,702,871	3,875,836	6,658,118
MONTHLY AVG	\$ 285,436	\$ 355,359	\$ 359,949	\$ 460,082	\$ 473,402	\$ 462,127	\$ 464,860	\$ 501,124	\$ 463,669	\$ 521,892	\$ 562,292	\$ 725,239	\$ 322,986	\$ 554,843
% OF INCREASE	13.2%	24.5%	-0.7%	27.8%	2.9%	-2.4%	0.6%	7.8%	-7.5%	12.6%	7.7%	29.0%	10%	10%

ANTHEM BLUE CROSS MONTHLY CLAIMS
ANNUAL BASIS

MONTH	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Avg. '91- Present	5 Yr. Avg. '10-'14
JANUARY	\$ 333,923	\$ 342,476	\$ 358,256	\$ 356,891	\$ 364,331	\$ 508,001	\$ 454,813	\$ 389,841	\$ 497,371	\$ 461,600	\$ 596,583	\$ 684,680	\$ 204,233	\$ 299,508	\$ 472,385
FEBRUARY	331,286	340,298	305,259	492,485	527,867	629,924	521,301	497,159	550,094	480,989	525,952	678,239	916,556	353,465	608,165
MARCH	358,881	386,649	409,245	392,138	482,188	399,055	482,221	519,594	600,223	503,600	613,319	618,690	1,077,897	350,709	655,554
APRIL	259,835	402,093	443,382	321,969	484,465	476,056	473,587	517,452	513,677	461,016	512,034	588,271	703,022	317,795	549,245
MAY	387,515	391,287	387,104	383,505	562,876	516,518	511,932	346,650	398,403	557,547	662,586	522,070	509,140	325,380	499,399
JUNE	347,060	357,517	399,827	386,641	606,023	425,253	419,214	465,244	483,975	468,241	494,196	595,866	648,834	323,016	526,059
JULY	353,025	332,653	368,941	409,635	430,780	493,991	534,203	667,615	410,100	471,363	548,338	726,844		317,192	564,852
AUGUST	296,808	327,584	323,401	499,754	554,171	567,129	520,970	583,042	443,808	576,008	571,304	642,551		329,900	563,343
SEPTEMBER	323,667	302,399	298,440	415,053	430,908	438,495	438,428	320,452	475,683	386,452	438,160	807,550		293,580	485,659
OCTOBER	312,245	275,610	351,888	370,945	384,033	440,640	518,768	524,875	429,967	526,558	480,679	804,719		300,827	553,360
NOVEMBER	342,691	448,834	299,882	370,405	489,535	383,653	461,484	371,112	419,740	468,559	532,440	699,223		292,445	498,215
DECEMBER	415,554	358,577	343,209	427,447	436,589	358,543	368,522	502,648	451,734	429,097	488,762	962,302		307,770	566,909
ANNUAL TOTAL	4,062,490	4,265,977	4,288,835	4,826,866	5,753,767	5,637,258	5,705,441	5,705,685	5,674,774	5,791,031	6,464,352	8,331,006	4,059,682	3,724,510	6,393,370
MONTHLY AVG	\$ 338,541	\$ 355,498	\$ 357,403	\$ 402,239	\$ 479,481	\$ 469,772	\$ 475,453	\$ 475,474	\$ 472,898	\$ 482,586	\$ 538,696	\$ 694,251	\$ 676,614	\$ 310,376	\$ 532,781
% OF INCREASE	33.91%	5.01%	0.54%	12.54%	19.20%	-2.02%	1.21%	0.00%	-0.54%	2.05%	11.63%	28.88%	-2.54%	11.23%	8.40%

Town of Mansfield
Workers' Compensation Fund
Balance Sheet
June 30, 2015
(with comparative totals for June 30, 2014)

	<u>2015</u>		<u>2014</u>
Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 12,542	\$	13,387
Accounts Receivable	<u>20,766</u>		<u>-</u>
Total Assets	<u><u>33,308</u></u>		<u><u>13,387</u></u>
 Liabilities and Fund Balance			
Liabilities			
Accounts Payable	<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>
Retained Earnings	<u>33,308</u>		<u>13,387</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	<u><u>\$ 33,308</u></u>	<u>\$</u>	<u><u>13,387</u></u>

Town of Mansfield
Workers' Compensation Fund
Comparative Statement of Revenues, Expenditures
and Changes in Fund Balance
June 30, 2015
 (with comparative totals for June 30, 2014)

	Budget 2014/15	2015	2014
Revenues			
Premium Income	\$ 495,020	\$ 502,060	\$ 480,530
CIRMA Equity Distribution	-	20,766	19,135
	495,020	522,826	499,665
Expenditures			
Workers' Compensation Insurance	495,020	502,905	495,449
	495,020	502,905	495,449
Net Income (Loss)	-	19,921	4,216
Retained Earnings, July 1	13,387	13,387	9,171
Retained Earnings, Jun 30	\$ 13,387	\$ 33,308	\$ 13,387

Town of Mansfield
Management Services Fund
Balance Sheet
June 30, 2015
(with comparative totals for June 30, 2014)

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Current Assets		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 1,384,401	\$ 1,273,285
Due From Region/Town	13,189	15,705
Accounts Receivable, net	58,824	63,593
Inventory	<u>5,479</u>	<u>5,671</u>
 Total Current Assets	 <u>1,461,894</u>	 <u>1,358,253</u>
Fixed Assets		
Land	145,649	145,649
Buildings	226,679	226,679
Office Equipment	2,277,627	2,275,069
Construction in Progress	-	-
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	<u>(1,378,151)</u>	<u>(1,294,449)</u>
 Total Fixed Assets	 <u>1,271,804</u>	 <u>1,352,948</u>
 Total Assets	 <u><u>2,733,698</u></u>	 <u><u>2,711,201</u></u>
Liabilities and Retained Earnings		
Liabilities		
Accounts Payable	154,870	67,846
Due to Internal Service Fund	<u>3,520</u>	<u>3,286</u>
 Total Liabilities	 <u>158,390</u>	 <u>71,132</u>
Equity		
Contributed Capital	146,000	146,000
Retained Earnings	<u>2,429,308</u>	<u>2,494,070</u>
 Total Equity	 <u>2,575,308</u>	 <u>2,640,070</u>
 Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	 <u><u>\$ 2,733,698</u></u>	 <u><u>\$ 2,711,201</u></u>

Town of Mansfield
Management Services Fund
Estimated Statement of Revenues, Expenditures
and Changes in Retained Earnings
June 30, 2015

	Budget 2014/15	Actual 2014/15	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
Revenues			
Mansfield Board of Education	\$ 115,350	\$ 101,290	\$ 14,060
Region 19	112,420	112,420	-
Town of Mansfield	10,610	10,610	-
Communication Service Fees	222,750	224,823	(2,073)
Copier Service Fees	210,000	210,740	(740)
Energy Service Fees	1,716,220	1,745,980	(29,760)
Rent	72,450	72,450	-
Rent - Telecom Tower	160,000	173,821	(13,821)
Sale of Supplies	57,000	43,552	13,448
CNR Fund	200,000	185,000	15,000
Health Insurance Fund	10,000	10,000	-
Solid Waste Fund	10,000	10,000	-
Sewer Operating Fund	3,000	3,000	-
Postal Charges	87,140	87,140	-
USF Credits	28,340	38,801	(10,461)
Other	-	-	-
Total Revenues	3,015,280	3,029,626	(14,346)
Expenditures			
Salaries & Benefits	428,270	419,410	8,860
Training	8,750	911	7,839
Repairs & Maintenance	32,950	16,000	16,950
Professional & Technical	27,750	38,382	(10,632)
Insurance	-	2,533	(2,533)
System Support	121,420	93,236	28,184
Copier Maintenance Fees	80,000	80,901	(901)
Communication Equipment	198,774	171,960	26,814
Supplies and Software Licensing	15,300	6,021	9,279
Equipment	163,000	172,610	(9,610)
Postage	73,000	65,907	7,093
Energy	1,834,000	1,875,439	(41,439)
Miscellaneous	74,520	58,350	16,170
Sub-Total Expenditures	3,057,734	3,001,660	56,074
Depreciation	205,030	226,889	(21,859)
Equipment Capitalized	(163,000)	(134,161)	(28,839)
Total Expenditures	3,099,764	3,094,388	5,376
Net Income (Loss)	(84,484)	(64,762)	(19,722)
Retained Earnings, July 1	2,640,070	2,640,070	-
Retained Earnings, Jun 30	\$ 2,555,586	\$ 2,575,308	\$ (19,722)

**Town of Mansfield
Transit Services Fund
Balance Sheet
June 30, 2015**

	<u>Parking Garage 2015</u>	<u>Intermodal Center 2015</u>	<u>WRTD 2015</u>	<u>Total 2015</u>
Assets				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ (8,047)	\$ 18,930	\$ 293	\$ 11,174
Accounts Receivable	468,188	-	-	468,188
Infrastructure	11,171,404	2,331,451	-	13,502,855
Accum Depr -Infrastructure	(744,760)	(14,730)	-	(759,490)
Construction In Progress	-	-	-	-
	<u>10,886,784</u>	<u>2,335,651</u>	<u>293</u>	<u>13,222,727</u>
Total Assets				
Liabilities and Fund Balance				
Liabilities				
Accounts Payable	-	-	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Liabilities				
Fund Balance	<u>10,886,784</u>	<u>2,335,651</u>	<u>293</u>	<u>13,222,727</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	<u>\$ 10,886,784</u>	<u>\$ 2,335,651</u>	<u>\$ 293</u>	<u>\$ 13,222,727</u>

Town of Mansfield
Transit Services Fund - Combined
Comparative Statement of Revenues, Expenditures
and Changes in Fund Balance
June 30, 2015

	Parking Garage 2015	Intermodal Center 2015	WRTD 2015	Total 2015
Revenues				
Transient Fees	\$ 166,220	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 166,220
Monthly Fees	319,573	-	-	319,573
Violation Revenue	25,956	-	-	25,956
Misc Revenue	4,192	350	-	4,542
Rental Income	-	35,400	-	35,400
Total Revenues	515,941	35,750	-	551,691
Expenditures				
Salaries & Wages	89,008	23,921	-	112,929
Benefits	16,909	504	-	17,413
Dial-A-Ride	-	-	41,212	41,212
Utilities	21,588	-	-	21,588
WRTD - Windham Reg Transit District	-	-	34,718	34,718
WRTD - Pre-Paid Fare	-	-	44,940	44,940
Cleaning & Maintenance Service	41,797	23,426	-	65,223
WRTD - Disable Transport	-	-	17,397	17,397
Management Fee	15,236	-	-	15,236
Phone Service	13,783	-	-	13,783
Refuse Collection	-	413	-	413
Insurance	8,080	6,124	-	14,204
Snow Removal	14,703	-	-	14,703
Electric	-	49,084	-	49,084
Natural Gas	-	6,891	-	6,891
Credit Card Fees	8,498	-	-	8,498
Office Supplies	3,147	196	-	3,343
Professional & Technical Services	5,519	2,346	-	7,866
Security	315	-	-	315
Uniforms	618	494	-	1,113
Equipment Expense	-	10,511	-	10,511
Depreciation Expense	248,253	14,730	-	262,983
Cable TV Service	-	1,241	-	1,241
License and Fees	100	-	-	100
Miscellaneous	1,061	584	-	1,644
Incentive Fee	7,250	-	-	7,250
Building Repairs	-	422	-	422
Total Expenditures	495,866	140,886	138,267	775,019
Operating Transfers				
Transfer In - General Fund	-	-	138,560	138,560
Transfer In - Capital Projects Fund	-	105,136	-	105,136
Total Operating Transfers	-	105,136	138,560	243,696
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues	20,075	0	293	20,368
Fund Balance, July 1	10,866,709	2,335,651	-	13,202,360
Fund Balance plus Cont. Capital, Jun 30	\$ 10,886,784	\$ 2,335,651	\$ 293	\$ 13,222,727

Town of Mansfield
Cemetery Fund
Balance Sheet
June 30, 2015
(with comparative totals for June 30, 2014)

	2015	2014
Assets		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ -	\$ -
Investments	406,159	433,155
Total Assets	406,159	433,155
Liabilities and Fund Balance		
Liabilities		
Due to the General Fund	74,009	169,842
Accounts Payable	2,969	2,800
Total Liabilities	76,978	172,642
Fund Balance		
Reserve for Perpetual Care	250,000	250,000
Reserve for Non-Expendable Trust	1,200	1,200
Unreserved	77,982	9,313
Total Fund Balance	329,182	260,513
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	\$ 406,159	\$ 433,155

**Town of Mansfield
Cemetery Fund
Comparative Statement of Revenues, Expenditures
and Changes in Fund Balance
June 30, 2015
(with comparative totals for June 30, 2014)**

	<u>Budget 2014/15</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Revenues			
Investment Income	\$ 11,000	\$ 15,854	\$ 13,049
Unrealized Gain/Loss on Investments	5,000	42,497	17,687
Sale of Plots	2,400	6,300	2,400
	<u>18,400</u>	<u>64,651</u>	<u>33,136</u>
Operating Transfers			
Transfer from General Fund	<u>36,000</u>	<u>36,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Operating Transfers	<u>36,000</u>	<u>36,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Rev & Oper Transfers	<u>54,400</u>	<u>100,651</u>	<u>33,136</u>
Expenditures			
Salaries	5,200	5,896	5,282
Cemetery Maintenance	10,000	13,246	23,457
Mowing Service	18,750	12,840	17,245
	<u>33,950</u>	<u>31,982</u>	<u>45,983</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues	20,450	68,669	(12,848)
Fund Balance, July 1	<u>260,513</u>	<u>260,513</u>	<u>273,361</u>
Fund Balance, Jun 30	<u>\$ 280,963</u>	<u>\$ 329,182</u>	<u>\$ 260,513</u>

Town of Mansfield
Investment Pool
June 30, 2015

	<u>Market Value June 30, 2014</u>	<u>Market Value Sep 30, 2014</u>	<u>Market Value Dec 31, 2014</u>	<u>Market Value Mar 31, 2015</u>	<u>Market Value June 30, 2015</u>	<u>Fiscal 14/15 Change In Value</u>
Stock Funds						
Fidelity Investments						
Select Utilities Growth	\$ 79,071.42	\$ 75,695.43	\$ 80,261.92	\$ 80,261.92	\$ 72,988.51	\$ (6,082.91)
Total Stock Funds	<u>79,071.42</u>	<u>75,695.43</u>	<u>80,261.92</u>	<u>80,261.92</u>	<u>72,988.51</u>	<u>(6,082.91)</u>
Bond Funds						
Wells Fargo Advantage						
Wells Fargo Income Plus - Inv	73,171.26	73,121.81	74,396.77	75,798.14	74,368.41	1,197.15
T. Rowe Price						
U.S. Treasury Long	83,591.61	85,666.60	92,352.37	95,608.65	87,464.83	3,873.22
People's Securities						
U.S. Treasury Ntoes	67,003.82	67,012.39	67,021.88	67,029.24	67,029.24	25.42
Vanguard Investments						
GNMA Fund	363,042.08	364,133.57	370,846.69	374,659.79	111,317.28	(251,724.80)
Total Bond Funds	<u>586,808.77</u>	<u>589,934.37</u>	<u>604,617.71</u>	<u>613,095.82</u>	<u>340,179.76</u>	<u>(246,629.01)</u>
Cash						
Bank of America						
Money Market Reserves						
Total Cash						
Total Investments	<u>\$ 665,880.19</u>	<u>\$ 665,629.80</u>	<u>\$ 684,879.63</u>	<u>\$ 693,357.74</u>	<u>\$ 413,168.27</u>	<u>\$ (252,711.92)</u>

