

Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2010

Brattleboro, VT

Brattleboro Town-Specific Plan

INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

This plan is an All-Hazard Mitigation Plan for the town of Brattleboro. The purpose of this plan is to assist the town of Brattleboro in identifying all of the hazards facing the town and to identify strategies to begin reducing risks from identified hazards.

Hazard mitigation is any sustained action that reduces or eliminates long-term risk to people and property from natural and human-caused hazards and their effects. Based on the results of previous Project Impact efforts, FEMA and state agencies have come to recognize that it is less expensive to prevent disasters than to repeatedly repair damage after a disaster has struck. This plan recognizes that communities have opportunities to identify mitigation strategies and measures during all of the other phases of Emergency Management – preparedness, response and recovery. Hazards cannot be eliminated, but it is possible to determine what the hazards are, where the hazards are most severe and identify local actions that can be taken to reduce the severity of the hazard.

Hazard mitigation strategies and measures alter the hazard by eliminating or reducing the frequency of occurrence, averting the hazard by redirecting the impact by means of a structure or land treatment, adapt to the hazard by modifying structures or standards or avoid the hazard by stopping or limiting development, and could include projects such as:

- Flood-proofing structures
- Tying down propane/fuel tanks in flood-prone areas
- Elevating furnaces and water heaters
- Identifying and modifying high traffic incident locations and routes
- Ensuring adequate water supply
- Elevating structures or utilities above flood levels
- Identifying and upgrading undersized culverts
- Proactive land use planning for floodplains and other flood-prone areas
- Proper road maintenance and construction
- Ensuring critical facilities are safely located
- Establish and enforce appropriate building codes
- Public information

Local Planning Process

The local planning process followed the steps listed in the Regional All-Hazard Mitigation Plan in Section 2. Work commenced with the Local Emergency Management Organization of Brattleboro, acting as the local Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee. A complete list of participants is listed on Page (3).

Most of the items identified in the Mitigation schedule were voted on at Town Meeting such as the Retaining Wall and Creamery Bridge replacement. Community Involvement was through regularly scheduled Public Meetings on the items mentioned. These items as well as the Wastewater Treatment Plant have been given ample coverage in the local newspapers and at Town Selectboard meetings. Mitigation activities in this plan are primarily projects that Town Departments have been planning for several years and funding is now coming through.

The Town of Brattleboro will continue to work with the Windham Regional Commission to monitor, evaluate, and update the plan throughout the next 5 year cycle. This will take active involvement on the part of the Town Department Heads working with Windham Regional Commission staff to identify and plan for ongoing hazard mitigation work and coordination among stakeholders to identify structures and engineering projects that can help mitigate future hazardous events; e.g. bridge and culverts replacements, road replacements and grading, as well as any repetitive loss

structures that may be in the Special Flood Hazard Area as identified on FEMA Flood Maps (e.g. FHBM and FIRM maps).

The following hazard mitigation planning meetings were held:

- July 2, 2007 Brattleboro Fire Department
- May 4, 2009 Brattleboro Fire Department 10am
- May 14, 2009 Brattleboro Fire Department 10 am
- June 15th, 2009 Brattleboro Fire Department 10am

Hazard Mitigation Goals

- Reduce the loss of life and injury resulting from all hazards.
- Reduce the impact of hazards on the town's water bodies, natural resources, and historic resources.
- Reduce the economic impacts from hazard events.
 - Minimize disruption to the road network and maintain access
 - Mitigate financial losses incurred by municipal, residential, industrial, agricultural and commercial establishments due to disasters.
 - Ensure that community infrastructure is not significantly damaged by a hazard event.
- Encourage hazard mitigation planning to be incorporated into other community planning projects, such as the Town Plan, Capital Improvement Plan, Rapid Response Plan and Town Emergency Plan.
- Ensure that members of the general public continue to be part of the hazard mitigation planning process.

