

Still River Watershed Management Plan

Prepared for

The Still River Partners and the Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection

In support of the

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Prepared by

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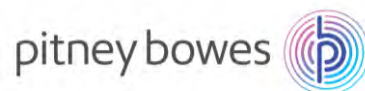
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Still River Watershed Management Plan *Executive Summary*

The story of the Still River is a story of comeback.

The Still River has made a remarkable recovery after decades of being treated like an open industrial sewer. The 1972 federal Clean Water Act combined with state and local efforts to address pollution from industry and wastewater treatment plants have made great progress towards improving the water quality of the Still River, making it a healthier ecosystem and safer place for people to visit and enjoy.



But we still have work to do.



Despite these advances, the Still River continues to be one of the most polluted in the Housatonic Valley. 36% of all tributary streams in the watershed, including the majority of the Still River mainstem, are classified as “impaired” by the State of Connecticut for recreational use and/or aquatic life due to poor water quality. This means that concentrations of pollutants regularly spike above levels safe for human contact, and populations of aquatic organisms have changed dramatically from what would be expected in a healthy river.

Not only is poor water quality a problem for public health, fish and wildlife, but it also represents missed opportunities for watershed communities. The Still River has the potential to be an incredible resource; a place where residents and visitors alike can go to swim, paddle, fish, explore riverside trails, reconnect with nature and learn from the landscape.



Building Partnerships

Since 2014, people who care about the Still River and recognize its potential as a community asset have been working together to continue its comeback story. This group is called the **Still River Partners (SRP)**. SRP members come from watershed communities, state, federal and regional agencies, and non-profits with an interest in watershed protection and management. The SRP is the driving force behind this Watershed Plan. SRP members have collectively committed thousands of hours of effort to understanding the state of the Still River and its watershed, articulating a shared vision for its future, and identifying the steps we need to take to get there. The SRP identified six key focus areas for management of the Still River watershed, which became the framework of this Watershed Plan:



1. **Water Quality**
2. **Capacity Building and Collaboration**
3. **Outdoor Recreation**
4. **Climate Resilience and Floodplain Management**
5. **Species and Habitats**
6. **Education and Outreach**

Characterizing the Still River

The first step in the Watershed Plan development process was to gather existing research and planning relevant to watershed management, using the focus areas identified by the SRP as a guide. The Housatonic Valley Association (HVA) with support from other SRP members pulled together an inventory of over 300 references- things like water quality studies, town planning documents and maps of proposed trails. HVA and the SRP waded through this trove of relevant information to create a detailed summary, organized by focus area. Meanwhile, HVA staff were collecting new information about the state of the Still River and its watershed. HVA walked 30 stream miles in the watershed to look for restoration opportunities - places where the SRP can work to reduce pollution and flood risk, restore habitat and enhance river access.



The summary of existing research and planning and the results of HVA's field investigations were combined into the **Still River Watershed Existing Conditions Report (ECR)**. HVA circulated a draft of the ECR to the SRP and other stakeholders with specific expertise, and incorporated the comments received into the document. This updated version of the ECR was then used as the basis for a public outreach effort. HVA staff visited public meetings in six watershed communities, presenting the findings of the ECR and explaining how people could submit additional comments. Comments received were incorporated into the final ECR document.

Envisioning the Future and Setting Goals

Using the final Still River Watershed Existing Conditions Report as a guide, the Still River Partners worked together to create the following **Vision Statement** for the Still River Watershed:

“A healthy Still River is the heart of watershed communities, providing safe, easily accessible recreation opportunities for people of all backgrounds, ages and abilities - including swimming, boating, fishing, and riverside trails. The Still River provides opportunities for learning about and connecting with the natural world. Watershed stakeholders work collaboratively to:

- *Protect and improve water quality and quantity*
- *Conserve important species and habitats*
- *Enhance the climate change resiliency of the built and natural environments*
- *Balance the economic development goals of watershed communities with conservation of natural resources*

These efforts serve as a model for other industrialized watersheds in Connecticut.”

The next step in the Watershed Planning process was to develop a set of **Goals** that must be achieved in order to realize the SRP’s vision for the future of the Still River. The SRP worked collaboratively to develop Goals for each of the six key Focus Areas:

Water Quality

1. Improve water quality of the Still River and its tributaries to meet Connecticut Water Quality Standards for recreation and habitat for fish, other aquatic life and wildlife by reducing, respectively, *E. coli* indicator bacteria and other pollutants. The latter includes but is not limited to metals, chlorine and nutrients, especially for waterbodies where Total Maximum Daily Loads have been established.
2. Maintain a water quality monitoring program.
3. Assist municipalities with Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System General Permit compliance.
4. Support adoption of policies and programs at the municipal level that restore and protect water quality and quantity consistent with the Connecticut State Water Plan.
5. Encourage use of green infrastructure (GI) and low impact development (LID) solutions for new development and seek opportunities to replace older infrastructure with GI and LID to reduce impervious cover throughout the watershed



Capacity Building & Collaboration

1. Enhance and maintain collaboration between watershed municipalities; regional, state and federal agencies; non-profits; utilities and other stakeholders to support the implementation of the watershed plan.
2. Secure adequate resources to accomplish watershed management goals.
3. Promote the sharing of data, technical support and other resources for watershed management.

Outdoor Recreation

1. Create, enhance and maintain safe, easily accessible river-based recreational opportunities for people of all ages and abilities, balancing recreational access with conservation.
2. Enhance connectivity of recreational trails both along the Still River and with watershed communities, as well as regional and statewide trail systems.



3. Integrate and include recreation enhancement with watershed management projects.

Climate Resilience and Flooding

1. Protect and restore fully functioning floodplains.
2. Implement climate resilient strategies in watershed communities.

Natural Heritage (Species & Habitats)

1. Create a natural flora and fauna resource inventory throughout the watershed to identify key areas of restoration and conservation. Share this information with land-use decision makers and other key stakeholders.
2. Promote habitat connectivity, urban biodiversity, and regional conservation through partnerships between land trusts, municipalities, and landowners.
3. Investigate and promote native habitat and invasive species management.
4. Promote land preservation and sustainable land management practices.

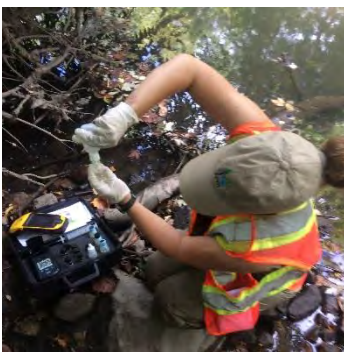
Education & Outreach

1. Educate community members about environmental stewardship and engage them in practical ways to improve water quality.
2. Create opportunities for people of all ages and backgrounds to learn about and from the Still River and its watershed.



Making the Action Plan

Once the Vision and Goals were established, the next step in the Watershed Planning process was to identify specific actions that the Still River Partners and the public can take to work towards a healthier, safer Still River. Actions were generally organized as **non-construction programs** (actions like water quality monitoring and educating youth about the Still River) and **construction projects** (actions like planting trees along a stream or capturing polluted runoff from a parking lot in a raingarden).



The Still River Partners identified over 50 programmatic action items over the six focus areas, aimed at everything from supporting municipal stormwater management programs to enhancing river access for paddlers and fishermen to providing advice for lawn management to homeowners wanting to make a difference on their own property.

HVA in cooperation with the SRP used the results of their field assessments to identify over 40 potential construction projects. The SRP worked collaboratively to prioritize these projects for implementation based on pollution reduction potential, landowner commitment and willingness to partner, and other potential benefits such as recreation enhancement or habitat restoration. The SRP then worked with Didona Associates Landscape Architects, LLC to create Preliminary Designs, cost estimates and implementation strategies for the top-ranked projects. Preliminary Design packages can be used cultivate support for projects and secure funding.



Implementing the Watershed Plan

The final Still River Watershed Management Plan is comprised of the Existing Conditions Report, the Vision and Goals and the Action Plan. The Watershed Plan was officially finalized on September 30th, 2019 - but completing the plan is just the start of our collective effort. We'll now begin the hard work of completing the Actions we've identified as essential to accomplishing our Goals and realizing our shared Vision for the Still River and its watershed.

Encouragingly, the SRP has already begun Watershed Plan implementation. Timely projects identified during the planning process have been completed, and resources to establish a water quality monitoring program and design and permit other priority projects have been secured through the Clean Water Act Section 319 Grants Program. Access to the Still River is dramatically improved with the completion of the Still River Greenway in Brookfield and the Erickson Road and Harrybrooke Park Canoe Launches in New Milford - each crucial pieces of a continuous riverside trail and canoe route from downtown Danbury to the Housatonic River. Each of these projects will help improve the environmental health of the watershed while bringing residents and visitors closer to the Still River, making watershed communities more resilient to the effects of climate change, and conserving important species and habitats. And we won't stop there- we'll keep working together to identify and pursue the work that moves us most quickly towards our goals.

The SRP has also built a framework for engaging young people living in the watershed with environmental restoration projects identified in the Watershed Plan. The Still River Watershed Connections program brings volunteer opportunities to local youth, through partnerships between the SRP, area schools and youth service organizations. Participating youth learn valuable job skills and develop a sense of stewardship for the watershed they call home, while providing the essential people-power we need for implementing Still River restoration projects. Connections will continue to be a cornerstone of Watershed Plan implementation; in turn, youth working to restore the Still River will become its loudest champions.



As we mark this milestone of Watershed Plan completion, we have a lot to be excited about. This planning process has built and strengthened partnerships that are crucial to addressing issues like pollution and flooding at a watershed scale. Now that we have this first version of the Still River Watershed Management Plan, the focus of the Still River Partners moves to fostering continued collaboration between all the people, organizations and agencies that have a stake in the management of the Still River watershed, in pursuit of the Vision for the Still River that we've agreed is common ground.

There is a long road ahead of us as we work towards realizing our shared Vision for the Still River- but we have the strength of our partnerships and the clarity of our shared purpose to see us through. **This Watershed Plan is our roadmap towards a Still River that is swimmable and fishable, that provides opportunities to connect with and learn from nature for people of all backgrounds, ages and abilities, which is resilient to the effects of climate change, and supports thriving species and habitats.** The Still River we envision is an asset for watershed communities, a point of pride for watershed residents, and a draw for visitors to the region. Implementing the Watershed Plan, together, is how we get there. We need you to make it happen! Visit www.StillRiverWatershed.org to learn more about how you can get involved.

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List of Acronyms

AMA	Agricultural Management Assistance	LID	Low Impact Development
APA	Aquifer Protection Area	MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
BMP	Best Management Practices	MTBE	Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether
BWPCA	Brookfield Water Pollution Control Authority	N	Nitrogen
CLEAR	Center for Land Use Education and Research	NAACC	North American Aquatic Connectivity Collaborative
CSP	Conservation Stewardship Program	NDDDB	National Diversity Data Base
CWA	Clean Water Act	NEMO	Nonpoint Education for Municipal Officials
CWS	Community Water System	NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
CT DEEP	Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection	NFWF	National Fish and Wildlife Foundation
CT DPH	Connecticut Department of Public Health	NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
CT DOT	Connecticut Department of Transportation	NPS	Nonpoint Source Pollution
CGS	Connecticut Geological Survey	NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
CSP	Conservation Stewardship Program	NRCS	USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
DCIA	Directly Connected Impervious Areas	NTNC	Non-Transient Non-Community
DHS	Danbury High School	NWCD	Northwest Conservation District
DPS	Danbury Public Schools	P	Phosphorous
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	PCB	Polychlorinated biphenyl
EWP	Emergency Watershed Protection Program	QAPP	Quality Assurance Project Plan
EQIP	Environmental Quality Incentives Program	SRGWT	Still River Greenway and Water Trail
ECR	Existing Conditions Report	TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency	TCE	Trichloroethylene
GHG	Green House Gas	TNC	Transient Non-Community
GI	Green Infrastructure	TSS	Total Suspended Solids
GIS	Geographic Information System	UCONN	University of Connecticut
GPD	Gallons per Day	USA	Unified Stream Assessment
H2H	Hudson to Housatonic	USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
HVA	Housatonic Valley Association	USGS	United States Geologic Survey
IDDE	Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination	USSR	Unified Stream and Subwatershed Reconnaissance
IC	Impervious Cover	WCSU	Western Connecticut State University
IWQR	Integrated Water Quality Report	WestCOG	Western Connecticut Council of Governments

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background



The Still River watershed drains a 75-square-mile area in the southern portion of the Housatonic River watershed. It includes the communities of Bethel, Brookfield, Danbury, Newtown, New Fairfield, New Milford, Redding, and Ridgefield, CT in Litchfield and Fairfield counties. From its headwaters at Sanfords Pond just across the New York/Connecticut state line to its confluence with the Housatonic at Lover's Leap State Park in New Milford, the Still is about 19 miles long not including the many bends, meanders, and oxbows that make up this relatively slow moving river. Major tributaries that feed into the mainstem of the Still are East Swamp Brook, Limekiln Brook, Miry Brook, Padanaram Brook, Kohanza Brook and Sympaug Brook.

The Still River watershed is highly urbanized; over 36% percent of its land-use is developed and around 14% of its surface area is impervious cover. Development is concentrated along the Still River corridor. Major highways

Figure 1.1.1 Still River Basin Location

Interstate 84 and CT Route 7 parallel the Still River for nearly its entire length, with the exception of downtown Danbury where the Still is contained in a concrete channel to prevent flooding. The urbanized nature of the watershed has a significant impact on water quality in the Still River and its tributaries as well as the Housatonic River and Long Island Sound. While water quality of the Still River has improved considerably since the passage of the 1972 Clean Water Act, it continues to suffer from a litany of issues common to urban streams. Polluted stormwater runoff and other non-point sources of pollution are the primary cause of high concentrations of pathogens, excessive nutrients, thermal pollution, and sedimentation from upland runoff, as well as stream channel instability caused by “flashy” flow regimes and floodplain encroachment.

In the most recent (2018 Draft) State of Connecticut Integrated Water Quality Report to Congress, a significant portion of stream reaches in the watershed were listed as not supporting recreation and/or aquatic life. Five mainstem segments of the Still River, totaling 22.31 miles in length or 96.6% of the mainstem, were listed as “not supporting” for aquatic life. Four of six mainstem segments were listed as not supporting for recreational use (the remaining two segments were not assessed). Reaches along Miry Brook, Sympaug Brook, Padanaram, Kohanza Brook, East Swamp Brook, and Limekiln Brook were listed as not supporting for aquatic life. The Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (CT DEEP) has put in place three Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL) covering 14 impaired waterbody segments.¹ A TMDL is a pollution “diet” that is created for a given waterbody not supporting its intended recreation or aquatic life uses. A TMDL quantifies the amount of pollution reduction required to move from a waterbody from not its supporting intended uses to supporting its intended uses. TMDLs will be discussed in more detail in Section 2.2.

These water quality issues can be addressed by implementing programs and projects that reduce stormwater pollution, illicit discharge, and physical impacts in streams throughout the watershed. This

watershed plan outlines many actions that can be taken and details programs and projects that will specifically address water quality as well as flooding, climate change resiliency, habitat restoration, and recreation. The Watershed Plan is a roadmap towards a Still River that is swimmable and fishable, that provides opportunities to connect with and learn from nature for people of all backgrounds, ages and abilities, which is resilient to the effects of climate change, and supports thriving species and habitats.

1.2 EPA Nine Element Watershed-Based Plan Development Process

A watershed plan is a guide for leading communities toward improved water quality as well as other watershed management goals. An EPA-approved watershed planning and implementation process involves nine elements and seven major steps.

In 2014 a group of conservation nonprofits, watershed municipalities and federal, state, and regional agencies came together to form the Still River Partners (Step 1). For the first two years the Still River Partners group met regularly to bring together information and resources that helped inform the Still River Watershed Existing Conditions Report (ECR), a document that outlined the state of the Still River watershed today (Step 2). Based on the findings in the ECR, the Still River Partners worked collaboratively a vision for the watershed as well as goals and solutions that will lead us to that vision (Step 3). Those goals and solutions laid the framework for the Still River Watershed Action Plan, which outlines an implementation strategy toward achieving the watershed planning goals (Step 4). The next step will be to put the outlined recommendations into action through implementation (Step 5); measure the progress of those actions on pollution loading and water quality and make adjustments (Step 6); which ultimately goes back into improving this action plan (Step 7).

The process described above ultimately results in this Nine-Element Watershed-Based Plan. The nine elements are listed below. Each element also refers to the location in the Watershed Plan where it is described in more detail.

1. Impairment - An identification of the causes and sources of pollution, that will need to be controlled to achieve the load reductions estimated to fix the impairment, and to achieve any other watershed goals identified in the watershed-based plan (see Section 2, page 14).
2. Load Reduction - An estimate of the load reductions expected for the management measures described (see Sections 4 and 5).
3. Management Measures - A description of the NPS management measures that will need to be implemented to achieve the estimated load reductions (see Sections 4 and 5).
4. Technical & Financial Assistance - An estimate of the amounts of technical and financial assistance needed, and/or the sources and authorities that will be relied on, to implement this plan (see Sections 4 and 5).
5. Public Information & Education - An information/education component that will be used to enhance public understanding of the project and encourage their early and continued participation in selecting, designing, and implementing the NPS management measures that will be implemented (See Section 3.3).
6. Schedule - An expedited schedule for implementing NPS management measures identified (See Section 3).
7. Milestones - A description of interim, measurable milestones for determining whether NPS management measures or other controls are being implemented (see Section 3).
8. Performance - Criteria to determine whether loading reductions are being achieved over time, and if progress is being made towards attaining water quality standards and, if not, the criteria to determine if this plan, or a related TMDL, needs to be revised (See Section 3.2).

9. Monitoring - A monitoring component to evaluate the effectiveness of the implementation efforts over time (See Section 3.2).

Still River watershed impairments are described in the Watershed Characteristics Section 2 of this plan with information on water quality and TMDLs addressed in this plan outlined in the Water Quality section (Section 2.2). Load reductions are estimated by both site (Site Specific BMPs Section 5) and throughout the watershed overall based on TMDL requirements for indicator bacteria *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*). The bulk of the watershed based plan outlines the Management Recommendations found in sections General Management Recommendations (Section 4), General BMPs (Section 4), and Site-specific BMPs (Section 5). Key recommended actions are included in tables found throughout the plan. These tables include a schedule for implementation, milestones, estimated costs, and possible funding sources. Technical and Financial Assistance is described in Section 3.1 Collaboration & Capacity Building, which outlines potential funding sources for plan implementation projects. A list of potential funding sources and technical assistance for Site Specific projects outlined in Section 5 can be found in Appendix A: Potential Funding Sources & Technical Assistance.

Public participation and outreach has been a key element to the watershed planning process. Each step of the way the watershed planning process involves input from local experts (Still River Partners), CT DEEP, and the public. The Still River Partners group met nearly quarterly over the course of five years for a total of 12 meetings. The Existing Conditions Report (Watershed Characteristics) and watershed planning process was presented to the public through open forums in the six watershed communities at Board of Selectman meetings, Town Hall meetings, and Conservation Commission meetings. A public follow-up presentation was held at the Danbury Museum and Historical Society on September 24th, 2019 that presented the entire watershed plan. This meeting was advertised through social media, mailing lists, and the Still River Partners group and was open to the public. A total of seven public presentations were given. After each presentation, the writers of this plan (HVA) gathered feedback that was used to update, edit, and improve content and strategy outlined herein. Agendas and Meeting minutes from these public forums can be found in Appendix B: Public Participation & Outreach. Recommended Actions to continue involving the public through education and outreach is described in Section 3.3 Education & Outreach.

Performance criteria are defined in the Management Recommendations section (Section 3). The attainment of watershed goals (found in section 3 Management Recommendations) will be tracked through a Monitoring program as delineated in 3.2 Monitoring & Assessment.

The intention is for this plan to be a living document. To that end the HVA and other stakeholders (Still River Partners) plan to revisit this document each year to evaluate progress toward the recommended actions and goals herein. Every five years this plan will be updated based on progress made, results achieved, and priorities set.

1.3 Field Assessments

Field assessments were conducted by Still River Partner Housatonic Valley Association (HVA) to document impacts and identify restoration opportunities in the Still River watershed. HVA used protocols developed by the Center for Watershed Protection to assess over 30 miles of stream corridor, and more than 40 upland sites. All fieldwork was executed under a Quality Assurance Project Plan written by HVA and approved by both CT DEEP and the EPA². Please refer to Appendix D – Unified Stream Assessment Results for overview maps of stream reaches assessed as well as the data results of each subwatershed.

1.4 Management Plan Recommendations

This document outlines a number of recommended actions developed by the Still River Partners that will help to improve water quality throughout the watershed. These recommendations vary both in terms of audience reach (municipality to individual homeowners) as well as project area (large commercial properties to individual homes). These recommendations - also called Best Management Practices - were generated from HVA's field assessments, conversations with Still River Partners and watershed residents, and common practices used in similar watersheds. This document is divided into three parts: 1) Background information 2) General Management Recommendations/General BMPs and 3) Site Specific BMPs. Both General and Site-specific BMPs highlight locations to implement a particular practice. The Site-specific BMP section goes into more detail including site designs and cost estimates developed by outside consultants Earth Tones and Didona Associates. None of the recommendations outlined in this plan will result in "shovel in the ground" projects without the active participation and buy-in by site owners and property managers. For this reason strong partnerships are key to watershed plan implementation. If successful the Still River watershed can boast clean waters, healthy ecosystem, and a natural environment that communities will be able to enjoy for generations.

2. Watershed Characteristics

2.1 Physical and Natural Characteristics

Geography

The 71.5 square-mile Still River Watershed is located in northern Fairfield County and southern Litchfield County, Connecticut (Figure 2.1.1, Still River Watershed Map). The Still River mainstem begins in the City of Danbury and flows north through the towns of Brookfield and New Milford, where it meets the Housatonic River. Its drainage area also includes portions of Bethel, Newtown, Ridgefield, New Fairfield and Redding in Connecticut, as well as a small portion of the Town of Southeast, New York.

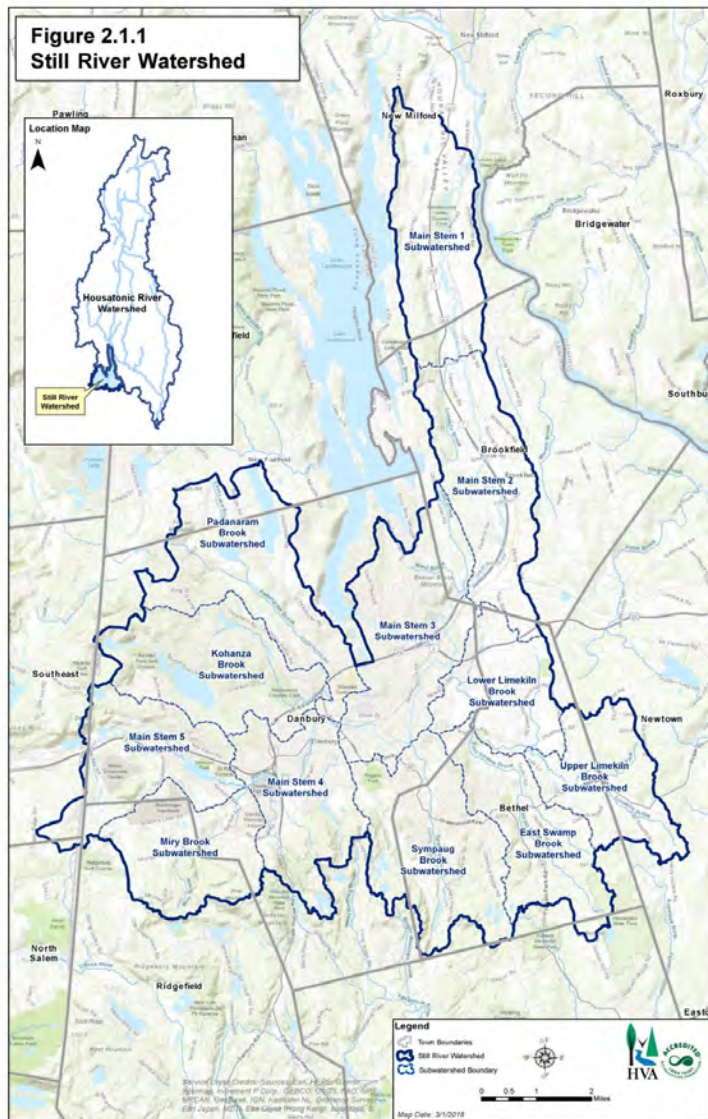
The Still River is Connecticut's tenth-longest watercourse and an important tributary of the Housatonic River due to its impact on water quality. It twists and meanders for 25.4 miles, shedding oxbows, rushing through four narrow gorges and finally snaking through a broad floodplain a half-mile wide in places in its northern reaches. From two small ponds near the Danbury/New York State border, its course runs eastward through an extensive wetland and pools at Lake Kenosia; after which, it is joined by Miry Brook near the Danbury Municipal Airport. It is then channelized through downtown Danbury before meeting up with Padanaram Brook. At Danbury Commerce Park, the river turns northeastward at the confluence of Sympaug Brook. Limekiln Brook is the last major tributary joining the Still River before it flows north to join the Housatonic River in New Milford.

Geology & Soils

Two prehistoric geological events are primarily responsible for creating the Still River and its valley. First, the valley played a one-time role as part of the shoreline of an early incarnation of the North American continent known as proto-North America. Layers of calcareous shells, sand and other sediments on that ocean edge gradually formed into soft sedimentary rock. This rock then metamorphosed with time, heat and pressure underground, into marble. The Inwood Marble and limestone of the Still River comprises the southernmost reach of the "Marble Valley" formation that extends northward into western Massachusetts and Vermont. Through this soft bedrock, the river eventually formed as drainage to the surrounding highlands.³

The second major formative force in the Still River's history was glaciation. Approximately 10-15,000 years ago, melting glaciers at the end of the last ice age left behind a low-lying limestone basin. This basin filled to become a large glacial lake, which at one point covered most of the watershed. Geologists called this area Lake Danbury. Rather than bedrock walls, the Still River's broad floodplain is mainly flanked by sand and gravel terraces.⁴

This geologic history gives rise to the soils throughout the Still River valley, which range from loam to fine sandy loam (See Still River Watershed Soils map in Appendix C). The highest percentage of soil types are Charlton (24% of Fairfield County) and Hollis (11%). Together, these two soil types form complexes found in 55% of the area. Charlton soils are well drained, formed in deep, friable loamy glacial till, and have a surface layer and subsoil of fine sandy loam. The substratum is gravelly sandy loam. Hollis soils are moderately to excessively drained and can be found in shallow as well as deep areas less than 20 inches from bedrock. Other soils in the area are Paxton, Woodbridge, Ridgebury, Agawam, Hinckley, Haven, Carlisle, Adrian, Saco, Udorthents, Stockbridge, Georgia, and Nellis, all of which make up less than 3% individually and the remaining 45% of the watershed's soil altogether. It is important to note that much of the area is urbanized, and consequently native soils have been disturbed and/or covered with fill (see Land Use section).⁵



Hydrology

The Still River watershed can be broken up into eight subwatersheds. Six tributaries make up seven of the subwatersheds: Padanaram Brook, Kohanza Brook, Miry Brook, Sympaug Brook, East Swamp Brook, and Upper and Lower Limekiln Brook. The Still River Mainstem is the eighth subwatershed which in turn can be divided into five subwatersheds of approximately 5 square miles. The boundaries of each subwatershed can be found in Appendix C: Still River Watershed Subwatersheds map.

The headwaters of the Still River begin near the NY/CT border at Sanfords Pond. From the headwaters, the river flows east towards Mill Plain Swamp and Lake Kenosia before draining through downtown Danbury. East of downtown, the river turns north and flows through Brookfield and New Milford to its confluence with the Housatonic River, just above Lovers Leap. The mainstem of the Still is only 19 miles long, but when one accounts for the bends and oxbows this distance stretches to 30 miles of stream. Known for its low dry season flow and named for its sluggish current in a low lying valley, the Still drops only 256 feet from beginning to end at an average gradient of 13.9 feet per mile.⁶ Partly because of this the river has been the source of numerous disastrous and sometimes fatal floods throughout recorded history (see Flooding section). The river and its watershed include extensive wetlands, three white-water gorges, a small lake, several ponds, and streams that feed the reservoir system for the City of Danbury. Its mild gradient of ten feet per mile reflects its flow through the mostly flat terrain of an ancient glacial lakebed. However, the river narrows at several points, notably in Danbury and in Brookfield, where it falls 32 feet through a half-mile gorge called Halfway Falls. Two lesser gorges are located in Danbury, and a picturesque falls crashes through Harrybrooke Park near the river's mouth in the Lanesville section of New Milford.

Several human impacts have altered the hydrology of the Still River over time. Early industry constructed dams and mills attempting to harness and control the Still for commercial reasons. The Danbury Fair, resurrected after World War II by local entrepreneur John Leahy, constructed ponds in 1950 to complement a faux-New England Village feature, using water pumped from Mill Plain Swamp.⁷ Shortly after the massive floods in 1955, the Mill Dam at Halfway Falls in Brookfield was removed, releasing a former millpond that had backed up the river for miles. In 1969, the crumbling dam that had created and impounded Oil Mill Pond, near what is now Lake Ave in Danbury, since the colonial era was dynamited by the City of Danbury. The only dams remaining today, out of what once were dozens are the 150-year-old White's Dam behind Beaver Street in Danbury and Tuck's Dam in the Ironworks Gorge in Brookfield, a structure dating from 1930. While most dams have been destroyed, one notable structure built relatively recently is the Still River Channel through downtown Danbury, constructed to protect downtown Danbury from flood damage after the 1955 flood. Around that same time (1950s) exploding residential and commercial construction stimulated large-scale sand and gravel mining in the terraces above the valley floodplain. Some of these resulted in permanent changes to the terrain, especially in Brookfield where a large groundwater-filled pond emerged over time, after extensive gravel mining near Limekiln Brook.

Climate

The climate of Fairfield County and southern Litchfield County (which includes the Still River watershed) is typical of New England. It is influenced by cold, dry air masses from the subpolar region in the northwest and warmer, moisture-bearing tropical air from the south. The average annual precipitation and snowfall are 48 inches and 41 inches, respectively.⁸ Fifty one percent of precipitation falls between April and September.⁹ Temperatures range from summer highs above 90°F to below 0°F in the winter; the average annual temperature is 51.7°F.¹⁰ The average winter temperature is 29°F in the winter and 70°F in the summer. The ground is frozen from approximately November 3rd to April 2nd. The average relative humidity is between 60% and 75%. The sun shines 60% of the time in summer and 50% in winter.¹¹

Climate Change

Climate change is affecting the Northeast U.S. in a variety of ways that impact water resources: sea levels are rising, snowpack is decreasing, and water temperatures are increasing. In the future, the climate is expected to get warmer and wetter with more frequent extreme storms. According to the Northeast Climate Impacts Assessments, the Northeast has been warming at a rate of 0.5° F since 1970 with winter temperatures rising by a faster rate of 1.3° F.¹² Western Connecticut temperature has increased an average of 2-2.5° F, twice as much as the rest of the contiguous lower 48 states. Additionally, climate change has led to increase precipitation both in frequency and amount.¹³ This in turn leads to greater flooding of river systems such as the Still and threatens infrastructure built in the floodplain. As described in Section 5, the Still River has a history of flooding and climate change will aggravate this phenomenon

Historic Climatic Changes in the Northeast U.S.

Rising temperatures: Annual average temperature in the Northeast has increased by 1.43°F for the period 1986–2016 relative to 1901–1960. The average annual minimum temperature has risen by 1.70°F while the annual average maximum temperature has risen by 1.16°F. In general winters are becoming warmer with less snow and spring is coming earlier.

Increased Precipitation: The Northeast is getting wetter. Seasonally, autumn exhibits the largest precipitation increase (over 15%) through much of the region. Much of the increase is seen in heavy precipitation events.

More extreme precipitation events: Between 1958 and 2012, the Northeast saw more than a 70% increase in the amount of rainfall measured during heavy precipitation events.

<https://science2017.globalchange.gov>
<https://19january2017snapshot.epa.gov/climate-impacts>

These changes affect the ability to reach water resource management goals such as improving water quality, managing floods, rehabilitating ecosystems and habitats, and creating and maintaining recreational access. Climate change introduces an added level of uncertainty to water resources. However, there are steps that can be taken to anticipate and plan for the potential changes in future climate. It is necessary to understand these changes and integrate climate change data into planning processes and decision-making now and in the future. What follows is a summary of the historical climate in the region of the Still River and projections for the future. The majority of the data is from the National Climate Change Viewer (<http://www2.usgs.gov/landresources/lcs/nccv/viewer.asp>), modeling conducted by U.S. Geological Survey. The Viewer creates visualizations of the changes in temperature and water balance for USGS Hydrological Units through the end of the century. The projections here are for the Housatonic River Watershed, of which the Still River is a tributary. They model two emission scenarios- RCP4.5 in which greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) are stabilized so they do not exceed about 650 ppm CO₂ and RCP8.5 in which GHGs rise unchecked through the end of the century leading to about 1370 ppm CO₂.

Maximum Temperature

Highs (annual mean max temperature) have risen in the Housatonic Watershed since 1950 (black) and will continue to increase under both high (red) and low (blue) emission scenarios through the end of the century. Relative to the period of 1981-2010 which saw an annual average high temperature of 58.1°F, for the period of 2025-2049, the watershed is projected to see warming of 2.9°F (low emissions) to 3.2°F (high emissions); by 2099 the warming increases to 5.2°F - 10.6°F. Although the warming is seen over all seasons, it is projected to be greater in summer months.¹⁴

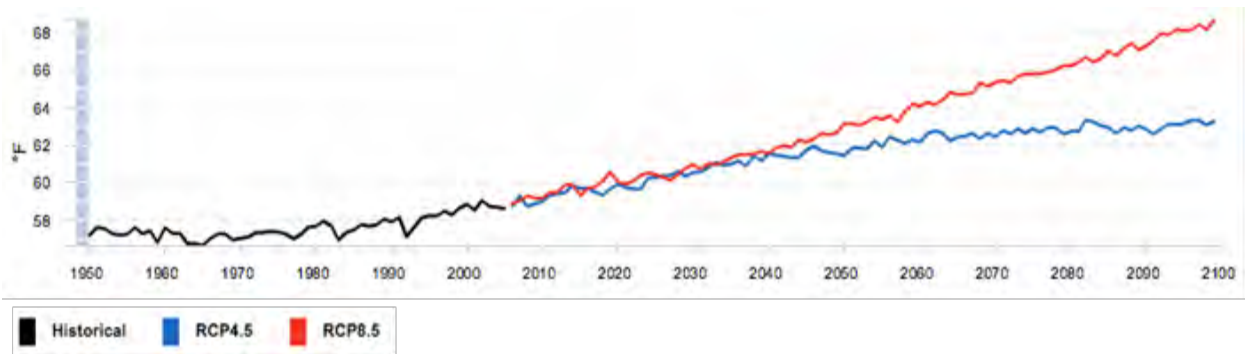


Figure 2.1.2 Historical (1950-2005) and Projected (2006-2100) Max Temperature Change in Degrees Fahrenheit

Minimum Temperature

Lows (annual mean min temperature) are also projected to rise by increments similar to the high temperatures scenario, or 2.9°F (low emissions) to 3.4°F (high emissions) for the period of 2025-2049. Whereas highs will see greater warming in the summer, lows will see greater increases in winter months. By the end of the century (2075-2099), January is projected to see a 5.9°F - 11.2°F temperature increase whereas July will see a 4.7°F - 9.4°F increase. Winter warming affects the number of extreme cold days and makes the coldest days warmer. The coldest winters of the future will be closer to the warmest winters of recent years.¹⁵

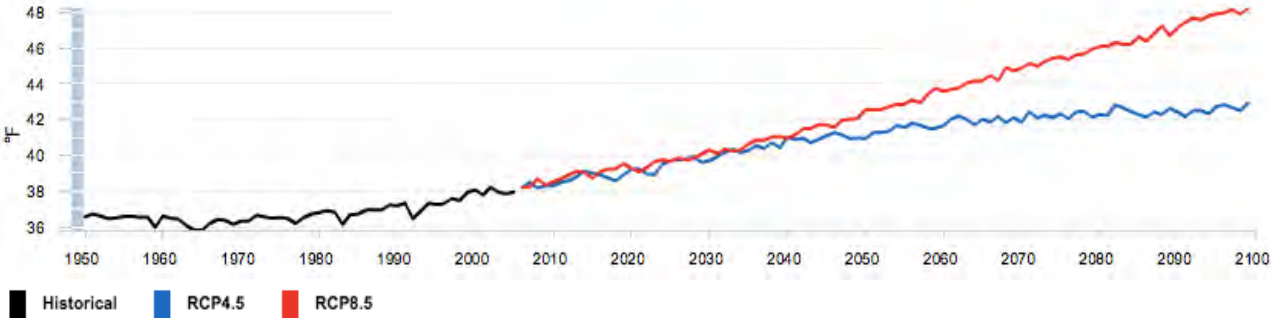


Figure 2.1.3 Historical (1950-2005) and Projected (2006-2100) Min Temperature Change in Degrees F

Precipitation

Precipitation will increase moderately throughout the year, especially in winter and spring. Annual mean precipitation is projected to increase 5% from 4.0 in/mo for the period of 1981-2010 to 4.2 in/mo for the period of 2025-2049 under the low emissions scenario. By the end of the century (2075-2099) this average is projected to be 4.3 in/mo (low emissions) to 4.5 in/mo (high emissions). Combined with warming winter temperatures, much of this increased precipitation will be seen as rainfall in the winter, increasing the amount of runoff in the winter and spring. Similar to current climate, precipitation is expected to decrease in the fall.¹⁶

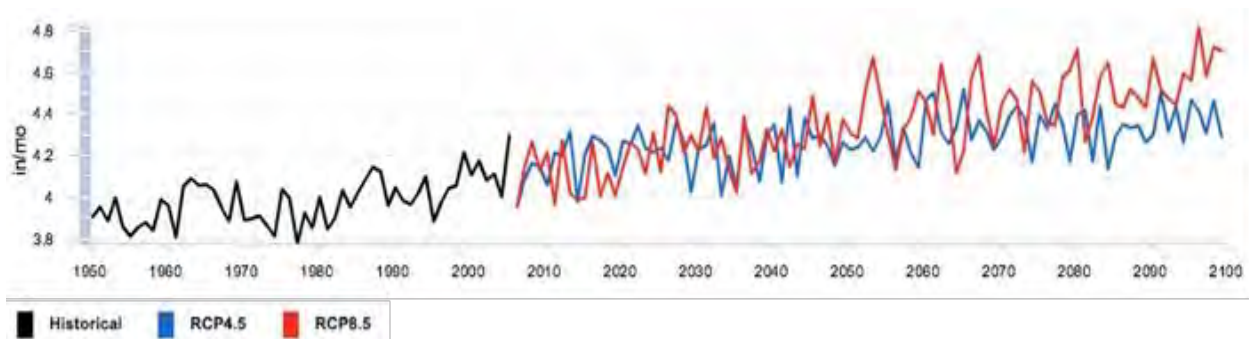


Figure 2.1.4 Historical (1950-2005) and Projected (2006-2100) Mean Precipitation in Inches/Month

Snow Water Equivalent

The snow water equivalent is the liquid water in inches that is stored in snowpack. Under both high and low emissions, the snowpack is decreasing in the Housatonic River Watershed throughout the 21st century. As seen in Figure 2.2.5, winter precipitation has increased and will continue to increase while the winter snowpack decreases. In general, increasing temperatures result in more precipitation falling as rain and less as snow. Snowpack is a strong control of seasonal runoff and less storage as snowpack combined with increases in precipitation as rain will result in earlier snowmelt and more runoff, which affect the timing and magnitude of the hydrograph.¹⁷

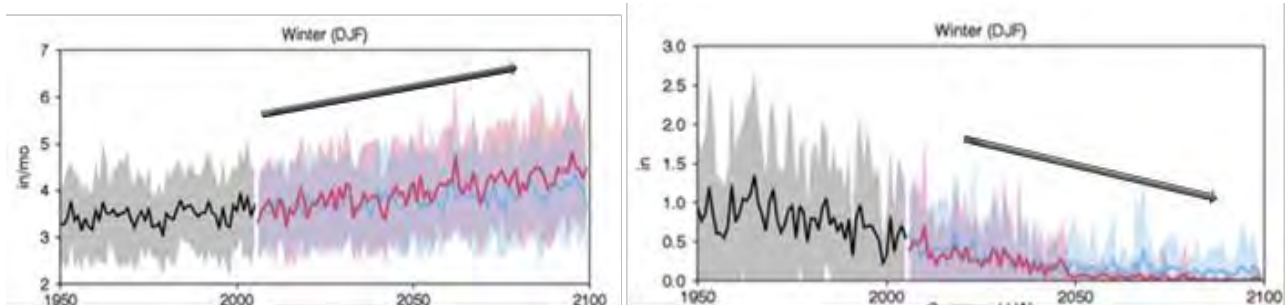


Figure 2.1.5 Increasing winter (Dec. – Feb.) precipitation (left) and decreasing winter snow water equivalent (right) historically (1950-2005) and projected (2006-2100)

Runoff

Runoff is defined as the sum of direct runoff that occurs from precipitation and snowmelt, and surplus runoff which occurs when soil moisture is at 100% capacity. Annually, there is no significant change projected for runoff. However, runoff will shift seasonally. Winter runoff is projected to increase while spring and fall runoff will decrease. January runoff is projected to increase by 0.3 in/mo (under both high and low emission scenarios) for the time period of 2025-2049 over the historical 1981-2010 average of 3.3 in/mo. By the end of the century, it is projected to be 0.4 - 0.7 in/mo higher than the historical period. Conversely, the spring and fall months of April and November are projected to experience a decrease in runoff, with November potentially seeing an almost 25% drop in runoff by the end of the century under high emission conditions. This seasonal change in runoff corresponds with predicted warmer winters with earlier snowmelt and increased precipitation coming down in the form of rain rather than snow.¹⁸

Nonpoint source pollution in the Clean Water Act: Glossary-at-a-Glance

The nonpoint source pollution watershed management process relies on information provided in specific sections of the CWA. Below is a brief outline and description of key sections that have subsequently become common terms in watershed management:

- Section 303(d): This section addresses impaired waters and total maximum daily loads. This section is often synonymous with a state's list of impaired waters.
- Section 305(b): This section requires states to monitor, assess and report on water quality in relation to the designated uses for each waterbody laid out in the state WQSs. The State of Connecticut reports to the EPA every two years.
- Section 319(h): This section provides grant funding to states through Section 319 Nonpoint Source Management Programs. Funding is used for a range of activities, including watershed planning, demonstration projects and monitoring.

2.2 Water Quality

The Clean Water Act (CWA) is a federal law, established in 1972, that regulates the discharge of pollutants into surface waters and the water quality of surface waters in the United States. The CWA made point source (or end-of-pipe) pollution discharges into navigable waters without a permit illegal through the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, or NPDES. It also required states and tribes to adopt and revise water quality standards. Connecticut's Water Quality Standards (WQS) represent the foundation of waterbody management across the state, including pollution discharge permits and the development of Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL) (See Sec. 3.1 below for definition). State WQS required by federal law, under section 303(c) of the Clean Water Act, indicate designated uses (e.g. drinking, swimming, fishing) and water quality classifications (goals) for surface water (e.g. AA, A, B), groundwater, and coastal/marine surface waters. A review of the State WQS is conducted every three years by governing state agencies.¹⁹ Under CWA Section 305 (b) the State of Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (CT DEEP) is required to monitor, assess and report on water quality with regard to meeting designated uses for each

waterbody, as per Connecticut's WQS and Classifications to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA). This report is called the Integrated Water Quality Report (IWQR) and it provides information on assessed and impaired waterbodies within Connecticut. Those waters that do not meet the State's WQS are listed as impaired for aquatic life and/or recreation depending on pollutant type and amount. In the Still River watershed, impairments for recreation are based on levels of the indicator bacteria *E. coli*, and impairments for aquatic life are based on habitat quality. CWA Section 303(d) mandates that impaired waters be placed under a Total Maximum Daily Load, or pollution diet.²⁰

This document focuses on information pertaining to or stemming from State WQS for inland surface waters in the Still River watershed. While both point and nonpoint sources of pollution contribute to impairments for recreation and aquatic life in the Still River watershed, this plan is focused specifically on nonpoint sources of pollution. Watershed planning of this nature is crucial to addressing nonpoint source pollution- by its nature it is a diffuse issue with many contributing sources across the landscape. Consequently collaboration and strategic approaches are essential.

The CWA does not provide a detailed definition of nonpoint sources. Rather, they are defined by exclusion—anything not considered a “point source” according to the CWA and EPA regulations. All nonpoint sources of pollution are caused by runoff of precipitation (rain and/or snow) flowing over or through the ground that picks up and carries pollutants directly into nearby waterbodies. This includes

but isn't limited to stormwater associated with development and industrial activity, construction-related runoff, and discharges from municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s).

Congress chose not to address nonpoint sources through a regulatory approach, unlike its actions with "point" sources. Rather, when it added Section 319 to the CWA in 1987, it created a federal grant program that provides money to states, tribes, and territories for developing and implementing NPS management programs.

Under the Clean Water Act Section 319, states, territories, and delegated tribes are required to develop nonpoint source pollution management programs (if they wish to receive 319 funds). Once it has approved a state's nonpoint source program, EPA provides grants to these entities to implement NPS management programs under section 319(h). Section 319 is a significant source of funding for implementing NPS management programs, but there are other federal (e.g., Farm Bill), state, local, and private programs. The planning effort that resulted in this document was funded in large part through a CWA Section 319 grant.

Historically the Still River was the epicenter of the industrial hatting industry and treated as an open sewer for many years. With passage of the CWA point source pollution was identified and either eliminated or regulated through the issuance of permits. This improved water quality in the Still River immensely. Despite these improvements, one of the most significant threats to water quality is nonpoint source pollution (NPS). NPS pollution primarily occurs when rainfall runoff and snowmelt, flowing over the surface of and through the ground, picks up and carries pollutants directly into nearby waterbodies. According to the most recent IWQR (2016), the majority of Still River and many of its tributaries are impaired for aquatic life and/or recreation according to State WQS (Appendix D, Still River Watershed Impaired Streams). These reaches include: the Still River mainstem, Miry Brook, Kohanza Brook, Padanaram Brook, Sympaug Brook, East Swamp Brook and Limekiln Brook. Other notable waterways, particularly Dibble's Brook in Bethel, Stony Hill Brook in Bethel/Danbury and West Brook in Brookfield/Danbury, fully support aquatic life but are unassessed for recreation.

As far back as 1995, a study of water quality impacts of stormwater runoff conducted for the City of Danbury by Fuss & O'Neill (an environmental consulting firm) found that the biggest impact to water quality in the City of Danbury stemmed from a lack of stormwater "treatment" or attenuation. While this study is dated, it remains a valuable resource for understanding water quality impacts from the City of Danbury- the largest area of concentrated development in the watershed. Based on their monitoring results, suspended solids, metals, bacteria, nitrogen and phosphorous were identified as the principal pollutants of concern. Notably, highways I-84 and Route 7 and industrial land use contributed a large portion of metals to the watershed. Of the areas studied within Danbury, those that were heavily urbanized and industrialized contributed the most to pollutants. Fuss & O'Neil recommended stormwater controls around the subwatersheds of Lower Limekiln Brook, Mainstem Section 3, and Miry Brook would have the greatest impact in reducing pollutant loads throughout the watershed.²¹

All eight municipalities in the Still River watershed are Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) communities, meaning they contain designated "Urbanized Areas" (as determined by the 2010 Census) and discharge stormwater via a separate storm sewer system to surface waters of the state. MS4 discharges are regulated as point sources under NPDES and Connecticut General Statutes Section 22a-430 and 22a-430b. MS4 communities are required to register for the CT DEEP General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4 GP). DEEP issued its first General Permit requirements in 2004, covering 113 municipalities. In 2016, DEEP issued a new permit that became effective July 1, 2017, adding 8 additional MS4 municipalities. Communities in the

Still River watershed are currently working to come into compliance with the 2017 permit, which contains considerably more detail and guidance on the implementation of the MS4 program and compliance with the MS4 GP. **It's important to note that the implementation of this Watershed Plan provides many opportunities for supporting and complementing the MS4 compliance efforts of Still River communities.** See Section 3 for MS4-related recommendations developed by the Still River Partners.

In general, municipal requirements under the MS4 GP are:

Develop a Stormwater Management Plan that addresses six minimum control measures that the municipality will undertake to prevent and/or treat polluted runoff, and have this plan approved by CT-DEEP. The Stormwater Management Plan is the clearinghouse for all community stormwater management efforts, and is consequently the key component of the MS4 program. Each of the six minimum control measures includes several Best Management Practices (BMPs) meant to implement the control measure. Certain BMPs are required, and the permit provides for additional BMPs to be implemented, as necessary to address pollution, at the discretion of the MS4. The new MS4 general permit provides significantly more detail on the requirements and implementation of the six Minimum Control Measures as well as expanding certain requirements.

The six minimum control measures include:

- a. **Public education and outreach:** This minimum measure provides detail on the types of outreach and the means of conducting the outreach that serve to educate the public about issues related to stormwater pollution. It specifies outreach targeting pet waste, application of fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides, and impacts of illicit discharges and improper disposal of waste into the MS4.
- b. **Public participation:** This measure provides detail on soliciting, providing for and responding to public input in the development of the Stormwater Management Plan.
- c. **Illicit discharge detection and elimination (IDDE):** This section addresses how the municipality identifies, traces and eliminates non-stormwater discharges to its storm sewer system from sources such as sanitary sewer cross-connections, illegal dumping, industrial and commercial wastes, floor drains, animal wastes, lawn management chemicals and wastes.
- d. **Construction stormwater management:** This section addresses controlling stormwater pollution from construction projects.
- e. **Post-construction stormwater management:** This measure focuses on mitigating stormwater impacts from new and re-development by requiring practices that treat, store, and infiltrate stormwater onsite. Towns should use the minimum disturbance size they normally regulate (whether it's 0.5 acres per the Erosion Sediment Control Act or smaller if your town uses a lower threshold) for the stormwater retention standards in this section.
- f. **Pollution prevention and good housekeeping:** maintenance of the MS4's property and operations including parks and open space, employee training, the management of pet waste and waterfowl, buildings and facilities, vehicles and equipment, parking lots, snow management practices, street sweeping, leaf management and catch basin cleaning. In addition to these standard requirements, this measure includes a Retrofit Program requiring the reduction of DCIA within the MS4 by retrofits or stormwater retention practices for redevelopment projects. This section also allows and encourages the MS4 to coordinate with other interconnected MS4s and includes targeted efforts to address water quality impairments.

MS4 communities are also required to submit Annual Reports to DEEP indicating the progress with implementing their Stormwater Plan, and monitor the quality of water bodies within their jurisdiction.

Water Quality Impairments, TMDLs & Pollutants

As mentioned above, according to the most recent IWQR (2018 draft), the majority of the Still River and many of its tributaries are impaired for aquatic life and/or recreation according to State WQS (Appendix D, Unified Stream Assessment Results). These reaches include: the Still River mainstem, Miry Brook, Kohanza Brook, Padanaram Brook, Sympaug Brook, East Swamp Brook and Limekiln Brook. Under the CWA, a Total Maximum Daily Load must be prepared for every waterbody listed as impaired. A TMDL is a “management tool used to restore impaired waters by establishing the maximum amount of pollutant”. In other words, a TMDL is a “pollution diet” that determines the amount of a given pollutant a waterbody can receive without adverse impacts to fish, wildlife, recreation, or other public uses. A TMDL takes into account pollution loads, background levels, and incorporates a margin of safety to account for uncertainties in establishing the relationship between pollutant loadings and water quality. In some TMDLs such the one for recreation/indicator bacteria, shown in Table 2.2.2, pollution loads are expressed as percent reduction necessary to meet water quality standards and designated recreational uses.

TMDLs provide a scientific basis for local stakeholders to develop and implement watershed-based management plans, which describe the control measures necessary to achieve acceptable water quality conditions.²² In other words, watershed planning is a roadmap to implementing the TMDL. This Watershed Plan is meant primarily to implement the following TMDL created to address NPS pollution entering the Still River:

A Total Maximum Daily Load Analysis for Recreational Uses of the Still River Regional Basin. Finalized July 8th, 2010. Primary pollutant: Indicator Bacteria. Sources identified: Urban runoff; other unspecified nonpoint source; other unspecified point source²³

We also expect the implementation of this Watershed Plan to contribute to the implementation of the following TMDLs that cover portions of the Still River Regional Basin:

A Total Maximum Daily Load Analysis for Kenosia Lake in Danbury Connecticut. Finalized July 23, 2004. Primary pollutants: Nutrients (Phosphorus and Nitrogen). Sources identified: Stormwater runoff; surface water base flow; atmospheric deposition; waterfowl ; internal recycling

Connecticut Watershed Response Plan for Impervious Cover Appendix: Still River Regional Basin (CT6600). Finalized March 2015. Primary pollutant: Impervious Cover (meant to be a proxy for other pollutants). Note that this is an unofficial, experimental TMDL.

What follows in this section is a breakdown of the main pollutants entering surface waters from nonpoint sources in the Still River watershed. Information from relevant TMDLs is included in the descriptions of each pollutant.

Indicator Bacteria

EPA research estimates that *Escherichia coli* (*E.Coli*) bacterium causes an average of 8 illnesses per 1,000 swimmers exposed. An indicator of sanitary quality, *E. coli* is not pathogenic, but rather is a sign that water has been contaminated by fecal material and may introduce pathogenic organisms that cause gastrointestinal illness. The Connecticut Water Quality Standards (WQS) criteria for bacterial indicators are based on protecting recreational uses such as swimming (in both designated and non-designated

swimming areas), and other recreational uses such as kayaking, wading, water skiing, fishing, etc.²⁴ A 2010 TMDL for Recreational Uses of the Still River Regional Basin (Still TMDL 2010) has been developed due to the presence of excessive amounts of the indicator bacteria, *E. coli*. This Still TMDL 2010 provides information on the percent reduction in *E. coli* needed to meet WQS. (To see a list of percent reduction necessary to meet the Still TMDL 2010 by waterbody see Table 2.2.1 and Figure 2.2.1: Still River Basin Land Use and *E. coli* TMDL Percent Reductions Map.) To support recreational uses, the geometric mean of *E. coli* concentration must be less than 126 CFU/100mL. At a designated swimming area a single sample must be less than 235 CFU/100mL, and at other non-designated swimming areas, less than 410 CFU/100mL.²⁵ It should be noted that bacteria densities are highest during the warmer months (May - September), which is when people are more likely to come in contact with surface waters. This may occur because summer temperatures more closely approximate the body temperature of the warm-blooded animals from which bacteria originate. CT WQS do contain requirements for disinfection of treated sewage discharge to surface waters for sewage treatment plants. Continuous disinfection (year round) is required for all sewage treatment plants south of I-95. Disinfection is currently required for all sewage treatment plants north of I-95 from May 1 to Oct. 1. However, as per comments received on most recent WQS Triennial Review, DEEP is proposing to extend the latter disinfection period from Apr. 1 to Nov. 1.

The waterbodies included in the Still TMDL 2010 are: the Still River, Miry Brook, Kohanza Brook, Padanaram Brook, Sympaug Brook, East Swamp Brook, and Limekiln Brook. All of these watercourses are impaired according to the CT DEEP's 2016 Integrated Water Quality Report (IWQR) because they exceed the State's WQS for indicator bacteria. In the IWQR, these waterbodies are classified as "Category 4a" because they are impaired for a designated use, have an established TMDL and a pollutant has been identified as the cause of impairment.²⁶

According to the Still TMDL 2010, approximately 18 industrial and commercial stormwater dischargers operate in the watershed under stormwater general permits. These facilities provide bacteria monitoring data for stormwater runoff. In addition, seven municipalities in the watershed collected bacteria samples at industrial and commercial sites, as required under the MS4 general permit. It is expected that implementation of this TMDL will be accomplished through watershed planning, implementation of the MS4 general permit and also through non-regulatory measures that address nonpoint source pollution.²⁷ **Note that a primary goal of this watershed planning effort is to implement the Still River Recreational Use TMDL.**

The 1995 study by Fuss & O'Neill mentioned previously found that areas upstream of downtown Danbury met water quality standards for total coliform, fecal coliform and fecal streptococcus, whereas in the downstream area, bacteria concentrations generally far exceeded the water quality standards in effect during this time period. Standards in effect at that time were defined as less than 200 organisms per 100 milliliters. In their sample stations, Fuss & O'Neil found that fecal coliform colony concentrations significantly increased during storm events, ranging from an average of 2417 cols/100mL during dry weather to an average of 6545 cols/100mL during wet weather. Similar to *E. coli*, fecal coliform often originates from the excrement of warm-blooded animals, such as pets.²⁸

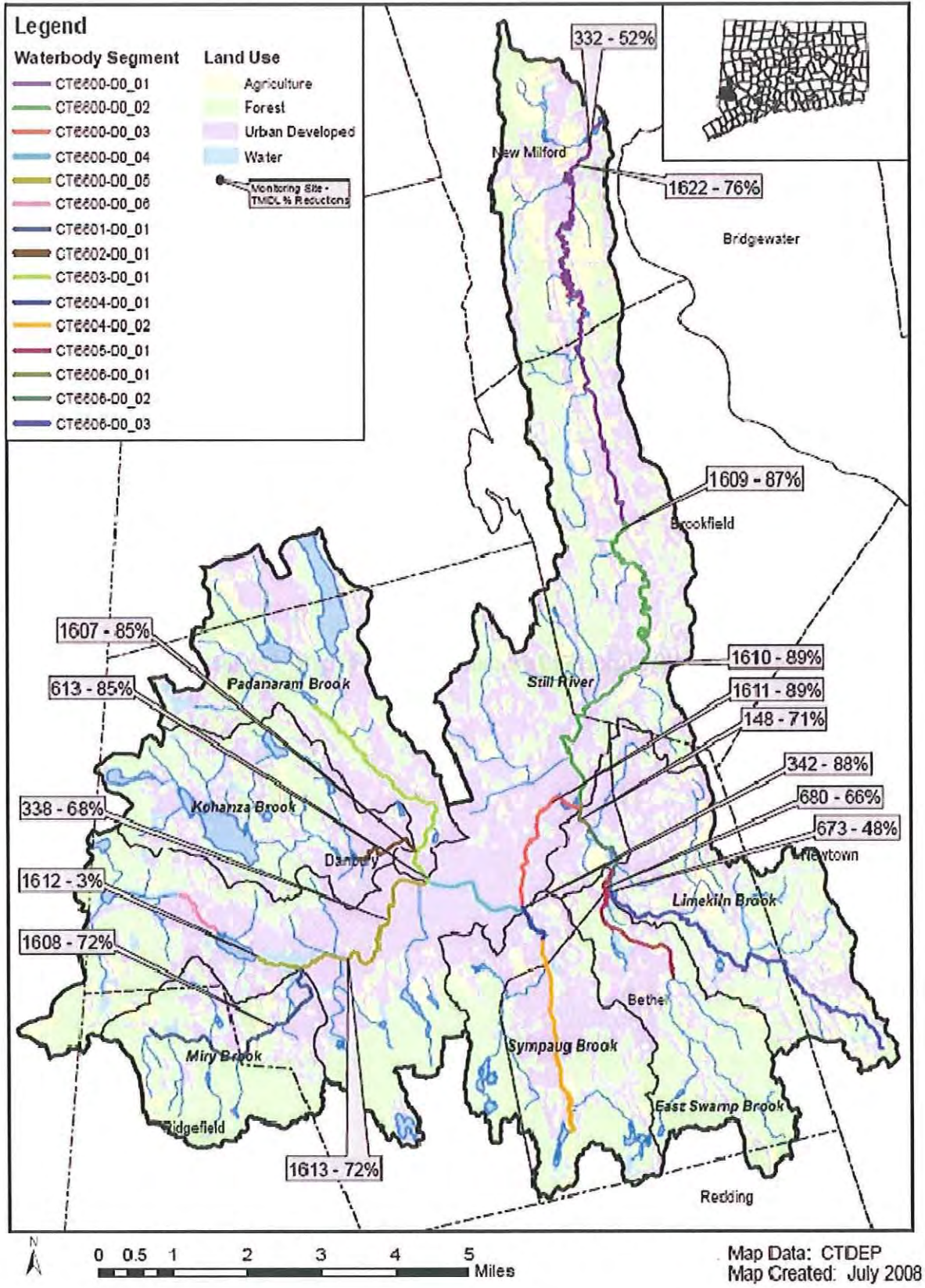
Table 2.2.1: TMDL Percent Reductions from “A Total Maximum Daily Load Analysis for Recreational Uses of the Still River Regional Basin”, finalized July 2010²⁹

Waterbody Name	Waterbody Segment Description	Waterbody Segment	Monitoring Site	Average Percent Reduction to Meet Water Quality Standards
				TMDL
Still River (Brookfield / Danbury/ New Milford)	From mouth at confluence with Housatonic River, New Milford, upstream to Lake Kenosia, Danbury	CT6600-00 01	332	52
			1622	76
		CT6600-00 02	1609	87
			1610	89
		CT6600-00 03	1611	89
		CT6600-00 04*	338	68
		CT6600-00 05	338	68
			1613	72
1612	3			
Miry Brook (Danbury)	From confluence with Still River, Danbury, upstream to headwaters at North Ridgefield Pond outlet, Ridgefield.	CT6601-00 01	1608	72
Kohanza Brook (Danbury)	From confluence with Padanaram Brook upstream to Ridgewood Country Club Pond outlet, Danbury.	CT6602-00_01	1607	85
Padanaram Brook (Danbury)	From confluence with Still River upstream to headwaters at Padanaram Reservoir outlet, Danbury.	CT6603-00 01	613	85
Sympaug Brook (Danbury)	From confluence with Still River upstream to Greatpasture Rd crossing, Danbury.	CT6604 -00_01	342	88
East Swamp Brook (Bethel)	From confluence with Limekiln Brook upstream to confluence with Wolf Pit Brook, Bethel.	CT6605-00 01	680	66
Limekiln Brook (Danbury / Newtown)	From confluence with Still River upstream to confluence with Danbury WPCF outfall, Danbury.	CT6606- 00 01	148	71
		CT6606-00 03	673	48

Suspended Solids & Turbidity

Both suspended solids and turbidity measure physical material in water. Suspended solids in a waterbody may be caused by soil erosion and transport of and other solids such as pet droppings, vegetative matter (leaves and grass clippings), litter, street sand, solids from atmospheric deposition, and other debris that is washed away during stormwater run-off events. High amounts of suspended solids and turbidity can block or absorb sunlight, reduce photosynthesis, make food harder for fish to find, clog fish gills, smother fish eggs, suffocate the organisms that fish eat, and may be an indicator of other types of pollutants present in the water. Many pollutants can bond to and be transported by particulates, including but not limited to pathogens, nutrients, metals and persistent organic pollutants such as PCBs.

Figure 2 2 1: Still River Basin Land Use and TMDL Percent Reductions Map from A Total Maximum Daily Load Analysis for Recreational Uses of the Still River Regional Basin , finalized July 2 1 by CT DEP



Turbidity measures the clarity of a water sample or how much material (soil, algae, pollution, microbes etc.) is suspended in the sample. Turbidity is reported in Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU), which is related to how easily light passes through the water sample. Total Suspended Solids (TSS) is a measurement of the amount of solids (including sand and silt) found in the water sample, usually from agricultural, urban and industrial stormwater runoff. While both TSS and turbidity can be caused by transport of soil and other debris in stormwater into a waterbody, turbidity can also increase as a result of failing septic systems, decaying plants or animals and other sources of nutrients that can contribute to excessive algal growth. According to the MS4 general permit, municipalities screening outfall discharges to impaired waters where turbidity in the outfall sample is more than 5 NTU greater than the required in-stream sample, must identify the outfall for further investigation. Similarly, while there is no standard for TSS, an average amount for outfalls across Still River towns is 48 TSS. Lower measurements indicate healthier water in both TSS and turbidity.³⁰

Each municipality in the watershed measures both TSS and turbidity as part of their MS4 permit. Most towns in the Still River watershed are below the average of 48 TSS/measured outfall (with the exception of Bethel, Redding, and Brookfield). Similarly, turbidity for most towns are above the standard requirement of 5 NTUs (with the exception of Danbury and Newtown). Further investigation into turbidity is necessary and towns may be advised to put in more effective stormwater controls in place.³¹

According to the 1995 Fuss & O'Neill report for the City of Danbury, 20% of the total suspended solids come from low to medium density areas, likely from vegetative litter such as leaves and grass clippings. A more concentrated amount of total solids load came from heavy industrial areas (perhaps from materials storage) and highways I-84 and Route 7, where the source was likely winter road treatment with sand (note that this practice has been eliminated across the state in favor of using salt treatments-see the section on Chloride pollution below). TSS loading rates to the Still River were highest through downtown Danbury (Mainstem Section 4), out through the industrialized eastern side of Danbury (Mainstem Section 3) and Lower Limekiln Brook (Lower Limekiln Brook subwatershed).³²

Nutrients

Nitrogen and phosphorous are the two main nutrients of concern throughout the Still River watershed. Excess nitrogen leaving the Still River watershed may contribute to eutrophication and hypoxic conditions downstream in Long Island Sound. Nitrogen is a growth-limiting nutrient in saltwater systems, and excessive nitrogen loadings can contribute to overgrowth of algae or phytoplankton, part of a process called eutrophication. As these organisms die and decay, oxygen is consumed in the process. Under extreme conditions, this can lead to oxygen depletion in the water column or hypoxia. Similarly, phosphorous is a growth-limiting nutrient for algae and other plant growth in freshwater systems. Excess phosphorous leaving the Still River watershed can exacerbate eutrophication in downstream freshwater impoundments of the Housatonic River, such as Lake Lillinonah and Lake Zoar. In the northeast, most of the nitrogen and phosphorous associated with non-point source pollution comes from atmospheric deposition or fertilizers used in landscaping. Waste from domesticated (dogs, horses, cows etc.) or wild animals (waterfowl) can also be a significant source of nutrients in some areas. Atmospheric deposition occurs largely due to the burning of fossil fuels, from power plants, or vehicles.³³

The 1995 Fuss & O'Neill study measured ammonia, organic, nitrate, and nitrite in both wet and dry weather conditions. In these studies, nitrite was not generally detected during dry events but was measurable and therefore higher during wet weather events. Nitrate was highest downstream of downtown Danbury (Mainstem Sections 3 and 4) and ammonia was detected upstream and

downstream of downtown, which contributed the highest areal nitrogen loading rates. Areas in subwatersheds around Kohanza Brook, Padanaram Brook and Beaver Brook, contributed 50% of this study's nitrogen load. All three areas consist mainly of low to medium residential density, indicating that over application of fertilizer may be a significant contributor to nitrogen levels.³⁴

Likewise, phosphorous increased slightly during wet weather events in dissolved form. The highest areas of contribution were the subwatersheds of Lower Limekiln Brook and the Mainstem Still through downtown Danbury (Mainstem Section 4). According to Fuss & O'Neill, low and medium density residential areas likely contribute more than 40% of total stormwater phosphorous load in Danbury, which may indicate greater fertilizer use in these areas. An additional 25% of phosphorous loads in Danbury come from industrialized areas. These areas are located in the Lower Limekiln Brook subwatershed and the southernmost tip of Mainstem Section 3, where there is a mix of low to medium residential and industrial areas.³⁵

The 2018 Integrated Water Quality Report (IWQR) identifies seven waterbodies in the Still River watershed that have been identified by the Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) planning process for Action Plan development (by 2022) to address nutrient issues impacting habitat for fish, other aquatic life and wildlife, specifically: Still River, Miry Brook, Kohanza Brook, Padanaram Brook, Sympaug Brook, East Swamp Brook, Limekiln Brook. In addition, Lake Kenosia has been identified as having nutrient and eutrophication issues that impact recreation. A 2004 TMDL Analysis for Lake Kenosia examines nitrogen and phosphorus loading into the waterbody and establishes targets to reduce nutrient loading.³⁶

Metals

Stormwater runoff and atmospheric deposition are the two most common sources of total metals in the Still River. While not widely recorded throughout the watershed, the 1995 Fuss and O'Neil Stormwater Study in Danbury showed concentrations of silver, cadmium, chromium, copper, nickel, lead, and zinc³⁷. Concentrations were higher in the industrial areas found in subwatersheds for Lower Limekiln Brook, Still River Mainstem Section 3, and Still River Mainstem Section 4 (downtown Danbury and reaches along highways I-84 and Route 7)³⁸. Industrial areas collectively contributed 35% of total lead, copper, and zinc although only comprising 11% of the watershed in Danbury³⁹. Meanwhile, highway runoff contributed 20% of metals in Danbury. The most likely runoff sources come from the dissolution of exposed metals during rain events include: galvanized pipes, tires, wood preservatives, paints, roof gutters, and roofing materials, among others⁴⁰. It's important to note that there is a TMDL for metals associated with the City of Danbury Wastewater Treatment Plant. This TMDL is focused on a regulated point source and is not dealt with in this watershed plan, however.

Mercury

One metal that has been very important to the history of Danbury and the Still River is mercury. Centered in Danbury and beginning soon after the American Revolution, the making of men's hats from fur and wool felt grew into the region's major industry. The processes for making felt and shaping hat bodies required prodigious amounts of water that was at first supplied to small shops throughout the region by the Still River and its tributaries. During the height of hat manufacturing, a process called "Carrotting", which used mercury nitrate to turn fur pelts into felt, was used to produce five million hats a year in the dozens of factories located in Danbury.⁴¹

Danbury's hat industry slowly declined beginning in the late 1920s. Although the use of mercury had been banned by state law in 1940 and largely phased out by large hat firms even before that, there is both empirical and anecdotal evidence of unused supplies of mercury being dumped into the river or into Limekiln Brook in Bethel as hat factory closings accelerated in the 1950s and '60s. Mercury was not routinely disposed of as normal factory waste, but it remains in bottom sediments of the Still River today.⁴² Studies from 2003 by Johan Varekamp found mercury levels that range from 1-60 ppm. This is significantly greater than samples found elsewhere in Connecticut of 2-5ppm and the natural background amount of 0.5-1ppm.⁴³ It should be noted that Varekamp measured elemental mercury in sediment samples and not the more harmful form, methylated mercury.

While the hatting industry may have had some impact on mercury levels in the Still River, throughout the State, the majority of mercury pollution comes from atmospheric deposition. This atmospheric mercury methylates when it enters waterways in the presence of acid and dissolved organic carbon. Forty two percent of the mercury deposition comes from in state, while the remainder originates from surrounding states (NY 15%, PA 11.4%, MA 10.5%, and NJ 7.3%).⁴⁴ The mercury in the river washes downstream, especially during flood years, thereby depositing mercury into the Housatonic River and eventually into the Long Island Sound. This methylated mercury (methylmercury) both bioaccumulates and biomagnifies throughout aquatic food chains and therefore can be found in higher concentrations in fish, crayfish, shore birds, otters, and other aquatic organisms. As a result of the mercury concentrations, Connecticut has a statewide fish consumption advisory for freshwater that fish limits consumption to one meal per week of all freshwater fish (except trout) for the general population and no more than one meal per month for sensitive populations such as pregnant women and children under six.⁴⁵

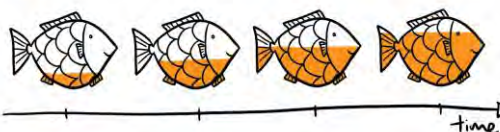
Built on efforts to address regional mercury emissions throughout the Northeast United States, state environmental protection agencies worked together to set TMDLs for methylmercury which was then approved by the US EPA to be managed at 0.3 ppm. Connecticut set a TMDL lower than that of 0.1 ppm.⁴⁶ This led to an implementation plan calling for a 50% reduction in regional mercury emissions by 2003 and a 75% reduction by 2010.⁴⁷ A study conducted by CT DEEP from 2006-2010 measuring methylmercury in crayfish in the Still River indicated levels of mercury higher than 0.3 ppm in 6% of samples. This amount was higher than crayfish tissue samples collected in any other project sites during the study.⁴⁸ The Still River is not regulated by a specific TMDL for mercury; rather, it is managed by the Connecticut Mercury TMDL of 0.1 ppm.

Bioaccumulation & Biomagnification

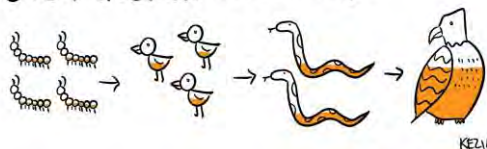
Bioaccumulation is the increase of a contaminant in a single organism over time. For example, fish eat mercury contaminated macroinvertebrates. Because mercury doesn't leave the fish's system, the more bugs it eats the more mercury bioaccumulates. This can then lead to biomagnification.

BIOACCUMULATION

■ - contaminant



BIO MAGNIFICATION



Biomagnification is when a contaminant, such as mercury, increases in concentration as it moves up the food chain.

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are organic chlorine compounds used in manufacturing processes for items such as paint and plastics and as an insulator or coolant. PCBs are classified as a persistent organic pollutant and are a known carcinogen and endocrine disruptor that accumulate in lipids. Because of the dangers of PCBs, production was banned by US Congress in 1979. However, they still makes their way into the Still River through landfills, storm runoff, and sediments. Background concentrations of PCBs range between 0-0.1 ppm. Like mercury, PCBs bioaccumulate in the lipids of animals. For this reason, higher concentrations of PCBs can be found in predators further up the food chain.

Studies of PCBs in the region have focused mainly on the Housatonic River because of releases associated with the General Electric plant in Pittsfield, Massachusetts. The PCB levels in the Housatonic River are well above the current FDA limit of 2 ppm, creating a health concern for those fishing and consuming fish from the river.⁴⁹ As such there are health advisories for fish consumption posted along the Housatonic and communicated to the public. When PCBs levels in the Housatonic River were studied, samples were also taken from sites along the Still River. A 1982 study of sediment samples showed average PCB concentrations of 0.25 ppm, about double that of background concentrations.⁵⁰ A later study (1993) showed PCB concentration in crayfish tissue in the Still to be 0.36 ppm.⁵¹ The difference in these two amounts is likely due to the bioaccumulative and biomagnified effect of PCBs, as opposed to an increase in PCB levels. More recent studies of the Housatonic River show that PCBs levels in fish and macroinvertebrate tissue have decreased significantly since PCBs were banned, although downstream transport of legacy PCBs in contaminated sediments from Massachusetts continues. The same conclusion about current levels of PCBs in the Still River cannot be drawn without a proper study of its PCB concentrations. That being said, the inference can be made that the Still River is not significantly elevating PCB levels in the Housatonic River, as concentrations above the mouth of the Still River (at stations in West Cornwall and Bull's Bridge) show higher concentrations than those below (Lake Lillinonah and Lake Zoar).⁵²

Chlorides

Road salt is commonly used in the northern United States to melt ice and snow during winter months. Road salt can come in a few forms, magnesium chloride, calcium chloride, and sodium chloride. Sodium chloride (NaCl) is most commonly applied. Whatever form of salt is being used, it easily dissolves in water. Thus when roads are treated, salt makes its ways into surface waters through surface runoff and also into groundwater through the infiltration.⁵³ The impact of salt on surface water is detrimental to natural ecosystems of streams as it can lead to acidification and increased mobilization of metals in streams. Salt in water can alter the composition of riparian and wetland plant communities, giving a competitive advantage to more salt tolerant invasive species. Moreover, salt can interfere with the natural mixing of lakes and alter or inhibit the microbial communities which remove nitrate and water quality.⁵⁴ Salt in groundwater can interrupt healthy reproduction of plants and increase mortality by interrupting the ion exchange in plant root systems.⁵⁵

In Connecticut road salt use has increased with greater development.⁵⁶ In the winter of 2013/2014 Connecticut Department of Transportation applied 227,511 tons total chloride. Compare this with 2003/2004 which experience roughly similar if not slightly greater snowfall but only applied 103,820 tons of chloride.⁵⁷ This is especially important in the Still River where impervious cover where salting is most likely to be applied (such as driveways, sidewalks, parking lots and roads), is concentrated around waterways. As a result there is an increase in salts both in surface and groundwater throughout the Still River watershed, as well as throughout the state of Connecticut. One study looked at this increase over the last century and found that levels of salt in the watershed increased from a baseline of 0-2.5 ppm chloride in 1894, to the current amount of 25-50 ppm of chloride measured from 2005-2007.⁵⁸

2.3 Drinking Water

Drinking Water Sources

The Still River watershed consists of 179 drinking water sources and 128 public drinking water systems. Of these, 20 are Community Water Systems, 38 are Non-Transient, Non-Community Systems, and 70 are Transient Non-Community Systems. Four of these sources feed into drinking water reservoirs systems for the City of Danbury (Margerie Lake and West Lake) and the Town of Bethel (Chestnut Ridge Reservoir and Eureka Lake). Four sources are well fields located in glacial stratified drift (gravel) deposits that serve over 1,000 people and subsequently fall under the regulations of the CT DEEP Aquifer Protection Area Program. The remaining 171 sources are typically bedrock wells that serve Still River watershed residents and businesses via private wells.

Drinking Water Threats

To achieve the greatest public health protection, groundwater throughout the Still River watershed must be protected. This is true regardless of the source or whether that source supplies public water systems or private residences. In 2003, the Connecticut Department of Public Health (CT DPH) Drinking Water Section completed a state-wide survey of drinking water supplies under the Source Water Assessment Program as mandated by the 1996 reauthorization of the Safe Drinking Water Act. This survey reported on contaminants detected in the source water of each system in the Still River watershed. While this data is dated, it provides a framework for the scope of contamination within the source water area (Table 2.3.2) In addition to the Source Water Assessments, CT DPH reported water system violations from 2011 through 2015 to scrutinize human impact of drinking water sources contamination (Table 2.3.3).⁵⁹

The following information was used to assess vulnerability under the Source Water Assessment Program:

- Sanitary conditions in the source water area
- The presence of potential or historic sources of contamination
- Existing land use coverages
- The need for additional source protection measures within the source water area

This process designated 39 systems with high susceptibility to potential contaminant sources, 36 with moderate susceptibility, and 29 with low susceptibility within the Still River watershed. No Source Water Assessments were available for 23 systems.

Table 2.3.1 Drinking Water Supply by Watershed Municipality as of 2017⁶⁰

Municipality	Water supply description
Bethel	<p>The Town of Bethel has had a municipal water supply since 1878. As of the publication of the Water Supply Resource Inventory (Nov. 2015), 26% of total land area (2,837 acres) in the southern part of Bethel is classified by CT DEEP as existing or potential water supply watershed land. CT Department of Public Health (DPH) recommends an overlay protection zone. The water supply for central Bethel originates in a northern land drainage that collects at the Eureka Reservoir and Mountain Pond Reservoir west of Bethel located in the Sympaug Brook Watershed in Danbury. An ongoing cosmetic issue with this drinking water is that the Eureka Lake supply has taste and odor problems that the existing plant cannot mitigate. Moreover, the Chestnut Ridge supply relies on an aged treatment plant in poor condition. A safe yield from both these water sources is .50 million gallons per day.</p>
Brookfield	<p>In 1987 Brookfield integrated a protection zone boundary for the Gallows Hill Aquifer and Still River Middle Aquifer into local regulations. Since 2001 Brookfield’s small community water systems have been purchased centralized through Aquarion Water Company. This change resulted in the protection of Meadowbrook well fields, approved by CT DEEP as an Aquifer Protection Area Program.</p>
Danbury	<p>42% percent of Danbury’s total land area use lies in its public water supply watershed, which includes Danbury and neighboring communities. Due to the need for an additional water supply, Candlewood Lake is being considered as a future source. This would affect drainage regulation for the western most sections of Brookfield. Danbury’s zoning regulations maintain a protective overlay zone for the existing water supply watershed within the city which also cover Bethel, New York City, and Aquarion Water Company water supplies. This protective overlay zone compliments a citywide hazardous substance management ordinance. Danbury’s surrounding watersheds; Lake Kenosia, Kohanza Brook, Padanaram Brook, and Sympaug Brook occupy a drainage area of 400 acres southeast of Danbury. Of these it should be noted that Lake Kenosia is used only occasionally during the non-swimming season and pumped to other surrounding reservoirs. Because of this a public push was made in 1997 to open Lake Kenosia up for development having been deemed a place of economic interest.</p>
New Fairfield	<p>Of the total water supply for New Fairfield, 30% is used to supply other communities in addition to its own. Of those the Padanaram Brook Watershed, part of the Still River watershed, drains south into Margerie Reservoir and East Lake Reservoir, important sections of Danbury’s water supply system.</p>
New Milford	<p>All water for New Milford is supplied by ground water, as such there are no water supply watersheds after a small reservoir was decommissioned. Future water supplies may come from the drainage basins of West Aspetuck River Watershed and Shepaug River Watershed.</p>
Ridgefield	<p>Most of Ridgefield’s land area (62%) is in use as water supply for other communities.</p>

Table 2.3.2 Source Water Assessment Contaminant Summary assessed by CT DPH in 2003⁶¹

Contaminant Detected	Type & Number of Systems Impacted			
	Community Water System (CWS)	Non-Transient Non-Community (NTNC)	Transient Non-Community (TNC)	Total
Nitrate	12	19	23	54
Coliforms	0	17	17	34
Sodium	1	0	0	1
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	0	2	0	2
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)	1	0	1	2

The nitrate levels found in these wells are much lower than the maximum 10 mg/l allowed in drinking water and therefore are not a health risk; however, even at low levels they promote algal growth in surface waters. Detection of nitrate in public wells indicates that it has been released to surface and ground waters and is a potential contamination of concern. Typical sources of nitrates are septic systems, lawn care, and agriculture.

Table 2.3.3 CT DPH reported water system violations from 2011 through 2015⁶²

Year	Type & Number of Systems Impacted			
	CWS	NTNC	TNC	Total
2011	1	0	8	9
2012	1	1	7	9
2013	1	2	8	11
2014	2	1	3	6
2015	0	2	5	7

Coliform bacteria often indicate poor physical conditions at or near the wellhead and can be made worse during heavy rains. Coliform bacteria is not a health threat in and of itself, but is used to indicate whether other potentially harmful bacteria may be present. The detection of both nitrate and coliforms indicate that human activity is negatively impacting groundwater.

Future Drinking Water Sources

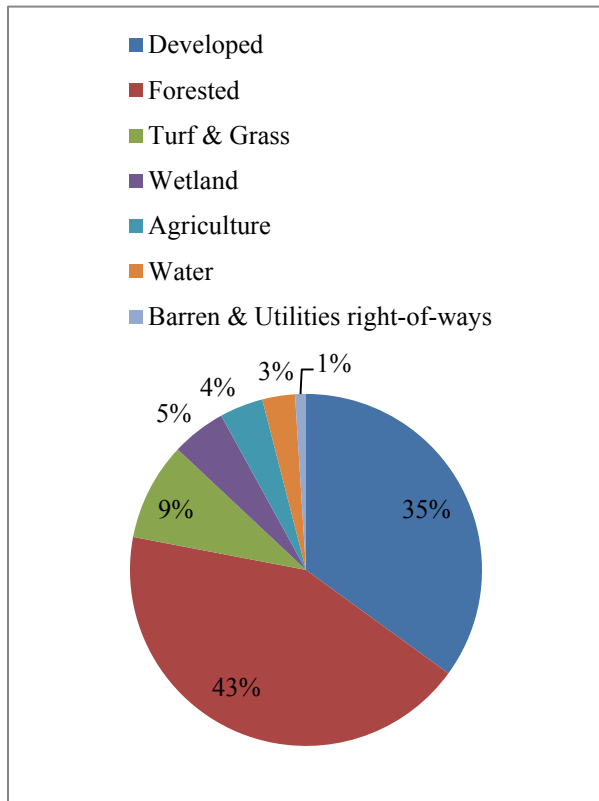
The Still River watershed contains stratified drift aquifers that may potentially be used as drinking water sources in the future. These areas have been identified by the Connecticut Geological Survey (CGS) and are delineated on the Surficial Aquifer Potential Map of Connecticut (Appendix C). This map identifies areas with greater potential for ground water supply, based upon the texture and thickness of surficial aquifer deposit and can be used to plan for statewide resource protection, water management, non-point source pollution prevention, and land use.

The map does not include information on saturated thickness, or depth to ground water, so further investigation is required to determine whether the aquifer will yield viable quantities of water. In addition, these aquifers often lie under and adjacent to the Still River in areas that have been developed, making them more susceptible to contamination (a map of the Still River Watershed Aquifer Protection Zone and Potential Geology can be found in Appendix C).

2.4 Land Use

The Still River watershed is considered a highly urbanized watershed. 35% of the watershed is developed with over 14% impervious cover (Still River Watershed Landcover map can be found in Appendix C). The

Figure 2.4.1 Still River Watershed Percent Landcover



remaining 65% is mostly forest but includes turf, wetland, agriculture, water, and some barren or utility right-of-ways (See Figure 2.4.1 - Still River Watershed Percent Landcover).⁶³

The development of the watershed can be traced back to the hatting industry followed by new industries post-World War II that spurred rapid residential and commercial growth during the 1950s and '60s. This growth included several industrial parks and five different shopping centers with collectively hundreds of acres of paved parking in Danbury and Brookfield. These parking areas were built adjacent to or over tributaries of the Still River, beginning with the North Street Shopping Center in 1959. Mobile home parks around Lake Kenosia and Mill Plain Swamp in addition to new residential subdivision were built in or bordering the floodplain. Furthermore, there was the gradual development of an intensive commercial strip in the heart of the Still River valley (between White Street in Danbury and southern Brookfield) including stores, fast food, outlets, bowling alleys, bank branches, and warehouses.

All this development brought with it concentrated impervious cover around waterbodies in the watershed. A 1998 study surveyed land use within 500 feet on both sides of the Still River and found that 57% of land use was comprised of beneficial land cover such as wooded and scrub floodplain forest habitat. This left 43% of land cover comprised of non-beneficial or harmful land uses such as turf, or impervious cover.⁶⁴ While this study is dated, it demonstrates historical land use in areas close to the Still River.

Impervious Cover

Impervious cover (IC) refers to hard, landscape surfaces such as pavement or building roofs that shed stormwater runoff. Runoff from these surfaces often picks up pollutants which are then transported to streams and other waterbodies. The amount of IC in a watershed affects both the quality and quantity of water resources, by disrupting the natural hydrological cycle. Increasing percentages of IC in a watershed is directly linked to decreasing stream health. Stormwater runoff from impervious surfaces contain pollutants such as oils, heavy metals, nutrients, bacteria and sediment. Runoff from hot surfaces can also cause temperature impacts to receiving waterbodies. Moreover, directly connected impervious areas (DCIA) exacerbate the impact of IC on streams by concentrating runoff and discharging it directly to nearby waterbodies. While IC has been calculated in the Still River basin, DCIA has not been calculated. Thus, the amount of DCIA in the watershed is largely unknown, and impacts on the Still have not been studied.

CT DEEP conducted studies on the relationship between impervious cover and water quality. A segment of the Still River (segment CT6600-00_05) is one of 15 impaired waterways selected for inclusion in the Connecticut Watershed Response Plan for Impervious Cover. The relationship between impervious cover and water quality impacts is well documented and in many cases the percent impervious cover

can be used to determine need for restoration. CT DEEP makes a recommendation limiting IC area to less than 12%. When IC within a watershed begins to exceed 12% water quality conditions that support healthy habitat for aquatic life often begin to noticeably deteriorate.

All municipalities within the Still River watershed are managed under the current MS4 General Permit. Under the provisions of this permit each community has developed outlined current stormwater management activities in a Stormwater Management Plans. While each town's stormwater management plans is different, they all delineate how they will reduce DCIA. Even though the presence of IC may not be the sole cause of aquatic life use impairment, reducing the effect of IC within the basin is expected to improve water quality and support aquatic life use goals.⁶⁵

2.5 Flooding

The industrial revolution brought rapid urbanization in central Danbury. Dams were built for waterpower (especially for fur-processing operations), streambeds were filled in, and the river re-channeled in places to provide land for building lots. Some tributaries were buried and buildings constructed directly over the Still River in the valuable real estate areas of central Danbury. These changes to the natural stream channels contributed to frequent flooding, especially as much of the development was concentrated in floodplains. For example, Blind Brook, which flows from Tarrywile Park to join the Still River in central Danbury, was extensively buried, re-channeled and dammed, and continued to cause sporadic flooding events in residential neighborhoods through which it flowed into the early 2000s. The USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, through their Emergency Watershed Protection Program (EWP) provided funding in 2000 and 2005 to restore flood damaged areas along Miry Brook and the Still River (\$326k). Sheet piling was installed along the Still River to protect Cap City, and streambank stabilization (rip rap), installation of a box culvert and debris removal was done along Miry Brook.

Historic major floods along the Still River and tributaries include that of March 1936 (caused by rain & snowmelt); September 1938 (Great New England Hurricane/Long Island Express); and those of August and October, 1955 (caused by hurricanes Connie & Diane), which is the flood of record for the state.

Public perception of unfettered development started to change with the big floods of 1955. Two episodes of massive, deadly, and expensive flooding caused by hurricanes in August and October of that year killed four and caused millions of dollars of damage to factories and downtown Danbury businesses. Downtown residents had to be evacuated by boat and helicopter, and National Guard units from neighboring states had to be called in to help clean up the damage. The city's vulnerability threatened to halt the advance of Danbury's growing base of new industries. City officials, prodded by civic and business leaders, elected to participate in a federal flood control program. Structures built over the river were demolished, and flood control measures were combined with ambitious federally-funded redevelopment efforts. In the early 1960's as part of the Central Flood Urban Renewal Project, the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers (US Army Corps) created a design for a concrete walled open channel with an improved trapezoidal shape. This rechanneled and redirected the Still River through downtown Danbury. The result was a concrete river with an entirely artificial flow and no aquatic habitat value. This segment stretches from the Conrail Yard to Rose Street and was designed to confine the river in the event of a flood equal to the 1955 floods. Other projects by the US Army Corps. and the State of Connecticut have also channelized the river between Conrail yard and Cross Street (City of Danbury, 1995). The 1955 floods made the public aware for the first time of the connection between development of the floodplains upstream and throughout the City and the intensity of flooding within and downstream of the City.