**Town of Mansfield
Investment Pool
June 30, 2015**

	Equity Percentage	Equity In Investments
Cemetery Fund	99.000%	409,036.59
School Non-Expendable Trust Fund	1.000%	4,131.68
Compensated Absences Fund	0.000%	-
Total Equity by Fund	100.000%	413,168.27

Investments	Market Value
<u>Stock Funds:</u>	
Fidelity - Select Utilities Growth	72,988.51
Sub-Total Stock Funds	72,988.51
<u>Bond Funds:</u>	
Wells Fargo Advantage -Income Plus	74,368.41
T. Rowe Price - U. S. Treasury Long-Term	87,464.83
People's Securities, Inc. - U.S. Treasury Notes	67,029.24
Vanguard - GNMA Fund	111,317.28
Sub-Total Bond Funds	340,179.76
Total Investments	413,168.27

Allocation	Amount	Percentage
Stocks	72,988.51	17.67%
Bonds	340,179.76	82.33%
Total Investments	413,168.27	100.00%

Eastern Highlands Health District
General Fund
Balance Sheet
June 30, 2015
 (with comparative totals for June 30, 2014)

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Assets		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 264,172	\$ 253,925
Total Assets	<u>264,172</u>	<u>253,925</u>
 Liabilities and Fund Balance		
Liabilities		
Accounts Payable	<u>9,181</u>	<u>6,774</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>9,181</u>	<u>6,774</u>
Fund Balance	<u>254,991</u>	<u>247,151</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	<u>\$ 264,172</u>	<u>\$ 253,925</u>

**Eastern Highlands Health District
General Fund
Comparative Statement of Revenues, Expenditures
and Changes in Fund Balance
June 30, 2015
(with comparative totals for June 30, 2014)**

	Adopted Budget 2014/15	Amended Budget 2014/15	2015	Percent of Adopted Budget	2014
Revenues					
Member Town Contributions	\$ 390,840	\$ 390,840	\$ 390,841	100.0%	\$ 377,577
State Grants	149,860	149,860	149,857	100.0%	151,852
Septic Permits	32,030	32,030	31,655	98.8%	31,845
Well Permits	14,700	14,700	15,535	105.7%	13,600
Soil Testing Service	31,500	31,500	32,965	104.7%	32,380
Food Protection Service -	61,430	61,430	63,289	103.0%	60,871
B100a Reviews	26,250	26,250	24,610	93.8%	26,005
Septic Plan Reviews	26,460	26,460	25,235	95.4%	26,060
Other Health Services	5,990	5,990	4,508	75.3%	(1,963)
Appropriation of Fund Balance	27,099	27,099	-	0.0%	-
Total Revenues	766,159	766,159	738,495	96.4%	718,227
Expenditures					
Salaries & Wages	569,920	569,920	542,858	95.3%	543,499
Grant Deductions	(78,185)	(78,185)	(74,249)	95.0%	(103,022)
Benefits	184,479	184,479	182,158	98.7%	168,821
Miscellaneous Benefits	6,590	6,590	5,293	80.3%	4,672
Insurance	15,800	15,800	15,607	98.8%	13,826
Professional & Technical Services	16,200	16,200	14,961	92.4%	12,242
Other Purchased Services	41,905	41,905	38,409	91.7%	36,624
Other Supplies	8,000	8,000	4,973	62.2%	6,533
Equipment - Minor	1,450	1,450	645	44.5%	1,132
Total Expenditures	766,159	766,159	730,655	95.4%	684,327
Operating Transfers					
Transfer to CNR Fund	-	-	-	0.0%	142,000
Total Exp & Oper Trans	766,159	766,159	730,655	95.4%	826,327
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues	-	-	7,840		(108,100)
Fund Balance, July 1	247,151	247,151	247,151		355,251
Fund Balance plus Cont. Capital, Jun 30	\$ 247,151	\$ 247,151	\$ 254,991		\$ 247,151

Eastern Highlands Health District
Capital Non-Recurring Fund
Balance Sheet
June 30, 2015
 (with comparative totals for June 30, 2014)

	2015	2014
Assets		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 205,279	\$ 251,416
Total Assets	205,279	251,416
Liabilities and Fund Balance		
Liabilities		
Accounts Payable	-	-
Total Liabilities	-	-
Fund Balance	205,279	251,416
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	\$ 205,279	\$ 251,416

Eastern Highlands Health District
Capital Non-Recurring Fund
Comparative Statement of Revenues, Expenditures
and Changes in Fund Balance
June 30, 2015
(with comparative totals for June 30, 2014)

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Revenues		
State Grants	\$ -	\$ -
Total Revenues	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Operating Transfers		
General Fund	<u>-</u>	<u>150,752</u>
Total Operating Transfers	<u>-</u>	<u>150,752</u>
Total Rev & Oper Trans	<u>-</u>	<u>150,752</u>
Expenditures		
Professional & Technical Services	5,000	14,000
Vehicles	-	26,593
Office Equipment	<u>41,137</u>	<u>(80)</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>46,137</u>	<u>40,513</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues	(46,137)	110,239
Fund Balance, July 1	<u>251,416</u>	<u>141,177</u>
Fund Balance plus Cont. Capital, Jun 30	<u>\$ 205,279</u>	<u>\$ 251,416</u>

Mansfield Downtown Partnership
Statement of Financial Position
June 30, 2015
(with comparative totals for June 30, 2014)

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Assets		
Cash & Cash Equivalents	\$ 253,889	\$ 225,313
Accounts Receivable	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Assets	<u>253,889</u>	<u>225,313</u>
Liabilities		
Accounts Payable	<u>3,735</u>	<u>2,019</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>3,735</u>	<u>2,019</u>
Fund Balance		
Contributed Capital	51,440	51,440
Unreserved	<u>198,713</u>	<u>171,853</u>
Total Fund Balance	<u>250,154</u>	<u>223,294</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	<u>\$ 253,889</u>	<u>\$ 225,313</u>

Mansfield Downtown Partnership
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and
Changes in Fund Balance

	Actual 2009/10	Actual 2010/11	Actual 2011/12	Actual 2012/13	Actual 2013/14	Adopted Budget 2014/15	Actual 6/30/15
Revenues							
Intergovernmental							
Mansfield General Fund/CNR	\$ 125,000	\$ 125,000	\$ 125,000	\$ 125,000	\$ 125,000	\$ 125,000	\$ 125,000
Uconn	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000
Mansfield Capital Projects *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leyland Share - Relocation	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-
Membership Fees	20,199	16,983	16,778	17,463	19,680	15,000	15,490
Local Support	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Support	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contributions/Other	240	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	<u>270,439</u>	<u>276,983</u>	<u>266,778</u>	<u>267,463</u>	<u>269,680</u>	<u>265,000</u>	<u>265,490</u>
Operating Expenditures							
Town Square Contribution	-	-	-	-	100,000	-	-
Salaries and Benefits	135,713	147,126	170,810	182,066	188,736	197,030	196,111
Professional & Technical	28,893	71,561	61,608	78,617	22,937	55,700	15,809
Office Rental	15,918	15,040	8,000	7,810	9,344	12,720	12,660
Insurance	1,724	1,715	1,747	1,545	2,950	3,380	3,780
Purchased Services	6,666	6,612	9,641	8,716	9,253	11,800	9,625
Supplies & Services	3,257	3,000	1,276	1,380	3,768	1,850	644
Contingency	-	-	-	-	-	21,465	-
Total Operating Expenditures	<u>192,171</u>	<u>245,054</u>	<u>253,082</u>	<u>280,134</u>	<u>336,989</u>	<u>303,945</u>	<u>238,630</u>
Operating Income/(Loss)	78,268	31,929	13,696	(12,671)	(67,309)	(38,945)	26,860
Fund Balance, July 1	<u>179,381</u>	<u>257,649</u>	<u>289,578</u>	<u>303,274</u>	<u>290,603</u>	<u>223,294</u>	<u>223,294</u>
Fund Balance, End of Period	<u>\$ 257,649</u>	<u>\$ 289,578</u>	<u>\$ 303,274</u>	<u>\$ 290,603</u>	<u>\$ 223,294</u>	<u>\$ 184,349</u>	<u>\$ 250,154</u>
Contribution Recap							
	Actual 2009/10	Actual 2010/11	Actual 2011/12	Actual 2012/13	Actual 2013/14	Adopted Budget 2014/15	Actual 6/30/15
Mansfield	\$ 125,000	\$ 125,000	\$ 125,000	\$ 125,000	\$ 125,000	\$ 125,000	\$ 125,000
Mansfield Capital Projects	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UCONN	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000
Total Contributions	<u>\$ 250,000</u>	<u>\$ 250,000</u>					

Town of Mansfield
Downtown Revitalization and Enhancement
Project #84120 through #84134
Estimated Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and
Changes in Fund Balance
Since Inception

	Budget	Actual
Operating Revenues		
Intergovernmental Revenues		
State Support	\$ 13,292,000	\$ 12,722,825
DECD STEAP Grants - I, II, III, IV	1,000,000	766,240
Urban Action Grant	2,500,000	808,059
DOT Grant # 77-217	1,622,800	450,000
Federal Transit Authority (Bus Facility)	4,940,000	5,084,266
Local Support (DECD grant)	115,640	55,535
Local Share - Bonds	302,000	302,000
Leyland Share (FTA Match & Other)	2,104,860	40,740
EDR Share	1,765,000	1,872,276
Desman Settlement	-	215,000
Future Revenues	-	6,588
Reserve	372,000	372,000
CNR	40,000	40,000
Other	-	36,174
Total Operating Revenues	28,054,300	22,771,703
Operating Expenditures		
Downtown Revitalization & Enhancement:		
Salaries - Temporary	-	174,435
Legal Services	2,609	9,355
Legal Services - DECD Contract	2,442	2,442
Contracted Services	234,300	10,818
Architects & Engineers	1,758,536	1,657,027
Demolition	930,460	949,631
Environmental Remediation	70,022	79,559
Site Improvements	1,474,800	537,734
Construction Costs	18,452,318	18,684,718
Construction - Storrs Road	2,386,822	1,443,272
Construction - Intermodal Center	-	1,972,688
Construction - Dog Lane/Village Street	2,170,000	1,771,079
Construction - Town Square	30,000	113,742
Contingency	500,000	-
Other	41,991	53,262
Total Operating Expenditures	28,054,300	27,459,761
Revenues Over/(Under) Expenditures *	-	(4,688,058)
Fund Balance, July 1	-	-
Fund Balance, End of Period	\$ -	\$ (4,688,058)

* Due from other agencies (grants)

**Town of Mansfield
Serial Bonds Summary
Schools and Town
as of June 30, 2015**

	Schools	Town	Total
Balance at July 1, 2014	\$ 948,500	\$ 1,671,500	\$2,620,000
Issued During Period			
Retired During Period	77,500	142,500	220,000
Balance at June 30, 2015	<u>\$ 871,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,529,000</u>	<u>\$2,400,000</u>

Changes in Bonds and Notes Outstanding

	Serial Bonds	BAN's	Promissory Note	Total
Balance at July 1, 2014	\$2,620,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$2,620,000
Debt Issued				
Debt Retired	220,000			220,000
Balance at June 30, 2015	<u>\$2,400,000</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$2,400,000</u>

Description	Original Amount	Payment Date		Bonds	BAN's	Total
		P & I	I			
2004 Town Taxable Gen. Oblig Bond	\$2,590,000	6/01	12/01	\$ -		\$ -
2004 School General Oblig. Bond	940,000	6/01	12/01	-		-
2004 Town General Oblig. Bond	725,000	6/01	12/01	-		-
2011 Town General Oblig. Bond	1,485,000	3/15	9/15	1,246,500		1,246,500
2011 Town Sewer Purpose Bond	330,000	3/15	9/15	282,500		282,500
2011 School General Oblig. Bond	1,025,000	3/15	9/15	871,000		871,000
	<u>\$7,095,000</u>			<u>\$2,400,000</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$2,400,000</u>

Town of Mansfield
Estimated Detail of Debt Outstanding
Schools and Town
As of June 30, 2015

	Original Amount	Estimated Balance 6/30/15
Schools:		
Consists of -		
2004 General Obligation Bonds:		
MMS IRC	\$ 940,000	\$ -
2011 General Obligation Bonds:		
MMS Heating Conversion	1,025,000	871,000
	1,965,000	871,000
Schools Outstanding Debt		
Town:		
Consists of -		
2004 Taxable General Obligation Bonds:		
Community Center	\$ 2,590,000	\$ -
2004 General Obligation Bonds:		
Library Renovations	725,000	-
2011 General Obligation Bonds:		
Community Center Air Conditioning	173,620	147,500
Hunting Lodge Road Bikeway	105,250	89,000
Salt Storage Shed	263,130	223,000
Storrs Rd/Flaherty Rd Streetscape Improvements	302,000	256,000
Various Equipment Purchases	93,000	69,000
Facility Improvements	40,000	30,000
Transportation Facility Improvements	130,000	111,000
Stone Mill Rd/Laurel Lane Bridge Replacements	378,000	321,000
2011 Sewer Purpose Obligation Bonds:		
Four Corners Sewer & Water Design	330,000	282,500
	5,130,000	1,529,000
Town Outstanding Debt		
Total Debt Outstanding	\$ 7,095,000	\$ 2,400,000

Town of Mansfield
 Summary of Investments
 June 30, 2015

Health Insurance Fund

Institution	Principal	Rate of Interest	Date of Purchase	Date of Maturity	Accrued Interest @ 6/30/15
State Treasurer	\$ 2,497,356	0.140	Various	Various	\$
Total Accrued Interest @ 6/30/15					\$ 3,977
Interest Received 7/1/14 - 6/30/15					<u>3,977</u>
Total Interest, Health Insurance Fund @ 6/30/15					<u>\$ 3,977</u>

All Other Funds

Institution	Principal	Rate of Interest	Date of Purchase	Date of Maturity	Accrued Interest @ 6/30/15
State Treasurer	\$ 8,233,754	0.140	Various	Various	\$
Total Accrued Interest @ 6/30/15					\$ 22,436
Interest Received 7/1/14 - 6/30/15					<u>22,436</u>
Total Interest, General Fund, 6/30/15					<u>\$ 22,436</u>

Town of Mansfield
Memo

July 15, 2015

Matt Hart, Town Manager
Cherie Trahan, Director of Finance

Christine Gamache, Collector of Revenue

Amounts and % of Collections for 7/1/14 to 06/30/2015 comparable to 7/1/13 to 06/30/2014 and 7/1/12 to 06/30/2013

	GRAND LIST			PAID	% PAID	DELINQUENT	
	2013	ADJUSTMENTS	ADJUSTED LIST			BALANCE	% OPEN
	24,424,734	(11,936)	24,412,799	(24,215,962)	99.2%	196,836	0.8%
TORRS CENTER RE	530,658	73,328	603,986	(603,986)	100.0%	-	0.0%
ER	1,103,929	472	1,104,400	(1,095,722)	99.2%	8,679	0.8%
TORRS CENTER PP	45,487	4,165	49,652	(46,008)	92.7%	3,644	7.3%
V	2,085,479	(37,307)	2,048,172	(1,977,775)	96.6%	70,397	3.4%
JE	28,190,286	28,723	28,219,009	(27,939,453)	99.0%	279,556	1.0%
VS	286,558	(2,108)	284,450	(250,380)	88.0%	34,071	12.0%
TOTAL	28,476,845	26,615	28,503,460	(28,189,833)	98.9%	313,627	1.1%
PRIOR YEARS COLLECTION July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015							
Suspense Collections		10,841		Suspense Interest Less Fees		12,355	
Prior Years Taxes		<u>344,009</u>		Interest and Lien Fees		<u>204,729</u>	
		<u>354,850</u>				<u>217,083</u>	