Acknowledgements

The following people were involved in the hazard mitigation planning process:

- (Steve Barrett) , Public Works Director
- (Rick Ethier) , Highway/ Utilities Superintendent
- (Michael Bucossi), Fire Chief
- (Peter Lynch), Deputy Chief/ Fire Inspector
- (Mike Fitzgerald), Captain Brattleboro Police Department
- (Rod Francis), Planning Director
- (Brian Bannon), Zoning Administrator
- (Josh O'Neill) Assistant Planner, Windham Regional Commission

TOWN PROFILE

Community Background

Brattleboro is the most urban Town in Windham County with a dense downtown urban village area which acts as the economic hub of the region. The Town accounts for 19,731 acres or 32 square miles in southern Windham County. Brattleboro is bordered to the north by Dummerston to the West by Marlboro, to the East by the Connecticut River and to the South by Guilford and Vernon. Interstate Highway 91 runs north/south through Brattleboro, and State Highway, Route 5 also runs north/south through Town. State highway 9 runs east/west through Brattleboro connecting to Marlboro. State Highway 30 runs north/south along the West River, which feeds into the Connecticut river. These are the main arterial and collector roads. Brattleboro's population at the 2000 Census was 12,005 persons.

The historic development of Brattleboro focused on the tight knit communities of the east and west villages. The villages were dense, mixed use centers surrounded by rural spaces. By the mid-1800's the east village was one of commercial, industrial, and residential activity, mostly on Main Street and Elliot Street. Developing neighborhoods included the Canal and Clark Street area, Flat, Green, and High Street. By the late 1800's Brattleboro had done most of its growing. Nearly all of the historic neighborhoods recognized today were established by this time. The west village had grown steadily but served as a commercial center for rural West Brattleboro only. Many of Brattleboro's historic areas and buildings continue to serve residential, commercial, and industrial functions. These historic resources have generally been rehabilitated or adapted for current needs and uses.

Brattleboro's largest standing water body is the Pleasant Valley Reservoir. This is also the primary source of municipal drinking water. While fishing, boating, and swimming at the Reservoir is restricted, many other recreational activities such as hiking and biking occur along the shoreline and in the surrounding watershed. The Retreat Meadow, located at the confluence of the Connecticut River and West River, is an all season recreational resource. Activities include boating, swimming, fishing, wildlife observing, and ice-skating.

Some of the more significant watercourses in Brattleboro include the Connecticut River, Whetstone Brook, Halladay Brook, Pleasant Valley Brook, and the West River. Access to these watercourses is primarily through private property in that the Town or State has few lands along the shorelines. The West River can be accessed off of Route 30 and a State boat launch exists on the Connecticut River at the end of Old Ferry Rd. The Living Memorial Park also provides public access to the Whetstone Brook.

The climate is generally temperate with moderately cool summers and cold winters; as in the rest of Vermont. Average annual precipitation is around (50) inches, snowfall averages (90) inches. The weather is unpredictable, and large variations in temperature, precipitation, and other conditions may occur both within and between seasons.

Development Trends

The 2000 Census indicates a population of 12,005, a decline of 1.9 percent over the 1990 population. This decline is lower than the 8.2 percent growth rate for the State, and also less than the 5 percent growth rate for Windham County during the same period, indicating that some residents have moved from Brattleboro and into other Towns in Windham County. Since 1980, Brattleboro has experienced a 1 percent increase in population. Residential and non-residential construction growth is minimal in town. There has been no appreciable large scale development that would merit mention for this mitigation plan. The downturn in the economy has only continued to lessen the likelihood of any large scale development in the foreseeable future.

COMMUNITY HAZARD INVENTORY AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Methodology

A **vulnerability analysis** for each community begins with an inventory of possible hazards and an assessment of the risk that they pose. These are the questions to be answered. What hazards can affect your community? How bad can it get? How likely are they to occur? What will be affected by these hazards? How will these hazards affect you? The **magnitude** (percentage of the community affected) of the impact of the hazard can be classed as follows:

- Negligible: < 10% of properties damaged/Minimal disruption to quality of life.
- Limited: 10% to < 25% of properties damaged/Loss of essential facilities/services for up to 7 days/few (< 1% of population) injuries possible.
- Critical: 25% to 50% of properties damaged/Loss of essential facilities/services for > 7 days < 14 days/Major (< 10% of population) injuries/few deaths possible.
- Catastrophic: > 50% of properties damaged/loss of essential facilities/services for > 14 days/Severe (> 10% of population) injuries/multiple deaths possible.

The **frequency** of occurrence (Likelihood) is classified as shown:

- Unlikely: < 1% probability in the next 100 years.
- Possible: 1% to 10% probability in the next year, or at least one chance in the next 100 years.
- Likely: 10% to 100% probability in the next year, or at least one chance in the next 10 years.
- Highly Likely: Near 100% probability in the next year.