Despite these major flood control projects, flooding remains an issue in the watershed. All Still River communities participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The NFIP is a federal program administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) that provides assessments of flood risk in the form of Flood Insurance Studies/Flood Insurance Rate Maps (Still River Watershed FEMA Flood Hazard Zones can be found in Appendix C), establishes minimum regulations to guide development in floodplains, and provides federally subsidized flood insurance to property owners in participating communities. Most of the Still River Watershed (with the exception of New Milford) is covered by the Fairfield County Flood Insurance Study and associated Flood Insurance Rate Map that became effective in 2010. New Milford is part of Litchfield County, and is covered by Flood Insurance Study/Flood Insurance Rate Map that became effective in 1987. Note that new flood hazard data for New Milford, including the Still River, is an urgent need that is mentioned in Section 3 (Management Recommendations)

The following more recent storm events resulted in claims to the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) related to properties in the watershed:

- June 6-7, 1982 – Heavy Rain Event
- Sept. 16-17, 1999 – Tropical Storm Floyd
- April 15-16, 2007 – Nor’easter
- Sept. 6, 2008 – Tropical Storm Hanna
- March 25, 2010 – Rain & Snowmelt
- March 6-7, 2011 – Rain & Snowmelt
- August 28, 2011 – Tropical Storm Irene

Table 2.5.1 Flood Insurance Statistics for Still River watershed as of 8/31/2014⁶⁶

Community	# Policies	Premium	# Claims	Claims Paid	RLP*	SRLP**
Bethel	226	\$218,092	47	\$657,647	5	1
Brookfield	66	\$80,598	14	\$164,532	3	0
Danbury	455	\$631,185	162	\$5,725,544	29	2
New Fairfield	38	\$26,292	9	\$41,423	0	0
New Milford	121	\$203,505	113	\$3,303,981	15	0
Newtown	83	\$110,175	33	\$212,141	3	0
Redding	43	\$48,772	8	\$49,118	0	0
Ridgefield	112	\$104,894	36	\$182,866	6	0

*RLP – Repetitive Loss Properties: Properties that have had four or more claims greater than \$1000 within any rolling period Jan. 1, 1978 and/or two or more claim payments within any rolling 10-year period since Jan. 1, 1978 that appear to equal or exceed the reported property value

**SRLP – Severe Repetitive Loss Properties: A subset of RLP that have had at least four or more claim payments over than \$5000 (building and contents) and where the total claim payments exceed \$20,000 or in which two separate claim payments have been made in which the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceed the market value of the building.

2.6 Watershed Management – Past & Present

Perhaps just as important as the physical or natural characteristics, the human impact, organizations, and laws that manage the watershed have had a tremendous influence on its health. Beginning in the early 1850s, the industrial revolution, stimulated by the first railroad that ran from Norwalk to Danbury following the route of the Sympaug Brook tributary of the Still, transformed the hatting industry. Large-scale industrialization and urbanization of Danbury and to a lesser extent some of the villages along the Still River, led directly to the degradation of the river. Large steam-powered hat factories in Danbury, Bethel, and Brookfield continued to be located on the Still River or one of its larger tributaries. After 1860, Danbury's hat factories increasingly relied on a growing reservoir system built from ponds, streams, and small lakes in northwestern Danbury that had fed the Still River. The first of these, Kohanza Reservoir, suffered a dam collapse that killed four people and devastated northern parts of Danbury in 1869. Danbury's reservoir system was expanded through the 1880s to stimulate industrial growth, and for almost a century provided the growing city with a sense of security about its water supply. Meanwhile, the rivers and streams adjacent to every hat factory were no longer needed for a source of clean water. They became instead a depository for factory wastes that included dyes and organic material from washing wool and fur, the contents of factory water closets and the residue of chemicals like copper sulfate and mercury, condensed from the massive amounts of steam generated in the plants, and washed into the streams.

Danbury's population doubled in the 1850s and again in the 1880s, prompting fears of water-borne disease from the now foul and discolored river, mostly due to the human waste from privies emptying into it. Casual dumping became a major problem as everything from household debris, store sweepings, and dead horses piled up in the river in the downtown area, a problem authorities had no success in stopping. Responding to fears of typhoid fever, cholera, and other water-borne diseases and lobbied by a local civic improvement group, municipal authorities began construction of a sewer system in the early 1890s. Rejecting expert advice, the city built a system that combined street and sanitary drainage and dumped the outflow with no treatment directly into the river in the narrow and swift-flowing gorge at Beaver Brook. Downstream mill owners and farmers formed an "alliance" of over 70 property owners, and, joined by the Town of Brookfield, sued the City of Danbury. The result was an injunction against the city, considered at the time a sweeping landmark decision in Superior Court and backed up by the State Supreme Court on appeal, which forced the city to provide a primary sewage treatment plant. City authorities purchased a farm in Beaver Brook district adjacent to East Swamp Brook where it built not only a treatment plant, only the fourth such plant in the state, but also a municipal dump on land abutting tributaries of the Still River.

North of Danbury the badly polluted river made its way through a valley increasingly being stripped of its natural resources. Large limestone-quarrying and lime-burning operations for production of agricultural lime took place in Beaver Brook and in Brookfield near the New Milford town line and along Lime Kiln Brook.

Danbury's hat industry slowly declined beginning in the late 1920s as fashionable men began to spurn hats and other formal outerwear. Although use of mercury had been banned by state law in 1940 and had been largely phased out by large hat firms even before that, there is both empirical and anecdotal evidence of unused supplies of mercury being dumped into the river or into Limekiln Brook in Bethel as hat factory closings accelerated in the 1950s and '60s. Mercury had been used in preliminary treatment of fur and was not routinely disposed of, but it remains in bottom sediments of the Still River today.⁶⁷

Concurrent with hatting's decline, after World War II the Danbury area experienced a burst of new industrial growth in electronics, metal fabrication, precision optics and other instrumentation, and medical supplies. This renaissance led in turn to a quadrupling of the population, dramatic changes in

patterns of land use, and massive impacts on the Still River watershed. Virtually all of this growth took place in an atmosphere of little to no regulation until the mid-1960s. The prevailing attitude among both officials and the public was that any and all change represented progress. The maligned and foul-smelling Still River, hidden from sight for most of its course, was given little consideration. The exploding residential and commercial construction of the time also stimulated large-scale sand and gravel mining in the terraces above the valley floodplain into the 1970s, when towns began enacting ordinances to shut them down or prohibit new mining. Some of these operations have resulted in permanent changes to the terrain, especially in Brookfield, where a large groundwater-filled pond emerged over time after extensive gravel mining near a river tributary, Limekiln Brook.

Between 1960 and 1965, Connecticut experienced an extended drought that by 1965 had drawn Danbury's reservoirs down to only 10% of capacity, leading to emergency pumping of drinking water from Candlewood Lake. The drought shook the city's confidence that its seemingly overbuilt reservoir system would accommodate any future need. It particularly affected the thinking of Gino Arconti, who became Danbury's mayor in 1967 and who made protection of water supplies and open space a city priority for the first time. Underground aquifers, of which the Still River Valley, and Lake Kenosia in particular, were believed to be major sources, were mapped and incorporated into city planning and into regional planning, which at that time was in its infancy. As early as 1967, an engineering study recommended drilling ground water wells on the Owens-Kovacs property on the east side of Lake Kenosia, soon after it was acquired by the City ostensibly as a new school site. That recommendation proved to be prophetic when, during another drought in early 1981 which drew reservoir capacity to 40%, the Dyer administration added a \$2 million water line to "skim" water from Kenosia to West Lake Reservoir. The City began to address serious pollution problems around the lake, closing down an illegal septic dumping site near the lake that also had a buried trailer filled with chemical solvents that included the carcinogens trichloroethane and trichloroethylene that had infiltrated the community well at a trailer park downstream. A research report by the environmental study group King's Mark RC&D in 1981 recommended a ban on all industrial development and strict regulation of the area that surrounded the lake or that fed the Kenosia aquifer. With the exception of the city-owned beach already in operation (that has been closed to swimming since 2013), and pre-existing uses, development around the lake came to a halt after 1986. In 2008, the City established a Lake Kenosia Commission, and in 2013 planted a buffer of native plants.

During the era of hectic growth in the region, two new laws had a profound effect on the eventual cleanup of the river. In 1967, the State of Connecticut passed its own Clean Water Act, five years before the federal Clean Water Act would be passed. The act called for an upgrading of water quality in the Still River to make it suitable for fishing and boating, and ultimately as an approved source of water supply. Specific towns, including Danbury and Brookfield, were ordered by the Connecticut Water Resources Commission to "construct new or expanded sewage treatment facilities to abate water pollution." With no sewage treatment facilities of its own, Brookfield planned to utilize the treatment plants in Danbury and New Milford, opening up the southern Route 7 corridor in that town to intensive commercial growth. Eighteen Danbury industrial firms received orders to modernize their industrial waste treatment facilities. While some longstanding businesses folded as a result of the order, others successfully upgraded, eliminating multiple sources of pollution.

A second law, the Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Act of 1972, established local regulation of the river, its tributaries and its floodplain for the first time. The act established a permit process for any activity within a hundred feet of a river. The main towns of the valley responded in different ways: Brookfield established a Wetlands Commission that began operation in 1974, while Danbury opted for a hybrid body composed of a panel representing municipal agencies and environmental expertise, a compromise intended to dampen any potential slowdown for environmental reasons of the rapid

economic growth the city had been experiencing. New Milford allowed the state Department of Environmental Protection to enforce regulations as well as it could over the town's vast territory until finally establishing its own commission in 1988 over organized opposition from powerful development interests.

More recent development has reflected the impact of these laws. All major towns within the watershed regulate development through an Inland Waterways and Wetlands Commission or regulatory equivalent (for example, Danbury manages permits through the Danbury Environmental Impact Commission). Projects that would have impinged on the floodplain or feeder wetlands of the Still River had been scaled down or rejected. For example, the Danbury Fair Mall, the largest enclosed shopping mall in New England at the time it was built, was constructed along a series of ring roads to allow harmless flooding and with ponds to mitigate wetland loss adjacent to the river and Mill Plain Swamp.

2.7 Species & Habitats

Despite the impacts of urbanization, the Still River watershed contains a number of notable species and habitats of conservation concern. The CT DEEP Natural Diversity Data Base (NDDDB) indicates areas of the state that contain federally listed species and significant natural communities. According to the NDDDB, Lake Kenosia and areas downstream, the main stem of the Still from downtown Danbury north, the upper section of Miry Brook, a southern section of Parks Pond Brook and westward, Braumies Brook, upper Sympaug Brook, Putnam Park Brook, Wolf Pit Brook, and lower Limekiln Brook are home to species and/or habitats of conservation concern (a map of the NDDDB areas in the Still River Watershed can be found in Appendix C).

Terrestrial

The Still River is unusual among river systems in Connecticut in that it flows through calcareous bedrock for virtually its entire length, with a broad, low gradient floodplain.⁶⁸ This calcareous influence brings together many elements of biodiversity, potentially including unusual fauna.⁶⁹ A few notable species found in the watershed are those listed as rare, endangered, threatened, or a species of special concern by the State of Connecticut. Among those are a number of sedges such as Davis' sedge (*Carex davisii*), Tuckerman's sedge (*C. trichocarpa*), and hairy-fruited sedge (*C. trichocarpa*). Davis' sedge is currently listed as "Threatened" with only nine populations in the state with a likelihood of becoming endangered in the foreseeable future. Both Tuckerman's sedge and hairy-fruited sedge are classified as "Special Concern." Also found in the region are Great St. John's wort (*Hypericum ascyron*) and pale green orchid (*Platanthera flava* var. *herbiola*), both "Special Concern" species that have recorded populations as far back as 1990. Not on the CT DEEP list but of importance are the swamp agrimony (*Agrimonia parviflora*) and the cursed crowfoot (*Ranunculus sceleratus*). Many of these species are rare throughout the state, in particular hairy-fruited sedge, which seems to be abundant only in the Still River corridor and is found in few other places in Connecticut.

The biggest threat to all of these plant species is the pervasive spread of invasive species in floodplain forest habitat. Floodplains are highly susceptible to invasive species population growth and biotic homogenization due to the available water (soil moisture), nutrient-rich soil, and flowing waters that help spread seed. The invasives found most prevalently throughout the watershed include: Japanese stiltgrass (*Microstegium vimineum*), Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*), Mugwort (*Artemisia vulgaris*), mile-a-minute weed (*Persicaria perfoliata*), multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*) and the common reed (*Phragmites australis*).⁷⁰ While no comprehensive database exists on the extent of invasives, one can assume based on smaller mapping of invasive populations throughout the watershed that invasive species dominate the landscape of riparian zones and this watershed generally, making up the majority of plants. Moreover a warming climate creates conditions conducive to the spread of invasives as areas that were previously too cold become warmer.⁷¹

Aquatic

Given the extensive history of industrial pollution paired with heavy development, the existence of any aquatic life in the Still River and its tributaries was questionable without significant improvements in water quality. However, in 1997 and 1998, after the completion of the upgrade to tertiary treatment of the Danbury sewage plant, CT DEEP was surprised to find populations of fish which they remarked were “astounding, both in the numbers of species found and the total of individual fish in each species group.”⁷² According to CT DEEP fish surveys, 35 species of fish have been found in the watershed since 2001, the most common of which are bluegill sunfish, white suckers, blacknose daces, and largemouth bass.⁷³ Since the 1993 upgrade to the Danbury Sewage Treatment Plant and subsequent decrease of ammonia in the plant discharge, the quality of aquatic life has greatly increased.⁷⁴ A survey by CT DEEP in the late 1990s resulted in a diversity of fish in areas that were previously devoid of any fish populations (according to a 1991 baseline survey). That being said, many of the waterways in the Still River continue to fail to support healthy habitat for aquatic life.

Impervious surface has a significant impact on aquatic life. A strong relationship between the percentage of IC in a watershed and aquatic life impacts has been identified, with changes in the biotic community expected at around 10% IC.⁷⁵ To read more about impervious cover, see Section 3.3 Impervious Cover.

2.8 Recreation

Due to the many efforts of municipalities and local volunteer groups along the Still River, its health has improved tremendously since the mid-1990s. Many efforts to develop recreation opportunities within the watershed are underway. Significant progress has been made on river trails, both on and adjacent to the river. Open spaces and preserves within the watershed are encouraging accessibility, visibility, and awareness of the waterway as a recreational resource in a fairly urbanized area. Some of the major opportunities and notable projects related to recreation within the watershed are detailed in this section.

Parks & Open Space

There are a variety of parks and open space areas located in the watershed, several of which are located on or near the water. Approximately 24% of the Still River watershed land area is classified as Open Space (a designation which includes public parks and municipal lands, such as closed landfills and airports can be found at Still River Watershed Public Lands and Open Spaces map in Appendix C). The City of Danbury alone claims over 1,200 acres of public parks and open spaces including Lake Kenosia, Pine Mountain Preserve, Danbury Dog Park, Danbury Cemetery, and Ridgewood Country Club, as well as smaller urban parks such as Joseph Sauer Memorial Park.⁷⁶ North of Danbury, the river flows through Brookfield Municipal Center, a large public park then through the Candlewood Valley Country Club, before emptying into the Housatonic River near Lovers Leap State Park and Harrybrooke Park. Across the river from Lovers Leap State Park is Pickett District Park (10 acres), which contains four baseball fields. A proposed recreational improvement project in this area involves the construction of a steel truss pedestrian bridge over the Still River to connect this park with Lovers Leap State Park.⁷⁷

To the east of Danbury, several Still River tributaries are adjacent to recreational spaces. East Swamp Brook and Limekiln Brook both flow through Bennett Memorial Park (Bethel). Dibbles Brook runs by Mitchell Park (Bethel), which contains four baseball fields and Bethel Supercross BMX Track. In southern Bethel, Wolf Pit Creek flows through Huntington State Park. Other recreational areas within the

watershed include Rogers Park, Tarrywile Park and Mansion, Old Quarry Nature Center, Wooster Mountain State Park, and the Richter Park Golf Course (adjacent to West Lake Reservoir). See Appendix C for locations of parks and open spaces.

Boating

The goal of the water trail portion of the SRGWT is to provide continuous river access from Brookfield to Danbury. There are currently three main boat launches on the Still River. Starting upstream, the first is located at Lake Kenosia the head of the Still River mainstem, a CT DEEP boat launch. Moving downstream, the second is behind the Danbury Marriot Hotel on Eagle Road, built in 2001 as part of the Still River water trail. From this launch, a paddler can travel 6.7 miles downstream before reaching a takeout point at the Brookfield Craft Center. The last and most recent boat launch is located off Erickson Road in New Milford, just north of Cross Road. Future boat launches are in development by way of the Still River Watershed planning process (Figure 3.4.1 - Still River Greenway and Water Trail Project Map). There is a small informal put-in for kayaks and canoes behind the condos just north of the Halfway Falls gorge.

To fully implement a river trail, portage points and trails would need to be established around treacherous sections of rapids and signage updated. Some of this work has begun as signage has been established throughout the Still River by the Housatonic River Valley Trail noting dangerous rapids. However, there are still several sections of the river that require a portage, most notably Halfway Falls in Brookfield and the Harrybrooke rapids in New Milford.⁷⁸ In addition to these considerations, a river trail would require regular monitoring and maintenance to clear trees and debris that often block this river in particular.* There have been resources in the past that helped in cleanup efforts, such as a river trail manager who checked on conditions and coordinated volunteer groups for litter cleanup. Additionally, Eastern Mountain Sports has sponsored an annual river clean-up day in May since 2005. Continued regular maintenance of the water trail will be necessary to avoid blockages and ensure continued use by boaters.⁷⁹

Hiking

The hiking trail that most highlights the Still River is the Still River Greenway. To date two sections have been completed in what is planned to be an 11 mile multiuse trail along the mainstem of the Still. The first section is approximately one mile that starts behind the Marriott Hotel on Eagle Rd. in Danbury. The second, most recently constructed section is a 2 mile stretch of paved trail in Brookfield. In addition to the Still River Greenway, trails are found in parks throughout the watershed including Wooster Mountain State Park and the Pine Mountain Preserve. The Ives Trail Greenway runs through Tarrywile Park and briefly along Parks Pond Brook, a tributary of the Still River. Near the area where the Still River flows past the Stew Leonard's in Danbury, there is a small area known as the Greenway Bird Sanctuary, which includes a half mile loop hike through a meadow, a wetland forest, and a riverine ecosystem.⁸⁰

Fishing

According to a CT DEEP Trout Stocking Map (updated May 2016), there are four active stocking sites along a stretch of the Still River in northeast Danbury near the junction of routes 7 and 84, with about 300 trout stocked annually. These stocking sites are near the Danbury portion of the SRGWT and are likely popular fishing sites. In Bethel, the East Swamp Brook and the Limekiln Brook contain seven active stocking sites, with about 400 trout stocked annually. Another reported popular fishing site is located at the junction of the Still River and the Housatonic River, near the Pickett District Park.⁸¹ For most up to date information see the Connecticut Fishing Guide – Inland & Marine published annual by CT DEEP.

*for more information on management of woody debris in streams check out CT DEEP Fisheries "Large Woody Debris Factsheet at: <https://www.ct.gov/deep/lib/deep/fishing/restoration/LargeWoodyDebrisFactSheet.pdf>

3. VISION, GOALS, AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Vision

Using the Still River Watershed Existing Conditions Report as a guide, the Still River Partners worked together to develop the following Vision Statement for the Still River Watershed:

A healthy Still River is the heart of watershed communities, providing safe, easily accessible recreation opportunities for people of all backgrounds, ages and abilities - including swimming, boating, fishing, and riverside trails. The Still River provides opportunities for learning about and connecting with the natural world. Watershed stakeholders work collaboratively to:

- *Protect and improve water quality and quantity*
- *Conserve important species and habitats*
- *Enhance the climate change resiliency of the built and natural environments*
- *Balance the economic development goals of watershed communities with conservation of natural resources*

These efforts serve as a model for other industrialized watersheds in Connecticut.

Goals

The Still River Partners then identified six key focus areas for management of the Still River watershed, and developed a set of Goals for each of them that are essential to realizing our shared Vision for the Still River and its watershed. Those focus areas and associated goals are:

Water Quality

1. Improve water quality of the Still River and its tributaries to meet Connecticut Water Quality Standards for recreation and habitat for fish, other aquatic life and wildlife by reducing, respectively, *E. coli* indicator bacteria and other pollutants. The latter includes but is not limited to metals, chlorine and nutrients, especially for waterbodies where TMDLs have been established.
2. Maintain a water quality monitoring program.
3. Assist municipalities with MS4 compliance.
4. Support adoption of policies and programs at the municipal level that restore and protect water quality and quantity consistent with the Connecticut State Water Plan.
5. Encourage use of green infrastructure (GI) and low impact development (LID) solutions for new development and seek opportunities to replace older infrastructure with GI and LID to reduce impervious cover throughout the watershed.

Species & Habitat

1. Create a natural flora and fauna resource inventory throughout the watershed to identify key areas of restoration and conservation. Share this information with land-use decision makers and other key stakeholders.
2. Promote habitat connectivity, urban biodiversity, and regional conservation through partnerships between land trusts, municipalities, and landowners.
3. Investigate and promote native habitat and invasive species management.
4. Promote land preservation and sustainable land management practices.

Recreation

1. Create, enhance and maintain safe, easily accessible river-based recreational opportunities for people of all ages and abilities, balancing recreational access with conservation.
2. Enhance connectivity of recreational trails both along the Still River and with watershed communities, as well as regional and statewide trail systems.
3. Integrate and include recreation enhancement with watershed management projects.

Flooding & Climate Change

1. Protect and restore fully functioning floodplains.
2. Implement climate resilient strategies in watershed communities.

Capacity Building & Collaboration

1. Enhance and maintain collaboration between watershed municipalities; regional, state and federal agencies; non-profits; utilities and other stakeholders to support the implementation of the watershed plan.
2. Secure adequate resources to accomplish watershed management goals.
3. Promote the sharing of data, technical support and other resources for watershed management.

Education & Outreach

1. Educate community members about environmental stewardship and engage them in practical ways to improve water quality.
2. Create opportunities for people of all ages and backgrounds to learn about and from the Still River and its watershed.

Management Recommendations

The vision and goals developed by the Still River Partners provided the foundation for general management recommendations under the key focus areas outlined above. The following section lays out how stakeholders will achieve the above vision through: Collaboration & Capacity Building, Monitoring & Assessment, Education & Outreach, Recreation Enhancement, Floodplain Management & Climate Change Resiliency, and Species & Habitat Conservation. Included in these are recommended actions – concrete steps to take along with who will take them, a timeline, milestones and potential funding sources outlined in a series of tables throughout the section.

3.1 Collaboration & Capacity Building

One of the main objectives to the Still River Watershed Plan is to bring together watershed municipalities, environmental organizations, and engaged groups of residents to share information and resources and better implement specific projects within the watershed. While the interests of each of these entities may vary, the vision and set of goals is the same; to see a restored healthy watershed for all to enjoy. To make this vision a reality requires active participation and “buy-in” of the Still River watershed plan and its recommendations as well as resources put toward implementation projects identified herein. This work has started through the formation of the Still River Partners, a core group of municipal staff, recreation enthusiasts, environmental groups, and engaged residents brought together to create the Still River Watershed Plan. Already we have seen the effectiveness of this collaboration through the implementation of watershed projects. The next step to building capacity will come through greater engagement with watershed residents interested in volunteering, a growth of programs started during the watershed planning process, and the addition of project funding through grants and corporate sponsorship. Below are some recommendations aimed at accomplishing these goals:

Recommended Actions

- Continue the active engagement of Still River Partners group through quarterly meetings.
- Hire one part-time Still River Watershed staff person to liaison between watershed stakeholders, seek and secure funding as well as coordinate watershed implementation projects.
- Seek adoption of the watershed plan by watershed municipalities who will support the projects and recommendations of the watershed plan through funding, staff hours, and other resources.
- Seek and secure funding through a variety of sources including federal grants, state grants, private foundations, and corporate sponsorship. Some potential funding sources include:

State & Federal

- CT DEEP Section 319 Nonpoint Source Grants
- National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Long Island Sound Futures Fund
- Connecticut Clean Water Fund
- FEMA Grants for Flood Mitigation

Private Foundations

- Fairfield County Community Foundation
- Northwest Hills Community Foundation
- Horizon Foundation
- Werth Foundation
- Meserve Memorial Foundation
- The Conservation Fund

Corporate/Business Sponsorship

- Lowe's
- Union Savings Bank
- Locally-owned businesses

Program Highlight - Sustainable CT

Sustainable CT is a voluntary certification program that helps cities and towns across the state become more vibrant, healthy, resilient, and thriving places for all their residents and future residents. Municipalities can learn more, access resources, and see what best practices have been implemented in other towns to make their communities, greener, cleaner, and more inclusive at sustainablect.org. After municipalities pass a resolution demonstrating their intent to pursue Sustainable CT certification, municipalities can earn points towards certification by documenting past sustainability efforts and pursuing future actions. Registered municipalities also have access to funding opportunities for various projects, a list of which can be found here: <https://sustainablect.org/funding/>.

The towns of Bethel, Brookfield, and Newtown have registered and passed resolutions to seek Sustainable CT certification. New Milford and Ridgefield have gone one step further and gained Bronze status certification. You can check out New Milford Certification Overview at the Sustainable CT website [here](#)⁸². This indicates the interest of watershed towns in incorporating Sustainable CT practices into their town culture and infrastructure.

Support for this program has grown in the last few years in no small part to entities that have jumped in to provide resources, making it easier for towns to complete a certification process. One such entity in Southwest Connecticut is the Western Connecticut Council of Governments (WestCOG). WestCOG is a regional organization that provides community planning resources to 18 municipalities in the western and southwestern area of Connecticut including all the towns in the Still River Watershed. They have partnered with Sustainable CT to provide their municipalities resources to help guide them through the Sustainable CT certification process.

Recommended Actions

- Encourage Danbury and New Fairfield to join other watershed towns and pass a city resolution outlining their intent to seek Sustainable CT certification. Passing a resolution does not commit the municipality to seek certification within a closed time frame but marks an intention to incorporate Sustainable CT best practices into municipal decision making.
- Encourage watershed towns to utilize the Sustainable CT and WestCOG resources, explore best practices implemented in other municipalities, and implement qualifying projects in their own municipalities to qualify for Sustainable CT certification.
- Consider Sustainable CT guidance and point opportunities when designing and implementing watershed-based plan projects. Record watershed plan projects that count toward Sustainable CT certification.
- When ready, encourage the towns of Bethel, Brookfield, and Newtown to apply for Sustainable CT Bronze certification and recertify New Milford and Ridgefield for Silver certification.

Table 3.1.1 Capacity Building Recommendations

Recommended Actions & Milestones	Who	Timeframe (Schedule)	Deliverables & Evaluation Criteria	Estimated Costs	Potential Funding Sources
Continue coordination of the Still River Watershed Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to hold bi-annual Still River Partners meetings • Hire a Still River Watershed Coordinator 	Still River Partners	0-1 year Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Published meeting minutes • Hired Coordinator 	\$\$\$	Various sources
Municipal support of the Still River Watershed Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption of Still River Watershed plan during municipal meetings (Board of Selectman, Town Hall, and City Hall meetings) 	Still River Partners	0-2 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal meeting minutes that indicate adoption • Integration of the Still River Watershed plan in municipal POCDs 	\$	Various sources
Identify and secure funding <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and prioritize funding sources • Prepare and submit grant applications • Secure grants 	HVA and other watershed stakeholders	0-5 years Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding sources secured for watershed-based projects 	\$\$	See appendix XX for a full list of potential funding sources

\$ = \$0 to \$5,000

\$\$ = \$5,000 to \$10,000

\$\$\$ = \$10,000 to \$50,000

\$\$\$\$ = Greater than \$50,000

HVA = Housatonic Valley Association POCD = Plan of Conservation and Development

3.2 Monitoring and Assessment

While monitoring has been performed both by CT DEEP and HVA during the course of the watershed planning process, this plan recommends additional monitoring and assessment to support watershed plan implementation. This includes the continued efforts of assessments already performed such as the Unified Stream Assessment (USA) and Unified Stream and Subwatershed Assessments (USSR), discussed below, as well as new programs, such as Ambient Water Quality Monitoring and Pollution Trackdown Surveys. These assessments could inform an updated TMDL and help set a new baseline for water quality in the Still. Further assessments will continue to help the Still River Partners identify areas for restoration, locate pollution sources, and help develop a more detailed action plan.

HVA and other stakeholders (Still River Partners) plan to revisit this Watershed Plan on a regular basis. Each year they will evaluate progress toward the recommended actions and goals in the Action Plan. Every five years the full plan will be updated based on progress made, results achieved, and new priorities set. This update will include an assessment of progress made, update with new data, and an update with new projects. Revisions to the Watershed Plan will be made to improve the effectiveness of implementation efforts if monitoring shows no improvement post BMP efforts.

Unified Stream Assessment (USA)

In order to identify negative impacts and potential restoration opportunities, HVA conducted stream corridor field assessments in the Still River and associated tributaries between 2016 and 2018. HVA used USA continuous stream walk methods to survey all reaches within the watershed that are classified as impaired (approximately 30 stream miles). This protocol was developed specifically for urban watersheds by the Center for Watershed Protection. During USA field assessments, HVA staff and volunteers walked prioritized impaired reaches of the Still River and its tributaries, and recorded data on reach conditions, potential impacts, and potential restoration sites. The HVA team was unable to access certain impaired reaches for field assessments for a variety of reasons (i.e., wetlands, buried streams, extreme channelization). Thus, ten reaches were desktop assessed, using aerial imagery to identify stream impacts. Stream impacts were recorded on one of eight electronic data collection forms, according to type: Stormwater Outfall, Utility, Trash and Debris, Stream Crossing, Severe Erosion, Impacted Buffer, Channel Modification, and Miscellaneous. For each impact, multiple photos were taken and location data (points for the single point data and lines for Erosion, Impacted Buffers, and Channel Modification) were collected using a handheld GPS unit. Overall reach conditions were detailed on a reach data form. The reach form included fields for average bank stability, in-stream habitat, riparian vegetation, floodplain connectivity, access, flow, and substrate throughout the entire reach.

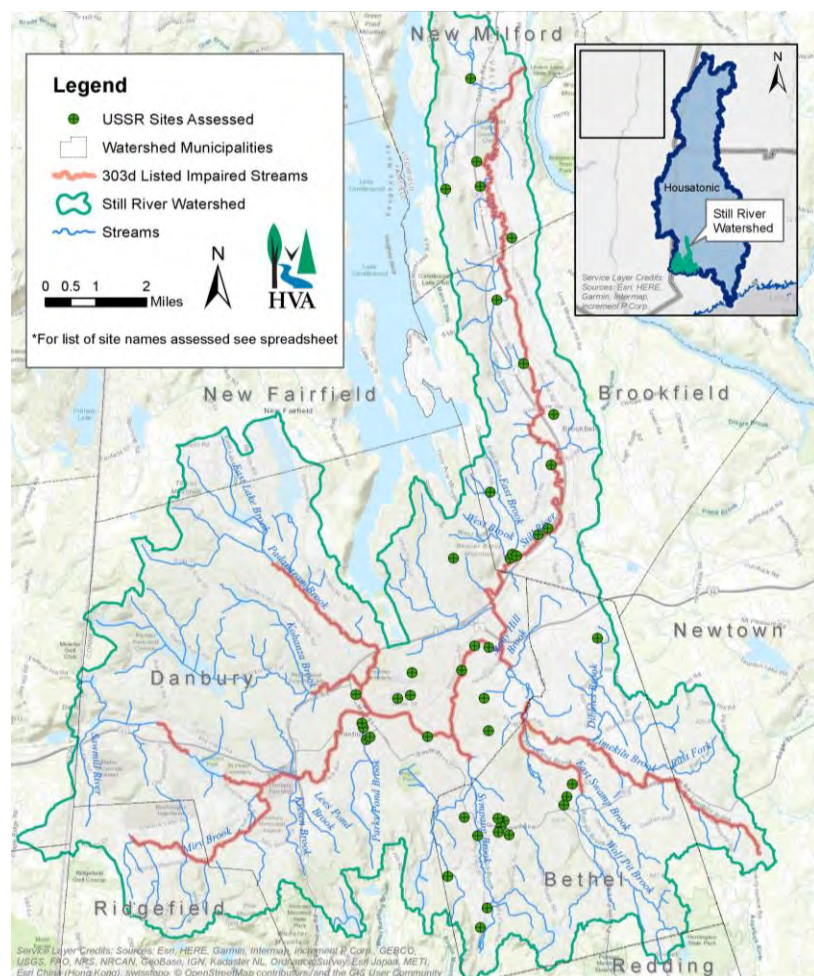
Outfalls included all storm water and other discharge pipes. If an outfall was flowing (all field assessments were conducted at least 48 hours after the most recent rainfall) and/or had a suspicious odor or color, a grab sample of the effluent was taken and tested for ammonia nitrogen concentration. This allowed HVA to flag certain outfalls for additional investigation and potential pollution trackdown surveys. Utilities in the stream corridor include exposed pipes and sewers. Trash and debris was noted if the accumulation was greater than the average trash levels throughout the reach, and was quantified by estimated number of truck loads. All stream crossing (i.e., bridges, culverts) assessments were conducted using methods outlined by the North American Aquatic Connectivity Collaborative (NAACC). NAACC data forms include details on the overall crossing and on the structure itself. Channel modifications included channelized and concrete-lined sections of stream. Severe bank erosion was noted if the conditions were significantly worse than erosion throughout the entire reach. Impacted

buffers were noted when a portion of the reach lacked a 25 foot wide, naturally vegetated buffer. Impacted buffers included both areas of overgrown invasive and areas where turf lawn bordered the stream. Miscellaneous included all other impacts that did not fit in those categories, such as livestock presence or fish kills. Taken together, this data will allow HVA to identify and prioritize future restoration projects focusing on pollution reduction and overall improved water quality within the Still River watershed. This GIS analysis combined with the USA data has allowed HVA to narrow down to a select number of sites that present a greater potential for negative impact on water quality. Appendix D – Unified Stream Assessment Results includes maps of all assessed reaches and more details maps of impacts found by subwatershed.

Unified Stream and Subwatershed Reconnaissance (USSR)

The next step after identifying areas along the stream corridor for restoration through the USA protocol was to conduct reconnaissance at upland sites that may be contributing to water quality issues. In order to locate appropriate upland sites for assessment, HVA used GIS to overlay USA data with impervious cover layers, parcel ownership data, and aerial imagery. Through an initial desktop examination, HVA

Figure 3.2.1 Still River USSR Sites Assessed as of September 10, 2019



compiled a list of 130 sites. Each site was then analyzed based on the following criteria; potential pollutant loading, amount of connected impervious cover, area available for retrofit/green infrastructure installation, estimated project cost, educational opportunity and partnership viability.

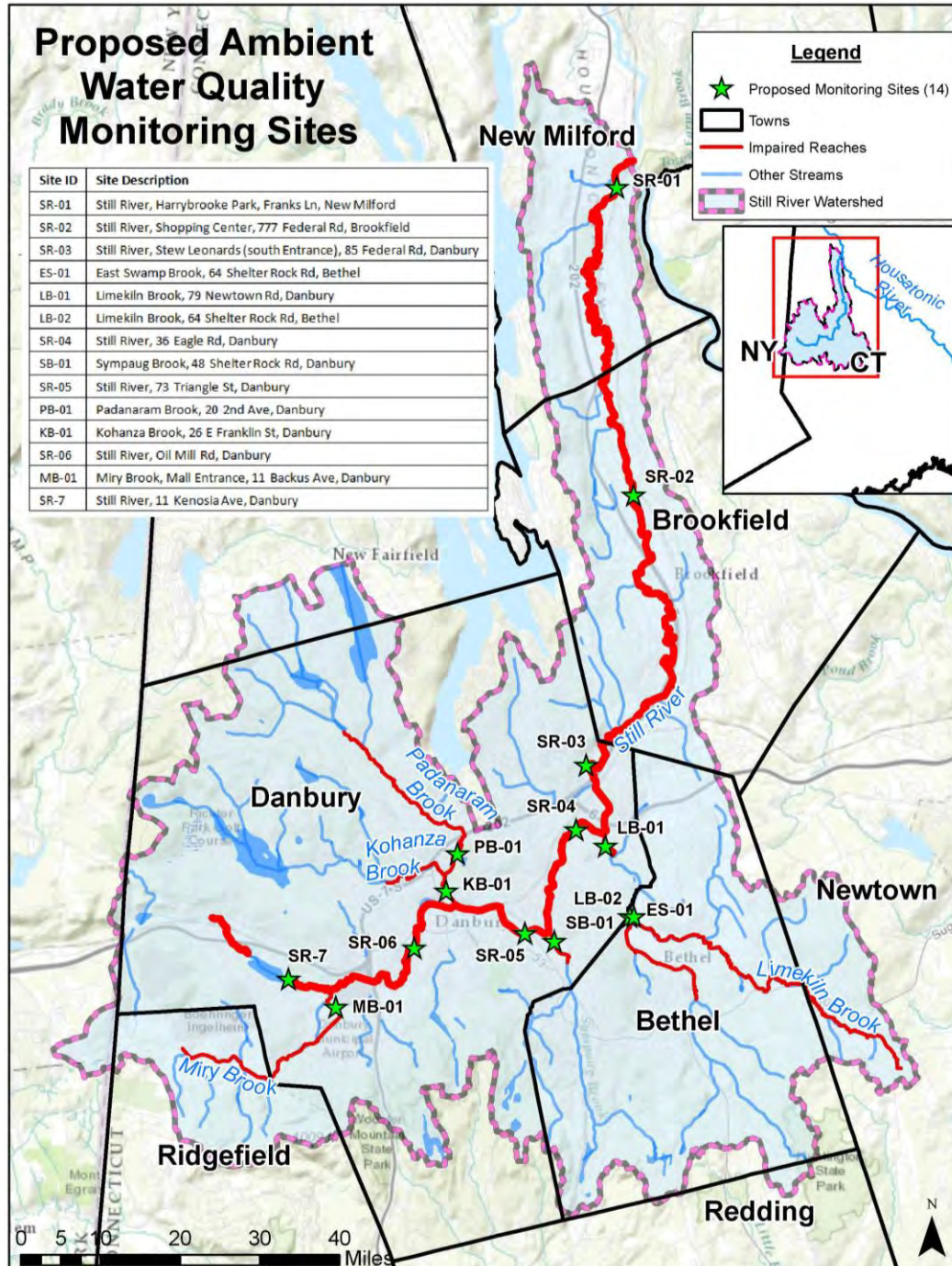
From this initial list, HVA then conducted a Unified Stream and Subwatershed Reconnaissance (USSR) assessment for 42 sites using methodology developed by the Center for Watershed Protection for Hotspot Investigation and Streets and Storm Drains Assessment. Hotspot Investigation was used in locations where there was a higher risk of pollutants due to the use of the property. For example, Brookfield and Bethel Public works were assessed as “hotspots” because of the storage of fuel, salts, and other chemicals. The Streets and Storm Drains

protocol records impervious cover and stormwater management. This protocol was used at all sites with an attempt to assess properties in the rain so that the HVA team could get a better sense of stormwater flow and management. USSR assessments provided the Still River Partners with greater detail about the impact of each site and paved the way for prioritization of potential restoration projects.

Water Quality Monitoring

The Still TMDL 2010 was based on water quality monitoring data collected and analyzed prior to 2010. Updated data will help inform how the water quality of the Still has changed over the past 10 plus years. HVA has received additional funding from the CT DEEP Nonpoint Source Pollution grant program to perform ambient water quality monitoring throughout the watershed. HVA will conduct bi-weekly sample collection and lab analysis for *E. coli*, fecal coliform, and nutrients at the 14 fixed locations used by CT DEEP. These samples will be collected both in the dry (after 48 hours without rain) and in the wet in order to analyze the impact of stormwater loading.

Figure 3.2.2 Still River Watershed Proposed Ambient Water Quality Monitoring Sites 2019



Program Highlight - Pollution Trackdown Surveys

One of the most efficient ways of decreasing pollution is through pollution trackdown surveys of suspicious outfalls. This method tests outfall discharge and isolates the source of pollution so that towns can address pollution at the source through regulatory means. In 2017, HVA was awarded a 319 Nonpoint Source Pollution grant by CT DEEP to test ambient water quality monitoring and perform pollution trackdown surveys in priority locations throughout the watershed. In order to determine which outfalls to screen HVA will pull on its USA streamwalk data where outfalls were mapped, characterized and photographed. From these records HVA developed a list of suspicious outfalls (flowing during dry weather events) requiring further investigation.

HVA will combine this USA outfall data with GIS-based analysis of the remaining outfalls that were not flagged as flowing. This analysis will be based on characteristics of each outfall's catchment area taking into account available spatial data, which may include layers such as aerial photography/LIDAR, land use, hydrology, topography, parcels and, results from the ambient monitoring. Working with its partners, HVA will prioritize catchments that are suspicious due to characteristics such as: proximity to pollution hotspots (e.g. gas stations), poor condition, outfall density, etc. Depending on the type and quality of the data available in each town, HVA will choose a suite of key screening factors that may indicate a higher risk of polluted discharge and assign a range of scores to each factor. Each outfall will receive a normalized cumulative score that will be used to prioritize outfalls for follow-up investigation. Priority outfalls that score highly will be screened for excess nutrients, bacteria and surfactants (detergents) among other parameters. Those outfalls that demonstrate higher levels of pollutants will be investigated through pollution trackdowns; a modified procedure for investigating outfalls that involves following stormwater flow up the pipe till the source of pollutant is isolated. After identifying the source, HVA will work with municipalities and other stakeholders to address and ultimately mitigate pollutants.

Recommended Actions

- Revisit plan annually and every 5 years to assess progress, update with new data, and update with new projects. Revisions to Watershed Plan will be made to improve the effectiveness of implementation efforts if monitoring shows no improvement post BMP efforts.
- Establish and implement bacteria monitoring program Conduct regular monitoring for *E. coli*, nutrients and other pollutants as applicable at fixed locations throughout the Still River watershed. Sampling should be collected during April - October and during both wet and dry weather conditions.
- Establish baseline water quality prior to action plan site implementation and measure water quality post-project installation. These samples should be collected both upstream and downstream of the project site.
- Continue to perform USA streamwalks recording impacts in areas with high restoration potential.
- Investigate suspicious (flagged) outfalls, isolating pollution source(s), and addressing causes with solutions outlined in this watershed-based plan. Continue to monitor trackdown sites for improved water quality conditions.
- Continue to assess sites for stormwater retrofit potential using USSR protocol as areas of concern arise.

Table 3.2.1 Monitoring and Assessment Recommendations

Recommended Actions & Milestones	Who	Timeframe (Schedule)	Deliverables & Evaluation Criteria	Estimated Costs	Potential Funding Sources
Revisit Watershed Plan on a regular basis (minimum every year Action Plan; every 5 years full plan) to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess progress • Update with new data • Update with new projects Revisions to Watershed Plan will be made to improve the effectiveness of implementation efforts if monitoring shows no improvement post BMP efforts.	Still River Partners	Annually (Action Plan) Every 5 th year (entire Watershed Plan)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update appendix • Revisions to plan document as necessary 	\$\$	CT DEEP 319 Funds; NFWF Long Island Sound Futures Fund
Establish and implement bacteria and nutrients monitoring program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare QAPP • Train staff, interns, and volunteers • Conduct monitoring • Analyze samples • Compile data and create reports 	HVA with assistance from CT DEEP	Establish 0-1 year Seasonal sampling (Apr – Oct)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approved QAPP • Staff, interns & volunteers trained • Monitoring results/reports 	\$\$	CT DEEP 319 Funds; NFWF Long Island Sound Futures Fund
Continue to do USA Streamwalks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train any new staff and volunteers • Complete streamwalks • Compile and analyze data • Identify restoration areas and publish updated streamwalk data 	HVA	2-5 years (repeat every 5 years)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Streamwalk assessment results published • Restoration sites identified 	\$\$\$	CT DEEP 319 Funds, NFWF Long Island Sound Futures Fund
Establish and conduct pollution trackdown surveys <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop methodology • Create QAPP • Complete pollution trackdown surveys of suspicious outfalls identified during streamwalks • Analyze testing results and complete report • Report findings to municipalities 	HVA	0-2 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approved QAPP • Track down survey results and recommendations 	\$\$\$	CT DEEP 319 Funds

\$ = \$0 to \$5,000

\$\$ = \$5,000 to \$10,000

\$\$\$ = \$10,000 to \$50,000

\$\$\$\$ = Greater than \$50,000

HVA = Housatonic Valley Association, CT DEEP = Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protections, QAPP = Quality Assurance Project Plan, NFWF = National Fish and Wildlife Foundation

3.3 Education and Outreach

Over 120,000 people call the Still River watershed home and many more work or visit the area. As an urbanized watershed, the public plays a crucial role in the restoration of the Still. Therefore, outreach and education is necessary to accomplish watershed planning success as it empowers people with the knowledge and skills to abate practices that deteriorate the watershed and contribute to restoration actions. Under the current MS4 stormwater management permit, municipalities are required to provide information to their residents on what they can do to minimize the impacts of stormwater pollution. Regional and statewide entities such as Western Connecticut Council of Governments and University of Connecticut's CLEAR NEMO program has published information on the impacts of stormwater pollution and best management practices for municipalities, residents, and businesses. One particularly helpful resource is CT CLEAR NEMO 2004 CT Stormwater Quality Manual which includes an appendix of a number of different GI/LID concepts. It can be found at <https://ctstormwatermanual.nemo.uconn.edu/>. In addition, public education is part of the mission of local nonprofits such as HVA, Candlewood Lake Authority, Lake Kenosia Commission, the Still River Alliance, and local land trusts Weantinoge, Bethel Land Trust, Candlewood Valley Land Trust, and Brookfield Open Space Legacy. As such, a number of programs already exist that work to educate the public on local environmental issues including Still River Environmental Education Day, Still River Watershed Connections, and CT RiverSmart. Outlined below are programs and goals organized by the specific target audiences. Each one is important in accomplishing lasting stewardship throughout the watershed.

Youth and Students



Still River Environmental Education Day

The Still River watershed includes five school districts and over 15,000 students in grades Pre-K through 12th grade. While hiking trails, town parks and open space are more accessible to many children outside of the urban center, there are relatively few opportunities for environmental education when compared to more rural areas throughout the state. This makes educational opportunities all the more important as organizations such as HVA, the Still River Alliance, municipal parks & recreation departments and local school districts work together to deliver watershed education that addresses water quality, water conservation, and issues specific to the Still River. In addition to K-12 students, Danbury is home to Western Connecticut State University (WCSU). This institution, especially the Biology Department, has the potential to engage more in watershed issues, education and research. The sustainability of the watershed plan is only possible in the long-term when the adults of tomorrow are taught to be good environmental stewards today.

Program Highlight - Still River Environmental Education Day

The Still River Environmental Education Day (Still River Day) is an annual field trip and educational event for Danbury 3rd grade students to learn about the Still River. The event brings about 100 students each year to the Still River and engages them in a variety of river related topics including, nonpoint source pollution, aquatic life in the river, the history of the Still and how to be a good river steward. This collaboration between Danbury Elementary Schools, the Still River Alliance Commission, and HVA is in its 5th year and works with a number of presenters. Those presenters have included CT DEEP Inland Fisheries, Western Connecticut State University Biology Department, the Danbury History Museum and Historical Society, and Candlewood Lake Authority. Future plans will allow the program greater

integration into year-long science curriculum by switching to 5th grade level and focusing on presentations that teach to material covered in the classroom.

Recommended Actions

- Improve Still River Day - Increased collaboration with science curriculum developers in Danbury Public School will strengthen presentations made at Still River Day through classroom learning. Review and update presentation material to fit with Next Generation Math and Science Standards

Program Highlight - Still River Watershed Connections

The Still River Watershed Connections program connects high school students from the Danbury area with environmental restoration projects to provide hands-on environmental education, teach about environmental careers, provide job skills training, and raise awareness of the Still River in watershed communities. The program also provides a reliable source of volunteer labor for restoration project installation and maintenance. The Connections program is built on strong partnerships between area schools, youth service non-profits, watershed municipalities, and conservation groups working to implement the Still River watershed plan.

The program is broken up into two programmatic tracks over three seasons. During the spring and fall, students from the Alternative Center for Excellence and Danbury High School's AP Environmental Science class work on one restoration project through an annual field trip. Prior to this field trip, HVA visits the classroom and works with the teacher to integrate watershed concepts and work these concepts into the curriculum. During the summer, HVA and Danbury Youth Services partner on 6-week paid internships for low-income students. Participants gain invaluable job skills in environmental restoration from HVA as well as professional development through Danbury Youth Services programming.



Still River Watershed Connections 2018 Summer Crew

Projects sites are located in municipalities in the watershed (see Figure 3.3.1 for a map of site locations). Projects include riparian buffer plantings, removing invasives, improving recreation access, mapping rare

plant species, and so much more. As of 2019 the program has served nearly 300 youth, planted 2,200 native plants, removed 64,000 square feet of invasives, and pulled over 500 pounds of trash out of the river.

As of 2019 HVA, WCSU, and Danbury Public Schools (DPS) were awarded a grant to expand and develop the Connections program to serve 250 additional students a year through hyper-local, project-based environmental education that reinforces classroom instruction. Students will design and implement solutions to environmental problems in their community. The Connections program will be delivered throughout the school year as an integrated part of the Aquatic Science class, a new unit of study being developed by DPS and WCSU. Not only will this more than double the number of students served through the Connections program, but it will also reach more low-income students of color - a population that is often impacted the most by the environmental pollution addressed in this plan.

Figure 3.3.1 Still River Watershed Connections Project Locations 2015-2019

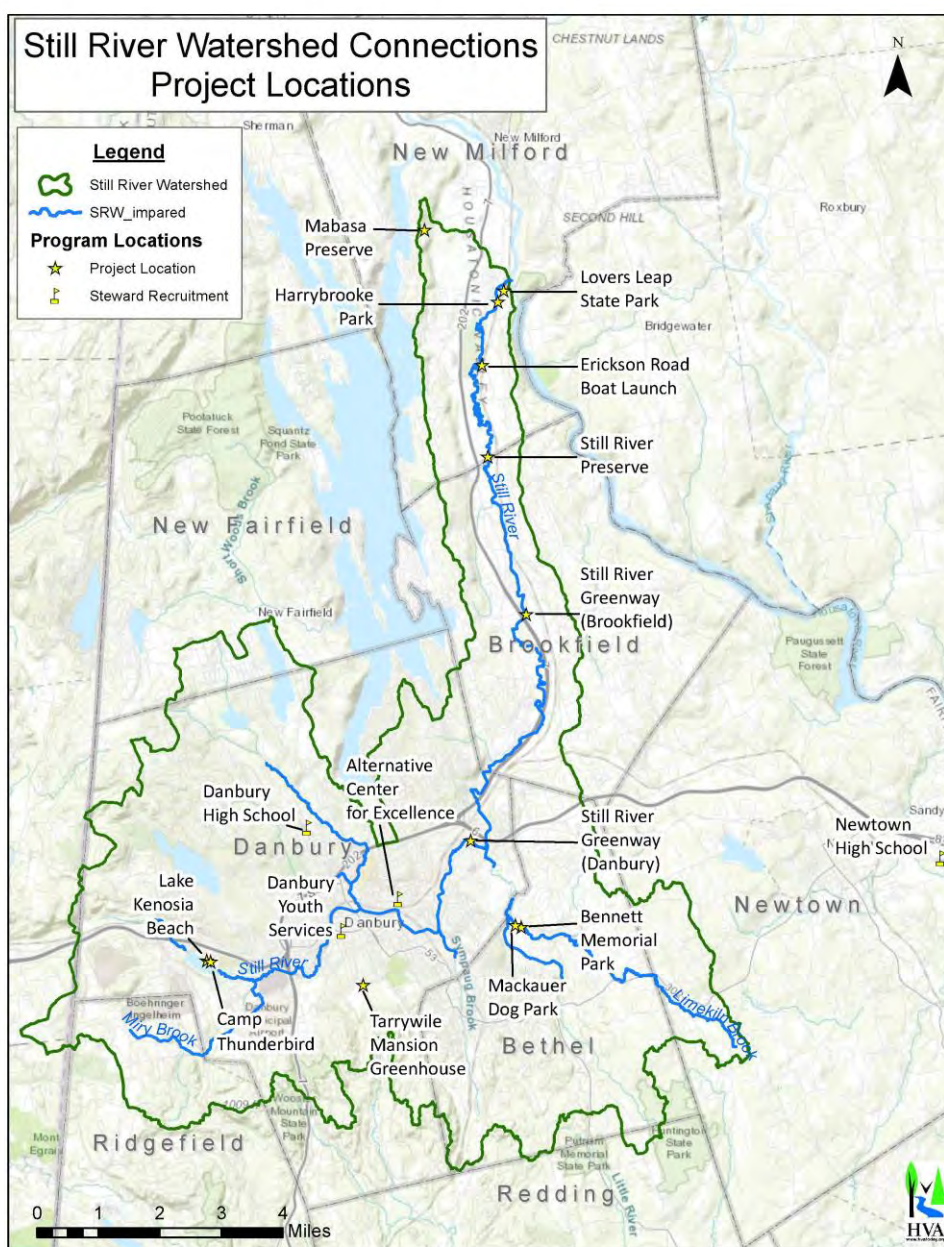


Table 3.3.1 Education and Outreach Recommendations

Recommended Actions & Milestones	Who	Timeframe (Schedule)	Deliverables & Evaluation Criteria	Estimated Costs	Potential Funding Sources
Youth Outreach and Education					
<p>Improve Still River Day</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated outreach materials to conform with NGSS • Recruit presenters to increase participation beyond one day • Increase school participation 	HVA with DPS	0-5 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated materials approved by DPS • Increased number of Still River Environmental Education days • Increased number of schools participate annually 	\$\$	Local businesses, Meserve Foundation
<p>Expand Still River Watershed Connections in Danbury.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify BMP project sites and partner with site owners to secure permission • Partner with teachers at Danbury Public Schools to expand connections into more classrooms • Co-develop curriculum with DPS • Organize field trips and service projects for school groups • Provide support on an ongoing basis • Survey students on program learning and satisfaction and continuously improve program goals 	HVA, DPS, WCSU, Site Partners	<p>0-5 years (in Danbury)</p> <p>5-10 years (to other towns)</p> <p>Ongoing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of students reached throughout the watershed • Number of BMP projects implemented and maintained • Project metrics tracked (ex. square feet of invasives removed, length of riparian buffers established, lbs of trash removed, etc.) 	\$\$\$	Fairfield County Community Foundation, Horizon Foundation, Meserve Foundation, NOAA B-WET, NFWF Five Star Urban Waters

Recommended Actions & Milestones	Who	Timeframe (Schedule)	Deliverables & Evaluation Criteria	Estimated Costs	Potential Funding Sources
<p>Expand Still River Watershed Connections to students in New Milford, Brookfield, and Bethel public schools as well as alternative education organizations such as Workspace Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reach out to education entities in New Milford, Bethel, and Brookfield Identify BMP project sites in those towns and secure permission for BMP installation Organize and implement BMPs through field trips and community service programs 	<p>HVA, New Milford Public Schools, Bethel Public Schools, Brookfield Public Schools, Workspace Education, Other private schools</p>	<p>2-5 years</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of students reached throughout the watershed Number of BMP projects implemented and maintained Project metrics tracked (ex. square feet of invasives removed, length of riparian buffers established, lbs of trash removed, etc.) 	<p>\$\$\$</p>	<p>Fairfield County Community Foundation, Horizon Foundation, Meserve Foundation, NFWF Five Star Urban Waters, local business sponsorship</p>
<p>Expand Still River Watershed Connections summer program to implement and steward water quality BMPs and habitat restoration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore partnership with other summer youth service programs Recruit student volunteers during the school year Hire assistant crew leaders to expand summer crew. Explore student volunteer days that work with the summer crew Implement summer program 	<p>HVA, DYS, NMYS, Public School System, Site partners</p>	<p>2-5 years</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of students reached throughout the watershed Number of BMP projects implemented and maintained Project metrics tracked (ex. square feet of invasives removed, length of riparian buffers established, lbs of trash removed, etc.) 	<p>\$\$\$</p>	<p>Fairfield County Community Foundation, Horizon Foundation, Meserve Foundation, NFWF Five Star Urban Waters, local business sponsorship</p>

Recommended Actions & Milestones	Who	Timeframe (Schedule)	Deliverables & Evaluation Criteria	Estimated Costs	Potential Funding Sources
Residents and Landowners					
Implement a refined place specific <i>RiverSmart</i> public outreach campaign <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate and redevelop/update <i>RiverSmart</i> outreach materials and website to issues particular to the Still River watershed • Distribute outreach materials along with pledge forms • Collect pledge forms and follow-up with participants to explore implementation • Develop incentive program for implementation 	HVA, Municipalities, NWCD	2-5 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Be RiverSmart</i> materials updated and refined to the Still River watershed • <i>RiverSmart</i> program implemented - public outreach messages delivered to homeowners • Number of pledges submitted • Number of homeowner projects implemented 	\$\$\$\$	CT DEEP 319 NPS Grants, EPA EE Grants
Provide homeowner outreach on LID, sustainable landscaping, pet waste disposal, and septic system maintenance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop outreach messages/materials • Distribute outreach materials • Facilitate public education programs 	HVA, Municipalities, NWCD	5-10 years Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education programming throughout the watershed • Number of people reached through social media, website traffic, email open rates, print media distribution) • Number of program participants 	\$\$\$	CT DEEP 319 NPS Grants, EPA EE Grants, Municipalities

Recommended Actions & Milestones	Who	Timeframe (Schedule)	Deliverables & Evaluation Criteria	Estimated Costs	Potential Funding Sources
<p>Evaluate and implement residential LID incentive program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research existing programs in other locations (ex. Save the Sound’s Reduce Runoff initiative, Hartford Climate Stewardship Initiative’s <i>Retain the Rain</i> program) • Evaluate feasibility of similar programming, and adapt program to the needs of the Still River watershed • Develop partnerships with organizations • Implement LID incentives program 	<p>HVA, NWCD, Municipalities</p>	<p>2-5 years</p> <p>Ongoing implementation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program implementation • Number of households signed up for incentive program • Number of LID projects implemented 	<p>\$\$\$\$</p>	<p>CT DEEP 319 NPS Grants, business in-kind donations and sponsorships</p>
<p>Implement Pollinator Pathways program throughout the Still River watershed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify Pollinator Pathway champions in each town • Develop and distribute outreach materials • Host Pollinator Pathways education event • Partner with Native plan nurseries and find funding to distribute plant material to interested residents • Sign - up residents to be on the Pollinator Pathway 	<p>HVA, H2H, Land Trusts, Garden Clubs, Nature Centers, Norwalk River Valley Trail, Municipal Conservation Commissions, Earth Tones Nursery and Native Nursery, NWCD</p>	<p>0-2 years</p> <p>Ongoing implementation and maintenance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of outreach materials • Number of people reached through outreach materials and education events • Number of households signed up to be on the Pathway • Number of gardens established • Number plants distributed and planted • Square feet of invasive plant abatement • Square feet of riverbank restored 	<p>\$\$</p>	<p>Local Private Foundations, Rotary Clubs, Garden Clubs, Women’s Clubs, Utilities companies such as Aquarion & Eversource, Corporations such as REI, Patagonia, FactSet, and ASML</p>

Recommended Actions & Milestones	Who	Timeframe (Schedule)	Deliverables & Evaluation Criteria	Estimated Costs	Potential Funding Sources
Evaluate and implement residential vegetative buffer program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate residential areas of high priority • Develop and distribute outreach materials • Organize homeowners education event • Distribute plant material upon completion of the workshop and assist homeowners in planting and maintenance 	HVA, H2H, Garden Clubs, Earth Tones Nursery and Native Plant Nursery	2-5 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of outreach materials • Number of people reached through outreach materials and education events • Number of gardens established • Number plants distributed and planted 	\$\$	Grants to be researched, business in-kind donations and sponsorships
Municipal Staff and Volunteer Commissions					
Provide education and training for municipal employees, planning and zoning boards, and other volunteer commissions dealing with land use and development on LID retrofit, septic systems, sustainable landscaping, and stormwater management (MS4 permit) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop outreach messaging • Facilitate education and training programs on the above topics with appropriate experts • Provide ongoing support to municipalities to comply with the MS4 permit 	Municipalities, HVA, UCONN NEMO/CLEAR, WestCOG	2-5 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal outreach and education program implemented • Number of municipal staff and volunteer commissioners reached through program • Accomplished goals of the MS4 permit 	\$\$	Municipalities, additional grants as researched

Recommended Actions & Milestones	Who	Timeframe (Schedule)	Deliverables & Evaluation Criteria	Estimated Costs	Potential Funding Sources
<p>Educate and engage Parks and Recreation Departments on vegetative buffers, habitat restoration, opportunities for LID and pet waste management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review Park and Facility Maintenance Plans in each of the major watershed municipalities • Make recommendations that encourage the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Native plan gardening ○ Increase pollinator plants in garden beds ○ Reduce the use of pesticides/herbicides ○ Install pet waste bag stations and educational signage along trails and parks ○ Update and create new signage around watershed education in popular recreation areas • Meet with Parks and Recreation staff to educate them on the above recommendations areas and work with them to create working plans that incorporate those recommendations 	<p>Municipal Parks and Recreation, HVA</p>	<p>0-2 years</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of Park and Facility Maintenance Plans complete • Recommendations report delivered to each town • Meetings held with each watershed municipal parks and recreation department • Number of projects installed in Parks and Recreation areas • Number of Parks and Recreation staff participating in meetings and educational programming 	<p>\$\$</p>	<p>National Recreation and Park Association (nrpa.org), Municipalities, CT DEEP 319 Grants</p>

Recommended Actions & Milestones	Who	Timeframe (Schedule)	Deliverables & Evaluation Criteria	Estimated Costs	Potential Funding Sources
Businesses, Commercial Landowners, and Institutions					
<p>Conduct outreach to businesses, commercial landowners and institutions as well as the landscape companies that service their properties. Educate these entities on LID retrofit opportunities, illicit discharge, and sustainable landscaping practices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compile a contact list of major landscape companies and properties of highest priority • Develop outreach materials and incentives to program participants • Contact businesses and institutions and distribute outreach material • Implement outreach and incentives program to landscape companies and participating businesses. 	<p>Danbury Chamber of Commerce, UCONN CLEAR/NEMO, NWCD, CT DEEP, municipalities, WestCOG</p>	<p>2-5 years Ongoing outreach</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outreach materials developed • Number of businesses, commercial landowners, institutions, and landscape companies contacted (materials distributed) • Number of participants in education and incentives program • Number of properties converted to sustainable landscaping 	<p>\$\$\$</p>	<p>CT DEEP 319 Grants, Small Business Innovation Grants, Green Communities Grants, Crowdfunding</p>
Additional Education and Outreach Recommendations					
<p>Integrate signage about watershed stewardship in recreation areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify areas for signage • Develop outreach messages and appropriate signage specific to each area (kiosk, road sign, interpretative sign, nature trail, etc.) • Work with appropriate parties to finalize signage and secure landowner permission • Install signage 	<p>HVA, CT DOT, CT DEEP, Municipal Commissions, Recreation Groups, Parks and Rec. Departments</p>	<p>5-10 years Ongoing as new recreation areas are developed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of signage projects installed throughout the watershed 	<p>\$ per project</p>	<p>National Recreation and Park Association (nrpa.org), Municipalities, CT DEEP Recreation Trails Grant</p>

Recommended Actions & Milestones	Who	Timeframe (Schedule)	Deliverables & Evaluation Criteria	Estimated Costs	Potential Funding Sources
Collaborate with local non-profits, volunteer groups, and civic organizations in watershed stewardship <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update list of community organization contacts • Distribute educational material and contact folks about potential collaboration • Facilitate educational programming and host meetings • Explore potential project collaboration and build a volunteer list for restoration projects 	HVA	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated contacts list • Increased partnership with non-profits, volunteer groups, and civic organizations. • Number of volunteers engaged in restoration projects 	\$\$\$	Fairfield County Community Foundation
Participate in community events <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research list of relevant events in the watershed • Promote, publicize, support, and participate in existing events • Grow a list of local volunteers through event signups 	HVA	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Created event list published to stillriverwatershed.org • Amount of event participation (tabling, presentation, etc.) • Number of volunteer signups garnered through event participation 	\$	HVA General Funds

\$ = \$0 to \$5,000

\$\$ = \$5,000 to \$10,000

\$\$\$ = \$10,000 to \$50,000

\$\$\$\$ = Greater than \$50,000

HVA = Housatonic Valley Association, CT DEEP = Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protections, NFWF = National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, NWCD = Northwest Conservation District, WestCOG = Western Connecticut Council of Governments, UCONN = University of Connecticut, CLEAR = Center for Land Use Education and Research, NEMO = Nonpoint Education for Municipal Officials, H2H = Hudson to Housatonic Regional Conservation Partnership, NGSS = Next Generation Science Standards, DPS = Danbury Public Schools, NOAA B-WET = National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Bay Watershed Education and Training, WCSU = Western Connecticut State University

Recommended Actions

- Expand Still River Watershed Connections in Danbury. Focus outreach to under-resourced students in Danbury Public Schools through a re-design of the Aquatic Science curriculum.
- Expand Still River Watershed Connections to students in New Milford, Brookfield, and Bethel public schools. Engage students in deeper-dive student-driven projects through alternative education entities such as Workspace Education.
- Expand Still River Watershed Connections summer program to implement and steward water quality BMPs and habitat restoration.

Residents and Landowners

The watershed is highly urbanized, with two main urban cores concentrated in the center of Danbury and Bethel. Residents in both areas have a role to play in land stewardship that reduces water quality impacts.

Program Highlight - RiverSmart



Some effort has been established to reach this audience through the *RiverSmart* program. Through this program, a number of educational brochures for homeowners can be found at www.riversmartct.org. Sections are broken up into four categories that guide residents on best practices for landscaping and lawn care, home specific green infrastructure, in-home water conservation, pet waste disposal, septic care, and more.

These brochures are a ready-made resource for municipalities to use as part of their MS4 permit educational requirements and can be distributed more widely throughout the watershed. Outlined below are some highlighted specific practices for residents to employ.

Encourage the Use of Residential Green Infrastructure

Many of the green infrastructure or low impact development solutions can be scaled to a residential home. These solutions include:

- Reducing impervious areas such as driveways, walkways, and patios by converting those areas to permeable pavement, gravel, or dirt that allow for stormwater infiltration.
- Allow runoff from roofs and pavement to infiltrate by installing rain gardens, vegetated bioswales, gravel-filled infiltration trenches, and dry-wells. More can be found at the Connecticut NEMO website <https://nemo.uconn.edu/tools/index.htm> where one can also register their LID project as part of a national database.
- Conserve water through the use of rain barrels which collect rain from rooftops to be used in gardens and landscaping.

Create Backyard Habitat and Promote Sustainable Landscaping

Sustainable landscaping and lawn care can reduce excess nutrient loading and toxic chemicals in stream systems, and promote water conservation, biodiversity and pollinators. While many landowners take care of their own landscaping, a good number use landscape companies. Therefore, reaching out to landscaping firms can be an efficient way to promote sustainable practices at many different locations.

Outreach to property owners and landscapes encourage the following:

- Fertilizers: Use of slow-release and reduction in fertilizer use according to soil needs. Application of fertilizers during dry periods to reduce runoff into streams.
- Pesticides/Herbicides: Discourage or reduce the use of pesticides and herbicides and instead switch to Integrated Pest Management practices.
- Lawn care: Aerate the soil to allow for rain infiltration and mow high to conserve water and improve turf health.
- Grass: Reduce turf areas and replace with low to no-mow grass, sprawling ground cover, or native flowering plant species.

Establish and Maintain Riparian Buffers

Riparian buffers can be a great way for streamside homeowners to protect the streams on their property and introduce low maintenance gardens as well. Buffers serve to slow the flow of runoff into the stream, stabilize the bank, deter resident geese from settling, provide stream shade, and reduce sediment, nutrients, pet waste and other pollutants carried during a rain event. Buffers provide an opportunity to landowners to beautify their property and reduce maintenance. By selecting native shrubs, trees, and tall grasses, homeowners increase the natural biodiversity and bring wildlife into their backyard. For guidance on native plants perfect for riparian buffers, search for New England native plant guides or visit local native plant nurseries in the area such as Native in Fairfield and Earth Tones in Woodbury.

Proper Disposal of Pet Waste

Proper disposal of pet waste is a relatively small and simple way to reduce bacteria loading in the watershed. Pet waste should generally be picked up promptly and pets kept away from defecating near streams. One relatively easy and sustainable way to dispose of pet waste is by creating an in-ground Pet Waste Digester. Much like a septic system for human waste, a Pet Waste Digester will take your pet's fecal matter and break it down with the addition of digester bacteria. Digester systems and bacteria can be found in pet stores and online.

Maintain Septic Systems

Septic systems can contribute significantly to nutrient and bacteria loading. Septic systems located in floodplains, near bodies of water and storm sewer systems present an even greater threat. It is important that homeowners are encouraged to understand the potential water quality issues associated with septic systems, regularly inspect and maintain their septic systems and recognize and address failing septic systems. Information should be distributed by municipalities and local health districts, especially targeting existing owners living on or near waterbodies and new homeowners.

Recommended Actions

- Implement a redeveloped/refined *RiverSmart* public outreach campaign
- Provide homeowner education and outreach on the following topics
 - Green infrastructure/Low Impact Development
 - Sustainable landscaping, vegetative buffers and backyard habitat
 - Pet waste
 - Septic Systems
- Evaluate and implement incentive programs to encourage homeowners to install LID and vegetative buffers, and pollinator gardens

Municipal Staff and Volunteer Commissions

Perhaps the most direct impact on the success of the watershed plan lies in comprehensive outreach and partnership with municipalities. Municipalities have an enormous amount of impact on water quality through their public works activities, infrastructure maintenance, and parks and recreation open space. Full participation by municipalities is paramount to the success of the watershed plan goals; education regarding best practices is the first step in reaching those goals. Many of the goals in the watershed plan are required practices for towns, in particular through requirements covered in the MS4 permit. Particular audiences that should be targeted are public works departments, environmental commissions, inland wetland commissions, land use departments, planning and zoning boards, and parks and recreation departments. Below outlines some suggested outreach to each of these audiences.

Public Works Departments

- Work with public works to implement green infrastructure at town/city owned properties where possible.
- Educate public works staff about water quality benefits of regular maintenance of catch basin, storm sewer systems, outfalls, and street sweeping.
- Encourage the use of salt alternatives and low salting areas especially near waterways.
- Review and provide input to public works facilities to decrease runoff pollution and ensure proper management of on-site pollutants.

Environmental Commissions/Inland Wetland Commissions/Land Use Departments/Planning and Zoning Boards

- Support those staff responsible for MS4 permitting through educational materials such as RiverSmart, UCONN Center for Land Use Education and Research (CLEAR), and NEMO.
- Provide training for reviewers of land development projects and designs on green infrastructure/LID, riparian buffer protection, and wetlands preservation, wastewater treatment, stormwater pollution prevention, septic system installment and maintenance, construction erosion and sediment controls, and floodplain management.

Parks and Recreation Departments/Trails

- Educate parks and rec. on the benefits of vegetated riparian buffers. Identify areas lacking vegetative buffers and work with parks and recreation departments to install buffers that integrate into and/or enhance with park use.
- Review park and facility maintenance plans. Educate on practices that reduce the use of pesticides and herbicides and encourage native plant gardening. Provide information on areas where green infrastructure can reduce stormwater pollution loading in parks and rec. facilities and work with departments to install rain gardens, pervious pavement, bioswales and other green infrastructure.
- Integrate educational signage along trails and at parks wherever possible.
- Unify watershed branding and signage along areas such as Still River Greenways and parks along the river.

General Outreach Practices

- Continue to involve and work to grow the number of municipal staff and commission members in Still River Partners meetings and collaborative projects.
- Notify municipal partners of funding opportunities for implementation projects.

Businesses, Commercial Landowners, and Institutions

Given the high concentration of industrial facilities and businesses in the Danbury area, this plan should reach businesses, commercial landowners, nonprofits and institutions. This outreach should inform owners, management and maintenance staff about the following:

- Potential impact of impervious cover, landscaping techniques, and business practices. Specified plans to reduce stormwater pollution through sustainable landscaping, green infrastructure and regular ground maintenance.
- Awareness of suspicious outfalls and targeted outreach to address causes leading to pollutants found in outfall investigation and excess nutrients and bacteria loading.
- Protection and restoration of vegetated buffer areas.
- Upkeep, maintenance, and solutions to poor trash management through dumpster design.
- Parking lot and road maintenance.

- Continued and increased involvement in restoration efforts, outreach events, stream monitoring programs, stream cleanups, and plan project sponsorship.

Additional Education and Outreach Strategies

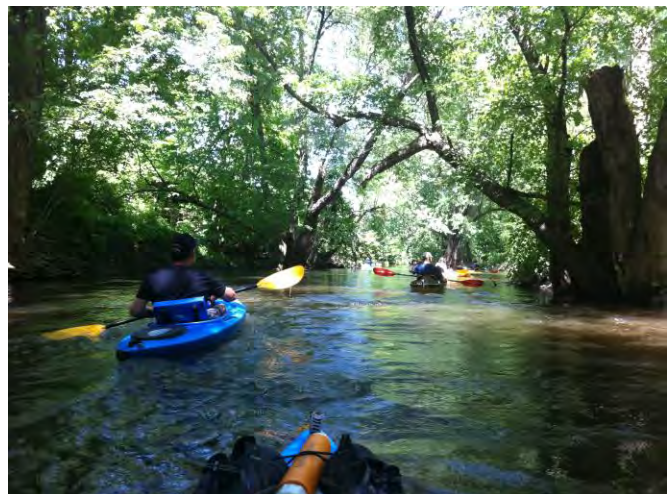
Each of the above strategies target particular audiences. However, there are a number of strategies that inform the public in general. These include:

- **Integration of watershed stewardship Signage in Recreational Areas:** Passive education such as signage is a great way to inform the public about the Still River watershed, water quality issues, and watershed planning efforts. Signs exist in open spaces throughout the watershed including the Still River Greenway, parks, and land trust preserves. One area of growth could include stenciling of storm drains.
- **Engagement and Collaboration with Local Volunteers and Civic Organizations:** This is an area of growth in the Still River. While a number of civic organizations and local volunteer groups exist, there hasn't been a concentrated focus on environmental efforts. Therefore, there is a great opportunity to engage groups like the Moose Lodge at Lake Kenosia as well as grow a cadre of enthusiastic volunteers to help with stream clean-ups watershed monitoring, restoration projects and more.
- **Participation in Community Events:** One simple way to spread the word about watershed planning efforts could be for HVA to increase participation at existing events. A list of existing community events include Bethel Earth Day, Bethel Fishing Derby, CT Trails Day, New Milford River Fest, and Danbury Farmers Market.

3.4 Recreation Enhancement

It's been over 20 years since the initial section of the Still River Greenway in 1996, but energy to enhance recreation in the Still River has rekindled in the past 3 years. Since 2016 the Town of Brookfield built a paved, multi-use section of the Still River Greenway, HVA worked with the Town of New Milford to install a boat launch to the Still Mainstem at Erickson Road, and plans for a boat portage are planned for the summer of 2019 at Harrybrooke Park in New Milford.

The Brookfield section of the Still River Greenway in particular marks the popularity of these local recreation enhancements. According to 2018 Connecticut Trail Census counts compiled by UConn's CLEAR, an average of 310 people use the Greenway daily, with traffic growing as great as 1,000 visitors in a weekend (learn more about the CT Trail Census at <https://cttrailcensus.uconn.edu>). The convenience and accessibility of the Greenway play a big role in its heavy use. Encouraging outdoor recreation along the Still River is one of the main goals of this watershed-based plan and there are a number of recreation groups working to increase river access and recreation opportunities in their town.



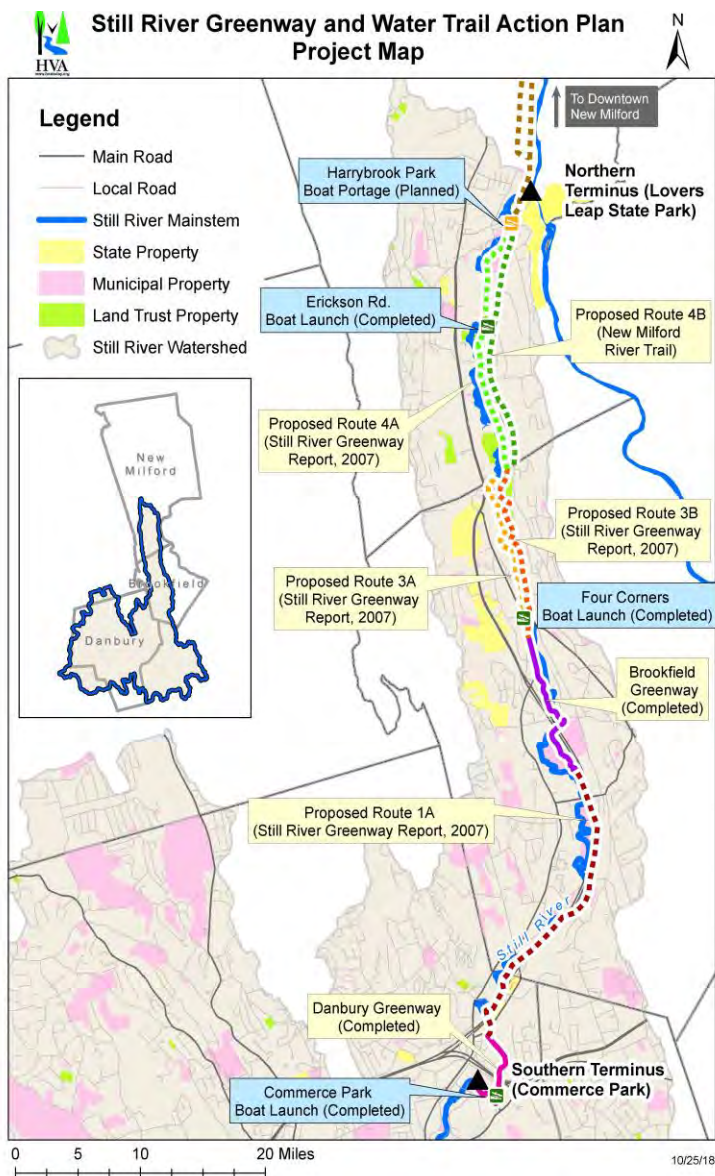
Brookfield has created a temporary commission to explore routes extending the current 2.25 mile section north to New Milford, and New Milford has multiple groups working on river access for boaters, hikers, and bikers. This past year WestCOG applied for funding to create a regional inventory of trails, parks, and open space, and to evaluate access to these resources, especially by persons who are unable or unwilling to drive, or who do not have a car. Through further funding and

support from towns and local enthusiasts, the Still can transform its once maligned status to a place that people seek out.

Project Highlight - Still River Greenway and Water Trail (SRGWT)

Given the urban and exurban nature of the watershed, trails are not as abundant as they are in other subwatersheds throughout the Housatonic. That being said, there has been much progress made on a plan to build a trail along the length of the Still River mainstem. The Still River Greenway and Water Trail was originally proposed by Arthur Harris, Chair of Brookfield Conservation Commission who envisioned a

Figure 3.4.1 Still River Greenway and Water Trail Project Map



“Linear Park” along the Still River. It was then built upon in the 1970s as a long term compensatory mitigation for the construction of Route 7.⁸³ In 1996, the Still River Alliance (a collaboration among public agencies, conservation groups, corporate sponsors, and private citizens) began development and construction of the trail in Danbury, with funds raised from corporate and environmental sponsors and government grants. Later in 2016, funds were secured another section in Brookfield, connecting the Brookfield Municipal Center to Four Corners. This is now completed, has educational signage, a pedestrian bridge, and is quite popular.

The SRGWT is intended to be both a continuous recreational multi-use trail and uninterrupted waterway for boaters (kayak and canoe). The completed trail will roughly mirror highway 7 as it parallels the Still River, and will run from the commercial park in Danbury near Pitney Bowes, continuing northward along the river and ending at the river mouth near Lover’s Leap State Park in New Milford. Of the entire reach, two major sections have been completed: a 2.2 mile corridor follows the floodplain starting behind the Kimchuck building at Eagle Road and Corporate Drive and a 2.25 mile corridor in Brookfield, from the Brookfield Municipal Center to the Brookfield Town Center (Figure 3.4.1 - Still River Greenway and Water Trail Project Map). Over half (mostly in Brookfield) of the completed miles are handicap accessible, paved, and 10 feet wide.

The resurgence of paddlers and hikers who wish to utilize the Still River is an encouraging sign, and the completion of the SRGWT will provide new opportunities for people of all abilities to enjoy the Still River. While some unique challenges must be addressed (i.e., a proposed section of the trail near a golfing area Candlewood Valley Country Club, where a covered bridge walkway to protect hikers has

been proposed) the ultimate completion of the SRGWT will complement regional efforts to expand river recreational opportunities. For example, a planned connection with the New Milford River Trail would provide nearly 20 miles of trail.⁸⁴

Recommended Actions

- Establish a Still River Recreation Subcommittee that brings together individuals from the different groups working on recreation enhancement to collaborate across municipalities. One primary function of this group will be the planning, design, and completion of the Still River Greenway and Water Trail. This group can be used to pool resources, seek and secure funding, and coordinate efforts to develop and maintain a network of recreational opportunities throughout the watershed. After projects are completed, this group can help ideate and organize solutions for ongoing maintenance issues that present barriers to recreation such as woody debris. Groups that should be represented in this subcommittee include:
 - Brookfield's Greenway Temporary Routing Commission
 - New Milford River Trail Association
 - New Milford Bike and Trails Committee II
 - Parks and Recreation Departments of Danbury, Bethel, Brookfield, and New Milford
 - Housatonic Valley Association
 - Danbury's Still River Alliance Commission
 - Housatonic Valley Paddle Club
- Complete the Still River Greenway and Water Trail - a continuous multi-use trail that runs parallel to the Still River from the southern terminus at Commerce Park in Danbury to Lover's Leap State Park in New Milford. Boating access points that allow paddlers the ability boat from Commerce Park to the confluence. This includes the following actions:
 - Coordinate with the New Milford River Trail Association and New Milford Bike and Brookfield Trails Commission II, Danbury Still River Alliance Commission and municipal Parks and Rec. Departments to plan route, secure easement and access permission, design, and secure funds.
 - Create consistent messaging and branding for the Still River Greenway and Water Trail to be used across all sections, access points, trailheads and boat launches.
 - Plan, design, secure funds for and install boat launches, portages and access points along the Still River mainstem in a way that allows paddlers to boat the Still River continuously from Commerce Park in Danbury to the confluence with the Housatonic River.
- Incorporate educational signage, workshops, activities, and materials into recreation projects that inform users about the Still River watershed, its history, and ongoing restoration.
- Study existing and potential recreation opportunities throughout the watershed and create linkages between open space, parks, trails, public transportation, sidewalks, pathways, river access points and other forms of transportation infrastructure where possible.
- Increase accessibility to people of all ages, abilities, and backgrounds. Promote the accessibility of recreation such as hiking, boating, fishing, etc. to low-income people of color, those with disabilities, children and the elderly. Study the connectivity and impact of public transit and city/town infrastructure on recreation accessibility in the watershed. Institute programming that cater to and excite these audiences in creative and engaging ways to encourage use of recreation infrastructure. Examine and create messaging, branding and design of watershed recreation that pulls these audiences in, engages them in creative ways, and generates a sense of belonging.

Table 3.4.1 Recreation Enhancement Recommendations

Recommended Actions & Milestones	Who	Timeframe (Schedule)	Deliverables & Evaluation Criteria	Estimated Costs	Potential Funding Sources
<p>Establish a Still River Recreation Subcommittee</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruit Still River Partners currently involved in recreation activities to the Recreation Subcommittee Formulate vision, mission, goals, and programs/projects that will enhance recreation in the watershed Schedule regular meetings to update on the progress of those goals 	<p>HVA, Municipal trails commissions, local recreation groups, Parks and Rec. Departments, WestCOG</p>	<p>0-2 years</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete vision, mission, and goals statement Meeting minutes Number of engaged parties in the subcommittee Number of completed projects/programs 	<p>\$\$</p>	<p>CT DEEP Rec Trails, National Recreation and Park Association,</p>
<p>Complete the Still River Greenway and Water Trail</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate with the New Milford River Trail Association and New Milford Bike and Brookfield Trails Commission II, Danbury Still River Alliance Commission and municipal Parks and Rec. Departments to plan route, secure easement and access permission, secure funds, and create consistent messaging and branding for the Still River Greenway and Water Trail to be used across all sections, access points, trailheads and boat launches. Hire engineering consultants to complete design plans for each section of the Greenway. Plan, design, secure funds for and install boat launches, portages and access points along the Still River mainstem in a way that allows paddlers to boat the Still River continuously from Commerce Park in Danbury to the confluence with the Housatonic River. 	<p>HVA, CT DOT, CT DEEP, New Milford Bike and Trail Committee, New Milford River Trail Assoc. Brookfield Still River Greenway Commission, Danbury, Brookfield and New Milford Parks and Rec. Departments, Still River Alliance Commission WestCOG</p>	<p>0-2 years (Subcommittee formed)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed branding guidelines for the Still River Greenway adopted by all trail collaborators Planned routing design plans Secured easements and access permissions along planned route Engineering designs for all sections of the Greenway Boat launches/access points installed around all major paddling barriers Constructed sections of the Greenway installed 	<p>\$\$\$\$</p>	<p>CT DEEP Rec Trails, Municipalities, Private Foundations, Crowdfunding</p>

Recommended Actions & Milestones	Who	Timeframe (Schedule)	Deliverables & Evaluation Criteria	Estimated Costs	Potential Funding Sources
<p>Integrate signage about watershed stewardship in recreation areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify areas for signage • Develop outreach messages and appropriate signage specific to each area (kiosk, road sign, interpretative sign, nature trail, etc.) • Work with appropriate parties to finalize signage and secure landowner permission • Install signage 	<p>HVA, CT DOT, CT DEEP, Municipal Commissions, Recreation Groups, Parks and Rec. Departments</p>	<p>0-2 years</p> <p>Ongoing as new recreation areas are developed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of signage projects installed throughout the watershed 	<p>\$\$</p>	<p>National Recreation and Park Association, Municipalities, CT DEEP Recreation Trails Grant</p>
<p>Create linkages between recreation opportunities throughout the watershed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create an inventory of existing and potential recreation opportunities • Study linkages between recreation opportunities including trails, public transportation, sidewalks, pathways, river access points and other forms of transportation infrastructure. • Identify gaps in access and work with stakeholders to strengthen access 	<p>CT DOT, Municipalities, Land Trusts, H2H, WestCOG</p>	<p>2-5 years</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed inventory of recreation opportunities • Linkages/Access report including recommendations for improved access to open space and recreation • Improved access 	<p>\$\$\$</p>	<p>EPA Environmental Justice Grant, Meserve Foundation</p>

Recommended Actions & Milestones	Who	Timeframe (Schedule)	Deliverables & Evaluation Criteria	Estimated Costs	Potential Funding Sources
<p>Increase accessibility to people of all ages, abilities, and backgrounds.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research accessibility gap in current recreation areas including but not limited to the connectivity of public transit and city/town infrastructure as well as handicap accessibility • Propose site specific solutions to improve access • Design and implement programming that cater to and excite these audiences in creative and engaging ways to encourage use of recreation infrastructure • Create messaging, branding and design of watershed recreation that pulls these audiences in, engages them in creative ways, and generates a sense of belonging. • Secure funding to implement accessibility projects 	<p>HVA, WestCOG, Municipal Parks and Recreation Depts., Still River Alliance Commission,</p>	<p>2-5 years</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report on accessibility gap including recommended solutions • Programs and projects implemented that increase accessibility • Increased usership among targeted populations (low-income communities, people of color, those with disabilities, children and the elderly) 	<p>\$\$\$\$</p>	<p>EPA Environmental Justice Grant</p>

\$ = \$0 to \$5,000

\$\$ = \$5,000 to \$10,000

\$\$\$ = \$10,000 to \$50,000

\$\$\$\$ = Greater than \$50,000

HVA = Housatonic Valley Association, CT DEEP = Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protections, WestCOG = Western Connecticut Council of Governments, CT DOT = Connecticut Department of Transportation, H2H = Hudson to Housatonic Regional Conservation Partnership, EPA = Environmental Protection Agency

3.5 Climate Change Resiliency Floodplain Management

The Still River has a history of repeated flooding. Indeed, due to the geology of the valley, frequent flooding is a natural process for the Still. Moreover, an increase in precipitation amount and frequency due to climate change will likely lead to an increase in flood events and the average 100 year floodplain is expected to increase 45% (<https://www.epa.gov/green-infrastructure/manage-flood-risk>). These two factors mean that proper floodplain management is imperative to development in the Still.

Current development and infrastructure within the floodplain vary greatly between municipalities. For example, the towns of Brookfield and New Milford have minimal existing structures, buildings, roads, and infrastructure built in the floodplain. Therefore, floodplains around the Still function naturally, allowing overflow of the river's waters to flood the surrounding undeveloped area and recede as waters rise and fall. For these towns the objectives of floodplain management are aimed toward protecting those floodplains from future development, and determining future needs for development setbacks as floodplain areas increase due to climate change realities. To accomplish this, a number of solutions exist. Towns could put in place setback policies according to updated FEMA floodplain maps, prohibiting development within the 100 year floodplain area; inland wetlands agents and planning and zoning boards can be trained on flood dynamics in order to most appropriately assess construction permits; up to date floodplain maps and flood regulations can be standardized across towns and with the State so that information is consistent across all parties.

Other areas, such as Danbury and parts of Bethel were historically built around the waterways, utilizing the river for industry and other uses. In these cases, balancing the current built environment with the realities of flooding becomes more of a challenge. Fill, impervious cover, and development in the floodplain exacerbate problems of flooding in the region by increasing the amount and intensity of floods threatening infrastructure built close to the river and its tributaries. Given these conditions, Danbury and Bethel should take the approach of restoration in addition to the above suggestions aimed at protecting current undeveloped and functioning floodplains. The key to this restoration can be found in green infrastructure practices. Green infrastructure when integrated with existing grey infrastructure can reduce stormwater loads therefore buffering the intensity of floods and mitigating impact. This plan recommends a comprehensive look at where impervious cover exists with the floodplain and a process of prioritization and partnership development with property owners to determine project viability. With a list of possible projects in place, we suggest property owners work with HVA and other conservation groups to seek and secure funding for green infrastructure projects to mitigate stormwater loading.

Recommended Actions

- Increase floodplain storage according to the most up to date FEMA floodplain mapping of the 100-year floodplain.
- Standardize floodplain regulation and floodplain management across all towns.
- Implement climate resilient strategies in watershed communities through the development of green infrastructure especially in floodplains.

Table 3.5.1 Climate Change Resiliency Floodplain Management Recommendations

Recommended Actions & Milestones	Who	Timeframe (Schedule)	Deliverables & Evaluation Criteria	Estimated Costs	Potential Funding Sources
Increase floodplain storage to adjust to increased flood potential. Standardize floodplain regulation and floodplain management across all towns. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review current zoning ordinances/code in watershed towns • Propose changes zoning to increase floodplain storage in new development 	HVA	2-5 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed changes to zoning code presented to municipal planning and zoning commissions and land use departments 	\$\$	FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance
Implement climate resilient strategies in watershed communities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examine areas of high flood risk due to increase in precipitation • Design LID and GI solutions that can mitigate flooding in those areas • Install LID and GI solutions 	HVA and Municipalities	2-5 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of LID/GI projects installed in flood risk areas • Decreased impact of flooding on infrastructure 	\$\$\$\$	FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance

\$ = \$0 to \$5,000

\$\$ = \$5,000 to \$10,000

\$\$\$ = \$10,000 to \$50,000

\$\$\$\$ = Greater than \$50,000

HVA = Housatonic Valley Association, FEMA = Federal Emergency Management Agency

3.6 Species & Habitat Conservation

Land use in the watershed can be generalized into two categories. The watershed center around Downtown Bethel and Danbury are more developed, habitats are more fragmented and open space managed for human use. Outside of this center there is more open space, low density housing, and habitats with more area. The approach to these landscapes differ in their needs, which will be roughly characterized as restoration vs. protection.