	GRAND LIST			PAID	% PAID	DELINQUENT	
	2012	ADJUSTMENTS	ADJUSTED LIST			BALANCE	% OPEN
	24,454,815	(125,414)	24,329,401	(24,083,849)	99.0%	245,552	1.0%
TORRS CENTER RE	391,674	78,297	469,971	(464,538)	98.8%	5,433	1.2%
ER	1,042,661	(1,984)	1,040,677	(1,024,661)	98.5%	16,016	1.5%
TORRS CENTER PP	465	-	465	(465)	100.0%	-	0.0%
V	2,060,254	(35,857)	2,024,397	(1,955,482)	96.6%	68,914	3.4%
JE	27,949,868	(84,959)	27,864,910	(27,528,995)	98.8%	335,915	1.2%
VS	243,555	(1,445)	242,110	(217,963)	90.0%	24,147	10.0%
TOTAL	28,193,423	(86,404)	28,107,019	(27,746,958)	98.7%	360,061	1.3%
PRIOR YEARS COLLECTION July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014							
Suspense Collections		16,131		Suspense Interest Less Fees		15,739	
Prior Years Taxes		<u>330,004</u>		Interest and Lien Fees		<u>198,322</u>	
		<u>346,135</u>				<u>214,060</u>	

	GRAND LIST			PAID	% PAID	DELINQUENT	
	2011	ADJUSTMENTS	ADJUSTED LIST			OPEN BALANCE	% OPEN
	23,607,247	(4,663)	23,602,584	(23,319,701)	98.8%	282,883	1.2%
TORRS CENTER	54,160	84,702	138,862	(138,475)	99.7%	387	0.3%
ER	907,292	5,946	913,239	(890,969)	97.6%	22,270	2.4%
IV	1,995,020	(33,641)	1,961,379	(1,867,640)	95.2%	93,740	4.8%
UE	26,563,720	52,345	26,616,065	(26,216,785)	98.5%	399,279	1.5%
IVS	253,072	(3,657)	249,415	(213,385)	85.6%	36,030	14.4%
TOTAL	26,816,792	48,688	26,865,480	(26,430,170)	98.4%	435,310	1.6%
PRIOR YEARS COLLECTION July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013							
Suspense Collections		16,378		Suspense Interest Less Fees		15,344	
Prior Years Taxes		<u>244,298</u>		Interest and Lien Fees		<u>173,174</u>	
		<u>260,676</u>				<u>188,518</u>	

The 2014-15 tax collection year is ahead of the prior 2 years. This is partly due to the new year bills going out a week earlier which helped collections come in earlier. Prior year collections are moderately ahead of the last 2 years partly in due to the initiative to encourage past due accounts to pay at least something monthly to avoid further collection actions and the tax sale that was conducted in October.

Town of Mansfield
Capital Projects - Open Space
June 30, 2015

	Acreage	Total Budget	Expended Thru 6/30/2014	Current Year Expenditures	Estimated Unexpended Balance	Anticipated Grants
Expenditures Prior to 92/93	-	\$ 4,409,389	\$ 130,794	-	-	-
UNALLOCATED COSTS:						
Appraisal Fees - Various	-	-	42,166	8,100	-	-
Financial & Legal Fees	-	-	24,134	-	-	-
Survey, Inspections & Miscellaneous	-	-	9,402	42,500	-	-
Outdoor Maintenance	-	-	13,952	(200)	-	-
Major Additions - Improvements	-	-	3,000	-	-	-
Forest Stewardship-50' Cliff Preserve	-	-	3,852	-	-	-
Parks Coordinator	-	-	103,604	-	-	-
PROPERTY PURCHASES:						
Bassetts Bridge Rd Lots 1,2,3	8.23	-	128,439	-	-	-
Baxter Property	25.80	-	163,330	-	-	-
Bodwell Property	6.50	-	42,703	-	-	-
Boeltiger, Orr, Parish Property	106.00	-	101,579	-	-	-
Dorwart Property	61.00	-	342,482	-	-	-
Dunnack Property	32.00	-	35,161	-	-	-
Eaton Property	8.60	-	162,236	-	-	-
Ferguson Property	1.19	-	31,492	-	-	-
Fesik Property	7.40	-	7,636	-	-	-
Hatch/Skinner Property	35.33	-	291,780	-	-	-
Holinko Property	18.60	-	62,576	-	-	-
Larkin Property	11.70	-	24,202	-	-	-
Laugardia Property - Dodd Rd.	-	-	5,700	-	-	-
Lion's Club Park	-	-	81,871	-	-	-
Malek Property	-	-	25,500	-	-	-
Marshall Property	17.00	-	17,172	-	-	-
McGregor Property	2.10	-	8,804	-	-	-
McShea Property	-	-	1,500	-	-	-
* Merrow Meadow Park Develop.	15.00	-	-	-	-	-
Morneau Property	-	-	4,310	-	-	-
Moss Property	134.50	-	100,000	-	-	-
Mulberry Road (Joshua's Trust)	5.90	-	12,500	-	-	-
Mullane Property (Joshua's Trust)	17.00	-	10,000	-	-	-
Olsen Property	59.75	-	104,133	-	-	-
Ossen - Birchwood Heights Property	-	-	500	-	-	-
Porter Property	6.70	-	135,466	-	-	-
Puddin Lane	9.15	-	-	20,378	-	-
Reed Property	23.70	-	69,527	-	-	-
Rich Property	102.00	-	283,322	-	-	-
Sibley Property	50.57	-	90,734	-	-	-
Swanson Property (Browns Rd)	29.00	-	64,423	-	-	-
Thompson/Swaney Prop. (Bone Mill)	-	-	1,500	-	-	-
Torrey Property	29.50	-	91,792	-	-	-
Vernon Property	3.00	-	31,732	-	-	-
Estate of Vernon - Property	68.41	-	257,996	-	-	-
Warren Property	6.80	-	24,638	-	-	-
Watts Property	23.50	-	92,456	-	-	-
	<u>925.93</u>	<u>\$ 4,409,389</u>	<u>\$ 3,240,096</u>	<u>\$ 70,778</u>	<u>\$ 1,098,515</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Project Name		Breakdown of Expenditures of Prior to 92/93	
85105 - Local Funds 90/91 - 03/04	\$1,902,855	White Cedar Swamp - Purchase	\$50,000
85105 - Local Support June 15, 2001	5,000	Appraisal Fees	250
85105 - State Support - Rich Property	60,000	Financial Fees	5,457
85105 - State Support - Hatch/Skinner Property	126,000	Miscellaneous Costs	605
85105 - State Support - Olsen Property	50,000	Unidentifiable (Prior 89/90)	74,478
85105 - State Support - Vernon Property	113,000		<u>\$130,790</u>
85105 - State Support - Dorwart Property	112,534		
85114 - Bonded Funds	1,000,000		
85107 - Authorized Bonds 2010/11	1,040,000		
	<u>\$4,409,389</u>		

*The Merrow Meadow Park property was donated to us. Funds were expended to improve the property, supported partially by a State grant in the amount of \$63,600.

Mansfield Board of Education
Special Education Reserve Fund Running Balance
As of September 3, 2015

	July 1, Beg. Balance	Revenues	Usage	June 30, Ending Bal.	Net Actual (Usage)/Incr.	Budget Usage
FY 2015/16 (Proj)	\$ 295,591	<i>\$ 200,000</i>	<i>\$ (250,000)</i>	\$ 245,591	<i>(50,000)</i>	(50,000)
FY 2014/15	506,406	257,185	(468,000)	295,591	(210,815)	(135,000)
FY 2013/14	467,929	271,477	(233,000)	506,406	38,477	(250,000)
FY 2012/13	573,063	257,693	(362,827)	467,929	(105,134)	(350,000)
FY 2011/12	646,181	306,801	(379,919)	573,063	(73,118)	(235,240)
FY 2010/11	556,703	262,047	(172,569)	646,181	89,478	(60,000)
FY 2009/10	283,273	273,430		556,703	273,430	
FY 2008/09	280,407	152,866	(150,000)	283,273	2,866	
FY 2007/08	168,129	112,278		280,407	112,278	

** Italicized figures are estimates*

Town of Mansfield
Revenue Summary
June 30, 2015

Fiscal Year: 2015 to 2015							
Account Number	Appropriation	Approp Adj	Debit Amounts	Credit Amounts	Ending Balance	%Recd	Activity
40101 Current Year Levy	(27,144,714.00)	-	1,434,515.97	28,802,051.15	222,831.18	100.82	27,367,545.18
40102 Prior Year Levy	(175,000.00)	-	105,651.80	364,371.72	83,719.92	147.84	258,719.92
40103 Interest & Lien Fees	(135,000.00)	-	822.58	205,551.20	69,728.62	151.65	204,728.62
40104 Motor Vehicle Supplement	(165,000.00)	-	888.49	258,813.26	92,924.77	156.32	257,924.77
40105 Susp. Coll. Taxes - Trnsc.	(6,000.00)	-	74.14	10,915.45	4,841.31	180.69	10,841.31
40106 Susp. Coll. Int. - Trnsc.	(4,000.00)	-	63.30	12,417.88	8,354.58	308.87	12,354.58
40109 Collection Fees	-	-	-	9,700.00	9,700.00	0.00	9,700.00
40110 CURRENT YR LEVY - STORRS CTR	(1,273,290.00)	-	-	1,318,986.00	45,696.00	103.59	1,318,986.00
40111 CURRENT YR LEVY-STORRS CTR-ABATEME	715,000.00	-	715,000.00	-	-	100.00	(715,000.00)
Total Taxes and Related Items	(28,188,004.00)	-	2,257,016.28	30,982,816.66	537,796.38	101.91	28,725,800.38
40201 Misc Licenses & Permits	(2,980.00)	-	65.00	3,483.00	438.00	114.70	3,418.00
40202 Sport Licenses	(300.00)	-	61.00	275.00	(86.00)	71.33	214.00
40203 Dog Licenses	(8,000.00)	-	(3,907.25)	1,993.25	(2,099.50)	73.76	5,900.50
40204 Conveyance Tax	(165,570.00)	-	3,097.50	146,978.92	(21,688.58)	86.90	143,881.42
40210 Subdivision Permits	(2,000.00)	-	-	1,950.00	(50.00)	97.50	1,950.00
40211 Zoning/Special Permits	(17,000.00)	-	425.00	15,600.00	(1,825.00)	89.27	15,175.00
40212 Zba Applications	(2,000.00)	-	400.00	2,800.00	400.00	120.00	2,400.00
40214 Iwa Permits	(2,750.00)	-	-	4,495.00	1,745.00	163.46	4,495.00
40224 Road Permits	(550.00)	-	2,295.00	3,795.00	950.00	272.73	1,500.00
40230 Building Permits	(200,000.00)	-	662.50	212,225.75	11,563.25	105.78	211,563.25
40231 Adm Cost Reimb-permits	(200.00)	-	18.00	226.00	8.00	104.00	208.00
40232 Housing Code Permits	(90,000.00)	(55,000.00)	150.00	149,160.00	4,010.00	102.77	149,010.00
40233 Housing Code Penalties	(1,100.00)	-	-	-	(1,100.00)	0.00	-
40234 Landlord Registrations	(2,000.00)	-	5,185.00	6,510.00	(575.00)	71.25	1,425.00
Total Licenses and Permits	(494,450.00)	(55,000.00)	8,451.75	549,591.92	(8,309.83)	98.49	541,140.17
40352 Payment In Lieu Of Taxes	-	-	330.00	4,382.00	4,052.00	0.00	4,052.00
40357 Social Serv Block Grant	(3,470.00)	-	-	3,527.00	57.00	101.64	3,527.00
Total Fed. Support Gov	(3,470.00)	-	330.00	7,909.00	4,109.00	218.42	7,579.00
40401 Education Assistance	(10,186,650.00)	-	89,429.00	10,270,670.00	(5,409.00)	99.95	10,181,241.00
40402 School Transportation	(120,790.00)	-	-	119,987.00	(803.00)	99.34	119,987.00
Total State Support Education	(10,307,440.00)	-	89,429.00	10,390,657.00	(6,212.00)	99.94	10,301,228.00
40451 Pilot - State Property	(6,957,610.00)	(697,570.00)	-	7,656,351.48	1,171.48	100.02	7,656,351.48
40454 Circuit Crt-parking Fines	(500.00)	-	-	1,150.00	650.00	230.00	1,150.00
40455 Circuit Breaker	(50,920.00)	-	-	52,550.55	1,630.55	103.20	52,550.55
40456 Tax Relief For Elderly	(2,000.00)	-	52,550.55	52,550.55	(2,000.00)	0.00	-
40457 Library - Connecticutcard/ill	(13,790.00)	-	-	11,205.00	(2,585.00)	81.26	11,205.00
40458 Library - Basic Grant	(1,230.00)	-	-	1,158.00	(72.00)	94.15	1,158.00
40462 Disability Exempt Reimb	(1,200.00)	-	-	1,340.31	140.31	111.69	1,340.31
40465 Emerg Mgmt Performance Grant	(14,500.00)	-	39,786.00	65,952.50	11,666.50	180.46	26,166.50
40469 Veterans Reimb	(7,220.00)	-	-	6,626.00	(594.00)	91.77	6,626.00
40470 State Revenue Sharing	(6,430.00)	-	-	-	(6,430.00)	0.00	-
40485 State Support - Other	(312,770.00)	-	-	319,207.00	6,437.00	102.06	319,207.00

