

**HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN  
ANNEX  
FOR  
MOHEGAN TRIBE, CONNECTICUT**

**An Annex of the  
Southeastern Connecticut  
Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan**

**PREPARED FOR:**

**Southeast Connecticut  
Council of Governments**

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## **I. INTRODUCTION**

### **A. Setting**

The Mohegan Reservation is approximately 267 acres in area, with an additional 139 acres at Fort Shantok, and is located within the boundaries of the Town of Montville near the Village of Uncasville. The reservation is located on the western bank of the Thames River, immediately south of Trading Cove Brook.

The Mohegan Tribe was recognized by the Connecticut Colony in the Treaty of 1638. During this time the Mohegan Reservation was as large as 2,700 acres, however, by 1872 the reservation land had been largely diminished and the Tribe was disbanded. As a result of many Indian tribes being disbanded, the U.S. Government, in 1978 created a process through which tribes could petition for Federal acknowledgment. In March 1994, the Mohegan Tribe became a Federally recognized Indian Tribe.

As a result of the Federal recognition, the Mohegan Tribe was able to obtain all Federal approvals from the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Indian Gaming Commission, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the operation of a casino. The Mohegan Sun Resort was built on the grounds of the Mohegan Reservation in 1996. Since the opening of the Mohegan Sun Resort many tourists from around the world have visited the many shops and restaurants throughout the resort.

### **B. Purpose of Annex**

The purpose of this annex is to provide hazard risk assessment, capability assessment, hazard mitigation measures, and a hazard mitigation project ranking for the Mohegan Tribe Reservation. Hazards such as earthquakes and windstorms which affect the entire region are addressed in the Southeastern Connecticut Council of Governments Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

### **C. Plan Development Process and Public Involvement**

The Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan and this annex were developed through a series of meetings and the completion of written questionnaires, personal interviews, and workshops. To provide oversight of the plan development process and maximize local involvement, all member communities in the region and the two tribal affiliate members were invited to appoint a representative to serve on the Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee. Committee members and chief elected officials received notices of all the committee meetings and were encouraged to attend. Meeting notices and agendas were also sent to area media and to town and city clerks for posting in each community. Steering committee meetings were held in public at the Southeastern Connecticut Council of Governments office in Norwich. Three steering committee meetings were held during the development of the hazard mitigation plan. Verbal reports on progress were given to monthly meetings of the Southeastern Connecticut Council of Governments, which routinely attended and covered by area press in local newspapers. Articles describing the planning process have appeared in the three issues of the SCCOG Quarterly Newsletter since March, 2003. This newsletter is mailed to 285 officials, organizations, and media within the region.

## **II. HAZARD RISK ASSESSMENT**

A meeting was held with tribal officials on August 28, 2003 to develop a risk assessment for the Mohegan Tribal Reservation. Based on the results of the meeting and additional risk assessment research it was determined that a significant hazard at the Reservation is transportation related hazards.

### **A. Residential**

Based on a review of Flood Insurance Rate Maps and topographic maps, land that is subject to flooding during significant flood events is located along the Thames River.

It does not appear that any residential structures are located in the flood hazard areas on the Tribal Reservation.

### **B. Commercial/Industrial**

The main development on the Mohegan Reservation is the Mohegan Sun Casino. The Mohegan Sun Casino is not located in a flood area.

### **C. Critical Facilities**

A review of the critical facilities in the Mohegan Reservation indicates that the facilities are located in areas free from flooding and are generally protected from other potential hazards.

### **D. Transportation Corridors**

The Reservation has several transportation routes such as Route 2A, Route 32, Route 433, and the New England Central rail line.

Tribal officials have also expressed concern with increased thru-traffic on the Mohegan Reservation. Specifically, the Tribe is concerned with the transportation of hazardous materials over their roadways and their ability to respond to a major incident regarding a release of such materials.

### **III. HAZARD MITIGATION MEASURES**

The following sections provide a brief description of the types of hazard mitigation measures and programs that are available to address the natural hazards that exist on the Reservation.

#### **A. Prevention**

Hazard prevention includes identification of risks and the use of land-use regulatory and other available management tools to prevent future damage. The Mohegan Reservation has planning and zoning tools in place that incorporate floodplain management. The Reservation's planning and zoning regulations, inland wetlands and watercourses regulations, and the building department's enforcement of the Connecticut Basic Building Code are all important existing regulatory mechanisms that address hazard prevention and incorporate floodplain management.