Urban areas are not by definition bad for native species and habitat. With smart urban planning, cities can be places for nature to flourish and wildlife to thrive. One of the principle ways this happens is by encouraging areas of native habitats wherever possible - namely parks, backyards, resident gardens, and business landscaping - and creating corridors for wildlife to move throughout cities and into less managed outskirts. Biophilic design, urban ecology, and sustainable development provide tools to encourage habitat friendly design. Rethinking basic city infrastructure to integrate habitat friendly design is an excellent place to start. For example, culverts often create barriers to fish and aquatic life and often force terrestrial animals to cross roads to move from one area to another. Replacing culverts with stream simulated design bridges allows animals to cross under a road as if the road does not exist. Mapping current infrastructure, exploring where opportunities exist, and having example redesigns seeds the ground for when failing infrastructure can be replaced with a more eco-friendly alternative.

Invasive species

Invasive species are a wide-spread problem in the watershed. Invasive species grow aggressively and out-compete native species leading to lower levels of biodiversity and native habitat. Most notably Japanese Knotweed, Barberry, Mugwort, Phragmites, and Japanese Hops dominate the landscape of many riparian areas throughout the Still. Management of these areas present a challenge due to the size of the problem. That being said, invasive removal and restoration with native plants transforms the amount of habitat available to native New England species. Areas where this is particularly helpful include the following:

- Lake Kenosia - Phragmites encroaches on the Lake Kenosia Park beach near the buffer planting. Water Chestnut has been noted near Jensen Mobile Home Park and estimated to have infested approximately five acres.
- Danbury Still River Greenway - Japanese Knotweed towers above the Greenway trail at a stretch between the trailhead to the boat launch behind Marriot Hotel. For the past four years, HVA has been working with Danbury's Still River Alliance Commission to manage knotweed along the Greenway using the cut-and-cover method.
- Brookfield Still River Greenway - Japanese Barberry blankets specific areas along the Greenway just south of the Route 7 crossing. Managing Barberry in this area also helps allow the rare Pink Cress flower to spread at this location.
- Still River Nature Preserve - 115 acres of continuous protected open space along the Still River corridor. A number of invasives plague the unique biodiversity of this preserve which includes a number of natives such as spicebush and sycamore as well as rare and state-listed species. These include barberry, Japanese hops, multiflora rose, bittersweet, and most notably mugwort.

Recommended Actions

- Continue to manage invasive species in areas previously identified and seek areas where invasive management is both cost efficient and impactful.
- Stay current with research on effective invasive management approach and prevention.
- Restore areas of invasive removal with native planting and habitat restoration to prevent the colonization of additional invasives.

Land Protection & Conservation

In areas with less development the focus is less on restoration and more on protection. Often these areas are closer to the watershed's headwaters and therefore keeping these areas natural and healthy takes on particular significance due to their impact downstream. When land trusts collaborate to protect and link open spaces in the watershed, it amplifies the amount accomplished. The Hudson to Housatonic (H2H), a Regional Conservation Partnership of land trusts and conservation organizations, is leading the way in this regard. H2H has mapped priority areas of protection that link protected land trust parcels thereby creating natural corridors throughout the region. H2H has identified focus areas for their region where partners want to collaborate on and invest in land protection projects. The Still River watershed falls in H2H's Focus Area 10, an area that includes the towns of Bethel, Danbury, Redding, and Newtown.

Recommended Actions

- Continue to participate in the H2H partnerships, pooling knowledge and resources.
- Collaborate with H2H partners, specifically the land protection working group, on seeking larger funding opportunities to purchase parcels of high conservation value and linkage opportunity.

Program Highlight - Pollinator Pathways

One initiative H2H is promoting is the Pollinator Pathway. Galvanized by volunteer efforts of the Wilton Land Trust, Woodcock Nature Center, Wilton Garden Club, the Norwalk River Watershed Association, and other H2H members, Pollinator Pathways works to establish a pesticide-free corridor of pollinator friendly native plant gardens throughout Connecticut and New York. In two years this program, organized locally by volunteers from town conservation groups, land trusts, and garden clubs, has spread to over 75 towns. We rely on the European honey bee, our 349 species of native CT bees, butterflies and other insect pollinators to fertilize the plants in our yards, parks, roadside gardens, and on the farms that provide the food we eat. Pollinators are experiencing an ever greater threat due to pesticide use, loss and fragmentation of habitat, and climate change. Monarch butterflies have declined by 94.6% in the last 20 years, according to the [US Wildlife Federation](#). A recent [German study](#) shows a 75% decline in all flying insects in the last 25 years (<https://www.pollinator-pathway.org/about>). The Pollinator Pathway combats these trends by providing education and connecting people across town and state lines, so they can work together to contribute to a coordinated effort to save our pollinators. The idea is to “de-fragment” the land by encouraging residents to use their properties to help form a pathway that connects protected open space, such as parks and land trust properties, which provide food and shelter to pollinators.

Joining the Pollinator Pathway is relatively easy. Residents and property owners are encouraged to stop using pesticides that will inadvertently kill pollinator species along with targeted pests, use low amounts of slow-release fertilizer and plant native pollinator friendly gardens

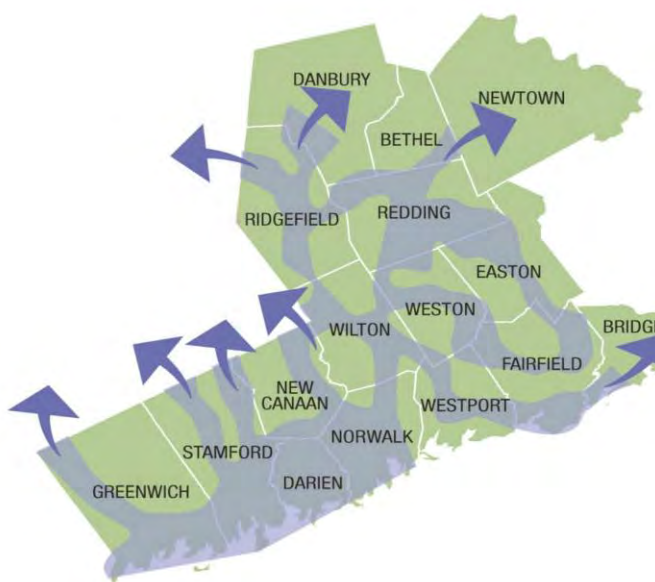


Figure 3.6.1 Pollinator Pathways in Southwestern Connecticut provided by the Norwalk River Watershed Assoc.

designed to bloom throughout the growing season. Design ideas are plentiful and one can find information on what plants to buy, where, and how to maintain your garden at the Pollinator Pathway website at <https://www.pollinator-pathway.org/>. Homeowners can sign on to be a stop along the pathway and advertise themselves as such through signage. This serves as a form of outreach to neighbors, encouraging whole neighborhoods to sign up and plant pollinator gardens of their own. Towns in the watershed participating in the program include Brookfield, Newtown, Ridgefield, and Redding, but there is room for growth. Working with local garden clubs and land trusts this plan encourages Bethel, New Milford, and Danbury to join the pathway, educate landowners of the benefits of pollinators, and create incentive programs to start gardening.

Recommended Actions

- Contact the Pollinator Pathway at info@pollinator-pathway.org to access shared, open-source information about how to start or build a pathway. Available are a list of first steps, access to templates for brochures and customized logos, signs to order, downloadable handouts with plant lists and alternatives to pesticides, guest speaker lists, fundraising ideas, FAQs, and other support materials.
- Distribute Pollinator Pathway educational materials to homeowners, landscaping companies, schools and places of businesses with landscaped areas inspiring them to incorporate pollinator friendly plants in their landscaping plans. Some towns have added to their POCDs a requirement that all new development include only native plants in landscaping plans.
- Work with Garden Clubs in Bethel, New Milford and Danbury, Bethel Land Trust, Candlewood Valley Land Trust, New Milford Revitalization Commission and other conservation groups to make native pollinator gardens a priority.
- Collaborate across town lines to identify areas with less pollinator habitat, target those areas for gardening, and plan how to connect pathways across town lines.
- Encourage the use of pollinator-friendly native plants in riparian buffer plantings, creating a pollinator corridor along the Still River and its tributaries.
- Create an incentive program to provide free native plants when landowners sign up to be a part of the pollinator pathway.
- Work with the Connections program to provide initial startup maintenance to institutions who sign on to the Pollinator Pathway program.
- Participate in the mapping of pollinator gardens to create pathways
- Encourage citizen science data collection through the Pollinator Pathway umbrella project on INaturalist.
- Help make the connection between creating healthy pollinator habitat and protecting water quality: 1. Native plants require less water because they are naturally adapted to this area; 2. Avoiding pesticides and fertilizers keeps these contaminants out of our waterways; 3. Reducing lawn size reduces the need to irrigate and water. (In Southwest CT, 70% of water is used outside in the summer. Outdoor use has contributed significantly to drought conditions over the last 7 years and has led to more diversions of water from our rivers to meet demand.)

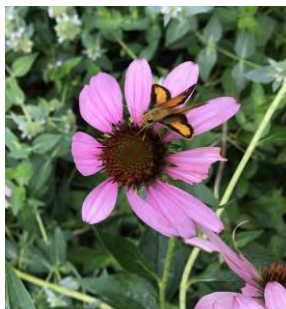


Table 3.6.1 Species & Habitat Conservation Recommendations

Recommended Actions & Milestones	Who	Timeframe (Schedule)	Deliverables & Evaluation Criteria	Estimated Costs	Potential Funding Sources
<p>Continue to manage invasive species and restore native habitat.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify areas where invasive management is both cost efficient and highly impactful • Research effective removal and management practices • Employ Still River Watershed Connections and local volunteers in management practices and native habitat restoration 	<p>HVA, Local Land Trusts, Parks and Rec. Departments</p>	<p>0-2 years Ongoing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteer program implemented 	<p>\$\$</p>	<p>FCCF, Horizon Foundation</p>
<p>Identify and protect areas of highest conservation value throughout the watershed through conservation easements, and other conservation mechanisms.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop criteria to define “conservation value” • Apply criteria to regional watershed areas and identify areas of high conservation value • Among those, identify parcels available for protection along with potential partners • Engage land owners in educational programming around land protection • Set in place easements where possible with willing landowners 	<p>H2H</p>	<p>0-2 Years Ongoing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapped areas of high conservation value • Number of acres of protected land throughout the watershed 	<p>\$\$\$</p>	<p>Highlands Act, Forest Legacy Fund</p>
<p>Increase open space, public access, and recreation opportunities throughout the watershed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and evaluate areas of potential open space • Analyze feasibility of procurement • Secure funds for protection • Develop open space access and features (trails, recreation opportunities, signage, etc.) 	<p>H2H, Local Land Trusts</p>	<p>2-5 years Ongoing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acres of open space protected 	<p>\$\$\$\$</p>	<p>Highland Act, Forest Legacy Fund</p>

Recommended Actions & Milestones	Who	Timeframe (Schedule)	Deliverables & Evaluation Criteria	Estimated Costs	Potential Funding Sources
Continue to collaborative across land trusts to pool knowledge and resources through regional conservation partnership <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop partnership agreement among local land trusts • Create unified vision and goals • Host regular meetings to work on land conservation projects 	H2H, HVA, Land Trusts	Ongoing	•	\$\$	Local land trusts

\$ = \$0 to \$5,000

\$\$ = \$5,000 to \$10,000

\$\$\$ = \$10,000 to \$50,000

\$\$\$\$ = Greater than \$50,000

HVA = Housatonic Valley Associations, H2H = Hudson to Housatonic Regional Conservation Partnership, FCCF = Fairfield County Community Foundation

4. GENERAL BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

4.1 Green Infrastructure and Low Impact Development

Green Infrastructure (GI) and Low Impact Development (LID) are practices and methods that reduce stormwater runoff. This is accomplished by incorporating vegetation, soils, and natural filtration systems in the built environment, allowing stormwater to infiltrate. The use of green infrastructure captures and filters rainwater reducing pollution loading and stormwater quantity in urban stream systems. Examples of GI/LID include rain gardens, bioswales, permeable pavement, infiltration planters, green roofs, catch basin separators, and rainwater barrels. Because green infrastructure blends plan material alongside grey infrastructure it has the additional benefit of sequestering carbon, combating heat island effect, and contributing to the health and wellbeing of residents. As such, green infrastructure and LID are important elements to climate change resiliency, one reason among many that cities and towns are looking to these practices more and more as alternatives to traditional grey infrastructure. Towns in the watershed such as Bethel have updated land use and zoning requirements mandating green infrastructure and low impact development practices be incorporated in all new development, a practice that this plan endorses. There are a number of opportunities to install green infrastructure throughout the watershed. Municipal properties, institutions, and nonprofits have been assessed using USSR protocol as likely candidates. Those that rose to the top of the list are listed in the Site Specific BMPs section below.

Care should be taken when considering which LID/GI practices to use. Like traditional infrastructure, green infrastructure requires maintenance; vegetation should be watered and weeded especially for the first few years and underground systems need regular cleaning similar to traditional catch basins. Without regular maintenance, debris and sediment build up can reduce infiltration and therefore lead to ineffective water treatment. Partnership development is key in finding the right type of GI/LID system so that maintenance is seamless with regular operations.

Recommended Actions

- Encourage municipal regulation that requires green infrastructure and LID in new private development projects.
- Encourage watershed municipalities to incorporate GI/LID into municipal projects, including all new development, catch basin replacements, parking lot replacement, road repairs, and infrastructure upgrades. This will have the dual effect of counting toward MS4 permit requirements to reduce impervious cover by 2%.
- Determine locations and partners throughout the Still River watershed where GI/LID can be implemented. Work with partners to find GI/LID systems that work for their needs and operations. Secure funding and implement site-specific GI/LID retrofits. Focus should primarily be on public properties, nonprofits, and institutions such as those outlined in the Site-specific BMP section.

Table 4.1.1 Green Infrastructure and Low Impact Development Recommendations

Recommended Actions & Milestones	Who	Timeframe (Schedule)	Deliverables & Evaluation Criteria	Estimated Costs	Potential Funding Sources
<p>Encourage municipal regulation that requires green infrastructure and LID in new private development projects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review zoning regulations around new development in all watershed municipalities Make recommendations where zoning can encourage or require GI and LID practices, especially near streams 	HVA	0-2 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommendations report submitted to each municipality 	\$	
<p>Incorporate GI/LID into municipal projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify projects on municipal property where GI/LID projects can be installed. Assess projects identified in this watershed plan for viability Work with municipalities to design GI/LID solutions that work with maintenance and land use of the site Secure funds for GI/LID projects and hire engineering consultant to create engineering designs Install project Conduct ongoing monitoring of pollutant loading 	HVA	<p>0-2 years (2 projects complete)</p> <p>2-5 years (3 projects complete)</p> <p>Ongoing until all GI/LID installed at all possible priority sites</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	\$\$\$\$	CT DEEP 319 Grant

Recommended Actions & Milestones	Who	Timeframe (Schedule)	Deliverables & Evaluation Criteria	Estimated Costs	Potential Funding Sources
Install GI/LID projects throughout the watershed that reduce pollutants in the Still River <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine locations and partners throughout the Still River watershed where GI/LID can be implemented, starting with the projects recommended in this Action Plan • Work with partners to find GI/LID systems that work for their needs and operations. • Secure funding and implement site-specific GI/LID retrofits • Install GI/LID projects and monitor project for pollutant load reduction 	HVA	0-2 years (2 projects complete) 2-5 years (3 projects complete) 5-10 years (5 projects complete) Ongoing until GI/LID installed at all possible priority sites	•	\$\$\$\$	CT DEEP 319 Grant

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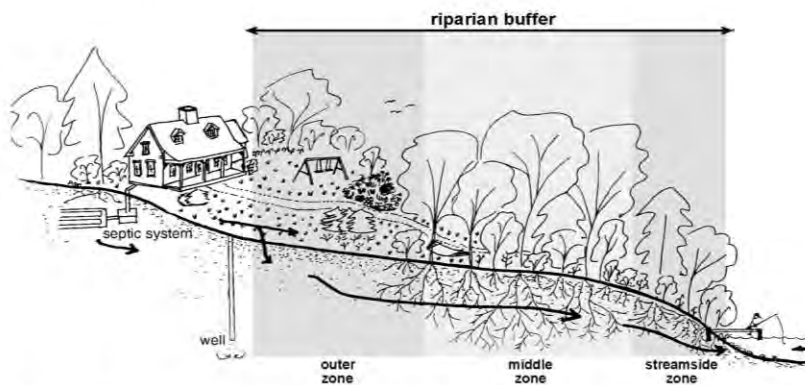
HVA = Housatonic Valley Association, LID = Low Impact Development, GI = Green Infrastructure, CT DEEP = Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection

4.2 Vegetated Buffers

A vegetated buffer is an area where tall grass, shrubs, and trees buffer a river, stream, or lake from an upland areas. An ideal vegetative buffer runs the length of the stream and is about 50 feet wide with three distinct zones. A streamside zone includes aquatic plants, species who require near constant inundation, and plants that like to “get their feet wet.” Starting at the top of the bank, the middle zone includes riparian adapted trees, shrubs and perennial plants. The outer zone upland of the bank exists between human-impacted space and the buffer itself. This zone can include a yard, garden, or meadow planted with perennials.⁸⁵ Even small strips along waterways can create a big impact given limited area. Buffers are one of the most cost effective ways to reduce stormwater runoff. They slow down the flow of stormwater runoff, allowing it to infiltrate into the soil, in turn allowing beneficial microbes in the soil to remove many pollutants and toxins. Vegetation along streams and rivers can also stabilize banks and prevent erosion, deter geese settlements, and provide shade to aquatic life thereby combating the effects of climate change on warming water temperatures. When planted with native plants, buffers can provide habitat to a myriad of wildlife. The success of vegetative buffers on water quality is well documented.⁸⁶ As such, buffers are recommended as a practice for all property owners who abut streams in the watershed, especially smaller tributaries where buffering has proven the most beneficial. Priority areas in the watershed that have been flagged for vegetative buffer installation are:

- Bennett Memorial Park (Bethel)
- Mackauer Park along the Bethel Bark Park (Bethel)
- Rourke Field (Bethel)
- Ridgfield Country Club and Golf Course (Danbury)
- Laurel Gardens (Danbury)
- Danbury Police Station (Danbury)
- Condominium complexes along Kohanza Brook (Danbury)
- Covered Bridge Condominiums (Danbury)
- Wooster School (Danbury)
- Mystery Acres (Brookfield)

Figure 4.2.1 Riparian Buffer Three Zone Buffer System Diagram courtesy of Connecticut River Joint Commission



A THREE ZONE BUFFER SYSTEM — the most effective backyard buffer has three zones:

- **streamside:** from the water to the top of the bank. Protects the bank and offers habitat. The best buffer has mature forest but large shrubs may be a better choice where trees have collapsed a bank. Let it grow and let it go for the best protection.
- **middle zone:** from the top of the bank inland. Protects stream water quality and offers habitat. Varies in width depending on size of stream and the slope and use of nearby land. The best buffer has trees, shrubs, and perennial ground plants. It can allow some clearing for recreational use.
- **outer zone:** the yard, garden, or woods between your home and the rest of the buffer. Traps sediment; play areas, gardens, compost piles, and other common residential activities are suitable here.

A buffer is a right-of-way for a stream.

Table 4.2.1 Vegetative Buffers Recommendations

Recommended Actions & Milestones	Who	Timeframe (Schedule)	Deliverables & Evaluation Criteria	Estimated Costs	Potential Funding Sources
Encourage vegetated buffers in residential, institutional, and commercial property <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute educational material developed (see Education and Outreach recommendation) • Incentivize homeowners by providing plants to program participants 	HVA, Local Garden Clubs	0-2 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational materials distributed • Number of program participants 	\$\$	
Establish vegetative buffers in priority areas identified in Unified Stream Assessment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop partnerships and secure permissions from landowners of the priority areas identified above • Design and establish buffer plantings utilizing local volunteers, school groups or Connections 	HVA, Local Garden Clubs, DPS	0-2 years Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects designed and established 	\$\$\$	
Implement and enforce setback zones in Inland and Watercourses regulations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review existing regulation • Amend regulation 	Municipalities Inland Wetland Commissions and Environmental Commissions	2-5 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated zoning regulations 	\$\$	Municipal funds

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\$\$\$\$ = Greater than \$50,000

HVA = Housatonic Valley Association, DPS = Danbury Public Schools

Project Highlight - Lake Kenosia Vegetated Buffers

Lake Kenosia is an impoundment of the Still River. The City of Danbury has worked over a number of years to establish a large riparian buffer at Lake Kenosia park on the northern side of the lake. The buffer was established in two phases and is managed today by the Lake Kenosia Commission alongside local partners such as HVA and Western Connecticut State University. The vegetative buffer garden at Lake Kenosia Park has been part of a larger effort to reduce nutrient loading in Lake Kenosia, which is covered by a TMDL for nitrogen and phosphorous. This buffer along with other efforts have slowed the aging of the lake from eutrophication. As a result, most recent water quality tests indicate an improved water quality with lower measured levels of nitrogen, phosphorous, and indicator bacteria. To find out more about the Lake Kenosia restoration go to <http://www.lakekenosia.org> or visit the lake. Educational signs throughout the park outline the many efforts and plants found in the buffer.

Recommended Actions

- Use Unified Stream Assessment data to determine where in the watershed lacks adequate vegetative buffering and prioritize those areas for plantings. Work with landowners to educate and incentivize them to build buffers along streamside properties.
- Utilize the Connections program to plant buffers in public areas such as the Still River Greenway, parks and open spaces.
- Encourage backyard buffers in residential areas by providing resources to homeowners and businesses willing to put in gardens.
- Incorporate native pollinator friendly plants wherever possible and install signage at heavily trafficked areas explaining the benefits of pollinator plants and vegetative buffers on water quality.
- Continue vegetative buffers around Lake Kenosia until 100% of the lakeside is buffered from surrounding properties. Key areas to plant include Moose Lodge, CT DEEP boat launch, Meyer Jabara Hotels, along Lake Kenosia Avenue, and at various residences on the south side of the lake.
- Implement and enforce setback zones in Inland and Watercourses regulations

4.3 Wildlife and Pet Waste

Dog parks and open spaces where dog owners visit are sometimes located near streams and storm drains. When dog waste isn't picked up, that fecal matter ends up in our streams, contributing to indicator bacteria. Many dog parks distribute plastic bags, have "pooper scooper" ordinances requiring dog owners to clean up after their pets, and post signage on proper waste disposal. These methods are effective and more of them should be encouraged in less managed areas. Achieving 100% compliance requires regular monitoring and maintenance of dog spaces. One particular area to note is Bethel's Bark Park in Mackauer Park. Located ten to fifteen feet from the bank of Limekiln Brook, this park if managed improperly has the potential to contribute a good amount of fecal matter into the brook. To address this, HVA has partnered with Bethel's Parks and Recreation Department as well as Earth Tones Landscaping to design a stormwater mitigation project that would redirect flow from the dog park away from the stream and allow runoff to infiltrate into the ground.

Another contributor of indicator bacteria is wildlife, in particular domestic Canadian Geese. These waterfowl habituate to a location where there are large areas of open short turf and standing or slow moving water. Golf parks and parks with wetlands, ponds or lakes are ideal environments. The Candlewood Valley Golf Course, Lake Kenosia, and Bennett Memorial Park are just a few areas that have experienced problems with domestic goose populations. While there are many solutions to geese - egg addling/oiling, visual deterrents such as dog dummies, and hunting - perhaps the most effective

solutions are to enforce a no-feed ordinance and install a tall grass/shrub vegetated buffer (find out more at https://www.ct.gov/deep/cwp/view.asp?a=2723&q=325942&deepNav_GID=1655). Geese settle where they can safely see across a field to water, a buffer interrupts their line of sight and therefore their sense of safety. As a bonus, this buffer serves the dual purpose of slowing fecal contaminated runoff and allowing it to infiltrate before impacting the body of water. This method has been implemented effectively at Lake Kenosia Park in Danbury and Bennett Memorial Park in Bethel with plans to continue efforts outlined later.

Recommended Actions

- Research where dog owners commonly visit with their pets. Install pet waste bag stations and signage at high-use areas frequently and conveniently spaced.
- Work with Parks and Rec departments and land trusts to monitor and maintain existing dog bag stations making sure bags are stocked and trash is regularly emptied.
- Educate the public on the impact of pet waste on water quality.
- Establish regulatory control, signage and enforcement for geese-feeding emphasizing waterfowl health and water quality.
- Continue to establish and maintain thick vegetative buffers in problem areas such as Lake Kenosia and Bennett Memorial Park. Work with landowners to plant vegetative buffers at locations around their lakeside property.

4.4 Trash & Stream Cleanups

Waste debris in rivers in streams is an issue that plagues every urbanized watershed. It's all too easy for trash from sidewalks, roads and dumpsters to make their way into waterways through the storm sewer system. HVA recorded large collections of trash (one truckload or greater) for later cleanups. The good news is that trash is a relatively easy project that can be addressed with unskilled volunteers. Stream cleanups are a great way to not only remove waste debris from a stream but also engages the public in a meaningful way in the watershed plan implementation. The more difficult task is addressing trash at the source. For this a "litter free city" outreach campaign targeting residents and visitors through social media, newsletters, and in person is recommended. In addition, it is important that dumpsters be managed, closed and regularly emptied to prevent trash from blowing out in the first place.

Recommended Actions

- Establish an outreach campaign for "litter free cities" especially in the Danbury area. Target more urban areas where the bulk of the trash is coming from. Inform the public of the connection between littering and trash in their waterways.
- Work with school groups and youth programs to spread the word about trash in our waterways.
- Install signage around trash cans in areas such as parks and public spaces and near dumpsters in dense residential areas regarding proper trash disposal and ways to prevent debris spread.
- Engage volunteers, youth groups, and civic organizations in stream cleanups, concentrating efforts on areas identified in the unified stream assessment.
- Work with businesses, commercial properties, and property managers to address poor dumpster management.

Table 4.3.1 Wildlife and Pet Waste Recommendations

Recommended Actions & Milestones	Who	Timeframe (Schedule)	Deliverables & Evaluation Criteria	Estimated Costs	Potential Funding Sources
Install pet waste bag stations and signage at high-use areas. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research where dog owners commonly visit with their pets • Collaborate with landowners (parks and rec. departments, land trusts, etc.) to secure permissions to install bags stations and signage • Install signage and bag stations • Monitor bag stations for regular maintenance and stocking • Distribute educational materials about pet waste (see Education and Outreach recommendations) 	HVA, Municipalities, Land Trusts, Open Space landowners	0-2 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installed signage and bag stations • Education materials distributed 	\$\$	Local business sponsorship
Deter domestic geese populations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish regulatory control, signage, and enforcement for geese-feeding • Install and maintain thick vegetative buffers at key locations along slow moving water and lakeside properties • Distribute educational materials (see Education and Outreach recommendations) 	HVA	0-2 years Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased amount of waterfront with vegetative buffers • Regulation updates where necessary • Materials distributed 	\$\$	Municipal funds, CT DEEP 319 Grant

\$ = \$0 to \$5,000

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\$\$\$\$ = Greater than \$50,000

HVA = Housatonic Valley Association, CT DEEP = Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection

Table 4.4.1 Trash and Stream Cleanups Recommendations

Recommended Actions & Milestones	Who	Timeframe (Schedule)	Deliverables & Evaluation Criteria	Estimated Costs	Potential Funding Sources
Establish an outreach campaign for “litter free cities” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create messaging for outreach campaign • Distribute materials throughout watershed, especially targeting Danbury • Incorporate messaging in outreach to school groups and youth programming. 	HVA	0-2 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Materials developed and distributed 	\$	
Control garbage around disposal receptacles (trash cans and dumpsters) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify areas where garbage is not controlled • Distribute “litter free city” outreach materials • Work with property owners and maintenance staff to install and maintain dumpsters and trash cans to keep garbage in receptacles 	HVA	2-5 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landowners contacted • Number dumpsters and trash cans fixed/regularly maintained 	\$	
Establish volunteer “stream team” cleanup crews <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruit and build a local volunteer list engaging residents, youth groups, civic service organizations, etc. • Use USA data and local knowledge to identify areas of trash collection in stream • Host stream clean days to pick up trash out of the river 	HVA	0-2 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of volunteers recruited • Ongoing stream clean days hosted 	\$\$	

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\$\$ = \$5,000 to \$10,000

\$\$\$ = \$10,000 to \$50,000

\$\$\$\$ = Greater than \$50,000

HVA = Housatonic Valley Association, USA = Unified Stream Assessment

4.5 Homeowner BMPs

Homeowner BMPs contribute to improving water quality through smaller scale project implemented on the residential level. Many of the BMPs discussed in the Green Infrastructure/Low Impact Development section can be installed in residential homes on a smaller scale. Rain gardens, rain barrels, vegetated buffers, permeable pavement and sustainable landscape design captures and cleans rain water before draining to nearby stormwater systems or streams. These in conjunction with sustainable land and home maintenance can go a long way in conserving and improving water quality. Homeowner BMPs that involve vegetation can dovetail with watershed plan goals to restore native species and habitat by planting native species and pollinator gardens. Education, technical assistance and incentive programs can catalyze the resident investment in BMPs. Homeowners can explore different BMPs using the Be RiverSmart program at <https://www.riversmartct.org/> and take the pledge to become “RiverSmart.”

High Density Housing

Much of the housing in the watershed is high density housing such as apartments buildings and condominium complexes. Projects/programs implemented at high density housing areas must address two audiences - residents/renters and property owners/managers. Each audience has a unique set of needs when considering BMPs. For residents, solutions need to be visually pleasing and fit into the ease of the unit use. For property owners/managers, BMPs need to be cost effective and fit into the everyday operations and ongoing maintenance of the property. The most successful solutions are ones that garner buy-in from both audiences. The following areas were identified during streamwalks as potential restoration candidates:

- Covered Bridge Condominiums (Padanaram Brook in Danbury)
- Willow Springs Condominiums (Unnamed Tributary to Still River in New Milford)
- Cedar Court Condominiums (Kohanza Brook in Danbury)
- Greensview Condominiums (Kohanza Brook in Danbury)
- Ridgewood Condominiums (Kohanza Brook in Danbury)

Neighborhood Highlight - Candlewood Point Neighborhood

The Candlewood Point neighborhood is located on the northwestern portion of the Still River basin where the watershed borders with Candlewood Lake watershed. This neighborhood is at a steep grade and experiences frequent flooding during storm events. Specific outreach to this neighborhood through RiverSmart should emphasize BMPs that will address issues of flooding and erosion. These include, the benefits of riparian vegetated buffers and disconnecting impervious cover and runoff from the stream. An incentive program, paired with education, and implementation support to residents can encourage residents to install BMPs that will reduce water quantity in the adjacent stream and mitigate some flooding in the area.

Recommended Actions

- Continue to educate and promote homeowner BMPs through the RiverSmart program.
- Reduce impervious areas by installing permeable pavement and green roofs and reducing pavement.
- Disconnect rooftop drainage by installing rain barrels and rain gardens.
- Employ sustainable landscaping practices
 - Reduce short turf lawn
 - Cut grass higher to conserve water
 - Aerate lawn to allow better percolation
 - Replant lawns with no-mow or native grasses
 - Reduce or eliminate the use of pesticides

- Limit or eliminate the amount of fertilizers, apply fertilizers during dry weather conditions, and/or use slow-release fertilizers, organic fertilizers or compost as alternatives.
- Plant pollinator gardens, rain gardens, bioswales and vegetative stream buffers
- Implement Green Infrastructure/LID incentive programs to assist residents with the cost of BMP installation. Resources include:
 - Still River Watershed Connections youth crew can help install and maintain garden and buffer installation.
 - Grants and give-away programs to support residential green infrastructure installation.
 - Property tax credits for residents who install green infrastructure, water quality improvements.
 - Create certification programs similar to the pollinator pathways program that offer recognition for homeowners who implement BMPs.
 - Workshop series to teach residents everyday water conservation techniques and green infrastructure installation.
- Encourage regular inspection, pumping, maintenance, and upgrades/repairs to septic systems.
- Work with neighborhood associations and developers to incorporate Homeowner BMPs on a neighborhood/community complex scale.

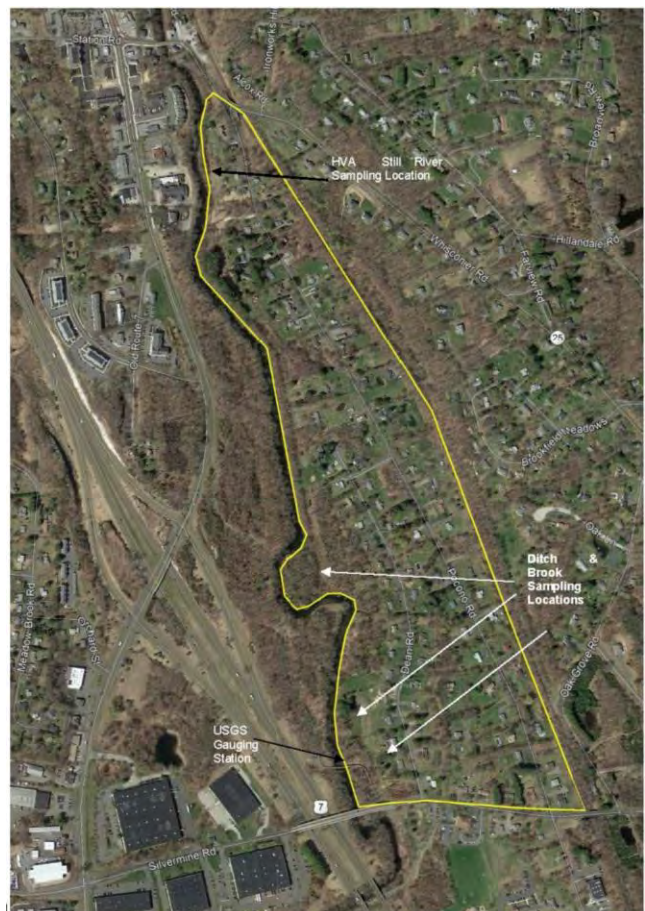
4.6 Septic Systems (Subsurface Sewage Disposal Systems)

Much of the watershed’s human waste is treated by the Danbury Sewage Treatment Plant. Those that are not are typically on a septic system. Septic systems can contribute to excess nutrients in waterways when they fail or are located in floodplains. As such, homeowners should be aware of signs that indicate failing septic systems and regularly maintain septic systems to prevent leaching. One area in which this is a particular issue is along Dean Rd. in Brookfield. Below details the project proposed at Dean Road as well as general recommendations to mitigate the impact of septic systems on water quality.

Project Highlight - Dean Road Septic Systems

The Dean Road Septic Systems project includes properties along Pocono Road and Dean Road from Silvermine Road to Station Road on the east side of the Still River (See Figure 4.6.1). The study area is along the Still River in the mainstem 2 subwatershed (see Subwatershed map in Appendix C) that was identified as requiring 87% reduction in E-Coli to meet TMDL reduction requirements. There are 91 single family 1960- era homes with septic systems that are not conforming according to current standards. Many septic systems are located in the water table. The BWPCA has identified the study area as an area of concern for wastewater management and has investigated sewerage the area to address study

Figure 4.6.1 Dean Road Septic System Area of Study provided by Brookfield WPCA



area wastewater management problems. The cost of conventional sewer systems is greater than the properties can sustain by the typical Benefit Assessment approach.

Brookfield WPCA has proposed a study that will establish the attenuation capability of the soils which are expected to be low, given that nearly half of the properties have reported septic failures. If the soils do not remove appreciable amount of septic nitrogen and phosphorus, then the study area properties would be discharging approximately 1,870 lbs. of nitrogen per year (5.1 lbs. N/day) and 208 lbs. of phosphorus per year (.57 lbs. P/day) to the Still River. These estimates are based upon each property's wastewater flow of 150 gpd, septic tank effluent of 60 mg/L nitrogen with 25% removal in drainfield and 5 mg/L phosphorus with no drainfield P removal. Bacterial contamination from septic system occurs when there is less than 2 feet between the bottom of the drainfield and groundwater and/or surface breakout of septic effluent.

The Brookfield WPCA identified the Study Area as an Area of Concern in its Wastewater Management Map of the Town, with Figure 4.6.1 illustrating the boundaries of the area. Within this area, 47% of the properties were designated as Failure Recorded / Special Flood Area, 39% of the properties were designated as Possible Failure / Flood Area and 14% of the properties require additional information. Odors attributed to failing septic systems and conditions indicative of septic surface breakouts in the Study Area have been reported to the WPCA.

Creative solutions need to be developed to address the cluster of inadequate septic systems. This can be accomplished by first determining the impact of these properties on bacterial (*E. coli*), nitrogen, phosphorus, and PFAS to water quality of the Still River. This will be done in collaboration with HVA ambient water quality monitoring program adding an additional site and parameters to isolate the Dean Rd property impact. Moreover, Brookfield WPCA plans to contract with a consultant to measure attenuation in the study area's soil through subsurface probes. Those results will inform wastewater management solutions to eliminate negative water quality impacts due to septic leaching. Creative project solutions will be explored and implemented emphasizing the need for solutions that are passive, simple to operate and maintain. With additional funding, these design solutions will be implemented and water quality monitored for improvement in the subsequent years.

Recommended Actions

- Identify and map areas where there is a concentration of septic systems near bodies of water. Coordinate with municipalities and CT DEEP to review records related to system performance and determine areas of high leaching potential. Work with the municipality and town to study and address leaching.
- Seek and secure funding to study and implement solutions at Dean Road Study Area.
- Encourage regular maintenance of septic systems through education and outreach. Teach residents how to identify malfunctioning systems.
- Develop a septic maintenance fund to assist low-income residents with proper septic inspections, cleaning, repairs and upgrades. Utilize this fund to provide discounted group septic maintenance in hotspot areas.
- Strengthen local regulation to:
 - Require the regular inspection and maintenance of septic systems as well as upgrades/repairs to septic systems found malfunctioning.
 - Build all new septic systems within a safe required minimum setback from all wetlands and floodplains.
 - Require septic systems to pass an inspection upon the sale of property.

Table 4.5.1 Homeowner BMPs Recommendations

Recommended Actions & Milestones	Who	Timeframe (Schedule)	Deliverables & Evaluation Criteria	Estimated Costs	Potential Funding Sources
Educate homeowners on RiverSmart practices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute RiverSmart materials and collect pledges (see Education and Outreach recommendations) 	HVA	0-2 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education materials distributed • Households pledged 	\$\$\$	CT DEEP 319 Grant Funding
Disconnect rooftop drainage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish rain barrel giveaway program • Distribute materials 	Municipalities	2-5 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of rain barrels distributed 	\$\$	Business sponsors
Encourage sustainable landscaping practices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute materials on lawn care, pollinator pathways, and vegetative buffers • Reach out to landscape companies and work with them to alter business practices to sustainable lawn care and landscaping practices 	HVA	0-2 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of households signed on to the Pollinator Pathway • Education materials distributed • Number of landscape companies integrating sustainable practices 	\$	
Establish GI/LID incentive program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilize Still River Watershed Connections youth crew can help install and maintain garden and buffer installation. • Research grants and give-away programs to support residential green infrastructure installation. • Explore property tax credits for residents who install green infrastructure, water quality improvements. • Create certification programs similar to the pollinator pathways program that offer recognition for homeowners who implement BMPs. • Workshop series to teach residents everyday water conservation techniques and green infrastructure installation. 	HVA, Municipalities, Local school groups	2-5 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certification program established and homes certified • Number workshop participants • Number of GI/LID projects established 	\$\$\$	

Recommended Actions & Milestones	Who	Timeframe (Schedule)	Deliverables & Evaluation Criteria	Estimated Costs	Potential Funding Sources
Encourage responsible septic system maintenance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and distribute materials around septic system impact (as part of RiverSmart, see Education and Outreach recommendations) 	HVA, Brookfield WPCA, Municipalities	0-2 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education materials distributed 	\$	

\$ = \$0 to \$5,000

\$\$ = \$5,000 to \$10,000

\$\$\$ = \$10,000 to \$50,000

\$\$\$\$ = Greater than \$50,000

HVA = Housatonic Valley Association, CT DEEP = Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection, GI/LID = Green Infrastructure/Low Impact Development, WPCA = Water Pollution Control Authority

Table 4.6.2 Septic Systems (Subsurface Sewage Disposal Systems) Recommendations

Recommended Actions & Milestones	Who	Timeframe (Schedule)	Deliverables & Evaluation Criteria	Estimated Costs	Potential Funding Sources
<p>Study and address septic system leaching in priority areas such as Dean Rd. in Brookfield</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and map areas where there is a concentration of septic systems near bodies of water • Coordinate with municipalities and CT DEEP to review records related to system performance and determine areas of high leaching potential • Seek and secure funding to study and implement solutions 	<p>Brookfield WPCA, Municipalities</p>	<p>2-5 years</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping of septic systems in potential high leaching areas • Funding secured for study to determine impact of leaching in priority areas on water quality • Solutions implemented and follow-up monitoring results published 	<p>\$\$\$\$</p>	<p>NFWF Long Island Sound Futures Fund, CT DEEP 319 Grant</p>
<p>Develop a septic maintenance fund to assist low-income residents with proper septic inspections, cleaning, repairs and upgrades</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research program feasibility and potential funding sources for fund 	<p>Municipalities</p>	<p>5-10 years</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds raised for program • Number of households accessing funds and upgrading septic systems 	<p>\$\$\$\$</p>	<p>Community Block Grants?</p>
<p>Strengthen local regulation to reduce impacts of septic systems on pollution loading in the watershed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review septic system regulation • Amend regulation where necessary to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Require the regular inspection and maintenance of septic systems as well as upgrades/repairs to septic systems found malfunctioning ○ Build all new septic systems within an X setback from all wetlands and floodplains ○ Require septic systems to pass an inspection upon the sale of property 	<p>Municipalities</p>	<p>2-5 years</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal ordinances reviewed 	<p>\$\$</p>	<p>Municipal funds</p>

\$ = \$0 to \$5,000

\$\$ = \$5,000 to \$10,000

\$\$\$ = \$10,000 to \$50,000

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HVA = Housatonic Valley Association, CT DEEP = Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection, NFWF = National Fish and Wildlife Foundation

4.7 Commercial Businesses, Institutions, and Industrial BMPs

Commercial businesses and industrial facilities often have a greater amount of impervious area combined with a higher potential for pollutants due to chemicals and processes used during operations. During the industrial revolution, the hatting industry used the Still River in its manufacturing. The legacy is that commercial landowners, businesses and institutions continue to be located around the river and its major tributaries. Particular areas in Danbury such as Commercial Park near Eagle Rd, Danbury Fair Mall near Mill Plain, and downtown Danbury contain high concentrations of impervious cover and little green space for stormwater infiltration. Moreover, poor dumpster management in apartment complexes and at businesses lead to increase waste debris in streams. These areas are likely contributing more to stormwater runoff through Danbury's stormwater system. Facilities registered under CT DEEP's General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater associated with Industrial Activity are Eaton Industries and a couple of gas stations. That being said, all facilities should take stock of, monitor, and mitigate stormwater pollutant sources contributing to poor water quality. Areas with higher concentration of impervious cover should be the focus of these efforts, namely those located around the mainstem throughout Danbury.

Recommended Actions

- Reach out to commercial businesses and institutions and explore how their activities are contributing to poor water quality. Particular areas of focus:
 - Businesses near or abutting the Still River Greenway in Danbury
 - Western Connecticut State University
 - Danbury Public Housing Authority
- Strengthen and enforce municipal ordinances around dumpster management, required proper coverage, stream setback, and maintenance frequency.
- Using pollution trackdown surveys, identify facilities not registered under CT DEEP's industrial and commercial stormwater permit and work with businesses and CT DEEP to address illicit discharge.
- Encourage and provide resources for businesses to incorporate green infrastructure, stormwater retrofits, pollinator friendly landscaping, and vegetated buffers especially in conjunction with facility updates.

Table 4.7.1 Commercial Businesses, Institutions, and Industrial BMPs Recommendations

Recommended Actions & Milestones	Who	Timeframe (Schedule)	Deliverables & Evaluation Criteria	Estimated Costs	Potential Funding Sources
Outreach to commercial businesses and institutions and explore how their activities are contributing to poor water quality starting in priority areas identified in the watershed plan. Encourage GI/LID project installation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and distribute outreach materials (see Education and Outreach recommendations) • Sign on RiverSmart pledges from businesses and institutions 	HVA	0-2 years Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education materials distributed • Number of businesses and institutions take the RiverSmart pledge 	\$\$	
Strengthen and enforce municipal ordinances around dumpster management, required proper coverage, stream setback, and maintenance frequency	Municipalities	0-2 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation amended 	\$	
Eliminate unregulated illicit discharge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct pollution trackdown surveys at suspicious outfalls • Identify facilities not registered under CT DEEP’s industrial and commercial stormwater permit • Work to address and eliminate illicit discharge 	HVA, Municipalities	0-2 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollution trackdown surveys complete and mapped • Illicit discharge analyzed, source isolated, and addressed 	\$\$\$	CT DEEP 319 Grant Funding, Municipalities

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\$\$\$\$ = Greater than \$50,000

HVA = Housatonic Valley Association, GI/LID = Green Infrastructure/Low Impact Development CT DEEP = Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection

4.8 Municipal BMPs

Municipal Stormwater Management

Every municipality in the Still River watershed is regulated under the updated MS4 General Permit. This permit, which went into effect July 1, 2017, requires towns to comply with six minimum control measures including public education and outreach, public involvement/participation, illicit discharge detection and elimination (IDDE), construction site stormwater runoff control, post-construction stormwater management in new development or redevelopment, and pollution prevention/good housekeeping. Each community has put together stormwater management plans which include practices to control stormwater runoff into the impaired streams throughout the watershed thereby addressing TMDLs for indicator bacteria and nutrients, metals, and other pollutants where applicable.

HVA and the Western Connecticut Council of Governments have responded to MS4 permit mandates by developing programs to support communities in meeting these goals. Moreover UCONN's Center for Land Use Education and Research and CT NEMO have developed a comprehensive online resource for cities and towns to fulfill permit requirements found here, <https://nemo.uconn.edu/ms4/index.htm>. As part of this they have hired a coordinator to answer questions regarding MS4 requirements and help educate towns on the ins and outs of the permit.

Both the MS4 General Permit and this watershed-based plan address TMDL's in place in the watershed. Therefore, BMPs projects implemented according to the recommendations outlined here will often address MS4 requirements as well as watershed plan goals. Indeed, many of the efforts accomplished through the watershed planning process have supported town MS4 goals; USA outfall mapping can be used to supplement town efforts; IDDE program requirements are similar in scope to trackdown surveys; good housekeeping practices are those that also reduce pollution to watershed surface waters; and many of the site-specific stormwater retrofits count toward the MS4 requirements to reduce directly connected impervious cover by 1% each year.

While the state issues MS4 requirements for towns and cities, there are a number of ways municipalities can mitigate stormwater pollution through zoning regulation. Zoning regulations govern the amount of land that may be covered by buildings and other permanent structures. These regulations can inadvertently contribute to increased stormwater runoff and increase stream pollution – especially when lot coverage standards are extremely permissive. One of the greatest concerns with traditional approaches to lot coverage is that they impose the least restrictions on those land uses that have the greatest potential for generating the most impacts to stormwater quality. As can be seen from the table below, the highest lot coverage standards in Western Connecticut municipalities are found for manufacturing, commercial and industrial parks.

Table 4.8.1 Lot Coverage Standards in Western Connecticut Municipalities

Western CT Land Use Categories (Based on 2019 Zoning)	Range of Lot Coverage Standards	Average Lot Coverage Standard
Light Industrial Land Uses	10 to 80%	50%
Industrial Park Uses	30 to 80%	40%
Commercial Land Uses	10 to 80%	45%
Low Density Residential Uses	None to 25%	15%
High Density Residential Uses	None to 38%	23%

The region's municipalities are shifting from building cover to lot cover and even further to impermeable cover and, as an extreme outlier, to Green Area standards like those found in Greenwich. This transition reflects a growing realization that the availability of light and air are not the only important public health factors influencing the livability and safety of the built environment. Assessing the value of building lot coverage standards and implementing impervious surface cover standards would provide a more appropriate tool for a systemic approach to stormwater management at the municipal level. Currently, about 20% of the municipalities in Connecticut have adopted impervious surface cover standards as a means to address important stormwater management issues associated with development.

Recommended Actions

- Towns of New Milford, Brookfield, Bethel and the City of Danbury continue to implement stormwater management programs required by the MS4 permit. Requirements that address the goals for water quality improvement in this plan include:
 - Education and outreach to residents, businesses, and the public on specific actions that will reduce stormwater pollution
 - Disconnecting impervious surfaces in urbanized areas from streams
 - Dry weather outfall investigation of suspicious outfalls or illicit discharge
 - Address of illicit discharge through regulation
 - Wet weather monitoring of directly connected stormwater outfalls to impaired streams
 - Update local land use regulation to require green infrastructure and LID practices
- HVA continue to work with MS4 communities to meet the requirements of the permit, sharing outfall mapping created during USA streamwalks, pollution trackdown survey results, and ambient water quality monitoring data. Continue to provide outfall mapping services and help watershed towns disconnect impervious surface through GI/LID projects.
- Municipalities implement GI/LID projects in their community utilizing partnership organizations and funding sources in the region.
- Western Connecticut Council of Governments continue to support watershed municipalities through online resources at <https://westcog.org/environmental-management/water-conservation/stormwater/municipal-stormwater-support/>
- Encourage municipalities to continue good housekeeping practices that reduce stormwater pollution and start implementing additional practices where possible such as:
 - Education of public works staff on sustainable maintenance practices that reduce stormwater pollution
 - Repair, rehabilitate and retrofit failing infrastructure in ways that reduce runoff pollution. Consider GI/LID practices as alternatives to traditional infrastructure repair.
 - Minimum annual street sweeping especially in the spring after snow, if cleared
 - Frequently clean catch basins
 - Pet-waste prevention
 - Ordinances that prohibit the feeding of waterfowl
 - Alternative salting practices that reduce salt
 - Eliminate, reduce and/or optimize use of fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides in public parks and municipal landscaping
 - Toxins and pollutant management at municipally owned facilities/public works
 - Covered fuels stations
 - Covered and controlled salt and sand bays
 - Covered materials storage such as gravel
 - Set back materials storage areas away from streams and catch basins

- Install GI/LID and stormwater management systems that catch, clean/filter, and separate pollutant runoff of facility operations from stormwater systems.
- Encourage changes in zoning regulations that adopt Green Area standards including the use impervious surface cover standards.

Illicit Discharge

Illicit discharge is any unauthorized discharge or leak that drains into surface waters other than clean stormwater. Types of illicit discharge include:

- Sanitary wastewater
- Effluent from septic tanks
- Car wash and laundry wastewaters
- Improper disposal of auto and household toxins such coolant and radiator flushing
- Improper oil disposal
- Sediment and pollutants from construction sites
- Hosing down roads and sidewalks

MS4 communities such as those in the Still River watershed are required to implement an Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) program under Minimum Control Measure #3 of the CT DEEP MS4 General Permit. In this program, municipalities are responsible for finding and eliminating non-stormwater discharges to the storm sewer system. The outfall mapping completed by HVA streamwalks as part of this watershed plan identifies some potential outfalls with illicit discharge. Cities and towns may use this data and work with HVA to locate those outfalls for further investigation. Investigation can be done most effectively in dry weather conditions to isolate discharge other than stormwater. In addition to addressing current illicit discharge, communities must put in place regulation that prevents illicit discharge from draining into surface water. Municipalities that have not already done so should pass ordinances or utilize another regulatory mechanism that prohibit the disposal on non-stormwater discharge into storm drainage systems and develop an action plan to ensure compliance.

Recommended Actions

- Watershed municipalities continue to implement IDDE programs that includes illicit discharge detection, elimination, and prevention by passing and enforcing regulation.
- Municipalities use data, staff and resources provided by WestCOG, HVA, and UCONN's CLEAR to accomplish the implementation of their IDDE programs.
- Conservation organizations provide educational materials to town and city staff regarding how best to implement IDDE programs.
- HVA continue to map and test suspicious, flowing outfalls during streamwalks. Particular attention paid to areas with high industrial or commercial uses such as gas stations. They should continue to flag those outfalls and bring suspected illegal dumping and illicit discharge concerns to the municipalities for further investigation.

Table 4.8.2 Municipal BMPs Recommendations

Recommended Actions & Milestones	Who	Timeframe (Schedule)	Deliverables & Evaluation Criteria	Estimated Costs	Potential Funding Sources
Continue to implement municipal Stormwater Management Programs required by MS4 including outfall mapping, IDDE programming, regulatory updates	Municipalities	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance with MS4 permit requirements and deadlines 	\$\$\$\$	Municipal funds
HVA and WestCOG continue to assist watershed municipalities during implementation of MS4 Stormwater Management Programs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Share outfall mapping collected during USA, pollution trackdown survey results, and USSR data to identify GI/LID disconnection projects Provide educational materials, training, and outreach 	HVA, WestCOG, UCONN CLEAR/NEMO	0-5 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shared data and information Shared educational materials 	\$	
Encourage good housekeeping practices to reduce stormwater pollution as recommended in this watershed plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education materials developed and distributed Ongoing outreach with city and town staff, elected officials, and volunteer commissioners 	HVA, UCONN CLEAR/NEMO	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education materials created Meetings with municipal staff, officials, and volunteer commissions 	\$\$	
Regulate illicit discharge through <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IDDE program that maps, screens, and samples outfalls and catch basins Establishes IDDE legal authority Implements discharge removal regulation Provides education and outreach to municipal staff and the public 	Municipalities, HVA (assist through pollution trackdown)	0-5 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance with permit deadlines and criteria Mapping of outfalls, suspicious outfalls, and survey results from outfall and catch basin screening 	\$\$\$\$	Municipal funds

Recommended Actions & Milestones	Who	Timeframe (Schedule)	Deliverables & Evaluation Criteria	Estimated Costs	Potential Funding Sources
Install and enhance municipal properties to support native habitat and pollinators and reduce stormwater pollution (vegetative buffers, GI/LID retrofits) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify areas for invasive management, sustainable landscaping practices and GI/LID retrofits • Works with municipal Public Works Depts. and Parks and Rec. to develop tailored site specific plan at key locations • Assist in installation and maintenance through volunteer groups 	HVA	0-5 years Ongoing	•	\$\$\$\$	CT DEEP 319 Grant, National Recreation and Park Association

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HVA = Housatonic Valley Association, GI/LID = Green Infrastructure/Low Impact Development CT DEEP = Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection, WestCOG = Western Connecticut Council of Governments, UCONN = University of Connecticut, CLEAR = Center for Land Use Education and Research, NEMO = Nonpoint Education for Municipal Officials

Habitat Restoration on Municipal-Owned Property

Municipal parks and landscaped areas around municipal properties present a dearth of opportunities for habitat restoration. Town properties with streams can be evaluated for vegetated buffer projects and many properties and parks include landscaped gardens that can be enhanced through native and pollinator friendly plantings. Planting trees and maintaining existing trees will increase ecosystem services. Where needed trees dying of invasive pests such as Emerald Ash Bore should be removed and replaced with immune/resistant varieties such as chestnuts and elms. This is increase biodiversity in many areas as well as overall watershed resilience. Transition zones, areas between landscaped lawn areas and forest areas, can be utilized to provide habitat to animals throughout the urbanized area with the installation of natural landscaping. In areas where invasive plants dominate the landscape whether at a park or other municipal owned property, those invasives should be managed and then replaced with native plantings, with regular maintenance to ensure the success of plantings. Outreach and collaboration with Parks and Recreation Departments as well as Municipal Public Works Departments is key to the implementation and long-term maintenance of these projects. Projects in parks and municipal properties can involve local volunteers, garden clubs, schools groups, and HVA's Still River Watershed Connections participants in order to foster stewardship and educate the public about the efforts of the Still River Watershed Plan.

Recommended Actions

- Look for areas where streams run through public property and determine areas that would benefit from vegetative buffers. Discourage mowing along stream and riverbanks and plant native plants at possible areas.
- Install or enhance landscaped garden areas with native plants and pollinator friendly species. Utilize volunteers from the local community and work with Public Works and Parks and Recreation Departments to do ongoing/long-term maintenance.
- Encourage sustainable landscaping that reduces nutrient loading and stormwater runoff, deters geese populations, and allows rainfall to infiltrate through GI/LID retrofits.

4.9 BMPs on State-Owned Land

State-owned land refers to those properties within the watershed that are owned or managed by either CT DEEP or Connecticut's Department of Transportation. CT DEEP manages Lover's Leap State Park, which includes the confluence of the Still and the Housatonic as well as three boat launches throughout the watershed. Many of the practices recommended to municipal parks also apply to State Parks. There is a opportunity at these locations for habitat restoration, invasives management, and promotion of native species. As with city and town parks, areas in state parks should be evaluated for potential invasives removal and control and areas identified where native trees and shrubs as well as pollinator friendly plants can be established.

Another area CT DEEP can pay particular attention to is boat launches as they are often points of entry for aquatic invasives. As such boat launch signage should be inventories, assuring the presence of signs that inform boaters how to properly clean their boats and reduce invasive transference. Volunteers can take part in CT DEEP's Invasives Investigator program (https://www.ct.gov/deep/cwp/view.asp?a=2702&q=480642&deepNav_GID=1620) in which monitors are trained by CT DEEP to inspect boats at launches for invasives and show boaters proper cleaning techniques and inform them on invasives prevention.

The State of Connecticut Department of Transportation (CT DOT) is subject to the requirements of the MS4 General Permit issued by CT DEEP with the goal to reduce stormwater discharged to surface waters and wetlands. In accordance with this permit CT DOT developed a Stormwater Management Plan (found at <https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/DOT/documents/dpolicy/MS4/SWMPFinalSignedpdf.pdf?la=en>) that outlines actions to be taken in support of the above stated goal. The Still River watershed is located in District 4 of CT DOG Stormwater Management Plan's Priority Areas. Since the Still River mainstem and some tributaries are listed as impaired, CT DOT is responsible for determining and mapping which state-owned outfalls and catch basins are connected. Additional requirements are similar to those outlined in the Municipal Stormwater Management section, namely, identifying location, source, and results of illicit discharge investigation, disconnecting impervious areas, and installing GI/LID retrofits.

Recommended Actions

- Assess state parks and DEEP owned land for opportunities to install riparian buffers, remove invasives and restore native habitat. Collaborate with HVA's Still River Watershed Connections program to supply student volunteer projects.
- Install signage at all boat launches informing boaters of the threat of invasives and how they can help manage spread through proper boat cleaning and maintenance. Station boat inspectors at boat launches where possible to do inspection, cleaning and outreach to boaters.
- CT DOT compliance with MS4 General Permit requirements.

4.10 Winter Maintenance of Paved Areas

According to a 2014 study on the "Safety Impacts of Deicing Salt" conducted by University of Waterloo, salting roads reduces car collisions by 20% to 85% during the winter.⁸⁷ While the safety benefits are clear, the impact on our environment must also be taken into account. During snow melt, road salts impact planted areas alongside roads, highways and driveways and salt is carried with stormwater to streams throughout the watershed. The spike of chlorides in streams impacts the chemical balance which in turn can have deleterious effects on fish and aquatic life reducing biodiversity and creating conditions for invasives species to dominate.⁸⁸ Moreover, increased chloride in groundwater has started to pose a threat to human health in certain areas of the Still River such as Brookfield where increased levels have been found in well water. Some municipalities in the region have initiated testing of public wells to pin-point the source of salt contaminants from either bed rock salt or road salts.

USGS has conducted a study of the impacts of salt use in the Milwaukee region⁸⁹ and has plans to release an updated report on chloride impact throughout the northeast US. Winter maintenance must balance all these impacts, preserving healthy surface and groundwater while ensuring public safety. While much of these decisions lie with municipal public works departments, residents and business owners play their role to reduce road salting as well. Below are recommendations for winter maintenance whether on the municipal, commercial or homeowner level. General information on the impacts of road salt and how to improve winter maintenance can be found at the Cary Institute for Ecosystem Studies⁹⁰ and CT DEEP website⁹¹. In addition, WestCOG recently completed a winter maintenance study where you can learn more about best practices mentioned above, in addition, what is currently being practiced in the region. You can find it here: https://westcog.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/Winter-Maintenance-Guide_Final.pdf and here: <https://westcog.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/Winter-Maintenance-Baseline-Assessment-Report.pdf>

Table 4.9.1 BMPs on State-Owned Land Recommendations

Recommended Actions & Milestones	Who	Timeframe (Schedule)	Deliverables & Evaluation Criteria	Estimated Costs	Potential Funding Sources
Install riparian buffers, remove invasives and restore native habitat on all state-owned land in the watershed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess state parks and CT DEEP owned land for opportunities • Collaborate with HVA’s Still River Watershed Connections program to supply student volunteer projects 	HVA	2-5 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acres of invasives removed • Feet of riparian restoration • Amount of student participation 	\$\$	FCCF, Horizon Foundation
Establish boat launch programming to reduce aquatic invasives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install signage at all boat launches informing boaters of the threat of invasives and how they can help manage spread through proper boat cleaning and maintenance. • Station boat inspectors at boat launches where possible to do inspection, cleaning and outreach to boaters. 	CT DEEP	2-5 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signage installed at all CT DEEP boat access sites • Boat inspector program implemented at key locations • Number of boaters reached 	\$\$	CT DEEP Funds

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\$\$\$ = \$10,000 to \$50,000

\$\$\$\$ = Greater than \$50,000

HVA = Housatonic Valley Association, CT DEEP = Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection, FCCF = Fairfield County Community Foundation

Table 4.10.1 Winter Maintenance of Paved Areas Recommendations

Recommended Actions & Milestones	Who	Timeframe (Schedule)	Deliverables & Evaluation Criteria	Estimated Costs	Potential Funding Sources
Municipalities					
Encourage watershed public works departments to utilize resources on the most up to date winter maintenance techniques and equipment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public works departments can join or follow Clear Roads, a research program that brings together transportation professionals and researchers to develop better winter maintenance practices 	Municipal Public Works Departments	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of public works departments research salt alternatives 	\$\$	
Properly store salt material in covered and fully contained areas away from streams and lakes on impervious cover to reduce salt material loss. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess salt storage to determine proper storage and make adjustments where recommended 	Municipal Public Works Departments	0-2 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessments of road salt facilities • Facility upgrades where needed 	\$\$\$	
Encourage Best Management Practices that reduce salt use on public roads: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-treat and pre-wet roads to reduce materials used • Anti-icing treatments prior to storms • Maintain and calibrate road-salting equipment • Clean up accidental salt spills and releases • Collect salt brine from vehicle washing and recycle 	Municipal Public Works Departments	0-2 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of practices implemented • Monitoring results for salt loading in surface water and wells 	\$\$\$	
Upgrade winter maintenance equipment where possible <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore and secure funding sources for equipment purchases • Research possible equipment such as automated spreader controls, road cameras, and live edge/flexible plow blades • Purchase and use new equipment • Monitor salt use to determine reduction 	Municipal Public Works Departments, WestCOG	5-10 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds secured • Equipment replaced 	\$\$\$\$	

Recommended Actions & Milestones	Who	Timeframe (Schedule)	Deliverables & Evaluation Criteria	Estimated Costs	Potential Funding Sources
Establish low/no salt areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey public opinion to find where lower winter service would be acceptable. • Identify low/no salt areas – areas with low to no traffic in the winter • Discontinue salting or reduce salting in these areas • Install safety signage and conduct outreach to local residents and users about road maintenance changes and safety risks in these areas 	Municipalities, CT DOT	2-5 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas identified and low/no salting practices established • Signage installed and outreach materials distributed 	\$\$\$	
Institute road salt alternatives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research road salt alternatives impact and cost effectiveness • Present findings to Public Works departments to decision making • Implement where logical to reduce environmental impact and salt loading 	HVA, Municipal Public Works Departments	0-2 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road salt alternatives outreach materials developed and distributed to Public Works depts. 	\$\$\$	
Advocate for flexible regulation that allows public works departments and CT DOT to reduce salting where possible. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examine local and state laws and ordinances around winter maintenance and safety • Recommend changes in regulation 	HVA	2-5 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommended amendments made 	\$\$	
Homeowners					
Encourage residents to practice smart winter maintenance practices on their property <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop outreach materials on winter maintenance practices that lead to reduced need for salt use • Distribute materials • Incorporate these materials into the <i>RiverSmart</i> education materials (see Education and Outreach section) • Reward residents for salt reduction 	HVA	0-2 years Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education materials developed and distributed 	\$\$	

Recommended Actions & Milestones	Who	Timeframe (Schedule)	Deliverables & Evaluation Criteria	Estimated Costs	Potential Funding Sources
Businesses, Institutions and Private Property Maintenance Companies					
Encourage businesses to reduce salt use in the following ways through education materials and outreach programming to facility decision makers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offer flexible work schedules during the winter to allow non-essential employees to work from home during winter storms • Request reduced salt application of winter maintenance service providers • Reduce liability for service providers by offering liability relief in exchange for participation in salt reduction classes • Incorporate reduced salt practices into company Environmental Sustainability Plans 	HVA, Municipalities	0-2 years Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education materials developed and distributed through <i>RiverSmart</i> program for businesses • Meetings held with priority businesses • <i>RiverSmart</i> pledges 	\$\$	
Encourage winter maintenance service providers to employ best management practices through outreach and education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Materials developed based on public works recommendations • Outreach and meetings with interested companies 	HVA	0-2 years Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education materials developed and distributed through <i>RiverSmart</i> program for businesses • Meetings held with winter service providers 	\$\$	

\$ = \$0 to \$5,000

\$\$ = \$5,000 to \$10,000

\$\$\$ = \$10,000 to \$50,000

\$\$\$\$ = Greater than \$50,000

HVA = Housatonic Valley Association, WestCOG = Western Connecticut Council of Governments, CT DOT = Connecticut Department of Transportation

Recommended Actions

Municipalities

- Encourage watershed public works departments to utilize resources on the most up to date winter maintenance techniques and equipment. Public works departments can follow Clear Roads, a research program that brings together transportation professionals and researchers to develop better winter maintenance practices and join the UCONN Green Snow Pro Initiative to stay up to date with new technology and participate in Connecticut specific initiatives and trainings
- Properly store salt material in covered and fully contained areas away from streams and lakes on impervious cover to reduce salt material loss.
- Practice anti-icing as a proactive treatment to use prior to a storm. Anti-icing is the application of rock salt or liquid deicer that prevents the snow and ice from bonding to the pavement, applied prior to the storm, allowing for less material needed overall.
- Pre-treat roads with brine solution. Pre-treating refers to spraying rock salt with a brine or proprietary chemical that is then applied to the roadway after the road has been plowed. This jump starts the melting process.
- Pre-wet road to allow salt to stick to roadways more effectively. Pre-wetting refers to the application of brine or other proprietary liquid to the salt as it is coming out of the spinner. Having a similar effect to pre-treating. Both pre-treating and pre-wetting allow operators to use less material to see the same result.
- Maintain and calibrate road-salting equipment to measure the exact amount of salt applied.
- Explore funding sources and upgrade winter maintenance equipment such as:
 - Automated spreader controls which can adjust salt amounts according to ground curvature, hills, and speed to reduce bounce of scatter of excess salt
 - Road cameras and pavement temperature sensors that can give live updates to travelers and public works crew on roadway conditions and need for salting.
 - Live edge or flexible plow blades that conform to roadway surfaces reducing snow and ice left behind during plowing.
- Clean up accidental salt spills and releases from vehicles.
- Collect salt brine from vehicle washing and recycle material for use on roadways.
- Survey public opinion to find where lower winter service would be acceptable. Identify low/no salt areas - namely non-arterial roads and parking areas near lakes, streams, and the mainstem of the Still that experience lower traffic volume. Signage indicating lower winter maintenance areas and appropriate speed can inform travelers to exercise greater caution and adjust driver expectation when driving in these areas.
- Explore road salt alternatives such as those below. It should be noted that these products may be more costly and have their own impact on surface water health.
 - Sand, grit-salt, or different types of salt products
 - Corn steepwater
 - De-sugared molasses
 - Cheese and pickle brine
 - Fermentation byproducts
- Examine local and state laws and ordinances around winter maintenance and safety. Advocate for flexible regulation that allows public works departments and CT DOT to reduce salting where possible.

Homeowners

- Encourage residents to practice the following:

- Shovel snow early and often to prevent icing, which in turn requires greater amount of salt.
- Remove as much ice as possible to allow salt to be most effective on a thin layer of ice.
- Remove slush during freeze/thaw conditions to prevent ice from reforming.
- Reduce salt use on driveways, utilize salt alternatives, and plowing. Use approximately one handful of rock salt per square yard of pavement and about one handful per every three yards of calcium chloride.
- Incorporate salt reduction practices into the *RiverSmart* pledge activities
- Educate residents of the impacts of salt use on freshwater systems, groundwater, and they're gardens.

Businesses, Institutions and Private Property Maintenance Companies

- Encourage businesses to offer flexible work schedules during the winter to allow non-essential employees to work from home during winter storms.
- Educate business owners on salt impacts and encourage businesses to:
 - Request reduced salt.
 - Reduce liability for service providers by offering liability relief in exchange for participation in salt reduction classes implemented by municipalities.
 - Develop or incorporate reduced salt practices into company Environmental Sustainability Plans.
- Work with service providers to store salt appropriately and employ practices recommended to public works departments outlined above where possible.

4.11 Agricultural BMPs

While very little of the watershed is agricultural (4% of land use) there are a few farms and agriculturally zoned land, for example: Holbrook Farm, Blue Jay Orchard, and Hollandia Nursery in Bethel, and Sunny Valley Farm in New Milford. The majority of agriculture is vegetable, orchard or nurseries and very few, if any, manage livestock. This means the threat to water quality is mainly from fertilizers and less likely to come from manure that can lead to greater levels of *E. coli*. Farm managers can help mitigate nutrient loading and stream sedimentation by installing vegetated buffers and managing fertilizer and pesticide use to minimize runoff from fields. As described previously, vegetated buffers along stream edges reduce stormwater velocity, bank erosion, and nutrient loading, allowing runoff from field to infiltrate. Slow release fertilizers and well-timed application can ensure nutrient allocation is maximized and fertilizer is not wasted by washing away with rainfall. Other solutions to crop management that can protect stream health include:

- Cover crops
- Soil management that reduces soil disturbance - growing a diverse selection of crops, rotating crops so that living plants occupy fields at all times, and keeping bare soil covered
- Contour planting
- Filter berms
- Livestock exclusion fencing and manure storage where livestock present
- Use of organic and biodynamic practices on farmland
- Use of Integrated Pest Management practices
- Soil fertility testing and nutrient management planning

There are a number of resources available to farms to help with best management practices. The US Department of Agriculture offers grants and technical assistance programs through the Natural Resource Conservation Service's Regional Conservation Partnership Program; Agricultural Management Assistance (AMA), Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP), Conservation Stewardship Program (CCP), Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations Program (PL 83-566 Watershed

Program). In the past the State of Connecticut Department of Agriculture has offered farm planning help through the Environmental Assistance Program (found here: <https://www.ct.gov/doag/cwp/view.asp?a=3260&q=398986>).

For areas that are more environmentally sensitive the federal government will help offset the costs of putting portions of farmland under conservation easement through the Conservation Reserve Program (administered through Farm Service Agency).

Recommended Actions

- Encourage agricultural businesses to put in place Sustainable Farm Management Plan that include best practices outlined above to reduce pollution caused by farm practices.
- Support farms in sustainable farm practices and implementing through grant and technical support.
- Promote the State Department of Agriculture's Purchase of Development Rights program and encourage farmer participation.

Table 4.11.1 Agricultural BMPs Recommendations

Recommended Actions & Milestones	Who	Timeframe (Schedule)	Deliverables & Evaluation Criteria	Estimated Costs	Potential Funding Sources
Encourage agricultural businesses to put in place Sustainable Farm Management Plan that includes best practices above to reduce pollution caused by farm practices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop outreach materials with best management practices for farms to protect or restore water quality • Distribute materials 	HVA	0-2 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education materials distributed 	\$\$	
Support farms in sustainable farm practices and implementing through grant and technical support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collate a list of potential funding sources for farmers to assist in sustainable farm practices • Distribute to farmers and assist in securing funding where possible 	HVA	0-2 years Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grant funding list included in education materials • Number of farms implement BMPs (filter strips, vegetative buffer strips, etc.) 	\$	

\$ = \$0 to \$5,000

\$\$ = \$5,000 to \$10,000

\$\$\$ = \$10,000 to \$50,000

\$\$\$\$ = Greater than \$50,000

HVA = Housatonic Valley Association

5. SITE-SPECIFIC BMP CONCEPTS

Sites in this section were identified through stream walks using the Unified Stream Assessment (USA) and Unified Stream and Subwatershed Assessments (USSR) protocols developed by the Center for Watershed Protection. HVA assessed over 40 sites for implementation project potential. The following thirteen sites were chosen based on need for pollutant load reduction, partnership potential, and project viability. The Still River Partners then ranked a top ten sites (sections 5.1 – 5.10) from most important to treat water quality to the least. The top ten sites are presented by order of that ranking.

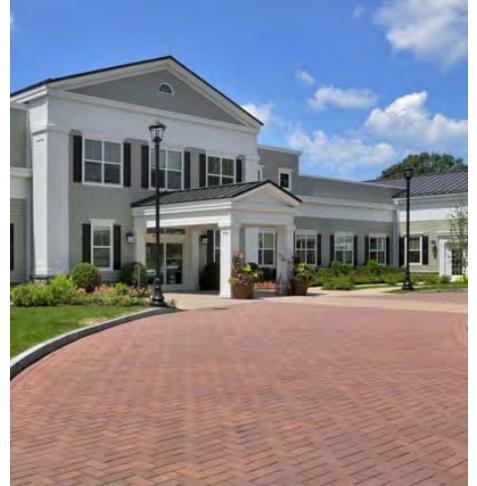
Each of the first top ten sites includes a review of the existing conditions, a conceptual stormwater management diagram, a project description, an estimated reduction in pollutants, and an implementation budget. HVA consultants Didona Associates – Landscape Architects assessed each site through conversations with site managers, owners, staff, and other stakeholders as well as additional site visits.

The last three sites are sites in which BMPs were already installed or are in the process of installation. Those efforts are outlined in sections 5.11 through 5.13. Lastly section 5.14 lists potential sites that did not rank as highly but could prove to be good sites for future BMPs as partnership and funding allows.

Please note that the concept diagrams are recommendations only and do not reflect final designs or budgets. More detailed collaboration from all relevant stakeholders as well as intensive site analysis will be required to develop plans that can be bid and installed. Therefore, these concepts represent possible project ideas to address water quality in the Still River watershed and are subject to change through further exploration and development.

BMP Tools and Their Benefits

BMP	Type	Application	Target Pollutants	Notes
Filtration Structure	Subterranean	Filtration	Solids, hydrocarbons, nutrients and metals	A grated inlet with filter inline that targets open areas that may contain high amounts of specific pollutants
Hydrodynamic Separator	Subterranean	Separation	Trash, debris, sediment, and hydrocarbons	Inline or grated inlet
Bio Filtration Swale	Channel	Filtration Treatment	Hydrocarbons, nutrients, and heavy metals	Vegetated swale that provides a linear treatment along streets, drives and parking areas.
Bio Filtration Basins or Rain Gardens	Basin	Filtration Treatment	Hydrocarbons, nutrients, and heavy metals	Vegetated basin installed to intercept and bio retain runoff mimicking natural hydrology
Permeable Pavements	Pavement	Infiltration Treatment Storage	Hydrocarbons, nutrients	Several types including bituminous, concrete, pavers and gravel. Can also be decorative. Reduces icing. Should not be installed in slopes that exceed 5%.
Riparian Buffers	Vegetated Areas	Filtration Infiltration Treatment Storage	Hydrocarbons, nutrients, solids, and heavy metals	Comprised of native forbs, shrubs and trees placed between impervious surfaces and receiving water body.
Level Spreader	Structure	Erosion Control	Reduces velocity of water	Prevents scouring at end of pipe or swale
Rain Barrels and Rainwater harvesting	Structure	Storage	Collect and store water for later use	Conservation of water and water source for gardens



Examples of BMPs

1. A riparian buffer garden in a children's garden with a permeable gravel trail
2. Two views of a riparian buffer at a public park with educational signs
3. Permeable paver driveway entrance at a senior housing community
4. Lawn to meadow at multi-family housing community
5. Rain garden at a private residence with permeable gravel path
6. Downspout disconnect to rain barrel
7. Biofiltration swale as a filter strip to parking area



The plants add filtration, habitat and beauty to the BMP

Joe Pye weed, aster, baptisia and cardinal flower are just a few of the native perennials that add carefree color to the landscape, habitat to the pollinators and filtration of the runoff. The trees such as river birch and shadblow as well as the shrubs like winterberry, summersweet, and red twig dogwood add structure and winter interest to the garden and stabilize the soil, soak up nutrients and create shade to cool the water. These native plants are a beautiful way to treat our water.





5.1 Brookfield Public Works

Address: 81 Grays Bridge Rd., Brookfield, CT 06804
Coordinates: 41.438202, -73.403207
Sub watershed: Still River Mainstem
Location: Brookfield, Connecticut
Phase 1 MS4 town

Site Area: 161,500 SF
Impervious Area: 135,343 SF
% Impervious: 83%

Site Description: Brookfield Public Work's approximately 135,343 square feet of impervious cover is comprised of 20,116 sf buildings/outbuildings and 122,765 impervious pavement. It is bounded to the east /west by commercial properties, to the north by Grays Bridge Road and to the south by the Still River. It is accessed by Grays Bridge Road at curb cuts on the north boundary of the property. There are no drains or curbs on Grays Bridge Road along the north boundary of the property.

The site pitches from the road to the Still River at various slopes and stormwater sheet drains toward the river. Some of the runoff enters into storm drains that outlet at two points into the Still River. The balance of the runoff sheet drains into the river through bare lawn, eroded channels, equipment storage areas and bituminous millings and enters the river through a barrier of non-native invasive species. At the south eastern boundary, an end wall releases stormwater water into an eroded channel that flows directly into the river. There is a sizeable area with grass, bare earth and bituminous millings located to the south of the storage sheds. Throughout the site, there is salt storage, uncovered fuel storage, equipment, and gravel piles. Snow is plowed to the gravel parking area at the south east corner of the property. These existing conditions lead to many concerns of pollutants entering the Still River with no or little treatment.

Pollutant Concerns: Suspended Solids
Chlorides
Hydrocarbons
Heavy Metals



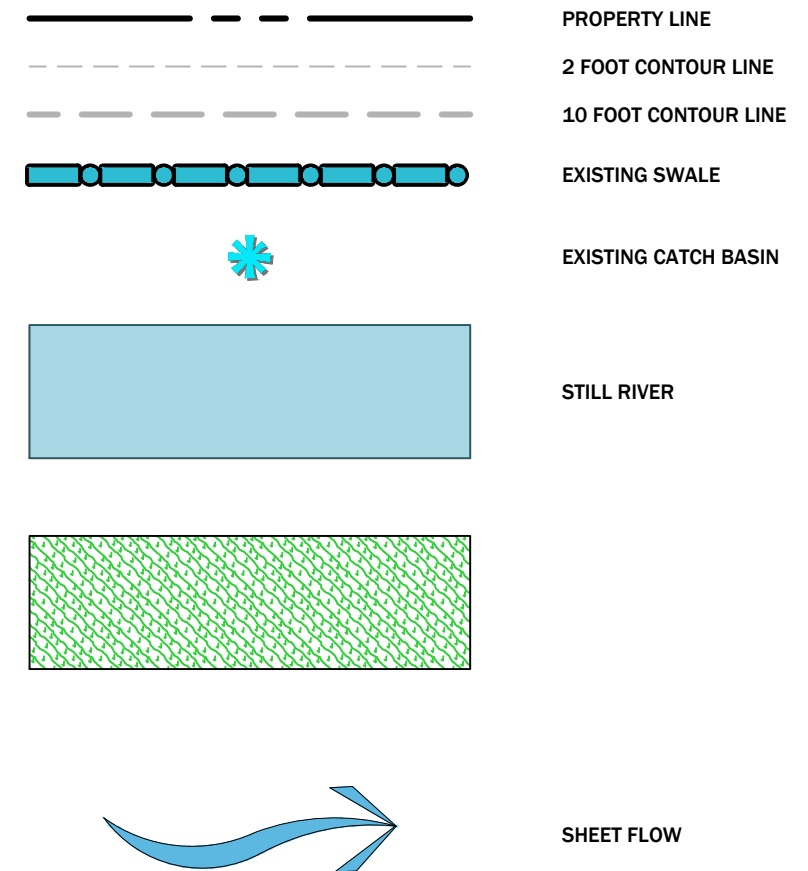
[Brookfield Public Works: Location map](#)



Brookfield Public Works: Photos of existing conditions



LEGEND



**EXISTING CONDITIONS
BROOKFIELD PUBLIC WORKS**

81 GRAYS BRIDGE ROAD
BROOKFIELD, CONNECTICUT
PROJECT #1

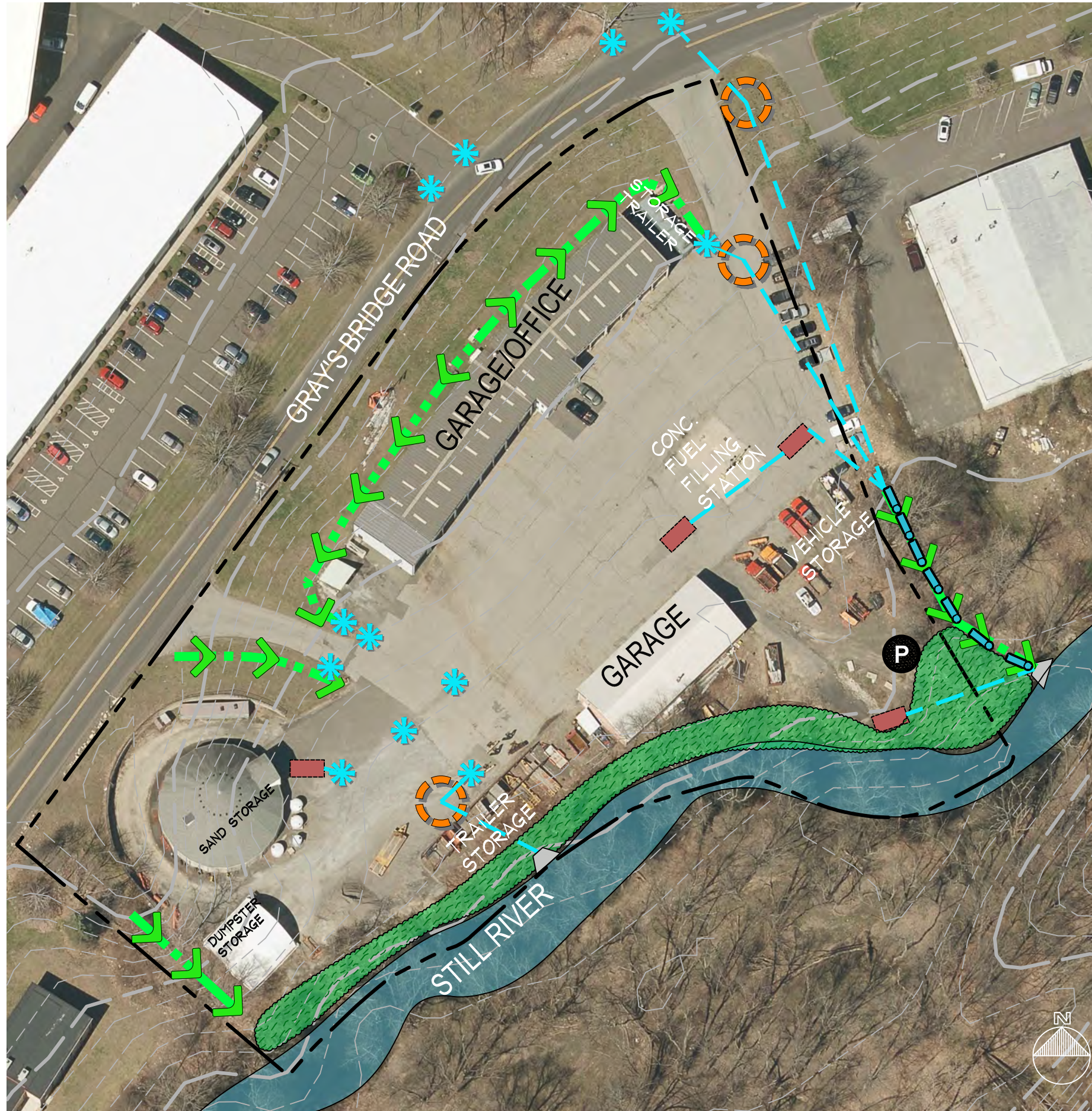
The Brookfield Public Works is a utilitarian landscape designed mainly for the purpose of storing and servicing the equipment needed to perform the various maintenance and installation tasks of the Town. 83% of the 3.7 Acre site is impervious. The areas used for storing equipment and vehicles around the whole perimeter of the site includes the south property line are adjacent to the Still River. The existing buffer is full of invasive plants that do not provide the diversity of treatment and habitat. Storage of sand and salt as well as snow during the winter is a source of other pollutants. A refueling station has potential for accidently contamination. This whole site including the road drains right to the river.

The challenges for implementing BMPs on this property are:






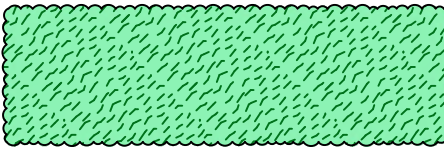






- The utilitarian nature of the site does not warrant a decorative landscape
- The storage of equipment, vehicles, materials, sand, salt and snow and the refueling station requires all BMPs to be filtration not infiltration. This limits the BMP selection.
- The public is discouraged from entering the site.
- The road is not curbed allowing runoff to enter site.
- The storage/snow storage area is adjacent to the Still River with little area for treatment
- The plants of the existing vegetated buffer along the Still River and existing drainage swale are invasive species and the removal and replanting takes commitment and vigilance
- The existing drainage swale appears to be on neighbor's property therefore cooperation and maybe easements will be required

The opportunities for implementing BMPS on this property are:

- The Public Works Director and town are receptive to the installation of BMPs at this site
- The major areas of green space on the site are located north of the garage/office building and between the end of the parking area and the river. This allows for larger areas for interception and treatment.
- The Public Works Director would be interested in a small seating/picnic area for the BPW employees only which provides an opportunity for ownership of the buffers and the river.
- The amount of impervious and possible contaminants provide a greater opportunity to show improvement of the TMDLs.
- The location of these structures in the public works facility offer demonstration to the BPW employees of design, installation and monitoring that can then be translated to implementation throughout the watershed on town property.



LEGEND

	PROPERTY LINE
	2 FOOT CONTOUR LINE
	10 FOOT CONTOUR LINE
	EXISTING CATCH BASIN TO BE INSPECTED, CLEANED AND IMPROVED
	STILL RIVER
	PROPOSED RIPARIAN BUFFER
	PROPOSED LEVEL SPREADER
	PROPOSED BIOFILTRATION SWALE
	PROPOSED STORM LINE
	PROPOSED FILTRATION STRUCTURE
	PROPOSED HYDRODYNAMIC SEPARATION STRUCTURE
	PROPOSED PICNIC AREA

**PROPOSED BMP PLAN
BROOKFIELD PUBLIC WORKS**

81 GRAYS BRIDGE ROAD
BROOKFIELD, CONNECTICUT
PROJECT #1

The concept of this Stormwater Management Concept Plan for the Brookfield Public Works is “treat the water first” and then provide some opportunity for employees to observe and monitor the effectiveness of the treatment train. With this more utilitarian approach, the BMPs recommended are:

1. Installation of subterranean filtering and hydrodynamic separation structures in the main area of the site in order to separate debris, sediments, and hydrocarbons as well as filtration of solids, hydrocarbons, nutrients and heavy metals from the runoff.
2. The two green areas on site provide opportunities for substantial bio filtration and conveyance.
 - a. The biofiltration swale at the north property line is at the bottom of the slope from Greys Bridge Road. It will intercept the water before it pools at the building as well as improve the view of the building at the road and decrease the amount of lawn to be mowed.
 - b. The southern BMP is a combination of a bio filtration swale developed in the existing swale and renovation of the vegetation at the river into a native riparian buffer. This is the last treatment before the runoff enters the river and also provides shade to the cool the water before it enters the river.
 - c. Level spreaders at the end of each storm drain outlet to reduce the velocity of the water before it enters the river.
3. A picnic area is an place for congregation, eating and access to the river is a part of this plan as an opportunity for the BPW employees to enjoy the beauty of the river as well as observe the improvements to the river due to the installation of this treatment train.

The combined BMP treatment train has an impressive impact on the water quality of the runoff from Greys Bridge Road and the Brookfield Public Works as it exits into the Still River. The water will be cleaner and cooler. Using the STEPL 10ws urban tool, we were able to calculate the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) improvement for many of the pollutants. Nitrogen and phosphorus are improved by over 30%. The subterranean filters and separation units improve the TMDL for sediments by 60% and the BOD by 40%. The filters also provide a measure of safety from any leaching or spills that could occur on the site. The location of the BMPs also provide easy access for cleaning and monitoring and since the BPW has the equipment to clean roads and catch basins, they will be able to maintain the structures.

These plans are only recommendations that are meant to show a possible treatment train for the property. More investigation, accurate surveys and detailed plans will be required prior to the installation of the BMPs. Therefore, the costs for installation are only expressed as a potential budget.

Brookfield Public Works: Budget Calculation Table

BMP	Quantity	Unit Cost	Budget number
Filtration Structure and Hydrodynamic Separator	7	\$15,000	\$105,000
Biofiltration Swale	641 lf	\$50/lf	\$32,050
Riparian Buffer	12,518/sf	\$1/sf	\$12,518
Picnic Table	1	200	\$200
budget			\$149,768

5.2 Bethel Public Works

Address: 1 Sympaug Park Rd., Bethel, CT 06801
Coordinates: 41.352624, -73.417260
Subwatershed: Sympaug Brook
Location: Bethel, Connecticut
Phase1 MS4 town

Site Area: 326,057 SF
Impervious Area: 147,157 SF
% Impervious: 45%

Site Description: Bethel Public Works 147,157 square feet of impervious cover is comprised of 35,912 sf of buildings/outbuildings and 111,245 square feet of impervious pavement. It is bounded by the railroad to the west, industrial property and swamp to the north, transfer station to the south and the swamp to the east. The site pitches from the center to the swamp on the north and east property lines. The site pitches from the center to the swamp on the north and east property lines. The transfer station's two drives pitch into the south side of the BPW parking area. The western parking area is extremely flat with a slight pitch to a low point at the main driveway entrance. The rear parking area contains several existing catch basins with two outlet points in the swamp. Vehicle and equipment are stored in the area between the BPW buildings and the swamp to the east. There are uncovered fueling stations, equipment, and materials storage throughout the site leading to a potential for stormwater pollutants from spills and leaks into the swamp. Snow is plowed and stored in areas adjacent to the swamp. These existing conditions lead to many concerns of pollutants entering the Sympaug Brook subwatershed and eventually the Still River with no or little treatment.