Town of Mansfield
Revenue Summary
June 30, 2015

Fiscal Year: 2015 to 2015							
Account Number	Appropriation	Approp Adj	Debit Amounts	Credit Amounts	Ending Balance	%Recd	Activity
40494 Judicial Revenue Distribution	(9,000.00)	-	-	13,089.50	4,089.50	145.44	13,089.50
40496 Pilot-holinko Estates	-	-	-	10,028.00	10,028.00	0.00	10,028.00
40551 Pilot - Senior Housing	-	-	17,722.00	40,182.54	22,460.54	0.00	22,460.54
Total State Support Gov	(7,377,170.00)	(697,570.00)	110,058.55	8,231,391.43	46,592.88	100.58	8,121,332.88
40605 Region 19 Financial Serv	(95,200.00)	-	-	95,200.00	-	100.00	95,200.00
40606 Health District Services	(27,400.00)	-	333.32	27,733.32	-	100.00	27,400.00
40610 Recording	(60,000.00)	-	1,084.00	53,488.00	(7,596.00)	87.34	52,404.00
40611 Copies Of Records	(12,100.00)	-	690.00	12,703.25	(86.75)	99.28	12,013.25
40612 Vital Statistics	(12,000.00)	-	113.00	11,958.00	(155.00)	98.71	11,845.00
40613 Sale Of Maps/regs	(100.00)	-	6,037.50	6,037.50	(100.00)	0.00	-
40618 Recording-HistoricalDocPresv	-	-	-	11.00	11.00	0.00	11.00
40620 Police Service	(96,000.00)	-	67,350.99	175,569.58	12,218.59	112.73	108,218.59
40622 Redemption/Release Fees	(1,000.00)	-	-	1,070.00	70.00	107.00	1,070.00
40625 Animal Adoption Fees	(900.00)	-	-	380.00	(520.00)	42.22	380.00
40641 FINES ON OVERDUE BOOKS	(9,800.00)	-	128.76	8,434.61	(1,494.15)	84.75	8,305.85
40644 PARKING PLAN REVIEW FEE	(500.00)	-	-	5,120.00	4,620.00	1,024.00	5,120.00
40650 Blue Prints	(200.00)	-	-	35.00	(165.00)	17.50	35.00
40656 Reg Dist 19 Grnds Mtncce	(17,300.00)	-	-	17,300.00	-	100.00	17,300.00
40663 Zoning Regulations	(100.00)	-	99.00	618.45	419.45	519.45	519.45
40671 Day Care Grounds Maintenance	(12,580.00)	-	-	12,580.00	-	100.00	12,580.00
40674 Charge for Services	(3,000.00)	-	1,940.00	5,506.41	566.41	118.88	3,566.41
40675 Celeron Sq Assoc Bikepath Main	(2,700.00)	-	-	2,700.00	-	100.00	2,700.00
40689 Cash Overage/Shortage	-	-	114.50	75.00	(39.50)	0.00	(39.50)
40699 Fire Safety Code Fees	(20,000.00)	-	26.00	16,496.00	(3,530.00)	82.35	16,470.00
Total Charge for Services	(370,880.00)	-	77,917.07	453,016.12	4,219.05	101.14	375,099.05
40702 Parking Tickets - Town	(4,500.00)	-	-	4,273.30	(226.70)	94.96	4,273.30
40705 TOWN PARKING FINES-STORRS CENTER	-	-	53,376.16	73,533.42	20,157.26	0.00	20,157.26
40710 Building Fines	(1,000.00)	-	-	500.00	(500.00)	50.00	500.00
40711 Landlord Registration Penalty	(90.00)	-	-	180.00	90.00	200.00	180.00
40713 NUISANCE ORDINANCE	(8,000.00)	-	-	9,760.00	1,760.00	122.00	9,760.00
40715 Ordinance Violation Penalty	(1,380.00)	-	-	2,511.40	1,131.40	181.99	2,511.40
40716 Noise Ordinance Violation	(300.00)	-	-	-	(300.00)	0.00	-
40717 Possession Alcohol Ordinance	(20,000.00)	-	-	6,570.00	(13,430.00)	32.85	6,570.00
40718 Open Liquor Container Ordin	(10,000.00)	-	-	4,550.00	(5,450.00)	45.50	4,550.00
40719 Special Public Safety Service	-	-	750.00	750.00	-	0.00	-
Total Fines and Forfeitures	(45,270.00)	-	54,126.16	102,628.12	3,231.96	107.14	48,501.96
40804 Rent - Historical Soc	(2,000.00)	-	-	3,300.00	1,300.00	165.00	3,300.00
40807 Rent - Town Hall	(7,580.00)	-	-	50.00	(7,530.00)	0.66	50.00
40808 Rent - Senior Center	(100.00)	-	-	-	(100.00)	0.00	-
40817 Telecom Services Payment	(55,000.00)	-	85,979.49	130,525.06	(10,454.43)	80.99	44,545.57
40820 Interest Income	(25,000.00)	-	2,700.27	22,526.57	(5,173.70)	79.31	19,826.30
40824 Sale Of Supplies	(20.00)	-	-	6.00	(14.00)	30.00	6.00
40825 Rent - R19 Maintenance	(2,790.00)	-	-	2,790.00	-	100.00	2,790.00

Town of Mansfield
Revenue Summary
June 30, 2015

Fiscal Year: 2015 to 2015							
Account Number	Appropriation	Approp Adj	Debit Amounts	Credit Amounts	Ending Balance	%Recd	Activity
10890 Other	(2,500.00)	-	2,408.42	19,950.03	15,041.61	701.66	17,541.61
Total Miscellaneous	(94,990.00)	-	91,088.18	179,147.66	(6,930.52)	92.70	88,059.48
40928 School Cafeteria	(2,550.00)	-	-	2,500.00	(50.00)	98.04	2,500.00
Total Operating Transfers In	(2,550.00)	-	-	2,500.00	(50.00)	98.04	2,500.00
Total 111 General Fund - Town	(46,884,224.00)	(752,570.00)	2,688,416.99	50,899,657.91	574,446.92	101.21	48,211,240.92
**** Grand_Total ****	(46,884,224.00)	(752,570.00)	2,688,416.99	50,899,657.91	574,446.92	101.21	48,211,240.92

Town of Mansfield
Expenditure Summary by Activity
June 30, 2015

<u>Account and Description</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Appropriation Adj</u>	<u>Encumbrances</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Remaining Balance</u>	<u>Used</u>
11100 Legislative	102,500.00	-	-	99,614.37	2,885.63	97.19
12100 Municipal Management	222,460.00	6,490.00	-	234,156.61	(5,206.61)	102.27
12200 Human Resources	142,370.00	2,900.00	2,259.20	114,052.50	28,958.30	80.07
13100 Town Attorney	45,000.00	-	-	58,239.26	(13,239.26)	129.42
13200 Probate	7,010.00	-	-	7,009.52	0.48	99.99
14200 Registrars	50,320.00	(4,760.00)	-	28,919.65	16,640.35	63.48
15100 Town Clerk	223,770.00	7,020.00	-	229,214.12	1,575.88	99.32
15200 General Elections	22,900.00	-	-	20,392.28	2,507.72	89.05
16100 Finance Administration	123,630.00	4,250.00	-	127,097.15	782.85	99.39
16200 Accounting & Disbursements	168,740.00	5,390.00	-	172,213.96	1,916.04	98.90
16300 Revenue Collections	159,930.00	3,810.00	-	159,866.04	3,873.96	97.63
16402 Property Assessment	216,525.00	7,660.00	-	215,571.65	8,613.35	96.16
16510 Central Copying	39,000.00	-	-	38,877.31	122.69	99.69
16511 Central Services	34,000.00	-	-	30,404.99	3,595.01	89.43
16600 Information Technology	10,610.00	-	-	10,610.00	-	100.00
16900 Facilities Management	763,600.00	4,200.00	10,700.46	785,534.90	(28,435.36)	103.70
Total General Government	2,332,365.00	36,960.00	12,959.66	2,331,774.31	24,591.03	98.96
21200 Police Services	1,310,130.00	1,070.00	-	1,311,877.49	(677.49)	100.05
21300 Animal Control	93,070.00	1,330.00	-	91,917.84	2,482.16	97.37
22101 FIRE PREVENTION	145,900.00	3,170.00	-	127,605.13	21,464.87	85.60
22155 Fire & Emerg Services Admin	243,595.00	4,730.00	-	248,044.87	280.13	99.89
22160 Fire & Emergency Services	1,678,360.00	-	405.00	1,741,798.54	(63,843.54)	103.80
23100 Emergency Management	61,270.00	2,150.00	-	60,750.28	2,669.72	95.79
Total Public Safety	3,532,325.00	12,450.00	405.00	3,581,994.15	(37,624.15)	101.06
30100 Public Works Administration	87,260.00	4,890.00	-	92,873.76	(723.76)	100.79
30200 Supervision & Operations	121,980.00	190.00	-	124,179.55	(2,009.55)	101.65
30300 Road Services	725,070.00	31,420.00	-	852,737.98	(96,247.98)	112.72
30400 Grounds Maintenance	379,420.00	31,640.00	-	355,032.63	56,027.37	86.37
30600 Equipment Maintenance	538,410.00	6,630.00	-	559,207.49	(14,167.49)	102.60
30700 Engineering	201,660.00	(17,070.00)	-	163,725.68	20,864.32	88.70
Total Public Works	2,053,800.00	57,700.00	-	2,147,757.09	(36,257.09)	101.72

Town of Mansfield
Expenditure Summary by Activity
June 30, 2015

<u>Account and Description</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Appropriation Adj</u>	<u>Encumbrances</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Remaining Balance</u>	<u>Used</u>
41200 Health Regulation & Inspec.	123,750.00	-	-	123,751.00	(1.00)	100.00
42100 ADULT & ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	340,400.00	8,410.00	-	303,786.06	45,023.94	87.09
42204 Youth Employment - Middle Sch	-	-	-	-	-	-
42210 Youth Services	172,050.00	1,030.00	-	158,268.51	14,811.49	91.44
42300 Senior Services	213,980.00	11,180.00	-	201,212.34	23,947.66	89.36
43100 Library Services	677,730.00	12,060.00	2,735.18	682,439.46	4,615.36	99.33
45000 GRANTS TO AREA AGENCIES	57,050.00	-	-	57,050.00	-	100.00
<u>Total Community Services</u>	<u>1,584,960.00</u>	<u>32,680.00</u>	<u>2,735.18</u>	<u>1,526,507.37</u>	<u>88,397.45</u>	<u>94.54</u>
30800 Building Inspection	177,270.00	(880.00)	-	181,901.63	(5,511.63)	103.13
30810 Housing Inspection	110,280.00	(10,520.00)	-	103,821.24	(4,061.24)	104.07
51100 PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT	242,420.00	9,620.00	-	247,395.73	4,644.27	98.16
42100 Planning/Zoning Inland/Wetlnd	9,680.00	-	-	6,422.94	3,257.06	66.35
51100 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	11,220.00	-	-	4,411.22	6,808.78	39.32
58000 Boards and Commissions	6,400.00	-	380.00	4,412.55	1,607.45	74.88
<u>Total Community Development</u>	<u>557,270.00</u>	<u>(1,780.00)</u>	<u>380.00</u>	<u>548,365.31</u>	<u>6,744.69</u>	<u>98.79</u>
71000 Employee Benefits	2,528,730.00	-	-	2,622,350.81	(93,620.81)	103.70
72000 INSURANCE (LAP)	143,200.00	-	-	134,916.22	8,283.78	94.22
73000 Contingency	200,900.00	244,990.00	-	-	445,890.00	-
<u>Total Town-Wide Expenditures</u>	<u>2,872,830.00</u>	<u>244,990.00</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,757,267.03</u>	<u>360,552.97</u>	<u>88.44</u>
92000 Other Financing Uses	2,710,870.00	369,570.00	-	3,485,440.00	(405,000.00)	113.15
<u>Total Other Financing</u>	<u>2,710,870.00</u>	<u>369,570.00</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,485,440.00</u>	<u>(405,000.00)</u>	<u>113.15</u>
<u>Total 111 General Fund - Town</u>	<u>15,644,420.00</u>	<u>752,570.00</u>	<u>16,479.84</u>	<u>16,379,105.26</u>	<u>1,404.90</u>	<u>99.99</u>
Total	15,644,420.00	752,570.00	16,479.84	16,379,105.26	1,404.90	99.99

Town of Mansfield
Board of Education Expenditures
June 30, 2015

Account Number	Appropriations	Txfrs Supplem	Encumbrances	Expenditures	Account Balance	Used
61101 Regular Instruction	7,899,548.00	(86,878.00)	-	7,729,773.03	82,896.97	98.94
61102 English	49,760.00	-	622.00	41,518.31	7,619.69	84.69
61104 World Languages	9,600.00	-	-	7,641.61	1,958.39	79.60
61105 Health & Safety	7,730.00	-	16.15	3,441.71	4,272.14	44.73
61106 Physical Education	12,690.00	-	-	12,250.82	439.18	96.54
61107 Art	14,060.00	-	2,770.54	12,398.35	(1,108.89)	107.89
61108 Mathematics	25,650.00	-	-	20,445.69	5,204.31	79.71
61109 Music	17,840.00	-	-	14,756.35	3,083.65	82.72
61110 Science	30,750.00	-	257.00	27,375.94	3,117.06	89.86
61111 Social Studies	22,240.00	-	3,700.00	11,980.84	6,559.16	70.51
61115 Information Technology	151,250.00	-	16.44	150,758.93	474.63	99.69
61122 Family & Consumer Science	9,080.00	-	-	6,373.83	2,706.17	70.20
61123 Technology Education	14,610.00	-	141.21	14,477.15	(8.36)	100.06
_Total_Reg Instructional Prog	8,264,808.00	(86,878.00)	7,523.34	8,053,192.56	117,214.10	98.57
61201 Special Ed Instruction	1,505,820.00	(6,210.00)	99.95	1,585,495.67	(85,985.62)	105.73
61202 Enrichment	348,470.00	-	3,124.56	427,146.15	(81,800.71)	123.47
61204 Preschool	326,930.00	20,050.00	-	317,359.73	29,620.27	91.46
_Total_Special Educ. Programs	2,181,220.00	13,840.00	3,224.51	2,330,001.55	(138,166.06)	106.29
61310 Remedial Reading/Math	377,070.00	2,650.00	284.79	398,657.77	(19,222.56)	105.06
_Total_Culturally Disadv Pupil	377,070.00	2,650.00	284.79	398,657.77	(19,222.56)	105.06
61400 Summer School	54,500.00	-	-	65,364.58	(10,864.58)	119.94
_Total_Summer School-Free Only	54,500.00	-	-	65,364.58	(10,864.58)	119.94
61600 Tuition Payments	90,000.00	-	-	80,636.70	9,363.30	89.60
_Total_Tuition Payments	90,000.00	-	-	80,636.70	9,363.30	89.60
61900 Central Service-Instr Suppl.	143,760.00	-	7,095.50	127,355.25	9,309.25	93.52
_Total_Central Serv Instr Supp	143,760.00	-	7,095.50	127,355.25	9,309.25	93.52
62102 Guidance Services	156,930.00	820.00	-	157,050.83	699.17	99.56
62103 Health Services	216,230.00	-	107.42	211,115.66	5,006.92	97.68
62104 Outside Eval/Contracted Serv	230,500.00	-	-	227,795.06	2,704.94	98.83
62105 Speech And Hearing Services	176,990.00	(5,970.00)	-	161,879.84	9,140.16	94.66
62106 Pupil Services - Testing	3,000.00	-	-	-	3,000.00	0.00
62108 Psychological Services	323,050.00	(2,120.00)	-	302,514.64	18,415.36	94.26
_Total_Support Serv-Students	1,106,700.00	(7,270.00)	107.42	1,060,356.03	38,966.55	96.46

Town of Mansfield
Board of Education Expenditures
June 30, 2015

Account Number	Appropriations	Txfrs Supplem	Encumbrances	Expenditures	Account Balance	Used
62201 Curriculum Development	94,340.00	680.00	1,850.00	100,688.41	(7,518.41)	107.91
62202 Professional Development	36,990.00	-	1,234.69	23,483.16	12,272.15	66.82
_Total_Improv-Instsr Services	131,330.00	680.00	3,084.69	124,171.57	4,753.74	96.40
62302 Media Services	71,400.00	-	3,196.00	52,196.56	16,007.44	77.58
62310 Library	294,770.00	(10,160.00)	6,657.91	288,175.31	(10,223.22)	103.59
_Total_Educ Media Services	366,170.00	(10,160.00)	9,853.91	340,371.87	5,784.22	98.38
62401 Board Of Education	412,811.00	19,448.00	4,475.00	301,850.55	125,933.45	70.87
62402 Superintendent's Office	338,680.00	6,350.00	-	308,909.39	36,120.61	89.53
62404 Special Education Admin	301,230.00	1,840.00	2,925.00	310,280.71	(10,135.71)	103.34
_Total_General Administration	1,052,721.00	27,638.00	7,400.00	921,040.65	151,918.35	85.94
62520 Principals' Office Services	1,049,870.00	53,480.00	2,000.00	1,090,335.86	11,014.14	99.00
62521 Support Services - Central	16,490.00	-	-	10,204.81	6,285.19	61.89
62523 Field Studies	13,500.00	-	-	11,473.76	2,026.24	84.99
_Total_School Based Admin	1,079,860.00	53,480.00	2,000.00	1,112,014.43	19,325.57	98.30
62601 Business Management	298,700.00	4,550.00	-	303,351.09	(101.09)	100.03
_Total_Fiscal Serv/Bus Support	298,700.00	4,550.00	-	303,351.09	(101.09)	100.03
62710 Plant Operations - Building	1,333,440.00	1,470.00	8,144.80	1,308,498.31	18,266.89	98.63
_Total_Plant Oper & Maint Serv	1,333,440.00	1,470.00	8,144.80	1,308,498.31	18,266.89	98.63
62801 Regular Transportation	746,190.00	-	-	814,573.57	(68,383.57)	109.16
62802 Spec Ed Transportation	150,000.00	-	-	153,125.06	(3,125.06)	102.08
_Total_Student Transp Service	896,190.00	-	-	967,698.63	(71,508.63)	107.98
63430 After School Program	40,330.00	-	-	36,733.68	3,596.32	91.08
63440 Athletic Program	36,390.00	-	169.36	37,120.89	(900.25)	102.47
_Total_Enterprise Activities	76,720.00	-	169.36	73,854.57	2,696.07	96.49
68000 Employee Benefits	3,693,845.00	-	-	3,749,813.32	(55,968.32)	101.52
_Total_Employee Benefits	3,693,845.00	-	-	3,749,813.32	(55,968.32)	101.52
69000 Transfers Out To Other Funds	46,850.00	-	-	127,578.76	(80,728.76)	272.31
_Total_Transfer Out-Other Fund	46,850.00	-	-	127,578.76	(80,728.76)	272.31
_Total_112 General Fund - Board	21,193,884.00	-	48,888.32	21,143,957.64	1,038.04	100.00

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**Town of Mansfield
Agenda Item Summary**

To: Town Council
From: Matt Hart, Town Manager *Matt*
CC: Maria Capriola, Assistant Town Manager; Cherie Trahan, Director of Finance
Date: September 15, 2015
Re: Year End Budget Transfers & Appropriations for FY 2014/15

Subject Matter/Background

At its September 15, 2015 meeting, the Finance Committee will review the Year End Budget Transfers & Appropriations request for fiscal year 2014/15. The transfers align the budget at year end with actual expenditures. The proposed additional appropriation of excess revenues (\$383,000) will provide funding for several capital projects and provide an additional transfer to the CNR fund. All other expected overages, primarily storm related costs, were covered by savings in other line items.