The following are examples of how hazard prevention can be accomplished through existing programs:

##### **1. Planning and Zoning**

Planning and Zoning Regulations can be tailored to be consistent with hazard mitigation planning. Establishment of Flood Prone Conservancy Districts, Coastal Resource Zones, and River Corridor Preservation Zones are all techniques that can potentially be employed to limit additional development in hazardous locations.

##### **2. Open Space Preservation**

Community planning that includes open space acquisition and preservation sections can be established or revised in a manner that is consistent with hazard mitigation planning. Acquisition of floodplain and river corridor properties should be encouraged as a municipal priority.

3. Floodplain Development Regulations

The modification of floodplain management regulations to include more restrictive development standards is consistent with hazard mitigation planning. The National Flood Insurance Program Community Rating System gives credit to communities that exceed the minimum floodplain management requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program. Requirements include elevating structures higher than the 100-year base flood elevation, which is an example of a more stringent standard.

4. Stormwater Management

Stormwater management regulations that limit any potential increase in the state of discharge of stormwater and that preserve floodplain storage are examples of the use of stormwater management in a manner consistent with hazard mitigation planning.

5. Wetlands Protection

Wetlands areas are generally also critical flood storage areas. By limiting wetlands development not only are important natural resource areas protected but additional floodplain development is also limited.

6. Erosion and Sediment Control Regulation

Effective implementation of sediment and erosion controls include utilization of detention basins and use of other Best Management Practices to slow the velocity and limit increase in runoff. Strict adherence to these requirements are effective hazard mitigation tools.



## **B. Property Protection**

Property protection measures can address hazards at a single structure or can include multiple structures.

The following list identifies common property protection measures:

1. Relocation
2. Acquisition
3. Building Elevation
4. Utility Protection
5. Flood Proofing

Additional descriptions of property protection measures are provided in Appendix A of the Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

## **C. Emergency Services**

Emergency communication is a critical aspect of the hazard response programs currently in place in the Reservation. Emergency Services hazard mitigation measures can be combined with other types of measures to form successful projects, or remain as stand-alone projects.

The major utilities that provide service to the Reservation follow similar procedures. The Connecticut Light and Power Company has emergency operation centers which become operational in the event of any emergency that could impact the utilities.

The interagency communication between the reservation and independent utilities requires continued coordination to assure the critical communications link between the Reservation operations and the utilities is effectively maintained. A need for improved and continued coordination has been identified during this study.

Aspects of emergency services typically addressed in hazard mitigation include the following:

1. Emergency Communication
2. Flood Warning
3. Flood Response
4. Critical Facilities Protection

#### **D. Structural Projects**

Structural projects include utilization of the flood control strategies that have been and continue to be applied throughout Connecticut. The potential environmental impacts of structural projects are often a concern.

Structural projects that can be included in hazard mitigation planning include the following:

1. Levees/Floodwalls
2. Bridge & Culvert Replacement
3. Channel Modifications
4. Storm Sewer Improvements
5. Structural Project Maintenance and Repair

Any prospective projects which were identified during the course of assembling this plan are included in the hazard mitigation matrix in Appendix A of this annex report. Additional information on some types of structural projects is provided in Appendix A of the Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

## **E. Public Information**

Public Information is another type of hazard mitigation measure which, like prevention and resource protection, can be most effectively implemented in conjunction with other hazard mitigation projects.

The Hazard Mitigation Committee has identified the need for a continued and expanded program of public information. Such a program could include providing educational information to the homeowners and business owners in the flood hazard areas. A public education and information component should be included in all hazard mitigation projects undertaken by the Mohegan Tribe.

The following list includes some common types of Public Information measures:

### 1. Map Information

Development of hazard maps for public distribution or posting in public locations. This type of information is easily understood and assists in raising the public's awareness of the natural hazards that exist in their community.

### 2. Flood Audits

For additional information regarding flood audits refer to Appendix F of the Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

### 3. Real Estate Disclosure

This is a procedure where buyers and sellers of real estate are compelled to provide notice of known hazards affecting the property to be conveyed.

### 4. Public Library

Libraries can be an effective location of a hazard information center. Town Halls and other public facilities can also serve as information centers. A wide range of hazard mitigation documentation should be compiled for review.

5. Technical Assistance

Local governments can provide technical assistance to homeowners and contractors regarding hazard resistant construction. An appropriate time for such assistance can be at the time of a building permit application.

6. Environmental Education

Private and public schools and adult education programs can offer environmental education classes that include hazard identification and hazard mitigation components.

#### **IV. HAZARD MITIGATION PROJECT RANKING**

Based on the hazard risk assessment analysis, the Hazard Mitigation Committee has developed a matrix of several hazard mitigation projects recommended to reduce the Mohegan Tribe's vulnerability to natural hazards. A matrix depicting potential hazard mitigation projects and a prioritized ranking is included in Appendix A.