Pollutant Concerns: Suspended Solids
Chlorides
Hydrocarbons
Heavy Metals








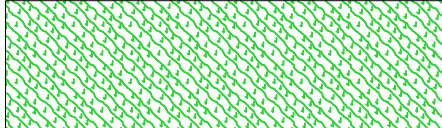

Bethel Public Works: Location Map



Bethel Public Works: Photos of Existing Conditions



LEGEND

-  PROPERTY LINE
-  2 FOOT CONTOUR LINE
-  10 FOOT CONTOUR LINE
-  EXISTING DRAIN PIPE
-  EXISTING CATCH BASIN
-  SCRUB/INVASIVE AREA
-  SHEET FLOW

EXISTING CONDITIONS
BETHEL PUBLIC WORKS
 1 SYMPAUG PARK ROAD
 BETHEL, CONNECTICUT
 PROJECT #2

Similar to the Brookfield Public Works, the Bethel Public Works is a utilitarian landscape designed mainly for the purpose of storing and servicing the equipment needed to perform the various maintenance and installation tasks of the Town. The property includes the transfer station and a large green area at the west of the property including part of the swamp. 45% of the 7.5 Acre site is impervious. The areas used for storing equipment and vehicles includes the west property line adjacent to the swamp. The existing buffer is full of invasive plants that do not provide the diversity of treatment and habitat. Storage of sand and salt as well as snow during the winter is a source of other pollutants. A refueling station has potential for accidentally contamination. This whole site drains right to the swamp.

The challenges for implementing BMPs on this property are:

- The utilitarian nature of the site does not warrant a decorative landscape
- The storage of equipment, vehicles, materials, sand, salt and snow and the refueling station requires all BMPs to be filtration not infiltration. This limits the BMP selection.
- The public is discouraged from entering the site.
- The storage/snow storage area is adjacent to the swamp
- The plants of the existing vegetated buffer along the swamp are invasive species and the removal and replanting takes commitment and vigilance

The opportunities for implementing BMPS on this property are:

- The Public Works Director, Assistant Public Works Director, Town Planner and town staff are receptive to the installation of BMPs at this site
- The major area of green space on the site is located adjacent to the swamp. This allows for for interception and treatment.
- The amount of impervious and possible contaminants provides a greater opportunity to show improvement of the TMDLs of pollutants into the watershed.
- The location of these structures in the public works facility offer demonstration to the BPW employees of design, installation and monitoring that can then be translated to implementation throughout the watershed on town property.



LEGEND

	PROPERTY LINE
	2 FOOT CONTOUR LINE
	10 FOOT CONTOUR LINE
	EXISTING CATCH BASIN TO BE INSPECTED, CLEANED AND IMPROVED
	EXISTING DRAIN PIPE
	PROPOSED RIPARIAN BUFFER
	PROPOSED LEVEL SPREADER
	PROPOSED BIOFILTRATION SWALE
	PROPOSED STORM LINE
	PROPOSED FILTRATION STRUCTURE
	PROPOSED HYDRODYNAMIC SEPARATION STRUCTURE
	PROPOSED RAIN GARDEN

PROPOSED BMP PLAN
BETHEL PUBLIC WORKS
 1 SYMPAUG PARK ROAD
 BETHEL, CONNECTICUT
 PROJECT #2

The concept of this Stormwater Management Concept Plan for the Brookfield Public Works is “treat the water” and then provide some opportunity for employees to observe and monitor the effectiveness of the treatment train. With this more utilitarian approach, the BMPs recommended are:

1. Installation of subterranean filtering and hydrodynamic separation structures in the main area of the site in order to separate debris, sediments, and hydrocarbons as well as filtration of solids, hydrocarbons, nutrients and heavy metals from the runoff.
2. The two green areas on site provide opportunities for substantial bio filtration and conveyance.
 - a. The biofiltration swale/basins at the west property line is at the bottom of the slope from the railroad. It will intercept the water before it pools at the parking.
 - b. The northern/western BMP is a renovation of the vegetation at the swamp into a native riparian buffer. This is the last treatment before the runoff enters the swamp.
 - c. Level spreaders at the end of each storm drain outlet to reduce the velocity of the water before it enters the swamp.

The combined BMP treatment train has an impressive impact on the water quality of the runoff from the railroad, transfer station and public works properties as it exits into the Sympaug Swamp/Brook. The water will be cleaner and cooler. Using the STEPL 10ws urban tool, we were able to calculate the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) improvement for many of the pollutants. Nitrogen and phosphorus are improved by over 30%. The subterranean filters and separation units improve the TMDL for sediments by 36% and the BOD by 36%. The filters also provide a measure of safety from any leaching or spills that could occur on the site. The location of the BMPs also provide easy access for cleaning and monitoring and since the BPW has the equipment to clean roads and catch basins, they will be able to maintain the structures.

These plans are only recommendations that are meant to show a possible treatment train for the property. More investigation, accurate surveys and detailed plans will be required prior to the installation of the BMPs. Therefore, the costs for installation are only expressed as a potential budget.

Bethel Public Works: Budget Calculation Table

BMP	Quantity	Unit Cost	Budget number
Filtration Structure and Hydrodynamic Separator	5	\$15,000	\$75,000
Biofiltration Swale	863 lf	\$50/lf	\$43,150
Biofiltration Basins	2632 sf	\$20/sf	\$52,640
Riparian Buffer	19428sf	\$1/sf	\$19,428
budget			\$190,218

5.3 Prince of Peace Lutheran Church

Address: 119 Junction Rd., Brookfield, CT 06804
Coordinates: 41.454276, -73.399086
Subwatershed: Still River Mainstem
Location: Brookfield, Connecticut
Phase 1 MS4 town

Site Area: 192,000 SF
Impervious Area: 94,042 SF
% Impervious: 49%

Site Description: The Prince of Peace Lutheran Church’s approximated 94,042 impervious area is comprised of 23,422 sf of building and 70,620 sf of impervious pavement. It is bounded to the north by Junction Road, the east by the former rectory property of the church and the Still River, the south by a cemetery, and to the west by commercial property. The church is located on a knoll that slopes to the drive or a retaining wall. There is significant green space between the road and the church with a significant amount of mown lawn. The main entrance drive leads to the front entrance of the church and drop off and continues into the parking lots and driveway that encircles the church and intersects the entrance drive to the north of the church. There is a significant vegetated area between that drive and the Still River. The parking lot and driveways drain into a storm drain system with several catch basins and two outfalls that release limited treated water into the Still Mainstem. Both outfalls have a significant amount of gullying that HVA noted during USA stream walks. The pavement is pitched and the storm drains connected in such a way that all the storm water makes its way to one catch basin near the outfall adjacent to the river. After meeting with the church’s Facility and Grounds Committee, there is initial interest in installing stormwater system that also provides opportunities for recreation, education and beauty.








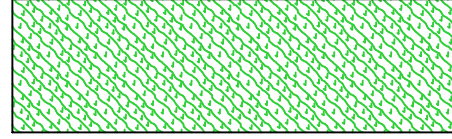

Prince of Peace Lutheran Church: Location Map



Prince of Peace Lutheran Church: Photos of Existing Conditions



LEGEND

-  PROPERTY LINE
-  2 FOOT CONTOUR LINE
-  10 FOOT CONTOUR LINE
-  EXISTING CATCH BASIN
-  STILL RIVER
-  SCRUB/INVASIVE AREA
-  SHEET FLOW

**EXISTING CONDITIONS
PRINCE OF PEACE CHURCH**
 119 JUNCTION ROAD
 BROOKFIELD, CONNECTICUT
 PROJECT #3

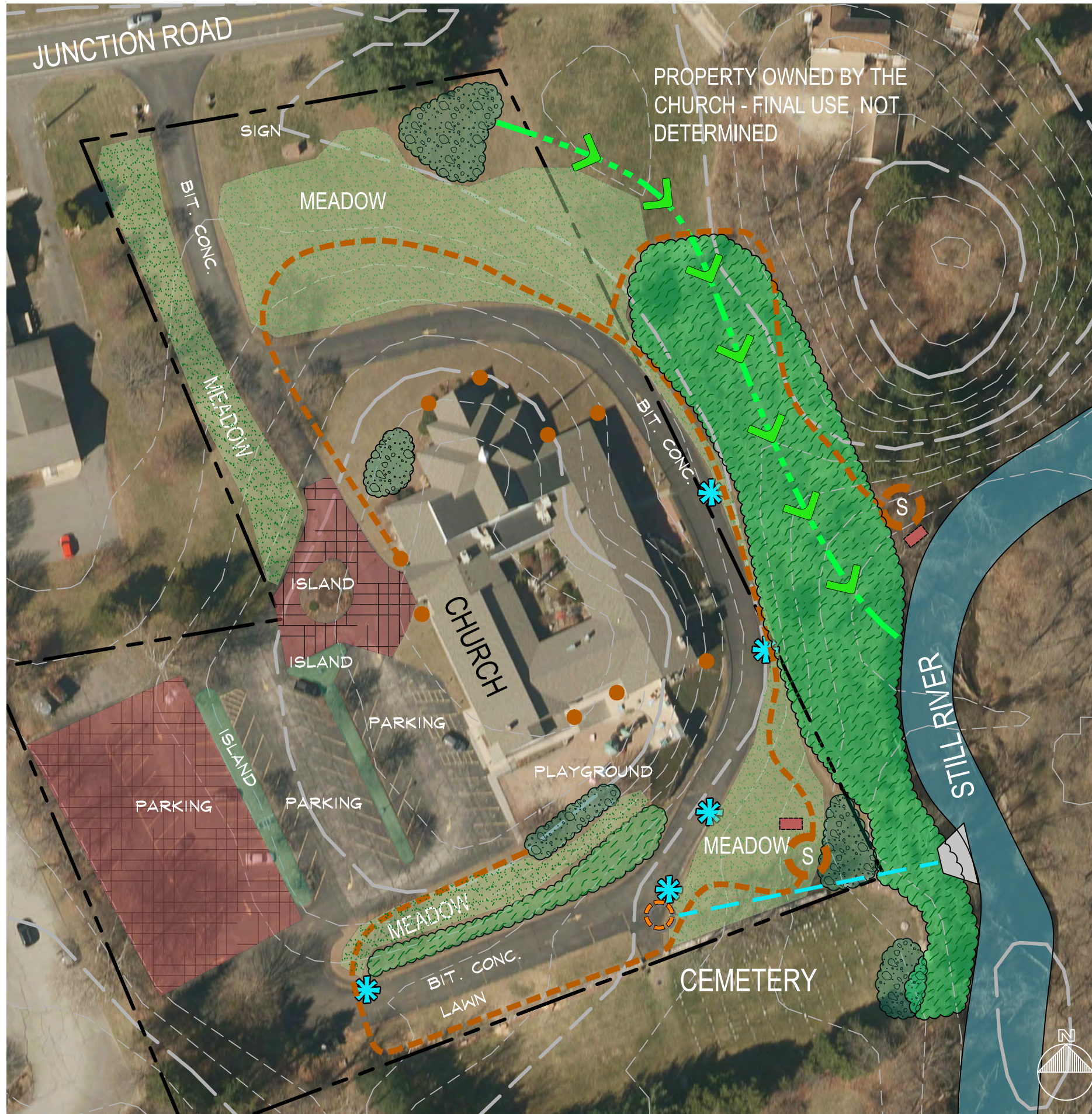
The Prince of Peace Lutheran Church landscape is simple and monoculture. It consists of mainly lawn with some shade and flowering trees planted at the main entrance and in and around the parking areas. There are some overgrown evergreen screens, lawn and a large vegetated area with many invasive species. The maintenance of the landscape is a great concern. The interest of the church is tempered with the concern of maintenance and sustainability. There is a playground area to the south of the church and the committee seemed interested in the idea of creating a landscape that incorporates trails, signs, seating areas as an extension of that recreational asset.

The challenges for implementing BMPs on this property are:






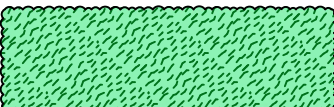
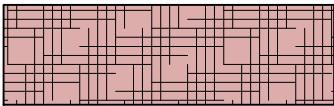
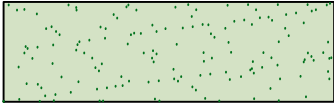









- The monoculture landscape is easy to maintain but provides no treatment to the runoff
- The property next door that is still owned by the church may be sold
- The church has installed gardens in the past and has had difficulty maintaining them therefore maintenance is a major challenge
- The plants of the existing vegetated buffer along the Still River contain invasive species and the removal and replanting takes commitment and vigilance
- The outfalls into the Still River have already scoured to river bank

The opportunities for implementing BMPS on this property are:

- The church is cautiously receptive to the installation of BMPs at this site
- The major areas of green space on the site are located between the road and the church and the drive and the river. This allows for larger areas for interception and treatment.
- The church would be interested in a plan that includes opportunities for a trail, signs, and gathering area for the children.
- The existing untreated runoff will provide opportunity of improvement to the water quality once treatment is installed.
- The parking areas are in need of renovation therefore permeable pavement as an infiltration and treatment BMP is viable.
- There are no major sources for contamination, therefore the BMPs can treat water quality as well as infiltrate into the ground water providing greater opportunities in BMP selection.



LEGEND

-  PROPERTY LINE
-  2 FOOT CONTOUR LINE
-  10 FOOT CONTOUR LINE
-  EXISTING CATCH BASIN TO BE INSPECTED, CLEANED AND IMPROVED
-  STILL RIVER
-  PROPOSED RIPARIAN BUFFER
-  PROPOSED PERVIOUS PAVEMENT
-  PROPOSED MEADOW
-  PROPOSED LEVEL SPREADER
-  PROPOSED BIOFILTRATION SWALE
-  PROPOSED STORM LINE
-  PROPOSED TRAIL
-  PROPOSED SIGN
-  PROPOSED HYDRODYNAMIC SEPARATION STRUCTURE
-  PROPOSED SEATING AREA
-  PROPOSED RAIN GARDEN
-  PROPOSED RAIN BARREL

**PROPOSED BMP PLAN
PRINCE OF PEACE CHURCH**

119 JUNCTION ROAD
BROOKFIELD, CONNECTICUT
PROJECT #3

The concept of this Stormwater Management Concept Plan for the Prince of Peace Lutheran Church is to create an interactive landscape that provides opportunities for recreation, education, respite, beauty as well as water quality and quantity treatment. With this more comprehensive approach, the BMPs recommended are:

1. Subterranean hydrodynamic separation structures will separate debris, sediments, and hydrocarbons from the runoff.
2. The two main green areas on site provide opportunities for substantial bio filtration/infiltration and conveyance.
 - a. The biofiltration swales/basins will intercept the water before is released in the river, treat it, infiltrate some to reduce velocity and improve water quality. They will provide natural habitats that can be part of an integrated trail/education system.
 - b. Educational signage along the trails will provide information about the Still River, the habitat, the history and the outcomes of the BMP treatment.
 - c. Level spreaders at the end of each storm drain outlet will reduce the velocity of the water before it enters the river.
3. Permeable pavement including pervious asphalt and/or permeable pavers will allow for reduction of quantity of water exiting the outfalls and the site as well as a more decorative entry focal point.
4. Rain barrels can collect roof drainage as well as provide water for the plants.
5. Lawn to meadow program will reduce the nitrogen and phosphorus in the runoff as well as provide habitat and reduce maintenance.

The combined BMP treatment train with the inclusion of trails, signs, seating and gathering areas will have an impressive impact on the water quality of the runoff from the site as it exits into the Still River. The water will be cleaner and cooler. Using the STEPL 10ws urban tool, we were able to calculate the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) improvement for many of the pollutants. Nitrogen and phosphorus are improved by over 60%. The subterranean filters and separation units improve the TMDL for sediments by 75% and the BOD by 12%.

These plans are only recommendations that are meant to show a possible treatment train for the property. More investigation, accurate surveys and detailed plans will be required prior to the installation of the BMPs. Therefore, the costs for installation are only expressed as a potential budget.

Prince of Peace Lutheran Church: Budget Calculation Table

BMP	Quantity	Unit Cost	Budget number
Filtration Structure and Hydrodynamic Separator	1	\$15,000	\$15,000
Bio infiltration Swale	408 lf	\$50/lf	\$20,400
Bio infiltration Basin/Rain Garden	2632 sf	\$20/sf	\$52,640
Riparian Buffer	31,382 sf	\$1/sf	\$31,382
Permeable Pavement	21,841 sf	\$10/sf	\$210,841
Lawn to Meadow	30,000 sf	\$1/sf	\$30,000
Rain Barrels	9	100/ea	\$900
budget			\$361,163

5.4 Danbury Fire Department

Address: 19 New St., Danbury, CT 06810
Coordinates: 41.394389, -73.455562
Subwatershed: Still River Mainstem
Location: Danbury, Connecticut
Phase I MS4 town

Site Area: 67,385 SF
Impervious Area: 43,164 SF
% Impervious: 64%

Site Description: The Danbury Fire Department on New St. impervious area is comprised of 9247 square feet of buildings/outbuildings and 33,917 square feet of pavement. The site drains from New Street to Park Pond Brook through two outfalls and sheet runoff. The site is bounded by New Street to the west, Parks Pond Brook to the east, and commercial properties to the north and south. There is a significant end wall structure located at the southeast corner of the property that includes outfalls into Parks Pond Brook from the southern area of the property and the southern commercial properties. There are two green spaces at the northern and southern property line and catch basins in the parking areas that collect most of the parking runoff. At the northeastern corner there is a leak off the collects the balance of the parking runoff. Along the brook there is storage of vehicles and equipment.

Pollutant Concerns: Suspended Solids
Chlorides
Hydrocarbons
Heavy Metals









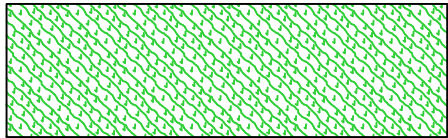

Danbury Fire Department: Location Map



Danbury Fire Department: Photos of Existing Conditions



LEGEND

-  PROPERTY LINE
-  2 FOOT CONTOUR LINE
-  10 FOOT CONTOUR LINE
-  EXISTING SWALE
-  EXISTING CATCH BASIN
-  STILL RIVER
-  SCRUB/INVASIVE AREA
-  SHEET FLOW

EXISTING CONDITIONS
DANBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT
 19 NEW STREET
 DANBURY, CONNECTICUT
 PROJECT #4

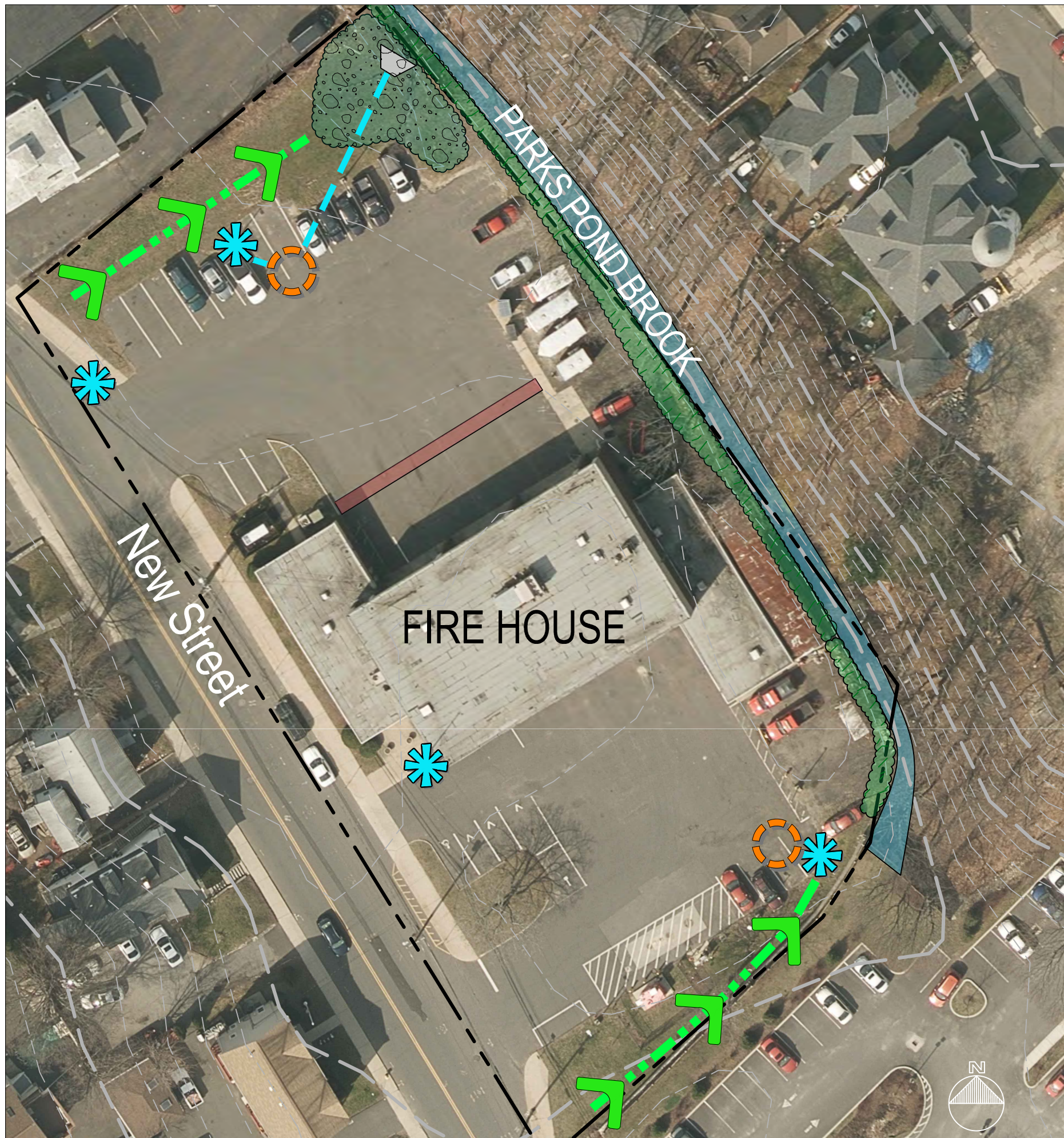
The Danbury Fire Department is a utilitarian landscape designed mainly for the purpose of storing and servicing the equipment needed to perform firefighting duties for the town the Town. 64% of the 1.5 Acre site is impervious. The outside areas used for storing equipment and vehicles is at the property line are adjacent to the Still River. The existing buffer is narrow and full of invasive plants that do not provide the diversity of treatment and habitat. The two green spaces are mainly lawn. This whole site including the road drains into the brook.

The challenges for implementing BMPs on this property are:






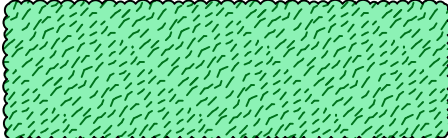






- The utilitarian nature of the site does not warrant a decorative landscape
- The storage of equipment, vehicles and materials requires all BMPs to be filtration not infiltration. This limits the BMP selection.
- The public is discouraged from entering the site.
- The plants of the existing vegetated buffer along the brook are invasive species and the removal and replanting takes commitment and vigilance
- The buffer along the brook is very narrow
- The city has not provided input in this plan

The opportunities for implementing BMPS on this property are:

- There is a major area of green space located north of the parking area. This allows for larger areas for interception and treatment.
- The amount of impervious and possible contaminants provides a greater opportunity to show improvement of the TMDLs.



LEGEND

-  PROPERTY LINE
-  2 FOOT CONTOUR LINE
-  10 FOOT CONTOUR LINE
-  EXISTING CATCH BASIN TO BE INSPECTED, CLEANED AND IMPROVED
-  PARKS POND BROOK
-  PROPOSED RIPARIAN BUFFER
-  PROPOSED LEVEL SPREADER
-  PROPOSED STORM LINE
-  PROPOSED BIOFILTRATION SWALE
-  PROPOSED FILTRATION STRUCTURE
-  PROPOSED HYDRODYNAMIC SEPARATION STRUCTURE
-  PROPOSED RAIN GARDEN

PROPOSED BMP PLAN
DANBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT
 19 NEW STREET
 DANBURY, CONNECTICUT
 PROJECT #4

The concept of this Stormwater Management Concept Plan for the Danbury Fire Department is simply “treat the water”. With this more utilitarian approach, the BMPs recommended are:

1. Installation of subterranean filtering and hydrodynamic separation structures in the main area of the site in order to separate debris, sediments, and hydrocarbons as well as filtration of solids, hydrocarbons, nutrients and heavy metals from the runoff.
2. The two green areas on site provide opportunities for bio filtration and conveyance.
 - a. The biofiltration swales at the north and south property line will treat the water and decrease the amount of lawn to be mowed.
 - b. The northern biofiltration/rain garden will treat the runoff from the leak off and expand the riparian buffer
 - c. The Riparian buffer will be improved with the installation of native species
 - d. Level spreaders at the end of each storm drain outlet to reduce the velocity of the water before it enters the brook.

The combined BMP treatment train has an impressive impact on the water quality of the runoff from Greys Bridge Road and the Brookfield Public Works as it exits into the Still River. The water will be cleaner and cooler. Using the STEPL 10ws urban tool, we were able to calculate the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) improvement for many of the pollutants. Nitrogen and phosphorus are improved by over 30%. The subterranean filters and separation units improve the TMDL for sediments by 60% and the BOD by 40%. The filters also provide a measure of safety from any leaching or spills that could occur on the site. The location of the BMPs also provide easy access for cleaning and monitoring and since the BPW has the equipment to clean roads and catch basins, they will be able to maintain the structures.

These plans are only recommendations that are meant to show a possible treatment train for the property. More investigation, accurate surveys and detailed plans will be required prior to the installation of the BMPs. Therefore, the costs for installation are only expressed as a potential budget.

[Danbury Fire Department: Budget Calculation Table](#)

BMP	Quantity	Unit Cost	Budget number
Filtration Structure and Hydrodynamic Separator	3	\$15,000	\$45,000
Biofiltration Swale	229 lf	\$50/lf	\$32,050
Biofiltration Basin/Rain Garden	1952 sf	\$20/sf	\$39,040
Riparian Buffer	2,080 sf	\$1/sf	\$2,080
budget			\$118,170

5.5 Bethel Fire Department

Address: 36 South St #38, Bethel, CT 06801

Coordinates: 43.36936, -73.41139

Subwatershed: Sympaug Brook

Location: Bethel, Connecticut

Site Area: 48,610 SF

Impervious Area: 53,832 SF

% Impervious: 80%

Site Description: Bethel Fire Department's impervious area is approximately 20,713 square feet of building and 33,119 square feet of pavement. The property drains to the street from the middle of the fire department building to the road and is collected by a catch basin in the road whose outfall is located to the south of the property. It meanders through wooded areas and wetlands before it finally drains into the Sympaug Brook. The rear of the property drains into three antiquated catch basins that also outfall to the rear of the property as well as sheet drains towards the rear woodland. South Street is to the north and the low point to the road is at the driveway to the Fire Department. There is a cemetery to the east that drains toward the property, a commercial property and Overlook Park to the west which also drain to the property. These two knolls meet at a swale in the woodland to the south of the property. The property seems to include the Bethel Volunteer fire department offices but in reality, they are two separate properties. However, for this study, both properties were included.



Bethel Fire Department: Location Map



Bethel Fire Department: Photos of Existing Conditions



LEGEND

- PROPERTY LINE
- 2 FOOT CONTOUR LINE
- 10 FOOT CONTOUR LINE
- EXISTING CATCH BASIN
- PONDING WATER
- SHEET FLOW

EXISTING CONDITIONS
BETHEL FIRE DEPARTMENT
 36 SOUTH STREET
 BETHEL, CONNECTICUT
 PROJECT #5

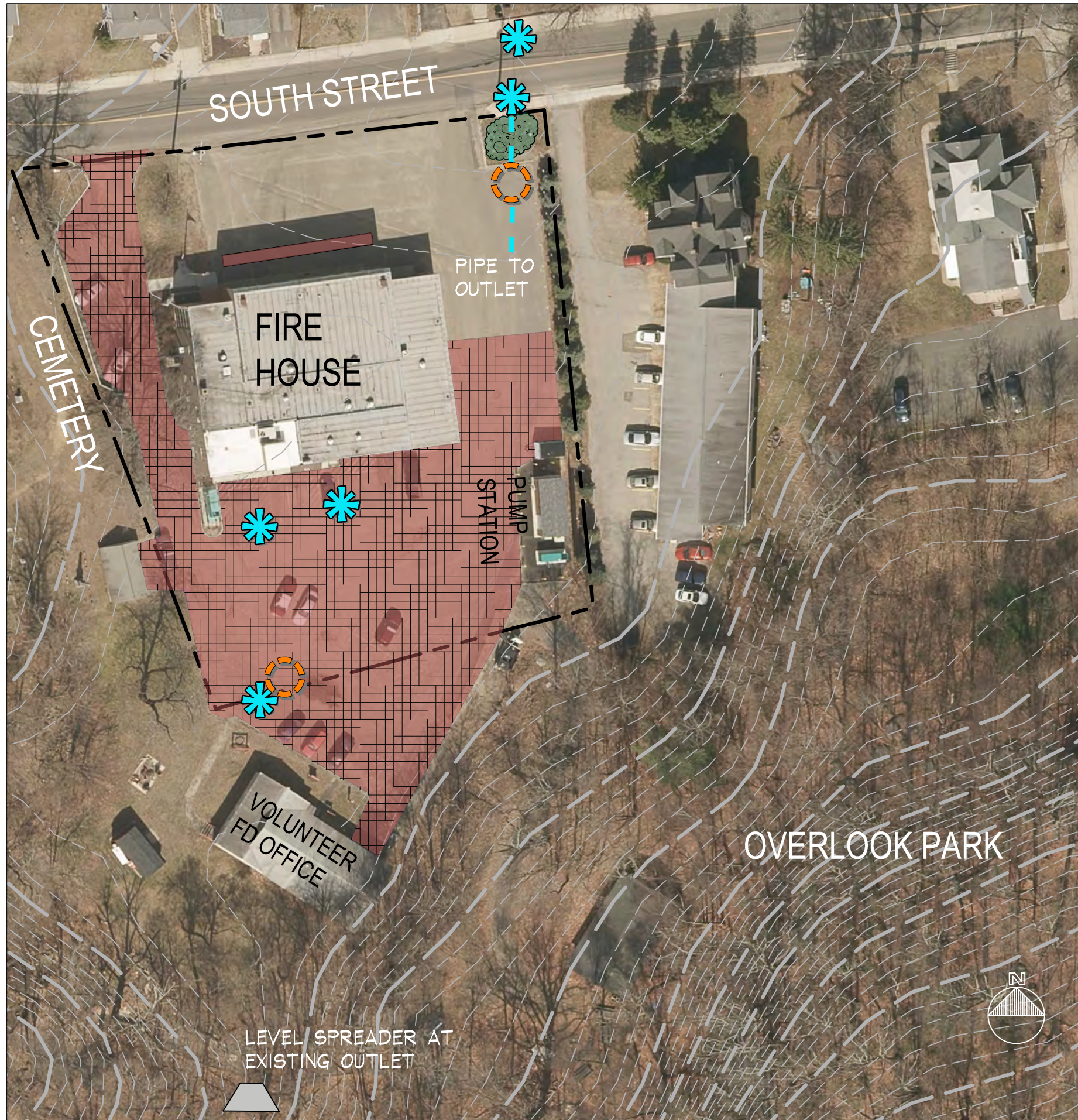
The Bethel Fire Department is a utilitarian landscape designed mainly for the purpose of storing and servicing the equipment needed to perform the firefighting duties of the Town. 80% of the 1.25 Acre site is impervious. This site is not directly located next to a watercourse or water body but eventually drains into the Sympaug Brook. The front driveway and parking drain towards the road with no treatment. The rear parking drains into three catchbasins that require repair and replacement. The outfall was not found but according to maps is located in the rear woodland beyond the property.

The challenges for implementing BMPs on this property are:

- The utilitarian nature of the site does not warrant a decorative landscape however there are occasional events held at the site so some decorative improvements could be incorporated
- The public is discouraged from entering the site.
- The site is the low point of a major drainage area
- The site is not adjacent to a water course or water body making improvements seem less impactful
- There are two properties however the impervious surface is continuous

The opportunities for implementing BMPS on this property are:

- The town is receptive to the installation of BMPs at this site
- The parking area needs improvement and provides an opportunity for permeable pavement
- The site is surrounded by green sites and improving the water quality will improve the health of the adjacent woodland.



LEGEND

- PROPERTY LINE
- 2 FOOT CONTOUR LINE
- 10 FOOT CONTOUR LINE
- EXISTING CATCH BASIN TO BE INSPECTED, CLEANED AND IMPROVED
- PROPOSED PERVIOUS PAVEMENT
- PROPOSED STORM LINE
- PROPOSED LEVEL SPREADER
- PROPOSED HYDRODYNAMIC SEPARATION STRUCTURE
- PROPOSED RAIN GARDEN
- PROPOSED FILTRATION STRUCTURE

PROPOSED BMP PLAN
BETHEL FIRE DEPARTMENT
 36 SOUTH STREET
 BETHEL, CONNECTICUT
 PROJECT #5

The concept of this Stormwater Management Concept Plan for the Bethel is treat the water with utilitarian and decorative BMPs. The BMPs recommended are:

1. Installation of subterranean filtering and hydrodynamic separation structures in the main area of the site in order to separate debris, sediments, and hydrocarbons as well as filtration of solids, hydrocarbons, nutrients and heavy metals from the runoff.
2. The two green areas on site provide opportunities for substantial bio filtration and conveyance.
 - a. The biofiltration swale at the north property line is at the bottom of the slope from Grays Bridge Road. It will intercept the water before it pools at the building as well as improve the view of the building at the road and decrease the amount of lawn to be mowed.
 - b. The southern BMP is a combination of a bio filtration swale developed in the existing swale and renovation of the vegetation at the river into a native riparian buffer. This is the last treatment before the runoff enters the river and also provides shade to the cool the water before it enters the river.
 - c. Level spreaders at the end of each storm drain outlet to reduce the velocity of the water before it enters the river.
3. The Permeable Pavement in the rear parking can be either pervious asphalt or permeable pavers or a combination of the two.

The combined BMP treatment train will improve the water quality of the runoff from South Street, the surrounding sites and the site itself as it exits on its path to the Sympaug Brook. The water will be cleaner and cooler. Using the STEPL 10ws urban tool, we were able to calculate the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) improvement for many of the pollutants. Nitrogen and phosphorus are improved by over 35%. The subterranean filters and separation units improve the TMDL for sediments by 60%. The filters also provide a measure of safety from any leaching or spills that could occur on the site. The location of the BMPs also provide easy access for cleaning and monitoring.

These plans are only recommendations that are meant to show a possible treatment train for the property. More investigation, accurate surveys and detailed plans will be required prior to the installation of the BMPs. Therefore, the costs for installation are only expressed as a potential budget.

Bethel Fire Department: Budget Calculation Table

BMP	Quantity	Unit Cost	Budget number
Filtration Structure and Hydrodynamic Separator	2	\$15,000	\$30,000
Biofiltration Basin/Rain Garden	373 sf	\$20/sf	\$7,460
Permeable pavement	24,904/sf	\$10/sf	\$240,904
budget			\$278,364

5.6 Alternative Center for Excellence

Address: 26 Locust Ave., Danbury, CT 06810
Coordinates: 41.401404, -73.441843
Subwatershed: Still River Mainstem

Location: Danbury, Connecticut
Phase 1 MS4 town

Site Area: 47,671 SF
Impervious Area: 20,870 SF
% Impervious: 44%

Site Description: Danbury's Alternative Center for Excellence (ACE) is a high school within the Danbury Public School system for at-risk students. The grounds are located near Western Connecticut State University (WCSU) in downtown Danbury and within one of the drainage areas identified in Fuss & O'Neil's 1994 Still River Stormwater Management Study as having high pollution loading. The impervious surface is comprised of 6196 square feet of building and 14674 square feet of pavement. The parking area does not have a stormwater management system. The runoff sheet flows off the school grounds into the street and the Western Connecticut State University property to the north west. The property is bounded on the west, north and east by roads and to the south by residential properties. Flooding is the major concern due to the lack of any stormwater infrastructure.

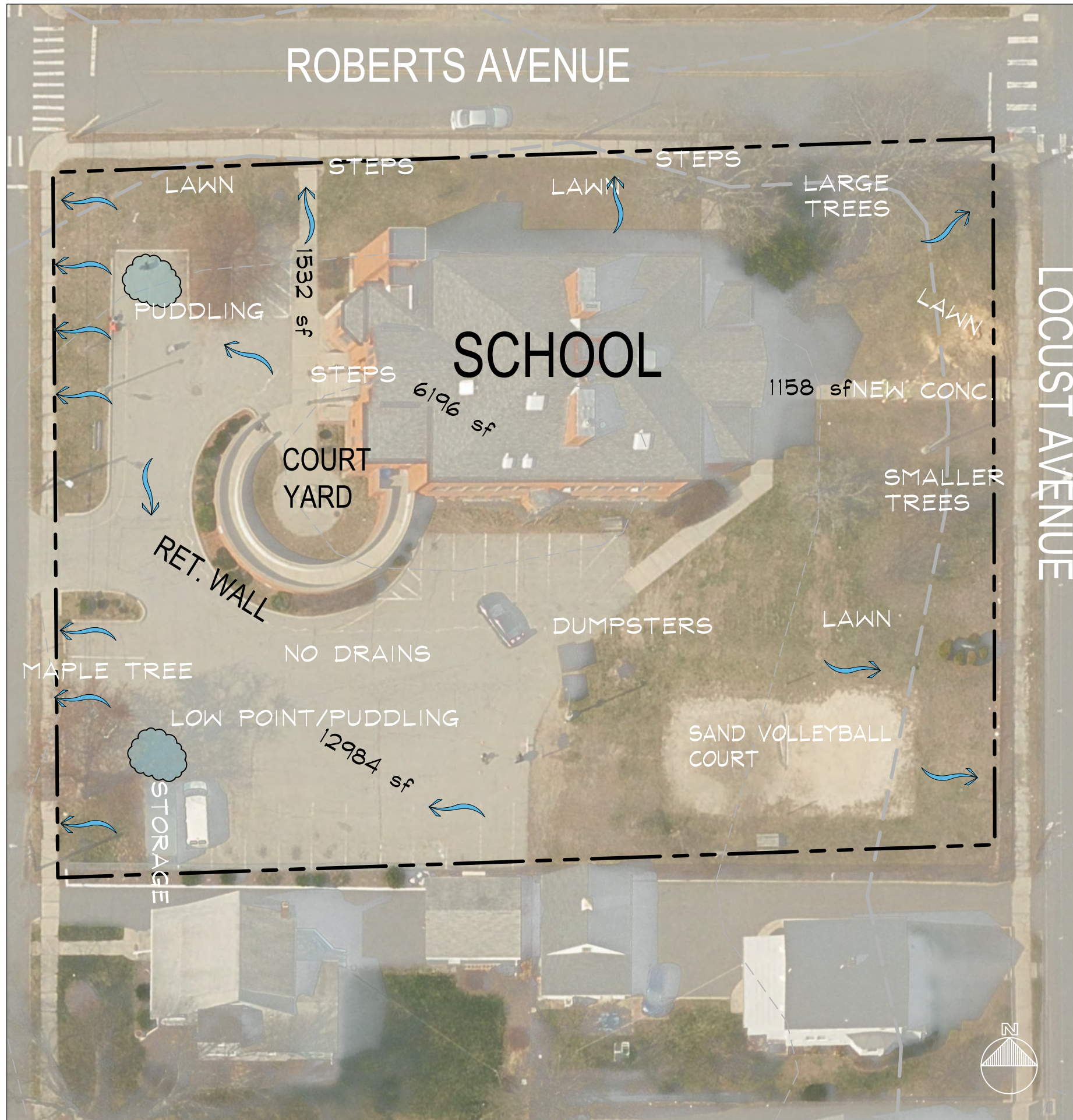
Pollutant Concerns: Suspended Solids
Hydro carbons



[Alternative Center for Excellence: Location Map](#)



Alternative Center for Excellence: Photos of Existing Conditions



LEGEND

- PROPERTY LINE
- 2 FOOT CONTOUR LINE
- 10 FOOT CONTOUR LINE
- EXISTING CATCH BASIN
- PONDING WATER
- SHEET FLOW

**EXISTING CONDITIONS
ALTERNATIVE CENTER FOR
EDUCATION**
26 LOCUST STREET
DANBURY, CONNECTICUT
PROJECT #6

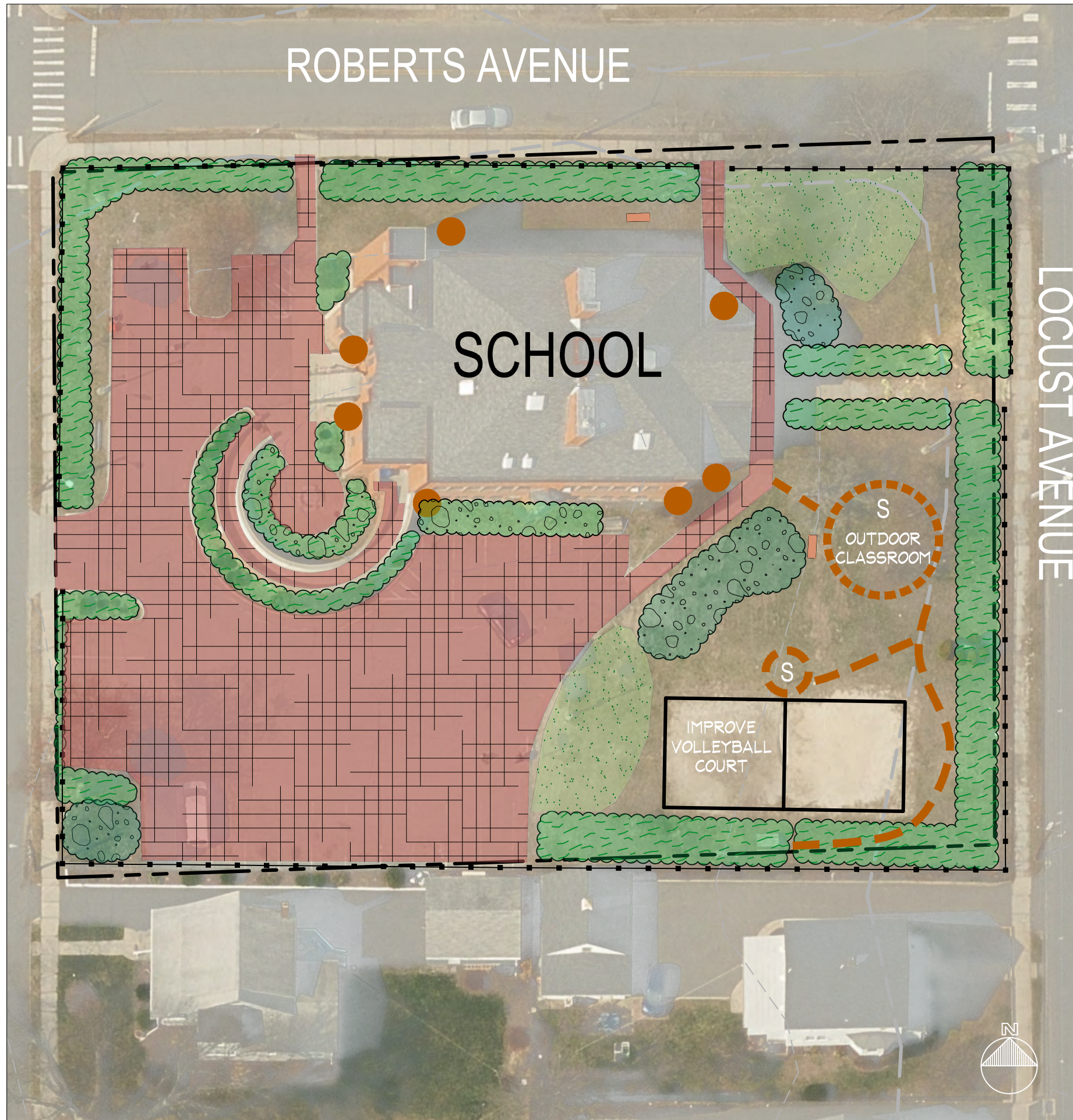
The Alternative Center for Excellence is an institutional landscape designed mainly for the purpose of servicing a school community in an urban environment. The building is historic and there are decorative features to the property including a walled courtyard to the southwest corner of the building. 44% of the 1.1 Acre site is impervious. The parking area is in disrepair and after a rain event retains water in two locations. The property is a monoculture lawn with some ornamental plantings. There is a sand volleyball court to the south east corner of the property that is in disrepair. At the northeast corner of the property is a stand of large trees. There is no security fencing or border to the property.

The challenges for implementing BMPs on this property are:





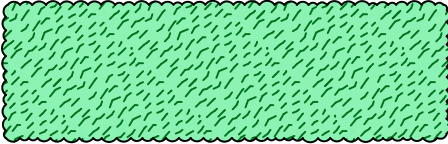
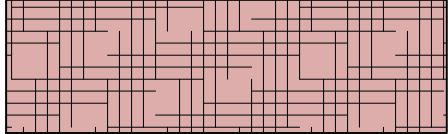








- The urban location of the property
- The lack of any stormwater infrastructure in the area
- The lack of a water course in proximity of the area as direct impacts will not be apparent
- The narrow green space to the west of the property where the majority of the rear parking area drains

The opportunities for implementing BMPS on this property are:

- ACE has been a consistent partner in HVA's Still River Watershed Connections program and would likely be an enthusiastic partner for a green infrastructure project.
- The major areas of green space on the site are located northeast of the property providing opportunities for major infiltration areas
- The parking area needs improvement therefore an opportunity to place some or all permeable pavement
- The integration of educational components to the stormwater plan opens up opportunities for teaching and funding.



LEGEND

-  PROPERTY LINE
-  2 FOOT CONTOUR LINE
-  10 FOOT CONTOUR LINE
-  EXISTING CATCH BASIN TO BE INSPECTED, CLEANED AND IMPROVED
-  PROPOSED NATIVE PLANTINGS
-  PROPOSED PERVIOUS PAVEMENT
-  PROPOSED MEADOW
-  PROPOSED FILTRATION STRUCTURE
-  PROPOSED HYDRODYNAMIC SEPARATION STRUCTURE
-  PROPOSED SEATING AREA
-  PROPOSED RAIN GARDEN
-  PROPOSED TRAIL
-  PROPOSED PERIMETER SECURITY FENCE
-  PROPOSED RAIN BARREL

PROPOSED BMP PLAN
ALTERNATIVE CENTER FOR
EDUCATION
 26 LOCUST STREET
 DANBURY, CONNECTICUT
 PROJECT #6

The concept of this Stormwater Management Concept Plan for the Alternative Center for Excellence is “stormwater as an opportunity for education”. With this expanded approach, the BMPs recommended are:

1. Installation of permeable pavement for all the parking and walks provides opportunity for infiltration, storage and treatment.
2. The border hedge can provide needed security as part of a hedge/fence boundary, and be comprised of native species that provide treatment as water leaves the site.
3. Bio infiltration basins/ rain gardens provide opportunities for treatment, habitat, and education
4. Lawn to meadow increases biodiversity will decreasing lawn areas and also can be another opportunity for education.
5. Roof drainage collected into rain barrels will provide water for plant care as well as decorative and rain art for another educational opportunity.
6. Trails to outdoor classroom and a refurbished volleyball site create opportunities for education and a campus feel to the school.

The combined BMP treatment train has an impressive impact on the water quality of the runoff from ACE as exits into the Still River watershed. The water will be cleaner and cooler. Using the STEPL 10ws urban tool, we were able to calculate the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) improvement for many of the pollutants. Nitrogen and phosphorus are improved by over 30%. TMDL for sediments is improved by 60%. The stormwater management plan also provides an educational tool that can impact the students’ perception of stormwater and hopefully become stewards to the BMP structures as well as the watershed. The location of the BMPs also provide easy access for cleaning and monitoring.

These plans are only recommendations that are meant to show a possible treatment train for the property. More investigation, accurate surveys and detailed plans will be required prior to the installation of the BMPs. Therefore, the costs for installation are only expressed as a potential budget.

BMP	Quantity	Unit Cost	Budget number
Permeable Pavement	15,150	\$10/sf	\$151,500
Biofiltration Basins/Rain Gardens	1937 sf	\$20/lf	\$38,740
Hedge Buffer	7599 sf	\$5/sf	\$37,995
Lawn to Meadow	9000 sf	\$1/sf	\$9,000
Rain Barrels	7	\$100/ea	\$700
budget			\$237,935

5.7 Danbury Public Schools Administrative Center

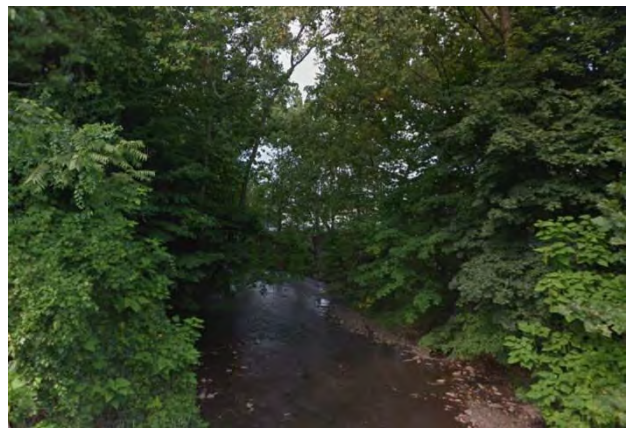
Address: 63 Beaver Brook Rd., Danbury, CT 06810
Coordinates: 41.407364, -73.426402
Subwatershed: Still River Mainstem
Location: Danbury, Connecticut
Phase 1 MS4 town

Site Area: 111,870 SF
Impervious Area: 35,247
% Impervious: 32%

Site Description: The Danbury Public Schools Administrative Center is located adjacent to the Still River mainstem downstream of downtown Danbury. The impervious surface is approximately 10,446 sf buildings and 24801 sf of pavement. There is a significant existing wooded buffer to the east of the parking area with steep slopes to the river. There are several catch basins on the site and in Beaver Brook Road that appear to be connected to a culverted stream that runs under the parking lot. This stream daylight at an outfall within the wooded buffer area. To the north of the property is commercial property and to the south of the property is Old Newtown Road. There are ornamental plantings, some which are invasive species around the building. The rest of the landscape is lawn.








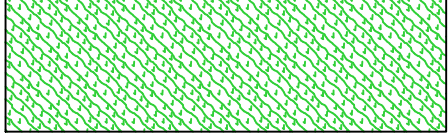
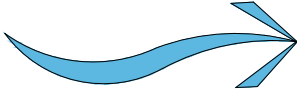
Danbury Public Schools Administrative Center: Location Map



Danbury Public Schools Administrative Center: Photos of Existing Conditions



LEGEND

-  PROPERTY LINE
-  2 FOOT CONTOUR LINE
-  10 FOOT CONTOUR LINE
-  EXISTING CATCH BASIN
-  STILL RIVER
-  SCRUB/INVASIVE AREA
-  SHEET FLOW

**EXISTING CONDITIONS
 DANBURY SCHOOL
 ADMINISTRATION BUILDING**
 63 BEAVER BROOK ROAD
 DANBURY, CONNECTICUT
 PROJECT #7

The Danbury Public Schools Administrative Center is an institutional landscape designed mainly for the purpose school offices and parking. 32% of the .81 Acre site is impervious. The site drains toward the river but does flow through a substantial buffer. The use of the site is offices and parking. This whole site including the road drains right to the river.

The challenges for implementing BMPs on this property are:





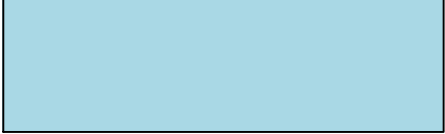
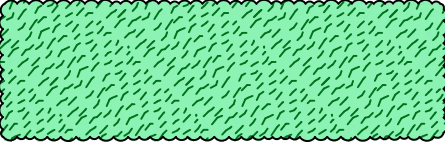
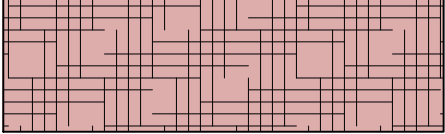






- The site is disconnected from the river by a substantial wooded buffer.
- This site is not for education of students.
- The road drains into a system that outfalls into the river.
- The plants of the existing wooded buffer along the Still River as well as some of the ornamental plantings are invasive species and the removal and replanting takes commitment and vigilance
- The surrounding sites are more impervious with less treatment than this site, so improvements will not be as impactful.

The opportunities for implementing BMPS on this property are:

- The Danbury school system has been a partner with HVA in the past and may be receptive to the installation of BMPs at this site
- The major areas of green space on the site are located between the parking and the river. This allows for larger areas for interception and treatment.
- There is a small picnic area at the top of the wooded slope for employees which provides an opportunity for ownership of the buffers and the river.
- The location of these structures offer demonstration to the school system employees of design, installation and monitoring that can then be translated to green school/infrastructure solutions throughout the school system.



LEGEND

-  PROPERTY LINE
-  2 FOOT CONTOUR LINE
-  10 FOOT CONTOUR LINE
-  EXISTING CATCH BASIN TO BE INSPECTED, CLEANED AND IMPROVED
-  STILL RIVER
-  PROPOSED RIPARIAN BUFFER
-  PROPOSED PERVIOUS PAVEMENT
-  PROPOSED BIOFILTRATION SWALE
-  PROPOSED FILTRATION STRUCTURE
-  PROPOSED HYDRODYNAMIC SEPARATION STRUCTURE
-  PROPOSED PICNIC AREA
-  PROPOSED RAIN GARDEN
-  PROPOSED RAIN BARREL

PROPOSED BMP PLAN
DANBURY SCHOOL
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
 63 BEAVER BROOK ROAD
 DANBURY, CONNECTICUT
 PROJECT #7

The concept of this Stormwater Management Concept Plan for the Danbury Public Schools Administrative Center is treat the water not only to benefit the Still River but as a demonstration of the impact and beauty of BMPs to a school landscape. With this more demonstrative approach, the BMPs recommended are:

1. Installation of permeable pavement as a demonstration of the efficacy of that pavement in parking and as an infiltration, storage and treatment tool in an area that would require repaving in the future.
2. The east and west green areas on site provide opportunities for substantial bio filtration and conveyance.
 - a. The biofiltration basin in the front provides treatment of some of the runoff before it enters the catch basin. Raising the catch basin by 6" provides the opportunity for first flush treatment.
 - b. The western bio filtration swales and basins will treat the parking area runoff if the parking area is disconnected from the underground storm system by putting leakoffs in the curb.
 - c. Improvement to the wooded buffer by removal of invasive plants and installing native plants at the waters edge will improve the water quality before it exits into the Still River.
 - d. Level spreaders at the end of the outfall to reduce the velocity of the water before it enters the river.
3. Rain Barrels to collect water for the plants and demonstrate the importance of water conservation
4. A picnic area as a place for congregation, eating and access to the beauty of the BMPs.

The combined BMP treatment train has an impact on the water quality of the runoff from Beaver Brook Road and the site as it exits into the Still River. The water will be cleaner and cooler. Using the STEPL 10ws urban tool, we were able to calculate the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) improvement for many of the pollutants. Nitrogen and phosphorus are improved by over 35%. The subterranean filters and separation units improve the TMDL for sediments by 40%. The location of the BMPs also provide easy access for cleaning and monitoring and demonstration.

These plans are only recommendations that are meant to show a possible treatment train for the property. More investigation, accurate surveys and detailed plans will be required prior to the installation of the BMPs. Therefore, the costs for installation are only expressed as a potential budget.

BMP	Quantity	Unit Cost	Budget number
Permeable Pavement	19,907 sf	\$10/ sf	\$199,070
Biofiltration Swale	309 lf	\$50/lf	\$15,450
Riparian Buffer	12,518/sf	\$1/sf	\$12,518
Biofiltration Swale/ Rain Gardens	2000 sf	\$20/sf	\$40,000
Rain Barrels	5	\$100/ea	\$500
budget			\$267,538

5.8 Parloa Field

Address: 1 Sympaug Park Rd., Bethel, CT 06801
Coordinates: 41.369210, -73.420837
Subwatershed: Sympaug Brook
Location: Bethel, Connecticut
Phase 1 MS4 town

Site Area: 303,267 SF for total property
Parking Area: 30,000 SF
Impervious Area: 19,907 SF
% Impervious: 66%

Site Description: Parloa Field is an active recreation park with ball fields on the east side of the Sympaug brook and a informally paved parking area on the west side of the brook. The main area of concern is the parking area as there are plans to renovate this area and repave. There are catch basins on in the street however the flat parking area drains to mainly the north east corner of the site and the south boarder of the parking. Although there are catch basins in the road, the pitch of the entrance allows some road drainage into the site. The site is bounded to the north and west by residential properties that also pitch towards the brook.



[Parloa Field: Location Map](#)



Parloa Field: Photos of Existing Conditions



LEGEND

	PROPERTY LINE
	2 FOOT CONTOUR LINE
	10 FOOT CONTOUR LINE
	EXISTING CATCH BASIN
	SHEET FLOW
	SYMPAUG BROOK
	SCRUB/INVASIVE AREA
	WOODED AREA
	PONDING WATER

**EXISTING CONDITIONS
PARLOA PARK**
SOUTH STREET
BETHEL, CONNECTICUT
PROJECT #8

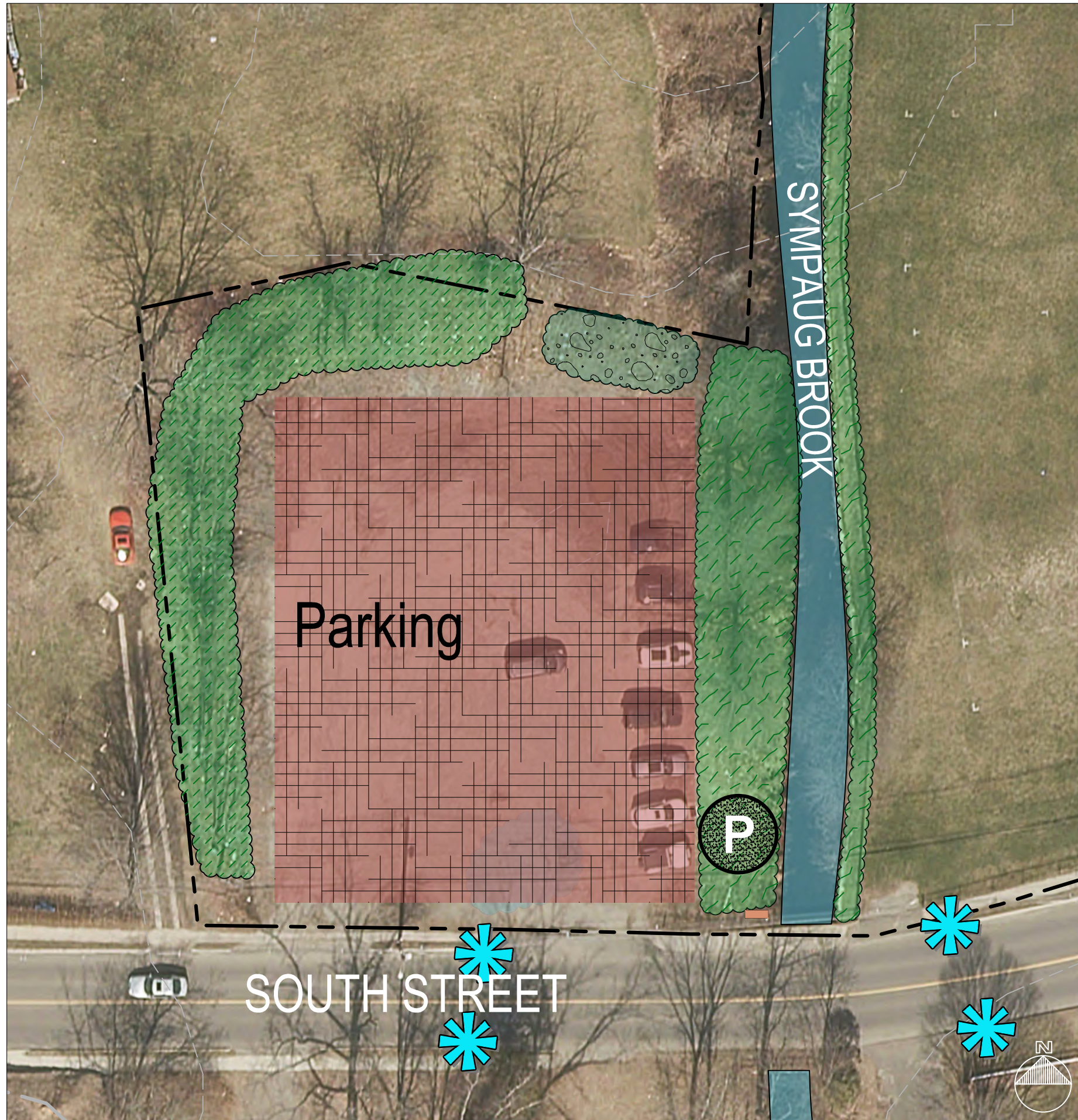
The Parloa Field is an invasive and deteriorated landscape with invasive species and deteriorating pavement. 66% of the .68 Acre site is impervious compacted dirt, gravel and some pavement. The main purpose of the site is for parking for the ball fields. The existing buffer is full of invasive plants that do not provide the diversity of treatment and habitat. Storage of snow during the winter is a source of other pollutants. This whole site including the road drains right to the brook.

The challenges for implementing BMPs on this property are:





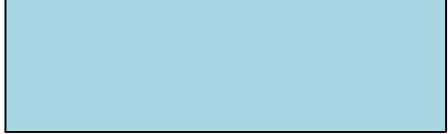
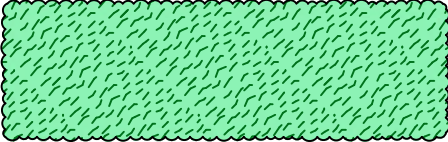
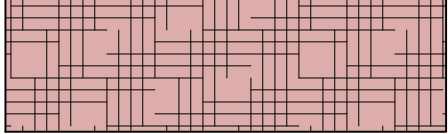


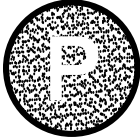

- The utilitarian nature of the site does not warrant a decorative landscape
- The storage of snow could be an issue with infiltration structures.
- The road drains into the site.
- The plants of the existing vegetated buffer along the Still River and existing drainage swale are invasive species and the removal and replanting takes commitment and vigilance.
- The green spaces are narrow.

The opportunities for implementing BMPS on this property are:

- The Public Works Director and town are receptive to the installation of BMPs at this site
- The parking area is used during the week by truck drivers and workers who need a quiet place to eat their lunch and rest.
- The location of these structures could offer a more park like, maintained area that links to the rest of the park.



LEGEND

-  PROPERTY LINE
-  2 FOOT CONTOUR LINE
-  10 FOOT CONTOUR LINE
-  EXISTING CATCH BASIN
-  SYMPAUG BROOK
-  PROPOSED RIPARIAN BUFFER
-  PROPOSED PERVIOUS PAVEMENT
-  PROPOSED NATIVE PLANTINGS
-  PROPOSED RAIN GARDEN
-  PROPOSED PICNIC AREA
-  PROPOSED SYMPAUG BROOK SIGN

**PROPOSED BMP PLAN
PARLOA PARK**
SOUTH STREET
BETHEL, CONNECTICUT
PROJECT #8

The concept of this Stormwater Management Concept Plan is to improve the parking area to not only create treatment but a park like experience:

1. Installation of permeable pavement for treatment, and storage. It will need underdrain as the water table may be quite high is this location.
2. The three green areas on site provide opportunities for substantial bio filtration.
 - a. The biofiltration basin at the north property line is adjacent to the ponding in the parking and will provide water quality treatment.
 - b. The western vegetated area will be renovated to native plant buffer to treat any water that comes on site from residential neighbors.
 - c. The riparian buffer will be renovated and native plants will be installed to create treatment and a beautiful backdrop to the existing brook thereby creating a park like experience.
 - d. A small picnic area is a place for congregation, eating and access to the brook. Included is a sign that describes the history of the brook and the importance of the treatment.

The combined BMP treatment train will improve the quality of the water as it exits into the Sympaug Brook but also provide a better parking experience and park like environemtn. The water will be cleaner and cooler. Using the STEPL 10ws urban tool, we were able to calculate the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) improvement for many of the pollutants. Nitrogen and phosphorus are improved by over 40%. The basin and buffer will improve the TMDL for sediments by 46%. The pavers and basin also provide a measure of safety from any leaching from snow storage. The location of the BMPs also provide easy access for cleaning and monitoring.

These plans are only recommendations that are meant to show a possible treatment train for the property. More investigation, accurate surveys and detailed plans will be required prior to the installation of the BMPs. Therefore, the costs for installation are only expressed as a potential budget.

BMP	Quantity	Unit Cost	Budget number
Permeable pavement	15,090sf	\$10	\$150,900
Biofiltration Basin/ Rain Garden	677	\$50/lf	\$33,850
Riparian Buffer	5000/sf	\$5/sf	\$25,000
Picnic Table	1	200	\$200
budget			\$209,950

5.9 Workspace Education

Address: 16 Trowbridge Dr., Bethel, CT 06801
Coordinates: 41.349277, -73.419854
Subwatershed: Sympaug Brook
Location: Bethel, Connecticut
Phase 1 MS4 town

Site Area: 140,890 SF
Impervious Area: 95,184 SF
% Impervious: 68%

Site Description: Workspace Education is an alternative education non-profit that provides resources to self-directed learners. Their center is located in south Bethel next to Sympaug Pond separated by railroad tracks. There are two parking areas on the property, the front parking area drains about 46,000 square feet into two outfalls which in turn empty storm water into an unnamed tributary of Sympaug Pond. Storm water off the front parking area generally flows to the two storm drains adjacent to the outfalls. These storm drains are adjacent to a grassy area with space for a BMP. The back parking lot parking lot will be part of a major expansion and renovation of the school so will not be considered in this plan. Workspace Education is an enthusiastic partner, excited to integrate green infrastructure at their location and in particular, the front parking lot. Additionally, there are a number of opportunities to include their learners into the project through the Still River Watershed Connections program.








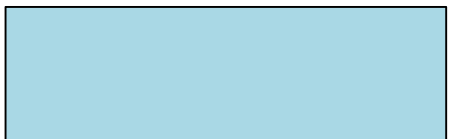
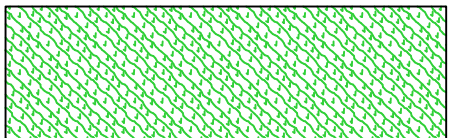

Workspace Education: Location Map



Workspace Education: Photos of Existing Conditions



LEGEND

-  PROPERTY LINE
-  2 FOOT CONTOUR LINE
-  10 FOOT CONTOUR LINE
-  EXISTING SWALE
-  EXISTING CATCH BASIN
-  SYMPAUG POND
-  SCRUB/INVASIVE AREA
-  SHEET FLOW

**EXISTING CONDITIONS
WORKSPACE ACADEMY**

16 TROWBRIDGE DRIVE
BETHEL, CONNECTICUT
PROJECT #9

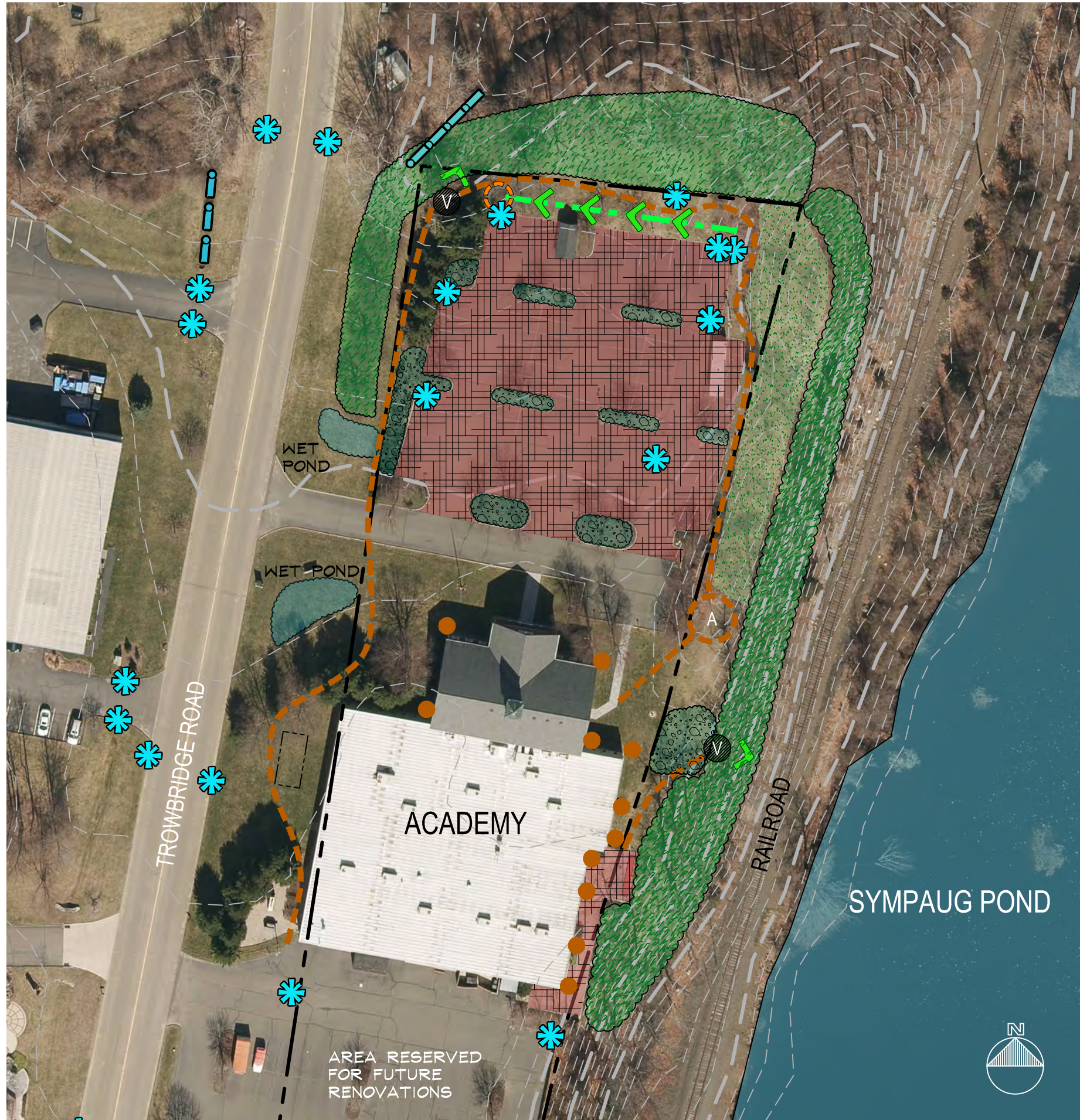
The Workspace Academy is a ornamental landscape designed mainly for the purpose of the school and parking for the school with some minor outdoor areas for gardening, congregating and recreation. 68% of the 3.7 Acre site is impervious. The parking and buildings are located in the middle of the site and all the runoff drains either into the area above the Sympaug Pond or a stream to the north of the property that drains into the Sympaug pond. The existing buffer is full of invasive plants that do not provide the diversity of treatment and habitat. The ornamental landscape has many invasive species and mowed lawn. Two knobs to the east of the parking area are covered in invasive species and drain into the area east of the building. There are interrupted views of the Pond from the grass area to the east of the building.

The challenges for implementing BMPs on this property are:

- The quantity of lawn, invasive species and impervious surface
- The railroad tracks between the Academy and the pond prevents access to the pond
- Steep slopes
- The tributary stream is not on the Academy property

The opportunities for implementing BMPS on this property are:

- The Owner is very receptive to the installation of BMPs at this site as well as including education and recreation in their design
- The major area of green space on the site is located north of the front parking and between the end of the parking area and the stream. This allows for larger areas for interception and treatment.
- The opportunities for demonstration of several different types of treatments provide areas for monitoring with the help of the students.
- The opportunity to create a HVA/Workspace Academy Connections group for installation, maintenance and monitoring



LEGEND

	PROPERTY LINE
	2 FOOT CONTOUR LINE
	10 FOOT CONTOUR LINE
	EXISTING SWALE
	EXISTING CATCH BASIN TO BE INSPECTED, CLEANED AND IMPROVED
	SYMPAUG POND
	PROPOSED RIPARIAN BUFFER
	PROPOSED PERVIOUS PAVEMENT
	PROPOSED MEADOW
	PROPOSED LEVEL SPREADER
	PROPOSED BIOFILTRATION SWALE
	PROPOSED TRAIL
	PROPOSED FILTRATION STRUCTURE
	PROPOSED HYDRODYNAMIC SEPARATION STRUCTURE
	PROPOSED RAIN GARDEN
	PROPOSED WET POND
	PROPOSED VIEWING PLATFORM
	PROPOSED AMPHITHEATER
	PROPOSED RAIN BARREL

PROPOSED BMP PLAN
WORKSPACE ACADEMY
 16 TROWBRIDGE ROAD
 BETHEL, CONNECTICUT
 PROJECT #9

The concept of this Stormwater Management Concept Plan for the Workspace Academy is to treat, recreate and educate. With this more diverse approach, the BMPs recommended are:

1. Installation of permeable pavement for all the parking provides opportunity for infiltration, storage and treatment.
2. The riparian buffer and native plants can provide treatment as water leaves the site as well as biodiversity and habitat. This is an opportunity for education on plants, insects, etc.
3. Bio infiltration basins/ rain gardens provide opportunities for treatment, habitat, and education
4. Lawn to meadow increases biodiversity while decreasing lawn areas and also can be another opportunity for education.
5. Roof drainage collected into rain barrels will provide water for plant care as well as decorative and rain art for another educational opportunity.
6. Trails to outdoor classrooms, amphitheater, viewing platforms with scopes and a refurbished patio area create opportunities for education and a campus feel to the school.

The combined BMP treatment train has an impressive impact on the water quality of the runoff from Workspace Academy as it exits into the Sympaug Pond. The water will be cleaner and cooler. Using the STEPL 10ws urban tool, we were able to calculate the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) improvement for many of the pollutants. Nitrogen and phosphorus are improved by over 30%. The TMDL for sediments by is improved by 45%. The location of the BMPs also provide easy access for cleaning and monitoring and education.

These plans are only recommendations that are meant to show a possible treatment train for the property. More investigation, accurate surveys and detailed plans will be required prior to the installation of the BMPs. Therefore, the costs for installation are only expressed as a potential budget.

BMP	Quantity	Unit Cost	Budget number
Permeable Pavement	31635 sf	\$10/sf	\$316,350
Biofiltration Basins/ Rain Gardens	6530sf	\$20/lf	\$130,600
Riparian Buffer	25,531/sf	\$1/sf	\$25 531
Wet Pond	1907 sf	\$5/sf	\$9,535
Rain Barrels	11	\$100/ea	\$1,100
Trials, platforms, scopes	TBD		TBD
budget			\$482,027

5.10 Danbury City Hall Staff Parking

Address: Next to 158 Deer Hill Ave., Danbury, CT 06810

Coordinates: 41.391294, -73.45444

Location: Danbury, Connecticut
Phase 1 MS4 town

Subwatershed: Still River Mainstem

Site Area: 25,210 sf

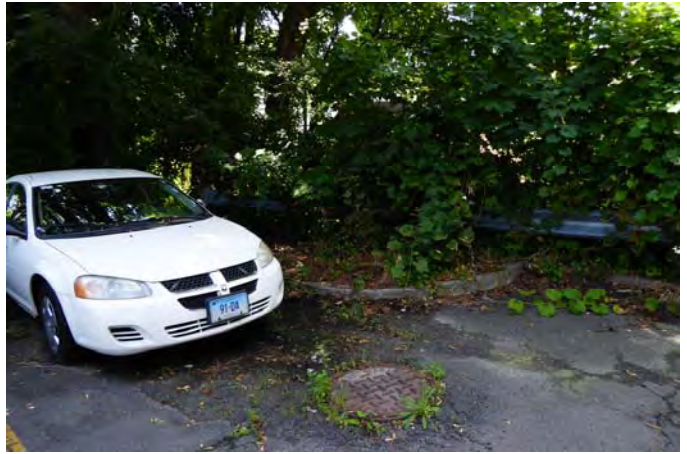
Impervious Area: 17412 sf

% Impervious: 70%

Site Description: The Danbury City Hall Staff Parking lot located across from City Hall on Deer Hill Ave is adjacent to Park Pond Brook. The site pitches towards the brook. Storm drains lead to outfalls that direct stormwater directly into the brook. Each storm drain is located adjacent to a grassy island. There is a buffer between the parking and the brook. There is commercial property to the north and south. Deer Hill Avenue is to the west. There is a bank of stormwater manholes in the lower third of the parking.



Danbury City Hall Staff Parking: Location Map



Danbury City Hall Staff Parking: Photos of Existing Conditions



LEGEND

	PROPERTY LINE
	2 FOOT CONTOUR LINE
	10 FOOT CONTOUR LINE
	EXISTING CATCH BASIN
	EXISTING MANHOLE COVER
	STREAM
	SCRUB/INVASIVE AREA
	SHEET FLOW
	PONDING WATER

**EXISTING CONDITIONS
DANBURY CITY HALL
STAFF PARKING**
DEER HILL AVENUE
DANBURY, CONNECTICUT
PROJECT #10

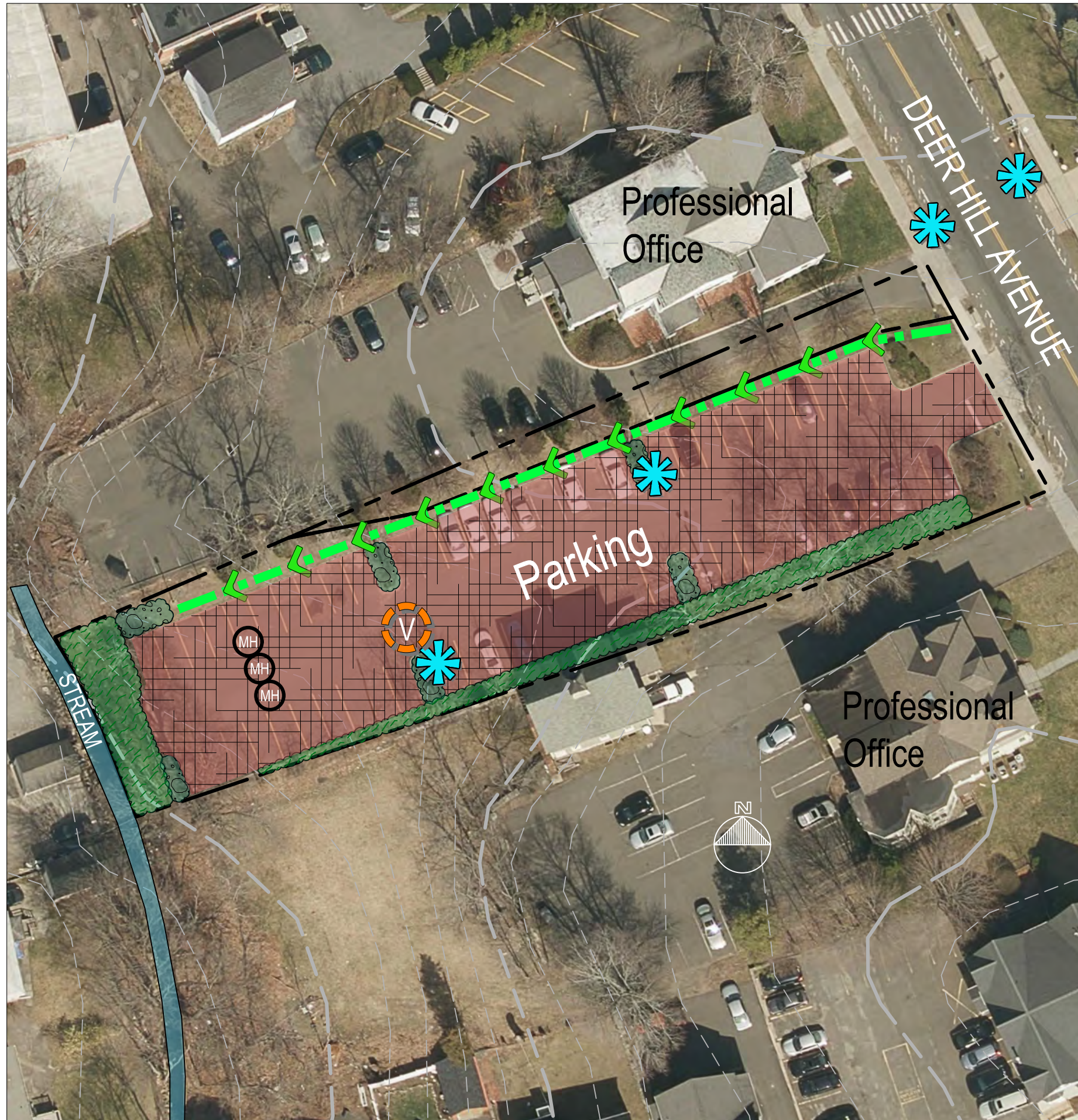
The Danbury City Hall Staff Parking is a utilitarian landscape designed mainly for the purpose of staff parking for the employees at town hall. 70% of the .58 Acre site is impervious. The runoff drains into catch basins adjacent to curbed parking islands. The existing buffer is full of invasive plants that do not provide the diversity of treatment and habitat. Storage of snow during the winter is a source of other pollutants. The condition of the parking area, specifically closer to the brook is poor.

The challenges for implementing BMPs on this property are:







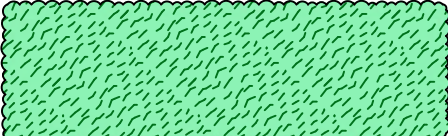
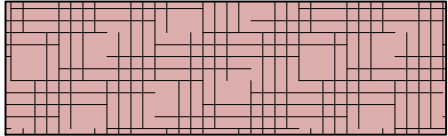



- Due to the nature of use, there appears to be limited interest in improving this area
- The brook overflows its banks during high rainfall and floods the riparian area
- There is a major stormwater structure with four manholes that may impede any use of permeable pavement.

The opportunities for implementing BMPS on this property are:

- The site is 70% impervious so any treatment will improve the water quality
- It is directly abutting the Parks Pond Brook.
- There are opportunities for small treatment areas to the north and south of the parking area
- The site is adjacent to City Hall.



LEGEND

-  PROPERTY LINE
-  2 FOOT CONTOUR LINE
-  10 FOOT CONTOUR LINE
-  EXISTING CATCH BASIN TO BE INSPECTED, CLEANED AND IMPROVED
-  EXISTING MANHOLE COVER
-  STREAM
-  PROPOSED RIPARIAN BUFFER
-  PROPOSED PERVIOUS PAVEMENT
-  PROPOSED VORTEX HYDRO-SEPARATOR
-  PROPOSED BIOFILTRATION SWALE
-  PROPOSED RAIN GARDEN

PROPOSED BMP PLAN
DANBURY CITY HALL STAFF
PARKING
 DEER HILL AVENUE
 DANBURY, CONNECTICUT
 PROJECT #10

The concept of this Stormwater Management Concept Plan for the Danbury City Hall Staff Parking is “treat the water”. With this more utilitarian approach, the BMPs recommended are:

1. Installation of permeable pavement as the major bmp to the site.
2. The two green areas on site provide opportunities for bio filtration and conveyance.
 - a. The biofiltration swale at the north and south of the property line will intercept the water from neighboring properties before it drains into the parking area.
 - b. The western buffer could provide the last line of treatment before the runoff enters the brook. The plants should be able to withstand wet feet when the brook overflows.
 - c. A hydrodynamic separator could be an opportunity separate out sediments if the permeable pavement is not a viable budgetary solution.

The combined BMP treatment train has an impact on the water quality of the runoff from the parking area as it exits into the Parks Pond Brook. The water will be cleaner and cooler. Using the STEPL 10ws urban tool, we were able to calculate the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) improvement for many of the pollutants. Nitrogen and phosphorus are improved by over 30%. The subterranean filters and separation units improve the TMDL for sediments by 60% and the BOD by 40%. The filters also provide a measure of safety from any leaching or spills that could occur on the site. The location of the BMPs also provide easy access for cleaning and monitoring and since the BPW has the equipment to clean roads and catch basins, they will be able to maintain the structures.

These plans are only recommendations that are meant to show a possible treatment train for the property. More investigation, accurate surveys and detailed plans will be required prior to the installation of the BMPs. Therefore, the costs for installation are only expressed as a potential budget.

BMP	Quantity	Unit Cost	Budget number
Permeable Pavement	17,412 sf	\$10/sf	\$174,120
Filtration Structure and Hydrodynamic Separator	1	\$15,000	\$15,000
Biofiltration Swale	296 lf	\$50/lf	\$14,800
Biofiltration parking islands	540 sf	\$20/sf	\$10,800
Riparian Buffer	3,054/sf	\$5/sf	\$15270
budget			\$229,990

5.11 Bennett Memorial Park

Address: 14 Shelter Rock Rd., Bethel, CT 06801

Coordinates: 41.393433, -73.402942

Subwatershed: Lower Limekiln Brook

Site Description: Bennett Park is located at an impounded section of Limekiln Brook in Bethel. The park is enjoyed daily by dog owners whose pets enjoy a swim in the pond, and can accommodate larger gathering with the facilities of a pavilion, commercial kitchen and bathrooms. Bennett is the home of the Annual Bethel Fishing Derby, a popular event in which the pond is stocked with fish by CT DEEP and dozens of Bethel families gather. This area was identified during HVA's streamwalks as a potential restoration site. Short turf was mowed up to the pond edge along both banks and rip rap stabilized the bank from erosion. Some areas lacking rip rap were eroding and adding to sedimentation in the pond. Adding to the issue of pond sedimentation, runoff from the pavilion roof was causing erosion at the drainpipe, washing away the dirt under the large rock rip-rap along the bank. Perhaps as a result of this sedimentation, the town reported the need to dredge the pond periodically. Moreover, a resident Canada Geese population had made their home, leaving the park scattered with droppings in the field adjacent to the pond.

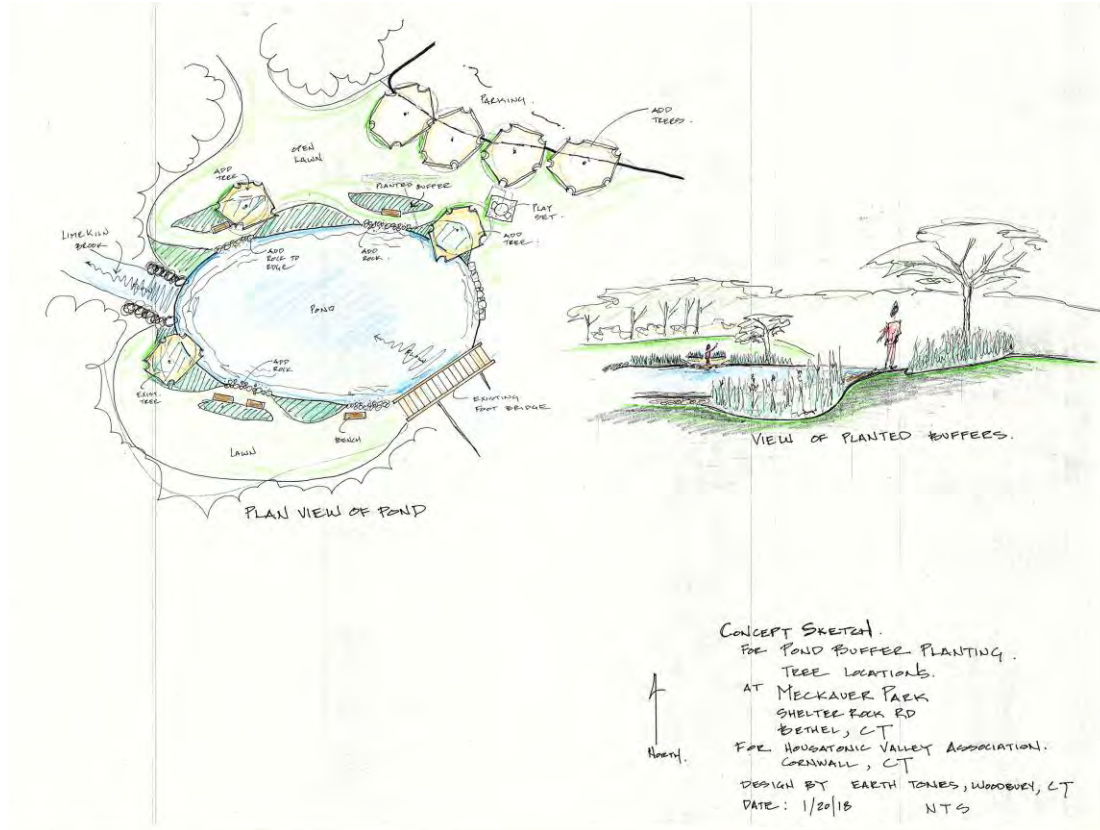
HVA worked closely with the Town of Bethel's Parks and Recreation, Inland Wetlands, and Earth Tones Native Nursery and Landscaping to design a solution that addressed the environmental issues while also taking into account the public's use of the park as well as Parks and Rec. maintenance practices. Using student volunteers from Danbury and Newtown High School, a continuous vegetative buffer was installed along both banks of the pond that incorporated a 10 foot winding grassy path allowing visitors to access the pond's shore in places. Perennial plants were selected to be tall enough to deter geese by disrupting clear lines of site between the field and the pond, low enough for the average person over 4' to see above and hardy enough for people to walk over once established. Upland meadow wildflowers were planted nearer to the fields to attract pollinators. A rain garden was designed to catch runoff from the pavilion stabilizing the bank and walking path along the pond.