Recall also that the Council has already appropriated \$369,570 of unanticipated State funding for various projects including \$132,070 for the Community Playground. This brings the total additional appropriation for FY 2014/15 to \$752,570.

Financial

The remaining unappropriated excess revenues and remaining expenditure balances will revert back to fund balance. Fund balance will increase \$629,865 from \$3,267,842 to \$3,897,707 or 8.0% of the FY 2015/16 budget.

Recommendation

If the Finance Committee recommends acceptance of the budget transfers and appropriation, the following motion would be in order:

Resolved, effective September 15, 2015, to adopt the Yearend Budget Transfers and Appropriation for FY 2014/15, as presented by the Director of Finance in her correspondence dated September 10, 2015.

Attachments

- 1) Yearend Budget Transfers & Appropriations – FY 2014/15
- 2) Preliminary Schedule of Changes in Fund Balance – June 30, 2015

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: MANSFIELD TOWN COUNCIL
FROM: CHERIE TRAHAN 
DATE: 09/10/15
SUBJECT: YEAREND BUDGET TRANSFERS & APPROPRIATIONS 2014/2015

Attached for your consideration is a request for an appropriation of excess revenues along with budget transfers for the 2014-2015 fiscal year. Due to revenues in excess of the amended budget by \$383,000, the Town has the opportunity to provide additional funding for several capital projects.

This request is to appropriate excess revenues in the amount of \$383,000 from the following sources:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| 1. PILOT Grant | \$328,000 |
| 2. Housing Code Permits | \$ 55,000 |

This appropriation will provide the following:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------|
| a. Facilities Deferred Maintenance Account | \$179,000 |
| b. Facilities Study | \$100,000 |
| c. Additional transfer to the CNR Fund | \$ 75,000 |
| d. Fraud Risk Assessment/Tip Line | \$ 30,000 |

The additional transfer to the CNR Fund is to cover less than anticipated ambulance service fee revenues (primarily due to a shift from insurance payments to Medicare/Medicaid payments) of \$50,000 and to provide the funding for the FY 15/16 increased cost for the WRTD program.

With this additional appropriation, revenues will exceed budget by \$1,404 which would go directly into Fund Balance. Following these adjustments, the Town will end the fiscal year with an increase in Fund Balance of \$629,865, from \$3,267,842 to \$3,897,707.

The additional appropriation along with requested budget transfers is reflected on the attached schedule. A brief description of the requested expenditure transfers over \$1,000 follows.

Increase in Appropriations

- Municipal Management: \$5,207 - This is primarily due to additional expenditures for Travel/Conference Fees. Council approved the Town Manager to attend the ICMA Leadership conference that was not originally budgeted for.
- Town Attorney: \$13,239 - Town attorney fees were more than anticipated due to an increase in needed services.

- Facilities Management: \$28,435 – Water/Sewer costs (14,245) and Building Maintenance Service needs (19,527) were more than anticipated.
- Fire and Emergency Services: \$63,844 – This is primarily due to needed ambulance repairs (35,901), and additional overtime costs for firefighters. Salary savings in Regular and Part-time salaries helped to offset the additional overtime costs.
- Road Services: \$96,248 - This increase is primarily due to storm related overtime (\$83,302). New Laborer position hired and charged to this department which was originally budgeted in Grounds Maintenance (\$19,147). Also included is an increase in Meal Reimbursement (5,803) due to storm activity.
- Equipment Maintenance: \$14,167 – This is due to storm related overtime (\$20,576)
- Building Inspection: \$5,512 – Increase is primarily due to the reorganization of duties of full time staff.
- Housing Inspection: \$4,061 – Increase is primarily due to Temporary Inspectors hired to cover housing inspections. (\$8,534)
- Employee Benefits: \$93,621 – This increase is primarily due to a rate increase and additional MERS eligible wages for both regular employees and fire employees (77,165) partially budgeted for in contingency; and Social Security was higher than anticipated (29,906), also partially budgeted for in contingency.
- Other Financing Uses: \$405,000 – This increase is comprised of: a \$21,000 transfer to the Transit Services Fund for an increase in the cost of WRTD services for FY14/15; \$384,000 transfer to the CNR Fund/Capital Projects Fund as detailed above.

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Due to the number of budget reductions, please find a brief description of reductions that were greater than \$10,000.

Major Reductions

- Human Resources: \$28,958 – Reduction in the need for HR related legal services.
- Registrars: \$16,640 - Salary savings resulted from fewer hours worked than originally estimated. The annual canvass took less time to complete due to the updated program.
- Fire Prevention: \$21,465 – Expenditures in a variety of line items were less than anticipated. Volunteer Incentive Program had less participants during the year (4,875); Water Hydrants budget was increase in anticipation of additional hydrants in Storrs Center and Route 195 (11,195); Printing & Biding (1,200); Training (1,180); System Support (1,100); Overtime (1,746).
- Grounds Maintenance: \$56,027 – Salary savings due to a retirement in the department. New employee was hired at a lower paygrade and charged to Road Services.

- Engineering: \$20,864 – Salary savings resulted from an intern position not being filled (16,421); Training costs (1,935), System Support costs (1,500), and Equipment Repair (1,077) less than anticipated.
- Human Services Administration: \$45,024 – an overall savings in the fee waiver program of \$44,113 resulted from the new guidelines.
- Youth Services: \$14,811 – Salary savings due to a late hire for Parent Education Coordinator position (3,567); Prof & Tech (1,353); Positive Youth Development Programs were not able to be completed due to the winter weather (5,928)
- Senior Services: \$23,948 – Salary savings resulted from position vacancies and the Elderly Transportation grant funding used to cover program salary costs.
- Contingency: \$61,486 – Reduction to cover additional appropriations in other departments.

Town of Mansfield
 Yearend Budget Transfers - General Fund
 FY 2014/15

REVENUES

<u>Account</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Add'l</u>	<u>Reduction</u>	<u>Approp.</u>	<u>YTD Receipts</u>	<u>Balance</u>
111-16200-40451-00-00 PILOT Grant	7,327,180	328,000		7,655,180	7,656,351	1,171
111-30810-40232-00-00 Housing Code Per	90,000	55,000		145,000	149,010	4,010
Grand Total	7,417,180	383,000	-	7,800,180	7,805,361	5,181

EXPENDITURES

<u>Department</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Add'l</u>	<u>Reduction</u>	<u>Approp.</u>	<u>YTD Encum. Expenditures</u>	<u>Balance</u>
11100 Legislative	102,500		(2,886)	99,614	99,614	-
12100 Municipal Management	228,950	5,207		234,157	234,157	-
12200 Human Resources	145,270		(28,958)	116,312	116,312	-
13100 Town Attorney	45,000	13,239		58,239	58,239	-
13200 Probate	7,010			7,010	7,010	-
14200 Registrars	45,560		(16,640)	28,920	28,920	-
15100 Town Clerk	230,790		(1,576)	229,214	229,214	-
15200 General Elections	22,900		(2,508)	20,392	20,392	-
16100 Finance Administration	127,880		(783)	127,097	127,097	-
16200 Accounting & Disbursements	174,130		(1,916)	172,214	172,214	-
16300 Revenue Collections	163,740		(3,874)	159,866	159,866	-
16402 Property Assessment	224,185		(8,613)	215,572	215,572	-
16510 Central Copying	39,000		(123)	38,877	38,877	-
16511 Central Services	34,000		(3,595)	30,405	30,405	-
16600 Information Technology	10,610		-	10,610	10,610	-
30900 Facilities Management	767,800	28,435		796,235	796,235	-
Total General Government	2,369,325	46,881	(71,472)	2,344,734	2,344,734	-
21200 Police Services	1,311,200	677		1,311,877	1,311,877	-
21300 Animal Control	94,400		(2,482)	91,918	91,918	-
22101 Fire Prevention	149,070		(21,465)	127,605	127,605	-
22155 Fire & Emerg Services Admin	248,325		(280)	248,045	248,045	-
22160 Fire & Emergency Services	1,678,360	63,844		1,742,204	1,742,204	-
23100 Emergency Management	63,420		(2,670)	60,750	60,750	-
Total Public Safety	3,544,775	64,521	(26,897)	3,582,399	3,582,399	-
30100 Public Works Administration	92,150	724		92,874	92,874	-
30200 Supervision & Operations	122,170	2,010		124,180	124,180	-
30300 Road Services	756,490	96,248		852,738	852,738	-
30400 Grounds Maintenance	411,060		(56,027)	355,033	355,033	-
30600 Equipment Maintenance	545,040	14,167		559,207	559,207	-
30700 Engineering	184,590		(20,864)	163,726	163,726	-
Total Public Works	2,111,500	113,149	(76,892)	2,147,757	2,147,757	-
41200 Health Regulations & Inspections	123,750	1		123,751	123,751	-
42100 Human Services Administration	348,810		(45,024)	303,786	303,786	-
42210 Youth Services	173,080		(14,811)	158,269	158,269	-
42300 Senior Services	225,160		(23,948)	201,212	201,212	-
43100 Library Services Admin	689,790		(4,615)	685,175	685,175	-
45000 Contributions To Area Agency	57,050			57,050	57,050	-
Total Community Services	1,617,640	1	(88,398)	1,529,243	1,529,243	-
30800 Building Inspection	176,390	5,512		181,902	181,902	-
30810 Housing Inspection	99,760	4,061		103,821	103,821	-
51100 Planning Administration	252,040		(4,644)	247,396	247,396	-
52100 Planning/Zoning Inland/Wetlnd	9,680		(3,257)	6,423	6,423	-
53100 Economic Development	11,220		(6,809)	4,411	4,411	-
58000 Boards and Commissions	6,400		(1,607)	4,793	4,793	-
Total Community Development	555,490	9,573	(16,318)	548,745	548,745	-
71000 Employee Benefits	2,528,730	93,621		2,622,351	2,622,351	-
72000 Insurance	143,200		(8,284)	134,916	134,916	-
73000 Contingency	62,890		(61,486)	1,404	-	1,404
Total Town Wide Expenditures	2,734,820	93,621	(69,770)	2,758,671	2,757,267	1,404
92000 Other Financing Uses*	3,080,440	405,000		3,485,440	3,485,440	-
Total Other Financing	3,080,440	405,000	-	3,485,440	3,485,440	-
Grand Total	16,013,990	732,746	(349,746)	16,396,990	16,395,586	1,404

Town of Mansfield
General Fund
Preliminary Schedule of Changes in Fund Balance - Budgetary Basis
For the Year Ended June 30, 2015

Assigned for 2014/2015 Budget	\$ -
Unassigned	<u>3,267,842</u>
Fund Balance, July 1, 2014	\$ 3,267,842

	Original Budget	Amend.	Final Budget	Estimated Actual	Budget Comparison	
Total revenues and transfers in	\$ 46,884,224	\$ 752,570	\$ 47,636,794	\$ 48,264,216	\$ 627,422	
Appropriation of fund balance	<hr/>					
Total Sources	<u>46,884,224</u>	<u>752,570</u>	<u>47,636,794</u>	<u>48,264,216</u>	<u>627,422</u>	
Total expenditures and transfers:						
Town	15,644,420	752,570	16,396,990	16,395,585	1,405	
Mansfield Board of Education	21,193,884		21,193,884	21,192,846	1,038	
Contribution to Region #19	10,045,920		10,045,920	10,045,920	-	
Total expenditures	<u>46,884,224</u>	<u>752,570</u>	<u>47,636,794</u>	<u>47,634,351</u>	<u>2,443</u>	
Budgetary results	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 629,865</u>	<u>\$ 629,865</u>	629,865
Fund balance, June 30, 2015						<u>\$ 3,897,707</u>
Fund balance:						
Assigned						\$ -
Unassigned						<u>3,897,707</u>
						<u>\$ 3,897,707</u>



**Town of Mansfield
Agenda Item Summary**

To: Town Council
From: Matt Hart, Town Manager *MWH*
CC: Maria Capriola, Assistant Town Manager; Cherie Trahan, Director of Finance
Date: September 15, 2015
Re: Capital Improvement Program Closeouts/Adjustments

Subject Matter/Background

Attached please find correspondence from the Director of Finance recommending adjustments to the Capital Projects Fund. Throughout the fiscal year, we do periodically recommend such adjustments. This adjustment incorporates the additional funding from the yearend appropriation of excess revenues. The Finance Committee will review this item at their meeting on September 15th.

Recommendation

If the Finance Committee recommends approval of the proposed adjustments, the following motion is in order:

Move, effective September 15, 2015, to approve the adjustments to the Capital Projects fund as of June 30, 2015, as presented by the Director of Finance in her correspondence dated September 10, 2015.

Attachments

- 1) C. Trahan re: Capital Projects Fund
- 2) Proposed Capital Fund Budget Changes



TOWN OF MANSFIELD
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF FINANCE

CHERIE TRAHAN, Director of Finance

AUDREY P. BECK BUILDING
FOUR SOUTH EAGLEVILLE ROAD
MANSFIELD, CT 06268-2599
(860) 429-3344
fax: (860) 429-6863
E-Mail: trahanca@mansfieldct.org

TO: Matthew W. Hart, Town Manager
FROM: Cherie Trahan, Director of Finance
DATE: September 10, 2015
RE: Capital Projects Fund

Attached is an analysis of current and proposed Revenue and Expenditure Budgets for specific Capital Projects as of June 30, 2015. If adopted as presented, it will accomplish the following.