Projects identified in the matrix have been prioritized based on the following criteria:

- Safety of the population
- Historical damage
- New development in high risk areas
- Value of property at risk
- Consistency with plan goals and objectives

The projects were also considered on how they relate to potential health risks, structural damage, access/egress for evacuation, protection of structures that house people with special needs and residential areas housing a large portion of the Mohegan Tribe's population. For additional information on projects listed in the matrix and for a complete list of criteria used in the prioritization process, please refer to the text and attachments of the Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

## **V. IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING, AND EVALUATION**

The Southeastern Connecticut Council of Governments Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan and this associated community annex report were prepared with the understanding that potential funding sources may not be available within the time frame necessary to implement the recommended actions on a specific schedule. It is therefore necessary to incorporate into the plan a system of monitoring its progress and making necessary adjustments. In addition, the goals and objectives may need to be modified over time in order to meet the demands of a changing community. Accomplished activities will be eliminated, and new ones added.

The staff of the Southeastern Connecticut Council of Governments (SCCOG) serves as coordinator of the Hazard Mitigation Committee that provided oversight of the plan preparations. In accordance with § 201.6 (c)(4)(i) of the Interim Final Rule, it is recommended that the Committee meet on or before the fifth anniversary of the adoption of the plan to review the implementation progress as well as the goals, objectives, and actions outlined in the plan. With input from the Committee, SCCOG staff should prepare a report on the status of plan implementation. The report should include the following: a review of the goals and objectives of the original plan; a review of any disasters or hazards that occurred during the period; a review of each element or objective of the original plan, including what was accomplished the previous year; and recommendations for new projects or revised objectives.

FEMA also recommends that each of the local communities name a person as a local coordinator for the implementation and monitoring of the progress of the plan. This person would act as a contact for the Southeastern Connecticut Council of Governments and the State of Connecticut National Flood Insurance Program Coordinators during the grant application and cost-benefit analysis process.

**The Mohegan Tribe Hazard Mitigation Projects**

<b>Hazard</b>	<b>Vulnerable Location</b>	<b>Mitigation Project</b>	<b>Priority</b>
All Hazards	Reservation Wide	Evaluate the Hazard Resistant Nature of All Critical Facilities	High
All Hazards	Reservation Wide	Comprehensive Evaluation of Emergency Communication Capabilities Throughout Reservation	High
Flooding	Reservation Wide	Develop a Flood Audit Program	High
Hazardous Materials Spills on Roadways	Tribally Maintained Public Roads	Improvements to Traffic Infrastructure and Emergency Response Training and Equipment	Medium
All Hazards	Reservation Wide	Review of Reservation Transportation Facilities to Identify Critical Risks	Medium

**The Mohegan Tribe Hazard Mitigation Projects**

All Hazards	Reservation Wide	Implement a Reverse 9-1-1 System to Automatically Call Telephones Throughout Reservation, Relaying Important Information During an Emergency	Low
<b>Hazard</b>	<b>Vulnerable Location</b>	<b>Mitigation Project</b>	<b>Priority</b>
All Hazards	Reservation Wide	Distribute or Post Public Information Regarding Hazards on the Reservation	Low
All Hazards	Reservation Wide	Evaluate Emergency Shelters, Update Supplies and Check Communication Equipment	Low
All Hazards	Reservation Wide	Maintain Emergency Personnel Training as well as Maintaining and Updating Emergency Equipment and Response Protocols	Low



**The Mohegan Tribe Hazard Mitigation Projects**

Wind Hazards	Reservation Wide	Evaluate and Consider Burying Power Lines Underground and Away From Possible Tree Damage	Low
Earthquake Hazards	Reservation Wide	Complete an Earthquake Survey of all Critical Facilities and Infrastructures	Low
<b>Hazard</b>	<b>Vulnerable Location</b>	<b>Mitigation Project</b>	<b>Priority</b>
Flooding	Reservation Wide	<p>1) Complete Catch Basin Surveys to Identify Catch Basins in need of Maintenance and/or Replacement</p> <p>2) Complete Culvert Survey to Determine Priority for Maintenance and/or Replacement Plan</p>	Low

**The Mohegan Tribe Hazard Mitigation Projects**

Fire Hazards	Reservation Wide	Complete a Survey of Fire Hydrants to Assess Vulnerabilities and Capabilities for Fire Protection  Dry Hydrants should be Considered as a means for Emergency Equipment	Low
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