Cost Estimates:

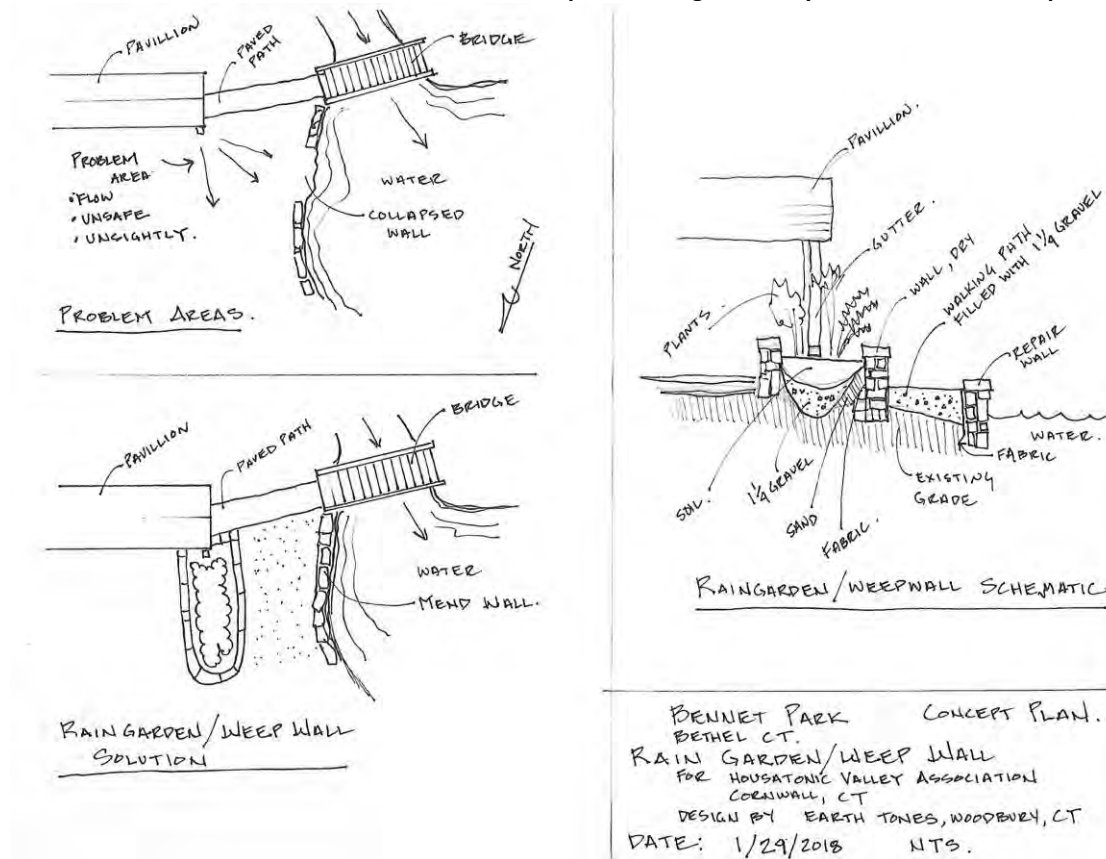
Bennett Pond Vegetated Buffer Planting: \$10,500

Bennett Memorial Park Pavilion Rain Garden and Weep Wall: \$12,005

Bennett Pond Vegetated Buffer Planting Design Sketch by Earth Tones Landscape Architects



Bennett Memorial Park Pavilion Rain Garden/Weep Wall Design Plans by Earth Tones Landscape Architects



5.12 Mackauer Dog Park

Mackauer Park is downstream and adjacent to Bennett Memorial Park. While there is a healthy vegetative buffer along Limekiln Brook, invasive species dominate the area and use the existing fence line as a trellis. Moreover, a dog park (Bethel Bark Park), located within 10-15' of the stream edge presents two water quality threats. First, pet waste could end up in the stream carried with stormwater runoff. Second, because dogs play in the park, the park is mostly loose dirt that drains down the slope of the park and into the stream during rain events. Again working with Bethel Parks and Rec and Earth Tones, HVA utilized Connections students to remove invasives and plant a native buffer along the fence line. Earth Tones has created designs that terraform the dog park and adjacent areas to redirect stormwater to a bioswale where sediment and uncontrolled pet waste can collect and settle. This coincides with the town's plans to expand the dog park into the adjacent area.

Elsewhere in the park a number of invasives crowd out native habitat. More specifically phragmites dominates the bank of the Mackauer Pond and bittersweet, olive and mugwort line the wooded areas. Bethel's Garden Club has proposed the removal of these invasives and installation of native alternatives that will restore a more natural habitat to the area. They plan to work with local scout troops as well as the Connections Summer Crew to accomplish this.

5.13 Brookfield Municipal Center

The Brookfield Municipal Center and Police Station make up a large complex located close to the newly constructed section of the Still River Greenway. The drainage from this area flowed to a failing sedimentation structure in need of replacement. With funding from CWA 319 funding, the Northwest Conservation District (NWCD) partnered with HVA and the Town of Brookfield in 2016 to replace this failing structure with an extended detention wetland, removing invasives and landscaping in the area and replacing them with native wetland and upland non-invasive species along the Still River Greenway. These actions serve to protect the Still River by capturing, treating, and cleaning polluted stormwater run-off from the parking area and the adjacent town road before it reaches the Still River.

The constructed wetland retrofit captures water from Brookfield Municipal Center and the adjacent Police Station through two outfall pipes. Stormwater from these outfalls are captured in the two basins, an upper forebay and a lower basin. Stone berms and wide earth berms were installed throughout the structure to slow the flow, prevent erosion and create a long flow path (distribute the water over a larger area). Berms were filled and silt fencing was installed along the stream side of the structure to capture water and a pipe was laid under the Greenway trail to allow excess flow to the Still River. See Figure 5.13.1 for full plan details of the constructed wetland retrofit.

Upon completion of the contracted wetlands retrofit, NWCD staff partnered with HVA's Still River Watershed Connections program to enlist the help of high students from Danbury's Alternative Center for Excellence to assist in planting the bottom and sides of the wetlands with native vegetation. An interpretive, designed by NWCD staff was installed to explain how the constructed wetland retrofit functions to protect the Still River from polluted stormwater run-off.

Load Reduction Estimates

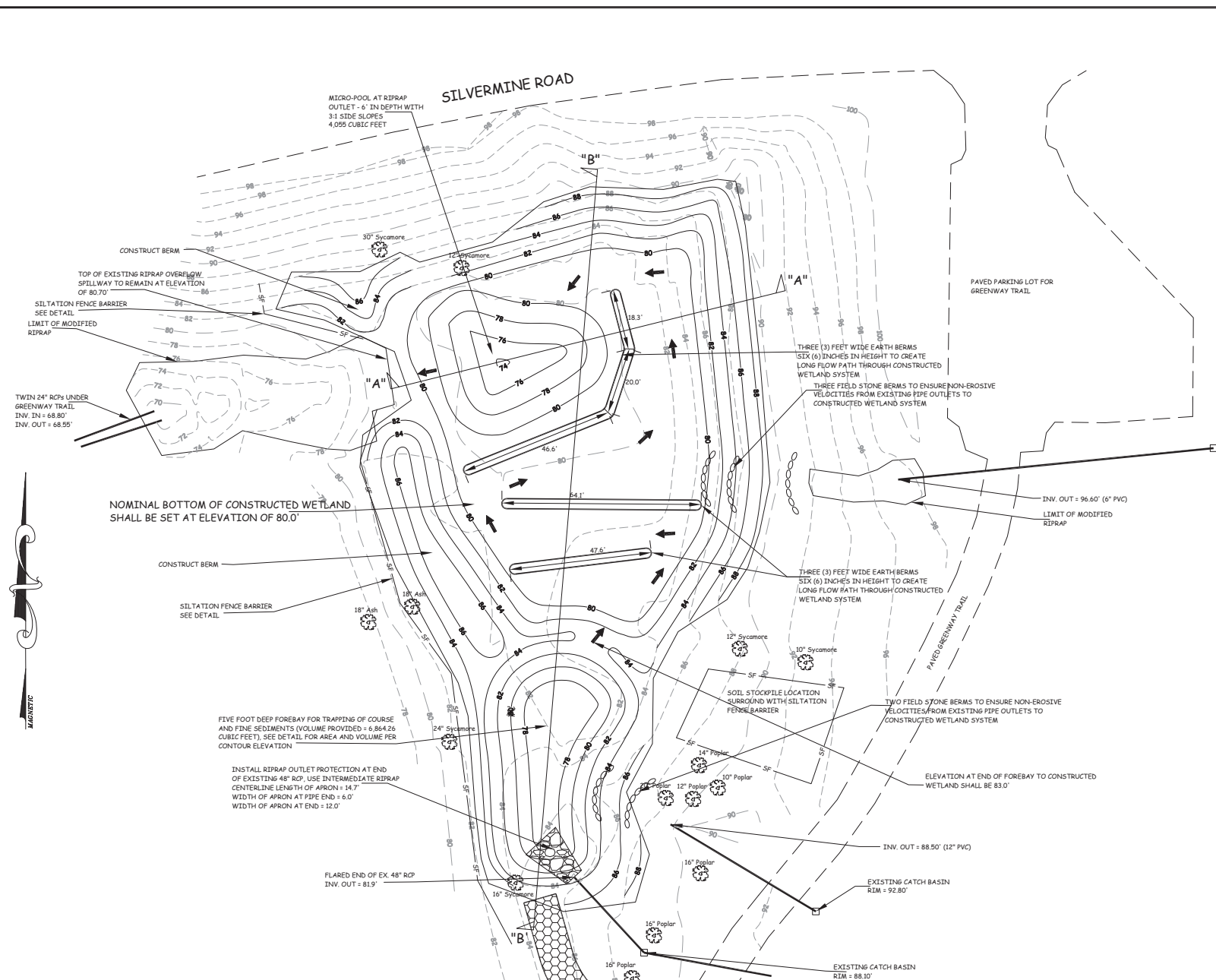
Calculations below were made by design engineer Steve Trinkaus, Trinkaus Engineering based on the size and design of the constructed wetlands retrofit. Loads were calculated by using the Simple method

by Tom Schueler based on an annual rainfall of 51 inches. Total removal efficiencies were based on UNHSC and BMP Database.

Table 5.13.1 Estimated Load Reductions of Brookfield Wetlands Retrofit calculated by Steve Trinkaus, Trinkaus engineering based on annual rainfall of 51 inches

Pollutant	Loads	Total removal efficiencies	Total estimated annual load reductions (lbs.)
Total Suspended Solids	4095	89%	3644.55
Total Phosphorous	19	65.5%	12.44
Total Nitrogen	141	61.8%	87.13
Zinc	13	75%	158.25
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons	211	-	-

Brookfield Constructed Wetland Retrofit



NOTE: SURVEY TOPOGRAPHIC WORK WAS OBTAINED IN THE FIELD BY ROLAND GARDNER, JR., LS FOR USE BY THIS OFFICE IN THE DESIGN OF THE STORMWATER RETROFIT.
 NOTE: BENCH MARK WILL BE SET IN THE FIELD PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION BY THE LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR.

EROSION NARRATIVE:
DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT: This project involves retrofitting the existing sedimentation basin which collects runoff from the Town of Brookfield municipal complex as well as the police station. The existing basin is almost full of sediment and is dysfunctional. The retrofit will convert this sedimentation basin into a constructed wetland with a forebay, shallow marsh areas, and micropool. The purpose of the retrofit is to improve the water quality from the contributing area prior to the discharge to the Still River.

CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE:

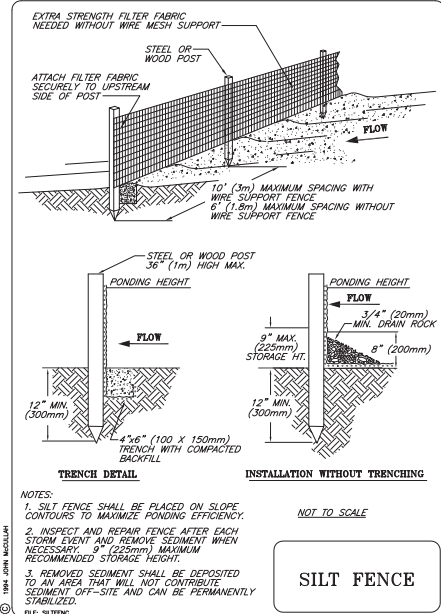
1. Clear trees and brush within the proposed grading limits and approximately five (5) feet outside the proposed contours to provide adequate working room for the contractor.
2. Install siltation fence barriers in the two locations shown on the plan and in accord with the submitted detail.
3. Remove stumps from area of proposed work and remove from site.
4. If runoff is flowing out of existing 48" RCP, excavate temporary pump pit at the outlet of the 48" RCP and install a submersible pump in a cone of 3/4" crushed stone to dewater the area. The discharge line for the pump shall be located at the eastern limit of the existing riprap outlet on the downhill side of the top.
5. The regraded side slopes along the north and east sides of the basin shall be regraded in accordance with the proposed contours shown on this plan. Topsoil from this area shall be placed in a temporary stockpile location as shown for reuse when the grading is complete. After the slopes have been regraded, a minimum of 4" of topsoil shall be placed on the newly graded slopes, seeded with the Erosion Control/Restoration seed mix by New England Wetland Plants.
6. The micro-pool shall be excavated at this time in accord with the grading shown on this plan. The bottom of the constructed wetland shall also be graded to be level per the plan.
7. The three earth berms shall be constructed in the bottom of the constructed wetland. They shall be seeded with Wetmix Seed mix from New England Wetland Plants. All seeded areas shall be covered with hay mulch to protect the seeds during the germination period.
8. The new berms located along the west side of the constructed wetland shall be built using the excavated material from the side slopes and/or the excavation of the micro-pool. After the rough grading has been done, the berms shall be covered with a minimum of 4" of topsoil, seeded with the Erosion Control/Restoration seed mix. The seeded area shall be covered with hay mulch.
9. The forebay shall be excavated at this time in accordance with this plan. After the excavation has been completed, the intermediate riprap apron shall be installed per the plan and detail.
10. Native wetland plant plugs shall be planted in the bottom of the constructed wetland system.
11. The field stone berms shall be installed on the slope below the other existing drainage discharge pipes.
12. It is suggested that invasive and overgrown native species be removed or thinned out in the upland area surrounding the constructed wetland system.
13. After all disturbed areas have been covered with vegetation, the erosion control measures may be removed from the site.

PLAN OBJECTIVES AND PRINCIPALS:
 The objectives of the Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Plan are to manage both the runoff and the earthwork operations by using Best Management Practices. The objectives are as follows:

- a. Control erosion at its source with temporary control measures, minimize the runoff from areas of disturbance, distribute stormwater through natural vegetation before being discharged into wetland systems.
- b. Keep land disturbance to a minimum. The site layout has been designed to minimize any potential impacts to wetlands.
- c. Construct the project in phases to minimize the area of the site under active construction at one time.
- d. Retain existing vegetation wherever feasible. Siltation fence or other barriers will be used to limit the extent of earthwork.
- e. Stabilize disturbed areas as soon as practical. Earth disturbance shall not occur on a given area until active construction is to take place in this area.
- f. Minimize the length and steepness of slopes.
- g. Maintain low runoff velocities.
- h. Trap sediment on site. Siltation fence barriers and driveway construction entrance will trap sediment during the construction period.
- i. Establish a maintenance and repair program during the construction period. Erosion control measures will be inspected weekly during the spring months, twice a month during the summer and/or following rainfall events of greater than 0.5 inches and repaired as needed to ensure that they function properly.
- j. Assign responsibility for the maintenance program. The responsibility for the maintenance program will be assigned to the contractor who shall designate one of its supervisory personnel to be the liaison to the owner's representative. The owner shall retain the services of a licensed professional who shall inspect and monitor the contractor's methods and have the authority to require modifications to the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan. The town will be copied on all inspection reports prepared on behalf of the project.

TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL MEASURES - MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS:

1. Siltation fence barriers: Accumulated sediment shall be removed when it has reached a height of 25% of the exposed sediment barrier and disposed off in an appropriate manner.



ESTIMATED CUT AND FILL VOLUMES
 CUT VOLUME = 839 CUBIC YARDS
 FILL VOLUME = 95 CUBIC YARDS
 NET EXCESS = 744 CUBIC YARDS

SAMPLE PLANT LIST FOR BOTTOM OF CONSTRUCTED WETLAND, TOP EDGE OF FOREBAY AND TOP EDGE OF MICRO-POOL:

- SWEET FLAG (*Acorus americana*)
- WATER PLANTAIN (*Alisma subcordatum*)
- BIG BLUESTEM (*Ammophila breviflora*)
- SWAMP MILKWEED (*Asclepias incarnata*)
- BEARDED SEDGE (*Carex comosa*)
- FRINGED SEDGE (*Carex crinita*)
- BROOM SEDGE (*Carex scoparia*)
- BLUE FLAG IRIS (*Iris versicolor*)
- CANADA RUSH (*Juncus canadensis*)
- SOFT RUSH (*Juncus effusus*)
- GREAT BLUE LOBELIA (*Lobelia cardinalis*)
- ARROW ARUM (*Peltandra virginica*)
- FOWL BLUEGRASS (*Poa palustris*)
- PICKERELWEED (*Pontederia cordata*)
- NORTHERN ARROWHEAD/DUCK POTATO (*Sagittaria latifolia*)

NOTE: A MIXTURE OF THE ABOVE SPECIES AS PLUGS SHALL BE PLANTED IN THE CONSTRUCTED WETLAND WHEN GRADING IS COMPLETE. PLUGS SHALL BE PLANTED AT APPROXIMATELY 18 - 24" ON CENTER SPACING IN A RANDOM PATTERN IN THE CONSTRUCTED WETLAND. PLANT INSTALLATION SHALL BE OVERSEEN BY SEAN HAYDEN OF THE NORTHWEST CONSERVATION DISTRICT.

- CONTROL PLAN IMPLEMENTATION:**
1. The contractor shall inspect the effectiveness and condition of erosion control devices during storm events, and after each rainfall event of 0.5" or more, prior to weekends and prior to forecasted large storm events.
 2. The contractor shall repair or replace damaged erosion control measures immediately, and in case, more than four hours after observing such deficiencies.
 3. The contractor shall be prepared to implement interim drainage controls and erosion control measures as may be necessary during the course of construction.
 4. The contractor shall make available on-site all equipment, materials and labor necessary to effect emergency erosion control measures within four hours of any impending emergency situation.
 5. The contractor shall make a final inspection, and clean up any tracked sediment on the existing road.
 6. The contractor shall have on call at all times, a responsible representative who, when authorized, will mobilize the necessary personnel, materials and equipment and otherwise provide the required action when notified of any impending emergency situation.
 7. The contractor shall supply a telephone number to the town engineer, planning agent so that the contractor may be contacted during the evenings and on weekends, if necessary.
 8. The contractor shall maintain a minimum of 100 lf of silt fence on the site for emergencies.

- GENERAL EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL PLAN NOTES:**
1. Regrading on this site shall be done in such a manner as to prevent stagnant water from collecting in depressions.
 2. All erosion and sedimentation control measures will be installed prior to the start of any construction activity.
 3. All erosion and sedimentation control measures shall be constructed in accordance with the submitted construction details and in compliance with the specifications and standards found in the "Guidelines for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control" as prepared by the State of Connecticut, revised to 2002.
 4. Siltation fence barriers will be installed at the limit of all disturbed areas. Staked straw bales, will be utilized as necessary during the construction period. All work done shall be in accordance with the details shown on the plans.
 5. Land disturbance will be kept to a minimum. Restabilization of all disturbed areas will occur as soon as final grading is complete.
 6. All erosion and sedimentation control measures will be maintained in an effective conditions throughout the construction period.
 7. Accumulated sediment will be removed from the control structures and disposed of in a lawful and safe manner.
 8. Additional control measures will be installed during the construction period if the Zoning or Wetland Enforcement Officer requires them. The design engineer shall inspect the site periodically to ensure the proper installation of erosion control measures.
 9. Regular inspections of the construction site shall be made by a representative of the Town of Westport and a professional retained by the owner to assure compliance with the approved plans.
 10. The responsibility for implementing the erosion and sedimentation control plan, informing all parties engaged on the construction site of the requirements and objectives of the plan, notifying the appropriate town agencies of any transfer of this responsibility and for conveying a copy of the erosion and sedimentation control plan if title to the land is transferred is placed upon the owner of record.

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 CIVIL ENGINEERS
 114 HUNTERS RIDGE ROAD
 SOUTHBRURY, CONNECTICUT 06488
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 Email: strinkaus@earthlink.net



STORMWATER RETROFIT
 SHEET 1 OF 2
 PROJECT #007-2016
 SCALE: 1" = 20'
 DATE: 3/14/16

PREPARED FOR
 TOWN OF BROOKFIELD
 SILVERMINE ROAD
 BROOKFIELD - CONNECTICUT

IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR TO CALL "CALL-BEFORE-YOU-DIG" AT 1-800-922-4455 AT LEAST TWO WORKING DAYS PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION FOR THE LOCATION OF ANY UNDERGROUND UTILITIES ON THIS PROPERTY.

5.14 Additional Sites Under Consideration

There were a number of sites discovered during the watershed planning process that were promising opportunities for stormwater retrofits, but that did not rank quite as high for the Top 10 list. This section gives a brief introduction to these sites. As funding, partnerships, and interests align, any of these sites might be ripe for implementation. The same criteria used to assess the above sites apply to the sites below as well; partnership viability and amount of pollution load reduction. Project selection will also prioritize those that provide opportunities to incorporate multiple watershed goals - recreation, education, species and habitat revitalization, and flood prevention/climate change resiliency. See Table 5.14.1 for a full list of addition sites under consideration.

Western Connecticut State University Midtown Campus (WCSU in Danbury)- WCSU Midtown Campus is located in one of the most highly polluted subwatersheds in the Still River and drains into the downtown Danbury city stormwater system. The campus is 34 acres and includes a number of storm drains located in turf areas, providing opportunities for student-designed green infrastructure projects with little need for engineering. Projects at this location provide the unique opportunity for collaboration with WCSU faculty and students and could become educational exemplars for the campus community.

Laurel Gardens (Danbury) – Laurel Gardens is an apartment complex of 64 1-3 bedroom, federal low-income family housing units located next to Padanaram Brook. The two impacts at this site are uncontrolled debris (trash) and stormwater pollution. Projects at this site would improve the environmental health of the residents and may include outreach campaigns, addressing waste control, or mitigating stormwater pollution of the 3-acre property. Partners for this project are Danbury Housing Authority and the City of Danbury.

Eden Drive (Danbury) – Similar to Laurel Gardens, Eden Drive contains 55 2-3-bedroom federal low-income family housing units. It is located uphill of the Danbury Public Works complex and borders an unnamed tributary to the section of Limekiln Brook regulated by TMDLs for zinc, chlorine, ammonia, and copper. Similar to Laurel Gardens there is a significant amount of trash uncontrolled by the 4 dumpsters on site and there are a number of outfalls carrying stormwater from the approximately 5 acres of impervious cover causing erosion in the stream corridor.

Fire Engine Co. 24 (Danbury) - Fire Engine Co. 24's fire station is downstream of the Danbury section of the Still River Greenway and adjacent to the Still Mainstem next to the Eagle Rd. stream crossing. The parking area and pullout bay drains into three storm drains which also capture some of Eagle Rd. runoff. The outfall to these storm drains is directly connected to the river mainstem. There are grassy median areas near all the storm drains on this property which could be repurposed to catch stormwater.

Clifford J. Hurgin Municipal Center (Bethel) - The Clifford J. Hurgin Municipal Center, Bethel's Town Hall, is located in downtown Bethel and drains into the XX stream. The parking lot in the back of the center looks to be in need of some repairs. Discussions with the town showed some interest in repaving this area at which point there will be an opportunity to incorporate BMPs and green infrastructure to reduce stormwater quantity from the town stormwater sewer system.

Bethel Middle School (Bethel) - Bethel's Middle School is part of a Bethel's Educational complex all of which drains into East Swamp Brook through outfalls located adjacent to the stream. There are a number of islands in the Bethel Middle School parking lot that could be transformed to bioswales and pollinator gardens. Additionally there are grassy areas with stormdrains that present further opportunity for gardening. All projects at the Middle School could incorporate student input in design and implementation, elements that could be tied into classroom curriculum and serve as an educational example for current and future students.

Northern Terminus of the Still River Greenway (Brookfield) - This location has two outfalls flagged during USA streamwalks due to the considerable amount of gullying. About 10-15 feet of rip rap was added to each outfall. This works to mitigate erosion caused by stormwater flow for that 10-15' feet but stormwater scours the bank just downstream, effectively connecting these outfalls with the mainstem of the Still. The turf along the Brookfield Greenway provides an opportunity for green infrastructure (ex. bioswale) installation that can catch stormwater coming from the road. Reducing the amount of stormwater that drains into these outfalls can reduce gullying and the consequent sedimentation into the Still River mainstem.

Know of a potential project site? Let us know!

COMMENTS AND DISSEMINATION

This document, as with the entire watershed planning process, is intended to be iterative. Comments and feedback are not only suggested, but required as part of any comprehensive planning process. Please submit feedback and suggestions to HVA by emailing Courteny Morehouse at courtenymorehouse.hva@gmail.com. Thank you!

Table 5 14 1

Full List of Prospective Projects Sites Under Consideration

	Location Name	Location	Stream	Impact	Owner	Notes
Bethel	Bennett/Mackauer Park	14 Shelter Rock Rd.	Limekiln	Impacted Buffer	Town of Bethel	
	Rourke Field	43 Plumtrees Rd.	East Swamp	Impacted Buffer	Town of Bethel	
	Parloa Field	134 South St	Sympaug	IC/Stormwater	Town of Bethel	
	Bethel Middle School	300 Whittlesey Dr.	Wolf Pitt	IC/Stormwater	Town of Bethel	
	Bethel Town Hall	1 School Street	Sympaug	IC/Stormwater	Town of Bethel	
	Bethel Fire Dept.	36 South St.	Sympaug	IC/Stormwater	Town of Bethel	
	Bethel Public Works	1 Sympaug Park Rd.	Sympaug	IC/Stormwater	Town of Bethel	
	Workspace Education	16 towbridge rd	Sympaug	IC/Stormwater		
Brookfield	Public Works	81 Grays Bridge Rd	Mainstem	IC/Stormwater	Town of Brookfield	
	Northern terminus of Still River Greenway	731 Federal Rd. Intersection of Old Rte 7, Laurel Hill Rd, and 202	Mainstem	Two "5" suspicious outfalls	DOT	
	Mystery Acres	673 Federal Rd. Brookfield	Mainstem	Impacted Buffer	Town of Brookfield	
	Prince of Peace Lutheran Church	119 Junction Rd	Mainstem	IC/Stormwater	Prince of Peace Lutheran Church	Also Preschool
	Kohl's	84 Federal Rd.	East Brook	IC/Stormwater	Samuels & Assoc. Development	
	The Goddard School	1 Production Dr.	Mainstem	IC/Stormwater	Goddard School	
	Laurel Gardens Housing Units	381-387 Main St.	Padanaram	Impacted Buffer	City of Danbury Housing Authority	
Eden Drive Housing Units	146 Eden Dr.	Lower Limekiln	Impacted Buffer			
Police Station	375 Main St.	Padanaram	IC/Stormwater	City of Danbury		
ACE	26 Locust Ave.	Mainstem	IC/Stormwater	City of Danbury		
Danbury Public Schools Admin Building	63 Beaver Brook Rd.	Mainstem	IC/Stormwater	City of Danbury		
Danbury Fire Department	19 New St	Park Pond	IC/Stormwater	City of Danbury		
City Hall Staff Parking	158 Deer Hill Rd.	Park Pond	IC/Stormwater	City of Danbury		
Broadview Middle School	72 Hospital Ave.	Mainstem	IC/Stormwater	City of Danbury		
Fire Engine 24	36 Eagle Rd.	Mainstem	IC/Stormwater	City of Danbury		

Still River Partners
Full List of Prospective Projects

4/23/2019

Danbury	Moose Lodge	75 Boulevard Dr.	Lake Kenosia	Impacted Buffer	
	Stadley Rough Elementary	25 Karen Dr.	Mainstem	IC/Stormwater	City of Danbury
	Shelter Rock Elementary	2 Crows Nest Ln.	East Brook Swamp	IC/Stormwater	City of Danbury
	Western Connecticut State University	181 White St.	Mainstem	IC/Stormwater	WCSU
	Tubar	1-5 Tooley Ln.	Kohanza	Impacted buffer Erosion	Tubar LLC
	Shopping Center	23-41 North Street	Kohanza	Impacted buffer Channel mod	Deep's Family Limited Partnership
	Cedar Court Condos	103 Kohanza	Kohanza	Impacted Buffer	Zielinski
	Ridgewood Condos	Kohanza st.	Kohanza	Impacted Buffer Suspicious outfall	RRS Property Management
	Greensview Condos	17 Kohanza	Kohanza	Impacted Buffer Suspicious outfall	Greensview Properties LLC
	Covered Bridge Condos	60 Padanaram	Padanaram	Impacted Buffer Suspicious outfall	Greenfield Management
	Mobile Gas Station	54 Padanaram	Padanaram	Erosion	Alliance Energy
	Danbury Fireworks	52 Padanaram	Padanaram	Erosion	Danbury Fireworks
	Wooster School	91 Miry Brook Rd.	Miry Brook	Impacted buffer	Wooster School
	Stew Leonard's	99 Federal Rd	Mainstem	Suspicious outfall Impacted buffer	
	Henry Abbott Tech School	21 Hayestown Ave.	Padanaram Brook	IC/Stormwater	City of Danbury
	Still River Greenway	35 Eagle Rd.	Mainstem	Impacted Buffer	City of Danbury
	w Milford	Candlewood Valley Country Club	401 Danbury Rd	Mainstem	Impacted Buffer
Harrybrooke Park		100 Still River Dr.	Mainstem	Recreation	Harrybrooke Park
Candlewood Point Housing Community		Candlewood Lake Rd. North	Trib of Mainstem	Targed RiverSmart Program	Various

Still River Partners
Full List of Prospective Projects

4/23/2019

Net

Erickson Rd.	96 Erickson Rd.	Mainstem	Recreation	Town of New Milford
Pond Meadow/Still River Preserve	585 Danbury Rd.	Mainstem	Habitat Restoration	Weantinoge

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- ⁶⁶ Ifkovic, Diane. 2014. Presentation delivered at the Still River Summit.
- ⁶⁷ Varekamp, J., Jallow, B., Welch, P., & Goldoff, B. (March 29, 2003)
- ⁶⁸ Thompson, W. (1971). *The Drainage and Glacial History of the Still River Valley, Southwestern Connecticut*. Washington D.C. : United States Geological Survey.
- ⁶⁹ Mangels, C. R. (2015). *Preliminary findings from a rare plant survey of the Still River Preserve*. Prepared for Weantinoge Heritage Land Trust.
- ⁷⁰ Mangels (2015)
- ⁷¹ US EPA (August 2016)
- ⁷² Housatonic Valley Association. (Summer 2001). *Special Report of Housatonic Tributaries: Lifelines of the river valley*. Cornwall Bridge, CT: Self-published.
- ⁷³ CT DEEP (January 2017)
- ⁷⁴ Kozuchowski Environmental Consulting (2007)
- ⁷⁵ CT DEEP (March 2015)
- ⁷⁶ City of Danbury Planning Commission. (2013). *City of Danbury Plan of Conservation and Development*. Danbury, CT.
- ⁷⁷ Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection. (2009). *Housatonic River Basin Final Natural Resources Restoration Plan, Environmental Assessment, Environmental Impact Evaluation for Connecticut*.
- ⁷⁸ Kozuchowski Environmental Consulting (2007), CT DEP (2009)
- ⁷⁹ Kozuchowski Environmental Consulting (2007)
- ⁸⁰ Appalachian Mountain Club. (2007). *Still River Trail*. Retrieved from Appalachian Mountain Club- Connecticut Chapter: <http://www.ct-amc.org/flatwater/StillRiver2.htm>
- ⁸¹ CT DEP (2009)
- ⁸² Sustainable CT. (2019). Town of New Milford Sustainable CT Community Certification Report. Sustainable CT. Accessed at: [https://sustainablect.org/?type=1336777441&tx_sjcert_certification\[certification\]\[__identity\]=11](https://sustainablect.org/?type=1336777441&tx_sjcert_certification[certification][__identity]=11)
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- ⁸⁷ Liping, Fu and Usman, Taimar. (January 29, 2014). Safety Impacts of Using Deicing Salt. Department of Civil & Environmental Engineering at University of Waterloo, Accessed at:

<https://www.highways.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/Deicing-Salt-Study-FINAL.pdf>

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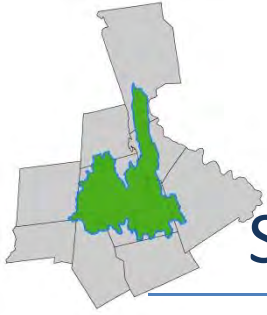
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⁹⁰ Kelly, V.R., Findlay, S.E.G., Weathers, K.C. 2019. Road Salt: The Problem, The Solution, and How To Get There. Cary Institute of Ecosystem Studies. Accessed at https://www.caryinstitute.org/sites/default/files/public/downloads/report_road_salt.pdf

⁹¹ CT DEEP. (February 4, 2011). Best Management Practices for Disposal of Snow Accumulations from Roadways and Parking Lots. CT DEEP. Accessed at: https://www.ct.gov/deep/cwp/view.asp?a=2721&q=325692&deepNav_GID=1654

Comments and Dissemination

This document, as with the entire watershed planning process, is intended to be iterative. Comments and feedback are not only suggested, but required as part of any comprehensive planning process. Please submit feedback and suggestions to HVA by emailing Courteny Morehouse at courtenymorehouse.hva@gmail.com. Thank you!



Still River Watershed Action Plan

Volume II: Appendices A-C

Appendix A: Funding sources

Appendix B: Stakeholder/public engagement supporting materials

Appendix C: Watershed-wide maps

Still River Watershed Action Plan
Appendix A: Funding Sources

Funding Sources

Funding Source	Description	Reference
EPA Environmental Education Grants	The Grants Program sponsored by EPA's Office of Environmental Education (OEE), Office of External Affairs and Environmental Education, supports environmental education projects that enhance the public's awareness, knowledge, and skills to help people make informed decisions that affect environmental quality.	https://www.epa.gov/education
EPA Five Star Restoration Grant Program	The Five Star Restoration Program brings together students, conservation corps, other youth groups, citizen groups, corporations, landowners and government agencies to provide environmental education and training through projects that restore wetlands and streams. The program provides challenge grants, technical support and opportunities for information exchange to enable community-based restoration projects.	https://www.epa.gov/wetlands
USFWS North American Wetlands Conservation Act (NAWCA)	NAWCA provides matching grants to organizations and individuals who have developed partnerships to carry out wetlands conservation projects in the United States, Canada, and Mexico for the benefit of wetlands-associated migratory birds and other wildlife.	https://www.fws.gov/birds/grants/north-american-wetland-conservation-act/how-to-apply-for-a-nawca-grant.php https://bit.ly/2HvRUKs
NRCS Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP)	For creation, enhancement, maintenance of wildlife habitat; for privately owned lands.	https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/null/?cid=nrcs141p2_024540 https://bit.ly/2khEgLw
EPA Section 319 Grant Program	CT DEEP administers a grant program with EPA Clean Water Act Section 319 funds to effectively and efficiently address nonpoint source pollution are available to municipalities, nonprofit environmental organizations, regional water authorities/planning agencies, and watershed	https://www.ct.gov/deep/cwp/view.asp?q=325594 https://bit.ly/2lZesNg

	associations.	
Funding Source	Description	Reference
Connecticut Lakes Grant Program	Provides matching grants for lake restoration projects to municipalities, lake authorities, and lake taxing districts at lakes that are available to the general public for recreation. Funds for the Lakes Grand Program are made available through authorizations of the State Legislature and allocated by the State Bond Commission. The Lakes Grant Program requires a 25% match for studies and a 50% match for implementation of control measures. When funding is available for the Lakes Grant Program, notification is provided to every municipality in Connecticut and to groups who have previously inquired about funding for lake management projects.	https://www.ct.gov/deep/cwp/view.asp?a=2687&q=322344&deepNav_GID=1511 https://bit.ly/2lYqqHi
CT DEEP Urban Forestry Grant Programs	<p>America the Beautiful Urban Forestry Grants: Grants of up to \$12,000 are available to assist municipalities and non-profits in local urban forestry efforts.</p> <p>Urban Forestry Outreach Grant: Grants for non-profit organizations in urbanized areas to foster outreach in these areas.</p>	https://www.ct.gov/deep/cwp/view.asp?a=2697&q=322872&deepNav_GID=1631#Grants https://bit.ly/2lVFISx
NFWF Five Star and Urban Waters Restoration Grant Program	The Five Star and Urban Water's Restoration Program seeks to develop nation-wide community stewardship of local natural resources, preserving these resources for future generations and enhancing habitat for local wildlife. Projects seek to address water quality issues in priority watersheds, such as erosion due to unstable streambanks, pollution from stormwater runoff, and degraded shorelines caused by development. The program focuses on the stewardship and restoration of coastal, wetland and riparian ecosystems across the country.	http://www.nfwf.org/fivestar/Pages/home.aspx https://bit.ly/IEaLTK

**Still River Watershed Action Plan
Appendix B
Public Participation and Outreach**



**Still River Partner
Meetings:
Sign-In Sheets**



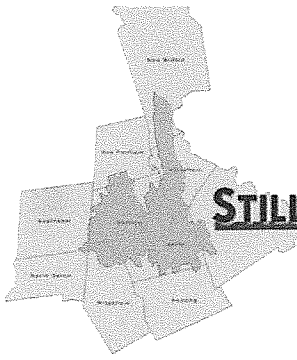
STILL RIVER WATERSHED PLAN

PARTNERS MEETING

3/26/2015

DANBURY CITY HALL, ROOM 3C
 155 DEER HILL AVENUE ~ DANBURY, CT
 1:00 PM

Name	Affiliation	Email
Ray Sullivan	Brookfield H. J	rsullivan@brookfieldct.gov
Sean Hayden	Northwest Conservation District	seanhayden@conservct.org
Mike Zarba	Town of New Milford	mzarba@newmilford.org
Dennis Elpern	City of Danbury	d.elpern@danbury-ct.gov
George Benson	Town of Newtown	george.benson@newtown-ct.gov
ED SIERGIEJ	STILL RIVER ALLIANCE ^{comm.}	ESIERGIEJ@AOL.COM
MICHAEL T SMITH	STILL RIVER ALLIANCE / ANGRY BEAVERS	MTSMITH1556@MSN.COM
Rebekah White	FOTL Lolce Lillimonah	rebekah.white@yahoo.co
Michael W Smith	Still River Alliance ^{comm.}	MSmith_1120@hotmail.com
Dennis Regan	HVA	
Harry Rosvally	Danbury Schools	rosvalh@danbury.k12.ct.us
Elaine LaBella	HVA	
Kitsey Snow	Ridgefield Conservation Comm.	Kitsey.snow@gmail.com
David Hannon	Western Connecticut Council of Governments	dhannon@westernctcog.org
Marcia Wikias	Sierra Club	marciawikias@hotmail.com
Jon Morrison	USGS	jmorrison@USGS.Gov
Ryan Williams	HVA	ryan.williams.vt@gmail.com
Ryan Boggan	Danbury Health Dept	r.boggan@danbury-ct.gov
MIKE JASZCZAK	HVA	
Susan Peterson	CT DEEP	susan.peterson@ct.gov



STILL RIVER WATERSHED PARTNERS

City of Danbury/HVA meeting to discuss Still River Watershed Plan

February 8th, 2016

Danbury City Hall

Please sign in:

Name	Affiliation	Title	Email
Timothy P. Nolan	COD	Highway Supervisor	T.Nolan@Danbury-ct.gov
DAVE Dwy	COD	Supt Pub Utilities	d.dwy@danbury-ct.gov
Tom Altermatt	COD	Engineering	t.altermatt@danbury-ct.gov
Farid Khouri	COD	City Engineer	F.Khouri@danbury-ct.gov
Robin Edwards	COD	Asst. Corporation Counsel	r.edwards@danbury-ct.gov
Sharon Calistro	COD	Director of Planning	s.calistro@danbury-ct.gov
Ryan Williams	HVA	Conservation Projects Manager	
MILK JASTREMSKI	HVA	WATER PROTECTION DIRECTOR	MJ.HVA@outlook.com





STILL RIVER WATERSHED PARTNERS

WATERSHED PLAN PARTNERS MEETING

3/22/2016

DANBURY CITY HALL, ROOM 3C
155 DEER HILL AVENUE ~ DANBURY, CT
1:00 PM

Please sign in:

Name	Affiliation	Title	Email
Carl Zimmerman	WestCoG	Senior US manager	CZimmerman@westco.org
Sharon Calitro	City of Danbury	Director of Planning	S.Calitro@danbury-ct.gov
Paul Avery	Brookfield Health Dept.	Sanitarian	pavery@brookfieldct.gov
Susan Peterson	CT DEEP - BWPLR	Environmental Analyst	susan.peterson@ct.gov
Timothy P. Nade	CITY OF DANBURY	SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SERVICES	T.Nade@danbury-ct.gov
Marc Cohen	Atlantic States Rural Water	Source water Protection Specialist	mcohen@asrwwa.org
Alice Dew	Brookfield Wetlands Conservation Comm	WEO, Asst ZEO Cons Comm. Chair	adewe@brookfieldct.gov
Ryan Williams	HVA	conservation Proj. Manager	ryanwilliams.hva@gmail.com
Mike Jastrzemski	HVA		
Rebekah White	FOTL	Board member	rebekah.white@yahoo.com
Ryan Boggan	City of Danbury	Health Insp. / EIC Staff	r.boggan@danbury-ct.gov
Kitsey Snow	Ridgfield Cons. Comm	Chair	Kitsey.snow@gmail.com
Dr. Roy Sullivan	Brookfield Health Dept	Director of Health	RSullivan@brookfieldct.gov
Mike Zarba	New Milford Public Works	Director	mzarba@newmilford.org



STILL RIVER WATERSHED PARTNERS

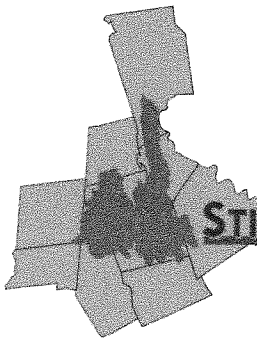
WATERSHED PLAN PARTNERS MEETING

3/22/2016

DANBURY CITY HALL, ROOM 3C
155 DEER HILL AVENUE ~ DANBURY, CT
1:00 PM

Please sign in:

Name	Affiliation	Title	Email
Jessica Leonard	Antioch University New England	graduate student	jleonard@ antioch.edu
James Ferlow	Town of New Milford	Wetlands Enforcement Officer	jferlow@newmilford.org
NELSON MAWITZ	BROOKFIELD WPCA	CHAIRMAN	NELSON@BROOKFIELDWPCA .COM
Jon Morrison	USGS	Hydrologist	jmorrison@usgs.gov
Sally Lerman	NRES	Resource Conservationist	sally.lerman@ct.usda.gov
Carol Donzella	NRES	Community Planner	carol.donzella@ct.usda.gov
Maribeth Chassey	Weantinog Heritage Land Trust	Conservation Easement Manager	maribeth@ weantinog.org
NICK KAPLANIS	CITY OF DANB	RECREATION DIR -	n.kaplanis@danbury- CT.GOV
George Byron	Town of Newtown	Director of Planning	George.Byron@ Newtown-CT.gov
ED SIERGIEJ	STILL RIVER COMM CITY OF DANBURY	CHAIR	ESIERGIEJ@AGL.COM
Joseph Dobbins	Danbury youth services	Program Manager	youthemployment.dys@gnm .com
Riz de Lambert	Brookfield Open Space Legacy	Director, BOSLI	LIBLEE1@gmail.com
Marcia Wilkins	Sierra Club	Sierra-CT Conservation	marciawilkins@ hotmail.com



STILL RIVER WATERSHED PARTNERS

WATERSHED PLAN PARTNERS MEETING

6/22/2016

DANBURY CITY HALL, ROOM 3C

155 DEER HILL AVENUE ~ DANBURY, CT

10:00 AM

Please sign in:

Name	Affiliation	Title	Email
Mike Towle	WestCOG	Associate Planner	mtowle@westcog.org
Soumya Sudhakar	WestCOG	Intern	ssudhakar@westcog.org
Carl Zimmerman	WestCOG	GIS manager	czimmerman@westcog.org
Chris Stone	CTDEEP	Stormwater	chris.stone@ct.gov
Karen Allen	CTDEEP	Stormwater	karen.allen@ct.gov
Devon Tyrell	CTDEEP	Intern MS4	Devon.Tyrell@ct.gov
James Ferlow	New Milford Wetlands	WEC	jferlow@newmilford.org
Tom Altermatt	Danbury Engineering	Engineer	t.altermatt@danbury-ct.gov
MIKE JASTREMSKI	HVA	Watershed Conservation	—
George Benson	Newtown	Director of Planning	george.benson@newtown-ct.gov
Jessica Leonard	Antioch Univ. INE	Student	jleonard@antioch.edu
Susan Peterson	CT DEEP	Watershed/NPS/Lakes Program	susan.peterson@ct.gov
Caroline Hilli	HVA	River Steward	—

Sign-In

June 23, 2016

HVA/CTDEEP MTNG RE: WATGESHED
PLANNING

NAME

AFFILIATION

EMAIL

Ryan Williams

HVA

ryanwilliams.hva@gmail.com

MIKE JAKTREMSKI

HVA

MJ.HVA@outlook.com

Susan Peterson

DEEP

susan.peterson@ct.gov

Chris Sullivan

DEEP

christopher.sullivan@ct.gov

Rosemary Gatter

"

rosemary.gatter-evans@ct.gov

Charles E. Lee

"

CharlesLee@CT.gov

Traci Iott

DEEP

traci.iott@ct.gov

Chris Bellucci

DEEP

christopher.bellucci@ct.gov

8/3/16 Meeting w/ Bethel & West COG 1.5hr.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>AFFILIATION</u>	<u>EMAIL</u>
Ryan Williams	HVA	ryan.williams.hva@gmail.com
Mike Jastrzemski	HVA	MJ.HVA@outlook.com
Carl Zimmerman	WestCOG	czimmerman@westcog.org
Dee Arndt	Bethel DPW	arndtd@bethel-ct.gov
Brittany Swanson	Bethel DPW	swansonb@bethel-ct.gov

STILL RIVER PARTNERS
2/21/2019

PLEASE SIGN IN

<u>NAME</u>	<u>AFFILIATION</u>	<u>EMAIL</u>
✓ Mike Jastrzemski	Housatonic Valley Association	mj.hva@att.net
✓ Ray Sullivan	Brookfield Health Dept	Rsullivan@brookfieldct.gov
✓ Susan Peterson	CT DEEP	susan.peterson@ct.gov
✓ Joseph Mead	Danbury Health	j.mead@danbury-ct.gov
✓ Nelson Malwitz	BROOKFIELD WPCA	Nelson@brookfieldwpa.org
Lindsay Keener-Eck	HVA	lkeener@hva@gmail.com
Jakie Bailey	Riverfront Revitalization	jakiebailey@gmail.com

319 - sewer

Borrow

will identify ^{low identify} septic systems and come up w/ creative solutions

60's & 70's septic systems -

Public support b/c its smelly - most said yes, lets do it.

**Still River Partner
Meetings:
Agendas**



STILL RIVER WATERSHED PLAN

PARTNERS MEETING

3/26/2015

DANBURY CITY HALL, ROOM 3C
155 DEER HILL AVENUE ~ DANBURY, CT
1:00 PM

AGENDA

1) Welcome and introductions

2) Planning process overview

GOAL: Outline planning process and near-term planning steps

- Goals and planning process - *Mike Jastremski, HVA*
- Status of CWA Section 319 Grant Funding- *Susan Peterson, CT-DEEP*

3) This group's role in planning process

GOAL: Work together to further define role of Still River Partners group

4) Collecting and analyzing existing information

GOAL: Develop initial list of data and docs for watershed inventory

- USGS ongoing research - *Jon Morrison, USGS*
- CTDEEP water quality monitoring- *Susan Peterson, CT-DEEP*
- Municipal water quality monitoring- *Ryan Boggan- Danbury*
Ray Sullivan- Brookfield
George Benson- Newtown

5) Collecting new information

GOAL: Brief partners on plans for work in the field to collect additional data and get feedback

- *Sean Hayden, NWCT Conservation District*
- *Mike Jastremski, HVA*

6) Consultant selection

GOALS: Further define role of consultant; identify consultant selection sub-committee

7) Public/community outreach

GOAL: Identify outreach strategies for first six months of planning process

8) Upcoming funding opportunities

GOAL: Alert partners to potential funding to support work related to Still River watershed management and planning

9) Next meeting

GOAL: Set next quarterly meeting



STILL RIVER WATERSHED PLAN

PARTNERS MEETING

6/23/2015

DANBURY CITY HALL, ROOM 3C
155 DEER HILL AVENUE ~ DANBURY, CT
1:00 PM

AGENDA

- 1) Welcome and introductions**
- 2) Public Outreach strategies**
 - a. Website demo**
 - *Mike W. Smith, Still River Alliance Commission of Danbury*
 - *Savannah Judge, Housatonic Valley Association*
 - b. River Smart**
 - *Mike Jastremski, Housatonic Valley Association*
 - c. Underserved Populations- Urban Waters Learning Network**
 - *Wilkins Lugo, Housatonic Valley Association*
- 3) DRAFT Watershed Inventory review and discussion**
 - *Mike Jastremski, Housatonic Valley Association*
- 4) Stream corridor/subwatershed assessment Quality Assurance Project Plan update**
 - *Susan Peterson, CTDEEP*
- 5) Water quality monitoring**
 - *Rebekah White, Friends of the Lake*
- 6) Municipal/non-profit outreach: Still River Watershed Plan circuit ride**
 - *Mike Jastremski, Housatonic Valley Association*
- 7) Other Business**
- 8) September meeting**

Note: A photographer will be joining us at some point during the meeting to take a few pictures of the Partners with our funders- we'll take a short break for that.



STILL RIVER WATERSHED PARTNERS

WATERSHED PLAN PARTNERS MEETING

3/22/2016

DANBURY CITY HALL, ROOM 3C
155 DEER HILL AVENUE ~ DANBURY, CT
1:00 PM

TENTATIVE AGENDA

- 1) Welcome and introductions;**
- 2) Brief overview of Watershed-Based Planning process and our progress to date;**
 - *Mike Jastremski, Housatonic Valley Association*
- 3) Source Water Planning;**
 - *Marc Cohen, Atlantic States Rural Water and Wastewater Association*
- 4) Watershed Inventory and Synthesis of Existing Information;**
 - *Savannah Judge, Housatonic Valley Association*
 - *Jessica Leonard, Antioch University*
 - *Marc Cohen, Atlantic States Rural Water and Wastewater Association*
- 5) WestCOG LiDAR data update;**
 - *Carl Zimmerman, Western CT Council of Governments*
 - *Mike Towle, Western CT Council of Governments*
- 6) Field Assessments;**
 - *Ryan Williams, Housatonic Valley Association*
 - *Mike Jastremski, Housatonic Valley Association*
- 7) Looking ahead: Existing Conditions Report and Public Outreach, Vision Statement and Goals, Implementation Strategy;**
 - *Mike Jastremski, Housatonic Valley Association*
- 8) www.stillriverwatershed.org;**
 - *Savannah Judge, Housatonic Valley Association*
- 9) MS4 Stormwater Planning and the Still River Watershed Plan;**
 - *Mike Jastremski, Housatonic Valley Association*
 - *Susan Peterson, CT-DEEP*
- 10) Still River Youth Stewardship Program**
 - *Savannah Judge, Housatonic Valley Association*
- 11) Source to Sound**



STILL RIVER WATERSHED PARTNERS

WATERSHED PLAN PARTNERS MEETING

6/22/2016

DANBURY CITY HALL, ROOM 3C
155 DEER HILL AVENUE ~ DANBURY, CT
10:00 AM

AGENDA

- 1) Welcome and introductions**
- 2) Municipal Updates**
- 3) Overview of new MS4 General Permit (effective July 2017)**
 - *Chris Stone, Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection*
- 4) Discussion: Connecting the Dots between the Watershed-Based Planning Process and MS4**
 - *Chris Stone, Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection*
 - *Mike Jastremski, Housatonic Valley Association*
- 5) Mapping Directly Connected Impervious Area (DCIA): WestCOG/HVA pilot project**
 - *Carl Zimmerman, Western CT Council of Governments*
 - *Mike Towle, Western CT Council of Governments*
 - *Mike Jastremski, Housatonic Valley Association*
- 6) CT DEEP Integrated Water Quality Management**
 - *Susan Peterson, Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection*
- 7) Watershed Inventory, Synthesis and Field Work Update**
 - *Jess Leonard, Antioch University New England*
 - *Savannah Judge, Housatonic Valley Association*
- 8) Still River Watershed Youth Stewardship Program Update**
 - *Savannah Judge, Housatonic Valley Association*



STILL RIVER WATERSHED PARTNERS

WATERSHED PLAN PARTNERS MEETING

1/10/2017

BROOKFIELD CRAFT CENTER
286 WISCONSIER ROAD, BROOKFIELD, CT
1:00 PM

AGENDA

- 1) Welcome and introductions**
- 2) Partner Updates**
- 3) Watershed Planning Process Update**
 - *Mike Jastremski, HVA*
- 4) Review of Watershed Field Work**
 - *Savannah Judge, HVA*
 - *Ryan Williams, HVA*
- 5) Project Identification for Urban Waters Grant/Still River Watershed Connections**
 - *Zac Raslan, HVA*
 - *Mike Jastremski, HVA*
- 6) MS4 Update/Bethel Mapping Pilot**
 - *Carl Zimmerman, WestCOG*
- 7) Pending and Upcoming Grant Opportunities**
 - *CT-DEEP Recreational Trails: Jessica Leonard, Antioch New England*



STILL RIVER WATERSHED PARTNERS

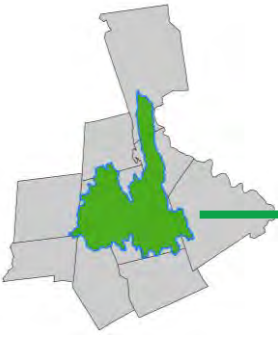
WATERSHED PLAN PARTNERS MEETING

3/1/2018

BROOKFIELD CRAFT CENTER
286 WISCONSIER ROAD, BROOKFIELD, CT
1:00 PM

AGENDA

- 1) Welcome and introductions**
- 2) Partner Updates**
- 3) Watershed Planning Process Update**
 - *Mike Jastremski, Housatonic Valley Association*
- 4) Still River Watershed Connections Update**
 - *Courteny Morehouse, Housatonic Valley Association*
- 5) Pollution Trackdown Assessments**
 - *Mike Jastremski, Housatonic Valley Association*
- 6) Recreation Sub-Committee**
 - *Mike Jastremski, Housatonic Valley Association*
- 7) Existing Conditions Report Feedback and Next Steps**



STILL RIVER WATERSHED PARTNERS



WATERSHED PLAN PARTNERS MEETING

11/07/2018

DANBURY MUSEUM

43 MAIN ST. DANBURY, CT 06810

12:00 PM (LUNCH PROVIDED)

AGENDA

The main purpose of today's meeting is to agree on elements of the Vision and Goals for the Still River Watershed Management Plan.

Welcome and introductions

1) Partner Updates

2) Watershed Planning Process Update

- *Mike Jastremski, Housatonic Valley Association*

3) Existing Conditions Report Summary

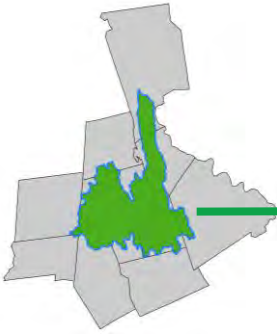
- *Courteny Morehouse, Housatonic Valley Association*

4) Vision & Goals Workshop

5) Recreational Trails Committee

- *Courteny Morehouse, Housatonic Valley Association*

6) Conclusion



STILL RIVER WATERSHED PARTNERS



WATERSHED PLAN PARTNERS MEETING

12/18/2018

BROOKFIELD CRAFT CENTER

286 WHISCONIER RD

BROOKFIELD, CT 06804

2PM

AGENDA

The main purpose of today's meeting is to finalize the Vision and Goals for the Still River Watershed Management Plan.

Welcome and introductions

1) Partner Updates

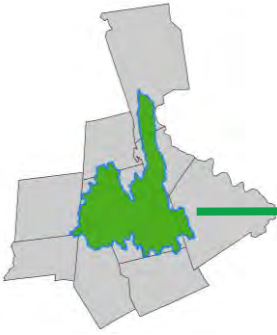
2) Watershed Planning Process Update

- *Mike Jastremski, Housatonic Valley Association*

3) Vision & Goals Workshop

- *See handouts for Draft Vision and Goals*

4) Conclusion & Next Steps



STILL RIVER WATERSHED PARTNERS



WATERSHED PLAN PARTNERS MEETING

2/21/2018

BROOKFIELD CRAFT CENTER

286 WHISCONIER RD

BROOKFIELD, CT 06804

RIVER ROOM

1PM

AGENDA

The main purpose of today's meeting is to generate objectives for the Still River Watershed Management Plan.

Welcome and introductions

1) Partner Updates

2) Watershed Planning Process Update – Implementation Strategy

- *Housatonic Valley Association*

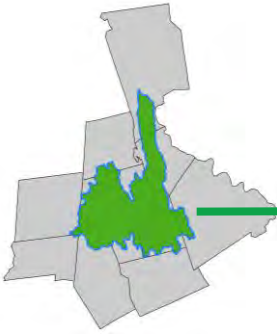
3) Finalize Vision & Goals

- *See vision and goals handout*

4) Objectives Workshop

- *See objectives handouts*

5) Conclusion & Next Steps



STILL RIVER WATERSHED PARTNERS



WATERSHED PLAN PARTNERS MEETING

4/23/2019

BROOKFIELD WATER POLLUTION CONTROL AUTHORITY
53A COMMERCE RD, UNIT 1
BROOKFIELD, CT 06804
CONFERENCE ROOM
1PM

AGENDA

Meeting Goal: Priority rank stormwater retrofit projects.

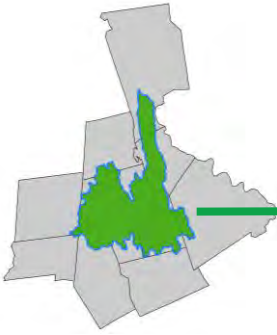
Welcome and introductions

1) Partner Updates

2) Watershed Planning Process Update – Implementation Strategy - *Housatonic Valley Association*

3) Presentation & Ranking of Potential Project Sites - *See project packets*

4) Conclusion & Next Steps



STILL RIVER WATERSHED PARTNERS



WATERSHED PLAN PARTNERS MEETING

7/10/2019

BROOKFIELD WATER POLLUTION CONTROL AUTHORITY
53A COMMERCE RD, UNIT 1
BROOKFIELD, CT 06804
CONFERENCE ROOM
2PM

AGENDA

Meeting Goal: Still River Action Plan General Review.

Welcome and introductions

1) Partner Updates

2) Watershed Planning Process Update – Implementation Strategy - *Housatonic Valley Association*

3) Still River Action Plan Review - *Housatonic Valley Association*

4) Conclusion & Next Steps

**Still River Partner
Meetings:
Meeting Notes**



STILL RIVER WATERSHED PLAN

PARTNERS MEETING

3/26/2015

DANBURY CITY HALL, ROOM 3C
155 DEER HILL AVENUE ~ DANBURY, CT
1:00 PM

MEETING NOTES

Attendees: Ray Sullivan, Town of Brookfield; Sean Haydon, Northwest Conservation District; Mike Zarba, Town of New Milford; Dennis Elpern, City of Danbury; George Benson, Town of Newtown; Ed Siergiej, Still River Alliance Commission; Michael T. Smith, Still River Alliance Commission and Angry Beavers; Rebekah White, Friends of the Lake; Michael W. Smith, Still River Alliance Commission; Dennis Regan, HVA; Harry Rosvally, Danbury Public Schools; Elaine LaBella, HVA; Kitsey Snow, Town of Ridgefield; David Hannon, Western CT Council of Governments; Marcia Wilkins, Sierra Club Connecticut; Jon Morrison, USGS CT Water Science Center; Ryan Williams, HVA; Ryan Boggan, City of Danbury; Mike Jastremski, HVA; Susan Peterson, CT-DEEP

Planning process overview:

After a brief welcome and introductions, Mike Jastremski outlined the scope of work and watershed planning process and how the Still River plan must address nine criteria required by the EPA. Two handouts were distributed (attached).

Susan Peterson discussed how the Clean Water Act, Section 319 funding program is administered. The program's goal is to address and implement projects that remedy water quality impairments. Watershed plans, which must include nine required elements and six steps, are the roadmaps to address impairments. The Still River project contract should be done in a month. No work can be charged to the 319 grant until the contract is signed. She also discussed what constitutes a match for the 319 funding. Once the watershed plan is in place the towns can apply for 319 funding for implementation funding.

Still River Partnership:

Mike Jastremski led a discussion of the group's role in the planning process.

Elements discussed included:

- Working together to craft a mission statement and set overarching goals based on existing information and new information;
- Members serving as connections between towns/organizations and the planning process;
- Developing the request for proposals for consultant(s);
- Helping select consultant(s); and
- Selection of priority projects and programs

Susan Peterson outlined current measures protecting the Still River:

- Improvements to the Danbury wastewater treatment facility;
- DEEP will be working with towns to lower phosphorus in discharges;
- Smaller towns will now be required to meet MS4 standards; and
- DEEP is updating the MS4 general permit.

Because the EPA defines stormwater that has been captured by a stormwater collection system as a point-source discharge under the MS4 program, this planning process must address stormwater before it reaches the collection system.

A numbers of members shared ideas for the group to consider. Among the suggestions were:

- Reach out to the Danbury Fair Mall to examine its stormwater system;
- Develop a strategy to encourage large commercial properties to become engaged with the watershed planning process;
- Show the sub basins on the Still River watershed map; and
- Look for ways to help reduce impervious surface in parking areas, such as the grass pavers in the Westfarms Mall overflow parking area.

Collecting and analyzing existing information

Mike Jastremski spoke briefly about the need to aggregate and assess existing information relevant to watershed management as an early step in the planning process.

Jon Morrison from USGS talked about the current data collection for the Still River. The USGS has been collecting instant and daily streamflow from the Still River stream gauging station, precipitation data and water quality data. The data show that the total nitrogen levels in the Still River have been dropping since 1992. Total dissolved copper and zinc has also declined since 1992. Most recent water quality sampling shows increased turbidity. The river channel in flux and sediment occasionally buries the sampling device. Mr. Morrison distributed handouts showing some of the trends he discussed graphically; they are attached.

Susan Peterson described the DEEP water quality monitoring and assessment. The DEEP staff monitor each basin on a five-year cycle, taking biological, chemical and physical data. Their report also incorporates volunteer macroinvertebrate sampling as well as data from the Fisheries Division. If the waterbody does not meet state water quality standards and cannot fully support aquatic life and recreational use it is listed as impaired and the DEEP has to fix the causes of the impairments. In 2010 the DEEP developed a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for indicator bacteria in the Still River.

Representatives from Brookfield, Newtown and Danbury gave updates on municipal water quality monitoring:

Ryan Boggan, from Danbury Health Department, explained how his department tests the beaches at Kenosia and Candlewood Lakes using the Connecticut Department of Health (DPH) protocol. Before the summer his department does a survey of the beach areas to identify any new pollution sources and take pre-season samples. Danbury previously completed a Still River Watershed Plan in 1989.

Ray Sullivan from Brookfield Health Department discussed Brookfield's efforts to protect public water supplies and to extend sewer lines. The Department is working with businesses to encourage to hook up to municipal water and sewer services. The Town is also studying tributary streams to identify water quality problems, particularly bacteria.

George Benson, from Newtown Land Use Department talked about Newtown's nine-year monitoring program. Town staff do riverwalks to identify pipe locations and identify other sources of pollution. The Town also has macroinvertebrate sampling reports.

Collecting new information

Mike Jastremski outlined plans to collect new information about the river, including a field assessment of 40 impaired stream miles as well as adjacent upland areas. Mr. Jastremski referenced a map put together by HVA showing impaired stream reaches; it is attached. A Quality Assurance Project Plan, or QAPP, must be completed and approved before fieldwork may begin. The stream corridor and upland assessments will be conducted using an EPA-approved protocol and will result in a report to guide further investigations. Sean Hayden of the Northwest Conservation District spoke briefly about his experience using the Center for Watershed Protection's Unified Stream Assessment for similar projects, and spoke to the suitability of this protocol to urban watersheds.

Consultant Selection

Mike Jastremski asked the committee to help further define role of the consultant and asked the members to form a consultant selection sub-committee. The group will determine the skill set the consultant should have and define the tasks to be done. Concern was expressed by some members about the potential for a consultant to draw down grant funds very rapidly; it was agreed that the sub-committee needed to develop a very specific set of tasks

Public Outreach

Public outreach is an important component of the project. Mike Jastremski explained that outreach would be conducted at two key times during the planning process at minimum- when the draft Existing Conditions Report is completed, and when the draft Watershed Plan is completed. Further outreach will be necessary, but is not currently funded through CWA Sec. 319. HVA will be developing an outreach strategy this spring and seeking additional funding. Rebekah White suggested that the schools could become involved, particularly volunteering or course credit work. Outreach to businesses is also important.

The next committee meeting will be scheduled for June. A conference call may be scheduled before June if necessary.



STILL RIVER WATERSHED PLAN

PARTNERS MEETING

6/23/2015

DANBURY CITY HALL, ROOM 3C
155 DEER HILL AVENUE ~ DANBURY, CT
1:00 PM

ATTENDANCE

- Mike Cunningham – Land Trust of Danbury
- James Ferlow – Town of New Milford
- Susan Peterson – CT DEEP
- George Benson – Town of Newtown
- Rebekah White – Friends of the Lake
- Mike Towle – WestCOG
- Marcia Wilkins – Sierra Club
- Katherine Daniel – Town of Brookfield
- Jonathan Chew – WestCOG
- Dennis Elpern – City of Danbury
- Mike Jastremski – Housatonic Valley Association
- Savannah Judge – Housatonic Valley Association
- Wilkins Lugo – Housatonic Valley Association
- Cole Baldino – Housatonic Valley Association

ACTION ITEMS:

All partners: Review website and send feedback to Mike Smith (stillriveralliance@gmail.com) and Mike Jastremski (MJ.HVA@outlook.com); Also please link to Watershed Plan page from your organization's page if possible:

(<http://stillriveralliance.wix.com/stillriverwatershed#!watershed-plan/cxfw>)

All partners: Review Still River Watershed Fact Sheet and River Smart materials and send comments to Mike Jastremski (MJ.HVA@outlook.com);

All partners: Review draft watershed inventory, note any missing items, send list of items to add to Mike Jastremski (MJ.HVA@outlook.com)

MEETING NOTES:

1) Public Outreach strategies

a. Website demo

- *Savannah Judge, Housatonic Valley Association*

- Getting and internet home for the watershed plan is essential as we begin public outreach
- Need a place to send people who are interested in more information and getting involved.
- 5 Main Categories:
 - Greenway: Photos, links, history, maps.
 - Recreation: Conditions, USGS, fishing, paddling, forums.
 - Watershed Plan: Sign up, Facebook page feed, River Smart, watershed summit, partners, links to web, sponsors specific to watershed plan, documents
 - Get Involved: Still river stewards, how to join/volunteer, Still River Alliance events and commission, blog.
 - Events: Still River Alliance Commission.
- Is there specific information people would like to see that isn't there?
 - RSS Feed: live, automated updates, news stories, publicity-
 - Which feeds would be appropriate for our page?
 - How can we filter out irrelevant stuff, ensure we have relevant stuff esp. local info?
 - Google Analytics: How many people visit the website, what they use.
 - What does this website look like on a mobile phone? Does it need format tweaking? Today most people use their mobile phone as the primary viewing source, strive for mobile site first, web second.
 - Concept of creating a web community- a place for communication rather than just static info
- Can people link to site from their site?

b. River Smart

- *Mike Jastremski, Housatonic Valley Association*
- River Smart is an outreach program developed by several partners for the Aspetuck and Pomperaug watersheds
- HVA currently working to expand it throughout the Housatonic Watershed
- Primary target to date- streamside landowners.
 - Provides landowners with a set of set of clear, achievable actions that individuals and families can take to reduce their personal pollution contributions.
 - People are encouraged to sign the River Smart Pledge to put some of those actions into practice.
- Benefits of River Smart:
 - Lots of resources have been developed- website, postcards, fact sheets and flyers, etc. – a number of those were distributed at the meeting including a new fact sheet about the Still River and the

watershed plan that integrates River Smart- partners should review

- Easily identified brand that indicates an individual, household or business is committed to taking meaningful steps to reduce their contribution to water pollution problems (acting RiverSmart)
 - Can help MS4 communities meet obligations for public education under MS4 permit.
 - River Smart materials can easily be modified to include local partners and specific info about local watersheds and communities
- HVA will conduct River Smart outreach to all landowners within .1 miles of impaired reaches- roughly 3000 households
 - Initial mailing encouraging people to sign up (self-select as interested in the river and water quality), and then neighborhood-scale gatherings to talk about River Smart and the watershed plan. Could follow up with neighborhood-scale stewardship events like a river cleanup or buffer restoration.
 - Comment made that River Smart is designed for the individual property owner. Can we redesign another aspect for commercial land owners which seem to be a majority of abutting property owners along the river?
 - Allow companies to display a river smart sign outside their agency, this starts discussion.
 - Important to be wary of creating a tool for “greenwashing”
 - New Milford, Brookfield and Danbury have mostly large scale industrial stream side owners.
 - How would the pledge differ for commercial compared to residential?
 - Shift focus to storm water management and riparian buffer for example.
 - Is there monitoring/follow up process?
 - Make a contest out of it?
 - Develop a catalog of local examples of River Smart properties/practices.
 - River Smart ambassadors and local “project corps” to install things like rain gardens
 - Get organized groups to spread awareness or implement it into their projects (Boy & Girl Scouts?).
 - Recognition day for land owners who succeed, tours?
 - Target landscapers, nurseries, landscape architects to become River Smart.
 - Can college landscape architect students use the River Smart aspect in their thesis/final project?
 - UConn is pushing for projects that are more real world applicable

c. Underserved Populations- Urban Waters Learning Network

- *Wilkins Lugo, Housatonic Valley Association*
- Wilkins is here with HVA under a Sorenson Fellowship from Brandeis U.
 - Sorenson Fellowship Mission: To put social justice into action. Wilkins is doing this through developing outreach strategies for to underserved communities along the Still River and its tribs.
- Issues in SRW: Language and social barriers
 - Spanish, Portuguese, and Chinese are primary languages.
 - Subsistence fishing vs. sport fishing.
 - Cultural practice and religion.
- Underserved population outreach strategy status:
 - Wilkins has made connections with the Urban Waters Learning Network- this will be an important resource moving forward
 - We are compiling a list of community groups, churches, etc. that may be able to help us connect with the underserved
 - Once list is developed, we'll conduct outreach including bringing presentation about the river and the watershed plan to interested local groups
- Can partners help us:
 - Understand which populations we should be focusing on in their community?
 - Connect with community groups in their area who work with underserved populations?
- Partner suggestions:
 - WestCOG has information on underserved populations through their transportation planning work
 - Contact Environmental Justice staff at CT DEEP

2) DRAFT Watershed Inventory review and discussion

- *Mike Jastremski, Housatonic Valley Association*
- HVA summer River Stewards have pulled together an initial list of plans, regulations, studies and data sources that are or may be relevant to watershed management
 - Also a separate list of spatial data we will use to begin building a GIS database for the watershed- more work to be done on this before it's sent out for review- stay tuned
- Key component of EPA Watershed Plan element #1 "Identify Causes and Sources of Pollution"
- Next step is partner review of initial list- especially important for partners to tell us what we're missing from their community
- Once we've agreed that we've cataloged everything, next step is to dig in, extract relevant information and synthesize.
 - What level of analysis is necessary to meet EPA requirements?
- Partner suggestion:
 - Be sure to look at lakes in the watershed

- Several docs that are missing were noted- please include these in your list as discussed

3) Stream corridor/subwatershed assessment Quality Assurance Project Plan update

- *Susan Peterson, CTDEEP*
- Draft QAPP submitted to DEEP and EPA for review 6/3/15
- Still being reviewed – A time consuming process
- DEEP to return to HVA with comments- advise making changes and re-submitting to EPA.

4) Water quality monitoring

- *Rebekah White, Friends of the Lake*
- FotL is developing a WQ monitoring program under funding received from Royal Bank of Canada.
- Additional funding request from NFWF Urban Waters Grant Program still under review- expect to hear this month
- Draft QAPP in progress
- Highlights:
 - 15 sites, volunteer based.
 - Monitor from April until October 30th (correspond with permits)
 - o Every 2 weeks.
 - Buy a device instead of multiple kits to reduce time and spending and disposable kits.
 - YSI device
 - Meters are quicker and more reliable.
 - Newtown has devices that they can lend
 - Testing for P, N, bacteria, DO, temperature, conductivity, oxygen redox potential, pH, and turbidity.
 - The sites are about 2 miles apart.
 - Looking for hotspots to target sources.
 - Test at different times, flows, temps ect..
 - Key for tracking implementation.
- 3 grants in play (UW, RBC)
- What sort of variability do you have when testing?

5) Municipal/non-profit outreach: Still River Watershed Plan circuit ride

- *Mike Jastremski, Housatonic Valley Association*
- HVA has received a grant from First Light that includes funding for a sort of Watershed Plan road show

- Another way of getting information to community groups and municipalities

Recommendations from Partners:

- Go to other peoples meetings!
 - Who should we be targeting? (Municipal boards)
 - Lions and rotary clubs, chamber of commerce.
 - A lot of these groups have monthly meetings.
- Invite the people you want to convince, not just friends.
- Give specific information
 - Allowing them to become fully on board and not back out when the details are given later.
 - Economic development vs. environmental sustainability.
- What should you talk about, you have to make them care! Give tours of basins, hear differing opinions.
 - Scare them – heavy into the problem.
 - What do you like about the river, how do you feel?
- We are at the study stage – we think we know, but need evidence.
- Can partners help facilitate these meetings in their community?

6) Other Business

- Westcog Remote Sensing Data:
 - 3 inch resolution spectra data of land use and land cover.
 - LIDAR data.
 - Many applications that will be relevant to the watershed plan
 - Contact Mike Towle if interested (mtowle@westcog.org)

7) September meeting

- Doodle poll seems to be working well- we will issue another in late August



STILL RIVER WATERSHED PARTNERS

WATERSHED PLAN PARTNERS MEETING

3/22/2016

DANBURY CITY HALL, ROOM 3C
155 DEER HILL AVENUE ~ DANBURY, CT
1:00 PM – 3:00 PM

ATTENDANCE

- Carl Zimmerman – WestCOG
- Sharon Calitro – City of Danbury
- Paul Avery – Brookfield Health Department
- Susan Peterson – CT DEEP
- Timothy Nolan – City of Danbury
- Marc Cohen – Atlantic States Rural Water and Wastewater Association
- Alice Dew – Brookfield Wetlands Conservation Commission
- Rebekah White – Friends of the Lake
- Ryan Boggan – City of Danbury
- Kitsey Snow – Ridgefield Conservation Commission
- Dr. Ray Sullivan – Brookfield Health Department
- Mike Zarba – New Milford Public Works
- Jessica Leonard – Antioch University New England
- James Ferlow – Town of New Milford
- Nelson Malwitz – Brookfield WPCA
- Jon Morrison – USGS
- Seth Lerman – NRCS
- Carol Donzella – NRCS
- Maribeth Chassey – Weantinoge Heritage Land Trust
- Nick Kaplanis – City of Danbury
- George Benson – Town of Newtown
- Ed Siergiej – Still River Commission City of Danbury
- Joseph Dobbins – Danbury Youth Services
- Liz deLambert – Brookfield Open Space Legacy
- Marcia Wilkins – Sierra Club
- Ryan Williams – Housatonic Valley Association
- Mike Jastremski – Housatonic Valley Association
- Savannah Judge – Housatonic Valley Association

ACTION ITEMS:

All partners:

- Review website and send feedback to Savannah Judge (sjudge.hva@gmail.com); we are especially looking for content to populate the Fishing, Paddling and Parks/Trails pages.
- Like the Facebook page (Still River Watershed)
- Share the website URL (www.stillriverwatershed.org) on your town or organization's website if possible
- Review latest copy of watershed inventory at stillriverwatershed.org and send suggestions for additional resources to Savannah Judge (sjudge.hva@gmail.com)

MEETING NOTES:

1) Brief overview of Watershed-Based Planning process and our progress to date (see PowerPoint)

Mike Jastremski, Housatonic Valley Association

- Planning Process Goals:
 1. Develop a framework for collaboration
 2. Gather and synthesize existing science and planning
 3. Educate the public
 4. Identify projects and programs to address water quality, flood damage prevention, recreation enhancement, etc.
 5. Create a 9-Elements Watershed-Based plan (which will serve as a tool for future fundraising/grant writing)
- Planning Process:
 1. Build partnerships: Recap of Still River Summit and Partners meetings
 2. Existing Conditions Report (ECR): Will consist of the watershed inventory and synthesis of existing information and new information collected in the field – this is what we are working towards as of this meeting. A draft will be put out for stakeholder and public comment
 3. Develop Vision and Goals based on the ECR that will guide the remainder of the planning and implementation process
 4. Develop implementation strategy: develop a list of potential projects to reduce pollution (construction and non-construction programs), prioritize projects, and develop implementation strategies
 5. Draft and finalize Watershed Plan: Draft Plan = ECR + Vision and Goals + Implementation strategy; will solicit stakeholder and public comments, which will be used to finalize the Plan.

2) Watershed Inventory and Synthesis of Existing Information (see PowerPoint and attached Inventory)

Savannah Judge, Housatonic Valley Association

Jessica Leonard, Antioch University

Marc Cohen, Atlantic States Rural Water and Wastewater Association

- Key updates to inventory document since last Partner's meeting:
 - New format
 - First stage of document synthesis process is established and underway
 - Continuing to accept additional items from the Partners (e-mail them to sjudge.hva@gmail.com)
- General goals:
 - Compile relevant items in one location
 - Flag key information for the ECR based on planning focus areas
- Steps:
 - When a document comes to us, we add it into the inventory based on where it relates to geographically, and based on topic (see Table: Data typically used for watershed characterization)
 - Marc and Jess have been working off of Google Docs version of the Inventory to tag items based on planning focus areas: water quality, recreation enhancement, flood damage prevention and habitat restoration/protection
 - Flag relevant page numbers and copy relevant text into an associated Google Doc
- Next Steps:
 - Finish tagging/flagging
 - Examine remaining items
 - Synthesize findings into a report for incorporating into the ECR

3) WestCOG GIS data update (see PowerPoint)

Carl Zimmerman, Western CT Council of Governments

- 4 band 3" pixels (extremely detailed): Good for examining land cover data and completing desktop assessments
- LiDAR is an elevation dataset with 1" vertical accuracy
 - Has measurements from ground, tops of trees, rooftops, etc.
 - Red corresponds with higher elevations
- DEM: raster products
 - Nice, clean product
 - CAD-compatible (useful for hydraulic analyses)
 - Can be used to evaluate the flow of water on a site-scale, i.e. an area as small as a yard or a parking lot
- SEM: tells you where the surface is (e.g. tree or building)
- Planimetrics
 - Completed for southern 8 towns in the COG
 - There is a 90% chance WestCOG will be able to get this done within a year for the northern 10 towns as well
- Examples of derived or modeled data:

- Land cover classification, such as impervious cover analysis at the parcel level (relevant for water flow/quality monitoring)
- Water modeling
- Stream buffer land use analysis
- Forest fragmentation analysis
- Contiguous areas study (in Fairfield County) – “The smallest connection for the biggest block”

Questions:

- *Is this WestCog-wide?* WestCOG has data for the southern towns now (email czimmerman@westcog.org for more information), and will ultimately be WestCOG-wide
- *Is DEM for surface water only?* Yes, the model does not have an infiltration component. Data can be used to model surface flows at a plaza parking lot to model where water is supposed to go and compare to where it *is* going (reality v. engineering)
- *How do we obtain this data?* Eventually it will be public domain; WestCOG is waiting for quality control before going public. However, if you are interested in this data for research purposes, contact Carl to obtain data for in-house use only.

4) Field Assessments (see PowerPoint)

Ryan Williams, Housatonic Valley Association

Mike Jastremski, Housatonic Valley Association

- HVA will be assessing 40 miles of streams in the Still River Watershed, which has been divided up into 12 subwatersheds: Padanaram Brook, Boggs Pond Brook, Miry Brook, Sympaug Brook, East Swamp Brook, Upper/Lower Limekiln Brook (broken into two because of its size), and five segments of the Still River main stem.
- Original plan was to survey all impaired reaches in the watershed, but these may not always be the best choices (some reaches are buried and therefore inaccessible, others are in the middle of large wetlands, etc.; these conditions are not conducive to supporting restoration projects). To identify other survey reaches, we’ll look at: impervious surfaces, public open space and land trust properties.
- Assessments will be completed using the Unified Stream Assessment (USA) developed by the Center for Watershed Protection (CWP). HVA staff has been trained and an EPA-approved Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) is in place.
- HVA will map and document impacts including stormwater outfalls (also collecting water samples and testing for ammonia nitrogen at suspicious outfalls), severe erosion, impacted buffers, utilities in the stream corridor, trash and debris, road/stream crossings, channel modification, and miscellaneous impacts.
- Ultimately HVA will create an interactive mapping tool showing impacts throughout the watershed that can be manipulated to show data of interest.

- See PowerPoint for additional detail on data that will be collected and expected outputs.
- Next steps: looking at upland sources of pollution using the Unified Subwatershed and Site Reconnaissance (USSR) protocol.

5) Looking ahead: Existing Conditions Report and Public Outreach, Vision Statement and Goals, Implementation Strategy (see PowerPoint)

Mike Jastremski, Housatonic Valley Association

- Draft ECR will have a major public outreach component. HVA will develop materials for a lay-audience, including: graphics-rich executive summary of the ECR, a multi-media presentation, handouts, and interactive opportunities including Story Maps at stillriverwatershed.org as well as on the Facebook page (Still River Watershed); materials will be translated into Spanish and Portuguese, the two most widely spoken languages in the watershed besides English.
 - Goal: have draft ECR ready for public rollout by late fall of 2016
- Still River Watershed Partners will develop vision and goals for the watershed plan based on the final ECR

6) www.stillriverwatershed.org

Savannah Judge, Housatonic Valley Association

- Changes since last Partner's meeting:
 - New URL (www.stillriverwatershed.org), separate from the Still River Alliance Commission
 - New layout with pages dedicated to watershed management as well as recreation: fishing, paddling, and parks/trails. Designed to engage people in the watershed based on what activities they're interested in.
 - The most recent version of the Inventory document will be posted to the website on the Inventory page.
- *Feedback from Partners:*
 - Add accidental sewage leak information
 - Change Candlewood Lake photo

7) MS4 Stormwater Planning and the Still River Watershed Plan

Mike Jastremski, Housatonic Valley Association

Susan Peterson, CT-DEEP

- HVA would like to provide the towns with resources to assist with MS4 compliance.
- Chris Stone from CT-DEEP Stormwater Section to speak to this topic at the next Partner's meeting.
- There is a [map on the DEEP website](#) with links to factsheets about each municipality.

- Lots of connections between MS4 compliance and the Watershed Plan and fieldwork

8) Still River Youth Stewardship Program (see factsheet for more information)

Savannah Judge, Housatonic Valley Association

Joseph Dobbins, Danbury Youth Employment Services

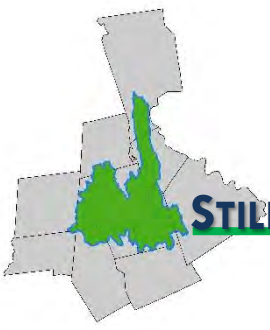
Ed Siergiej, Still River Alliance Commission of Danbury

- HVA has partnered with Danbury Public Schools, Danbury Youth Employment Services, the Still River Alliance Commission, the Town of Brookfield, and others to start a new initiative called the Still River Youth Stewardship Program.
- Program is designed to connect young people with restoration projects in the watershed (e.g. buffer plantings, wetland restoration, invasive species management), provide job skills in environmental science, and create a new pathway for watershed plan outreach.
- The purpose of the program is to improve water quality and build awareness about the Watershed Plan by giving young people personal opportunities to engage with the watershed, gain valuable job skills in the field of conservation, and become local ambassadors in their communities.
- The Program will be divided into 3 field seasons: in the spring and fall, we will be working with Danbury High School and the Alternative Center for Excellence, respectively, and in the summer we'll be working with Danbury Youth Employment Services. There will also be a big outreach component; ultimate goals are to educate youth ambassadors and build awareness about and support for the watershed plan.
- With the help of our partners and supporters, HVA submitted a grant proposal to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation's Urban Waters Grant Program and is pursuing smaller, more local grants in the interim.
- Restoration projects identified for 2016 include the Still River Greenway in Danbury and Brookfield and Lake Kenosia Beach.
- The idea is to get the program infrastructure in place this year in anticipation of the restoration projects that will be identified through the watershed planning process.

9) Source to Sound (see flier for more information)

Mike Jastremski, Housatonic Valley Association

- HVA is celebrating its 75th anniversary this year; to celebrate, HVA is organizing a Source to Sound paddle trip along the Housatonic and its tributaries, from its headwaters in western Massachusetts down to Long Island Sound.
- Register online if you'd like to paddle for an afternoon or for the whole trip.



STILL RIVER WATERSHED PARTNERS

WATERSHED PLAN PARTNERS MEETING

6/22/2016

DANBURY CITY HALL, ROOM 3C
155 DEER HILL AVENUE ~ DANBURY, CT
10:00 AM - 1:00 PM

ATTENDANCE

- Marcia Wilkins – Sierra Club/Brookfield Open Space Legacy
- James Ferlow – Town of New Milford
- Tom Altermatt – City of Danbury
- George Benson – Town of Newtown
- Jessica Leonard – Antioch University New England
- Seth Lerman – NRCS
- Carol Donzella – NRCS
- Susan Peterson – CT-DEEP
- Mike Towle – WestCOG
- Soumya Sudhake – WestCOG
- Carl Zimmerman – WestCOG
- Maribeth Chassey – Weantinoge Heritage Land Trust
- Rebekah White – Friends of the Lake
- Chris Stone – CT-DEEP
- Karen Allen – CT-DEEP
- Devon Tyrell – CT-DEEP
- Mike Jastremski – HVA
- Caroline Hilli – HVA
- Brian Saccardi – HVA
- Savannah Judge – HVA

ACTION ITEMS:

All partners:

- Review new MS4 permit (effective July 2017): go to http://www.ct.gov/deep/cwp/view.asp?a=2721&q=558562&deepNav_GID=1654

MEETING NOTES:

1) Municipal Updates and Questions

- Question (New Milford): Will the new LIDAR function in real time?
Answer (WestCOG):

- Derived data shot in 2015 has 1m pixels; vertical accuracy is 0.1 feet and horizontal accuracy is 2-5 cm. Carl Zimmerman can send level 2 specs if desired
- Newtown Update:
 - Just started a trout habitat assessment on Deep Brook through a private, \$40,000 grant from an anonymous donor (able to start on this weekend)
 - Cole Baldino started the project last semester and has been coordinating
 - Trying to reintroduce/bring back trout
 - Volunteers are welcome

2) MS4 Permit 101: Rain Happens! (See PowerPoint)

Chris Stone, CT-DEEP Stormwater Section

- The new permit builds on the existing permit
- What are the major issues in the state that we need to address and focus on in the new permit?
 - Impervious cover
 - 1) Urban Areas (UAs): a measure of densely populated areas
 - 2) Dense development usually correlates with more impervious cover
 - Long Island Sound
 - 1) There is a TMDL for the Sound
 - 2) Everything (including the Still River and the Housatonic River) drains to the Sound
 - Impaired Waters
 - 1) EPA is placing more focus on impaired waters
 - 2) 80% of impairments in CT are related to phosphorous, nitrogen or bacteria (other sources include PCBs, copper, etc.)
- How did we go about updating the permit?
 - Started with the current permit and began looking at what other states and agencies are doing, including MA, NH, NY, NJ and the EPA (every state was in a similar situation)
 - Primary issues:
 - 1) 303d (impaired waters)
 - 2) UA (urban areas)
 - 3) IC (impervious cover)
 - 4) DCIA (directly connected impervious areas): this is a new term in the permit and is where LIDAR will come into effect
 - 5) "Priority areas"
 - Illicit discharges
 - 1) One of the 6 minimum control measures in the permit
 - 2) EPA saw this was where people needed the most help

- 3) Investigating illicit discharges is a labor-intensive process (involves popping manhole covers, etc.)
 - 4) The new permit gives the illusion of adding new requirements, but it mostly just provides better guidance/better descriptions of the requirements compared to the original permit (e.g. the current permit devotes one page to IDDE, whereas the new permit contains an entire appendix)
- Who is covered by the new permit?
 - Any town with UAs
 - 1) The old permit determined UAs based on the 2000 census, in which 130 towns contained UAs and 19 towns qualified for waivers. There were only 113 permits due to a misunderstanding of municipal naming conventions (e.g. the Town of Groton vs. the City of Groton, and the Town of Stonington v. the Borough of Stonington)
 - 2) The new permit is based on the new 2010 census, in which 138 towns have UAs (121 towns total)
 - The word “municipal” in the term “MS4” is actually a misnomer; the permit covers not just municipalities, but also federal institutions, DOT, etc.
 - UAs don’t follow census blocks
 - Originally, the state planned to cover every town in the state (including those that didn’t include UAs), because virtually every town in CT has impaired waters & impervious areas.
- Six minimum control measures: The minimum control measures represent the core of the program. Every town or institution has to develop a stormwater management plan that addresses these measures and BMPs to implement them. There is a good deal of autonomy in how you can implement your program.
 - A key phrase in the permit is “maximum extent practicable” (MEP), i.e. do as much as you can with the resources that you have. Recommended that everyone take a look at the definition of MEP in the permit
 - The six minimum control measures are:
 - 1) Public education and Outreach
 - Detailed description in the permit
 - In one example, when DOT was cleaning out catch basins they found that people were putting bags of pet waste into storm drains
 - Target different audiences
 - Value of Partnerships: MS4 towns can partner with qualifying local programs (QLD) such as watershed associations, etc., who can organize clean up events, seminars, etc. Does not cost you a dime; just have to submit a report

- You can solicit partnerships (e.g. if you have fliers to educate businesses, distribute them through the Chamber of Commerce)
- PSA's, radio, TV, billboards, door hangers, social media, town website
- Need to consider different audiences
- Summarize your efforts in your annual report
- Targeted focus for specific impairments (see permit for more details)

2) Public involvement/participation

- Publish notice annually, via web, email, newsletter, etc. (doesn't have to meet staff public notice requirements)
- Make initial stormwater management plan & annual reports available on web & in hard copy at the town hall or library and provide a 30-day comment period

3) IDDE

- One of the hardest control measures (personnel-intensive)
- Good news: existing permits should already have a lot of this stuff done and COGs and watershed associations can help
- Every town has to develop a written protocol
 - Implement in priority areas
 - Citizen reporting
 - See protocol in Appendix B of the permit
 - Record actions in annual report
 - Establish legal authority
 - Map all outfalls and prioritize/rank for screening. Towns need to update outfall maps (been 12 yrs since 1st permit)
 - The IDDE protocol is only part of permit not required to be done in 5 years (i.e. it goes beyond the term of the program)

4) Construction

- One of the easiest control measures; CT has had this in place for decades (construction has already been monitored through Erosion and Sediment Control regulations)
- This permit req's towns to update their land use regs.
- Interdepartmental coordination (e.g. one town, 2 depts registered)
- Site review & inspection
- Public involvement
- State permit notification: if project area is over 5 acres, towns should provide notification of state requirements

5) Post-Construction

- After machinery is done and people live there
- LID/ runoff reduction

- Retain the WQ volume= the runoff from the first inch of rain
- A lot of towns already have LID measures in their planning and zoning regulations; remove barriers to LID in current land use regulations (e.g. curb requirement, etc)
- Need to ensure long term maintenance for basins and treatment devices; we can't have abandoned structures
- Map DCIA to find out what's out there
 - If IC is above 11%, water quality has been shown to be significantly reduced
 - New flight able to provide high resolution and MS4 needs to groundtruth it (LIDAR is not perfect)
 - Still consider it disconnected if it meets the 1" retention requirement
 - we'll get the basemap for you
 - COGs/watershed associations can do groundtruthing

5) Pollution prevention/good housekeeping

- Employee training (Some people believe twice the fertilizer is twice as good)
- Retrofit program
 - Reduce DCIA 1%
 - 1st 3 years: mapping, groundtruthing. After that, start disconnecting through retrofit programs and redevelopment projects
 - Permit provides a 5-year look back, so any projects (redevelopment projects with LID) can count.
 - Property Maintenance (parks, vehicles, dog parks, leaf management - not leaf pick up)
 - Some places have even higher goals, e.g. Chesapeake goal is to disconnect 20% of DCIA in 5 years
 - Street Sweeping: once a year in priority areas (same as current permit) program for rest of town
 - Catch basin cleaning
 - Snow management
 - Sampling
 - Sampling program reduced to focus on impaired waters P, N, bacteria
 - Outfall discharge testing
 - Permit gives indicators (not rules) to identify outfalls and look at upland land use

- Annual Report
 - Developing a template
 - Steps:
 - 1) Read the permit
 - 2) Read your stormwater management plan (SMP): Every one has to update their plan for the new permit
 - 3) Tell us what you said you would do (for each BMP)
 - 4) Tell us what you actually did
 - 5) If there's a difference between the two, explain why and how will you fix it? (You can leave completed BMPs in each subsequent reports)
- Permit Timeline:
 - Current permit- comply until next July, but should be starting to gear up for the new one (COGs/watershed associations can help you figure out your niche)
- Grants: can't get \$ to do MS4 things you are required to do anyway; however organizations & COG's *can* get \$
- CT Conference of Municipalities is using a software that allows towns to fill out annual reports online
- New permit becomes effective 7/1/17
- Existing resources:
 - QLP's (environmental groups, civic/business organizations)
 - CT-DEEP website
 - CT-DEEP is close to getting funding for a partnership with NEMO that would allow UCONN to be a major outreach arm of DEEP (e.g. by hiring a circuit rider to help towns with their program) and statewide mapping
 - Encourage coalitions and utilities- ways to come up with new \$
 - Central Massachusetts Stormwater coalition is a great example of resource sharing (NH, NYS have coalitions, too)
- Chris highly encourages questions call, email

Questions/Comments:

- Discussion between WestCOG and CT-DEEP regarding the data being used for DCIA mapping
 - WestCOG: The 2012 data flight CT-DEEP is out of data and relies on a raster; i.e. it won't have impervious cover tags that would allow people to differentiate rooftops, driveways, etc. This is critical because the permit system depends on DCIA tracking. Could purchase attribute data for 2016 flight. Another issue is watershed definition scale; would need finer scale watershed definitions to look at DCIA/drainage areas
 - CT-DEEP: Focusing on the 2012 data because of the 5-year look back allowance. Will talk to their GIS people.