1. Adjust funding for the following projects as discussed on June 22, 2015 in order to reduce the FY 15/16 proposed budget:

83306 Stone Mill Bridge	(\$ 67,000)
84134 Future Projects – Local Share	(\$ 40,000)
83524 Road Resurfacing	\$ 37,000
83308 Town Walkways/Transportation Enh.	\$ 25,000
83911 Engineering Cad Upgrades	\$ 21,000
83510 Guide Rails	\$ 20,000
83101 Tree Replacement	\$ 4,000

2. Officially close out completed projects:
84131 Future Projects – Local Share

3. Increase/(Decrease) funding for the following projects:

81919 Strategic Planning	\$ 30,000
83306 Stone Mill Bridge	(\$498,058)
83308 Town Walkways/Transportation Enh.	\$ 1,277
83524 Road Resurfacing	\$ 19,077
84135 Town Square	\$491,112
84137*Parking Garage Repairs/Maintenance	\$ 50,063
85806 Skate Park	\$ 500
86292 School Building Maintenance	\$ 50,000
86307 Facilities Deferred Maintenance Acct	\$ 179,000
86318*Facilities Study	\$100,000

Fraud Risk Assessment & Tip Line
Project cost less than anticipated
Adjustment to State funding
Adjustment to State/Other funding
Appropriate Contributions received
Annual Reserve from Garage Revenues
Appropriate Contributions received
Appropriate Board Yearend Transfer
Proposed Yearend Transfer
Proposed Yearend Transfer

*=New

PROPOSED CAPITAL FUND BUDGET CHANGES
JUNE 30, 2015

JOB #	DESCRIPTION	FUNDING SOURCE	REVENUE BUDGET					EXPENDITURE BUDGET				BALANCE TO SPEND (OVERSPENT)	
			CURRENT BUDGET	PROPOSED CHANGE	AMENDED BUDGET	ACTUAL REVENUES	OVER/ (UNDER) PROPOSED	CURRENT BUDGET	PROPOSED CHANGE	AMENDED BUDGET	ACTUAL EXPEND.		
81919	Strategic Planning	CNR	185,000	30,000	215,000	215,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			185,000	30,000	215,000	215,000	-	185,000	30,000	215,000	179,050	35,950	-
83101	Tree Replacement	CNR	52,500	4,000	56,500	52,500	(4,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-
			52,500	4,000	56,500	52,500	(4,000)	52,500	4,000	56,500	36,587	19,913	-
83306	Stone Mill Bridge	State Support	1,156,800	(270,958)	885,842	863,196	(22,646)	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Bonds	413,200	(228,200)	185,000	185,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Other	-	1,100	1,100	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		CNR	146,350	(67,000)	79,350	146,350	67,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
			1,716,350	(565,058)	1,151,292	1,195,646	44,354	1,716,350	(565,058)	1,151,292	1,107,303	43,989	-
83308	Town Walkways/Transportation E	State Support	16,632	1,277	17,909	17,909	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Bonds	60,000	-	60,000	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Other	13,453	-	13,453	13,453	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		CNR	835,281	25,000	860,281	835,281	(25,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-
			925,366	26,277	951,644	926,643	(25,000)	925,366	26,277	951,644	759,875	191,769	-
83510	Guide Rails	CNR	47,697	30,000	77,697	57,697	(20,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Town Aid Road	10,000	(10,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			57,697	20,000	77,697	57,697	(20,000)	57,697	20,000	77,697	55,489	22,208	-
83524	Road Resurfacing	Locip	2,291,807	17,754	2,309,561	2,309,561	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Town Aid Road	51,000	-	51,000	51,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Other	-	1,323	1,323	1,323	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		CNR	1,301,003	37,000	1,338,003	1,302,326	(35,677)	-	-	-	-	-	-
			3,643,810	56,077	3,699,887	3,664,210	(35,677)	3,643,810	56,077	3,699,887	3,411,325	288,562	-
83911	Engineering Cad Upgrades	CNR	188,500	21,000	209,500	188,500	(21,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Management Services Fund	15,000	-	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			203,500	21,000	224,500	203,500	(21,000)	203,500	21,000	224,500	197,981	26,519	-
84134	Future Projects - Local Share	CNR	40,000	(40,000)	-	40,000	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
			40,000	(40,000)	-	40,000	40,000	40,000	(40,000)	-	-	-	-
84135	Town Square	Local Support-Leyland	-	125,000	125,000	125,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Local Support-EDR	125,000	-	125,000	125,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Local Support-UCONN	250,000	-	250,000	250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Local Support-MDP	100,000	-	100,000	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Contributions	-	366,112	366,112	366,112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			475,000	491,112	966,112	966,112	-	475,000	491,112	966,112	910,136	55,976	-
84137	Parking Garage Repairs and Maintenance	Local Support-Parking Garage Rev	-	50,000	50,000	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Interest Income	-	63	63	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			-	50,063	50,063	50,063	-	-	50,063	50,063	-	50,063	-
85806	Skate Park	Contributions	90,000	500	90,500	90,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		CNR	40,000	-	40,000	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			130,000	500	130,500	130,500	-	130,000	500	130,500	130,254	246	-
86292	School Building Maintenance	General Fund-Board/CNR	520,000	50,000	570,000	570,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			520,000	50,000	570,000	570,000	-	520,000	50,000	570,000	406,611	163,389	-
86260	Facilities Def. Maintenance Acct	CNR/Other	834,391	179,000	1,013,391	1,013,391	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			834,391	179,000	1,013,391	1,013,391	-	834,391	179,000	1,013,391	821,305	192,086	-
86318	Facilities Study	CNR	-	100,000	100,000	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			-	100,000	100,000	100,000	-	-	100,000	100,000	-	100,000	-
			\$8,783,614	\$ 422,971	\$9,206,585	\$ 9,185,262	\$ (21,323)	\$8,783,614	\$ 422,971	\$9,206,585	\$8,015,916	\$ 1,190,669	-

PAGE
BREAK

O'MALLEY, DENEEN, LEARY, MESSINA & OSWECKI

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

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P. O. BOX 504
WINDSOR, CONNECTICUT 06095

TELEPHONE (860) 688-8505
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(1940-2000)

WILLIAM C. LEARY
Of Counsel
VINCENT W. OSWECKI, JR.
MICHAEL P. DENEEN
KEVIN M. DENEEN
RICHARD A. VASSALLO
JAMES P. WELSH

August 19, 2015

Mr. Matthew W. Hart, Town Manager
Town of Mansfield
4 South Eagleville Road
Mansfield, Connecticut 06268-2599

Re: Council Members

Dear Matt:

Council Member Wassmundt as has asked if "members of the Town Council have an obligation to know and understand how and, whether or not, management complies with town ordinances?"

The authority, power and duties of the Town Council are set forth in Section C303 of the Charter. This Section provides:

A. The Council shall be the governing body of the Town. It shall exercise and perform all the rights, powers, duties and obligations of the Town except as the same may be assigned by the C.G.S. or this Charter to some other officer, board, agency or to the Town Meeting. These powers include, in addition to all other powers, all the powers and duties now or hereafter conferred or imposed by the general statutes, special acts or otherwise upon Town Meetings, boards of finance, and boards of selectmen. The Council shall provide by ordinance the procedure for administration and fiduciary oversight of the Town finances. The Council may provide by ordinance for the exercise by the Manager or some other officer, board or agency of any of the administrative powers not otherwise assigned by this Charter. The legislative power of the Town and final authority concerning the tax rate are vested exclusively in the Council except as otherwise provided in this Charter.

B. The Council shall have power, subject to the provisions of the C.G.S. and this Charter, to create or abolish departments, offices, agencies and employments; adopt regulations for the operation of departments, agencies and offices; and fix the compensation of officers and employees of the Town, except the employees of the Board of Education, and the charges, if any, to be made for services rendered by the Town. It shall further have power to

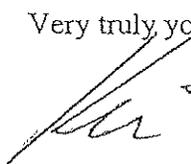
make, alter and repeal ordinances or resolutions not inconsistent with this Charter and the general statutes of the state for the execution of the powers vested in the Town as provided in Article I of this Charter, for the government of the Town and the management of its business and for the preservation of good order, peace, health, safety and the general welfare of the Town and its inhabitants.

Section 7-12 of the General Statutes sets forth the duties of the Board of Selectmen, which include, inter alia, "they shall superintend the concerns of the town, adjust and settle all claims against it and draw orders on the treasurer for their payment."

In discharging their duties as members of the Town Council, the members have a duty to "superintend the concerns of the Town." How each member carries out this duty is not detailed in either the Charter or the General Statutes, and is left to the sound discretion of each member. Each member will bring his or her own areas of interest and expertise and may discharge their obligation to superintend the affairs of the Town accordingly. The "obligation to know and understand how and, whether or not, management complies with town ordinances" is certainly within the general duty to superintend the affairs of the town.

Please feel free to contact me with any further questions.

Very truly yours,



Kevin M. Deneen

KMD/lle



TOWN OF MANSFIELD Mansfield Advocates for Children



All Mansfield's children birth through eight are healthy successful learners connected to the community.

MANSFIELD COMMUNITY PLAYGROUND COMMITTEE
www.mansfieldcommunityplayground.org

AUDREY P. BECK BUILDING
4 SOUTH EAGLEVILLE RD
MANSFIELD, CT 06268-2599

PRESS RELEASE
For Immediate Release
September 9, 2015

Contact: Maggie Ferron
Early Childhood Services Coordinator
ferronmb@mansfieldct.org
(860) 429-3338

MANSFIELD COMMUNITY PLAYGROUND COMMITTEE SEEKING VOLUNTEERS

MANSFIELD --- The Mansfield Community Playground Committee is looking for volunteers to help construct the Mansfield Community Playground on Saturday, October 10, and Sunday, October 11, 2015. The community build is scheduled to take place from 8 AM to 4 PM on both days, with lunch provided to full-day volunteers. Interested persons may sign up at <http://www.mansfieldcommunityplayground.org/lendahand.html>. While volunteers of all skill levels are needed, the Committee is seeking in particular persons with experience in construction and other related trades.

The Mansfield Community Playground Committee was formed by Mansfield Advocates for Children in response to a survey of Mansfield Residents that indicated that the town's existing playgrounds did not meet families' need for a space to connect with one another. A committee of parents worked for more than three years to raise the funds to build the playground. Throughout this time, the Committee received a generous \$200,000 donation from the Jeffrey P. Ossen Family Foundation; \$100,000 from the State of Connecticut; and more than \$132,000 from the Town of Mansfield to help with the site preparation.

"The community build should be a lot of fun for our community," said Betsy Paterson, Mansfield's Mayor, "after years of planning and fundraising, it's exciting to be at this stage of the project." State Rep. Gregory Haddad, D-Mansfield, added, "like many Mansfield residents, I'm excited that the day has come to actually build our community's new playground. This is the realization of a great community effort and volunteers



TOWN OF MANSFIELD Mansfield Advocates for Children

MANSFIELD COMMUNITY PLAYGROUND COMMITTEE
www.mansfieldcommunityplayground.org



*All Mansfield's children birth through eight
are healthy successful learners connected to
the community.*

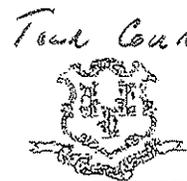
AUDREY P. BECK BUILDING
4 SOUTH EAGLEVILLE RD
MANSFIELD, CT 06268-2599

have led the way to help make Mansfield a great place to live and raise a family.” “Bringing the community together to construct the playground reinforces the reason for building it in the first place. We are building a playground for all of Mansfield’s families to enjoy, as it is highly accessible to kids and caregivers of all abilities and situated on the bus line,” said Maggie Ferron, Mansfield’s Early Childhood Services Coordinator. Susanna Cowan, the playground committee’s Picket Coordinator, encouraged community members to volunteer: “Please volunteer to help us erect the playground—by doing so, you’ll help us proclaim what makes a Community playground just that!”

The Committee is also seeking donations of food from local restaurants and businesses to feed the volunteers. Anyone interested in making such a donation may contact Maggie Ferron at ferronmb@mansfieldct.org or 860 429-3338.

For more information about the Mansfield Community Playground or to make a donation, visit
www.MansfieldCommunityPlayground.org

###



FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

Connecticut Freedom of Information Commission • 18-20 Trinity Street, Suite 100 • Hartford, CT 06106
Toll free (CT only): (866)374-3617 Tel: (860)566-5682 Fax: (860)566-6474 • www.state.ct.us/foi/ • email: foi@po.state.ct.us

Arthur Smith,
Complainant(s)
against

Notice of Meeting

Docket #FIC 2014-895

Town Clerk, Town of Mansfield; and
Town of Mansfield,
Respondent(s)

August 18, 2015

Transmittal of Proposed Final Decision

In accordance with Section 4-179 of the Connecticut General Statutes, the Freedom of Information Commission hereby transmits to you the proposed finding and decision prepared by the hearing officer in the above-captioned matter.

This will notify you that the Commission will consider this matter for disposition at its meeting which will be held in the Freedom of Information Commission Hearing Room, 18-20 Trinity Street, 1st floor, Hartford, Connecticut, at 2 p.m. on **Wednesday, September 9, 2015**. At that time and place you will be allowed to offer oral argument concerning this proposed finding and order. Oral argument shall be limited to ten (10) minutes. For good cause shown, however, the Commission may increase the period of time for argument. A request for additional time must be made in writing and should be filed with the Commission **ON OR BEFORE August 28, 2015**. Such request **MUST BE (1) copied to all parties, or if the parties are represented, to such representatives, and (2) include a notation indicating such notice to all parties or their representatives.**

Although a brief or memorandum of law is not required, if you decide to submit such a document, an **original and fourteen (14) copies** must be filed **ON OR BEFORE August 28, 2015**. **PLEASE NOTE: Any correspondence, brief or memorandum directed to the Commissioners by any party or representative of any party MUST BE (1) copied to all parties, or if the parties are represented, to such representatives, (2) include a notation indicating such notice to all parties or their representatives and (3) be limited to argument. NO NEW EVIDENCE MAY BE SUBMITTED.**

If you have already filed a brief or memorandum with the hearing officer and wish to have that document distributed to each member of the Commission, it is requested that **fifteen (15) copies** be filed **ON OR BEFORE August 28, 2015**, and that **notice be given to all parties or if the parties are represented, to their representatives, that such previously filed document is being submitted to the Commissioners for review.**

By Order of the Freedom of Information Commission


W. Paradis
Acting Clerk of the Commission

Notice to: Arthur Smith
James P. Welsh, Esq.

2015-08-18/FIC# 2014-895/Transfwrpb/CAL/TAH

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION COMMISSION
OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT

In The Matter of a Complaint by

Report of Hearing Officer

Arthur Smith,

Complainant

against

Docket #FIC 2014-895

Town Clerk, Town of Mansfield;
and Town of Mansfield,

Respondents

August 18, 2015

The above-captioned matter was heard as a contested case on July 1 and July 31, 2015, at which times the complainant and the respondents appeared and presented testimony, exhibits and argument on the complaint.

After consideration of the entire record, the following facts are found and conclusions of law are reached:

1. The respondents are public agencies within the meaning of §1-200(1), G.S.

2. It is found that, by letter dated December 9, 2014 to the respondent Town Clerk, the complainant requested copies of "all records in the town's possession relating to investigations or inquiry by the Federal Attorney's Office, State Attorney's office, Troop C or any division thereof [sic], the Connecticut Attorney General's office, and/or the FBI... relat[ing] to... the Town of Mansfield's financial accounting and financial accounting services processed through the Town's Chief Financial Officer or her staff..." (the "requested records").

3. It is found that, by letter dated December 15, 2014, the respondent Town Clerk acknowledged the complainant's request, stating that the requested records were being compiled for review by the town attorney. The review was expected to be completed by December 31, 2014, but the respondent Town Clerk also indicated she would let the complainant know if the records were available for disclosure earlier.

4. By letter dated and filed with the Commission on December 16, 2014, the complainant appealed to the Commission, stating that he was "writing to request a hearing to determine whether the refusal of the Town of Mansfield to disclose the documents requested in my letter of December 9, 2014, see attached Exhibit A, before December 31, 2014, see Exhibit B, is in compliance with the promptness requirement of CGS Sec. 1-210."

Docket #FIC2014-895

5. Section 1-200(5), G.S., states:

"Public records or files" means any recorded data or information relating to the conduct of the public's business prepared, owned, used, received or retained by a public agency, or to which a public agency is entitled to receive a copy by law or contract under section 1-218, whether such data or information be handwritten, typed, tape-recorded, printed, photostated, photographed or recorded by any other method.

6. Sections 1-210(a) and 1-212(a), G.S., state, respectively, in relevant parts:

Except as otherwise provided by any federal law or state statute, all records maintained or kept on file by any public agency, whether or not such records are required by any law or by any rule or regulation, shall be public records and every person shall have the right to (1) inspect such records promptly during regular office or business hours, (2) copy such records in accordance with subsection (g) of section 1-212, or (3) receive a copy of such records in accordance with section 1-212. (emphasis added)

...