Additionally, seasonal patterns that may exist are considered, what areas are likely to be affected most, the probable duration of the hazard, the speed of onset (amount of warning time, considered with existing warning systems).

The combination of the **magnitude** of the hazard and the **frequency** was used to determine the **community vulnerability** as HIGH, MODERATE or LOW. For example, a flood event is highly likely (nearly 100% probability in the next year) in many communities but the degree of impact varies. A highly likely flood with critical or catastrophic impact rates the community vulnerability as HIGH. Another community with a highly likely or likely (at least one chance in the next 10 years) flood with a limited impact would receive a vulnerability rating of MODERATE. The vulnerability of a community having the occurrence of an event as possible or unlikely with limited or negligible impact would be LOW.

Likelihood:

- U = unlikely
- P = possible
- L = likely
- HL = highly likely

Impact:

- N = negligible
- L = limited
- CR = critical
- CA = catastrophic

| Possible Hazard | Likelihood | Impact | Community Vulnerability | Most vulnerable facilities and populations |
|----------------------------|------------|--------|-------------------------|---|
| Tornado/Microburst | P | L | Low | Roads, Bridges, Culverts, Trees, Buildings |
| 25 year – 50 year Flood | HL | L | Moderate | Special Needs, Senior Housing, Roads, Buildings |
| 100-year flood | L | CR | High | Route 9, Commercial and Residential Structures |
| Flash flood | HL | CR | High | Westgate Bridge, Route 9, Whetstone Brook, Drainage ditches |
| Hazardous materials | L | CA | High | Depends on where and what |
| Radiological Incident | P | CR | Moderate | Town-wide/All Facilities |
| Structure Fire | HL | L | High | Residences, Businesses |
| Power Failure | HL | L | Moderate | Critical Infrastructure |
| Winter & Ice Storm | HL | L-CR | High | Town-wide |
| High Wind | P | N | Low | Town-wide |
| Air crash | P | N | Low | Depends on where crash occurs |
| Water Supply Contamination | U | CA | Moderate | All-Facilities |
| Hurricane | P | L | Low | All Facilities |
| Earthquake | P | L | Low | All vulnerable structures |
| Dam Failures | U-P | CA | Low | Whetstone drainage area and West River/Connecticut River Valley |
| Drought | HL | CR | High | Residences and Businesses, Water Supply |
| Highway Accidents | HL | CR | High | Roads, Businesses, Residences |

| | | | | |
|----------------------|----|-------|----------|---|
| Railroad Accidents | P | CR-CA | Moderate | Railroad Infrastructure, downtown, Route 5 |
| Wildfire | HL | L | Moderate | Urban Interface |
| Landslide | P | L | Low | Interstate 91 |
| School Safety Issues | P | L | Low | All schools in Town |
| Terrorism | P | L | Low | Roads, Bridges, Culverts, Infrastructure |

Detailed Hazard Analysis - Highest Hazards

Flash Floods

Recent years have seen numerous flooding events in the FEMA defined AE Zones of the Whetstone Brook and West River in Brattleboro. These zones are the Special Flood Hazard Area, which is defined as the area that will be inundated by the flood event having a 1-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The 1-percent-annual-chance flood is also referred to as the "base flood". Flash floods, which have different characteristics from the inundation type flooding common in Special Flood Hazard Areas, typically occur during summer when a large thunderstorm or a series of rain storms result in high volumes of rain over a short period of time. Flooding is also associated with the annual spring snow melt. Higher-elevation drainage areas and streams are particularly susceptible to flash floods. Flash floods, and inundation flooding are likely in Brattleboro, and potential damage to Route 30, Route 9 or Route 5 could limit access to Town, as those state highways are major access roads through Town and through the region.

NFIP Compliance

The Town of Brattleboro is a participating member of the National Flood Insurance Program's Community Rating Systems (CRS). There are only three communities in the State of Vermont that participate in the CRS and Brattleboro is proud to be one of those three. Brattleboro is rated as a CRS class 9 community, which means that policy holders in Town get a 5% discount on their flood insurance policies. Brattleboro has been a member of the CRS since the early nineteen ninety's.