- Question (WestCOG): How will the annual report requirement be enforced? E.g. what if a town isn't able to submit an annual report for some reason?
Answer (CT-DEEP):
 - Penalties are the LAST resort. If a town is showing a good faith effort, CT-DEEP won't come down on them
 - Karen does a lot of MS4 inspections; towns have several weeks notice to compile their paperwork. She sits down with each town to go through their paperwork (e.g. minimum control measures, discuss what's going on in their town, challenges/successes, etc.)
 - Report cards for AR's to let people know if they're doing it right

3) Discussion: Connecting the Dots between the Watershed-Based Planning Process and MS4 (see factsheet)

- Looking at ways the watershed plan can compliment MS4 requirements
 - 1) Public Education and Outreach
 - a. Website: not a lot of traffic so far; towns can link it to their MS4
 - b. Mailings
 - c. CT-DEEP suggestion: HVA should reach out to towns to find about what is being done
 - 2) IDDE
 - a. Outfall mapping/ammonia nitrogen (dry weather sampling only)
 - i. CT-DEEP suggestion: take a close look at protocol in the permit Appendix to prioritize outfalls (so we can get biggest bang for buck)
 - ii. All impaired reaches as of 2012 (40 miles). Impaired reaches are a priority for MS4
 - iii. If it is impaired but not in the MS4, its not part of the permit.
 - 3) DCIA Mapping
 - a. Chris: satellite shows where impervious areas are; that's where groundtruthing comes in
 - b. Identifies what's 11% IA or greater (a broad brush for such a local phenomenon)
 - 4) Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping
 - a. Retrofits in watershed-based planning/recommendations for projects
 - b. More funding flexibility for non-MS4's
 - c. MS4 could get a grant before July to do retrofits because it's not an existing requirement yet; if you already have funding, it doesn't go away once it becomes a requirement
 - d. Resource sharing theme
 - e. Don't forget about the institutions

4) Mapping Directly Connected Impervious Area (DCIA): WestCOG/HVA pilot project

- WestCOG to provide high resolution mapping and modeling
- HVA would do groundtruthing
- Probably in Bethel
- Will keep in touch as project develops
- Part of HVA field work is going to include upland assessments

5) CT-DEEP Integrated Water Quality Management (see fact sheets)

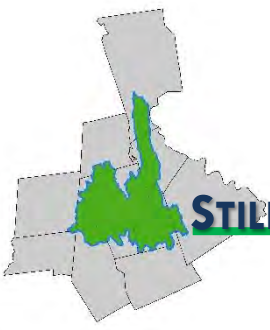
- Eliminate pollution source
- TMDL vision: how do we coordinate with other programs?
- Look at other programs in the agency
- See map: restoration screening potential tool
- Social layer, too
- Ran all basins in the state through this tool
- Currently out for public comment due next week
- Basins in need of restoration vs. protection
- Map could be revised as part of the public comment period (until June 30)
- Uses federal HUC system

6) Watershed Inventory, Synthesis and Field Work Update

- HVA has assessed 10.35 miles of stream across three towns (Newtown, Bethel and Danbury) so far, including Limekiln Brook, Dibble Brook, East Swamp Brook, and sections of Miry Brook and Padanaram Brook
- Sending out mailings to streamside landowners to notify them
- Jessica Leonard continuing to tag documents in the watershed inventory based on watershed plan focus areas and extracting relevant information that will support a narrative for the Existing Conditions Report.

7) Still River Watershed Youth Stewardship Program Update

- This spring, HVA partnered with the Northwest Conservation District and the Town of Brookfield to arrange two field trips for Danbury High School students to work on wetland planting sites at the Still River Greenway in Brookfield (see Facebook page, Still River Watershed, for photos and details)
- This summer, we have a crew of four young men (ages 14-17) that will be working on restoration projects and job skills development at the Still River Greenway in Danbury. If any partners have expertise they would like to share, please contact Savannah Judge (sjudge.hva@gmail.com)



STILL RIVER WATERSHED PARTNERS

WATERSHED PLAN PARTNERS MEETING

1/10/2017

BROOKFIELD CRAFT CENTER, RIVER ROOM

286 Whisconier Rd, Brookfield, CT 06804

1:00 PM – 2:30 PM

ATTENDANCE

- James Ferlow – Wetlands, Town of New Milford
- Liz & Don DeLambert – Brookfield Open Space Legacy
- Jerry Reckart – Candlewood Valley Trout Unlimited (CVTU)
- Seamus McKeon – New Milford River Trail
- Joe Zipparo – Still River Alliance Commission of Danbury
- Ed Siergiej – Still River Alliance Commission of Danbury
- Harry Rosvally – Danbury Public Schools
- Joseph Dobbins – Danbury Youth Services
- Susan Peterson – CT-DEEP
- Tom Altermatt – Engineer, City of Danbury
- Jessica Leonard – Antioch University New England
- Bill Devlin – Local historian
- Marc Cohen – Atlantic States Rural Water and Wastewater Association
- Ryan Boggan – Health Department, City of Danbury
- Carl Zimmerman – Western Connecticut Council of Governments (WestCOG)
- Mike Jastremski – Housatonic Valley Association (HVA)
- Zac Raslan – Housatonic Valley Association (HVA)
- Savannah Judge – Housatonic Valley Association (HVA)
- Ryan Williams – Housatonic Valley Association

ACTION ITEMS:

MEETING NOTES:

1) Partner Updates

- New Milford: Working on getting a handle on the MS4 requirements, and moving forward with collecting baseline watershed data
- Brookfield Open Space Legacy: The Still River Greenway in Brookfield, from the police station to the Four Corners, was completed this year
- Candlewood Valley Trout Unlimited: CVTU does mainly cold water conservation; while the Still River Watershed is generally new to the CVTU as an organization, Jerry Reckart has been a long-time resident of Brookfield and recognizes the Still River's potential

- New Milford Bike___: Focused on moving south with the bicycle trail; need to secure easements for the bike trail to pass through New Milford. Currently working on a riverfront section of the trail at Youngs Field, which has included invasive plant management and adding a path. Recently engaged with an engineer to work on the lower part of the trail. The long-term vision is to connect the New Milford section to where the Still River meets the Housatonic.
- Still River Alliance Commission of Danbury: Busy/productive year. Worked with HVA on summer stewardship program (Still River Watershed Connections), where crew did conservation work along the Still River Greenway in Danbury including invasive species management, garbage clean-ups, etc. The Alliance provided funding for a crew leader. Also revegetated the beach at Lake Kenosia. Annual events that happened this year were Clean City Danbury in the spring and Still River Environmental Education Day with Danbury Public Schools.
- Danbury Public Schools: Seniors from Danbury High School did a planting in the spring and students from the Alternative Center for Excellence (ACE) in the fall
- City of Danbury Engineering: Learning more about the MS4 requirements and working with the Army Corps of Engineers on a project in the Still River. Filed the City's annual MS4 report and are continuing to locate outfalls along the river to add to our maps
- City of Danbury Department of Health: Working with Ed Siergiej, who does fieldwork, at the Greenway and at Lake Kenosia
- Bill Devlin: Helping HVA with Existing Conditions Report
- WestCOG: High resolution mapping with data to support
- Marc Cohen: Working with HVA to look at data/history to help draft Existing Conditions Report. Does source water protection; there are approximately 30-40 public drinking water supplies in the Still River watershed. Also working in Sharon, where they are dealing with a road salt contamination issue.

2) Watershed Planning Context (see handout: "Watershed-Based Plan for the Still River")

Mike Jastremski, HVA

- To put this meeting's agenda in the context of the watershed planning process
- We are synthesizing planning and research, plus the field data we are collecting, and combining that information into a draft Existing Conditions Report for the watershed; we plan to have this complete by the spring for the public and other stakeholders to look at.
- We will incorporate that feedback, then develop a vision and goals through the Partners group that will serve as a basis for the rest of the planning process

- Next we will move on to an implementation strategy, which will involve identifying specific projects to increase water quality, improve recreation and access to open space, improve flood protection and improve habitat conservation and restoration.
- We will sort and prioritize projects and programs, make recommendations and roll it all up into a draft watershed plan which we will work with municipalities to adopt
- Currently we are finishing field work
- Question (Still River Alliance Commission): Will invasive species be a focus?
Answer: Yes
-

3) Review of Watershed Field Work (see PowerPoint)

Ryan Williams, HVA

Savannah Judge, HVA

- HVA has been busy with field work in the Still River watershed. We have been using a protocol called the Unified Stream Assessment (USA) developed by the Center for Watershed Protection. We have been completing this work with the help of volunteers and interns.
- We have a target of assessing 43 stream miles in the Still River watershed. These are streams classified as impaired by CT-DEEP; these waters are impaired due to high levels of *E. coli*, largely due to stormwater runoff. To date, we have assessed 21 miles in the field, and 4 miles that were deemed inaccessible via desktop assessment (i.e. impassable wetlands, stream through the airport, etc.), for a total of 25 miles (58% of the total 43 miles). We have assessed 61 stream reaches so far. Throughout this fieldwork, we are looking at 8 specific impacts (stormwater outfalls, trash, impacted buffers, eroding banks, channel modification, utilities, stream crossings, misc. features), as well as overall stream reach assessment.
- Summary of Results to Date:
 - Stormwater outfalls: We have documented 205 storm water outfalls, 17 of which we have tested for ammonia-nitrogen. Outfalls are the most common impact. We only conduct field work after there has been at least 24 hours of dry weather following any rain event of 0.10" or more. This dry-weather protocol allows us to look for outfall discharge (when there shouldn't be any, as it is not wet out).
 - Impacted Buffers: Another one of the most common impacts we see, impacted buffers are when stream banks lack vegetation, which leads to erosion. It is common to find people mowing their grass right up to stream bank. We document impacted buffers that are 100 feet long or greater. We have documented 2 miles of impacted buffers at 46 different sites so far.
 - Trash and Debris: We only document trash when there is a large accumulation. So far we have documented 11 trash and debris sites,

- which include: large garbage patches stuck on woody debris; lawn trimmings dumped into the river; and small, illegal streamside dumps
- Miscellaneous Features: these are features that don't fit any other category. We also use this field to document designated and undesignated river access sites. We have documented 14 river access sites and 26 other miscellaneous impacts
 - Stream Crossings: We have documented 138. We assess stream crossings using a protocol developed by the North Atlantic Aquatic Connectivity Collaborative (NAACC) instead of USA because HVA is using this protocol in other towns across the Housatonic River watershed. NAACC is a regional effort from Maine to Virginia, and all the data are publicly available through an interactive online database (can be found at streamcontinuity.org)
 - Utilities in the Stream Corridor: This category typically covers water and sewer pipes or conduits for electrical wires that cross the stream (does not include things like power lines, but rather utilities that could pose a threat to water quality). We have seen 14 of these.
 - Severe Erosion: Erosion is common, but we only document the most severe cases. We have documented 8 sites so far. Erosion is also captured in the overall reach assessment form
 - Channel Modification: Areas where the stream has been channelized using walls, etc. Channel modification is much more common in more developed areas. Although only a handful of sites have been documented, many have these have covered a large proportion of an entire reach. We have 8 instances of channel modification
 - Next Steps:
 - Complete stream assessments in the winter/spring of 2017
 - Incorporate findings into the Existing Conditions Report
 - Utilize data in site selection analysis for future implementation projects

4) Project Identification for Urban Waters Grant/Still River Watershed Connections (See PowerPoint: "Restoration Site Identification and Prioritization")

Zac Raslan, HVA

- GIS model to synthesize all the data collected in the field so far so that it might be used as a launching point for identifying potential projects and programs that will best achieve our water quality goals, as well as have additional benefits for recreation enhancement, flood damage prevention and habitat restoration.
- A more proximate goal is to identify specific projects for the 2017 Still River Watershed Connections program, which we will include in a proposal to the Five Star/Urban Waters Grant Program.

- The data that went into the model include stormwater outfalls, impacted buffers, river access sites, trash and debris, and the overall reach assessment. Within each of these categories, we selected data fields that were most informative for selecting sites that would be suitable for restoration projects for high school students through Still River Watershed Connections, specifically clean up potential (for trash and debris), retrofit potential (for stormwater outfalls), restoration potential (for impacted buffers) and overall reach accessibility. Other existing data include tax parcels, census block data (population density) and parcel ownership
- Potential restoration sites can be displayed by the density of total impacts per parcel, as well as by the density of individual impacts such as stormwater outfalls, etc.
- We are focusing our efforts on state, municipal and land trust parcels for ease of access for potential restoration projects
- Next Steps: Our ultimate goal for this analysis is to be able to identify projects with high water quality benefit that also accomplish other objectives, including recreation/open space improvements, flood damage prevention and habitat restoration
- We encourage community involvement in efforts to create the data that drives our environmental restoration models.

Questions/Discussion:

- HVA originally planned to look at land use impacts in upland areas with suspected problems. We are working with CT-DEEP to shift the upland assessment phase of the project to coincide with the implementation phase of the watershed plan instead of incorporating it into the Existing Conditions Report as was originally planned. WestCOG has extremely good upland data now, including a tree canopy layer that can allow us to identify which streams intersect with the best tree canopy for applications such as trout habitat conservation.
- WestCOG noted that while HVA has identified problematic sites in the watershed, it would also be valuable to look at doing projects downstream of the highest quality stream reaches. Right now HVA is focusing on impaired areas, but conserving high quality reaches will be important as we develop an implementation strategy for the watershed plan.

5) MS4 Update/Bethel Mapping Pilot Project (see handout)

Carl Zimmerman, WestCOG

- WestCOG mapping portal online; looking for suggestions
- Working on a pilot project with HVA in Bethel. WestCOG is providing the impervious cover data and HVA is providing the locations of outfalls.
- WestCOG talked to Doug Arndt (Director of Public Works in Bethel) about doing an entire MS4 project with the town.

- Very few municipalities in the state have gotten to the stage that we are at; this effort in Bethel represents a test project for the whole region, and WestCOG will be providing a template for municipalities.
- In the spring, WestCOG will tie in field work to map impervious cover that is directly linked to streams
- There is hardly any baseline data in the watershed
- We have impervious cover data for the southern 8 towns
- Detailed planimetrics and complete site-level analysis. This analysis yielded 735,000 building footprints, and also includes telephone poles, etc.
- Data are available through the map portal
- Currently working with the state to acquire statewide imagery for 2016, which should be available in 2-3 months.
- 1-meter land cover

6) Pending and Upcoming Grant Opportunities (see PowerPoint)

- HVA submitted a grant proposal on December 15, 2016 to the CT-DEEP Recreational Trails Grant Program to create an action plan for the Still River Greenway and Water Trail. This would encompass routes for hiking, biking, paddling, fishing, etc. and was a partnership between HVA and the City of Danbury, Town of Brookfield, Town of New Milford, WestCOG, Brookfield Open Space Legacy, Angy Beavers Paddling Club, Candlewood Valley Trout Unlimited, and Weantinoge Heritage Land Trust
- The vision is to complete 11 miles of continuous multi-use trail from Danbury to the Housatonic River in New Milford, building off of the great work that has been put in by groups across the watershed at completed sections of trail, including the Still River Greenway in Danbury and the Still River Greenway in Brookfield. Municipalities include Danbury, Brookfield and New Milford. The Action Plan would build on work that was started through the 2007 Still River Report, which discussed several potential routes for connecting various sections of Greenway, including easement acquisition and cost estimates.
- The goal is to integrate this project with the Still River Watershed Management Plan by identifying projects that achieve both water quality and recreational enhancement goals. It would allow us to expand the range of possible funding sources for both projects, and would involve creating a Still River Recreational Trails Committee through the Partners group.
- The selection process can take 6 months or more, but we could hear back as early as February (next month).

Closing Thoughts/Announcements:

- HVA will be submitting an application to the Urban Waters grant program again this year; deadline is January 31, so we will be reaching out to Partners involved over the coming days regarding letters of support, etc.



STILL RIVER WATERSHED PARTNERS

WATERSHED PLAN PARTNERS MEETING MINUTES

3/1/2018

BROOKFIELD CRAFT CENTER
286 WISCONSIER ROAD, BROOKFIELD, CT
1:00 PM – 3:30 PM

IN ATTENDANCE:

Mike Jastremski, HVA
Courteny Morehouse, HVA
Seamus McKeon, Housatonic River Trail
Ray Sullivan, Brookfield Health Dept.
George Benson, Newtown Planning
Tom Altermatt, Danbury Engineering
Dan Petrovich, Danbury Engineering
Alice Dew, Brookfield Land Use
Nelson Malwitz, Brookfield WPCD
Mary Ellen Lemay, H2H Regional Conservation Partnership
Liz deLambert, Bosli – Brookfield Open Space Legacy
Carrie Davis, Weantinoge Heritage Land Trust
Rebekah White, Friends of the Lake
Harry Rosvally, Danbury Public Schools
Joseph Mead, City of Danbury Health Dept.
Guy Holzer, USGS
John Morrison, USGS
Susan Peterson, CT DEEP (Water)
Mark Cohen, ASRWVA
Bill Devlin, Danbury
James Ferlow, New Milford Wetlands
Ed Siergeij, Still River Alliance Commission

1) Welcome and introductions

2) Partner Updates

- Still River Alliance Commission – Lots of activity at the Still River Greenway-river clean-up for Clean City Danbury Day, Connections Crew at Still River Greenway in summer, and Still River Day environmental education event in the fall.
- New Milford Wetlands – Kayak ramp built at Erickson Rd., two ramps and portage around falls planned for Harrybrooke Park
- ASRWVA – Working on a safe water report for Bethel
- CT DEEP – Talked about 319 funding for this watershed plan, the report as well as smaller funding projects such as the reconstructed wetland in Brookfield.
- USGS – Long-term study at Brookfield gaging station. Reports are being put together that show results for turbidity (as a proxy for Phosphorus) and

conductivity in the Still River. Dramatic increases in chloride concentrations have been noted. Should go in ECR

- Danbury Health Dept. – Danbury ramping up and preparing to meet MS4 permit requirements, looking at illicit discharge detection and elimination
- Danbury Public Schools – Still River Day and focus on environmental education in the Still
- Friends of the Lake – Continuing to monitor nutrient levels in Lake Lillinonah on which the Still River has a big impact. New development of Water Chesnut in the lake that they suspect is coming down from Still River.
- Weantinog – Connections work planned at Still River Preserve - invasives removal around rare plants identified
- Bosli – Excited about the work that’s being done and is working to connect Brookfield through the river
- H2H – Working on Co-occurrence Map that will map sections with high conservation value. Could get integrated into ECR. Should be done this month
- Brookfield WPCD – Working on updating sewers built in 1950s, about 120 houses, that feed into the Still River
- Brookfield Land Use – Working on MS4 permit prep including sediment basin retrofits, and rewriting land use
- Danbury Engineering – MS4 work including mapping drainage system & catchment areas
- Newtown Planning – Doing sampling on two of the tributaries of the Still River as well as other bodies of water not part of the Still River drainage basin
- Brookfield DPH – Study of E. coli & Phosphorous in tributaries
 - Housatonic River Trail – Connecting trail north to south from Gaylordsville to the Greenway in Brookfield. Funding is a challenge but working with property owners and corp. lands such as Kimberly

3) Watershed Planning Process Update

Mike Jastremski, HVA – Just finished up the ECR which the partners will have 6 weeks to review and provide feedback. This will help build the vision and goals for the watershed plan that will lead to implementation in two forms.

1) Construction Projects and 2) Non-construction programs

4) Still River Watershed Connections Update

Courteny Morehouse, HVA – Overview of Connections program including last year’s accomplishments project partners and this year’s project sites which are:

- Buffer planting around impounded pond at Bennett Park
- Invasives management, trail maintenance and rare plants preservation at Still River Preserve
- Japanese knotweed and buffer planting at Still River Greenway
- Canoe portage around falls at Harrybrooke Park
- Still River Day in the fall at Still River Greenway

James Ferlow warned to stay clear of owner of empty building at 1 Gallows Rd.

- Suggestion to connect with West Conn professors Dr. Pinou and Mitch Wegner, Jane Gooddall Roots and Shoots (Ed Siergeij has contact to provide)

5) Pollution Trackdown Assessments

- Mike Jastremski, HVA – HVA received 319 funding to revisit suspicious outfalls flagged in the Unified Stream Assessment and do water quality testing to trackdown illicit discharge.
- Discussed overlap with MS4 permit work and how these could aid towns in their MS4 requirements, will continue conversation with towns about overlap.

6) Recreation Sub-Committee

- Mike Jastremski, HVA – Due to the unique needs of recreation, its proposed that a subcommittee form to work on enhancing recreation in the watershed including signage, increased access to the river, and outreach. Partners agreed this would be a good idea.
- Susan Peterson talked about a river trail map from a paddling group sponsored by RCND, might have focused on the Housatonic but perhaps mapped the Still River. Would be worth tracking down and integrating into the ECR.
- Ed Siergeij talked about redoing the signs at Still River Greenway and offered support for standardizing the signs for the Still River Greenway. Harry Rosvally added that the focus to the Greenway signs has been education.
- Mentioned an opportunity to recognize Still River recreation on Nat'l Trails day, 1st Saturday in June.
- There was general support for a Recreation Sub-Committee moving forward.

7) Existing Conditions Report Feedback and Next Steps

- Mike Jastremski, HVA – Outlined how the report was put together. Report is in 2 sections, the first summarizes over 250 reference materials. The second is on the ground field assessments using Unified Stream Assessment protocol developed by the Center for Watershed Protection. We're looking for feedback in the next 6 weeks about the narrative of the first section and any improvements. What is missing from Part 2 are the photos of all the impact forms.
- Following partners review, HVA will update the report with the feedback and release it for public review and comment.
- USGS suggested integrating the new information they're collecting on Chloride which seems to directly line up from road salting changes in municipalities in 2006. Chloride has spiked over the last 10 years.
- Update Table of Contents to match page
- Courteny will send around a Word version of the narrative for partners to review and leave comments in directly along with instructions as to how to best leave feedback and the inventory of references that we used.
- Ed talked about Lake Kenosia water quality studies around nutrients and calcium, could be integrated into the ECR.



STILL RIVER WATERSHED PARTNERS

WATERSHED PLAN PARTNERS MEETING MINUTES

11/07/2018

DANBURY MUSEUM & HISTORICAL SOCIETY

43 MAIN STREET; DANBURY, CT 06810

12:00 – 2:00 PM

IN ATTENDANCE:

Mike Jastremski, HVA
Courteny Morehouse, HVA
Lindsay Keener-Eck, HVA
Mary Ellen Lemay, H2H Regional Conservation Partnership
Carrie Davis, Weantinoge Heritage Land Trust
Rebekah White, Friends of the Lake – Lake Lillinonah
Susan Peterson, CT DEEP
Ed Siergeij, Still River Alliance Commission
Nelson Malwitz, Brookfield WPCA
Kelsey Breman, Brookfield WPCA
Sandra Cox, Housatonic Valley Paddle Club
Mary Knox, Brookfield Parks & Rec
Bill Devlin, HVA Volunteer
Marcia Wilkins, Sierra Club & BOSLI
Jaime Bastian, WestCOG
Joseph Mead, Danbury Health Dept.
Dr. Ray Sullivan, Brookfield Health Dept.
Nick Kaplanis, Danbury Parks and Rec.

1) Welcome and introductions

2) Partner Updates

- HVA- Courteny updated the group on the work that the Connections crew did this summer
- Ed Siergeij (Still River Alliance Commission)- Continuing to partner with HVA on Connections and they also recently ran an Environmental Education Day for Danbury elementary schools
- Sierra Club- Forming a Land Monitoring committee
- Bill (HVA volunteer)- He is part of a group in New Milford that monitors for water chestnut (an invasive species), some found in Harrybrooke Park in the Still
- Town of Brookfield Parks & Rec- Appointed an ad hoc committee to look into expanding the Greenway trails. Working with New Milford
- Brookfield WPCA- Recently there was a public hearing regarding collecting and disposing of sewage along a stretch of shoreline (to reduce phosphorus to seven pounds a day and to get sewer into that neighborhood)
- Kelsey, also from Brookfield WPCA- Collecting Phosphorus samples related to the issue above

- Weantinogue Land Trust- Partnered with Connections this summer, focusing on monitoring easements and implementing grants (i.e., related to trail improvements); they received a \$10,000 matching grant for maintenance on historic barns on Smirsky Farm
- Brookfield Health Department- Pleased to hear the Brookfield Shore Commission update, as they have studied Dean Road in the past and found contamination; Brookfield sewer records are online now and they are being more aggressive with property owners who are lax about pumping; he also mentioned problems with blue green algae (they are monitoring)
- Housatonic Valley Paddle Club- Happy to be back in the fold and attending Still River meetings
- City of Danbury Health Dept.- Still figuring out how the new MS4 regulations affect them; they have a recent grant that involves some trails in Danbury
- West COG- They are assisting towns with MS4 permitting and wetland management and are getting more involved with H2H initiatives
- DEEP- Working with two other organizations that are working on watershed based plans
- H2H- They recently mapped areas of highest conservation value and divided the landscape into focus areas, for smaller group focus; Portions of the Still River are in Focal Area 10 and the first meeting for that area is tonight

3) Watershed Planning Process Update

Mike Jastremski, HVA – The partners and HVA is about three years into this planning process. The ECR was finished in the spring and Courteny has been conducting a circuit ride around to each of our partner towns. The next step is formulating the Vision and Goals and developing implementation strategies, which HVA has already begun to do, to some extent. Next year, HVA will start water quality monitoring and pollution trackdown in the Still River.

4) Existing Conditions Report Summary

Courteny Morehouse, HVA – Courteny gave a sample presentation of the ECR that has been presented to towns throughout the watershed. She gave a brief overview of the flooding, recreation, and water quality of the Still River including the four TMDLs that currently apply. She explained that this circuit ride provides the towns with an opportunity to learn about the watershed plan, provide feedback on the ECR and let HVA know of any town priorities for restoration.

There was a brief discussion on impervious surfaces and the work that WestCOG has done mapping tree cover (in order to identify potential planting areas)

5) Vision and Goals Workshop

Things that are missing from the Vision and Goals worksheet: Education and Outreach.

1. Water quality and public health:
 - a. Meet the TMDLs
 - b. Reduce contaminants
 - c. Establish buffers and conserve existing buffers

- d. Best Management Practices for border properties
 - e. Low Impact Development
 - f. Work with wetlands commissions
 - g. Take a policy focus: draft resolutions that could be rolled out in each town (mandates for LID, etc.)
 - h. Overlap with MS4 goals (with a focus on point and nonpoint source pollution)
 - i. Water quality monitoring program
 - j. Draft “sensitive watershed overlay district”
 - k. River should meet bathing water standards (because of swimmers)
 - l. Address emergency discharges
2. Species and habitat:
- a. Sustainable development
 - b. Invasive species removal – CIFWG working on aquatic invasives
 - c. Ongoing monitoring of rare plant and animal areas (NDDDB)
 - d. Restoring in-stream habitat connectivity
 - e. Education around invasives vs. natives
 - f. Strategic land protection – regionally – encourage land conservation, partnership with land trusts & CRP
3. Recreation:
- a. Remove all obstructions/blockages from river
 - b. Motorway/canoe/kayak access
 - c. Connect the Greenway to sidewalks in developed areas
 - d. Extend Greenway and connect towns
 - e. Better advertising & outreach for the Greenway in Danbury and recreation in general
 - f. Updated paddle guide or signage
 - g. Coordinate with Chamber of Commerces
 - h. Fishing access
4. Flood resiliency:
- a. Focus on green infrastructure
 - b. Connection between river blockages/debris and flooding
 - c. Target areas that would benefit the most from flood control
 - d. Eliminate discharge from wastewater treatment plants during high waters
 - e. Disconnect DCIA and reduce %IC where possible
 - f. Update septic systems (also goes in water quality)
5. Collaboration:
- a. Keep Still River Partnership going
 - b. Collaborating on grant applications
 - c. Sharing data and resources
 - d. Sharing Best Management Practices and designs
 - e. Strategically identifying and prioritizing land conservation areas
 - f. Working with wetland commissions
 - g. A part-time Still River Watershed Management staff person
6. Capacity-building:
- a. Can be incorporated into each of these other goals
7. Education and Outreach:

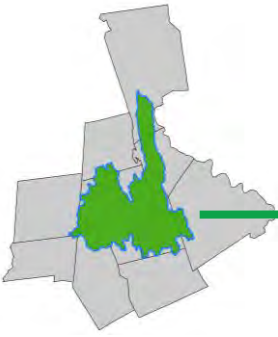
- a. Focus on invasive species removal
- b. Partner with school environmental programs – Connections expansion
- c. DEEP fisheries has a great program
- d. Publish a newspaper article in the Spring on the Still River planning
- e. Link to the Still River website from town websites
- f. Make sure that the residents within this region know about the Still River and about the watershed plan
- g. Cross pollinate on social media and e-newsletters
- h. Work with West Conn to get students involved

6) Recreational Trails Committee

HVA recently applied for a grant to put together an Action Plan for completing the Greenway and water trail, and to put together a committee to specifically work on recreation planning.

7) Conclusions

Next steps: HVA will come up with a list of elements that will go into the vision and goals, and will have drafts by the December meeting.



STILL RIVER WATERSHED PARTNERS



WATERSHED PLAN PARTNERS MEETING MINUTES

12/18/2018

BROOKFIELD CRAFT CENTER

286 WHISCONIER RD. BROOKFIELD, CT 06804

2PM – 4PM

IN ATTENDANCE:

Lindsay Larson, HVA

Courteny Morehouse, HVA

James Ferlow, New Milford Inland Wetlands

Mike Zarba, New Milford Public Works

Louise Washer, Norwalk River Watershed

Jay Annis, Brookfield Greenway

Mary Knox, Brookfield Parks and Rec.

Kelsey Brennan, Brookfield WPCA

Nelson Malwitz, Brookfield WPCA

Ray Sullivan, Brookfield Health Dept.

Rebekah White, Friends of the Lake

Carrie Davis, Weantinoge

Marcia Wilkins, Sierra Club & BOSLI

Cynthia Robinowitz, Northwest Conservation District

Joseph Mead, Danbury Health – Environmental Compliance

David McCollum, Bethel Inland Wetlands Agent

Susan Peterson, CT DEEP

AGENDA

1) Welcome and introductions

2) Partner Updates

- HVA is hiring for Connections Summer Crew Leader and releasing an RFP for engineering firms to partner with us on watershed plan implementation
- Brookfield Health Dept. – testing Lake Lillinonah for blue-green algae, looking into mosquito control methods to curb West Nile virus, working with WPCA on water testing of sewer lines, looking into the impacts of chlorides from road salts on plumbing
- Bethel Inland Wetlands – worked with HVA at Bennett Memorial Park doing a riparian buffer along Limekiln Brook, developing new conservation development plan for the town

- Friends of Lake Lillinonah – working on invasive aquatics management and cyanobacteria in the Lake
- Weantinoge – wrapping up 3 grants; Smirksy farm - 1772 grant, trail improvement on Mt Tom preserve - CCF, Bear Hill protection just received more land under easement
- DEEP –dam removal, finishing up watershed plan for the Pomperaug, looking at whether there will be changes with the new governor, some new positions were created
- NW Conservation District – provide technical services to towns around stormwater, conservation planning, and outreach to residents, monitoring restoration planting near dam removal in Watertown, tailoring an LID manual for Woodbury to use with other towns
- Sierra Club – looking for grants to mitigate dairy farm impacts
- New Milford Inland Wetlands - working on new MS4 permit, aquifer protection regulations and water quality
- Norwalk Watershed Assoc. – At meeting to learn from what we’re doing. Working on a pollinator pathway in 14 towns including Still River towns Danbury, Bethel, and Newtown
- Brookfield Parks & Rec & Greenway – Phase 2 of Still River Greenway is underway, trying to find the best route north, working on easement issues and starting a marketing campaign
- Brookfield WPCA – study of influence of septic systems on soil and water, efforts to put one neighborhood (100+ properties) on sewer

3) Watershed Planning Process Update

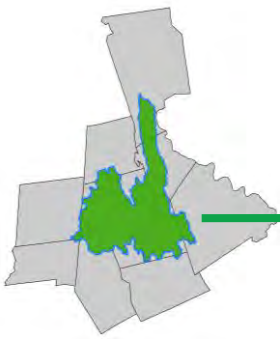
- Finished with Public draft of the ECR and awaiting DEEP’s comments to integrate. We went around to towns to introduce the watershed plan to selectmen and residents and give them a summary of the ECR. We’re now at the Vision and Goals portion of the process. Vision and Goals will lead to Objectives – more granular deliverables. This will set the context for the implementation plan which we’re starting to work on concurrently.

4) Vision & Goals Workshop

- Partners workshopped the language and specificity of the vision and goals – see attached Draft Vision and Goals_v2

5) Conclusion & Next Steps

- Courteny will send version 2 of the Vision & Goals along with meeting minutes for all to review. Encourage any and all partners to look over and make comments or edits as needed. Finalize at the next meeting and move toward Objectives.
- Next meeting will be mid- Feb and Courteny will send out a Doodle poll to find a time.



STILL RIVER WATERSHED PARTNERS



WATERSHED PLAN PARTNERS MEETING MINUTES

2/21/2019

BROOKFIELD CRAFT CENTER

286 WHISCONIER RD. BROOKFIELD, CT 06804

1PM -2:30PM

IN ATTENDANCE:

Lindsay Larson, HVA

Courteny Morehouse, HVA

Michael Jastremski, HVA

William Devlin, HVA Volunteer and Danbury Historian

James Ferlow, New Milford Inland Wetlands

Julie Bailey, New Milford Riverfront Revitalization Commission

Seamus McKeon, New Milford Bike and Trail Commission

Michael Grouver, New Milford Rails Trails Association

Nelson Malwitz, Brookfield WPCA

Dr. Ray Sullivan, Brookfield Health Dept.

Joseph Mead, Danbury Health – Environmental Compliance

Carrie Davis, Weantinoge

Sandra Cox, Housatonic Valley Paddle Club

Cynthia Robinowitz, Northwest Conservation District

Jamie Bastian, Western Council of Governments

Susan Peterson, CT DEEP

AGENDA

1) Welcome and introductions

2) Partner Updates

- WestCOG – Working on MS4 support for their towns by providing them data and maps. Hiring a seasonal person to map outfalls and catch basins.
- Weantinoge – Creating a capital investment plan for all preserves and trails including Still River Preserve with its invasive plant problem. Could add river access to infrastructure.
- NM Bike & Trails Commission – Moving ahead with trail plans starting at Gaylordsville and working south toward downtown NM. Hired a consultant, Milone and McBroom, who completed routing study that was then presented to the public. Based on public feedback are now exploring an alternate route that follows the west side of the Housatonic. Also just received a state grant for an engineering study on a section of trail.
- HVA – Did not receive the CT Rec Trails grant but we were at the top of the cut and should be able to apply again next year. On track to install a boat launch and portage at Harrybrooke Park this summer. In the Connections program HVA is still looking for a Summer Crew Leader and we just put in a grant to partner with WestConn and Danbury public schools to expand into

the Aquatic Science class at the high school. This brings a possible 250 kids into the program and reaches a more under-resourced community.

- Brookfield Health Dept. – Affected by rising well levels. Working to deal with run-off which could become a larger problem in the future, esp. chloride.
- CT DEEP – New round of 319 grand funding is open, applications due April 3. DEEP is trying to track salt levels as well, communicating with USGS. Doing a lot of cutting in Wildlife Management Areas because of disease, insects and storm damage. If people are doing their own tree clearing near a river, the fisheries program has developed a guide on proper clearing near streams.
- Danbury Health Dept. – Working on MS4 regulations. Interested in water quality monitoring, looking for contaminants, tracking down catch basins/illicit discharges. Some discussion followed about specifics in regulation and policy power that comes with the MS4 permit. DEEP hired CLEAR (UCONN) to help towns makes sense of their MS4 responsibilities.
- BWPCA – Finished a study looking at 105 homes with low septic systems near the Still. Found high levels of phosphorous and *E. coli* in brooks feeding the Still. Most residents were supportive of solutions, some were ambivalent, and some were resistant with concern for costs. Notably no one cited environmental reasons for resisting the project. BWPCA is talking with DEEP about how to use 319 funding to address. This project should be incorporated into the watershed plan.
- NWCD – Trying to combine access to 319 funding to do a project with HVA.

3) Watershed Planning Process Update

- Working on identifying implementation projects. HVA has been visiting sites that were identified in the Unified Stream Assessments and through GIS data to determine possible restoration and stormwater retrofit projects. Courteny walked through what these site assessments look like and the process of choosing a site. HVA has been meeting with towns to see which projects are most viable and will bring the list of final projects to the next partners meeting for ranking.
- Looking at writing these projects as well as programs into the implementation plan.

4) Finalize Vision and Goals

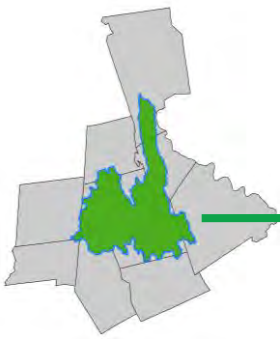
- There were a couple of questions about goals but no changes. Vision and goals were approved.

5) Objectives

- In a projected word doc, partners brought up idea objectives and projects or programs to address water quality while Courteny captured what was proposed.

6) Conclusion and Next Steps

- Courteny will follow up with people to get more ideas for proposed objectives and have a draft by next meeting in April.
- Call to partners to send any ideas they want to see in the plan.



STILL RIVER WATERSHED PARTNERS



WATERSHED PLAN PARTNERS MEETING MINUTES

4/23/2019

BROOKFIELD WATER POLLUTION CONTROL AUTHORITY
53A COMMERCIAL RD. UNIT 1 BROOKFIELD, CT 06804
1PM –2:30PM

IN ATTENDANCE:

Courteny Morehouse, HVA
Michael Jastremski, HVA
William Devlin, HVA Volunteer and Regional Historian
Julie Bailey, New Milford Riverfront Revitalization Commission
Nelson Malwitz, Brookfield WPCA
John Siclari, Brookfield WPCA
Marcia Wilkins, Sierra Club & BOSLI
Rebekah White, Friends of the Lake
Susan Peterson, CT DEEP

ON CONFERENCE CALL:

Lou Memoli, BOSLI
David McCollum, Bethel Inland Wetlands

AGENDA

1) Welcome and introductions

2) Partner Updates

- Friends of the Lake – Focusing efforts on removing water chestnut from areas of Lake Lillinonah, the Housatonic, and the mouth of the Still River
- Sierra Club – Working on issues in the Skantic River. Gathering water quality data.
- CT DEEP – Closed a round of 319 applications. Received 22 applications asking for \$3M. CT DEEP is awarding \$1M.
- BWPCA – Submitted two grants, one to 319 and the other to Long Island Sound Futures Fund, to fund study of septic systems on Dean Rd. properties to determine nutrient loading into the Still.
- Bethel Inland Wetlands – Doing public outreach for the POCD and working on categorization. Part of this will involve the public priorities of the Still River. POCD should be finalized late this year, 2019.
- BOSLI – Collaborating with HVA for June 1st CT Trails Day. Also focusing more efforts on pollinator pathway in the Still River. This program is being used by H2H and other land trusts regionally to encourage the planting of pollinator shrubs in a corridor for migration and habitat connectivity.
- HVA – Intro to H2H for those who aren't familiar. H2H is a regional conservation partnership of land trust and conservation group from the Hudson to the Housatonic Rivers. They have divided the region into smaller focus areas. The first active Focus Area includes portions of the Still. They

have identified areas with high conservation value and need in the Danbury/Bethel/Newtown/Redding area and are going after grants collectively to fund land protection of these areas, which are the headwaters of the Still.

- HVA – Hired a summer crew leader for Connections summer crew. Working with Danbury High School and Newtown High School this spring on cleanup and a riparian buffer planting around Lake Kenosia. Bringing in Bill Devlin to speak to the history as well as water quality. Looking for more projects that the Connections crew can work on. Simple restoration work like invasives removal, riparian buffer planting and maintenance. Let Courtney Morehouse know via email. courtenymorehouse.hva@gmail.com

3) Watershed Planning Process Update

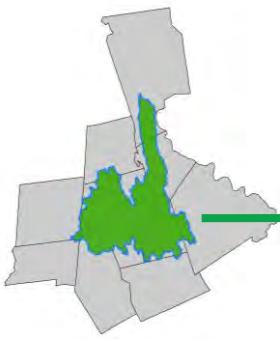
- Starting on the Implementation Plan. We've identified a number of stormwater retrofit projects as well as other projects throughout the Still. All these will go in the implementation plan along with the ECR, Vision and Goals and Objectives to create the draft Implementation Plan. This then goes out to SRP and the public for review and comments which informs the final Implementation Plan. All this will be finished by mid-summer. We are holding off on finalizing Objectives today and will be sending out a draft of those soon.

4) Presentation & Ranking of Potential Project Sites

- HVA used a protocol developed by the Center for Watershed Protection for Streets and Storm Drain assessments and in some cases a Hotspot Inspection for those areas that may present a higher risk of pollutant loading to evaluate locations of potential stormwater retrofits.
- We then narrowed the list of sites further through conversations with towns. HVA was able to sit down with Bethel, New Milford, and Brookfield but haven't met with Danbury yet, thus the list of projects are higher than the other towns on the "Full" list for Danbury.
- Note that there are no stormwater retrofits in the New Milford because all the properties HVA assessed were already disconnected and there weren't any connected impervious surfaces with viable partnerships at this time. There will still be projects in this town but not the stormwater retrofits that we're looking at today.
- Courtney then presented on each of the project locations outlining the dynamics of the sites, where stormwater goes, the amount of impervious cover and other potential pollutants. All of which is included in the summary pages attached to each packet. The packets also include aerial photos with proposed retrofit sites, approximate stormwater flow lines, and other noted impacts.
- HVA asked the Still River Partners to rank the top 10 projects from 1-10, 1 – highest priority, 10 – lowest. The top 4 ranked projects will go to the consultant applicants that HVA has received to get a more detailed cost estimate and proposal in order to choose which consultant to hire. The same 4 projects will then be moved forward with secured funding to "shovel-ready" design phase and permits in place.

5) Conclusion and Next Steps

- HVA is asking each partner to email us their rankings by Friday next week and will follow up with an email asking folks to do so.
- They will also be following up with an email of draft Objectives to be workshopped at the next Still River Partners meeting in June.



STILL RIVER WATERSHED PARTNERS

WATERSHED PLAN PARTNERS MEETING MINUTES

7/9/2019

BROOKFIELD WATER POLLUTION CONTROL AUTHORITY
53A COMMERCIAL RD. UNIT 1 BROOKFIELD, CT 06804
2PM –3:30PM

IN ATTENDANCE:

Courteny Morehouse, HVA
Michael Jastremski, HVA
Max Kelly, HVA Intern
Eric Troutwein, HVA Intern
Alice Dew, Brookfield Land Use
William Devlin, HVA Volunteer and Regional Historian
Mike Zarba, New Milford Public Works
Joe Mead, Danbury Health Dept.
Kristi McPadden, Brookfield WPCA
Cynthia Rabinowitz, NW Conservation District
Chad Schroeder, WestCOG
Kendra Beaver, WestCOG
Carrie Davis, Weantinoge Land Trust
Keith Beaver, Didona Associates
Rebekah White, Friends of the Lake
Susan Peterson, CT DEEP

ON CONFERENCE CALL:

Lou Memoli, BOSLI
David McCollum, Bethel Inland Wetlands
Nelson Malwitz, Brookfield WPCA

AGENDA

Welcome and introductions

1) Partner Updates

- Brookfield Land Use – Met with HVA and Didona Associates to talk about the project at Brookfield Public Works facility and invasives management using the summer Connections crew to remove barberry along the Brookfield Greenway
- Bill Devlin – Ongoing efforts to remove water chestnut at Harrybrooke park will continue this summer with Connections crew.
- New Milford Inland Wetlands – Focusing on habitat enhancements within the Still watershed. Plans to remove woody debris that allow kayaking/recreation in the river.
- New Milford Public Works – Working with HVA to map outfalls for MS4 compliance throughout the town including portions of the Still River watershed.

- Danbury Health Dept. – Working through MS4 requirements for the City. Meeting with Danbury Chamber of Commerce to present on the Greenway and do outreach. Would love to have Still River planning be a part of this presentation.
- Brookfield WPCA – Waiting to hear about 319 grant funding to the Dean Rd. Septics Project application submitted last month. Received money from Clean Water Fund to address nutrients in Candlewood Lake.
- Northwest Conservation District – Exploring ways to plug into the watershed plan. Ongoing conversations to collaborate on stormwater mitigation projects utilizing county and statewide funds received through 319.
- CT DEEP – Funder of HVA for Still River Watershed Planning. Finished reviewing the draft ECR.
- WestCOG – Brought on two Sustainable CT fellows, Kendra and Chad, to help regional municipalities with Sustainable CT eligible projects, outreach and certification.
- Weantinoge – Working on annual inspection of preserve properties. Brought interns to help with trail maintenance, trail maps, invasive removal and general stewardship of preserves.
- Didona Associates – Contracted to help with stormwater site conceptual designs by HVA as part of this plan. Halfway through conceptual plans and site visits for the top 10 sites ranked last meeting.
- HVA – Planned river access project at Harrybrooke Park to portage around the falls to begin mid-August. Working with the town of New Milford to complete outfall mapping and pollution reduction in accordance with MS4 permit. Also wrapping up contract for ambient water quality monitoring program to start next April. Summer Connections crew started last week with our high school youth. They are focusing on habitat restoration throughout the watershed including much of it along the Still River Greenway.
- Friends of the Lake (Lillinonah) – Focus has been on getting rid of water chestnuts. Few small patches remain. Trying to breed weebles to control milfoil has been difficult.
- Bethel Wetlands – Working on POCD for 2019 to wrap up toward end of this year. Met with HVA and Didona to discuss stormwater retrofits at public works garage, Bethel Fire Dept., Rourke Field and Workspace Academy.
- Brookfield Open Space Legacy – Focusing on terrestrial and floodplain impact in conjunction with invasives. Recently launched the pollinator pathways initiative to increase pollinators and biodiversity in Brookfield.

2) Watershed Planning Process Update – Implementation Strategy

We are now at the action plan – implementation strategy portion of watershed planning having completed the existing conditions report, vision and goals. We have a draft Action plan that we will present shortly. This meeting to focus on what's in the action plan, how it's organized, and go over any missing elements that need to be included.

3) Still River Action Plan Review

Two main questions to answer: 1) Is the Action Plan organized in a useful way? 2) What needs to be added?

Suggestions from the group:

- Add Highlighted projects for Still River Greenway and Water Trail
- Add highlighted project for Eagle Road retention basin (follow-up with Joe Mead to provide details)
- Add highlighted project for Brookfield Bioretention basin (follow-up with NWCD for details)
- Change Dean Rd. from “proposed” to “underway”
- Create section that outlines where the EPA can find each of the 9 elements in relation to specific objectives
- Create a table with standards, milestones to be completed and a date planned for completion, as well as a way to measure if the plan is working.
- Add a section for chloride and salt management to the General BMP section. Look at manuals from WestConn, UConn, USGS, and New Hampshire.
- Add section about agricultural impacts that include farmland soils, suggested BMPs, small farm BMPs. Note that New Milford has agriculturally zoned land that could be actively farmed so even though the watershed is mostly urban this might be helpful. Include info on equestrian farms (which is an issue in Litchfield)
- Update Outreach/Education section to include:
 - NM Sustainable CT efforts
 - Expansion of Connections into other youth services programs
 - Expansion into other schools (Brookfield AP science teacher looking for projects)
- Change Municipal Stormwater to Municipal Properties Management – include specific areas of improvement in this section, break out section of Parks that address landscape management and habitat restoration.
- Outline estimated load reductions per recommended BMPs
- Create Load Reductions section that builds off TMDL to estimate load reductions.

4) Conclusion and Next Steps

- Courteny will follow up in the next two weeks to ask partners to look over specific sections relevant to them for review and feedback as well as connect on the various projects brought up here. Please take the time to review the plan as it goes forward so it can serve your needs.

**Public Meetings:
Meeting Agendas**

**BOARD OF SELECTMEN
REGULAR MEETING
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 2018, 7:30 P.M.
COUNCIL CHAMBER
NEWTOWN MUNICIPAL CENTER, 3 PRIMROSE STREET, NEWTOWN, CT**

AGENDA

CALL TO ORDER

SALUTE TO THE FLAG

VOTER COMMENTS

ACCEPTANCE OF MINUTES: 09/04/18

COMMUNICATIONS

FINANCE DIRECTORS REPORT

NEW BUSINESS:

Discussion and possible action:

1. Still River Watershed Plan – information only
2. Sandy Hook Permanent Memorial Commission design recommendation
3. CIP presentation
4. Review of CIP regulation for possible referral to Board of Finance and Legislative Council for revision
5. Appointments/Reappointments/Vacancies/Openings
6. Driveway Bond Release/Extension
7. Tax Refunds

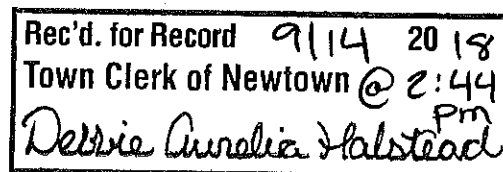
VOTER COMMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ADJOURNMENT

Dan Rosenthal, First Selectman

If you plan to attend this meeting and require assisted hearing devices, please contact the Office of The First Selectman at 270-4201 at least 24 hours prior to the meeting.





BOARD OF SELECTMEN

Clifford J. Hurgin Municipal Center, 1 School Street
Bethel, Connecticut 06801 Telephone: (203) 794-8501

*Matthew S. Knickerbocker, First Selectman
Richard C. Straiton, Selectman
Paul R. Szatkowski, Selectman*

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETING

Tuesday, October 16, 2018
7:00 p.m.
CJH Municipal Center – Meeting Room “A”

A G E N D A

Call to order/Pledge of Allegiance

Approval of Regular Meeting Minutes from Tuesday, October 2, 2018, Joint Meeting
October 3, 2018 and Special Meeting Tuesday, October 9, 2018

New Business:

Appointment of Poet Laureate- Cortney Davis

Watershed Plan Presentation

Consideration of waiving bid process of new fire truck

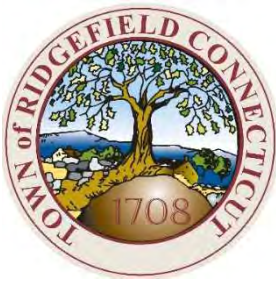
Old Business:

Consideration of Health Department Fees

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2018 OCT 15 P 4:03

TOWN CLERK
TOWN OF BETHEL



Ridgefield Conservation Commission
Town of Ridgefield

November 5, 2018
7:30 p.m.

Town Hall Annex, 66 Prospect Street
First Floor Conference Room

CONSERVATION COMMISSION AGENDA

1) Approval of Minutes

October 22, 2018 Meeting

2) Open Space

Still River Watershed Plan Presentation
Lake Windwing

3) Aquarion – Proposed diversion of Norwalk River

4) Planning & Zoning Commission, Inland Wetlands Board

a) Meetings for Attendance

Nov 7	Baker	(84 Gov/62 PR – Public Hearing)
Nov 13	??	(Winter Club – Public Hearing, if needed)
Nov 20	Bishop/Pilch	(84 Gov/62 PR – Public Hearing, if needed)
Nov 27	Snow	(Winter Club – Public Hearing, if needed)
Dec 4	Brewster/Cronin	(23 Catoonah – Public Hearing)
Dec 12	Kace/Levine	(Winter Club – Public Hearing, if needed)
Dec 18	Pilch/Baker	(28 Great Hill – Public Hearing)

b) New Business

18 Hayes Lane
23 Catoonah
28 Great Hill – Comments (due 11/12)
84 Governor/62 Prospect Ridge – Revised Comments (Due Nov. 7)

c) Report on P&Z/IWB Meetings

Oct. 23 – Amendment 4.5 (Cronin/Kace)
Oct. 30 – Winter Club (Beckenstein)

5) Chairman's Remarks

2019 Meeting Schedule

NEXT RCC MEETING WILL BE: November 19, 2018

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NOTE: Anyone requiring special accommodations due to disability please contact the Conservation Office at (203) 431-2713.



TOWN OF NEW MILFORD

Roger Sherman Town Hall
10 Main Street
New Milford, Connecticut 06776
Telephone 860-355-6010 • Fax 860-355-6002
Office of the Mayor
Pete Bass



TO: Noreen H. Prichard, Town Clerk

FROM: Pete Bass, Mayor

CC: Town Council Members
Department Heads
Matt Grimes, Town Attorney
Randy DiBella, Town Attorney
Dianne Littlefield, Executive Secretary
Stephanie Barksdale, Recording Secretary

Date: September 21, 2018

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TOWN CLERK
2018 SEP 21 P 4: 03

NEW MILFORD, CT

*****REVISED*****

**Regular Town Council Meeting – September 24, 2018,
7:00 p.m., E. Paul Martin Meeting Room, Town Hall, Second Floor**

AGENDA

All items are for discussion and possible action unless otherwise noted

1. Pledge of Allegiance and Moment of Silence
2. Public Comment – All persons who wish to speak must sign up before the meeting starts. Comments must be addressed to the Town Council. Initial comments are limited to 5 minutes. If a member of the public would like to speak in excess of the 5 minutes he or she may request to do so and time may be set aside at the end of the agenda for that individual to speak for an additional 5 minutes.
3. Mayoral Certificate of Achievement -
 - New Milford Youth Baseball
 - New Milford Youth Softball Managers
4. Mayor's Remarks

5. Discussion and possible action in regard to the following Reappointments -
BAR PLANNING GRANT PROGRAM STEERING COMMITTEE-

Reappointment Liba H. Furhman (D)	9/11/2018 - 3/12/2018
Reappointment Julianne K. Bailey (D)	9/11/2018 - 3/12/2018
Reappointment Christopher P. Gardner (R)	9/11/2018 - 3/12/2018
Reappointment Lucy Wildrick (D)	9/11/2018 - 3/12/2018
Reappointment Richard B. Rosiello (U)	9/11/2018 - 3/12/2018
Reappointment Frank E. Wargo (D)	9/11/2018 - 3/12/2018

6. Discussion and possible action regarding the September 10, 2018 Town Council meeting. Irene Skrybailo mistakenly used the name Irene Meltzer on her volunteer application submitted to the Mayor resulting in her appointment to the Bike and Trail Committee II as Irene Meltzer. Her registered voter name is Irene Skrybailo and was sworn in as such.

7. Approval of Prior Minutes –
Regular Town Council Meeting September 10, 2018

8. Parks & Recreation –
Discussion and possible action regarding the Parks & Recreation Commission request for permission to accept a donation in the amount of \$1,100.00 from the Heaton Family in loving memory of John Joseph Heaton Jr. of New Milford. These funds will be utilized to plant a tree with a memorial plaque on the Town Green. Funds are to be deposited in the Parks & Recreation Gift Fund.

9. Grant Writer –
 - a) Grant Funds Acceptance -

“Be it resolved that the Town of New Milford accepts \$5,296 from the Iroquois Community Grant for the purchase of plantings to establish an arboretum at Hulton Meadow. Funds will be accepted into the Parks and Recreation Gift Fund, account 33510000-59902 or other account as determined by the Director of Finance.”

 - b) Authorization Resolution –
Department of Economic and Community Development, State Historic Preservation Office: Historic Restoration Fund. This grant will be for up to \$50,000. The funds will be used towards the replacement of the roof and repair of the gutters at Roger Sherman Town Hall.

“Be it resolved that Pete Bass, Mayor of the Town of New Milford is authorized to sign and apply for the Department of Economic and Community Development, State Historic Preservation Office: Historic Restoration Fund, on behalf of the Town. Mayor Bass is empowered to execute and deliver in the name and on behalf of this corporation a certain contract with the State of Connecticut, Department of Economic and Community Development, and to affix the corporate seal, if any.”

- c) Authorization Resolution –
Department of Economic and Community Development, State Historic Preservation Office: Certified Local Government Grant This grant will be for \$20,000. The funds will be used to hire an independent contractor to perform an Adaptive Reuse Study, analyzing the reuse potential, identifying potential new uses and financial strategies for the property and building at 50 East Street.

“Be it resolved that Pete Bass, Mayor of the Town of New Milford is authorized to sign and apply for the Department of Economic and Community Development, State Historic Preservation Office: Certified Local Government Grant, on behalf of the Town. Mayor Bass is empowered to execute and deliver in the name and on behalf of this corporation a certain contract with the State of Connecticut, Department of Economic and Community Development, and to affix the corporate seal, if any.”

- d) Update and discussion

10. Personnel –

- a) Discussion and possible action to accept the updated job description of the Road Construction Surveyor.
- b) Discussion and possible action to accept the updated job description of the Design Engineer/Civil Engineer.

11. Tax Collector –

Discussion and possible action regarding September 2018 refunds in the amount of \$7,577.34 leaving a balance of \$47, 977.54.

12. Great Brook Road –

Discussion and possible action regarding consideration of the proposed partial discontinuance of Great Brook Road

- a) Motion: "Pursuant to Section 13a-49 of the CT General Statutes, motion to approve - and recommend to a Special Town Meeting - the partial discontinuance of Great Brook Road as set forth in the Memorandum prepared by the Town Engineer."

NOTE:

- All property owners were notified in letters dated August 22, 2018. None were returned as undelivered.
- Signs were posted conspicuously at the required locations informing the public of the 9/24/18 Town Council Meeting.
- Town Council approved 8-24 referral to Planning Commission on August 13, 2018. Planning Commission met on September 6, 2018, and unanimously approved the following motion: "To recommend in favor of the 8-24 referral for the discontinuance of a portion of Great Brook Road as set forth in the attached legal description. The reason for the discontinuance is that it will eliminate the potential future obligation of the Town to construct and maintain this section of the road."

- b) Motion: "Motion to call a Special Town Meeting for October 9, 2018 at 6:45 PM in the E. Paul Martin Room at New Milford Town Hall. 10 Main Street - New Milford, CT for considering the partial discontinuance of Great Brook Road as approved by the Town Council on September 24, 2018."
13. Discussion and possible action regarding approval of Charter Revision Explanatory Text
 14. Discussion and possible action regarding approval of Library Question Explanatory Text
 15. Ordinance Repeals -
 - a) Discussion and possible action regarding repeal of Ordinance Chapter 10, "Junk"
 - b) Discussion and possible action regarding repeal of Ordinance Appendix C, "Motor Vehicles Junkyards and Businesses"
 16. Mayor's Office –
 - 1) East Street School -
 - a) Discussion and possible action regarding LOI from Dakota Properties
 - b) Discussion and possible action regarding Preservation for Historic Trust Grant opportunities
 - 2) Peagler Hill Property –
Discussion and possible action regarding purchase of Peagler Hill property
 - 3) Consent Calendar –
Discussion and possible action regarding amending the Town Council Rules and Procedures to include the use of a consent calendar
 - 4) Reports & Presentation Materials –
Discussion and possible action regarding Town Council Rules and Procedures as they pertain to reports and presentation materials
 - 5) Discussion and possible action regarding Fire Marshal and EOC Director
 - 6) Landfill Settlement Fund –
Update on amount in landfill settlement fund and when next payment comes
 17. Recycle Center Subcommittee–
Discussion and possible action regarding Town Council authorizing the implementation of a system of weighing MSW and charging by weight. See the new pricing per pound chart that is proposed.

18. Housatonic Valley Association–

Report on existing conditions on the health of the watershed and progress in the watershed plan.

Adjourn

The next Regular Meeting of the Town Council is scheduled for Tuesday, October 9, 2018 at 7:00 p.m. in the E. Paul Martin Meeting Room, Roger Sherman Town Hall, Second Floor

(Note: These Minutes are draft until approved at the next regularly scheduled meeting of the Town Council)

NEW MILFORD TOWN COUNCIL
REGULAR MEETING
MINUTES
September 10, 2018

Present: Mayor Peter Bass
Katy Francis
Doug Skelly
Michael Gold
Lisa Hida
Walter Bayer
Peter Mullen
Mike Nahom
Paul Szymanski

Absent: Tom Esposito

Also Present: Attorney Matt Grimes
Randy DiBella, Town Attorney
John Tower, Town Attorney
Bob Hanna, Recycling Center Coordinator
Greg Bollaro, Human Resource Director
Greg Osipow, Acting Director of Finance
Mike Zarba, Director of Public Works
Eleanor Covelli, Assistant Director Parks & Recreation
Olga Alizarchyk, Comptroller
Joe Quaranta, New Milford Tree Warden

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TOWN CLERK *MS*
2018 SEP 17 A 10: 25

NEW MILFORD, CT

The meeting was called to order at 7:00 pm by Mayor Bass.

1. Pledge of Allegiance and Moment of Silence
2. Public Comment

Leah Gill, a New Milford resident, said she was imploring the Council to look at the facility committee as there are too many conflicts of interest. She said the Pettibone Community Center Committee had 25 appointments to review one specific building but the facility utilization committee had 9 to evaluate multiple facilities. She said these irresponsible, short term actions will be costly.

Mr. Szymanski arrived at 7:03 pm.

Jeff McBrearity, a New Milford resident, said it was his understanding that the Pettibone Community Center committee would make no decisions rather would present findings to the Council for what to do. He also said he asked the Council in June where the money from the State

lottery goes but no one has answered him yet. He asked how much the Town is getting. He asked again why the cost for books at Sarah Noble went up 2870% for 2017 and had another increase in this year's budget. Finally, he suggested that whatever happens at Pettibone it should be used for teaching technical skills which are lacking now.

Ms. Francis moved to waive the Council rules to allow a person to speak after the participation sign up had been removed, seconded by Mrs. Hida and passed unanimously.

Lucy Wildrick, a New Milford resident, gave a shout out to the folks at Meadowbrook Gardens who donated three full days to clear the banks along the river walk. She encouraged the Council to get whatever resources are needed to maintain the riverbank work as it is the first impression of the Town for many visitors.

3. Mayoral Certificate of Achievement -

- New Milford Youth Baseball
- New Milford Youth Softball

4. Mayoral Certificate of Recognition –

- Lifeguards at Lynn Deming

5. Mayor's Remarks

Mayor Bass said the road work is continuing with Long Mountain Road getting started, the trees have been cut and drainage work started on Squire, Town Farm has been paved and the roundabout is proceeding. The BAN roads include Great Brook, Stephanie and Sega.

The next step is to become more proactive in the road maintenance planning and two new jobs are being created in the road department which will save the Town half of the money it spends annually on design through consultants.

Mayor Bass thanked all those who have been working on beautifying the downtown and surrounding area. The riverfest will be October 13th. There is a plan to design walking loops from the riverfront to the downtown.

The search for an Economic Development Director is continuing. There has been an increase in interest in New Milford as there is a letter of intent on Peagler and Fort Hill and East Street School.

Moody's Investment Services has removed the negative outlook on New Milford as the Town went right to work on solving the decreased revenue from the State.

Mayor Bass thanked Dan Calhoun for increasing the security at Lynn Deming after the July 4th incident. They will be looking at ways to enhance the security for next season.

The Mayor thanked Chief of Police Boyne and Lieutenant Covello for assuring that the safety of New Milford's kids, town and future are of utmost importance while the Town searches for a new chief.

The Town will be working with the Board of Education on oil tank purchases and the roof work at the high school, Hill & Plain, Sarah Noble and Northville.

They will continue the joint purchase of oil and energy products.

Mayor Bass said he worked with the EOC over the summer as to how they respond to crises. They also worked with the Board of Ed on safety measures.

The Human Resource Department has started mandatory training for staff including training programs specific to each departments job functions.

Mayor Bass thanked the roads committee for their continue work.

There will be a 9/11 ceremony at 8:30 am at the 9/11 memorial on Patriots Way.

6. Appointments and Reappointments to Boards, Commissions and Committees -
Discussion and possible action in regard to the following:

OLD BOARDMAN BRIDGE COMMITTEE –

Reappointment Katy Francis (R)	07/12/2018 – 01/11/2019
Reappointment Robert Burkhart (D)	07/12/2018 – 01/11/2019
Reappointment Jeremy Ruman (R)	07/12/2018 – 01/11/2019
Reappointment Joe Quaranta (U)	07/12/2018 – 01/11/2019
Reappointment William Devlin (U)	07/12/2018 – 01/11/2019
Reappointment Walter Bayer (D) (<i>Alternate</i>)	07/12/2018 – 01/11/2019
Reappointment Ron J. Suresha (G) (<i>Alternate</i>)	07/12/2018 – 01/11/2019

Mrs. Francis moved to approve the reappointments of Katy Francis (R), Robert Burkhart (D), Jeremy Ruman (R), Joe Quaranta (U), William Devlin (U), Walter Bayer (D) (Alternate), and Ron J. Suresha (G) (Alternate) to the Old Boardman Bridge Committee for the term 07/12/2018 – 01/11/2019, seconded by Mr. Bayer and passed unanimously.

HOUSING PARTNERSHIP –

Appointment Ivana Butera (D) <i>Filling Vacancy</i>	09/10/2018 – 11/30/2018
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Ms. Francis moved to approve the appointment of Ivana Butera (D) Filling Vacancy to the Housing Partnership for the term 09/10/2018 - 11/30/2018, seconded by Mr. Bayer.

Mayor Bass note she will be replacing Peg Molina.

Motion passed unanimously.

CABLE ADVISORY COUNCIL –

Appointment Gloria Arnold (R) <i>Filling Vacancy</i>	09/10/2018 - 06/30/2020
Appointment Patrick Sears (I) <i>Filling Vacancy</i>	09/10/2018 - 06/30/2020

Ms. Francis moved to approve the appointments of Gloria Arnold (R) Filling Vacancy and Patrick Sears (I) Filling Vacancy to the Cable Advisory Council for the term 09/10/2018 - 06/30/2020, seconded by Mr. Bayer and passed unanimously.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION -

Reappointment David O. Elmore (U) *Alternate* 07/01/2018 – 06/30/2020
Appointment Michael Anastas (D) *Filling Vacancy* 09/10/2018 – 11/30/2021

Ms. Francis moved to reappoint David O. Elmore (U) Alternate to the Economic Development Commission for the term 07/01/2018 - 06/30/2020 and appoint Michael Anastas (D) Filling Vacancy for the term 09/10/2018 - 11/30/2021, seconded by Mr. Bayer and passed unanimously.

ZONING COMMISSION -

Appointment Teresa Atkinson (D) *Filling Vacancy* 09/10/2018 – 11/05/2019

Ms. Francis moved to approve the appointment of Teresa Atkinson (D) filling vacancy to the Zoning Commission for the term 09/10/2018 - 11/05/2019, seconded by Mr. Bayer.

Dr. Mullen said he had sent a name forward to fill this position for tonight's agenda and he asked why it was not placed on the agenda. Mayor Bass said there were two people interested, he interviewed both and felt Ms. Atkinson's skills and background made her more qualified. Dr. Mullen said that was not the question, he said as a Town Council member he requested an agenda item and it was not put on the agenda. Attorney Grimes said it was the Mayor's prerogative to appoint positions and the Charter was very clear on that topic. Dr. Mullen said the Charter may be clear but when a party sits in the minority they don't get to appoint many people. This was an elected official who stepped down and the Democratic Town Committee forwarded a name to fill the vacancy. He said the courtesy should be given and noted if the roles were reversed the Republicans would be arguing the same thing.

Motion passed 5-1-2.

Aye: Hida, Gold, Francis, Skelly, Nahom

No: Mullen

Abstain: Bayer, Szymanski

INLAND WETLANDS COMMISSION -

Appointment Irene Skrybailo (D) *Alternate Filling Vacancy* 09/10/2018 – 11/30/2018

Ms. Francis moved to approve the appointment of Irene Skrybailo (D) Alternate Filling Vacancy to the Inland Wetlands Commission for the term 09/10/2018 - 11/30/2018, seconded by Ms. Hida and passed 7-0-1.

Aye: Bayer, Hida, Gold, Francis, Skelly, Nahom., Mullen

Abstain: Szymanski

ARTS COMMISSION -

Appointment Julie Learson (D) *Filling Vacancy* 09/10/2018 – 11/30/2019

Ms. Francis moved to approve the appointment of Julie Learson (D) Filling Vacancy to the Arts Commission for the term 09/10/2018 - 11/30/2019, seconded by Mr. Bayer and passed unanimously.

YOUTH AGENCY -

Appointment Heidi Edel (D) Filling Vacancy 09/10/2018 – 11/30/2019

Ms. Francis moved to approve the appointment of Heidi Edel (D) Filling Vacancy to the Youth Agency for the term 09/10/2018 - 11/30/2019, seconded by Mr. Bayer and passed unanimously.

BIKE AND TRAIL COMMITTEE II –

Appointment Lisa Arasim (U)	09/10/2018 – 03/11/2019
Appointment Tom O'Brien (U)	09/10/2018 – 03/11/2019
Appointment James McKeon (R)	09/10/2018 – 03/11/2019
Appointment Linda Malarkey (D)	09/10/2018 – 03/11/2019
Appointment William Baker (U)	09/10/2018 – 03/11/2019
Appointment Chris DeCaro (R)	09/10/2018 – 03/11/2019
Appointment Melvin McBreairty (R)	09/10/2018 – 03/11/2019
Appointment Irene Meltzer (D)	09/10/2018 – 03/11/2019
Appointment Gary Hida (D)	09/10/2018 – 03/11/2019

Ms. Francis moved to approve the appointments of Lisa Arasim (U), Tom O'Brien (U), James McKeon (R), Linda Malarkey (D), William Baker (U), Chris DeCaro (R), Melvin McBreairty (R), Irene Meltzer (D) and Gary Hida (D) to the Bike and Trail Committee II for the term 09/10/2018 - 03/11/2019, seconded by Mr. Bayer and passed unanimously.

7. Approval of Prior Minutes –

Regular Town Council Meeting August 13, 2018

Ms. Francis moved to approve the regular town council meeting minutes of August 13, 2018, seconded by Mr. Bayer.

Mrs. Hida pointed out that in regard to the charge of the Bike and Trail Committee the minutes referred to an attachment that she did not have. (The attachment was filed with the Town Clerk as a full set.)

The motion passed unanimously.

8. Road Closures –

a) Alpenhaus –

Discussion and possible action regarding a request from Alpenhaus to close Bank Street on Saturday, October 6, 2018 for Oktoberfest. The event hours are from 1:00 p.m. -9:00 p.m., however the request includes closing Bank Street from 7:00 a.m. -10:00 p.m. for set up and break down.

Ms. Francis moved to approve the request from Alpenhaus to close Bank Street on Saturday, October 6, 2018 for Oktoberfest. The event hours are from 1:00 p.m. -9:00 p.m., however the request includes closing Bank Street from 7:00 a.m. -10:00 p.m. for set up and break down, seconded by Mr. Bayer and passed unanimously.

b) Parks & Recreation –

Discussion and possible action regarding a request from New Milford Parks & Recreation to close southbound Main Street to thru traffic, from the top of the Green south to Bridge Street, Bank Street, and the two crossovers at Church/Bank and at Boardman Terrace on Wednesday, October 31, 2018 between the hours of 5:15 p.m.-7:30 p.m. to hold the Halloween Trunk or Treat.

Ms. Francis moved to approve the request from New Milford Parks & Recreation to close southbound Main Street to thru traffic, from the top of the Green south to Bridge Street, Bank Street, and the two crossovers at Church/Bank and at Boardman Terrace on Wednesday, October 31, 2018 between the hours of 5:15 p.m.-7:30 p.m. to hold the Halloween Trunk or Treat, seconded by Mr. Bayer and passed unanimously.

c) Weantinoge Heritage Land Trust, Inc. –

Discussion and possible action regarding a request from Weantinoge Heritage Land Trust, Inc. to close Merryall Road (1 lane section, approximately 0.2 miles at 238 Merryall Rd.) on Saturday, September 15, 2018 from 8:00 a.m. – 2:00 p.m. to hold the Fall Celebration. Rain date: Sunday, September 16, 2018.

Ms. Francis moved to approve the request from Weantinoge Heritage Land Trust, Inc. to close Merryall Road (1 lane section, approximately 0.2 miles at 238 Merryall Rd.) on Saturday, September 15, 2018 from 8:00 a.m. – 2:00 p.m. to hold the Fall Celebration. Rain date: Sunday, September 16, 2018, seconded by Mr. Bayer and passed unanimously.

9. Tax Collector –

Discussion and possible action regarding September 2018 refunds in the amount of \$3,280.58 leaving a balance of \$55,554.88.

Ms. Francis moved to approve the September 2018 refunds in the amount of \$3,280.58 leaving a balance of \$55,554.88, seconded by Mr. Bayer and passed unanimously.

10. Community Center Committee –

Update and discussion

Michelle Ligouri and Jeff Winter as co-chairs presented their interim report. Ms. Ligouri said the committee has discussed its charge and broke itself into four subcommittees - History of New Milford Community Centers, Precedent of similar towns, New Milford community center utilization and Outreach and feedback.

There have been four community centers in New Milford - three public and one private. The committee studied the precedence of how similar towns to New Milford compare with community centers, and determined there are multiple definitions of a community center and they vary in size. The utilization committee looked at the current space and future needs and discussed the possibility

of renting space to groups such as the culinary school and Thrift Mart. Finally the outreach committee did a month long survey of New Milford residents and received 1466 online responses and 86 paper responses. 80% of respondents said they did want a community center and respondents wanted to see mixed uses such as government, recreation and education opportunities.

The next steps include the request of the Community Center Committee for \$18,500 to hire a professional firm to conduct workshops and an in depth survey. They have chosen a group called Great Blue to conduct this survey after looking at multiple firms.

Dr. Mullen asked what utilizations had been considered such as adult education for those who might need day time programming. Julie Learson, committee member, said some survey responders did say adult education classes.

Dr. Mullen asked if anyone requested a pool and Ms. Ligouri said that was the top request.

Ms. Francis asked how many e-mails the survey link went to because she did not receive one and the reply was that the survey was sent out via agency lists so they never saw who it went to. Ms. Francis asked if people who received the link were able to respond more than once and the reply was no, as they used Survey Monkey. Greg Mullen, a committee member, said he was able to take the survey eight times.

Mr. Szymanski said the committee has studied the feasibility of the community center but this report should be a recommendation for what the composition of a center should be. Mrs. Ligouri said this is just an interim report and Mr. Winter said that would come as part of survey process.

Mr. Szymanski asked if the committee was hiring a consultant to do its work and were they going to tell the consultant to use Pettibone and Mrs. Ligouri said they were not charged to determine where the center goes but what's in a center, how much space, etc.

Mr. Szymanski said the committee looked at 30 years and 10 used the public library or senior center. Mr. Szymanski asked of the functions of a community center from 1979 are still in place today and Mr. Winter said there were probably no computer classes back then.

Mr. Szymanski asked why only 400 residents would be surveyed by this firm and Mr. Mullen said that is what they recommended for a town this size.

Mr. Szymanski said in the precedent section there were only 3 dedicated community centers and Mr. Winter said it depended on their definition of community center. Mrs. Ligouri said every town defined a community center differently. Mr. Szymanski noted New Milford seems to offer more services already than most of the towns.

Mr. Szymanski asked how many rented space to non profits and Mr. Mullen said none had non profits in their community centers.

Mr. Nahom said both Literacy Volunteers and the culinary school are looking for space.

Mr. Gold asked why the committee was not considering renting space to for profit businesses.

Ms. Francis noted that if Pettibone were still a school all these organizations would have to find other places to go. She said the community centers stopped existing because kids found other things to do and other places to go. New Milford has great programming and they don't all have to be combined. She urged the committee to forget the Pettibone building was there and think outside the Pettibone box.

Mrs. Hida thanked the committee for their work even with all the contention. She said the question is how can this be put on the ballot for a referendum - such as, "would you support a community center at X cost and X location." She also noted a market research firm does not lead market research to any conclusion.

Mr. Szymanski said they have data on two underutilized buildings - Pettibone and the Richmond Center. He asked if there were costs determined for Pettibone and Mr. Winter said they have gathered the info from other towns for their community centers. Mr. Mullen said the space utilization committee did come up with numbers for use of space and operations costs. Mr. Winter noted everything the community center approved to give the Council they have. Mr. Nahom said the Council should have all the data and facts that the committee has.

Mr. Bayer said the Council needs to decide what it wants and let the committee know so they could move on.

Mr. Szymanski said the Council should review the information they have been given and then put this on the next agenda.

Ms. Francis moved to move up item 16 Executive Session up on the agenda at 9:15 on and to invite into the session Abby Morenda, Mike Zarba, and attorneys Grimes, DiBella and Tower into said session, seconded by Mr. Szymanski and passed 5-3.

*Aye: Hida, Francis, Skelly, Szymanski, Nahom
No: Bayer, Gold, Mullen*

The meeting reconvened at 9:50 pm.

No motions were made and no votes were taken in Executive Session.

Ms. Francis moved to amend the agenda to add the authorization to proceed as discussed in Executive Session, seconded by Mrs. Hida and passed unanimously.

Ms. Francis moved to approve the authorization as discussed in Executive Session, Dr. Mullen seconded and passed unanimously.

Ms. Francis moved to move item 13 Library up on the agenda, seconded by Mr. Bayer and passed unanimously.

13. Library –

- a) Discussion and possible action regarding Resolution as presented:

Resolution to approve the official submission of the application for State Funds as submitted to the CT State Library for the 2018 construction grant program, on August 31, 2018.

Ms. Francis moved to approve the resolution to approve the official submission of the application for State Funds as submitted to the CT State Library for the 2018 construction grant program, on August 31, 2018, seconded by Mr. Bayer.

Mayor Bass said this is what the Council discussed at the last meeting.

The motion passed unanimously.

- b) Discussion and possible action regarding calling a Special Town Meeting, contingent upon Board of Finance approval of a special appropriation, not to exceed \$6.5 Million, for the renovation and expansion of the New Milford Public Library.

Ms. Francis moved to call a Special Town Meeting, contingent upon Board of Finance approval of a special appropriation, not to exceed \$6.5 Million, for the renovation and expansion of the New Milford Public Library, seconded by Mr. Bayer.

Attorney Grimes said the Board of Finance needs to approve this and then a special town meeting can be called 7-14 days later to then get this on the November 6th ballot. But the Council has to call a special meeting first.

Ms. Francis asked what the cost of a referendum is and Mayor Bass said about \$18,500. Ms. Francis asked about the cost of adding to the election ballot and Mayor Bass said there would be no additional cost. Attorney Grimes spelled out the procedure including the special Town Council meeting, Board of Finance approval and then special Town Meeting.

Ms. Francis asked if the Town Meeting would be a two way discussion with Q&A and Attorney Grimes said that would be up to the moderator. He said there should be a presentation and then an opportunity for people to speak in favor or against.

Mr. Gold asked why some felt so strongly about a referendum and Mr. Szymanski said at the meeting for the turf fields, anybody opposed to the fields were afraid to speak at the meeting. He felt the community needs to rally around the library.

Mayor Bass asked for consensus as to whether Council members wanted to have a special Council meeting next Monday to discuss the library Town Meeting. All were in favor except Dr. Mullen.

The motion passed 7-1.

Aye: Bayer, Hida, Francis, Skelby, Szymanski, Nahom, Mullen

Abstain: Gold

Mr. Gold left the meeting at 10:06 pm.

11. Personnel –

- a) Discussion and possible action to accept the updated job description of the Road Construction Surveyor.

Ms. Francis moved to accept the updated job description of the Road Construction Surveyor, seconded by Mr. Bayer.

Dr. Mullen asked if these were new jobs and Mayor Bass answered they were.

Mrs. Hida asked what the salary range was and why it was not on the job description, both Ms. Francis and Dr. Mullen agreed the range should be on the description.

Ms. Francis moved to table items 11 a and b, seconded by Mrs. Hida and passed unanimously.

- b) Discussion and possible action to accept the updated job description of the Design Engineer/Civil Engineer.

12. Finance –

- b.) Update from Director of Finance

Acting Finance Director Osipow gave a brief report of the 2017-2018 fiscal year and said they were headed to a deficit due to the state aid cut handed down by the Governor. Through a spending freeze, hiring freeze, layoffs and the vote to take \$1.5 million from the unassigned surplus the Town managed to run a surplus of \$166,939.30. The Town did not have to go into the \$1.5 million surplus because of the bond premium paid. Ms. Francis asked how the Town was able to reduce the money and Mr. Osipow said there were lots of little line items.

He said the result of all these moves was Moody's removing the negative outlook on New Milford's bond rating.

Ms. Francis asked if this meant there was \$1.5 million available to be put to work and Mr. Osipow said the money could be reassigned for any purpose.

- c) Discussion and possible action as it pertains to the \$1.5 million bond premium

Mayor Bass presented a list of items he was suggesting the \$1.5 million be put towards including a new machine to repair potholes which will start a program called the "Pothole Patrol." The first year salaries for the two new positions proposed for Public Works, with benefits, will be paid through this allocation.

Mrs. Hida moved to suspend the rules to extend the meeting until 10:45 pm., seconded by Ms. Francis and passed 6-1.

*Aye: Bayer, Hida, Francis, Skelly, Szymanski, Nabom
No: Mullen*

Mayor Bass continued that the Pettibone roof would be repaired and repairs to the teen center included. The landscaping required by zoning will be done at Pettibone.

Mr. Szymanski moved to recommend to the Board of Finance a special appropriation, not to exceed \$1.5 million, for the following purchases: Aerial Fire Truck (Town Share), spray injection pothole filling machine with emulsion tank, river walk connecting sidewalk, Economic Development Director Relocation, Economic Development Director Marketing Budget, Land surveyor position with benefits, professional engineer position with benefits, total station/ vehicle for surveyor, 11.5' wide area mower, 61" zero turn mower, youth agency expense, building maintenance cargo van, JPS roof repairs, police stair treads, teen center roof replacement, ventrac turbo blower, 2 small compact SUVs for building/ land use, JPS landscaping per 2017 zoning approval, and spider guard rail mower 60 and to recommend said appropriation be funded as follows: an amount not to exceed \$1.1 million from bond premium and an amount not to exceed \$400,000 from unassigned fund balance, seconded by Mr. Nahom.

The motion passed unanimously.

Mr. Szymanski moved to authorize the Mayor to call a Special Town Meeting for September 24, 2018 at 6:30 pm for the purposes of considering said special appropriation not to exceed \$1.5 million, contingent upon the prior approval of the Board of Finance, seconded by Mr. Bayer and passed unanimously.

- a) Discussion and possible action regarding naming Greg Osipow as Director of Finance

Ms. Francis moved to approve the appointment of Greg Osipow as Director of Finance, seconded by Mr. Skelly.

Mr. Szymanski noted that under Mr. Osipow's tenure he has worked hand in hand with the Mayor's office to deal with the issues created by the reduction in State funding.

Motion passed unanimously.

14. Mayor's Office –

- a) Discussion and possible action pursuant to Charter § 602(g) regarding execution of a proposed Forbearance Agreement between Town of New Milford and Housatonic Real Estate II, LLC relating to MedInstill LLC properties.

Ms. Francis moved to approve pursuant to Charter § 602(g) regarding execution of a proposed Forbearance Agreement between Town of New Milford and Housatonic Real Estate II, LLC relating to MedInstill LLC properties, seconded by Mrs. Hida.

Mayor Bass said there has been a dispute in square footage at the facility and this forbearance will allow MedInstill to make payments toward their taxes while working out the dispute.

Ms. Francis said the tax arrearage is \$526,989.89 and they will pay \$25,000 a month or the Town will enforce the action.

Dr. Mullen asked if the bike and walking trail proposed over MedInstill's property has been part of the discussion and Mayor Bass said it has been.

Motion passed unanimously.

b) High School Roof –

Discussion regarding high school roof status and damage

Mayor Bass said he met with Interim Superintendent Stephen Tracey, Finance Director Anthony Giavannone, Facilities Director Kevin Munrett, Mr, Osipow and a member of Public Works to discuss the roof issue at the high school.

There are three options including 1.) patch up the roof for now as the life of the roof has already expired; 2.) redo roof with asphalt shingles which would require additional insulation and gutters; or 3.) replace with a tin roof which would have a 50 year life span and allow solar panels to be installed as well.

Mayor Bass said they will be meeting again and will report back to the Council with more information.

Mr. Skelly asked if there was any insurance claim for the damage and Mr. Osipow said the Town received \$1.5 million and could do repairs to that amount.

Mr. Szymanski asked for the original bid specs as he could not believe the life of the roof was only 20 years.

c. AARP Community Challenge Grant -

Discussion and possible action regarding the acceptance of \$5,183 from the AARP Community Challenge Grant for the purchase and installation of 3 game top tables and 2 park benches for the downtown and Riverwalk areas. Funds to be received into an account determined by the Director of Finance.

Ms. Francis moved to accept \$5,183 from the AARP Community Challenge Grant for the purchase and installation of 3 game top tables and 2 park benches for the downtown and Riverwalk areas. Funds to be received into an account determined by the Director of Finance, seconded by Mrs. Hida and passed unanimously.

15. Candlewood Lake Authority –

Discussion and possible action regarding Candlewood Lake Authority 2018-2019 appropriations

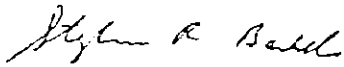
Ms. Francis moved to approve the Candlewood Lake Authority 2018-2019 appropriations, seconded by Mrs. Hida.

Mayor Bass said he had Attorney Grimes look at the agreement the Town signed and it says that each municipality must pay their representative share based on the vote of all the other towns in the regional authority so the Town owes another \$9,900.

The motion passed unanimously.

Mr. Bayer moved to adjourn the meeting at 10:44 pm, seconded by Mrs. Hida and passed unanimously.

Motions recorded by:

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Stephen R. Babb".

Recording Secretary

TOWN OF NEW MILFORD



Parks & Recreation Department
John Pettibone Community Center
2 Pickett District Road
New Milford, Connecticut 06776
Telephone (860) 355-6050 • Fax (860) 355-6052

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mayor Pete Bass
FROM: Daniel Calhoun, Director of Parks & Recreation *DC*
DATE: September 17, 2018
SUBJECT: Town Council Agenda Items

The New Milford Parks & Recreation Commission requests that the following items be placed on the agenda for the next available Town Council meeting.

The Parks & Recreation Commission requests permission to accept a donation in the amount \$1,100.00 from the Heaton Family in loving memory of John Joseph Heaton Jr. of New Milford. The funding will be used to plant a tree with a memorial plaque on the Town Green. We respectfully request that these funds be deposited into the New Milford Parks & Recreation Gift Fund.

The New Milford Parks & Recreation Commission would like to thank the family of Mr. John Joseph Heaton Jr. for their generous donation.



TOWN OF NEW MILFORD

Roger Sherman Town Hall
10 Main Street
New Milford, Connecticut 06776
Telephone 860-457-4195 • Fax 860-350-6741

9a

Department of Finance, Office of Grants and Compliance

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mayor Pete Bass
FROM: Tammy Reardon
DATE: September 21, 2018
SUBJECT: Town Council Agenda Request – Grant Acceptance

The Town of New Milford has been awarded \$5,296 from the Iroquois Gas Transmission System Community Grant. This grant was awarded to the Town, to establish an arboretum at Hulton Meadow; the funds will be used for the purchase of trees and plantings.

I respectfully request that the following item be placed on the agenda for the next available Town Council meeting:

Suggested resolution language:

Be it resolved that the Town of New Milford accepts \$5,296 from the Iroquois Community Grant for the purchase of plantings to establish an arboretum at Hulton Meadow. Funds will be accepting into the Parks and Recreation Gift Fund, account 33510000-59902 or other account as determined by the Director of Finance.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Tammy Reardon
Grants & Compliance Specialist

cc: Greg Osipow, Director of Finance
Dan Calhoun, Parks & Recreation Director
Michael John Cavallaro, Conservation Commission



ONE CORPORATE DRIVE, SUITE 600
SHELTON, CT 06484-6211

TEL: (203) 925-7200
FAX: (203) 929-9501

September 14, 2018

Ms. Tammy Reardon
Grant Writer and Compliance Specialist
Town of New Milford
10 Main Street
New Milford, CT 06776

Dear Ms. Reardon:

Thank you for submitting the documentation as required under the Town of New Milford's June 14, 2018 conditional approval of an Iroquois Community Grant.

I am pleased to inform you that Phase 1 of the town's Arboretum at Hulton Meadow Park project has been approved to receive a Community Grant in the amount of \$5,296. Based on the information provided in your May 1, 2018 proposal, we have determined that this project fits within our guidelines and will be successfully completed as proposed within one year of the date of this letter.