Any person applying in writing shall receive, promptly upon request, a plain or certified copy of any public record. (emphasis added)

7. It is found that the respondent Town Clerk initiated her search for records by contacting: a) the Town Manager, Matthew Hart, and the Assistant Town Manager, Maria Capriola, on December 10, 2014; b) the Director of Finance, Cherie Trahan, also on or about December 10, 2014; and c) with Maria Capriola acting as intermediary, Jamie Russell in the Information Technology Department.

8. It is found that, by email dated December 19, 2014, the town attorney, Kevin Deneen, forwarded a copy of a search and seizure warrant to the complainant in response to his FOIA request. Attorney Deneen also noted that the warrant maintained by the respondent Town did not include the warrant application or supporting affidavits. Finally, he stated that he would be happy to mail a hard copy if requested. The complainant responded by email, also dated December 19, 2014, that he was unable to open the emails. Attorney Deneen, on the same day, mailed a hard copy of the search and seizure warrant to the complainant.

9. It is further found that the search for electronic records identified a few emails within the scope of the complaint's request, which were available at the respondent Town Clerk's office by December 31, 2014. The complainant took possession of these emails during February 2015.

10. At the hearings, the respondents argued that the complaint was limited to alleging a promptness violation and that testimony concerning whether all requested records were disclosed should not be permitted on the grounds that such testimony would be beyond the scope of the complaint. The hearing officer ruled that, while respondents' argument was certainly colorable, the complaint did reference a refusal to disclose

Docket #FIC2014-895

documents and therefore testimony on this subject would be permitted. The hearing officer also stated at the July 1, 2015 hearing that the respondents would be permitted a continued hearing, if they wished, in order to have the opportunity to prepare fully concerning the disclosure of all requested records.

11. It is found, based on the testimony of the Town Manager, Mr. Matt Hart, that the respondent Town was never provided and has never maintained the warrant application and affidavits that supported the search and seizure warrant. On July 30, 2015, the day prior to the second hearing before the Commission, the complainant was able to get copies of the warrant application and supporting affidavits from the Rockville Superior Court. However, on October 31, 2014, when two detectives from Troop C of the State Police served the warrant on Mr. Hart as a representative of the respondent Town, only the search and seizure warrant was delivered.

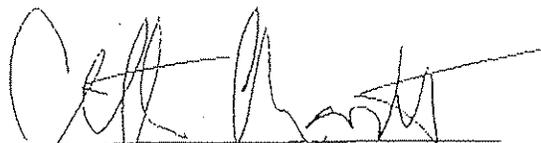
12. It is found that it was highly unusual for a search and seizure warrant to be served on the respondent Town. Indeed, it was the only time such a warrant had been so served during the nine years of Town Manager Hart's employment in the respondent Town. Given that the Town had no experience with maintaining a search and seizure warrant in its records, it was reasonable to seek the opinion of counsel concerning whether such warrant was subject to mandatory disclosure. In light of these factors, the ten day period from the records request (December 9, 2014) to the records disclosure (December 19, 2014) did not violate the promptness requirement.

13. It is concluded that the respondents did provide the complainant with all the requested records that they maintained.

14. It is concluded that the respondents did not violate §§1-210(a) and 1-212(a), G.S., by failing to provide the requested records promptly.

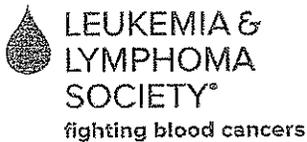
The following order by the Commission is hereby recommended on the basis of the record concerning the above-captioned complaint:

1. The complaint is dismissed.



Clifton A. Leonhardt
as Hearing Officer

FIC/2014-895/HOR/CAL/08182015



www.lls.org/ctwhv

Dear Mayor Elizabeth Patterson,

As the Executive Director of the Connecticut Westchester Hudson Valley Chapter of The Leukemia & Lymphoma Society (LLS), the world's largest voluntary health agency dedicated to finding cures for blood cancers, I would like to request your assistance in an effort to increase awareness of the urgent need to fund research for breakthrough therapies and provide access to treatments for blood cancer patients. Thousands of our fellow citizens in Connecticut are afflicted with leukemia, lymphoma and myeloma. LLS exists to find cures and ensure access to treatments for blood cancer patients.

LLS has designated September 2015 as Blood Cancer Awareness Month. You can help by using your executive authority to issue a proclamation to demonstrate the need for this designation and to show support for the work of LLS. Thanks to research, survival rates for patients with many blood cancers have doubled, tripled and even quadrupled since the early 1960s. Despite these advances, about one third of patients with a blood cancer still do not survive even five years after their diagnosis, which is why more funding is needed to bring better therapies to patients.

Attached is a draft statement for your review and consideration. Please feel free to adapt the language as you deem appropriate.

In addition, I would like to extend you an invitation to join us at any of our 2015 Light The Night Walks in the Connecticut region. Light The Night, LLS's annual fundraising walk held in communities throughout the country, brings together families and communities to honor blood cancer survivors, as well as those lost to these diseases. Participants join together in twilight holding illuminated lanterns – white for survivors, red for supporters and gold to remember those who have died. The Walk is a celebration, with music, refreshments and family activities. In the fall of 2015, three Light The Night Walks will take place in the Connecticut region:

Saturday, October 3rd, 2015 at Lighthouse Point Park, New Haven

Saturday, October 17th, 2015 at Commons Park, Stamford

Thursday, October 22nd at Bushnell Park, Hartford

On behalf of blood cancer patients and families in our state, thank you for your consideration and support for this effort. If you have any comments, questions or are interested in attending the walk, please contact me directly.

Sincerely,

Dennis Chillemi, Executive Director
The Leukemia & Lymphoma Society
Connecticut Westchester Hudson Valley
203-388-9188

PROCLAMATION:

**CONNECTICUT SUPPORTS THE LEUKEMIA & LYMPHOMA SOCIETY IN,
PROCLAIMING SEPTEMBER AS BLOOD CANCER AWARENESS MONTH**

**Resolution Recognizing September as
Blood Cancer Awareness Month**

WHEREAS, in the United States, an estimated 1,185,053 people are living with, or are in remission from, leukemia, lymphoma, myeloma or another form of blood cancer, with an estimated 156,420 new cases expected to be diagnosed in 2015, and

WHEREAS, leukemia, lymphoma, myeloma and other blood cancers will kill an estimated 55,350 people in the United States this year alone, and

WHEREAS, The Leukemia & Lymphoma Society (LLS), exists to find cures and ensure access to treatments for blood cancer patients, and

WHEREAS, LLS maintains an office in Stamford, CT to help improve the quality of life for blood cancer patients and their families in the State of Connecticut and

WHEREAS, the State of Connecticut is similarly committed to the eradication of these diseases and supports the treatment of blood cancer patients and their families, and

WHEREAS, the State of Connecticut encourages private efforts to enhance research funding and education programs that are saving lives not someday, but today,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the State of Connecticut joins with LLS in designating the month of September 2015 as Blood Cancer Awareness Month to educate [its citizens] about the need for finding cures and creating access to treatments for all types of blood cancers; to get involved with LLS, from participation in fundraising campaigns, to making a donation or volunteering; and to fund lifesaving research to advance breakthrough therapies for blood cancer patients.



August 12, 2015

Mr. Matthew Hart, Town Manager
Town of Mansfield
Audrey P. Beck Municipal Building
4 South Eagleville Road
Mansfield, CT 06268

Dear Matt:

I am writing to clarify issues recently raised about the future of Windham Hospital, specifically, the provision of critical care services to those patients who require it.

As an elected official of a town that is within Windham Hospital's primary service area, it is essential that you have the following facts:

- The existing critical care area at Windham Hospital is not utilized as a dedicated critical care unit;
- For the past several years, what has traditionally been referred to as Windham Hospital's Critical Care Unit, has been utilized to provide care for a wide array of patients who progressively require general medical, surgical, palliative, or end-of-life care;
- We understand the community's concerns, and we are working collaboratively with our medical staff and our hospital staff to continue providing critical care services based on patient condition and clinical expertise at the hospital. Safety and quality are our top priority;
- Windham Hospital will continue to coordinate care for patients with more complex needs through our integrated health care delivery network. This is not a change;
- This is a work in progress. We are listening and working to preserve Windham Hospital so it can continue to provide cornerstone services to the community;
- To do this, we need to utilize our technology and resources to create appropriate progressive care protocols that will help us provide high quality, safe and effective care to all of our patients — including all those who rely on Windham Hospital for the appropriate level of critical care; and
- As we have said, we will of course inform the state Office of Health Care Access when our plans are complete.

We are committed to keeping Windham Hospital open and accessible to the many people who rely on us for their health care — including appropriate critical care. As a state-designated distressed hospital, we must create a model of care delivery that meets community needs and is sustainable. As an elected official, we request your support in this process.

My colleagues and I hope these facts are informative and helpful to you. We will keep you and the community updated on our plans. In the meantime, should you have any questions, please contact me directly.

Sincerely,

Carolyn M. Trantalis, RN, MSN
Vice President Operations and Clinical Services
Hartford HealthCare, East Region

PAGE
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CONNECTICUT NATURAL GAS CORPORATION

P.O. Box 1500
 Hartford CT 06144-1500
 860-727-3000

August 14, 2015

Ms. Elizabeth C. Paterson
 Mayor, Town of Mansfield
 4 South Eagleville Road
 Mansfield, CT 06268

Subject: Public Awareness and Education Program

Dear Mayor Paterson:

On behalf of the Connecticut Natural Gas Company (CNG), I want to invite you to a Public Awareness and Education Program. This same letter is being sent to key municipal officials in each of the towns and cities we serve.

Serving 27 towns, CNG operates approximately 2000 miles of gas distribution mains and approximately 120,500 services (see attached map). These pipelines deliver natural gas in a safe, quiet, reliable, and efficient manner throughout the service territory for residential, commercial, and industrial use. CNG operates under the Federal Office of Pipeline Safety (OPS) and Connecticut Public Utilities Regulatory Authority (PURA) Gas Pipeline Safety Unit standards with direct PURA oversight.

CNG has many safety programs in place and is committed to a comprehensive public safety program. The greatest risk to underground pipelines is accidental damage during excavation.

In order to protect our natural gas pipelines and other underground facilities, it is critical that people use the One-Call system prior to **any** excavation related activities on public and private property. In Connecticut, the Call Before You Dig (CBYD) Center was established to protect public safety with regard to excavations by providing a communications link between excavators, public agencies and public utilities by serving as the central clearinghouse for all underground facility work. In fact, there are Connecticut State laws and regulations requiring its use. Essentially, all of our local cities and towns support CBYD by requiring a CBYD mark-out request number as a pre-requisite to issuing a street opening permit.

I would also like to point out several key elements of our public safety program:

- An Emergency Plan has been developed and is on file with the PURA that outlines corporate actions and responses to various kinds of gas emergencies that could occur. Mock drills are conducted at least annually to test and critique our emergency training and response.
- Training courses on natural gas operations and emergencies are offered to local fire departments and other emergency personnel.

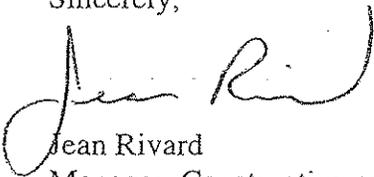
- A dedicated gas leak/emergency phone number (1-860-246-5325) is manned around the clock and emergency service technicians are on duty for emergency or leak response.
- Ongoing gas safety bill inserts to all our customers on different safety aspects of natural gas, including an annual "Scratch & Sniff" insert to make sure customers recognize the smell of a natural gas leak.
- Ongoing programs of planned leak surveys of our gas system, various inspection programs, and a replacement program to upgrade our gas facilities.

As part of our expanded 2015 outreach efforts for gas safety awareness and education we would like to plan a meeting at CNG with both municipal officials and emergency response personnel from your town.

As an active participant, if you have any particular topics or issues you would like covered at these meetings please get in touch with us so that we may include them on the agenda. Feel free to call me at 860-727-3048 with any additional questions. The enclosed websites are also a source for additional information.

- American Gas Association (Public Relations/Pipeline Safety) - www.aga.org
- Call Before You Dig (Connecticut) - www.cbyd.com
- Common Ground Alliance - www.commongroundalliance.com
- National Pipeline Mapping System - www.npms.rspa.dot.gov
- Northeast Gas Association (Public Awareness) - www.northeastgas.com
- Office of Pipeline Safety - www.ops.dot.gov
- Public Utilities Regulatory Authority - www.state.ct.us/pura
- Transportation Safety Institute - www.tsi.dot.gov
- Connecticut Natural Gas Corporation - www.cngcorp.com
- Southern Connecticut Gas Company - www.soconngas.com

Sincerely,

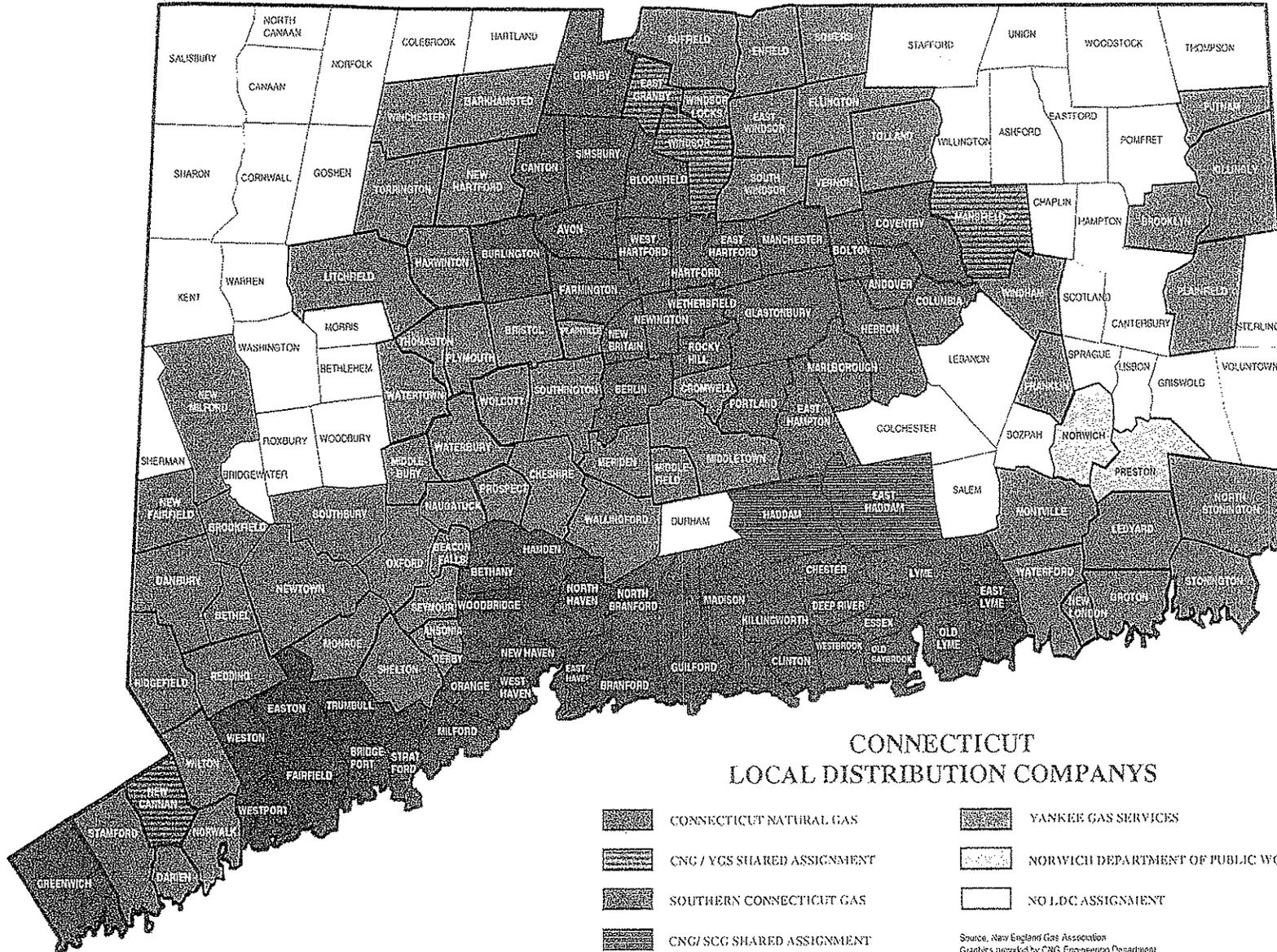


Jean Rivard
 Manager, Construction and Maintenance

JR/sj
 Enclosure

State of CONNECTICUT

NATURAL GAS LDC TOWN ASSIGNMENTS

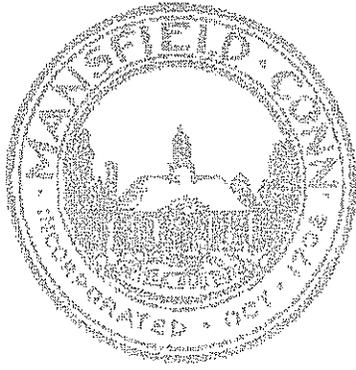


CONNECTICUT LOCAL DISTRIBUTION COMPANYS

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CONNECTICUT NATURAL GAS CNG / YGS SHARED ASSIGNMENT SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT GAS CNG/ SCG SHARED ASSIGNMENT | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> YANKEE GAS SERVICES NORWICH DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS NO LDC ASSIGNMENT |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Source, New England Gas Association
Graphics provided by CNG Engineering Department

PAGE
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THE MANSFIELD MINUTE

SEPTEMBER 2015

www.mansfieldct.gov



Sunday, September 20th
Details inside!