The Town has had interim Fluvial Erosion Hazard regulations (FEH) since 2007, and recently re-adopted the interim regulations for a period of six months, to run through January 2010. An FEH zone is a mapped river corridor that identifies the location and gauges the likelihood that fluvial erosion hazards will occur during a future flood event. Fluvial erosion is the catastrophic changes in river size and course, caused by stream bank and bed erosion during flooding

FEH Risk Assessment and Mapping was conducted as part of Phase 1 and Phase 2 Stream Geomorphic Assessments (SGA's) completed on the Whetstone and Crosby brooks. Sound, quality-assured, fluvial geomorphic assessment data form the basis of these maps. The FEH zone has the added benefit of capturing the area required by a river to regain and maintain a stable, less erosive "equilibrium" condition over time.

The steps taken to implement FEH regulations have shown that Brattleboro is dedicated to making a concerted effort at mitigating the effects of future flooding events on persons and property. These regulatory efforts have been matched with outreach to property owners affected by flooding to try and raise awareness of the seriousness of this hazard and work jointly with residents to find a long term solution that will mitigate any losses.

Winter Storms

Winter storms, with snow, ice and freezing temperatures in varying combinations, are fairly commonplace in Brattleboro and occur town wide. Heavy wet snows of early fall and late spring, as well as ice storms, often result in loss of electric power, leaving people without adequate heating capability. The other threat from these storms is downed trees, resulting in power failures and impassable roads or driveways.

The December 2008 Ice Storm, while having only a relatively small impact on the Town of Brattleboro, caused widespread power outages and damage to utilities and trees across the

region. Many neighboring towns such as Marlboro and Wilmington had their first responders working overtime just to keep roads drivable. The Ice Storm received a Presidential Disaster Declaration which was DR-1816 and allowed for financial assistance through the Federal Public Assistance Program. The FEMA re-imbursments were costs shared at a 75/25 percent ration, meaning that 75 percent of eligible costs were covered through FEMA. These funds were used for things such as Debris Removal and Emergency Protective Measures. In Brattleboro, the total damages amounted to about \$10,000 - \$12,000.

Wildfire / Structure Fire

Wildfires can spread to residential areas, thus forcing whole communities to evacuate. When fires are followed by heavy rains, the potential for mudslides and flooding is increased. With the exception of the urban downtown area, most of Brattleboro is heavily forested. Hence, the potential, given the right conditions, for widespread forest fires is great. Downed trees, as result of the 1998 ice storm and 2008 Ice Storm, greatly increase the potential for a large, devastating forest fire in this area. However, wildfire conditions do not occur frequently due to the relatively high annual precipitation level. Northern New England did experience some large forest fires in the late 1940s. Portions of the Vermont forest are now beyond the natural burn cycle. Communities or residents located in or along the edges of forested areas are particularly at risk. Wildland fires are most likely in the summer and fall months. There have been several small forest fires in the past few years across the Connecticut River along the Wanatastiquet Mountain State Park.

Structure fires are highly likely but not numerous in Brattleboro. Structure fires can result in loss of property and/or life. They can affect a single residential structure or spread to other homes, businesses or apartment complexes. Residential fires kill more people in the U.S. each year than all natural disasters combined. In Vermont, 7 fatal fires resulting in 7 civilian deaths occurred in 2009. The most significant common factor in fire fatalities in Vermont continues to be the absence of a functioning smoke detector in the sleeping area of residential structures. Heating is the leading cause of fires followed by cooking.

Power Failure

Power failure is a common event in Brattleboro and can occur anywhere in town. Power failures are typically the result of power lines damaged by high winds or heavy snow/ice storms. Power failures may also result from disruptions in the New England or national power grid, as indicated by the widespread power outages in 2003. Dead or dying trees in close proximity to power lines pose a particular threat for power failure. The December 2008 Ice Storm was the most recent incident to cause large scale power failures across the region.

High Wind

High wind events are highly likely in Brattleboro, with the potential for limited resulting damage. The mostly likely local threats for high winds are from nor'easters, hurricanes, downbursts or wind shear. Trees downed by high winds can block roads, and down power and communications lines. Mobile home parks and houses on ridge lines are at greater risk from wind damage. Most high winds events in Brattleboro have resulted in minor damage from downed trees and power lines.

Risk Assessment - *Potential Loss Estimates*

In order to determine potential dollar losses to vulnerable structures due to natural and man-made hazards, each higher-risk hazard type was analyzed below. Human losses are not calculated during this exercise, but could be expected to occur depending on the type and severity of the hazard. Potential loss estimates are based on vulnerability and risk discussions held during Brattleboro Hazard Mitigation Committee meetings.