As it is the intent of this program to fund only "ready to go" projects, the enclosed award payment is being provided in advance to assist in accomplishing the project on time. By accepting this grant, you agree to notify Iroquois in writing, and in a timely manner, if the project is unable to be completed as scheduled, or if the scope of the project changes resulting in non-conformance with the intent of Iroquois' Community Grant Program. Iroquois will, at that time, make a determination if the grant could be reallocated or should be reclaimed.

Any and all activities undertaken in developing this project must comply with all applicable environmental, cultural resource and planning regulations. Upon completion of the project, please submit a summary report which should include accomplishments, outcomes achieved, related photographs and/or press articles, and demonstrated acknowledgement of Iroquois' sponsorship.

If any special events are planned for this project, we would be pleased to have a representative attend if possible. Please do not hesitate to contact me at (203) 925-7209 if you have any questions concerning the conditions stated above.

Congratulations on your successful submission and best wishes in completing the project.

Sincerely,

Ruth Parkins
Manager, Corporate Communications
& Public Relations

Enclosure

9b + 9c



TOWN OF NEW MILFORD

Roger Sherman Town Hall
10 Main Street
New Milford, Connecticut 06776
Telephone 860-457-4195 • Fax 860-350-6741

Department of Finance, Office of Grants and Compliance

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mayor Pete Bass
FROM: Tammy Reardon, Grants & Compliance Specialist
DATE: September 20, 2018
SUBJECT: Town Council Agenda Requests

On behalf of the Town of New Milford, I will be submitting two applications to the State Historic Preservation Office that require authorization from the legislative body. I respectfully request these items be placed on the September 24, 2018 Town Council agenda with the following required resolutions to be considered for adoption.

**Department of Economic and Community Development, State Historic Preservation Office:
Historic Restoration Fund** This grant will be for up to \$50,000. The funds will be used towards the replacement of the roof and repair of the gutters at Roger Sherman Town Hall.

“Be it resolved that Pete Bass, Mayor of the Town of New Milford is authorized to sign and apply for the Department of Economic and Community Development, State Historic Preservation Office: Historic Restoration Fund, on behalf of the Town. Mayor Bass is empowered to execute and deliver in the name and on behalf of this corporation a certain contract with the State of Connecticut, Department of Economic and Community Development, and to affix the corporate seal, if any.”

**Department of Economic and Community Development, State Historic Preservation Office:
Certified Local Government Grant** This grant will be for \$20,000. The funds will be used to hire an independent contractor to perform an Adaptive Reuse Study, analyzing the reuse potential, identifying potential new uses and financial strategies for the property and building at 50 East Street.

“Be it resolved that Pete Bass, Mayor of the Town of New Milford is authorized to sign and apply for the Department of Economic and Community Development, State Historic Preservation Office: Certified Local Government Grant, on behalf of the Town. Mayor Bass is empowered to execute and deliver in the name and on behalf of this corporation a certain contract with the State of Connecticut, Department of Economic and Community Development, and to affix the corporate seal, if any.”

Thank you for your consideration,


Tammy Reardon

cc: Greg Osipow, Director of Finance

10a

Town of New Milford

JOB CLASSIFICATION DESCRIPTION

Job Title: Road Construction Surveyor
B.U: Non-Union

Salary Group: 5 (\$71,711 - \$95,917)
FLSA: Exempt

Job Summary: Make exact measurements and determine property boundaries. Provide data relevant to the shape, contour, gravitation, location, elevation, or dimension of land or land features on or near the earth's surface for engineering, mapmaking, mining, land evaluation, construction, and other purposes. Surveys will include topographic surveys, engineering surveys, forensic surveys, subdivision & land development as well as roads, bridges, rights of way, utility and flood control structures and diversion terraces using modern survey techniques and equipment.

Supervision Received: Reports to the Design Engineer

Essential Job Functions:

- Prepare and maintain sketches, maps, reports, and legal descriptions of surveys in order to describe, certify, and assume liability for work performed.
- Verify the accuracy of survey data, including measurements and calculations conducted at survey sites
- Direct or conduct surveys in order to establish legal boundaries for properties, based on legal deeds and titles in accordance with all applicable industry standards not limited to the DOT Design Manual as well as Town Design Standards.
- Record the results of surveys, including the shape, contour, location, elevation, and dimensions of land or land features.
- Calculate heights, depths, relative positions, property lines, and other characteristics of terrain.
- Prepare or supervise preparation of all data, charts, plots, maps, records, and documents related to surveys.
- Write descriptions of property boundary surveys for use in deeds, leases, or other legal documents.
- Plan and conduct ground surveys designed to establish baselines, elevations, and other geodetic measurements.
- Search legal records, survey records, and land titles in order to obtain information about property boundaries in areas to be surveyed.
- Coordinate findings with the work of engineering personnel, and others concerned with projects.
- Adjust surveying instruments in order to maintain their accuracy.
- Establish fixed points for use in making maps, using geodetic and engineering instruments.
- Determine longitudes and latitudes of important features and boundaries in survey areas, using theodolites, transits, levels, and satellite-based global positioning systems (GPS).
- Train assistants and helpers, and direct their work in such activities as performing surveys or drafting maps.
- Analyze survey objectives and specifications in order to prepare survey proposals or to direct others in survey proposal preparation.
- Compute geodetic measurements and interpret survey data in order to determine positions, shapes, and elevations of geomorphic and topographic features.
- Develop criteria for survey methods and procedures.
- Develop criteria for the design and modification of survey instruments.

- Conduct research in surveying and mapping methods, using knowledge of techniques of photogrammetric map compilation and electronic data processing.
- Locate and mark sites selected for geophysical prospecting activities, such as efforts to locate petroleum or other mineral products.
- Survey bodies of water in order to determine navigable channels and to secure data for construction of breakwaters, piers, and other marine structures.
- Direct aerial surveys of specified geographical areas.
- Determine specifications for photographic equipment to be used for aerial photography, as well as altitudes from which to photograph terrain.
- Researches and recommends necessary equipment for all projects.
- Performs other duties as assigned that are both necessary and appropriate.

Knowledge, Skills and Ability:

- Demonstrated knowledge of arithmetic, algebra, geometry, calculus, statistics, and their applications.
- Demonstrated knowledge of the practical application of engineering science and technology. This includes applying principles, techniques, procedures, and equipment to the design and production of various road projects and bridge design.
- Demonstrated knowledge of and success in applying materials, methods, and the tools involved in the construction or repair of structures such as bridges and roads.
- Demonstrated knowledge of design techniques, tools, and principles involved in production of precision technical plans, blueprints, drawings, and models.
- Demonstrated success in applying the principles and methods for describing the features of land, sea, and air masses, including their physical characteristics, locations, interrelationships, and distribution of plant, animal, and human life.
- Demonstrated knowledge of and success applying all laws, legal codes, court procedures, precedents, government regulations, executive orders, and agency rules as they related to municipal road and bridge projects.
- Demonstrated experience in municipal engineering design and construction including significant experience in infrastructure design and construction.
- Demonstrated experience in project management, road construction and bridge construction.
- Demonstrated experience or training with AutoCad 2010 or newer.
- Experience in GIS and Land Use applications required.
- Demonstrated ability to effectively communicate with project managers, construction supervisors, developers, Town employees including Public Works, Zoning, Wetlands, the Mayor and Town Council.
- Demonstrated ability to clearly articulate complex information to property owners, project managers, other Town employees, the Mayor and Town Council.

Minimum Qualifications:

- Bachelor's degree in Mathematics or Civil Engineering, from ABET accredited college or university
- Five (5) years of surveying municipal engineering design and construction including significant demonstrated experience in infrastructure design and construction.
- Must be licensed Land Surveyor in the State of Connecticut or surveyor in training with the ability to obtain a CT Land Surveyor license within 2 testing periods or obtain a CT land surveyor reciprocity license (Class 8) at next licensing board meeting.

Working Conditions, Physical and Mental Requirements: Employees appointed to positions in this class must have adequate physical strength, stamina, physical agility and visual and auditory acuity and must maintain such physical fitness as to be able to perform the duties of the class. A physical examination may be required.

Frequency: Place an "X" in each box that is appropriate to your job.

NEVER (N)	OCCASIONALLY (O)				FREQUENTLY (F)	CONSTANTLY (C)			
0 % of Shift	1-33% of Shift				34-66% of Shift	67-100% of Shift			
Frequency:	N	O	F	C	Frequency:	N	O	F	C
Physical Demands:					Depth Perception			X	
Standing		X			Color Distinction				X
Walking		X			Peripheral Vision			X	
Sitting			X		Driving		X		
Lifting		X			Physical Strength:				
Carrying		X			Little Physical Effort (-10 lbs.)		X		
Pushing		X			Light Work (-20 lbs.)		X		
Pulling		X			Medium Work (20-50 lbs.)		X		
Climbing		X			Heavy Work (50-100 lbs.)		X		
Balancing		X			Very Heavy Work (100+ lbs.)		X		
Stooping		X			Environmental Conditions:				
Kneeling		X			Cold (50 degrees F or less)		X		
Crouching		X			Heat (90 degrees F or more)		X		
Crawling		X			Temperature Changes		X		
Reaching		X			Wetness		X		
Handling		X			Humidity		X		
Grasping		X			Extreme Noise or Vibration		X		
Twisting		X			Exposure to Chemicals		X		
Feeling			X		Exposure to Gases and Fumes		X		
Talking			X		Exposure to Unpleasant Odors		X		
Hearing				X	Exposure to Bodily Fluids	X			
Repetitive Motion			X		Exposure to Dampness		X		
Hand/Eye/Foot Coordination			X		Confinement to a Small/Restricting Area		X		
Visual Acuity/Near			X		Mechanical Hazards		X		
Visual Acuity/Far			X		Physical Danger		X		

The above statements are intended to describe the general nature and level of work being performed by the employee assigned to this position. They are not to be construed as an exhaustive list of all job responsibilities and duties performed by personnel so classified.

The Town of New Milford is an equal opportunity employer. In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, the Town will provide reasonable accommodations to qualified individuals with disabilities and encourage both prospective and current employees to discuss potential accommodations with the Town when necessary.

DRAFT UNTIL APPROVED BY TOWN COUNCIL

JOB CLASSIFICATION DESCRIPTION

Job Title: Design Engineer/Civil Engineer
B.U: Non-Union

Salary Group: 6 (\$86,961- \$117,109)
FLSA: Exempt

Job Summary: The Design Engineer is responsible for conducting safe, effective and efficient engineering work involving the performance of a variety of engineering duties in support of the Town's Capital Improvement Program for roads, bridges, traffic, stormwater, sewer, Town facilities, and other public works infrastructure. This position is highly accountable for road design and will perform office civil engineering activities requiring the application of engineering principles and methods associated with the design of Public Works road, bridge, culvert and other transportation projects. Duties involve technical and analytical work in estimating and preparing preliminary and final contract documents, specifications, quantity and estimates for Town improvement projects. The work includes researching Capital Projects for presentation to Mayor/Council/Committees, assisting in the establishment of Capital and Operating Budgets, assisting with hiring, assigning and evaluating work to staff, establishing design parameters and alternatives, review of complex engineering designs and specifications, ensuring the completion of design and tendering of approved Capital Projects, estimating project costs, assisting in construction/project management and producing record drawings.

Supervision Received: Reports to the Town Engineer

Supervision Exercised: Directs engineering department and contract staff as assigned.

Essential Job Functions:

- Performs engineering work including: field surveys, public improvement design, drafting, specification preparation, construction layout, inspection, documentation, permit preparation, and responding to informational requests from the staff, residents, engineers, surveyors, contractors and assists in coordinating with Public Works, and non-Town agencies (DOT, CL&P, DEP) for the initiation of Town projects;
- Assists Town Engineer in the inspection of construction and the design of road and drainage improvements; provides various construction inspections including documentation to Town Engineer to ensure compliance with good public works practices and contract provisions;
- Resolves construction field or office problems by visiting site to understand scope of problem, interpreting construction drawings or specifications, analyzing issues and implications of resolution, and conveying solutions to personnel in the field;
- Participate in the initial planning of projects to be proposed and make recommendations to assist assigned management staff in establishing schedules and budgets;
- Performs design, construction estimation and scheduling of various public works construction projects; assists the Town Engineer in the documentation, investigation, and solutions to road and drainage problems identified to the department by Town residents and officials;
- Prepare engineering designs, specifications, costs and quantity estimates of public work projects; obtain required easements or permits for streets, bridges, drainage, sewer, facilities, and other public works projects within Town, State and Federal guidelines not limited to all Federal and State Statues and Town ordinances;
- Prepare requests for proposals and bids; review contract bids and proposals; under the direction of Town Engineer assist in the coordination and review of consultants' design work while staying within budget and time constraints;
- Exercise professional engineering judgment in accordance with current accepted practice of civil engineering and appropriate laws and codes;
- Prepare and/or review the adequacy and accuracy of computations, preliminary layout and design work from field and survey data;
- Designs roads and other public works projects using AutoCAD, Civil 3D and other engineering software.

- Provide assistance to construction inspectors in the interpretation of plans and resolution of problems during construction; review as-built plans to ensure compliance with original plans and specifications;
- Works with the Road Construction Supervisor in administrating capital road projects;
- Assists in the hiring, assignment, and evaluation of work for assigned engineering staff and outside contractors;
- Performs related duties that are necessary and appropriate as assigned.

Knowledge, Skills and Abilities:

- Demonstrated knowledge of civil engineering practices and procedures as well as inspection procedures as applied to public works activities;
- Demonstrated knowledge and experience with computers including word processing, spread sheets, data bases and AutoCAD;
- Demonstrated knowledge of engineering and architectural procedures in public works construction and operation, and road and highway maintenance;
- Demonstrated knowledge of and success applying principles of hydraulics, hydrology, and civil or soils engineering; knowledge of principles, practices, and methods of design, construction and maintenance of building and road construction;
- Demonstrated knowledge of and success applying relevant State and federal laws, statutes, and regulations; with considerable knowledge of relevant Town policies and procedures;
- Demonstrated knowledge and experience with construction methods, materials and equipment;
- Demonstrated knowledge of construction and maintenance equipment; knowledge of mathematical principles applied to land surveying;
- Knowledge of municipal operations and their budgetary impact;
- Knowledge of practices and methods for controlling floods and encroachments on river channels;
- Demonstrated knowledge of laws and regulations related to public works programs and responsibilities;
- Demonstrated knowledge of the methods, materials, tools and equipment utilized in providing public works services and in the operation of public works facilities;
- Demonstrated knowledge of the principles and practices of civil engineering and land surveying;
- Demonstrated interpersonal skills; oral and written communication skills; ability to access and process information contained in file records and computer databases;
- Demonstrated experience hiring managing, performance reviews and terminating staff, contractors or outside engineers.
- Demonstrated ability to apply principles of public works administration to define problems, collect data, establish facts, and draw valid conclusions;
- Demonstrated ability to apply the principles of construction inspection to solve practical field problems;
- Demonstrated ability to work cooperatively and clearly communicate engineering concepts to lay persons such as boards, commissions and the public; ability to give clear, concise written and oral instructions and work effectively with The Mayor, Town Council Members, staff, superiors and the general public;
- Demonstrated success and proven ability to make accurate cost estimates;
- Demonstrated ability to operate engineering equipment;
- Demonstrated ability to use computerized engineering systems and applications;

Minimum Qualifications:

Bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university in Civil Engineering or related field plus four (4) years of progressively responsible municipal engineering design experience and construction with at least two (2) years in road and drainage design and construction. Incumbents in this class must obtain a Professional Engineer's Certificate for the State of Connecticut within one (1) year from date of appointment. Incumbents in this position may be required to travel, Incumbents are required to possess and retain a valid Motor Vehicle Operator's license.

Working Conditions, Physical and Mental Requirements: Incumbents in this class must have adequate physical strength, stamina, physical agility and visual and auditory acuity and must maintain such physical fitness as to be able to perform the duties of the class. A physical examination may be required.

Frequency: Place an "X" in each box that is appropriate to your job.

NEVER (N) 0 % of Shift	OCCASIONALLY (O) 1-33% of Shift				FREQUENTLY (F) 34-66% of Shift	CONSTANTLY (C) 67-100% of Shift
	N	O	F	C		
Frequency:					Frequency:	N O F C
Physical Demands:					Physical Strength:	
Standing			X		Depth Perception	X
Walking			X		Color Distinction	X
Sitting			X		Peripheral Vision	X
Lifting		X			Driving	X
Carrying		X			Physical Strength:	
Pushing		X			Little Physical Effort (-10 lbs.)	X
Pulling		X			Light Work (-20 lbs.)	X
Climbing		X			Medium Work (20-50 lbs.)	X
Balancing		X			Heavy Work (50-100 lbs.)	X
Stooping		X			Very Heavy Work (100+ lbs.)	X
Kneeling		X			Environmental Conditions:	
Crouching		X			Cold (50 degrees F or less)	X
Crawling		X			Heat (90 degrees F or more)	X
Reaching		X			Temperature Changes	X
Handling		X			Wetness	X
Grasping		X			Humidity	X
Twisting		X			Extreme Noise or Vibration	X
Feeling			X		Exposure to Chemicals	X
Talking			X		Exposure to Gases and Fumes	X
Hearing				X	Exposure to Unpleasant Odors	X
Repetitive Motion			X		Exposure to Bodily Fluids	X
Hand/Eye/Foot Coordination			X		Exposure to Dampness	X
Visual Acuity/Near			X		Confinement to a Small/Restricting Area	X
Visual Acuity/Far			X		Mechanical Hazards	X
					Physical Danger	X

The above statements are intended to describe the general nature and level of work being performed by the employee assigned to this position. They are not to be construed as an exhaustive list of all job responsibilities and duties performed by personnel so classified.

The Town of New Milford is an equal opportunity employer. In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, the Town will provide reasonable accommodations to qualified individuals with disabilities and encourage both prospective and current employees to discuss potential accommodations with the Town when necessary.

DRAFT UNTIL APPROVED BY TOWN COUNCIL

Drafted by Personnel 8/21/2018



TOWN OF NEW MILFORD

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Town Hall
10 Main Street
New Milford, Connecticut 06776
Telephone (860) 355-6085 • Fax (860) 355-6032

Office of the Tax Collector

September 20, 2018

TO: Honorable Pete Bass, Mayor
 Honorable Greg Osipow, acting Director of Finance
 Honorable Members of Town Council

FROM: David Stannard, Assessor
 Nancy McGavic, Tax Collector

RE: September refunds

Balance in refund account: \$ 55, 554.88
Account #10413700-59500

September refunds \$ 7, 577.34

Balance after September refunds \$ 47, 977.54
Respectfully Submitted:

David Stannard, Assessor and Nancy McGavic, Tax Collector

September 24, 2018 refunds					
LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	ACCOUNT	AMOUNT	NOTES	
Ally Financial		2016-03-125420 / 2017-03-75481, 531	576.62	adjusted by Assessor	
Almeida	Raymond	2017-03-50754	14.39	adjusted by Assessor	
Batista	Maria	2017-03-51796	22.9	adjusted by Assessor	
Black Gem Transport		2016-03-102304	30.12	adjusted by Assessor	
Burns	Patrick	2017-03-53340	44.36	adjusted by Assessor	
Dobies	Paul	2017-03-56585	31.27	adjusted by Assessor	
Giuliani	Carmine	2017-03-59411	292.68	adjusted by Assessor	
Holding	William	2017-03-60956	202.26	adjusted by Assessor	
Home Health Pavilion		2017-03-61015	24.15	adjusted by Assessor	
Honda Lease Trust		2017-03-61040, 079, 091	639.09	adjusted by Assessor	
Kilian	Robert	2017-03-63004	19.74	adjusted by Assessor	
Marki	Christine	2017-03-65408	25.27	adjusted by Assessor	
McDowell	Lawrence	2017-03-65965	12.56	adjusted by Assessor	
Nissan Infiniti		2017-03-67850, 863, 929, 968	700.68	adjusted by Assessor	
Ockasy	Frank	2017-03-68263	35.07	adjusted by Assessor	
Papp	Timothy	2017-03-68844	12.71	adjusted by Assessor	
Peters	Maria	2017-03-69328	26.03	adjusted by Assessor	
Pickering	Julie	2017-03-69504	320.57	adjusted by Assessor	
Rodriguez	Leah	2017-03-71096	14.48	adjusted by Assessor	
Rodriguez	Victor	2017-03-71110	20.99	adjusted by Assessor	
Saraceno	Michael	2017-03-71835	55.61	adjusted by Assessor	
Smith	Peter & Kelly	2017-03-73150 & 151 & 153	167.75	adjusted by Assessor	
Toyota Lease		22 account #s	4196.37	adjusted by Assessor	
Tremont	Thomas	2017-03-75054	41.95	adjusted by Assessor	
Woodcock	Scott	2017-03-76919	49.72	adjusted by Assessor	
Total			7577.34		



TOWN OF NEW MILFORD
Public Works Department
10 Main Street
New Milford, Connecticut 06776
Telephone (860) 355-6040 • Fax (860) 355-6055

12a
Michael F. Zarba, P.E.
Public Works Director

Daniel Stanton, P.E.
Town Engineer

August 22, 2018

OWNER ADDRESS

RE: Partial Discontinuance of Great Brook Road

Dear Owner:

Pursuant to its resolution of August 13, 2018, the Town Council will meet to consider the partial discontinuance of Great Brook Road. This will take place during the Town Council's regular meeting scheduled for September 24, 2018 at 7 pm in the E. Paul Martin Room of Town Hall, 10 Main Street, New Milford, CT 06776.

In the event the Town Council votes in favor of the proposed discontinuance, a Special Town Meeting will be scheduled for final approval, in accordance with Connecticut General Statutes.

Your property has been identified as requiring notification per Connecticut General Statute Chapter 238, Section 13a-49. This is attached for your reference.

If you have any questions, please contact the Department of Public Works at 860-355-6040.

Sincerely,

Daniel Stanton, P.E.,
Town Engineer
On behalf of the Town Council

Cc: Pete Bass, Mayor
Town Council
Planning Commission
File, Great Brook Road

Att.: Connecticut General Statute, Discontinuance Petition Mapping

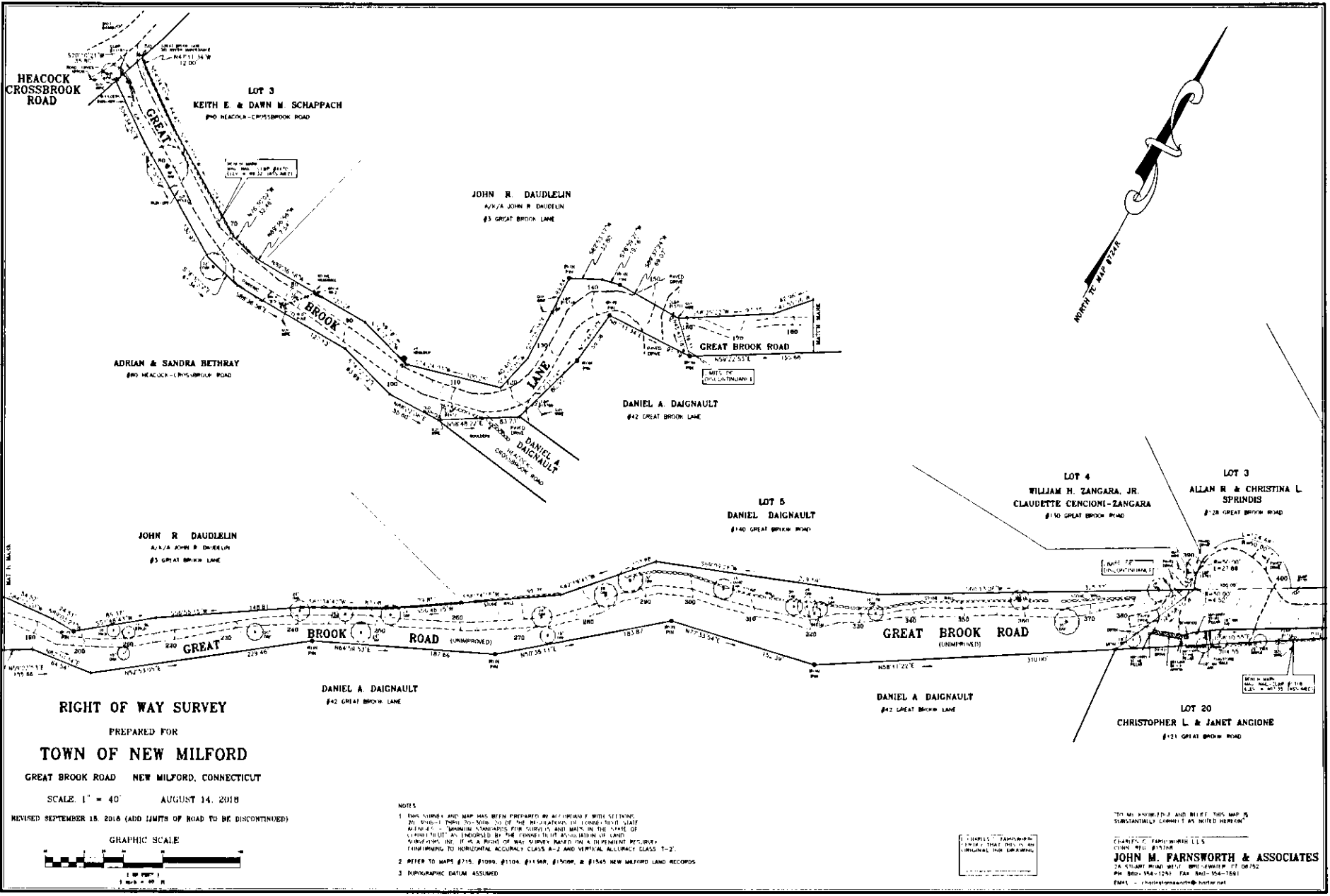
LEGAL DESCRIPTION

PORTION OF GREAT BROOK ROAD TO BE DISCONTINUED

All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the Town of New Milford, County of Litchfield, and State of Connecticut, shown and designated on a certain map entitled "RIGHT OF WAY SURVEY PREPARED FOR TOWN OF NEW MILFORD GREAT BROOK ROAD NEW MILFORD, CONNECTICUT SCALE: 1" = 40' AUGUST 14, 2018 REVISED SEPTEMBER 18, 2018 (ADD LIMITS OF ROAD TO BE DISCONTINUED)" certified substantially correct by Charles C. Farnsworth L.L.S Conn. Reg. #15768, which map is to be filed in the Town Clerk's office, and being more particularly bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at an iron pin on the southerly side of Great Brook Road on the property line of Daniel A. Daignault, which point marks the southwesterly corner of the herein described parcel: thence N45°43'18"W 39.31 feet to the northerly side of Great Brook Road; thence along the northerly side of Great Brook Road the following course and distances; N58°25'22"E 97.35 feet, N41°55'06"E 42.96 feet, N84°12'20"E 54.52 feet, S89°03'23"E 24.51 feet, N51°48'43"E 85.37 feet, N56°55'15"E 148.81 feet, N61°34'42"E 87.08 feet partially along a stone wall, N56°48'15"E 79.85 feet along a stone wall, N56°34'15"E 99.75 feet along a stone wall, N42°19'41"E 103.88 feet, N69°09'26"E 229.59 feet, N60°13'06"E 325.37 feet to a point on the cul-de-sac having a radius of 50 feet; thence in a southerly direction S24°58'10"W 100.27 feet to a concrete monument on the southerly side of Great Brook Road; thence along the southerly side of Great Brook Road the following courses and distances; S58°11'22"W 310.00 feet to an iron pin, S77°33'54"W 152.39 feet to an iron pin, S50°35'11"W 183.87 feet to an iron pin, S64°59'53"W 187.66 feet to an iron pin, S52°53'05"W 229.46 feet, S82°10'34"W 64.54 feet, S59°22'53"W 155.66 feet to the point or place of beginning. Containing 1.5605+/- acres.

Charles C. Farnsworth L.L.S.
Conn. Reg. #15768



RIGHT OF WAY SURVEY

PREPARED FOR

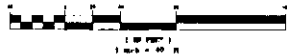
TOWN OF NEW MILFORD

GREAT BROOK ROAD NEW MILFORD, CONNECTICUT

SCALE: 1" = 40' AUGUST 14, 2018

REVISED SEPTEMBER 18, 2018 (ADD LIMITS OF ROAD TO BE DISCONTINUED)

GRAPHIC SCALE



NOTES

1. THIS SURVEY AND MAP HAS BEEN PREPARED BY AN ORIGINAL F. WITH SETTING OF 20 SURVEY POINTS TO SHOW 75% OF THE REGULATIONS OF LEADERSHIP IN LAND SURVEYING (L.S.) - MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR SURVEYS AND MAPS IN THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT AS ENFORCED BY THE CONNECTICUT ASSOCIATION OF LAND SURVEYORS, INC. IT IS A RIGHT OF WAY SURVEY BASED ON A PRELIMINARY SURVEY conforming to HORIZONTAL ACCURACY CLASS A-2 AND VERTICAL ACCURACY CLASS 1-2.
2. REFER TO MAPS #715, #1099, #1104, #1104A, #1104B, #1104C, & #1545 NEW MILFORD LAND RECORDS
3. BATHYMETRIC DATUM ASSUMED

CHARLES F. FARNSWORTH
 LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR
 ORIGINAL PLAN NUMBER

"TO BE APPROVED AND BELIEF THIS MAP IS SUBSTANTIALLY CORRECT AS NOTED HEREON"

CHARLES F. FARNSWORTH L.L.S.
 LICENSE NO. 815704
JOHN M. FARNSWORTH & ASSOCIATES
 24 STEARNS ROAD, WEST BRIDGEWATER, CT 06792
 PH: 860-348-1243 FAX: 860-348-7501
 EMAIL: jmfarnsworth@comcast.net



TOWN OF NEW MILFORD

Planning Department
10 Main Street
New Milford, Connecticut 06776
Telephone 860-355-6080
planning@newmilford.org

MEMO TO: New Milford Town Council
FROM: Kathy Castagnetta, Town Planner on behalf of the Planning Commission
DATE: September 7, 2018
SUBJECT: **8-24 Referral – Proposed Discontinuance of a Portion of Great Brook Road**

At the regular meeting of the New Milford Planning Commission held on September 6, 2018, the Commission unanimously **approved** the following motion:

To recommend in favor of the 8-24 referral for the discontinuance of a portion of Great Brook Road as set forth in the attached legal description. The reason for the discontinuance is that it will eliminate the potential future obligation of the Town to construct and maintain this section of the road.

Cc: Mayor Pete Bass





TOWN OF NEW MILFORD
Public Works Department
10 Main Street
New Milford, Connecticut 06776
Telephone (860) 355-6040 • Fax (860) 355-6055

Michael F. Zarba, P.E.
Public Works Director

Daniel Stanton, P.E.
Town Engineer

Chapter 238 - Highway Construction And Maintenance

Sec. 13a-49. Discontinuance of highways or private ways. (a)(1) The selectmen of any town may, subject to approval by a majority vote at any regular or special town meeting, as applicable, by a writing signed by them, discontinue any highway or private way, or land dedicated as such, in its entirety, or may discontinue any part thereof or any property right of the town or public therein, except when laid out by a court or the General Assembly, and except where such highway is within a city, or within a borough having control of highways within its limits.

(2) Whenever the selectmen of a town meet to take final action on the discontinuance or partial discontinuance of a highway or private way, or land dedicated as such, the selectmen shall provide written notice of their meeting to each owner of property that bounds such highway or private way, or land dedicated as such. If, in the opinion of the selectmen, the boundary lines or limits of such highway or private way, or land dedicated as such, have become lost or uncertain, the selectmen shall make reasonable efforts to identify the boundary lines or limits of such highway or private way, or land dedicated as such, and shall give notice of such meeting to each owner of property that bounds such identified boundary line or limit in accordance with this subdivision. Such reasonable efforts need not include an examination of title, or abstracts thereof, or a land survey. The notice required pursuant to this subdivision shall not be required if the selectmen make a finding on the record, supported by articulated fact, that (A) such owner's property does not bound a part of such highway or private way, or land dedicated as such, or identified boundary line or limit of such highway or private way, or land dedicated as such, that is being discontinued, (B) such notice is not necessary, and (C) such property would not lose its sole access to a highway or private way, or land dedicated as such, because of such discontinuance or partial discontinuance. Such notice shall be provided by mailing a notice of the date, time, place and subject of such meeting of the selectmen to such owner at such owner's address, as shown on the last-completed grand list of the town, by first class mail postmarked not less than thirty days prior to the date of such meeting. Thirty days prior to the date of such meeting, the town shall post a sign conspicuously on both ends of such highway or private way, or land dedicated as such, or part thereof, which shall include the date, time, place and subject of such meeting, except that such sign shall only be required on one end of such highway or private way, or land dedicated as such, if the selectmen make a finding on the record, supported by articulated fact, that such sign is only necessary on one end of such highway or private way, or land dedicated as such.

(3) If the town discontinues any highway or private way, or land dedicated as such, or discontinues any part thereof or any property right of the town or public therein in accordance with subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of this section, the selectmen shall (A) provide written notice by certified mail, return receipt requested, of such discontinuance or partial discontinuance to the same persons to whom notice was sent pursuant to subdivision (2) of this section, and (B) after such written notice is sent, cause to be recorded on the land records of the town a notice of such discontinuance or partial discontinuance, which notice shall include (i) a listing of each parcel of property for which notice was required to be sent pursuant to subdivision (2) of this subsection, (ii) the name of the owner of each such parcel of property as shown in the last-completed grand list of the town, and (iii) the current assessor's map, block and lot number for each such parcel.

(4) (A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B) of this subdivision, any person aggrieved by a discontinuance or partial discontinuance under this subsection may, not later than one hundred twenty days after notice of discontinuance or partial discontinuance is recorded on the land records of the town pursuant to subdivision (3) of this subsection, apply to the superior court for the judicial district in which such town is located, in the manner prescribed in section 13a-62.

(B) Any owner of property who is aggrieved by the failure to receive the meeting notice required under subdivision (2) of this subsection may apply to the superior court for the judicial district in which such town is located not later than one hundred twenty days after notice of discontinuance or partial discontinuance is recorded on the land records of the town pursuant to subdivision (3) of this subsection. No discontinuance or partial discontinuance shall be invalidated by such court on the basis of the selectmen's failure to provide the meeting notice required under subdivision (2) of this subsection to an owner of property if the town establishes that (i) a meeting notice that meets the requirements of subdivision (2) of this subsection was mailed in accordance with subdivision (2) of this subsection to such owner's address, as shown in the applicable last-completed grand list of the town, or (ii) the selectmen made a good faith effort to identify the parcels of property that bound the highway or private way, or land dedicated as such, or such identified boundary line or limit, in accordance with subdivision (2) of this subsection, and mailed notice in accordance with subdivision (2) of this subsection to each owner of such identified parcels of property, as shown in the applicable last-completed grand list of the town.

(b) Whenever a petition has been presented to the selectmen for such discontinuance or partial discontinuance of any land dedicated as a highway or private way but which has not been actually used, worked or accepted as a highway by the town, and such discontinuance or partial discontinuance has not been made by the selectmen and approved by the town within twelve months after such presentation, any person aggrieved may apply to the superior court for the judicial district in which such town is located, in the manner prescribed in section 13a-62.

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TOWN OF NEW MILFORD



Town Hall
10 Main Street
New Milford, Connecticut 06776
Telephone (860) 355-6020 • Fax (860) 355-6002

TOWN COUNCIL OF NEW MILFORD, CT WARNING: NOTICE OF SPECIAL TOWN MEETING

Pursuant to Section 13a-49 of the CT General Statutes, the electors of the Town of New Milford and those entitled to vote therein, are hereby warned and notified to meet at **New Milford Town Hall, 10 Main St. – New Milford, CT on October 9, 2018 at 6:45 PM in the E. Paul Martin Room**, for the following purpose:

To consider and vote upon the proposed partial discontinuance of Great Brook Road as approved by the Town Council and set forth in the related documents prepared by the Town Engineer.

Copies of said proposal are on file and available for public inspection at the Office of the New Milford Town Clerk.

Dated at New Milford, CT this 24th day of September, 2018.

Walter Bayer

Thomas Esposito

Katy Francis

Michael Gold

Lisa Hida

Peter Mullen

Michael Nahom

Douglas Skelly

Paul Szymanski

Question #3
PROPOSED REVISIONS
TO NEW MILFORD TOWN CHARTER

BALLOT QUESTION

“Shall the Town of New Milford amend its Town Charter in accordance with the recommendations set forth in the final report of the Charter Revision Commission dated July 11, 2018?”

BACKGROUND

The Town Charter, New Milford’s primary local governing document, must be revised at least once every five (5) years. In February of 2018, a Charter Revision Commission was formed. Following research and required public hearings, the Commission submitted a draft report, which was subsequently approved by the Town Council. The proposed revisions are set forth below.

CHAPTER 1 – Incorporation and General Powers - NO CHANGES PROPOSED

CHAPTER 2 – Elections

- **Elected Vacancy Appointment:** In the event of a vacancy of any elective Town office (except in the case of the Mayor) for which more than half of the full term has elapsed – or for Town Council vacancies - the duration of the appointment to fill the vacancy will be for the unexpired portion of the term, which is November 30 of odd numbered years.

CHAPTER 3 – Elected Officials (Current Chapters 3 and 8 combined)

- **Composition of the Board of Finance:** Changes the Board of Finance membership from an even (6) to odd (7) number, reducing potential for tie votes.
- Provides for all elected boards and commissions to elect officers, establish rules and policies - **NEW**
- Recites state Freedom of Information requirements for filing minutes and votes - **NEW**

CHAPTER 4 – Town Council

- Specifies requirements for Organizational Meeting; adds Parliamentary
- References Freedom of Information statutes - **NEW**
- Clarification language to avoid previous ambiguities – emergency ordinances, powers and duties set forth in law

CHAPTER 5 – Mayor (Current Chapter 6)

- Clarifies duties (mandatory) versus authority (optional)

CHAPTER 6 – Appointed Administrative Officers (Current Chapter 11)

- Clarifies procedure for all boards/commissions to seek legal opinion from Town Attorney
- **Director of Finance:** In matters concerning the investment of town funds, the Board of Finance shall advise the Director of Finance and approve or reject the investment of any town funds exceeding one eighth (1/8) of one mill in marketable securities, private placements, and time depositions of greater than 364 days. - **NEW**
NOTE: one mill (2018) = Est. \$2.88 Million
- **CHIEF OF POLICE :** Eliminates former “Chapter 9: Police Department” and places “Chief of Police” as an appointed administrative officer - **NEW**

CHAPTER 7 – Appointed Boards and Commissions (Current Chapter 10)

- Provides for all appointed boards and commissions to elect officers, establish rules and policies - **NEW**
 - Recites state Freedom of Information requirements for filing minutes and votes – **NEW**
 - Changes Board of Finance alternates from an even (2) to odd (3) number
 - Proposes revisions to membership numbers for boards and commissions
 - Proposes all appointed boards and commissions have 4-year terms with a start date of February 1 – **NEW**
- NOTE:** Currently, appointed boards vary in both term length and start date.
- Mayor will be precluded from appointing members from November 1 until the Organizational Meeting of the Town Council in the beginning of December during a municipal election year - **NEW**

CHAPTER 8 – Finance and Taxation (Current Chapter 7)

- **Board of Education Budget:** Board of Education shall file its budget with the Director of Finance no later than the first business day of February – **NEW**
 - **Partial Passage at Budget Referendum:** If any part (town or school) of a budget passes at referendum, it will be adopted and not subject to further revision or referendum. – **NEW**
- NOTE:** Currently if either budget fails, then both parts of the budget are subject to revision.
- **Budget Advisory Questions:** Mandates advisory questions in budget referendum as to whether each part (town/school) of the proposed budget is “too high”, “too low”, or “adequate.” - **NEW**
 - **Board of Finance Role in Budget Process:**
 - o **Current:** The Board of Finance proposes the initial budget, but does not make adjustments after a budget is defeated. After a budget is defeated, the Town Council makes budget adjustments.
 - o **Proposed change:** If a budget is defeated at referendum, the Board of Finance will be responsible for post-referendum budget adjustments.
 - However, a majority of Town Council members may file a timely petition with the Mayor’s office to call a special Town Council meeting. At this meeting, a two-thirds vote of the entire Town Council may overrule the Board of Finance’s revisions to the defeated budget and approve alternate revisions to be voted on by the ensuing referendum.
 - Proposes an automatic twenty-one (21) day cycle between budget votes - **NEW**
 - Proposes Director of Finance actions in matters concerning the investment of town funds be subject to approval or rejection by Board of Finance – *See Chapter 6*- **NEW**

CHAPTER 9 – Town Meeting (Current Chapter 5)

- Fixes Annual Town Meeting date and allows for consideration of items other than budget - **NEW**
- Conforms town meeting and referendum process to CT General Statutes requirements
- Subjects any appropriation supplemental to the total annual budget if in excess of one eighth (1/8) of one mill (\$360,000) or any supplemental appropriation if the cumulative total of supplemental appropriations for the current fiscal year shall already exceed one-half (1/2) of one mill (\$1.44 Million) to town meeting approval - **NEW**
- Recites CT General Statute process for elevating a question from town meeting to referendum

CHAPTER 10 – Town Employees (Current Chapter 12) - NO CHANGES PROPOSED

CHAPTER 11 – Transition and Miscellaneous Provisions (Current Chapter 13)

- Requires a Code of Ethics be maintained through New Milford’s Code of Ordinances and Town Council’s review for potential revision at least once every five years. - **NEW**
- NOTE:** Current Charter contains no reference to New Milford’s Code of Ethics

Item 12**New Milford Town Council Rules and Procedures**

In accordance with Section 402 of the Charter, the Mayor shall be the Presiding Officer of the Town Council.

1. Proposed items to be placed on the agenda for a regular meeting by a member of the public must be submitted in writing to the Mayor's Office seven (7) days prior to the meeting. In the event of urgency, a member of the public may bring the matter to the attention of the Mayor verbally. The Mayor shall have the sole discretion as to whether to place any such proposed item on a future agenda.
2. In accord with the provisions of Section 1-225(c) of the Connecticut General Statutes, any member of the Town Council may, at a regular meeting, bring to the floor for discussion, any matter, which he or she believes is appropriate for consideration by the Town Council. No such matter may be acted upon at the meeting at which it is presented unless two-thirds (2/3) of the members present vote to consider the matter.
3. The agenda for a regular meeting shall be prepared by the Mayor at least five (5) business days prior to said meeting it being the purpose hereof that the agenda and any and all enclosures and exhibits will be ready for pick-up by members of the Town Council no later than 4:00 PM the Wednesday before the meeting. The Director of Finance or his designee shall submit the financial information that is required by Section 1104 of the Charter in sufficient time so that the information will be included with said agenda. Copies of the agenda will be available to the public and the press in the Office of the Mayor. The Mayor may revise an agenda at any time prior to a Town Council meeting only as consistent with the Connecticut General Statutes.
4. Normally two regular meetings shall be scheduled for each month except in the months of July, August and December. In accord with the applicable provisions of the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), the Mayor shall file with the Town Clerk by January 31 of each year the schedule of regular meetings for the calendar year. Regular meetings shall be held at 7:00 PM on the second and fourth Monday of each month, except that, should the meeting date be a legal holiday or if said Monday is the Eve of Christmas or New Year's, Rosh Hashanah, Yom Kippur or a Town Election, or the day of a Town Election, then the meeting shall be held on the next business day. Meetings shall be held in the E. Paul Martin Meeting Room of Town Hall or, in accordance with the requirements of the FOIA, at any other such place as may be designated by the Mayor or the Town Council.
5. A parliamentarian shall be appointed by the Mayor with the approval of the Town Council. Questions about parliamentary procedure shall be addressed to the

parliamentarian through the Presiding Officer. Robert's Rules of Order, Newly Revised, 11th Edition (Perseus Publishing, October 2011). It shall govern matters of parliamentary procedure at all meetings of the Town Council.

6. After a meeting is called to order, the first order of business shall be the Pledge of Allegiance followed by a moment of silence. Immediately thereafter, there shall be an opportunity for members of the public to address the Town Council. Speakers may speak for five (5) minutes about any topic and may speak again for another five (5) minutes after everyone else who wishes to speak has spoken. The Town Council may, by a majority vote, cancel or adjust these time limits. Personal attacks are not permitted.
7. The Presiding Officer shall adjourn the meeting no later than 10:30 PM unless the Town Council extends the time by majority vote. If a meeting is recessed prior to the conclusion of the business on the agenda, it shall be reconvened the next evening at 7:00 PM at the same location unless a majority of the Town Council votes otherwise. However, the Town Council should not recess until the members of the have fully exercised their right to address the Town Council and the minutes of any previous meetings have been approved. There shall be no public comment at reconvened meetings.
8. At any regular meeting, any member of the Town Council may propose for discussion only, an amendment or amendments to these Rules and Procedures Action on any such proposal will be deferred to the next regular meeting of the Town Council. If the amendment is passed by the affirmative vote of five (5) members at the next regular meeting it shall be effective immediately.
9. The Presiding Officer is responsible for the order of the meeting and shall have the right and authority to call a recess at any time he or she believes that it is in the best interest of the Town Council to do so.
10. The Town Council shall conduct executive sessions as provided in the applicable provisions the FOIA.
11. Upon three (3) days written notice to each member of the Town Council, the Mayor or his or her designee may schedule a special meeting of the Town Council as he or she deems necessary but only after the Mayor: (a) explains to each member of the Town Council the reason for such Special Meeting; and (b) confirms that five (5) members of the Town Council are available to meet on the proposed date.

The agenda for such special meeting, including enclosures and all other relevant information, shall be available for pick-up by the members of the Town Council at least three (3) days prior to such special meeting. The three (3) day notice requirement may be waived if the Mayor believes that a condition exists that is or may cause an immediate danger to the health, safety or welfare of the residents of the Town or to Town-owned property.

The Mayor shall be required to call a special meeting upon the written petition of five (5) members of the Town Council.

The days that are counted or excluded for Regular Meetings shall also apply to special meetings. Members of the public may address the Town Council at a special meeting but may only address matters that are on the agenda.

12. The Presiding Officer or any member of the Town Council may invite any person to participate in discussion for the purpose of providing testimony or answering questions.
13. In addition to meetings and public hearings that may be required by any applicable law, the Town Council, by the affirmative vote of five (5) members, may schedule a public hearing.
14. Any item on an agenda that has not been discussed must be placed on the agenda for the next meeting as old business and placed ahead of new business.
15. Attendance shall be allowed by electronic means including, but not limited to, telephone, mobile phone and skype on the conditions that: (a) such participation commences prior to the meeting being called to order; (b) the Town Council member who is participating by electronic means can be identified; (c) said Town Council member can clearly hear the proceedings; and (d) all persons at the meeting, including members of the public, can clearly hear said Council member.

Adopted: December 7, 1987

Amended: June 26, 1989, December 11, 1989, January 16, 1990, December 9, 1991, January 5, 1994, January 28, 1994, December 11, 1995, May 28, 1996, June 24, 1996, November 30, 1998, December 13, 1999, December 3, 2001, April 22, 2002, March 20, 2003, June 23, 2003, July 14, 2003, December 5, 2011, December 2, 2015, December 4, 2017

	A	B	C
1	PAGE FOUR		
2	TOTAL WEIGHT	NEW MILFORD PRICE	BROOKFIELD/SHERMAN PRICE
3			
4	1-25 LBS	\$2.00	\$2.50
5	26	\$4.00	\$4.50
6	27	\$4.00	\$4.50
7	28	\$4.00	\$4.50
8	29	\$4.00	\$4.50
9	30	\$4.00	\$4.50
10	31	\$4.00	\$4.50
11	32	\$4.00	\$4.50
12	33	\$4.00	\$4.50
13	34	\$4.00	\$4.50
14	35	\$4.00	\$4.50
15	36	\$4.00	\$4.50
16	37	\$4.00	\$4.50
17	38	\$4.00	\$4.50
18	39	\$4.00	\$4.50
19	40	\$4.00	\$4.50
20	41	\$6.00	\$6.50
21	42	\$6.00	\$6.50
22	43	\$6.00	\$6.50
23	44	\$6.00	\$6.50
24	45	\$6.00	\$6.50
25	46	\$6.00	\$6.50
26	47	\$6.00	\$6.50
27	48	\$6.00	\$6.50
28	49	\$6.00	\$6.50
29	50	\$6.00	\$6.50
30	51	\$6.00	\$6.50
31	52	\$6.00	\$6.50
32	53	\$6.00	\$6.50
33	54	\$6.00	\$6.50
34	55	\$6.00	\$6.50
35	56	\$6.00	\$6.50
36	57	\$6.00	\$6.50
37	58	\$6.00	\$6.50
38	59	\$6.00	\$6.50
39			
40			
41			
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46			

	A	B	C
47			
48	PAGE FIVE		
49	TOTAL WEIGHT	NEW MILFORD PRICE	BROOKFIELD/SHERMAN PRICE
50			
51	60	\$8.00	\$8.50
52	61	\$8.00	\$8.50
53	62	\$8.00	\$8.50
54	63	\$8.00	\$8.50
55	64	\$8.00	\$8.50
56	65	\$8.00	\$8.50
57	66	\$8.00	\$8.50
58	67	\$8.00	\$8.50
59	68	\$8.00	\$8.50
60	69	\$8.00	\$8.50
61	70	\$8.00	\$8.50
62	71	\$8.00	\$8.50
63	72	\$8.00	\$8.50
64	73	\$8.00	\$8.50
65	74	\$8.00	\$8.50
66	75	\$8.00	\$8.50
67	76	\$8.00	\$8.50
68	77	\$8.00	\$8.50
69	78	\$8.00	\$8.50
70	79	\$8.00	\$8.50
71	80	\$8.00	\$8.50
72	81	\$8.00	\$8.50
73	82	\$8.00	\$8.50
74	83	\$8.00	\$8.50
75	84	\$8.00	\$8.50
76	85	\$8.00	\$8.50
77	86	\$10.00	\$10.50
78	87	\$10.00	\$10.50
79	88	\$10.00	\$10.50
80	89	\$10.00	\$10.50
81	90	\$10.00	\$10.50
82	91	\$10.00	\$10.50
83	92	\$10.00	\$10.50
84	93	\$10.00	\$10.50
85	94	\$10.00	\$10.50
86	95	\$10.00	\$10.50
87	96	\$10.00	\$10.50
88	97	\$10.00	\$10.50
89	98	\$10.00	\$10.50
90	99	\$10.00	\$10.50
91	100	\$10.00	\$10.50



STILL RIVER WATERSHED

The story of the Still River is a story of comeback.

From a history of damming and industrialization, development and improper waste management, the Still has made a remarkable recovery since the advent of the Clean Water Act in 1972 and local regulations that have curbed direct dumping and impact on the Still and its tributaries.

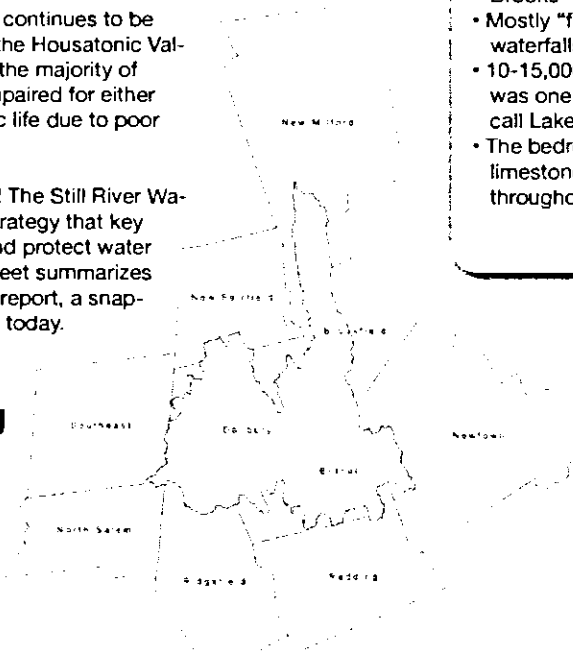
Despite advances, the watershed continues to be one of the three most polluted in the Housatonic Valley. 36% of all streams, including the majority of the mainstem, are classified as impaired for either for recreational use and/or aquatic life due to poor water quality.

Together we can make this better! The Still River Watershed Plan is an agreed upon strategy that key stakeholders will use to restore and protect water quality in your region. This factsheet summarizes the Still River Existing Conditions report, a snapshot of the state of the watershed today.

For the full report visit stillriverwatershed.org and leave your comments and feedback!

Know Your Watershed!

- 75.4 square miles crossing 10 towns
- 25.4 miles of "mainstem" river
- Major tributaries: East Swamp, Limekiln, Miry and Padanaram Brooks
- Mostly "flat" with two significant waterfalls
- 10-15,000 years ago, the watershed was one big glacial lake geologists call Lake Danbury.
- The bedrock beneath the river is limestone which leads to unique flora throughout the valley.



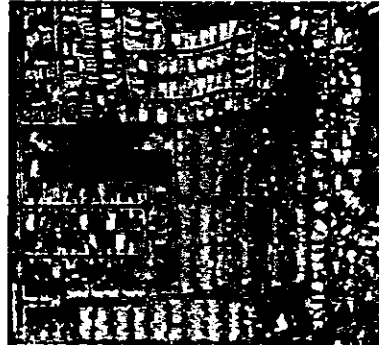


Nonpoint Source Pollution – Stormwater Runoff

One of the most common problems in the Still River Watershed is nonpoint source pollution – any pollution that can't be traced back to a single source. The majority here is stormwater runoff that picks up oils, fertilizers, lawn clippings, salts, pesticides, metals and debris. Luckily this can be addressed with public support. Reducing the amount of chemicals used in landscaping, reducing debris dumped in the river, picking up litter, advocating for better salting practices, and planting buffers around streams and lakes are just a few of the ways you can help reduce non-point source pollution and contribute to healthy water.

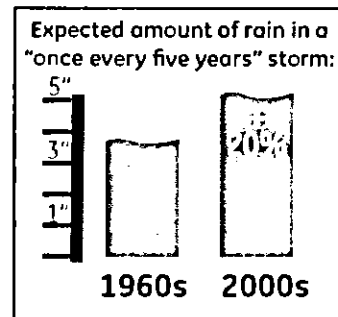
Impervious Cover

Impervious cover (IC) refers to any nonporous surface that doesn't allow water to pass through. More impervious cover means poorer water quality as pollution can often concentrate over these surfaces before depositing into water or ground. Noticeable water quality problems come when impervious cover exceeds 10%. With 35% of developed land and 14% impervious cover, the Still watershed is beyond that tipping point. Solutions to IC can involve green infrastructure projects such as bioswales, green roofs, permeable paving for driveways and parking lots, and rain gardens.



Flooding

In an undisturbed watershed, floodwaters rise into the floodplain and then recede naturally. Industrialization and development in the Still is concentrated around the river. Dams were built for waterpower (especially for fur-processing operations), streambeds were filled in, and the river re-channeled in places to provide land for building lots, some tributary streams were buried, and some buildings were even constructed directly over the River in the valuable real estate of central Danbury. These changes to the natural stream channels contributed to frequent flooding, especially as much of the development was concentrated in floodplains. The 1955 floods made the public aware for the first time of the connection between development of the floodplains above the city with the intensity of flooding downstream and flood control projects were installed to control future flood events. This included the concrete channel that transports the Still River mainstem through downtown Danbury. Despite these major flood control projects, flooding remains an issue in the watershed.



Climate Change

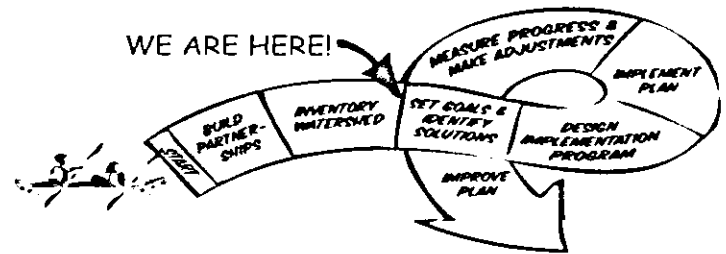
Climate change is affecting the Northeast U.S.: sea levels are rising, snowpack is decreasing, and water temperatures are increasing. The climate will get warmer and wetter, with more frequent extreme storms. Annual average temperature in the Northeast has increased by 1.43°F for the period 1986–2016 relative to 1901–1960 and in general winters are becoming warmer with less snow and spring is coming earlier. Additionally, our region is getting wetter. Seasonally, the fall exhibits the largest precipitation increase, exceeding 15% over much of the region. Much of the increase is seen in heavy precipitation events. Between 1958 and 2012, the Northeast saw more than a 70% increase in the amount of rainfall measured during heavy precipitation events. There are steps that can be taken to anticipate and plan for the potential changes in future climate. It is necessary to understand these changes and integrate climate change data into planning processes and decision-making now and in the future.

Invasives

The Still River is unusual among river systems in Connecticut in that it flows through limestone (calcareous) bedrock for virtually its entire length, with a broad, low gradient floodplain. This calcareous creates notable biodiversity with endangered, threatened and special concern species and natural communities concentrated around the river. Invasive species such as knotweed, mugwort, and bittersweet threaten the natural biodiversity of the Still by outcompeting native plants and changing the ecosystem that has evolved over time.

Watershed Planning

A watershed plan is a guide for leading communities toward improved water quality and recreation goals. An EPA-approved watershed planning and implementation process involves six major steps (see graphic). In 2014 HVA along with other nonprofits, advocacy groups, and municipalities formed the Still River Partners group (Step 1). Since then this group has met quarterly to bring together information and resources that helped form the Existing Conditions Report (Step 2). After public comment this report will form the basis for the partners to develop vision and goals, leading to the design of an implementation plan. This plan will then

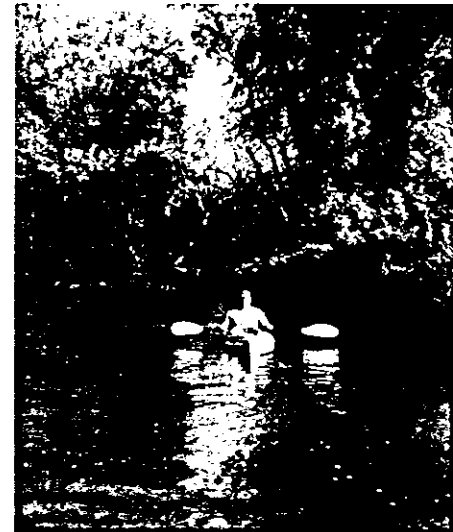


be set into motion, adjustments will be made based on measures of success to improve the process. Implementation has begun! Based on field work and partnerships HVA designed Still River Watershed Connections, a program that connects youth to restoration projects in the watershed.

You can help! Participate in the watershed planning process by learning more about the ECR and leaving your comments at stillriverwatershed.org. Know of any restoration projects? Let us know in the comments section on our website.

The Recreation Vision

The Still River has long been used for recreation by the people along its banks. But from the 1870's to the 1970's, industrial dumping and the use of the river as a sewer severely degraded water quality, while flood control projects completely cut off access to the river along some reaches. As the river makes a comeback, people have returned to hike, fish, and boat in public spaces such as Lake Kenosia, Harrybrooke Park, and Lover's Leap. Municipalities along the Still have prioritized developing open space and access to the river, particularly encouraging the construction of various sections of the Still River Greenway and Water Trails. The Greenway promises to be a 10 foot-wide, fully accessible trail that runs alongside the river from Danbury Commerce Park to Lover's Leap. So far, 3.2 miles of trail have been constructed (1.2 miles in Danbury and 2 miles in Brookfield). The planning process for the Greenway led to the inclusion of a water trail where the public can paddle the Still River from Danbury to the mouth at Lover's Leap. To date, two boat launches have been installed with another in the works to portage around the falls at Harrybrook Park. **Recreation and water quality are mutually reinforcing, as one increases so does the other. The Still River Watershed Plan aspires to support both goals simultaneously.**



Field Assessments

As part of the watershed characterization stage, HVA walked 30 stream miles in the watershed assessing stream corridors for impacts such as lack of vegetative buffers, severe erosion, channelization, trash buildup and more. With this information HVA will identify restoration projects for the implementation stage of the watershed plan, with the ultimate goal of improving water quality watershed wide.

For the full report visit
stillriverwatershed.org

and leave your
comments and
feedback!

Board of Selectmen Meeting
A G E N D A
7:30 PM Monday, October 01, 2018
Brookfield Town Hall - Room 133

1) **Call to Order & Pledge of Allegiance**

Monthly Agenda Items

A) **Public Comment**

2 minutes / 20 minutes (priority to agenda items). Sign-up sheet at meeting.

B) **Announcements**

1. **Town Center District/Streetscape Phase III** - the Board of Selectmen will schedule a special meeting on Thursday, October 11 (time to be determined) at Town Hall for the purpose approving the LoTCIP Grant Application and a presentation of Phase III by Greg Dembowski.
2. **Huckleberry Hill Elementary School Project** - the Board of Selectmen and Board of Finance will schedule a special joint meeting on Tuesday, October 16 at 6:00 p.m. at the Brookfield High School Auditorium for the purpose of presenting and discussing the new HHS Building Project.

C) **Correspondence addressed to BOS**

1. Letter dated 9-10-18 from Ryan Murphy, President of Brookfield Volunteer Fire Dept, Candlewood Company, Inc.

D) **Monthly Financial Results**

Update provided by Marcia Marien, CPA, Finance Director/Controller.

E) **Presentation of Still River Watershed Plan [attachment]**

The Housatonic Valley Association (HVA) has collaborated with towns including Brookfield on a EPA approved watershed plan for the Still River. As part of this process, a draft existing conditions report on the health of the watershed has been prepared by HVA. Courtney Morehouse, Conservation Projects Manager at HVA, would like to present this to the public along with their progress in the watershed plan.

F) **RGS Energy [attachments]**

Tom Champlin from RGS Energy will present information regarding solar units for various town buildings and the base line costs to install along with expected payback time frames.

2) **New Items**

A) **2019 RWJF Culture of Health Prize Application**

The newly formed Still River Greenway Ad-Hoc Committee is looking into an application to apply for the Culture of Health Prize in the amount of \$25,000 because of the community impact brought by the Greenway. The application deadline is 11/1/18. **Recommended Motion:** that the Selectmen approve the town submitting an application for the 2019 RWJF Culture of Health Prize funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.

B) **Northwest Regional Workforce Investment Board [attachment]**

Northwest Regional Workforce Investment Board, a consortium of municipalities and Chief Elected Officials, have revised their Intergovernmental Agreement and provided a brief description of the changes made to the original document. **Recommended Motion:** that the Selectmen approve the Intergovernmental Agreement Between the Municipalities listed on the Agreement.

3) **Updates**

A) **Sale of Town Property at 18 Junction Road**

The Conservation Commission requested the sale of town property and one bedroom single family home built in 1962 situated on 2.32 acres at 18 Junction Road. Conservation would use the proceeds towards other conservation projects particularly the Gurski Homestead property to restore the barn and front farmhouse. The Planning Commission approved a CGS 8-24 Referral request on the sale on 1/18/18, and the BOS held a Public Hearing on 2/5/18. **Recommended Motion:** that the Selectmen approve the sale of town property and single family home located at 18 Junction Road for the sale price of \$220,000.

B) **Senior Tax Abatement Ad-Hoc Committee [attachment]**

Discussion of Final Report presented on 8/6/18 and to consider two possible enhancements in the Committee's report: 1) One time partial abatement for those earning 3% over current income limits; and 2) Cap abated taxes at age 75.

C) FEMA [attachment]

Discussion of FEMA Declaration and next steps.

D) Request for Business Link on Town Website [attachment]

Discussion of request at the 9/4/18 BOS Meeting from Town residents Monica Pondiccio and Tara Reilly to link their business directory "Town Appeal Business Directory and town-wide Calendar of Events" on the town website.

4) Consent Agenda

Recommended Motion: that the Selectmen approve all items on the Consent Agenda:

A) Employee Changes - None**B) Excavator Bonds [attachment]**

1. 20 North Mountain Road posted by O&G Industries, Bond Release #08-15-16 in the amount of \$2,500.

C) Zoning Bond Releases [attachment]

1. 11 Conrad Road, #B-16-267, Final Bond Release in the amount of \$1,249.88.

D) Board of Selectmen Meeting Minutes [attachment]

- September 4, 2018 BOS Meeting Minutes

5) Additional Monthly Agenda Items**A) Appointments**

1. George Meyerle (R) as alternate member on the Zoning Board of Appeals.
2. TABLED - Establish an Ad-Hoc Committee for the Historic Designation for Brookfield Craft Center and appoint Jon Van Hise to represent the Planning Commission, Bob Brown to represent the Historic District Commission and Jacqueline Salame to represent the Craft Center. There is currently no representative from the Zoning Commission to appoint and a citizen at large.
3. TABLED - the Re-establishment of the Youth Commission and five (5) electors (voting members) are required as per the Town Charter. Currently four (4) Voting Members have submitted bio-briefs; and four (4) non-voting youth members have submitted bio-briefs. Review Ordinance and discuss next steps.

6) Public Comment**7) Adjourn**

**Public Meetings:
Meeting Minutes**



BOARD OF SELECTMEN

Clifford J. Hurgin Municipal Center, 1 School Street
Bethel, Connecticut 06801 Telephone: (203) 794-8501

Matthew S. Knickerbocker, First Selectman
Richard C. Straiton, Selectman
Paul R. Szatkowski, Selectman

MINUTES OF REGULAR MEETING

Tuesday, October 16, 2018
7:00 p.m.
CJH Municipal Center – Meeting Room “A”

RECEIVED
2018 OCT 17 P 2:55
TOWN CLERK
TOWN OF BETHEL

Present: First Selectman Matthew Knickerbocker, Selectman Richard Straiton, Selectman Paul Szatkowski and Town Counsel Martin Lawlor.

First Selectman Knickerbocker called the meeting to order at 7:18 p.m.

Approval of Regular Meeting Minutes from Tuesday, October 2, 2018, Joint Meeting October 3, 2018 and Special Meeting Tuesday, October 9, 2018

Selectman Straiton made a motion, which was seconded by Selectman Szatkowski to approve the minutes of Regular Meeting, Tuesday, October 2, 2018. Vote, all in favor, motion approved unanimously.

Selectman Straiton made a motion, which was seconded by Selectman Szatkowski to approve the minutes of Joint Meeting, Wednesday, October 3, 2018. Vote, all in favor, motion approved unanimously.

Selectman Straiton made a motion, which was seconded by Selectman Szatkowski to approve the minutes of Special Meeting, Tuesday, October 9, 2018. Vote yes- Selectman Straiton and Selectman Szatkowski, First Selectman Knickerbocker abstained from voting. Motion approved.

Appointment of Poet Laureate- Cortney Davis

First Selectman Knickerbocker read a letter from Bethel Arts naming Cortney Davis as the first Poet Laureate and introduced her at the meeting. First Selectman Knickerbocker made a motion, which was seconded by Selectman Szatkowski to appoint Cortney Davis as Poet Laureate. Vote, all in favor, motion approved unanimously.

First Selectman Knickerbocker requested the Consideration of waiving bid process of new fire truck be moved on the agenda as the next item

Consideration of waiving bid process of new fire truck

The Bethel Fire Department presented information to the Board of Selectmen on the national buying group HGACBuy that is recognized by the State of Connecticut. They proposed waiving the bidding process and joining this buying group. Discussion ensued. First Selectman Knickerbocker made a motion, which was seconded by Selectman Szatkowski to authorize the Board of Selectmen or appointed designee to join the buying group HGACBuy. Vote, all in favor, motion approved unanimously.

Watershed Plan Presentation:

Courteny Morehouse with Housatonic Valley Association explained they have collaborated with towns including Bethel on an EPA approved watershed plan for the Still River. As part of this process she shared prepared drafts of existing conditions and reports on the health of the watershed along with the progress plans for the watershed plan.

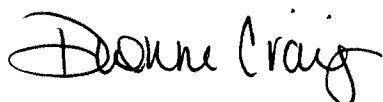
Consideration of Health Department Fees:

First Selectman Knickerbocker shared proposed Health Department fees that had been shared at the public hearing on September 18, 2018. Discussion ensued. Selectman Straiton made a motion, which was seconded by First Selectman Knickerbocker that line 224.4; Non-Profit, Temporary Food Service Application would be charged \$25.00. Vote, all in favor, motion approved unanimously.

First Selectman Knickerbocker made a motion, which was seconded by Selectman Straiton to approve the Health Department Fee Schedule – 2 Year Phase Restaurants Only with line item 224.4 changed to \$25.00. (see attachment) Vote, all in favor, motion approved unanimously.

Since there was no other business on tonight's agenda, Selectman Straiton made a motion, which was seconded by Selectman Szatkowski to adjourn the meeting at 8:10 p.m. Vote, all in favor, motion approved unanimously.

Respectfully submitted



Dionne Craig, Recording Secretary

2 Yr Phase In Restaurants Only

Town of Bethel, CT
Board of Selectmen - Oct. 16, 2018
Schedule A - Health Dept. Fee Proposals

	Function/Category	Curr.	New	Prop. Total	Err. Jan 1, 2019	
	<u>Wells</u>					
200	Well Permits	50		125	100	
200.1	Abandonment Well Permit	50		65	65	
	<u>Septic</u>					
201	New residential	100		200	200	
202	Enlargement, residential	30		100	75	
203	Repair, residential	50		200	100	
204	New commercial	150		300	300	
205	Enlargement, commercial	100		300	300	
206	Repair, commercial	100		300	250	
207	Enlargement Plan Review/B100a	35		175	175	
207.1	Lic Installer/Other Repair plan review		150	150	150	
207.2	Lic Installer/Other B100a plan review		100	100	100	
208	Lot test, new & repair	50		125	125	
209	Subdivision testing per lot	50		125	125	
209.1	Subdivision testing per lot up to 2000g/day		175	175	175	
209.2	Subdivision testing per lot >2000g/day		225	225	225	
210	Subdivision plan review/lot line revision	75		175	175	
210.1	Individual commercial plan/project review	75		175	175	
210.2	Residential plan review	50		150	100	
210.3	Other technical review	50		150	150	
210.4	Additional review	25		75	75	
210.5	Water Treatment Wastewater applic/plan rev		75	75	50	
	<u>Property File Reviews</u>					
211	Review document/files,tech eval, prov lett	50		100	100	
	<u>Restaurants</u>					
212.1	New/change owner, Class I license	100		175	138	175
212.2	New/change owner, Class II license	100		350	225	350
212.3	New/change owner, Class III license	100		350	225	350
212.4	New/change owner, Class IV license	100		375	238	375
213.1	Class I yearly license	100		175	138	175
213.2	Class II yearly license	100		350	225	350
213.3	Class III yearly license	100		350	225	350
213.4	Class IV yearly license	100		375	238	375
214	Temporary license	25		65	45	65
214.1	Seasonal license	100		130	115	130
215	Reinspection	50		75	63	75
223.1	Class I plan review	75		150	113	150
223.2	Class II plan review	75		200	138	200
223.3	Class III plan review	75		300	188	300
223.4	Class IV plan review	75		300	188	300
224	Revised plan review	50		100	75	100

2 Yr Phase In Restaurants Only

224.1	License application/renewal late fee	50	75	63	75
224.2	*Temp Fd applic late fee		25	13	25
224.3	**QFO Demonstration Knowledge Course/test		220	110	220
224.3	**Fee for Translation-QFO Course/Test		50	25	50
224.4	***Non-Profit Temp Food Serv applic	40	40	40	40
	***Exclude Religious Organizations				
	<u>Child Care Ctr/Nursery School/Group Homes</u>				
216	Annual/bi-annual inspection/certificate	50	100	100	
216.1	Child Care Center Plan Rev/Revisions Applic	15	75	75	
	<u>Plan Reviews for Land Use</u>				
220	Engr/Develop Plan Rev /project technical rev	75	150	150	
	<u>Well/Septic Properties with Building Activity Applic Rev*</u>				
222	*Inter renovation/addition/accessory applic	25	70	70	
222.1	*Shed and above ground pools	10	50	50	
	<u>Nail Salons Review and Inspections</u>				
226.1	Nail Salons applic/plan rev		100	100	
226.1	Nail Salons Yearly Inspection		75	75	
	<u>Public Pool Inspection</u>				
225	Pool Applic Plan/Proposal Rev		100	100	
225.1	Inspection and/or Reinspection		75	75	
225.2	Re-Inspection Fee for Code Violat/Re-Opening		75	75	
	<u>Administrative Fee for Applications/Plan reviews - involving work done w/o permits</u>				
227	* Admin Fee for Applic/plan review for *210.5, *222, *222.1 223.1-223.4 activities				
	*Twice the orig applic fee				



APPROVED MINUTES
Ridgefield Conservation Commission
Town Hall Annex, 66 Prospect Street
Ridgefield, CT 06877
(203) 431-2713 • conservation@ridgefieldct.org

November 5, 2018

A meeting of the Ridgefield Conservation Commission was held at the Town Hall Annex, 66 Prospect Street, Ridgefield, Connecticut 06877 on Monday, November 5, 2018 at 7:30 p.m.

Present: Susan Baker Carroll Brewster Jim Coyle Dave Cronin
 Jack Kace Daniel C. Levine Alan Pilch Kitsey Snow

Absent: Eric Beckenstein, Tim Bishop and Ben Oko

Mr. Coyle chaired the meeting, Ms. Snow took the minutes.

1. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

The minutes of the October 22, 2018 meeting were reviewed.

UPON motion duly made, seconded and carried, it was RESOLVED that the minutes of the meeting of October 22, 2018 are approved and ordered filed in the minute books of the Commission and the Town Hall.

2. OPEN SPACE

Still River Watershed Plan Presentation – Courteny Morehouse, the Conservation Projects Manager for the Still River Watershed Plan, shared background information on the history of the river and highlights of the recently completed study of river water quality, which is now online (stillriverwatershed.com). Non-point source pollution is the largest contributor to poor water quality in the river, which needs to reduce E. coli by (on average) 70% to be compliant. The implementation plan is scheduled to be completed by next September. Courteny requested we review the report and provide comments in the next two weeks (courtenymorehouse.hva@gmail.com).

Lake Windwing – Mr. Coyle shared info from the previous week's meeting with Dennis DiPinto (Parks & Rec director). It was agreed that the RCC would offer to contribute to re-hiring Tremson Inc to re-cut the autumn olive on the area behind the ball fields, and Parks and Rec agreed to mow it twice a year to contain the regrowth. Mr. Coyle will write Mr. DiPinto a letter to spell out our offer and their commitment. Mr. Cronin will provide an aerial picture showing the area to be cleared.

UPON motion duly made, seconded and unanimously carried, it was RESOLVED to approve up to \$3000 to contribute to the Tremson hiring.

3. AQUARION – Proposed diversion of Norwalk River. Aquarion has notified the NRWA of their intent to divert 1 million gals/day from Wilton section of NRWA to provide water to Ridgefield and lower Fairfield County. There

is a concern on the part of the NRWA that Aquarion has not suggested conservation measures before resorting to the diversion. NRWA will attend a hearing on this issue this week.

4. PLANNING & ZONING COMMISSION, INLAND WETLANDS BOARD

a) Meetings for Attendance

Nov 7	– Baker	(84 Governor/62 Prospect Ridge - Public Hearing)
Nov 13	– ??	(Winter Club Public Hearing, if needed)
Nov 20	– Bishop/Pilch	(84 Gov/62 PR – Public Hearing, if needed)
Nov 27	– Snow	(Winter Club- Public Hearing, if needed)
Dec 4	– Brewster/Cronin	(23 Catoonah – Public Hearing)
Dec 12	– Kace/Levine	(Winter Club – Public Hearing, if needed)
Dec 18	– Pilch/Baker	(28 Great Hill – Public Hearing)

b) New and Continued Business

18 Hayes Lane – The RCC was not provided info on this application. It is a remediation. Mr. Kace reported on the application. Ms. Lake should obtain copy of the approval.

23 Catoonah - On agenda for Dec. 4th; Mr. Pilch will review and provide comments.

28 Great Hill - Mr. Pilch delivered comments to Ms. Mucchetti and will send them to Mr. Baldelli and the RCC members.

84 Governor/62 Prospect Ridge - Ms. Baker will attend (along with any other available members).

c) Report on P&Z/IWB Meetings

Oct. 23 – Amendment 4.5. - It was approved, but Mr. Kace asked how much fill the IW Agent can approve without a hearing. Mr. Coyle will follow up.

Oct. 30 – Winter Club - Mr. Beckenstein was not in attendance to report.

5. CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS

- 2019 Meeting Calendar – Approved.
 - Budget is due in mid-December—Mr. Coyle asked for possible capital and operating budget items.
 - Mr. Cronin will invite the scout who completed the Casey Lane Bridge to attend a meeting.
 - Ms. Snow attended the Rivers Alliance Conference—one of the suggestions to towns from the conference was that each town develop a Drought Plan. Greenwich has one but most towns do not. Mr. Coyle will see if there is interest in pursuing this (from the BOS).
 - There was discussion on re-visiting possible future open space properties.
-

ADJOURNMENT

Upon motion duly made, seconded and unanimously carried, the meeting was adjourned at 9:05 pm.

Respectfully submitted,
Kitsey Snow

THE FOLLOWING MINUTES ARE SUBJECT TO APPROVAL BY THE BOARD OF SELECTMEN

The Board of Selectmen held a regular meeting Monday, September 17, 2018, in the Council Chamber, Newtown Municipal Center, 3 Primrose Street, Newtown. First Selectman Rosenthal called the meeting to order at 7:32p.m.

PRESENT: First Selectman Daniel C. Rosenthal, Selectman Maureen Crick Owen and Selectman Jeff Capeci.

ALSO PRESENT: Finance Director Robert Tait, Sandy Hook Permanent Memorial Commission Chair Dan Krauss, Vice Chair Alan Martin, members Donna Van Waalwijk, Joann Bacon, Sarah Middeleer, Tricia Pinto, Advisory member Bob Mitchell, Landscape Designer Justin Winters, Courteny Morehouse of the Housatonic Valley Association, two members of the public and one member of the press.

VOTER COMMENTS: **Barbara O'Connor**, 36 Little Brook Lane serves on the Republican Town Committee and was part of the interview process for the Fairfield Hills Authority opening. Several very good people were interviewed and she urged the Board of Selectmen to recommend Andrew Philbin. He walked Fairfield Hills often with his wife and watched the progress and would like to be part of the continued progress. He is very enthusiastic and available attend meetings. Ms. O'Connor also expressed concern over the upkeep and maintenance of the Sandy Hook Permanent Memorial.

ACCEPTANCE OF THE MINUTES: Selectman Crick Owen moved to accept the minutes of the regular meeting of 09/04/18. Selectman Capeci seconded. All in favor.

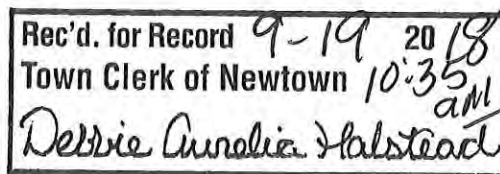
COMMUNICATIONS: none.

FINANCE DIRECTORS REPORT: Mr. Tait presented the Board of Selectmen Budget Summary, 9/11/18 (att.).

NEW BUSINESS

Discussion and possible action:

- 1. Still River Watershed Plan – information only:** Courteny Morehouse, of the Housatonic Valley Association, was present to provide the board with information about how the Association works to restore and protect the Housatonic River Watershed (att.). A portion of the Still River is in Newtown, Upper Limekiln Brook. George Benson, of the Land Use Department, has been working on the Watershed plan, since 2014. There is not a lot of concern with pollution in Newtown, however an area of concern is the sewer treatment plant in Danbury; this contributes the most pollution.
- 2. Sandy Hook Permanent Memorial Commission design recommendation:** Dan Krauss, Alan Martin and Donna Van Waalwijk presented a power point (att.) beginning with the mission statement of the Sandy Hook Permanent Memorial Commission, continuing with the history of the commission, site selection and the design selection process, ultimately choosing SH37, The Clearing, as the design for the permanent memorial. The design was most favored among victim families and received a unanimous vote by the commission. First Selectman Rosenthal thanked the commission members for their efforts; there's been a monumental amount of work. The process, in



terms of the commission, was selecting a design. There was no budgetary guideline given when the commission was established. The task now will be to work with Public Building and Site, negotiate fees with SWA and establish a workable budget for the project, including ongoing maintenance. First Selectman Rosenthal would like to keep the commission intact in the event value engineering decisions need to be made along the way. Selectman Crick Owen sat in the meetings when all three final designs were presented and thought they were all fabulous. She believes it is very important that the families are behind this design. First Selectman Rosenthal stated there will be monies in the CIP; ultimately in all likelihood the project will be sent to the public in the form of a referendum. Maintenance is a concern for Selectman Crick Owen. Justin Winters, works in the New York office of SWA, said the design is envisioned as having concentric rings of experience as you move toward the core memorial plaza at the center of the site. There are stages of forested woodland with more refinement as you get closer to the core. Maintenance is envisioned based on those zones. The core plaza will receive the highest level of maintenance. Doing the work upfront, during installation, properly relative to the soils and clearing of property, will help to reduce the amount of maintenance required in those areas during the year. SWA will work to refine the maintenance plan. The fountain is not a highly complicated technology and will work throughout the year. The construction process will likely take less than one year; the timing of construction is critical to the success of new plantings. Selectman Capeci thanked the commission for their hard work over five years and asked about the detail and documents once a decision is made. First Selectman Rosenthal will engage SWA to get construction specs. He thinks the project, while beautiful, does lend itself to flexibility from a cost standpoint. The core memorial is most critical to the project. When questioned about possibly phasing the project Mr. Winters said certain elements of the site are damaged and will need a lot of attention. Remediation of ponds would need to be done to make sure everything will function properly. Although challenging to fit all pieces together SWA will work with the commission and the team. First Selectman Rosenthal spoke about noting the cost of each phase in keeping with an overall budget. Selectman Crick Owen moved to approve the design The Clearing as recommended by the Sandy Hook Permanent Memorial Commission. Selectman Capeci seconded. All in favor.

3. **CIP Presentation:** (att.) First Selectman Rosenthal presented the First Selectman Proposed 2019-20 to 2023-24 (which can be viewed on the Finance page of the town website www.newtown-ct.gov). The current CIP regulation allows for a five year plan; it may be the desire of the Board of Finance and the Legislative Council to change to a ten year plan. The first two years of the CIP are primarily public safety and infrastructure projects. Bonding amounts drops dramatically over the years; in year six First Selectman Rosenthal proposes no bonding. Mr. Tait said currently the annual debt service is 9% of the budget; in four years the goal is to get to 8.5%. Currently what is proposed is below 8.5%, which is what is needed in order to make a major contribution to the capital non recurring fund. First Selectman Rosenthal believes the appropriate funding for roads is closer to \$3 million per year. The plan is to increase the operating budget and bond less. The communication upgrade to dispatch requires the town build a cell tower. The fire departments can purchase used trucks or refurbish what they have rather than buy new. Grants can be explored for the Rail Trail. The goal is to refer the CIP to the Board of Finance by their Oct. 9 meeting. If the selectmen do not complete the process at the Oct. 1 meeting, a special meeting will be held on Oct. 4.
4. **Review of CIP regulation for possible referral to Board of Finance and Legislative Council for revision:** Selectman Capeci went through the CIP regulations section by section with ideas

Board of Selectmen
September 17, 2018

for revisions. First Selectman Rosenthal asked Selectman Capeci to send his document, including suggested language change, to the board to be acted on at the next meeting.

5. **Appointments/Reappointments/Vacancies/Openings:** The Fairfield Hills Authority opening exceeds the 45 period in which the Board of Selectmen can appoint. Therefore, both party recommended candidates, Andrew Philbin (R), and Patrick McCleary (D), will be referred directly to the Fairfield Hills Authority for appointment. No action taken.
6. **Driveway Bond Release/Extension:** Selectman Crick Owen moved to extend the driveway bond for Douglas Samaha, 66 Platts Hill Rd., M31, B3, L31, for six months to expire 4/25/19. Selectman Capeci seconded. All in favor.
7. **Tax Refunds:** none.

VOTER COMMENTS: **Barbara O'Connor**, 36 Little Brook Lane asked if there was any expense for the teams who presented their final designs to the memorial commission. First Selectman Rosenthal stated there was no travel expenses for designers. There has been \$17,000 expended for some engineering work relative to the property and some printing costs.

ANNOUNCEMENTS: The Town Clerk is waiting to hear back from the Secretary of the State, in terms of approving the question, relative to the Police Department project. Explanatory text is ready. The Health Fair is Sept. 22nd.

ADJOURNMENT: Having no further business the regular Board of Selectmen meeting adjourned at 9:15 p.m.

