



Resilience opportunity assessments provide practical risk mitigation through scenario planning by identifying priority improvements for further implementation in order to avoid damages and costs due to climate hazards.

These case studies were developed as part of the Stamford Resilience Opportunity Assessment project funded through the CIRCA Municipal Resilience Grant Program. More information can be found at circa.uconn.edu/Stamford-resilience/.

Resilience Opportunity Assessment Case Studies: STAMFORD GOVERNMENT CENTER

Stamford Government Center is a 250,000 square foot, ten-story office building, constructed in 1986. The building houses major government operation functions for the City of Stamford including, data servers, the 911 call center, and the City’s emergency operations center.



The primary hazards to the Stamford Government Center building are coastal, riverine, and stormwater flooding and associated storm and sanitary sewer backups, extreme heat, and electric outage. Several low- to moderate-cost measures were identified to improve the building’s resilience to flooding, heat and electrical outage. Additional measures may improve the building’s resilience in a more extreme flood event.

Rank	Hazard	Measures
1	All	Emergency Management Manual
2	Extreme Heat	Cool Roof, Window Shading, Window Replacement
2	Flooding	Backwater Valves, Surface Stormwater Management
3	Extended Power Outage	Quick Connects for Mobile Equipment, Solar+Storage
4	Extended Water Outage	Potable Water Storage

STAMFORD HIGH SCHOOL



The original Stamford High School was constructed in 1928 but has been expanded several times and now accommodates 1,719 students in grades 9-12. Recent major renovations include replacement heating boilers and new roofs in 1997 and the 2006 addition of 62,000 sf. The last time this building was used as a shelter in an extreme event was during Hurricane Sandy in 2012.

The primary hazards to the Stamford High School building are extreme heat, extreme cold, and electric outage. Several low- to moderate-cost measures were identified to improve the building’s resilience to extreme temperatures and electric outage. Additional measures that may improve the building’s resilience in the event of long term electric outages during extreme heat or cold would likely require substantial investments in upgrading the building envelope and providing additional sources of backup power.