Flash floods

Flash floods typically occur in high elevation drainage areas as a result of summer thunderstorm activity. Damage from flash floods are difficult to predict since much of the flooding in Brattleboro results from stream bank erosion and the changing geomorphology of small rivers and streams. Structures along higher elevation streams and drainage areas are most susceptible to damage from flash flooding. Drainage ditches and culverts are a big concern for local flash flooding events where undersized culverts may be destroyed by flash floods. Loss estimates can vary widely and are dependent upon seasonal precipitation as well as manmade influence upon rivers and small streams.

In Town, the Melrose Housing Complex, Mountain Home Trailer Park and Glen Trailer Park have all been evacuated on several occasions due to flash flooding. The major reason for evacuations of this population are the transformers that are on ground and the areas being isolated by high waters. There is then a need to evacuate residents because of the loss of power. The human cost of evacuation could mean the evacuation of 200 individuals, if on average there are three people in each structure (a rough approximation made by the fire chief).

The assessed value of a mobile home in Brattleboro is about \$12,000, so if a structure was lost, the financial loss wouldn't be as high as the loss of a single family residential structure. However, the loss would be total for mobile homes destroyed in the FEMA Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) that exist there because they are grandfathered under the Flood Hazard Regulations. A new mobile home would not be permitted to be placed in the SFHA again in a situation where their was a total loss. As mentioned above, if all the mobile homes were affected by a flooding event and individuals needed assistance with housing, the Town would be hard pressed to provide accommodations. Red Cross could provide short term emergency housing, but long term options would need to be explored.

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Wildfires / Structure Fires

Damage from wildfires is difficult to project. Forest fires are more likely during years of drought or during drier seasons (late summer or fall). Fire danger is generally universal and can occur practically at any time. Damage would depend upon the extent of the fire, the number and type of buildings damaged and the contents destroyed within the structures.

Structure fires are highly likely, and one usually occur every few months in Brattleboro. With an average assessed residential value of \$200,000 in April 2009, and assuming one structural fire resulting in the total loss of a structure happens on average once every three months, structural fires could result in \$800,000 damage in an average year.

Winter / Ice Storms

Damage from heavy snow and ice storms can vary depending upon wind speeds, snow or ice accumulation, storm duration, and structural conditions (such heavy snow and ice accumulation on large, flat roofed structures). The assessed value of all residential and commercial property is \$1,075,498,000. Assuming a range of town-wide damage of 1% to 5%, a heavy snow or ice storm could result in \$10,754,980 to \$53,774,900 of total damage.

Power Failure

Potential loss estimates are difficult to predict for power failures, which typically are isolated in geographic area and short in duration. Therefore, they often have only minimal impact to people and property. Power failures usually result in minor inconveniences to residents; however, longer duration events might result in the loss of perishable items and business losses. Power outages in winter months could result in the loss of home heating, bursting water pipes and resulting structural water damage. Damage to public infrastructure relating to power outages could potentially lead to ten or hundreds of thousands of dollars in losses.

Existing Hazard Mitigation Programs, Projects and Activities

The following policies, programs and activities related to hazard mitigation are currently in place and/or being implemented in the town of Brattleboro. The Committee analyzed these programs for their effectiveness and noted improvements needed.

| Type of Existing Protection | Description | Effectiveness/Enforcement/Hazard that is addressed | Gaps in Existing Protection/Improvements Needed |
|---|--|--|--|
| Town Plan | Plan for coordinated town-wide planning for land use, municipal facilities, etc. | Flooding Addressed | Plan is currently being updated |
| Emergency Operations Plan | Municipal procedures for emergency response | All Hazards Plan in place | Plan will be updated in next few months |
| Town of Brattleboro Rapid Response Plan (RRP) | Basic municipal procedures for emergency response | Being replaced by Basic EOP 2009 format | NA |
| School Emergency Response Protocol | School procedures for emergency response | Plan in Place | School Crisis Planning Meetings are continuing |
| LEPC 6 Hazardous Materials Plan | Procedures for hazmat emergency response at regional level | LEPC 6 has the plan | Continued involvement with the LEPC 6 |
| Mutual Aid – Emergency Services | Agreement for regional coordinated emergency services | Keene (NH) Mutual Aid – written agreement/contract for Fire/Ambulance and HazMat | None identified |
| Mutual Aid – Public Works | Agreement for regional coordinated emergency highway maintenance services | Local Roads | Continually Updated |
| Road Standards | Design and construction standards for roads and drainage systems | Generally Vtrans Standards Bridge and Culvert Inventory work | No major gaps identified |
| Subdivision Regulations | Regulates the division of land, standards for site access and utilities | Legal Subdivision of Lots | Adopted 7/28/1981 |
| Sewage Regulations | Regulates on-site sewage systems | State Regulations apply | None Identified |
| Flood Hazard Area Regulations | Regulates development in FEMA flood hazard areas | NFIP, CRS Member since the early nineties | None Identified. Brattleboro has FEH regulations and exceeds NFIP minimum criteria to be a Level 9 CRS |
| Site Plan Review (SPR) | Site development standards | Town Zoning and Subdivision Regs | None Identified |