- *The Town Hall will be closed on Monday, Sept. 7 for Labor Day.*
- *Friends of the Library Book Sale: Saturday, Sept. 26, 9 AM—4 PM & Sunday, Sept. 27, 9 AM—3 PM. We've got zillions of books just waiting for you to take home!*
- *Registrars of Voters will hold a public lottery to determine the horizontal order of candidate names on the election ballot on Sept. 3. The lottery will be held in the Registrars of Voters office beginning at 3:30 PM.*
- *Town Council meetings are available for viewing live online at <http://townhallstreams.com/locations/mansfield-ct>*

Mansfield Schools Welcome A New Superintendent

We welcome Kelly Lyman as the new superintendent of schools in town. Lyman, of West Simsbury, had been assistant superintendent of Regional School District 15 serving Southbury and Middlebury since 2011. She began her new post as Mansfield superintendent in August.

"I am thrilled to be joining a community that places a high value on the care and education of its children," Lyman said. "To have the opportunity to lead a school system that has a history of excellence through innovative programming and has maintained a focus on meeting the needs of the whole child will be professionally rewarding for me as an educator."

Fourteen candidates applied for the position, including six who interviewed with the Board of Education. Lyman emerged as the lead candidate for the Mansfield superintendency from a pool of three semifinalists. Lyman entered contract negotiations with the board following a successful day of meeting with community stakeholders on June 16. Feedback was overwhelmingly positive and the Board knew it had found the right candidate to lead the district's schools.

"Kelly will bring a wealth of educational experience to our district," said Randy Walikonis, Chairman of the Mansfield Board of Education. "She im-

(Continued on page 2)

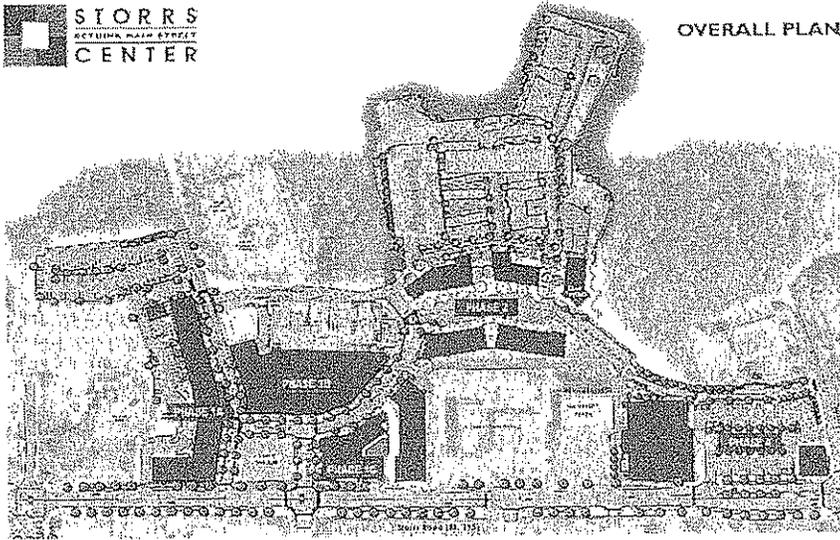
Storrs Center in the Homestretch

By late 2016, the planned build-out for Storrs Center will have come to fruition after five years of construction. The final mixed-use neighborhood is almost complete, with 204 apartments opening this summer. These five buildings on Wilbur Cross Way and Royce Circle are similar to the other buildings in Storrs Center with a combination of studio, one, two, and three bedroom units. The only difference is that there is some first floor living in some of the buildings in this phase. All apartments in all nine buildings in Storrs Center are rented. In addition to offering residential living, the buildings include 34,000 square feet of commercial space on the first floor. While leasing of the commercial spaces is on-going, the following businesses are scheduled to move into this phase of Storrs Center: BLiSS Boutique, Dunkin Donuts, Gansett Wraps, Kathmandu Kitchen, and Tea More Café! More information on these businesses will be forthcoming shortly from master developer LeylandAlliance.

LeylandAlliance has begun site work on the final phase of Storrs Center –



OVERALL PLAN



(Storrs Center, Cont. from page 1)

Main Street Homes – 42 for-sale homes. Construction began in July on the infrastructure work which includes grading, roadway development and installation of underground utilities. Vertical construction is scheduled to start in September. The Main Street Homes community will include ten flats and 32 townhomes. As of the date of the Mansfield Minute, 23 contracts have been signed for the homes.

The location of for-sale housing in Storrs Center has always been a priority for the Partnership Board of Directors, and the LeylandAlli-

ance team. The Great Recession did not allow for for-sale housing to be included in the original buildings but with the improvement in the housing market, the timing was right to start the planning process in 2013.

The single-level flats and townhomes will include modern floor plans, energy efficient features, and low maintenance materials. Amenities will include a neighborhood clubhouse, access to Joshua’s Trust Whetten Woods, and, of course, a quick walk to the restaurants, shops, services, and events in Storrs Center, UConn, the Mansfield Community Center, and other local trails.

For more information about Storrs Center see www.storrscenter.com or contact Mansfield Downtown Partnership Executive Director Cynthia van Zelm at 860.429.2740.

(New Superintendent, Cont. from page 1) pressed the search committee with her apparent and relevant leadership qualities, the strength of her elementary and middle school background, and her vision for promoting excellence in our schools.”

Lyman holds a Master's degree in school psychology from UConn and a bachelor's degree in special education/elementary education from Boston College.

Lyman’s educational career spans more than 30 years in Connecticut with experience in primarily elementary and middle school positions. She has also served as a lead professor of practice in the UConn Educational Leadership program and as an administrator-in-residence for the Connecticut State Department of Education. She worked as a director of studies for an alternative education experience conducted by a partnership between UConn and the Hartford Public Schools.

Mansfield is part of Regional School District 19, which also serves the towns of Ashford and Willington and has a separate superintendent overseeing E.O. Smith High School. Lyman will lead students, administrators, and educational staff for Mansfield’s three elementary schools and middle school.

“I look forward to meeting the citizens of the Mansfield community and to working with the dedicated faculty and staff in the Mansfield schools, as well as working with our colleagues in Region 19,” Lyman said.

Town Hall Hours:	
Monday	8:15-4:30
Tuesday	8:15-4:30
Wednesday	8:15-4:30
Thursday	8:15-6:30
Friday	8 - 12



Join in the celebration!

Celebrate Mansfield Festival

Sunday, September 20, Noon – 4 PM
On the Town Square

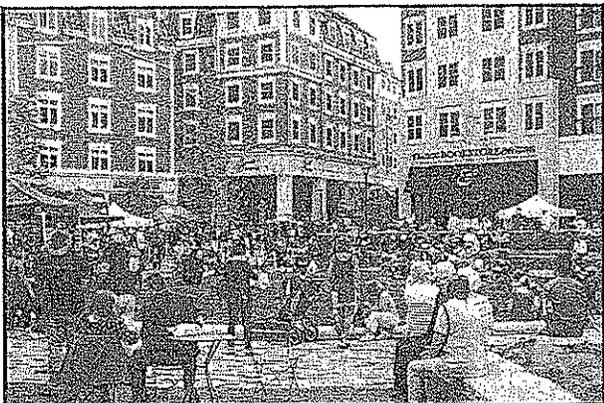
The Mansfield Downtown Partnership invites area residents to gather at the 12th Annual Celebrate Mansfield Festival for music, food, and fun! The excitement begins with the Celebrate Mansfield Parade at noon and continues until 4:00 pm. The Celebrate Mansfield Festival will be Sunday, September 20 on and around the Mansfield Town Square.

Be sure to arrive early to grab a seat on the street because Storrs Road (Route 195) will close at 11:45 am to accommodate the Parade. The UConn Marching Band will anchor an eclectic line-up of community groups, sports teams, local businesses, animals, and more!

The Celebrate Mansfield Parade will lead the way to the Mansfield Town Square, where nearly 100 Mansfield businesses and organizations will host activity booths featuring hands-on fun for all ages. Mansfield restaurants will have a wide variety of food available for purchase, or visitors can take a break at one of the many restaurants found throughout Downtown Storrs. Musical entertainment will include performances by Kidsville Kuckoo Revue, Tuesday Saints, and Pearl and the Beard.

Parking for the Celebrate Mansfield Festival will be available in the Storrs Center parking garage, which will be free for the day; in the E. O. Smith High School parking lots; and in the Mansfield Town Hall parking lot. Following the Parade, on-street parking will be available on Storrs Road.

For more information about the Celebrate Mansfield Festival, please visit downtownstorrsfestival.org.
Rain location: E. O. Smith High School



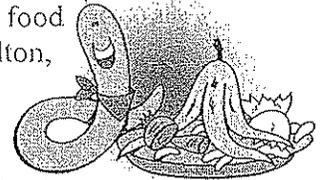
Contribute Your Orts!

Volunteers are needed for a pilot project to demonstrate the importance of local, small scale food scrap (also known as orts) composting operations.

It is estimated that 15% to 30% of a household's waste can be composted. If we add food scraps to the Town's leaf compost pile, the leaves will compost more rapidly and produce a nutrient-packed soil amendment that will be available for residents. On top of that, valuable nutrients will not be lost, and we eliminate the expense of incinerating food scraps.

This aligns nicely with the Near Zero Waste Resolution that the Town Council adopted in March. This resolution emphasizes Mansfield's commitment to preventing waste, recycling and composting.

Interested in participating? If you would like to contribute your household's food scraps, contact Virginia Walton, Recycling Coordinator at 860-429-3333 or email waltonvd@mansfieldct.org.



Participants will receive collection containers and guidance on what is accepted.

Award Winning Waste Reduction

CT DEEP has awarded the Town with a \$14,490 grant to recognize its on-going efforts to reduce waste. The funds will be used to continue to enhance waste reduction, reuse, and recycling programs. DEEP credits the Town for its successful curbside and transfer station unit-based pricing program which has managed solid waste like a utility for the past twenty five years. Users pay for trash based on how much they dispose. Other features that DEEP found worthy of rewarding includes the schools' compost programs and the newly established repair café that promotes repair and continued use of broken items.

Prepare for Flu Season

Influenza, commonly known as the flu, is an extremely contagious respiratory illness caused by influenza viruses. Director of Health at EHHD, Rob Miller, comments that "we're encouraging all of our residents and their children to stay up-to-date with their vaccinations because staying healthy is a priority for all of us. One of our main concerns in the fall and winter months is the flu...The best way to prevent the flu is by getting vaccinated each year."

September Events and Activities in Mansfield

Parks and Recreation

There are lots of new classes and activities this fall at the Community Center. Check out cake decorating, dog training, bike maintenance and essential oils in the MCC brochure!

Community School of the Arts
CSA Lessons begin the week of September 8. Call 860-486-1073 to arrange individual or group lessons.

★ ★ ★ Star Party

Friday, Sept. 18, 7—9 PM
Dr. Cynthia Peterson will lead us in an evening of stargazing and exploration. We will begin at UConn's Planetarium, and then walk to the UConn Observatory to point out objects in the summer Milky Way. Bring binoculars and dress warmly!

Fall Family Fun Night

Friday, Sept. 25, 5:30-8:30 PM
No fee for members, non-members pay the daily fee.

Center for Learning in Retirement (CLIR)

Fall session begins Sept. 8 on UConn's Depot campus. Take a "visual paddle" down the rivers of the Last Green Valley, hear the UConn student jazz ensemble, view the documentary Pandora's Promise, and learn the history of UConn's Morgan horses. \$25 fee covers any or all classes offered. For a complete listing see clir.uconn.edu or the brochure at the library or call 860-570-9012.

Town of Mansfield, Connecticut

Audrey P. Beck Municipal Building
4 South Eagleville Road, Mansfield, CT 06268
mansfieldct.gov 860.429.3336

Mansfield Public Library

Tea Time Chat on Indian Cuisine
Saturday, Sept. 19, 2 PM

Learn about basic spices that balance flavors and various cooking styles, then try your hand at making cardamom tea and samosas!

Call 423-2501 to register. Free.

Party at the Library Express

Sunday, Sept. 20,
12-4 PM during the
Mansfield Festival.



Visit us inside the Nash - Zimmer Transportation Center to participate in fun activities!!

- Take the 1-minute tour of Library Express.
- Sign up for a library card.
- Meet "stunt" Marigold.
- Join the Friends of the Mansfield Library.
- Take a picture with a real inflatable dinosaur!!!
- Tell the world why you love the Mansfield Public Library!

MansfieldPublicLibraryCT.org/events/

Living Youthfully Forever, Physically and Spiritually
Tuesday, Sept. 29, 7 – 8 PM
Matthew Raider MD, (geriatric medicine), will discuss the research on the anti-aging aspects of exercise, diet, supplements and meditation. He will also present the scientific aspects of consciousness and how meditation can unlock it.



Mansfield Senior Center



National Senior Center Month.

Our theme is Celebrate Life .

"Celebrate Life". Luncheon
Wednesday, Sept. 16, 11 AM

Musical guest is Judy Hall, display of our Wood Carving Group and tour a 1916 Model T Ford. Entertainment at 11 AM, lunch at 12 PM. Cost \$7.00.

Free exercise classes!

September 14-18

In honor of National Senior Center Month. Check out the September *Sparks* newsletter on line or call 860-487-9870 for days and times of classes.

FoodShare Distribution

Sept. 3 & 17, 11:30–12:15 PM
If you have a need for food, stop by. No questions about income. Please bring your grocery bags.

SmartPhones Made Easy

Tuesday, Sept 15, 10 AM
Verizon staff will discuss how iPhone & Android phones can be useful & helpful to seniors. Bring your Smartphone. Light refreshments. Call 860-487-9874

Money Smart for Older Adults

Thursday, Sept. 24, 1 PM
Presented by *Edward Jones*.
Discuss common scams, identity fraud and planning for life events and disasters. 860-487-9870.