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|-----------------|
| Maintenance Programs | Bridge & Culvert Inventory | Updated Annually | None Identified |
| Building Code | Regulates building construction standards | No Building Codes | NA |
| Fire Prevention | Enforce NFPA Life Safety Codes through inspections and public education | Health & well being of Brattleboro residents in existing buildings | None Identified |
| Wetland protection – VT Wetland Rules | Protected by 1990 Vermont Wetland Rules | Protection of environment, water resources, wildlife, biota | None Identified |

Identified Hazard Mitigation Programs, Projects, and Activities

The Brattleboro Hazard Mitigation Committee identified the following new hazard mitigation activities based on an evaluation of hazard event vulnerability not addressed by existing hazard mitigation initiatives and the feasibility of new activities.

Engineering Projects

- Chestnut Hill Dam Filling project
- Water/Wastewater – Town considering a bond vote for expected amount of \$32.8 million for wastewater treatment plant upgrades
- Strand Avenue Retaining Wall Project - Voted on as Article 29 on Annual Town Meeting. Expected cost not to exceed \$180,000 to be paid for by a Bond Issue for a term of twenty years
- Creamery Bridge Replacement – Voted on as Article 30 on Annual Town Meeting. The local share cost is not expected to exceed \$230,000 and will be financed by a Bond issue

Equipment Purchase

- Fire Department received a new 2008 Pierce Contender. This truck replaced a 1987 FMC pumper that was sold to a small fire department in the midwest
- Police Department is considering purchasing an SUV for the department. Possibly a Tahoe, depending on the use of the vehicle, which may be for hauling.

Implementation Schedule for Prioritized Mitigation Projects¹

The following implementation schedule was developed by the Brattleboro Hazard Mitigation Committee. Mitigation actions are listed in priority order, with the most critical needs listed at the top of the list. The following criteria were used in establishing project priorities. Each criterion was rated according to a numeric scale, with each score indicating the potential benefits of each project:

| | |
|-----|----------------|
| "0" | Not Applicable |
| "1" | Poor |
| "2" | Average |
| "3" | Good |

- Does the action reduce damage?
- Does the action contribute to community objectives?
- Does the action meet existing regulations?
- Does the action protect historic structures or structures critical to town operations?
- Can the action be implemented quickly?
- Is the action socially acceptable?
- Is the action technically feasible?
- Is the action administratively possible?
- Is the action politically acceptable?
- Is the action legal?
- Does the action offer reasonable benefits compared to its cost of implementation?
- Is the action environmentally sound?

The ranking of these criteria is largely based on the best available information and best judgment as many projects are not fully scoped out at this time. The actions are listed in the table below in order of how they scored based upon this ranking system (36 is the highest possible score). The full scoring matrix used is located at the end of this annex.

¹ Adapted from Windham Regional Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan

| MITIGATION ACTION | WHO (LEADERSHIP) | WHEN (DEADLINE) | HOW (FUNDING SOURCE) | Project Priority |
|--|--|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| Chestnut Hill Dam filling | Public Works | 2010 – 2011 | General Fund (On Town Capital Improvement Program) | 26 |
| Water/Wastewater Treatment Plant | Public Works | Within The Next 3 Years | Bond Issue | 36 |
| Strand Avenue Retaining Wall | Public Works | 2009-2010 | Bond Issue | 30 |
| Creamery Bridge Replacement | Town and Vtrans | 2009 – 2011 | State and Local funding 80/20 match | 33 |
| SGA Phase 3 River Corridor Management Plan | WRC, Windham County Conservation District, Planning Commission | 2009 | Grant | 29 |
| | | | | |