Att: Board of Selectmen Budget Summary, 9/11/18; Still River Watershed report; Sandy Hook Permanent Memorial Commission presentation; TON First Selectman Proposed 2019-20 to 2023-24 (5 yr.) CIP

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BOARD OF SELECTMEN BUDGET SUMMARY

09/11/2018

Newtown

5 payperiods out of 26

Fiscal Year 2018-2019

	Orig Budget	Transfers	Adj Approp	Encumbered	Ytd Expended	Balance	%Exp
100 SELECTMEN							
1-101-11-100-5110-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - FULL TIME	\$170,843.00	\$0.00	\$170,843.00	\$0.00	\$32,854.40	\$137,988.60	19.23%
1-101-11-100-5210-0000 GROUP INSURANCE	\$21,526.00	\$0.00	\$21,526.00	\$0.00	\$21,044.08	\$481.92	97.76%
1-101-11-100-5220-0000 SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	\$13,069.00	\$0.00	\$13,069.00	\$0.00	\$2,736.62	\$10,332.38	20.94%
1-101-11-100-5230-0000 RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	\$11,746.00	\$0.00	\$11,746.00	\$0.00	\$11,746.00	\$0.00	100.00%
1-101-11-100-5290-0000 TOWN HALL O.T., LONGEVITY	\$8,000.00	\$0.00	\$8,000.00	\$0.00	\$4,066.75	\$3,933.25	50.83%
1-101-11-100-5350-0000 PROF SVS - LEGAL	\$200,000.00	\$0.00	\$200,000.00	\$55,000.00	\$14,349.30	\$130,650.70	34.67%
1-101-11-100-5580-0000 DUES, TRAVEL & EDUCATION	\$2,000.00	\$0.00	\$2,000.00	\$7.36	\$135.00	\$1,857.64	7.12%
1-101-11-100-5611-0000 OFFICE SUPPLIES	\$2,500.00	\$0.00	\$2,500.00	\$0.00	\$351.00	\$2,149.00	14.04%
1-101-11-100-5800-0000 OTHER EXPENDITURES	\$4,000.00	\$0.00	\$4,000.00	\$0.00	\$507.34	\$3,492.66	12.68%
100 SELECTMEN	\$433,684.00	\$0.00	\$433,684.00	\$55,007.36	\$87,790.49	\$290,886.15	32.93%
105 SELECTMEN - OTHER							
1-101-11-105-5220-0000 SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	\$3,500.00	\$0.00	\$3,500.00	\$0.00	\$486.16	\$3,013.84	13.89%
1-101-11-105-5430-0000 REPAIR & MAINTENANCE SERVICES	\$2,000.00	\$0.00	\$2,000.00	\$390.03	\$261.97	\$1,348.00	32.60%
1-101-11-105-5443-0000 COPIER LEASING	\$45,000.00	\$0.00	\$45,000.00	\$31,690.34	\$9,307.47	\$4,002.19	91.11%
1-101-11-105-5531-0000 POSTAGE	\$50,000.00	\$0.00	\$50,000.00	\$32,429.71	\$7,277.50	\$10,292.79	79.41%
1-101-11-105-5540-0000 ADVERTISING	\$18,000.00	\$0.00	\$18,000.00	\$0.00	\$3,345.96	\$14,654.04	18.59%
1-101-11-105-5590-0000 MEETING CLERKS	\$50,000.00	\$0.00	\$50,000.00	\$4,750.00	\$7,305.00	\$37,945.00	24.11%
105 SELECTMEN - OTHER	\$168,500.00	\$0.00	\$168,500.00	\$69,260.08	\$27,984.06	\$71,255.86	57.71%
108 HUMAN RESOURCES							
1-101-11-108-5110-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - FULL TIME	\$71,925.00	\$0.00	\$71,925.00	\$0.00	\$13,831.75	\$58,093.25	19.23%
1-101-11-108-5210-0000 GROUP INSURANCE	\$16,807.00	\$0.00	\$16,807.00	\$261.88	\$16,397.44	\$147.68	99.99%
1-101-11-108-5220-0000 SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	\$5,502.00	\$0.00	\$5,502.00	\$0.00	\$1,010.05	\$4,491.95	18.36%
1-101-11-108-5230-0000 RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	\$3,596.00	\$0.00	\$3,596.00	\$0.00	\$691.60	\$2,904.40	19.23%
1-101-11-108-5310-0000 PROF SVS - OFFICIAL / ADMINISTRATIVE	\$17,500.00	\$0.00	\$17,500.00	\$0.00	\$753.00	\$16,747.00	4.30%
1-101-11-108-5580-0000 DUES, TRAVEL & EDUCATION	\$2,000.00	\$0.00	\$2,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,000.00	0.00%
108 HUMAN RESOURCES	\$117,330.00	\$0.00	\$117,330.00	\$261.88	\$32,683.84	\$84,384.28	28.08%
110 SOCIAL SERVICES							
1-101-11-110-5110-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - FULL TIME	\$214,623.00	\$0.00	\$214,623.00	\$0.00	\$45,188.60	\$169,434.40	21.05%
1-101-11-110-5210-0000 GROUP INSURANCE	\$41,076.00	\$0.00	\$41,076.00	\$0.00	\$37,919.21	\$3,156.79	92.31%
1-101-11-110-5220-0000 SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	\$16,419.00	\$0.00	\$16,419.00	\$0.00	\$3,382.28	\$13,036.72	20.60%
1-101-11-110-5230-0000 RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	\$14,567.00	\$0.00	\$14,567.00	\$0.00	\$9,596.50	\$4,970.50	65.88%
1-101-11-110-5301-0000 FEES & PROFESSIONAL SVS (CSW)	\$6,000.00	\$0.00	\$6,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6,000.00	0.00%
1-101-11-110-5580-0000 DUES, TRAVEL & EDUCATION	\$5,500.00	\$0.00	\$5,500.00	\$0.00	\$82.40	\$5,417.60	1.50%
1-101-11-110-5611-0000 OFFICE SUPPLIES	\$4,500.00	\$0.00	\$4,500.00	\$0.00	\$22.85	\$4,477.15	0.51%
1-101-11-110-5800-0000 OTHER EXPENDITURES (CSW)	\$2,000.00	\$0.00	\$2,000.00	\$0.00	\$33.10	\$1,966.90	1.66%
1-101-11-110-5810-0000 CONTRIBUTIONS TO INDIVIDUALS	\$4,000.00	\$0.00	\$4,000.00	\$0.00	\$713.54	\$3,286.46	17.84%
110 SOCIAL SERVICES	\$308,685.00	\$0.00	\$308,685.00	\$0.00	\$96,938.48	\$211,746.52	31.40%
140 TAX COLLECTOR							
1-101-11-140-5110-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - FULL TIME	\$225,340.00	(\$816.00)	\$224,524.00	\$0.00	\$33,450.60	\$191,073.40	14.90%

BOARD OF SELECTMEN BUDGET SUMMARY

09/11/2018

Newtown

Fiscal Year 2018-2019

	Orig Budget	Transfers	Adj Approp	Encumbered	Ytd Expended	Balance	%Exp
1-101-11-140-5115-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - PART TIME	\$12,500.00	\$0.00	\$12,500.00	\$0.00	\$2,481.32	\$10,018.68	19.85%
1-101-11-140-5117-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - SEASONAL	\$5,000.00	\$816.00	\$5,816.00	\$0.00	\$5,815.32	\$0.68	99.99%
1-101-11-140-5130-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - OVER TIME	\$3,000.00	\$0.00	\$3,000.00	\$0.00	\$2,000.42	\$999.58	66.68%
1-101-11-140-5210-0000 GROUP INSURANCE	\$84,830.00	\$0.00	\$84,830.00	\$0.00	\$83,072.16	\$1,757.84	97.93%
1-101-11-140-5220-0000 SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	\$18,807.00	\$0.00	\$18,807.00	\$0.00	\$3,221.35	\$15,585.65	17.13%
1-101-11-140-5230-0000 RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	\$18,762.00	\$0.00	\$18,762.00	\$0.00	\$18,762.00	\$0.00	100.00%
1-101-11-140-5580-0000 DUES, TRAVEL & EDUCATION	\$750.00	\$0.00	\$750.00	\$0.00	\$200.00	\$550.00	26.67%
1-101-11-140-5611-0000 OFFICE SUPPLIES	\$5,000.00	\$0.00	\$5,000.00	\$0.00	\$204.63	\$4,795.37	4.09%
140 TAX COLLECTOR	\$373,989.00	\$0.00	\$373,989.00	\$0.00	\$149,207.80	\$224,781.20	39.90%
150 PURCHASING							
1-101-11-150-5110-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - FULL TIME	\$44,385.00	\$0.00	\$44,385.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$44,385.00	0.00%
1-101-11-150-5210-0000 GROUP INSURANCE	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
1-101-11-150-5220-0000 SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	\$3,395.00	\$0.00	\$3,395.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,395.00	0.00%
1-101-11-150-5230-0000 RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	\$2,220.00	\$0.00	\$2,220.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,220.00	0.00%
1-101-11-150-5580-0000 DUES, TRAVEL & EDUCATION	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
150 PURCHASING	\$50,000.00	\$0.00	\$50,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$50,000.00	0.00%
170 TOWN CLERK							
1-101-11-170-5110-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - FULL TIME	\$192,289.00	\$0.00	\$192,289.00	\$0.00	\$36,924.25	\$155,364.75	19.20%
1-101-11-170-5210-0000 GROUP INSURANCE	\$63,018.00	\$0.00	\$63,018.00	\$0.00	\$61,765.54	\$1,252.46	98.01%
1-101-11-170-5220-0000 SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	\$14,710.00	\$0.00	\$14,710.00	\$0.00	\$2,729.74	\$11,980.26	18.56%
1-101-11-170-5230-0000 RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	\$14,236.00	\$0.00	\$14,236.00	\$0.00	\$14,236.00	\$0.00	100.00%
1-101-11-170-5310-0000 PROF SVS - OFFICIAL / ADMINISTRATIVE	\$500.00	\$0.00	\$500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$500.00	0.00%
1-101-11-170-5550-0000 PRINTING, BINDING & MICROFICHING	\$25,000.00	\$0.00	\$25,000.00	\$14,051.28	\$8,584.72	\$2,364.00	90.54%
1-101-11-170-5580-0000 DUES, TRAVEL & EDUCATION	\$2,500.00	\$0.00	\$2,500.00	\$0.00	\$496.00	\$2,004.00	19.84%
1-101-11-170-5611-0000 OFFICE SUPPLIES	\$3,500.00	\$0.00	\$3,500.00	\$0.00	\$107.98	\$3,392.02	3.09%
170 TOWN CLERK	\$315,753.00	\$0.00	\$315,753.00	\$14,051.28	\$124,844.23	\$176,857.49	43.99%
180 REGISTRARS							
1-101-11-180-5110-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - FULL TIME	\$66,865.00	\$0.00	\$66,865.00	\$0.00	\$12,858.80	\$54,006.20	19.23%
1-101-11-180-5115-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - PART TIME	\$19,000.00	\$0.00	\$19,000.00	\$0.00	\$3,337.81	\$15,662.19	17.57%
1-101-11-180-5220-0000 SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	\$6,569.00	\$0.00	\$6,569.00	\$0.00	\$1,475.92	\$5,093.08	22.47%
1-101-11-180-5360-0000 PROF SVS - ELECTION	\$60,000.00	\$0.00	\$60,000.00	\$0.00	\$17,430.58	\$42,569.42	29.05%
1-101-11-180-5430-0000 REPAIR & MAINTENANCE SERVICES	\$2,100.00	\$0.00	\$2,100.00	\$0.00	\$2,000.00	\$100.00	95.24%
1-101-11-180-5580-0000 DUES, TRAVEL & EDUCATION	\$3,500.00	\$0.00	\$3,500.00	\$0.00	\$271.61	\$3,228.39	7.76%
1-101-11-180-5611-0000 OFFICE SUPPLIES	\$2,000.00	\$0.00	\$2,000.00	\$0.00	\$16.34	\$1,983.66	0.82%
180 REGISTRARS	\$160,034.00	\$0.00	\$160,034.00	\$0.00	\$37,391.06	\$122,642.94	23.36%
190 TAX ASSESSOR							
1-101-11-190-5110-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - FULL TIME	\$221,838.00	\$0.00	\$221,838.00	\$0.00	\$41,616.50	\$180,221.50	18.76%
1-101-11-190-5115-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - PART TIME	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
1-101-11-190-5130-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - OVERTIME	\$4,000.00	\$0.00	\$4,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4,000.00	0.00%

BOARD OF SELECTMEN BUDGET SUMMARY

09/11/2018

Newtown

Fiscal Year 2018-2019

	Orig Budget	Transfers	Adj Approp	Encumbered	Ytd Expended	Balance	%Exp
1-101-11-190-5210-0000 GROUP INSURANCE	\$47,234.00	\$0.00	\$47,234.00	\$0.00	\$45,586.80	\$1,647.20	96.51%
1-101-11-190-5220-0000 SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	\$17,277.00	\$0.00	\$17,277.00	\$0.00	\$3,070.40	\$14,206.60	17.77%
1-101-11-190-5230-0000 RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	\$14,691.00	\$0.00	\$14,691.00	\$0.00	\$14,691.00	\$0.00	100.00%
1-101-11-190-5290-0000 OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	\$150.00	\$0.00	\$150.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$150.00	0.00%
1-101-11-190-5370-0000 PROF SVS - AUDIT	\$3,000.00	\$0.00	\$3,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,000.00	0.00%
1-101-11-190-5580-0000 DUES, TRAVEL & EDUCATION	\$3,500.00	\$0.00	\$3,500.00	\$0.00	\$334.00	\$3,166.00	9.54%
1-101-11-190-5611-0000 OFFICE SUPPLIES	\$4,000.00	\$0.00	\$4,000.00	\$0.00	\$199.48	\$3,800.52	4.99%
190 TAX ASSESSOR	\$315,690.00	\$0.00	\$315,690.00	\$0.00	\$105,498.18	\$210,191.82	33.42%
200 FINANCE							
1-101-11-200-5110-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - FULL TIME	\$365,118.00	\$0.00	\$365,118.00	\$0.00	\$69,256.58	\$295,861.42	18.97%
1-101-11-200-5210-0000 GROUP INSURANCE	\$84,555.00	\$0.00	\$84,555.00	\$0.00	\$82,557.80	\$1,997.20	97.64%
1-101-11-200-5220-0000 SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	\$27,932.00	\$0.00	\$27,932.00	\$0.00	\$5,133.18	\$22,798.82	18.38%
1-101-11-200-5230-0000 RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	\$40,401.00	\$0.00	\$40,401.00	\$0.00	\$40,401.00	\$0.00	100.00%
1-101-11-200-5580-0000 DUES, TRAVEL & EDUCATION	\$3,375.00	\$0.00	\$3,375.00	\$0.00	\$1,214.00	\$2,161.00	35.97%
1-101-11-200-5611-0000 OFFICE SUPPLIES	\$5,000.00	\$0.00	\$5,000.00	\$827.16	\$180.92	\$3,991.92	20.16%
1-101-11-200-5800-0000 OTHER EXPENDITURES	\$1,700.00	\$0.00	\$1,700.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,700.00	0.00%
200 FINANCE	\$528,081.00	\$0.00	\$528,081.00	\$827.16	\$198,743.48	\$328,510.36	37.79%
205 TECHNOLOGY							
1-101-11-205-5110-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - FULL TIME	\$296,968.00	\$0.00	\$296,968.00	\$0.00	\$62,773.13	\$234,194.87	21.14%
1-101-11-205-5210-0000 GROUP INSURANCE	\$56,000.00	\$0.00	\$56,000.00	\$0.00	\$53,938.85	\$2,061.15	96.32%
1-101-11-205-5220-0000 SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	\$22,718.00	\$0.00	\$22,718.00	\$0.00	\$4,143.07	\$18,574.93	18.24%
1-101-11-205-5230-0000 RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	\$18,076.00	\$0.00	\$18,076.00	\$0.00	\$10,712.30	\$7,363.70	59.26%
1-101-11-205-5301-0000 FEES & PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	\$37,000.00	\$0.00	\$37,000.00	\$0.00	\$20,299.63	\$16,700.37	54.86%
1-101-11-205-5445-0000 SOFTWARE/HARDWARE MAINTENANCE	\$225,500.00	\$0.00	\$225,500.00	\$288.45	\$85,953.30	\$139,258.25	38.24%
1-101-11-205-5580-0000 DUES, TRAVEL & EDUCATION	\$9,000.00	\$0.00	\$9,000.00	\$0.00	\$4,195.00	\$4,805.00	46.61%
1-101-11-205-5611-0000 OFFICE SUPPLIES	\$10,000.00	\$0.00	\$10,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$0.00	\$6,000.00	40.00%
1-101-11-205-5744-0000 EQUIPMENT - TECHNOLOGY	\$52,000.00	\$0.00	\$52,000.00	\$0.00	\$576.72	\$51,423.28	1.11%
205 TECHNOLOGY	\$727,262.00	\$0.00	\$727,262.00	\$4,288.45	\$242,592.00	\$480,381.55	33.95%
240 UNEMPLOYMENT							
1-101-11-240-5250-0000 UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION	\$10,000.00	\$0.00	\$10,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10,000.00	0.00%
240 UNEMPLOYMENT	\$10,000.00	\$0.00	\$10,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10,000.00	0.00%
255 PROBATE COURT							
1-101-11-255-5310-0000 PROF SVS - OFFICIAL / ADMINISTRATIVE	\$7,543.00	\$0.00	\$7,543.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7,543.00	0.00%
255 PROBATE COURT	\$7,543.00	\$0.00	\$7,543.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7,543.00	0.00%
270 OPEB CONTRIBUTION							
1-101-11-270-5210-0000 GROUP INSURANCE	\$79,116.00	\$0.00	\$79,116.00	\$0.00	\$79,116.00	\$0.00	100.00%
1-101-11-270-5270-0000 OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	\$100,000.00	\$0.00	\$100,000.00	\$0.00	\$100,000.00	\$0.00	100.00%
270 OPEB CONTRIBUTION	\$179,116.00	\$0.00	\$179,116.00	\$0.00	\$179,116.00	\$0.00	100.00%
280 PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS							

BOARD OF SELECTMEN BUDGET SUMMARY

Newtown

09/11/2018
Fiscal Year 2018-2019

	Orig Budget	Transfers	Adj Approp	Encumbered	Ytd Expended	Balance	%Exp
1-101-11-280-5800-0000 OTHER EXPENDITURES	\$40,658.00	\$0.00	\$40,658.00	\$0.00	\$40,658.00	\$0.00	100.00%
280 PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	\$40,658.00	\$0.00	\$40,658.00	\$0.00	\$40,658.00	\$0.00	100.00%
350 INSURANCE							
1-101-11-350-5520-0000 INSURANCE, OTHER THAN EMPLOYEE	\$1,100,500.00	\$0.00	\$1,100,500.00	\$519,614.62	\$559,175.70	\$21,709.68	98.03%
1-101-11-350-5800-0000 OTHER EXPENDITURES	\$10,000.00	\$0.00	\$10,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10,000.00	0.00%
350 INSURANCE	\$1,110,500.00	\$0.00	\$1,110,500.00	\$519,614.62	\$559,175.70	\$31,709.68	97.14%
600 LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL							
1-101-11-600-5370-0000 PROF SVS - AUDIT	\$45,000.00	\$0.00	\$45,000.00	\$23,000.00	\$22,000.00	\$0.00	100.00%
1-101-11-600-5800-0000 OTHER EXPENDITURES	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
600 LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL	\$45,000.00	\$0.00	\$45,000.00	\$23,000.00	\$22,000.00	\$0.00	100.00%
730 DISTRICT CONTRIBUTIONS							
1-101-11-730-5801-0000 OTHER EXPENDITURES - HATTERTOWN	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
1-101-11-730-5802-0000 OTHER EXPENDITURES - HAWLEYVILLE	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
1-101-11-730-5803-0000 OTHER EXPENDITURES - SANDY HOOK	\$10,000.00	\$0.00	\$10,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10,000.00	0.00%
730 DISTRICT CONTRIBUTIONS	\$10,000.00	\$0.00	\$10,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10,000.00	0.00%
740 ECONOMIC & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT							
1-101-11-740-5110-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - FULL TIME	\$73,007.00	\$0.00	\$73,007.00	\$0.00	\$14,039.80	\$58,967.20	19.23%
1-101-11-740-5115-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - PART TIME	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
1-101-11-740-5210-0000 GROUP INSURANCE	\$2,500.00	\$0.00	\$2,500.00	\$0.00	\$2,116.00	\$384.00	84.64%
1-101-11-740-5220-0000 SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	\$5,585.00	\$0.00	\$5,585.00	\$0.00	\$1,056.00	\$4,529.00	18.91%
1-101-11-740-5230-0000 RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	\$3,650.00	\$0.00	\$3,650.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,650.00	0.00%
1-101-11-740-5301-0000 FEES & PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	\$30,000.00	\$0.00	\$30,000.00	\$0.00	\$646.29	\$29,353.71	2.15%
1-101-11-740-5580-0000 DUES, TRAVEL & EDUCATION	\$2,000.00	\$0.00	\$2,000.00	\$0.00	\$130.00	\$1,870.00	6.50%
1-101-11-740-5811-0000 OFFICE SUPPLIES	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00	0.00%
740 ECONOMIC & COMMUNITY DEVELOPM	\$117,742.00	\$0.00	\$117,742.00	\$0.00	\$17,988.09	\$99,753.91	15.28%
750 GRANTS ADMINISTRATION							
1-101-11-750-5110-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - FULL TIME	\$20,450.00	\$0.00	\$20,450.00	\$0.00	\$4,001.53	\$16,448.47	19.57%
1-101-11-750-5220-0000 SOCIAL SECURITY	\$1,564.00	\$0.00	\$1,564.00	\$0.00	\$281.65	\$1,282.35	18.01%
1-101-11-750-5230-0000 RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	\$1,703.00	\$0.00	\$1,703.00	\$0.00	\$1,703.00	\$0.00	100.00%
750 GRANTS ADMINISTRATION	\$23,717.00	\$0.00	\$23,717.00	\$0.00	\$5,986.18	\$17,730.82	25.24%
755 SUSTAINABLE ENERGY COMMISSION							
1-101-11-755-5800-0000 OTHER EXPENDITURES	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00	0.00%
755 SUSTAINABLE ENERGY COMMISSION	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00	0.00%
870 FAIRFIELD HILLS AUTHORITY							
1-101-11-870-5115-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - PART TIME	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
1-101-11-870-5210-0000 GROUP INSURANCE	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
1-101-11-870-5220-0000 SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
1-101-11-870-5230-0000 RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%

BOARD OF SELECTMEN BUDGET SUMMARY

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Newtown

Fiscal Year 2018-2019

	Orig Budget	Transfers	Adj Approp	Encumbered	Ytd Expended	Balance	%Exp
1-101-11-870-5301-0000 FEES & PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	\$40,000.00	\$0.00	\$40,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$40,000.00	0.00%
1-101-11-870-5430-0000 REPAIR & MAINTENANCE SERVICES	\$4,000.00	\$0.00	\$4,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4,000.00	0.00%
1-101-11-870-5610-0000 GENERAL SUPPLIES	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
1-101-11-870-5800-0000 OTHER EXPENDITURES	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
870 FAIRFIELD HILLS AUTHORITY	\$44,000.00	\$0.00	\$44,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$44,000.00	0.00%
11 GENERAL GOVERNMENT	\$5,088,284.00	\$0.00	\$5,088,284.00	\$686,310.83	\$1,928,597.59	\$2,473,375.58	51.39%
300 COMMUNICATIONS							
1-101-12-300-5110-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - FULL TIME	\$570,672.00	\$0.00	\$570,672.00	\$0.00	\$108,215.17	\$462,456.83	18.96%
1-101-12-300-5130-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - OVERTIME	\$90,000.00	\$0.00	\$90,000.00	\$0.00	\$10,996.43	\$79,003.57	12.22%
1-101-12-300-5210-0000 GROUP INSURANCE	\$107,233.00	\$0.00	\$107,233.00	\$0.00	\$103,191.85	\$4,041.15	96.23%
1-101-12-300-5220-0000 SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	\$50,541.00	\$0.00	\$50,541.00	\$0.00	\$8,923.98	\$41,617.02	17.66%
1-101-12-300-5230-0000 RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	\$43,504.00	\$0.00	\$43,504.00	\$0.00	\$41,478.55	\$2,025.45	95.34%
1-101-12-300-5290-0000 OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	\$2,000.00	\$0.00	\$2,000.00	\$0.00	\$46.57	\$1,953.43	2.33%
1-101-12-300-5430-0000 REPAIR & MAINTENANCE SERVICES	\$35,000.00	\$0.00	\$35,000.00	\$3,019.45	\$3,019.45	\$28,961.10	17.25%
1-101-12-300-5442-0000 RENTAL OF EQUIPMENT	\$206,648.00	\$0.00	\$206,648.00	\$42,812.67	\$32,871.44	\$130,963.89	36.62%
1-101-12-300-5501-0000 OTHER PURCHASED SERVICES	\$3,000.00	\$0.00	\$3,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,000.00	0.00%
1-101-12-300-5580-0000 DUES, TRAVEL & EDUCATION	\$7,000.00	\$0.00	\$7,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7,000.00	0.00%
1-101-12-300-5611-0000 OFFICE SUPPLIES	\$500.00	\$0.00	\$500.00	\$0.00	\$76.37	\$423.63	15.27%
1-101-12-300-5749-0000 CAPITAL	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
300 COMMUNICATIONS	\$1,116,098.00	\$0.00	\$1,116,098.00	\$45,832.12	\$308,819.81	\$761,446.07	31.78%
310 POLICE							
1-101-12-310-5110-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - FULL TIME	\$4,077,327.00	\$0.00	\$4,077,327.00	\$0.00	\$776,541.05	\$3,300,785.95	19.05%
1-101-12-310-5115-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - PART TIME	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
1-101-12-310-5117-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - SEASONAL	\$22,250.00	\$0.00	\$22,250.00	\$0.00	\$1,044.90	\$21,205.10	4.70%
1-101-12-310-5118-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - SSO	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,176.00	(\$1,176.00)	0.00%
1-101-12-310-5130-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - OVERTIME	\$151,500.00	\$0.00	\$151,500.00	\$0.00	\$17,359.55	\$134,140.45	11.46%
1-101-12-310-5210-0000 GROUP INSURANCE	\$859,054.00	\$0.00	\$859,054.00	\$0.00	\$831,967.04	\$27,086.96	96.85%
1-101-12-310-5220-0000 SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	\$325,207.00	\$0.00	\$325,207.00	\$0.00	\$58,997.42	\$266,209.58	18.14%
1-101-12-310-5230-0000 RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	\$1,004,075.00	\$0.00	\$1,004,075.00	\$0.00	\$995,821.35	\$8,253.65	99.99%
1-101-12-310-5290-0000 OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	\$70,050.00	\$0.00	\$70,050.00	\$45.00	\$10,637.28	\$59,367.72	15.25%
1-101-12-310-5445-0000 SOFTWARE/HARDWARE MAINTENANCE	\$110,980.00	(\$7,500.00)	\$103,480.00	\$0.00	\$27,930.77	\$75,549.23	26.99%
1-101-12-310-5501-0000 OTHER PURCHASED SERVICES	\$18,700.00	\$0.00	\$18,700.00	\$0.00	\$259.07	\$18,440.93	1.39%
1-101-12-310-5505-0000 CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	\$37,475.00	\$7,500.00	\$44,975.00	\$0.00	\$5,340.00	\$39,635.00	11.87%
1-101-12-310-5580-0000 DUES, TRAVEL & EDUCATION	\$55,450.00	\$0.00	\$55,450.00	\$0.00	\$5,786.24	\$49,663.76	10.44%
1-101-12-310-5611-0000 OFFICE SUPPLIES	\$6,000.00	\$0.00	\$6,000.00	\$0.00	\$29.26	\$5,970.74	0.49%
1-101-12-310-5742-0000 POLICE VEHICLES	\$121,500.00	\$0.00	\$121,500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$121,500.00	0.00%
1-101-12-310-5746-0000 POLICE EQUIPMENT	\$32,050.00	\$0.00	\$32,050.00	\$89.00	\$389.55	\$31,571.45	1.49%
1-101-12-310-5749-0000 CAPITAL	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
1-101-12-310-5800-0000 OTHER EXPENDITURES	\$6,050.00	\$0.00	\$6,050.00	\$8.16	\$1,317.45	\$4,724.39	21.91%

reimbursed by St. Rose

BOARD OF SELECTMEN BUDGET SUMMARY

09/11/2018

Newtown

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	Orig Budget	Transfers	Adj Approp	Encumbered	Ytd Expended	Balance	%Exp
310 POLICE	\$6,897,668.00	\$0.00	\$6,897,668.00	\$142.16	\$2,734,596.93	\$4,162,928.91	39.65%
320 FIRE							
1-101-12-320-5110-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - FULL TIME	\$173,888.00	\$2,000.00	\$175,888.00	\$0.00	\$33,830.20	\$142,057.80	19.23%
1-101-12-320-5115-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - PART TIME	\$20,437.00	\$0.00	\$20,437.00	\$0.00	\$3,014.25	\$17,422.75	14.75%
1-101-12-320-5210-0000 GROUP INSURANCE	\$26,612.00	\$0.00	\$26,612.00	\$0.00	\$25,326.70	\$1,285.30	95.17%
1-101-12-320-5220-0000 SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	\$14,866.00	\$0.00	\$14,866.00	\$0.00	\$2,791.52	\$12,074.48	18.78%
1-101-12-320-5230-0000 RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	\$14,478.00	\$0.00	\$14,478.00	\$0.00	\$14,478.00	\$0.00	100.00%
1-101-12-320-5290-0000 OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	\$284,400.00	\$0.00	\$284,400.00	\$0.00	\$615.54	\$283,784.46	0.22%
1-101-12-320-5310-0000 PROF SVS - OFFICIAL / ADMINISTRATIVE	\$16,400.00	\$0.00	\$16,400.00	\$2,578.00	\$1,278.92	\$12,543.08	23.52%
1-101-12-320-5411-0000 WATER / SEWER	\$3,000.00	\$0.00	\$3,000.00	\$122.91	\$299.96	\$2,577.13	14.10%
1-101-12-320-5412-0000 HYDRANTS	\$80,000.00	\$0.00	\$80,000.00	\$5,897.21	\$6,455.53	\$67,647.26	15.44%
1-101-12-320-5430-0000 REPAIR & MAINTENANCE SERVICES	\$44,769.00	\$0.00	\$44,769.00	\$437.68	\$7,489.78	\$36,841.54	17.71%
1-101-12-320-5435-0000 RADIO & PAGER SERVICE	\$15,540.00	\$0.00	\$15,540.00	\$490.54	\$4,462.51	\$10,586.95	31.87%
1-101-12-320-5436-0000 TRUCK REPAIR	\$94,575.00	(\$2,000.00)	\$92,575.00	\$0.00	\$2,830.43	\$89,744.57	3.06%
1-101-12-320-5520-0000 INSURANCE, OTHER THAN EMPLOYEE	\$60,800.00	\$0.00	\$60,800.00	\$0.00	\$32,957.00	\$27,843.00	54.21%
1-101-12-320-5580-0000 DUES, TRAVEL & EDUCATION	\$66,500.00	\$0.00	\$66,500.00	\$0.00	\$8,884.29	\$57,615.71	13.36%
1-101-12-320-5611-0000 OFFICE SUPPLIES	\$1,500.00	\$0.00	\$1,500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,500.00	0.00%
1-101-12-320-5621-0000 ENERGY - NATURAL GAS	\$17,500.00	\$0.00	\$17,500.00	\$97.53	\$1,105.70	\$16,296.77	6.88%
1-101-12-320-5622-0000 ENERGY - ELECTRICITY	\$52,800.00	\$0.00	\$52,800.00	\$4,646.56	\$8,094.09	\$40,059.35	24.13%
1-101-12-320-5623-0000 ENERGY - BOTTLED GAS	\$6,800.00	\$0.00	\$6,800.00	\$0.00	\$547.44	\$6,252.56	8.05%
1-101-12-320-5624-0000 ENERGY - OIL	\$35,000.00	\$0.00	\$35,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$35,000.00	0.00%
1-101-12-320-5745-0000 FIRE EQUIPMENT	\$39,469.00	\$0.00	\$39,469.00	\$138.93	\$4,371.00	\$34,959.07	11.43%
1-101-12-320-5749-0000 CAPITAL	\$144,418.00	\$0.00	\$144,418.00	\$2,874.00	\$8,931.76	\$132,612.24	8.17%
1-101-12-320-5820-0000 CONTRIBUTIONS TO FIRE COMPANIES	\$145,000.00	\$0.00	\$145,000.00	\$72,500.00	\$72,500.00	\$0.00	100.00%
320 FIRE	\$1,358,752.00	\$0.00	\$1,358,752.00	\$89,783.36	\$240,264.62	\$1,028,704.02	24.29%
330 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT							
1-101-12-330-5115-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - PART TIME	\$12,925.00	\$0.00	\$12,925.00	\$1,062.50	\$4,195.84	\$7,666.66	40.68%
1-101-12-330-5220-0000 SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	\$989.00	\$0.00	\$989.00	\$0.00	\$239.70	\$749.30	24.24%
1-101-12-330-5310-0000 PROF SVS - OFFICIAL / ADMINISTRATIVE	\$7,505.00	\$0.00	\$7,505.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7,505.00	0.00%
1-101-12-330-5505-0000 CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	\$28,080.00	\$0.00	\$28,080.00	\$0.00	\$586.85	\$27,493.15	2.09%
1-101-12-330-5580-0000 DUES, TRAVEL & EDUCATION	\$4,200.00	\$0.00	\$4,200.00	\$0.00	\$850.00	\$3,350.00	20.24%
1-101-12-330-5611-0000 OFFICE SUPPLIES	\$1,500.00	\$0.00	\$1,500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,500.00	0.00%
1-101-12-330-5622-0000 ENERGY - ELECTRICITY	\$3,500.00	\$0.00	\$3,500.00	\$0.00	\$320.26	\$3,179.74	9.15%
1-101-12-330-5624-0000 ENERGY - OIL	\$1,120.00	\$0.00	\$1,120.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,120.00	0.00%
1-101-12-330-5749-0000 CAPITAL	\$11,015.00	\$0.00	\$11,015.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$11,015.00	0.00%
330 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	\$70,834.00	\$0.00	\$70,834.00	\$1,062.50	\$6,192.65	\$63,578.85	10.24%
340 ANIMAL CONTROL							
1-101-12-340-5110-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - FULL TIME	\$93,588.00	\$0.00	\$93,588.00	\$0.00	\$18,465.35	\$75,122.65	19.73%
1-101-12-340-5115-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - PART TIME	\$27,672.00	\$0.00	\$27,672.00	\$0.00	\$4,879.44	\$22,792.56	17.63%
1-101-12-340-5210-0000 GROUP INSURANCE	\$29,404.00	\$0.00	\$29,404.00	\$0.00	\$28,319.61	\$1,084.39	96.31%

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Newtown

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	Orig Budget	Transfers	Adj Approp	Encumbered	Ytd Expended	Balance	%Exp
1-101-12-340-5220-0000 SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	\$9,276.00	\$0.00	\$9,276.00	\$0.00	\$1,729.21	\$7,546.79	18.64%
1-101-12-340-5230-0000 RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	\$7,792.00	\$0.00	\$7,792.00	\$0.00	\$7,792.00	\$0.00	100.00%
1-101-12-340-5290-0000 OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	\$1,500.00	\$0.00	\$1,500.00	\$0.00	\$118.47	\$1,381.53	7.90%
1-101-12-340-5330-0000 PROF SVS - OTHER PROFESSIONAL	\$1,500.00	\$0.00	\$1,500.00	\$0.00	\$150.00	\$1,350.00	10.00%
1-101-12-340-5580-0000 DUES, TRAVEL & EDUCATION	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$300.00	\$700.00	30.00%
1-101-12-340-5611-0000 OFFICE SUPPLIES	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00	0.00%
1-101-12-340-5749-0000 CAPITAL	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
340 ANIMAL CONTROL	\$172,732.00	\$0.00	\$172,732.00	\$0.00	\$61,754.08	\$110,977.92	35.75%
360 LAKE AUTHORITIES							
1-101-12-360-5501-0000 OTHER PURCHASED SERVICES	\$44,670.00	\$0.00	\$44,670.00	\$0.00	\$44,670.00	\$0.00	100.00%
360 LAKE AUTHORITIES	\$44,670.00	\$0.00	\$44,670.00	\$0.00	\$44,670.00	\$0.00	100.00%
426 NW SAFETY COMMUNICATION							
1-101-12-426-5501-0000 OTHER PURCHASED SERVICES	\$11,140.00	\$0.00	\$11,140.00	\$5,570.00	\$5,570.00	\$0.00	100.00%
426 NW SAFETY COMMUNICATION	\$11,140.00	\$0.00	\$11,140.00	\$5,570.00	\$5,570.00	\$0.00	100.00%
432 EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES							
1-101-12-432-5501-0000 OTHER PURCHASED SERVICES	\$270,000.00	\$0.00	\$270,000.00	\$86,900.00	\$86,900.00	\$96,200.00	64.37%
432 EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES	\$270,000.00	\$0.00	\$270,000.00	\$86,900.00	\$86,900.00	\$96,200.00	64.37%
437 NW CT EMS COUNCIL							
1-101-12-437-5501-0000 OTHER PURCHASED SERVICES	\$250.00	\$0.00	\$250.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$250.00	0.00%
437 NW CT EMS COUNCIL	\$250.00	\$0.00	\$250.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$250.00	0.00%
460 BUILDING OFFICIAL							
1-101-12-460-5110-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - FUL TIME	\$294,898.00	\$0.00	\$294,898.00	\$0.00	\$64,637.85	\$230,260.15	21.92%
1-101-12-460-5210-0000 GROUP INSURANCE	\$98,557.00	\$0.00	\$98,557.00	\$0.00	\$96,316.63	\$2,240.37	97.73%
1-101-12-460-5220-0000 SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	\$22,560.00	\$0.00	\$22,560.00	\$0.00	\$4,742.11	\$17,817.89	21.02%
1-101-12-460-5230-0000 RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	\$24,554.00	\$0.00	\$24,554.00	\$0.00	\$24,554.00	\$0.00	100.00%
1-101-12-460-5290-0000 OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00	0.00%
1-101-12-460-5330-0000 PROF SVS - OTHER PROFESSIONAL	\$500.00	\$0.00	\$500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$500.00	0.00%
1-101-12-460-5580-0000 DUES, TRAVEL & EDUCATION	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$355.00	\$645.00	35.50%
1-101-12-460-5611-0000 OFFICE SUPPLIES	\$3,000.00	\$0.00	\$3,000.00	\$0.00	\$1,774.27	\$1,225.73	59.14%
460 BUILDING OFFICIAL	\$446,069.00	\$0.00	\$446,069.00	\$0.00	\$192,379.86	\$253,689.14	43.13%
12 PUBLIC SAFETY	\$10,388,213.00	\$0.00	\$10,388,213.00	\$229,290.14	\$3,681,147.95	\$6,477,774.91	37.64%
500 HIGHWAY							
1-101-13-500-5110-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - FULL TIME	\$2,568,215.00	\$0.00	\$2,568,215.00	\$0.00	\$464,832.85	\$2,103,382.15	18.10%
1-101-13-500-5130-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - OVERTIME	\$45,000.00	\$0.00	\$45,000.00	\$0.00	\$31,682.65	\$13,317.35	70.41%
1-101-13-500-5210-0000 GROUP INSURANCE	\$659,661.00	\$0.00	\$659,661.00	\$0.00	\$636,437.75	\$23,223.25	96.48%
1-101-13-500-5220-0000 SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	\$199,911.00	\$0.00	\$199,911.00	\$0.00	\$37,119.84	\$162,791.16	18.57%
1-101-13-500-5230-0000 RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	\$213,169.00	\$0.00	\$213,169.00	\$0.00	\$213,169.00	\$0.00	100.00%
1-101-13-500-5290-0000 OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	\$47,730.00	\$0.00	\$47,730.00	\$1,650.00	\$9,554.69	\$36,525.31	23.48%

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	Orig Budget	Transfers	Adj Approp	Encumbered	Ytd Expended	Balance	%Exp
1-101-13-500-5301-0000 FEES & PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	\$15,000.00	\$0.00	\$15,000.00	\$12,500.00	\$2,500.00	\$0.00	100.00%
1-101-13-500-5430-0000 REPAIR & MAINTENANCE SERVICES	\$492,750.00	\$0.00	\$492,750.00	\$40,870.28	\$76,846.20	\$375,033.52	23.89%
1-101-13-500-5505-0000 CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	\$650,000.00	\$0.00	\$650,000.00	\$40,189.13	\$113,854.99	\$495,955.88	23.70%
1-101-13-500-5580-0000 DUES, TRAVEL & EDUCATION	\$4,000.00	\$0.00	\$4,000.00	\$100.00	\$0.00	\$3,900.00	2.50%
1-101-13-500-5611-0000 OFFICE SUPPLIES	\$2,000.00	\$0.00	\$2,000.00	\$0.00	\$593.10	\$1,406.90	29.66%
1-101-13-500-5625-0000 ENERGY - GASOLINE	\$281,200.00	\$0.00	\$281,200.00	\$12,090.00	\$61,910.09	\$207,199.91	26.32%
1-101-13-500-5626-0000 STREET LIGHTS	\$45,000.00	\$0.00	\$45,000.00	\$36,857.99	\$3,857.01	\$4,285.00	90.48%
1-101-13-500-5650-0000 CONSTRUCTION SUPPLIES	\$25,000.00	\$0.00	\$25,000.00	\$1,705.00	\$5,848.45	\$17,446.55	30.21%
1-101-13-500-5651-0000 STREET SIGNS	\$14,000.00	\$0.00	\$14,000.00	\$1,068.00	\$4,587.50	\$8,344.50	40.40%
1-101-13-500-5652-0000 DRAINAGE MATERIALS	\$100,000.00	\$0.00	\$100,000.00	\$3,550.00	\$26,051.05	\$70,398.95	29.60%
1-101-13-500-5653-0000 ROAD PATCHING MATERIALS	\$85,000.00	\$0.00	\$85,000.00	\$530.00	\$4,357.06	\$80,112.94	5.75%
1-101-13-500-5735-0000 ROAD IMPROVEMENTS	\$1,750,000.00	\$0.00	\$1,750,000.00	\$442,265.08	\$1,279,026.92	\$28,708.00	98.36%
1-101-13-500-5749-0000 CAPITAL	\$183,950.00	\$0.00	\$183,950.00	\$10,979.22	\$163,050.00	\$9,920.78	94.61%
500 HIGHWAY	\$7,381,586.00	\$0.00	\$7,381,586.00	\$604,354.70	\$3,135,279.15	\$3,641,952.15	50.66%
510 WINTER MAINTENANCE							
1-101-13-510-5130-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - OVERTIME	\$190,000.00	\$0.00	\$190,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$190,000.00	0.00%
1-101-13-510-5220-0000 SOCIAL SECURITY	\$14,535.00	\$0.00	\$14,535.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$14,535.00	0.00%
1-101-13-510-5505-0000 CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	\$150,000.00	\$0.00	\$150,000.00	\$35,664.75	\$100,208.39	\$14,126.86	90.58%
1-101-13-510-5660-0000 SAND	\$70,000.00	\$0.00	\$70,000.00	\$37,000.00	\$0.00	\$33,000.00	52.86%
1-101-13-510-5661-0000 SALT	\$370,000.00	\$0.00	\$370,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$370,000.00	0.00%
1-101-13-510-5747-0000 MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT - WINTER	\$25,000.00	\$0.00	\$25,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$25,000.00	0.00%
510 WINTER MAINTENANCE	\$819,535.00	\$0.00	\$819,535.00	\$72,664.75	\$100,208.39	\$646,661.86	21.09%
515 TRANSFER STATION							
1-101-13-515-5110-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - FULL TIME	\$179,367.00	\$0.00	\$179,367.00	\$0.00	\$33,736.00	\$145,631.00	18.81%
1-101-13-515-5130-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - OVERTIME	\$25,000.00	\$0.00	\$25,000.00	\$0.00	\$2,652.42	\$22,347.58	10.61%
1-101-13-515-5210-0000 GROUP INSURANCE	\$42,591.00	\$0.00	\$42,591.00	\$0.00	\$41,474.36	\$1,116.64	97.38%
1-101-13-515-5220-0000 SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	\$15,634.00	\$0.00	\$15,634.00	\$0.00	\$2,727.13	\$12,906.87	17.44%
1-101-13-515-5230-0000 RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	\$14,934.00	\$0.00	\$14,934.00	\$0.00	\$14,934.00	\$0.00	100.00%
1-101-13-515-5290-0000 OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	\$6,140.00	\$0.00	\$6,140.00	\$0.00	\$2,329.60	\$3,810.40	37.94%
1-101-13-515-5430-0000 REPAIR & MAINTENANCE SERVICES	\$1,500.00	\$0.00	\$1,500.00	\$77.00	\$250.00	\$1,173.00	21.80%
1-101-13-515-5505-0000 CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	\$1,150,000.00	\$0.00	\$1,150,000.00	\$769,709.11	\$179,202.15	\$201,088.74	82.51%
1-101-13-515-5580-0000 DUES, TRAVEL & EDUCATION	\$500.00	\$0.00	\$500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$500.00	0.00%
1-101-13-515-5610-0000 GENERAL SUPPLIES	\$800.00	\$0.00	\$800.00	\$0.00	\$20.45	\$779.55	2.56%
1-101-13-515-5622-0000 ENERGY - ELECTRICITY	\$4,000.00	\$0.00	\$4,000.00	\$2,982.19	\$739.74	\$278.07	93.05%
1-101-13-515-5749-0000 CAPITAL	\$15,000.00	\$0.00	\$15,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$15,000.00	0.00%
515 TRANSFER STATION	\$1,455,466.00	\$0.00	\$1,455,466.00	\$772,768.30	\$278,065.85	\$404,631.85	72.20%
650 PUBLIC BUILDING MAINTENANCE							
1-101-13-650-5110-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - FULL TIME	\$98,195.00	\$0.00	\$98,195.00	\$0.00	\$18,661.95	\$79,533.05	19.00%
1-101-13-650-5130-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - OVERTIME	\$12,000.00	\$0.00	\$12,000.00	\$0.00	\$2,597.82	\$9,402.18	21.65%
1-101-13-650-5210-0000 GROUP INSURANCE	\$46,120.00	\$0.00	\$46,120.00	\$0.00	\$45,398.96	\$721.04	98.44%

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1-101-13-650-5220-0000 SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	\$8,430.00	\$0.00	\$8,430.00	\$0.00	\$1,559.40	\$6,870.60	18.50%
1-101-13-650-5230-0000 RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	\$8,176.00	\$0.00	\$8,176.00	\$0.00	\$8,176.00	\$0.00	100.00%
1-101-13-650-5290-0000 OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	\$650.00	\$0.00	\$650.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$650.00	0.00%
1-101-13-650-5411-0000 WATER / SEWERAGE	\$77,538.00	\$0.00	\$77,538.00	\$23,301.50	\$530.50	\$53,706.00	30.74%
1-101-13-650-5430-0000 REPAIR & MAINTENANCE SERVICES	\$34,806.00	\$0.00	\$34,806.00	\$0.00	\$1,796.33	\$33,009.67	5.16%
1-101-13-650-5505-0000 CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	\$99,100.00	\$0.00	\$99,100.00	\$66,119.73	\$24,913.36	\$8,066.91	91.86%
1-101-13-650-5615-0000 GENERAL MAINTENANCE SUPPLIES	\$4,600.00	\$0.00	\$4,600.00	\$0.00	\$820.58	\$3,779.42	17.84%
1-101-13-650-5622-0000 ENERGY - ELECTRICITY	\$217,777.00	\$0.00	\$217,777.00	\$86,783.88	\$21,443.80	\$109,549.32	49.70%
1-101-13-650-5624-0000 ENERGY - OIL	\$72,033.00	\$0.00	\$72,033.00	\$61,026.12	\$6,398.88	\$4,608.00	93.60%
1-101-13-650-5749-0000 CAPITAL	\$42,680.00	\$0.00	\$42,680.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$42,680.00	0.00%
650 PUBLIC BUILDING MAINTENANCE	\$722,105.00	\$0.00	\$722,105.00	\$237,231.23	\$132,297.58	\$352,576.19	51.17%
13 PUBLIC WORKS	\$10,378,692.00	\$0.00	\$10,378,692.00	\$1,687,018.98	\$3,645,850.97	\$5,045,822.05	51.38%
220 SENIOR SERVICES							
1-101-14-220-5110-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - FULL TIME	\$100,632.00	\$0.00	\$100,632.00	\$0.00	\$18,316.70	\$82,315.30	18.20%
1-101-14-220-5115-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - PART TIME	\$10,500.00	\$0.00	\$10,500.00	\$0.00	\$1,074.00	\$9,426.00	10.23%
1-101-14-220-5210-0000 GROUP INSURANCE	\$26,120.00	\$0.00	\$26,120.00	\$0.00	\$25,308.70	\$811.30	96.89%
1-101-14-220-5220-0000 SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	\$8,502.00	\$0.00	\$8,502.00	\$0.00	\$1,406.94	\$7,095.06	16.55%
1-101-14-220-5230-0000 RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	\$8,462.00	\$0.00	\$8,462.00	\$0.00	\$8,462.00	\$0.00	100.00%
1-101-14-220-5510-0000 SENIOR BUS CONTRACT	\$153,800.00	\$0.00	\$153,800.00	\$0.00	\$25,633.34	\$128,166.66	16.67%
1-101-14-220-5580-0000 DUES, TRAVEL & EDUCATION	\$1,050.00	\$0.00	\$1,050.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,050.00	0.00%
1-101-14-220-5611-0000 OFFICE SUPPLIES	\$1,500.00	\$0.00	\$1,500.00	\$0.00	\$139.33	\$1,360.67	9.29%
1-101-14-220-5800-0000 OTHER EXPENDITURES	\$40,000.00	\$0.00	\$40,000.00	\$0.00	\$8,408.34	\$31,591.66	21.02%
220 SENIOR SERVICES	\$350,566.00	\$0.00	\$350,566.00	\$0.00	\$88,749.35	\$261,816.65	25.32%
370 NEWTOWN HEALTH DISTRICT							
1-101-14-370-5210-0000 GROUP INSURANCE	\$96,904.00	\$0.00	\$96,904.00	\$0.00	\$95,415.73	\$1,488.27	98.46%
1-101-14-370-5230-0000 RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	\$22,897.00	\$0.00	\$22,897.00	\$0.00	\$22,897.00	\$0.00	100.00%
1-101-14-370-5501-0000 OTHER PURCHASED SERVICES	\$278,323.00	\$0.00	\$278,323.00	\$139,161.50	\$139,161.50	\$0.00	100.00%
370 NEWTOWN HEALTH DISTRICT	\$398,124.00	\$0.00	\$398,124.00	\$139,161.50	\$257,474.23	\$1,488.27	99.99%
410 CHILDRENS ADVENTURE CTR							
1-101-14-410-5210-0000 GROUP INSURANCE	\$103,060.00	\$0.00	\$103,060.00	\$0.00	\$101,745.75	\$1,314.25	98.72%
1-101-14-410-5230-0000 RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	\$32,749.00	\$0.00	\$32,749.00	\$0.00	\$32,859.83	(\$110.83)	100.34%
1-101-14-410-5820-0000 CONTRIBUTIONS TO OUTSIDE	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
410 CHILDRENS ADVENTURE CTR	\$135,809.00	\$0.00	\$135,809.00	\$0.00	\$134,605.58	\$1,203.42	99.99%
415 OUTSIDE AGENCIES							
1-101-14-415-5820-0000 CONTRIBUTIONS TO OUTSIDE	\$53,842.00	\$0.00	\$53,842.00	\$0.00	\$13,065.00	\$40,777.00	24.27%
415 OUTSIDE AGENCIES	\$53,842.00	\$0.00	\$53,842.00	\$0.00	\$13,065.00	\$40,777.00	24.27%
433 YOUTH & FAMILY SERVICES							
1-101-14-433-5210-0000 GROUP INSURANCE	\$35,473.00	\$0.00	\$35,473.00	\$0.00	\$32,417.68	\$3,055.32	91.39%
1-101-14-433-5820-0000 CONTRIBUTIONS TO OUTSIDE	\$266,000.00	\$0.00	\$266,000.00	\$153,685.53	\$51,228.51	\$61,085.96	77.04%

new employee on defined contribution plan

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433 YOUTH & FAMILY SERVICES	\$301,473.00	\$0.00	\$301,473.00	\$153,685.53	\$83,646.19	\$64,141.28	78.72%
442 NEWTOWN PARADE COMMITTEE							
1-101-14-442-5520-0000 INSURANCE, OTHER THAN EMPLOYEE	\$1,400.00	\$0.00	\$1,400.00	\$0.00	\$1,090.00	\$310.00	77.86%
442 NEWTOWN PARADE COMMITTEE	\$1,400.00	\$0.00	\$1,400.00	\$0.00	\$1,090.00	\$310.00	77.86%
444 NW CONSERVATION DISTRICT							
1-101-14-444-5501-0000 OTHER PURCHASED SERVICES	\$1,100.00	\$0.00	\$1,100.00	\$0.00	\$1,040.00	\$60.00	94.55%
444 NW CONSERVATION DISTRICT	\$1,100.00	\$0.00	\$1,100.00	\$0.00	\$1,040.00	\$60.00	94.55%
670 LIBRARY							
1-101-14-670-5210-0000 GROUP INSURANCE	\$2,000.00	\$0.00	\$2,000.00	\$0.00	\$418.47	\$1,581.53	20.92%
1-101-14-670-5230-0000 RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	\$24,415.00	\$0.00	\$24,415.00	\$0.00	\$21,661.15	\$2,753.85	88.72%
1-101-14-670-5820-0000 CONTRIBUTIONS TO OUTSIDE	\$1,325,834.00	\$0.00	\$1,325,834.00	\$866,333.07	\$288,777.69	\$170,723.24	87.12%
670 LIBRARY	\$1,352,249.00	\$0.00	\$1,352,249.00	\$866,333.07	\$310,857.31	\$175,058.62	87.05%
680 NEWTOWN CULTURAL ARTS							
1-101-14-680-5800-0000 OTHER EXPENDITURES	\$2,500.00	\$0.00	\$2,500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,500.00	0.00%
680 NEWTOWN CULTURAL ARTS	\$2,500.00	\$0.00	\$2,500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,500.00	0.00%
14 HEALTH & WELFARE	\$2,597,063.00	\$0.00	\$2,597,063.00	\$1,159,180.10	\$890,527.66	\$547,355.24	78.92%
490 LAND USE							
1-101-15-490-5110-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - FULL TIME	\$382,585.00	\$0.00	\$382,585.00	\$0.00	\$72,749.50	\$309,835.50	19.02%
1-101-15-490-5210-0000 GROUP INSURANCE	\$92,275.00	\$0.00	\$92,275.00	\$0.00	\$88,662.19	\$3,612.81	96.08%
1-101-15-490-5220-0000 SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	\$29,268.00	\$0.00	\$29,268.00	\$0.00	\$5,401.25	\$23,866.75	18.45%
1-101-15-490-5230-0000 RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	\$32,166.00	\$0.00	\$32,166.00	\$0.00	\$32,166.00	\$0.00	100.00%
1-101-15-490-5290-0000 OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00	0.00%
1-101-15-490-5340-0000 PROF SVS - TECHNICAL	\$2,500.00	\$0.00	\$2,500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,500.00	0.00%
1-101-15-490-5350-0000 PROF SVS - LEGAL	\$70,000.00	\$0.00	\$70,000.00	\$0.00	\$36,832.50	\$33,167.50	52.62%
1-101-15-490-5505-0000 CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	\$44,000.00	\$0.00	\$44,000.00	\$0.00	\$15,000.00	\$29,000.00	34.09%
1-101-15-490-5550-0000 OPEN SPACE INDEXING	\$20,000.00	\$0.00	\$20,000.00	\$0.00	\$1,153.35	\$18,846.65	5.77%
1-101-15-490-5580-0000 DUES, TRAVEL & EDUCATION	\$4,000.00	\$0.00	\$4,000.00	\$0.00	\$135.37	\$3,864.63	3.38%
1-101-15-490-5610-0000 GENERAL SUPPLIES	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
1-101-15-490-5611-0000 OFFICE SUPPLIES	\$3,000.00	\$0.00	\$3,000.00	\$60.56	\$106.58	\$2,832.86	5.57%
1-101-15-490-5749-0000 CAPITAL	\$2,500.00	\$0.00	\$2,500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,500.00	0.00%
490 LAND USE	\$683,294.00	\$0.00	\$683,294.00	\$60.56	\$252,206.74	\$431,026.70	36.92%
15 LAND USE	\$683,294.00	\$0.00	\$683,294.00	\$60.56	\$252,206.74	\$431,026.70	36.92%
550 PARKS & RECREATION							
1-101-16-550-5110-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - FULL TIME	\$970,616.00	\$0.00	\$970,616.00	\$0.00	\$178,261.36	\$792,354.64	18.37%
1-101-16-550-5115-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - PART TIME	\$74,153.00	\$0.00	\$74,153.00	\$0.00	\$17,679.59	\$56,473.41	23.84%
1-101-16-550-5117-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - SEASONAL	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
1-101-16-550-5117-0010 WAGES - SEASONAL - LIFEGUARD	\$60,000.00	\$0.00	\$60,000.00	\$0.00	\$52,872.19	\$7,127.81	88.12%
1-101-16-550-5117-0011 WAGES - SEASONAL - SWIM	\$11,913.00	\$0.00	\$11,913.00	\$0.00	\$7,646.14	\$4,266.86	64.18%

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adjustment required between seasonal salary accounts

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1-101-16-550-5117-0012 WAGES - SEASONAL - PARK RANGERS	\$26,000.00	\$0.00	\$26,000.00	\$0.00	\$8,547.04	\$17,452.96	32.87%
1-101-16-550-5117-0013 WAGES - SEASONAL - GATE ATTEND	\$10,000.00	\$0.00	\$10,000.00	\$0.00	\$5,662.90	\$4,337.10	56.63%
1-101-16-550-5117-0014 WAGES - SEASONAL - CAMP	\$101,000.00	\$0.00	\$101,000.00	\$0.00	\$106,211.39	(\$5,211.39)	105.16%
1-101-16-550-5130-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - OVERTIME	\$60,000.00	\$0.00	\$60,000.00	\$0.00	\$12,477.27	\$47,522.73	20.80%
1-101-16-550-5210-0000 GROUP INSURANCE	\$281,144.00	\$0.00	\$281,144.00	\$0.00	\$275,704.95	\$5,439.05	98.07%
1-101-16-550-5220-0000 SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	\$100,497.00	\$0.00	\$100,497.00	\$0.00	\$31,416.84	\$69,080.16	31.26%
1-101-16-550-5230-0000 RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	\$75,373.00	\$0.00	\$75,373.00	\$0.00	\$66,644.93	\$8,728.07	88.42%
1-101-16-550-5290-0000 OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	\$14,250.00	\$0.00	\$14,250.00	\$2,223.80	\$2,576.87	\$9,449.33	33.69%
1-101-16-550-5505-0000 CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	\$286,940.00	\$0.00	\$286,940.00	\$6,883.92	\$52,836.67	\$227,219.41	20.81%
1-101-16-550-5580-0000 DUES, TRAVEL & EDUCATION	\$10,975.00	\$0.00	\$10,975.00	\$0.00	\$40.41	\$10,934.59	0.37%
1-101-16-550-5610-0000 GENERAL SUPPLIES	\$12,000.00	\$0.00	\$12,000.00	\$0.00	\$5,755.96	\$6,244.04	47.97%
1-101-16-550-5611-0000 OFFICE SUPPLIES	\$4,000.00	\$0.00	\$4,000.00	\$189.46	\$110.54	\$3,700.00	7.50%
1-101-16-550-5613-0000 SIGNS	\$7,000.00	\$0.00	\$7,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7,000.00	0.00%
1-101-16-550-5614-0000 POOL SUPPLIES	\$32,342.00	\$0.00	\$32,342.00	\$50.00	\$880.38	\$31,411.62	2.88%
1-101-16-550-5615-0000 GENERAL MAINTENANCE SUPPLIES	\$39,225.00	\$0.00	\$39,225.00	\$72.00	\$3,318.60	\$35,834.40	8.64%
1-101-16-550-5616-0000 GROUNDS MAINTENANCE SUPPLIES	\$148,731.00	\$0.00	\$148,731.00	\$0.00	\$704.00	\$148,027.00	0.47%
1-101-16-550-5749-0000 CAPITAL	\$126,000.00	\$0.00	\$126,000.00	\$6,945.00	\$78,333.56	\$40,721.44	67.68%
550 PARKS & RECREATION	\$2,452,159.00	\$0.00	\$2,452,159.00	\$16,364.18	\$907,681.59	\$1,528,113.23	37.68%
16 PARKS & RECREATION	\$2,452,159.00	\$0.00	\$2,452,159.00	\$16,364.18	\$907,681.59	\$1,528,113.23	37.68%
900 BOARD OF EDUCATION							
1-101-17-900-5890-0000 EDUCATION	\$76,054,231.00	\$0.00	\$76,054,231.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$76,054,231.00	0.00%
900 BOARD OF EDUCATION	\$76,054,231.00	\$0.00	\$76,054,231.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$76,054,231.00	0.00%
17 EDUCATION	\$76,054,231.00	\$0.00	\$76,054,231.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$76,054,231.00	0.00%
580 DEBT SERVICE							
1-101-18-580-5860-0000 BOND PRINCIPAL	\$6,736,992.00	\$0.00	\$6,736,992.00	\$0.00	\$4,529,192.73	\$2,207,799.27	67.23%
1-101-18-580-5861-0000 BOND INTEREST	\$2,253,376.00	\$0.00	\$2,253,376.00	\$0.00	\$1,037,423.36	\$1,215,952.64	46.04%
580 DEBT SERVICE	\$8,990,368.00	\$0.00	\$8,990,368.00	\$0.00	\$5,566,616.09	\$3,423,751.91	61.92%
18 DEBT SERVICE	\$8,990,368.00	\$0.00	\$8,990,368.00	\$0.00	\$5,566,616.09	\$3,423,751.91	61.92%
570 CONTINGENCY							
1-101-24-570-5899-0000 CONTINGENCY	\$120,000.00	\$0.00	\$120,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$120,000.00	0.00%
570 CONTINGENCY	\$120,000.00	\$0.00	\$120,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$120,000.00	0.00%
24 CONTINGENCY	\$120,000.00	\$0.00	\$120,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$120,000.00	0.00%
230 TOWN HALL BOARD OF MGRS							
1-101-25-230-5210-0000 GROUP INSURANCE	\$49,068.00	\$0.00	\$49,068.00	\$0.00	\$48,088.27	\$979.73	98.00%
1-101-25-230-5230-0000 RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	\$7,827.00	\$0.00	\$7,827.00	\$0.00	\$7,827.00	\$0.00	100.00%
1-101-25-230-5820-0000 CONTRIBUTIONS TO OUTSIDE	\$95,000.00	\$0.00	\$95,000.00	\$0.00	\$95,000.00	\$0.00	100.00%
230 TOWN HALL BOARD OF MGRS	\$151,895.00	\$0.00	\$151,895.00	\$0.00	\$150,915.27	\$979.73	99.99%

BOARD OF SELECTMEN BUDGET SUMMARY

Newtown

09/11/2018
Fiscal Year 2018-2019

		Orig Budget	Transfers	Adj Approp	Encumbered	Ytd Expended	Balance	%Exp
	860 CAPITAL & NONRECURRING							
1-101-25-860-5870-0000	TRANSFER OUT	\$217,000.00	\$0.00	\$717,000.00	\$0.00	\$500,000.00	\$217,000.00	69.74%
	860 CAPITAL & NONRECURRING	\$217,000.00	\$0.00	\$717,000.00	\$0.00	\$500,000.00	\$217,000.00	69.74%
	890 TRANSFER OUT							
1-101-25-890-5870-0000	TRANSFER OUT	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
	890 TRANSFER OUT	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
	25 OTHER FINANCING USES	\$368,895.00	\$0.00	\$868,895.00	\$0.00	\$650,915.27	\$217,979.73	74.91%
Fund	101 GENERAL FUND	117,121,199.00	\$0.00	\$117,621,199.00	\$3,778,224.79	\$17,523,543.86	\$96,319,430.35	18.11%
Grand Total for Report		\$117,121,199.00	\$0.00	\$117,621,199.00	\$3,778,224.79	\$17,523,543.86	\$96,319,430.35	18.11%



STILL RIVER WATERSHED

The story of the Still River is a story of comeback.

From a history of damming and industrialization, development and improper waste management, the Still has made a remarkable recovery since the advent of the Clean Water Act in 1972 and local regulations that have curbed direct dumping and impact on the Still and its tributaries.

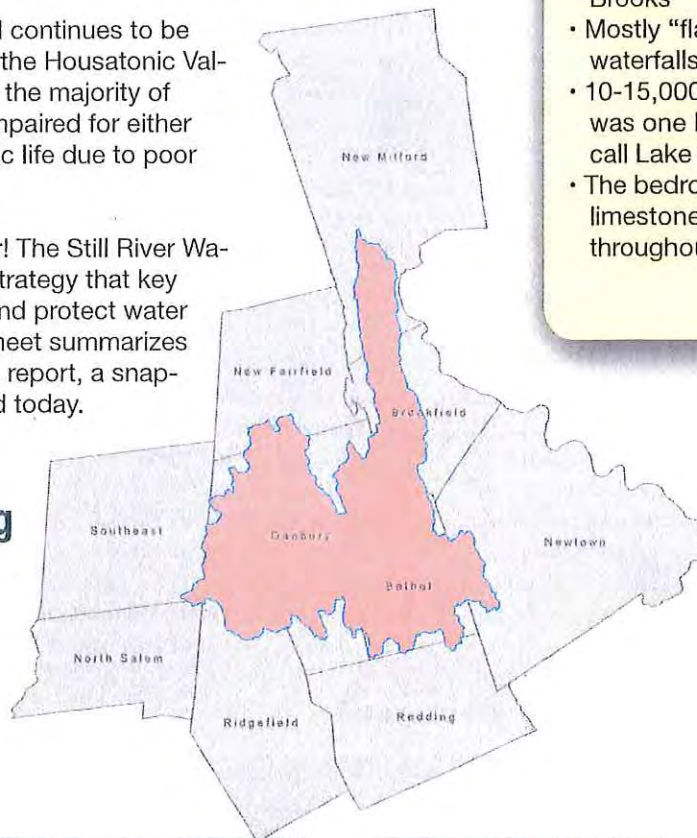
Despite advances, the watershed continues to be one of the three most polluted in the Housatonic Valley. 36% of all streams, including the majority of the mainstem, are classified as impaired for either for recreational use and/or aquatic life due to poor water quality.

Together we can make this better! The Still River Watershed Plan is an agreed upon strategy that key stakeholders will use to restore and protect water quality in your region. This factsheet summarizes the Still River Existing Conditions report, a snapshot of the state of the watershed today.

For the full report visit stillriverwatershed.org and leave your comments and feedback!

Know Your Watershed!

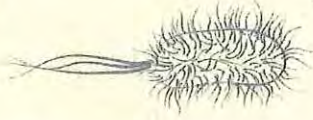
- 75.4 square miles crossing 10 towns
- 25.4 miles of "mainstem" river
- Major tributaries: East Swamp, Limekiln, Miry and Padanaram Brooks
- Mostly "flat" with two significant waterfalls
- 10-15,000 years ago, the watershed was one big glacial lake geologists call Lake Danbury.
- The bedrock beneath the river is limestone which leads to unique flora throughout the valley.



Pollutants and TMDLs

A **Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)** is a management tool used to restore waters by establishing a "pollution diet" - the maximum contamination a water body can receive without adverse impacts to fish, wildlife, recreation or other public uses. Some TMDLs, such as bacteria, are expressed as a percent reduction necessary to meet water quality standards

E. coli



E. coli presence indicates that water has been contaminated with fecal bacteria. The Still River is managed by a TMDL for E. coli, and must reduce levels an average 70% in all streams.

Nitrogen



Too much nitrogen causes algae blooms, starving waters of oxygen and killing fish. Most nitrogen comes from properties that carry excess fertilizers, waste and debris. Cutting back on fertilizers, picking up pet waste and planting natural buffers will help.

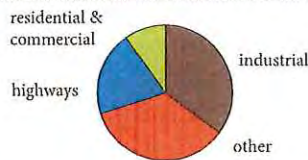
Phosphorus



Similar to nitrogen, phosphorous runoff originates with fertilizer overuse and results in excessive richness of nutrients in a body of water.

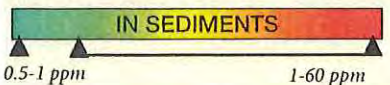
Metals

Silver, cadmium, chromium, copper, nickel, lead, and zinc



Metals found in the Still come from exposed pipes and material in the industrial areas, and from roadway runoff from the two major highways.

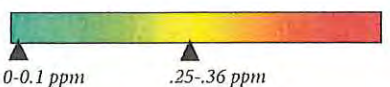
Mercury



- #1 Historical industry (hatting)
- #2 Atmospheric deposits
- #3 Other (ex. batteries, lightbulbs, etc.)

In the Still, Mercury remains as a legacy pollutant from the hatting industry with trace amounts from other industrial air pollution.

PCBs



PCBs are industrial chemicals that cause health problems, including cancer, in humans and wildlife. While a widespread problem in the Housatonic, the Still has a fairly low concentration.

Salts



De-icing salts have increased dramatically in recent years, resulting in better road safety but polluting waterways. Many towns and states are modifying salting practices to reduce use while still maintaining safety.



Drinking Water

Many of the pollutants listed above, when found in excess, make their way to our groundwater and into our wells and reservoirs. The Still River watershed consists of 179 drinking water sources that result in 128 public drinking water systems. Of these 39 systems are highly susceptible to potential contaminant sources, 36 are moderately susceptible, and 29 have low susceptibility.



Nonpoint Source Pollution – Stormwater Runoff

One of the most common problems in the Still River Watershed is nonpoint source pollution – any pollution that can't be traced back to a single source. The majority here is stormwater runoff that picks up oils, fertilizers, lawn clippings, salts, pesticides, metals and debris. Luckily this can be addressed with public support. Reducing the amount of chemicals used in landscaping, reducing debris dumped in the river, picking up litter, advocating for better salting practices, and planting buffers around streams and lakes are just a few of the ways you can help reduce non-point source pollution and contribute to healthy water.

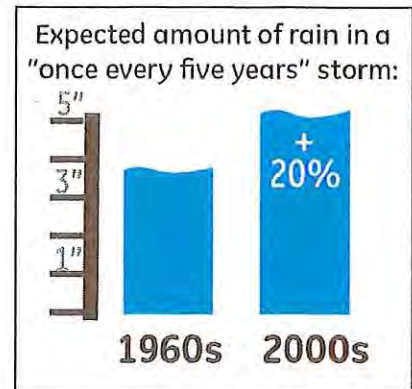
Impervious Cover

Impervious cover (IC) refers to any nonporous surface that doesn't allow water to pass through. More impervious cover means poorer water quality as pollution can often concentrate over these surfaces before depositing into water or ground. Noticeable water quality problems come when impervious cover exceeds 10%. With 35% of developed land and 14% impervious cover, the Still watershed is beyond that tipping point. Solutions to IC can involve green infrastructure projects such as bioswales, green roofs, permeable paving for driveways and parking lots, and rain gardens.



Flooding

In an undisturbed watershed, floodwaters rise into the floodplain and then recede naturally. Industrialization and development in the Still is concentrated around the river. Dams were built for waterpower (especially for fur-processing operations), streambeds were filled in, and the river re-channeled in places to provide land for building lots, some tributary streams were buried, and some buildings were even constructed directly over the River in the valuable real estate of central Danbury. These changes to the natural stream channels contributed to frequent flooding, especially as much of the development was concentrated in floodplains. The 1955 floods made the public aware for the first time of the connection between development of the floodplains above the city with the intensity of flooding downstream and flood control projects were installed to control future flood events. This included the concrete channel that transports the Still River mainstem through downtown Danbury. Despite these major flood control projects, flooding remains an issue in the watershed.



Climate Change

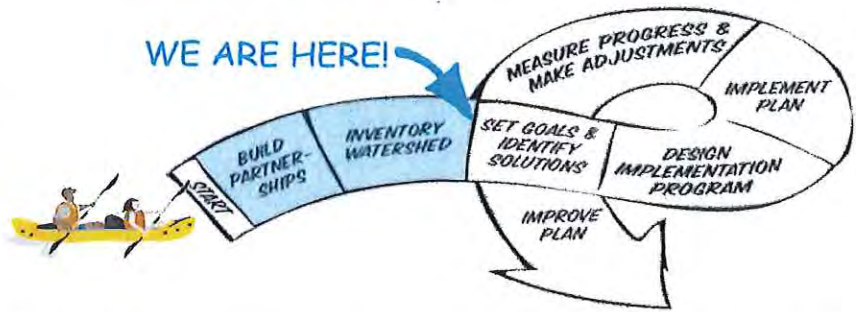
Climate change is affecting the Northeast U.S.: sea levels are rising, snowpack is decreasing, and water temperatures are increasing. The climate will get warmer and wetter, with more frequent extreme storms. Annual average temperature in the Northeast has increased by 1.43°F for the period 1986–2016 relative to 1901–1960 and in general winters are becoming warmer with less snow and spring is coming earlier. Additionally, our region is getting wetter. Seasonally, the fall exhibits the largest precipitation increase, exceeding 15% over much of the region. Much of the increase is seen in heavy precipitation events. Between 1958 and 2012, the Northeast saw more than a 70% increase in the amount of rainfall measured during heavy precipitation events. There are steps that can be taken to anticipate and plan for the potential changes in future climate. It is necessary to understand these changes and integrate climate change data into planning processes and decision-making now and in the future.

Invasives

The Still River is unusual among river systems in Connecticut in that it flows through limestone (calcareous) bedrock for virtually its entire length, with a broad, low gradient floodplain. This calcareous creates notable biodiversity with endangered, threatened and special concern species and natural communities concentrated around the river. Invasive species such as knotweed, mugwort, and bittersweet threaten the natural biodiversity of the Still by outcompeting native plants and changing the ecosystem that has evolved over time.

Watershed Planning

A watershed plan is a guide for leading communities toward improved water quality and recreation goals. An **EPA-approved watershed planning and implementation process** involves six major steps (see graphic). In 2014 HVA along with other nonprofits, advocacy groups, and municipalities formed the Still River Partners group (Step 1). Since then this group has met quarterly to bring together information and resources that helped form the Existing Conditions Report (Step 2). After public comment this report will form the basis for the partners to develop vision and goals, leading to the design of an implementation plan. This plan will then

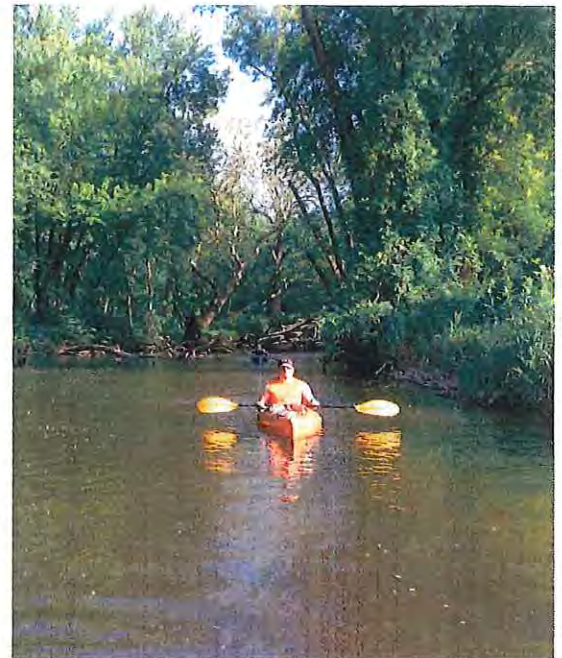


be set into motion, adjustments will be made based on measures of success to improve the process. Implementation has begun! Based on field work and partnerships HVA designed Still River Watershed Connections, a program that connects youth to restoration projects in the watershed.

You can help! Participate in the watershed planning process by learning more about the ECR and leaving your comments at stillriverwatershed.org. Know of any restoration projects? Let us know in the comments section on our website.

The Recreation Vision

The Still River has long been used for recreation by the people along its banks. But from the 1870's to the 1970's, industrial dumping and the use of the river as a sewer severely degraded water quality, while flood control projects completely cut off access to the river along some reaches. As the river makes a comeback, people have returned to hike, fish, and boat in public spaces such as Lake Kenosia, Harrybrooke Park, and Lover's Leap. Municipalities along the Still have prioritized developing open space and access to the river, particularly encouraging the construction of various sections of the Still River Greenway and Water Trails. The Greenway promises to be a 10 foot-wide, fully accessible trail that runs alongside the river from Danbury Commerce Park to Lover's Leap. So far, 3.2 miles of trail have been constructed (1.2 miles in Danbury and 2 miles in Brookfield). The planning process for the Greenway led to the inclusion of a water trail where the public can paddle the Still River from Danbury to the mouth at Lover's Leap. To date, two boat launches have been installed with another in the works to portage around the falls at Harrybrook Park. **Recreation and water quality are mutually reinforcing, as one increases so does the other. The Still River Watershed Plan aspires to support both goals simultaneously.**



Field Assessments

As part of the watershed characterization stage, HVA walked 30 stream miles in the watershed assessing stream corridors for impacts such as lack of vegetative buffers, severe erosion, channelization, trash buildup and more. With this information HVA will identify restoration projects for the implementation stage of the watershed plan, with the ultimate goal of improving water quality watershed wide.

For the full report visit
stillriverwatershed.org

and leave your
comments and
feedback!



Sandy Hook
Permanent
Memorial
Commission

Presentation to the
Board of Selectmen



Mission Statement of the Commission

The mission of the Permanent Memorial Commission is to make a recommendation to the Board of Selectman for a Permanent Memorial that remembers, honors and celebrates those 26 who died as a result of the Sandy Hook Elementary School shooting and serves to provide comfort to those who loved and were touched by them.



Members of the Commission

Daniel Krauss	Chairman
JoAnn Bacon	Member
Joanne Brunetti	Member
Brian Engel	Member
Agni Pavlidou Kyprianou	Member
E. Pat Llodra	Member
Alan Martin	Vice Chairman
Sarah Middeleer	Member
Tricia Pinto	Member
Donna Van Waalwijk	Member



History of the Commission

- The commission was appointed by the Board of Selectmen in September 2013
- Our first decision was to answer “Should a memorial be built?”
 - Answered Yes via extensive interaction with the families, school community, first responders and community at large
- The commission formed a sub committee to examine possible locations
 - 17 properties were examined
- The Sandy Hook Athletic Club offered to donate SAC Field to the town



Design Selection Process

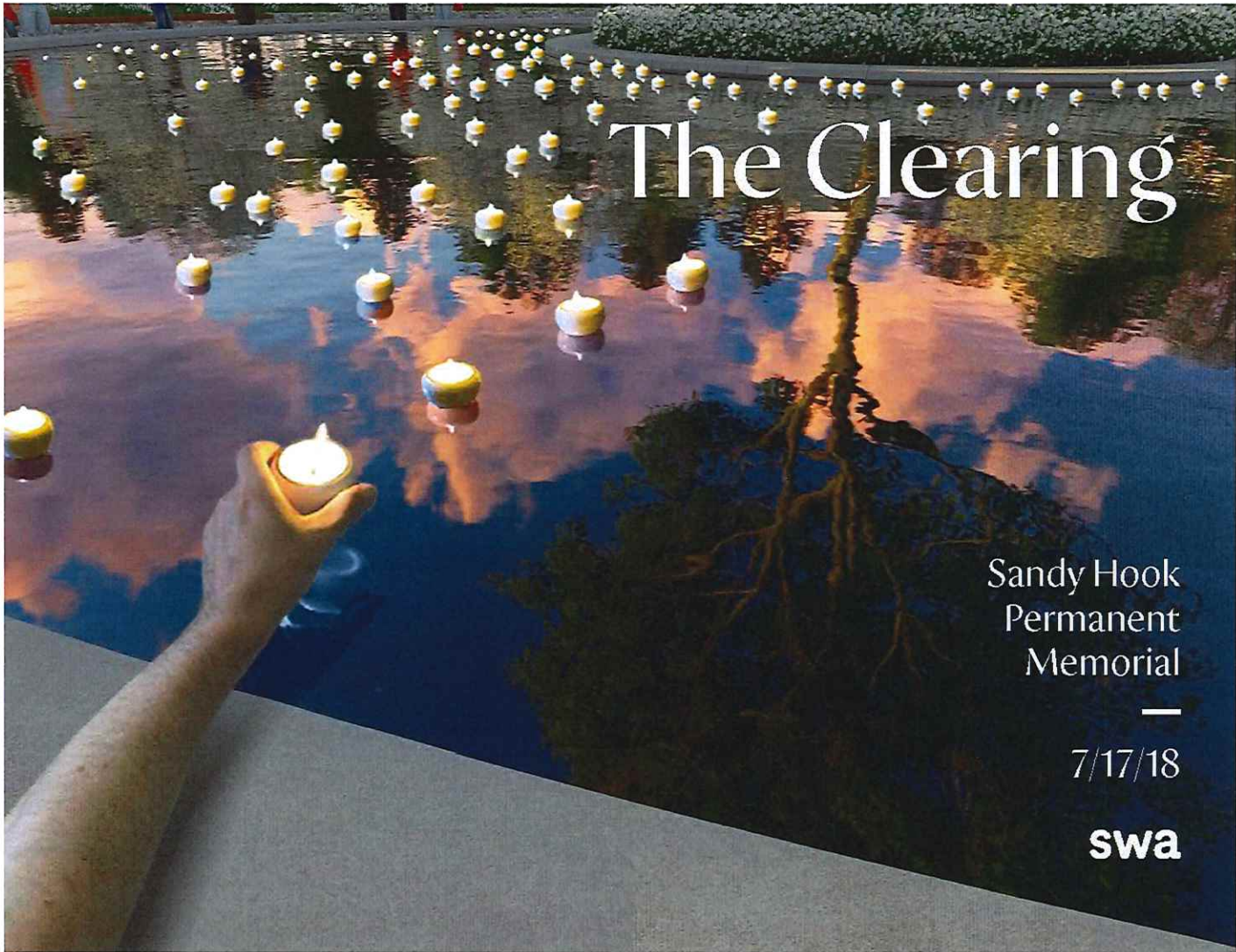
- The Commission developed a “Guidelines for Submitting a Design”
- 189 designs were submitted from around the world
- 13 designs were selected to move to Phase IA
- These 13 designs were presented to the 26 families and the community
- Upon receiving feedback the commission moved three designs to Phase II
 - SH37, SH240 and SH108
- The three phase II design teams were invited to Newtown to present to the commission
- After deliberation the commission selected design SH37 “The Clearing” by Dan Affleck and Ben Waldo of California



Selection of “The Clearing”

- This design carefully addressed all the design requests in the Design Guidelines document
- This design was the most favored among victims' families and passed unanimously at the Commission vote
- This design contained the strongest and most powerful memorial element.
- The two landscape architects seem passionate and eager and ready to take on this project
- At the presentation they had already made the changes we requested prior to the presentation and were open to further modifying the proposed design as needed. They were well informed and prepared to answer our questions
- Although they are on the West Coast they have a large office in New York City to support this project. They are part of a large landscape architectural company
- They have engineers and other professionals close to our area to assist with further development
- The Commission thought the design is harmonious with the site and the spirit of the community and reflects the impact of the tragedy.





The Clearing

Sandy Hook
Permanent
Memorial

—
7/17/18

swa





Daniel Affleck and Ben Waldo

Designers
SWA





Central plaza with the "Sacred Sycamore" surrounded by victims names inscribed in stone



Overview of central plaza with “Sacred Sycamore”





Bird's eye view of the site



Plan Overview



Sandy Hook
Permanent
Memorial
Commission



Thank you

swa



Sandy Hook
Permanent
Memorial
Commission

Town of Newtown
First Selectman Proposed 2019-20 to 2023-24 (5 YR) CIP

- A ten year CIP schedule has been presented for planning purposes.
- In the first five years total bonded department requests were \$40,000,000 (rounded). First Selectman proposed bonded request is \$35,500,000. It was necessary to reduce the requested amount to keep in line with the town's debt service policy and to achieve a desired goal of relying less on borrowing and more on contributions to the capital & non-recurring fund (pay as you go). We could start achieving significant "pay as you go" starting in fiscal year 2025-26.
- Preliminary bond forecast calculations indicate that the five year CIP total should be around \$45,000,000 to achieve the above goals. The above requests do not include the BOE.
- Priority in project selection was given to:
 - Public safety projects
 - New police facility
 - Roads & bridges
 - Fire apparatus
 - Emergency console & radio upgrades
 - Public buildings improvements
 - Fairfield Hills campus
 - Edmond town hall
 - C.H. Booth library
 - Memorial
- Attached are the department requests and the First Selectman proposed for informational purposes. The actual First Selectman proposed 2019-20 to 2023-24 CIP report will not refer to any department requests that were taken out.

FAIRFIELD HILLS AUTHORITY - DEPARTMENT REQUEST														
											FIVE YEAR CIP		5 YR	10 YR
Department / Project	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	BONDING TOTAL	BONDING TOTAL		
Fairfield Hills Authority:														
Assessment/Mothballing/Safety Enhancements/Renovation/ Remediation/Demolition & Infrastructure	2,500,000	1,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	4,000,000	1,000,000	2,500,000	1,500,000				
TOTAL BONDING	2,500,000	1,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	4,000,000	1,000,000	2,500,000	1,500,000	11,000,000	21,500,000		
FIRST SELECTMAN PROPOSED														
											FIVE YEAR CIP		5 YR	10 YR
Department / Project	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	BONDING TOTAL	BONDING TOTAL		
Fairfield Hills Authority:														
Assessment/Mothballing/Safety Enhancements/Renovation/ Remediation/Demolition & Infrastructure	-	-	-	2,000,000	1,500,000	-	2,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	-				
TOTAL BONDING	-	-	-	2,000,000	1,500,000	-	2,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	-	3,500,000	10,500,000		
											An appropriation request will be submitted for campus safety improvements using the FEMA reimbursement funds.			
First Selectman taken out.														

TOWN HALL BOARD OF MANAGERS - DEPARTMENT REQUEST												
	FIVE YEAR CIP										5 YR	10 YR
Department / Project	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	BONDING TOTAL	BONDING TOTAL
Town Hall Board of Managers:												
Edmond Town Hall Exterior Renovations	268,000											
Theatre Renovations		250,000										
Gym HVAC			252,000									
Parking Lot Improvement				450,000								
Building Renovations					265,000							
Main Lobby/Tenant Space Renewal						250,000						
Large Event Space Revitalization							275,000					
Elevator Removal								250,000				
Livable Communities Access Project									250,000			
Plumbing/Radiator Renewal										250,000		
TOTAL BONDING	268,000	250,000	252,000	450,000	265,000	250,000	275,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	1,485,000	2,760,000
FIRST SELECTMAN PROPOSED												
	FIVE YEAR CIP										5 YR	10 YR
Department / Project	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	BONDING TOTAL	BONDING TOTAL
Town Hall Board of Managers:												
Edmond Town Hall Exterior Renovations		268,000										
Edmond Town Hall Upgrades & Renovations (gym HVAC/theatre reno)				250,000								
Parking Lot Improvement				450,000								
Building Renovations (floor, walls, ceilings/main lobby, tenant space)							550,000					
Large Event Space Revitalization/Elevator Removal										550,000		
Plumbing/Radiator Renewal/Livable Communities Access Project									500,000			
TOTAL BONDING	-	268,000	-	700,000	-	-	550,000	-	500,000	550,000	968,000	2,568,000
The requested amounts have been grouped into four major projects - see attached.												

C.H. BOOTH LIBRARY - DEPARTMENT REQUEST														
											FIVE YEAR CIP		5 YR	10 YR
Department / Project	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	BONDING TOTAL	BONDING TOTAL		
C.H. Booth Library:														
Buildings & Grounds	200,000	325,000	200,000	235,000	190,000	200,000	400,000	350,000	50,000	200,000				
Strategic Space Actions	150,000	25,000	100,000	15,000	100,000	100,000	-	-	250,000	100,000				
TOTAL BONDING	350,000	350,000	300,000	250,000	290,000	300,000	400,000	350,000	300,000	300,000	1,540,000	3,190,000		
FIRST SELECTMAN PROPOSED														
											FIVE YEAR CIP		5 YR	10 YR
Department / Project	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	BONDING TOTAL	BONDING TOTAL		
Library Building and Grounds Upgrades/Renovations/Expansion	-	-	700,000	700,000	-	-	1,000,000	-	450,000	-	1,400,000	2,850,000		
TOTAL BONDING	-	-	700,000	700,000	-	-	1,000,000	-	450,000	-				
Furniture was taken out. Possible capital & non-recurring or annual budget														
Requested amounts have been grouped into four major projects - see attached.														

Town of Newtown
 Capital & Non-Recurring Fund 10 Year Forecast
 2019-20 to 2028-29

	<u>2019-20</u>	<u>2020-21</u>	<u>2021-22</u>	<u>2022-23</u>	<u>2023-24</u>	<u>2024-25</u>	<u>2025-26</u>	<u>2026-27</u>	<u>2027-28</u>	<u>2028-29</u>
							*			
Planned General Fund Contribution	250,000	275,000	275,000	275,000	275,000	275,000	1,050,000	1,050,000	1,050,000	1,050,000
Designated Usage **	250,000	275,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Undesignated Usage	-	-	225,000	225,000	225,000	225,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Cummulated Undesignated Usage	-	-	225,000	450,000	675,000	900,000	1,900,000	2,900,000	3,900,000	4,900,000
										Add \$200,000 a year from 2021-22 under designated usage (to reflect current program)
										<u>(1,600,000)</u>
										<u><u>3,300,000</u></u>

*Increase in planned contribution is based on the latest debt service forecast schedule (there is a corresponding decline in debt service pmts)

**Designated usage is based on the current plan in the 2018-19 approved budget. It is recognized that new proposals will be introduced in future budgets.

GENERAL FUND REVENUES

Newtown

typical % at this point in time

Note: AcntBalance Includes AcntInvoiced Balance

	Orig Revenue	Transfers	Adj Revenue	Mtd Net	Ytd Net	Balance	% Recvd
01 PROPERTY TAXES							
2-101-01-140-4100-0000 PROPERTY TAXES - CURRENT	\$105,499,739.	\$0.00	\$105,499,739.00	\$0.00	(\$53,184,322.74)	(\$52,315,416.26)	50.41%
2-101-01-140-4101-0000 PROPERTY TAXES - NONCURRENT	\$475,000.00	\$0.00	\$475,000.00	\$0.00	(\$165,617.61)	(\$309,382.39)	34.87%
2-101-01-140-4102-0000 PROPERTY TAXES - INT AND LIEN	\$425,000.00	\$0.00	\$425,000.00	\$0.00	(\$20,916.97)	(\$404,083.03)	4.92%
2-101-01-140-4103-0000 PROPERTY TAXES - SUP MOTOR	\$1,100,000.00	\$0.00	\$1,100,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	(\$1,100,000.00)	0.00%
2-101-01-140-4109-0000 PROPERTY TAXES - TELECOMM	\$60,000.00	\$0.00	\$60,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	(\$60,000.00)	0.00%
Location 01 PROPERTY TAXES	\$1,075,559,739.00	\$0.00	\$1,075,559,739.00	\$0.00	(\$53,370,857.32)	(\$54,188,881.68)	49.62%
02 INTERGOVERNMENTAL							
2-101-02-140-4205-0000 INTERGOV - ELDERLY TAX RELIEF	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-
2-101-02-140-4210-0000 INTERGOV - IN LIEU OF TAX, STATE	\$417,704.00	\$0.00	\$417,704.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	(\$417,704.00)	0.00%
2-101-02-140-4215-0000 INTERGOV - VETERANS ADDITIONAL	\$20,163.00	\$0.00	\$20,163.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	(\$20,163.00)	0.00%
2-101-02-140-4220-0000 INTERGOV - TOTALLY DISABLED	\$1,753.00	\$0.00	\$1,753.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	(\$1,753.00)	0.00%
2-101-02-140-4225-0000 INTERGOV - GRANTS FOR MUNICIPAL	\$235,371.00	\$0.00	\$235,371.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	(\$235,371.00)	0.00%
2-101-02-200-4235-0000 INTERGOV - STATE REVENUE	\$257,863.00	\$0.00	\$257,863.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	(\$257,863.00)	0.00%
2-101-02-200-4240-0000 INTERGOV - MASHANTUCKET,	\$829,098.00	\$0.00	\$829,098.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	(\$829,098.00)	0.00%
2-101-02-200-4245-0000 INTERGOV - SCHOOL BUILDING	\$85,225.00	\$0.00	\$85,225.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	(\$85,225.00)	0.00%
2-101-02-200-4280-0000 INTERGOV - OTHER STATE GRANTS	\$50,000.00	\$0.00	\$50,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	(\$50,000.00)	0.00%
2-101-02-200-4290-0000 INTERGOV - OTHER FEDERAL	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-
2-101-02-500-4230-0000 INTERGOV - TOWN AID FOR ROADS	\$470,865.00	\$0.00	\$470,865.00	\$0.00	(\$235,293.45)	(\$235,571.55)	49.97%
2-101-02-500-4250-0000 INTERGOV - LOCAL CAPITAL	\$240,865.00	\$0.00	\$240,865.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	(\$240,865.00)	0.00%
2-101-02-900-4255-0000 INTERGOV - EDUCATION COST	\$3,956,332.00	\$0.00	\$3,956,332.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	(\$3,956,332.00)	0.00%
2-101-02-900-4260-0000 INTERGOV - PUBLIC SCHOOL	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-
2-101-02-900-4265-0000 INTERGOV - NONPUBLIC SCHOOL	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-
2-101-02-900-4270-0000 INTERGOV - HEALTH SERVICES (ST.	\$22,170.00	\$0.00	\$22,170.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	(\$22,170.00)	0.00%
Location 02 INTERGOVERNMENTAL	\$6,587,409.00	\$0.00	\$6,587,409.00	\$0.00	(\$235,293.45)	(\$6,352,115.55)	3.57%
03 CHARGES FOR SERVICES							
2-101-03-170-4305-0000 CHG FOR SVS - TOWN CLERK	\$500,000.00	\$0.00	\$500,000.00	(\$17,455.55)	(\$115,777.38)	(\$384,222.62)	23.16%
2-101-03-170-4310-0000 CHG FOR SVS - TOWN CLERK OTHER	\$225,000.00	\$0.00	\$225,000.00	(\$4,502.00)	(\$38,482.50)	(\$186,517.50)	17.10%
2-101-03-200-4330-0000 CHG FOR SVS - OTHER PERMIT FEES	\$1,250.00	\$0.00	\$1,250.00	\$0.00	(\$650.00)	(\$600.00)	52.00%
2-101-03-200-4337-0000 CHARGES FOR SERVICES -	\$125,000.00	\$0.00	\$125,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	(\$125,000.00)	0.00%
2-101-03-220-4355-0000 CHG FOR SVS - SENIOR CENTER	\$8,000.00	\$0.00	\$8,000.00	(\$140.00)	(\$4,295.00)	(\$3,705.00)	53.69%
2-101-03-460-4315-0000 CHG FOR SVS - BUILDING	\$450,000.00	\$0.00	\$450,000.00	(\$23,893.28)	(\$191,175.13)	(\$258,824.87)	42.48%
2-101-03-490-4345-0000 CHG FOR SVS - LAND USE PERMITS &	\$50,000.00	\$0.00	\$50,000.00	\$0.00	(\$18,015.80)	(\$31,984.20)	36.03%
2-101-03-515-4325-0000 CHG FOR SVS - TRANSFER STATION	\$450,000.00	\$0.00	\$450,000.00	(\$10,799.99)	(\$144,633.94)	(\$305,366.06)	32.14%
2-101-03-550-4320-0000 CHG FOR SVS - PARKS & REC FEES	\$225,000.00	\$0.00	\$225,000.00	\$0.00	(\$64,593.00)	(\$160,407.00)	28.71%
2-101-03-900-4340-0000 CHG FOR SVS - SCHOOL ACTIVITY	\$24,000.00	\$0.00	\$24,000.00	(\$20,000.00)	(\$20,000.00)	(\$4,000.00)	83.33%
2-101-03-900-4350-0000 CHG FOR SVS - TUITION	\$30,800.00	\$0.00	\$30,800.00	(\$3,307.50)	(\$3,307.50)	(\$27,492.50)	10.74%
Location 03 CHARGES FOR SERVICES	\$2,089,050.00	\$0.00	\$2,089,050.00	(\$80,098.32)	(\$600,930.25)	(\$1,488,119.75)	28.77%

\$200,000+ unrealized loss from 6/30/2018 reversed

GENERAL FUND REVENUES

Newtown

Note: AcntBalance Includes AcntInvoiced Balance

	Orig Revenue	Transfers	Adj Revenue	Mtd Net	Ytd Net	Balance	% Recvd
04 INVESTMENT INCOME							
2-101-04-200-4400-0000 INTEREST ON INVESTMENTS	\$450,000.00	\$0.00	\$450,000.00	\$0.00	(\$408,488.87)	(\$41,511.13)	90.78%
Location 04 INVESTMENT INCOME	\$450,000.00	\$0.00	\$450,000.00	\$0.00	(\$408,488.87)	(\$41,511.13)	90.78%
05 OTHER							
2-101-05-200-4500-0000 MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE	\$200,000.00	\$0.00	\$200,000.00	(\$16.25)	(\$13,985.85)	(\$186,014.15)	6.99%
2-101-05-310-4500-0000 MISC. REVENUE - POLICE	\$30,000.00	\$0.00	\$30,000.00	(\$759.75)	(\$5,779.32)	(\$24,220.68)	19.26%
2-101-05-900-4500-0000 MISC REVENUE - EDUCATION	\$5,000.00	\$0.00	\$5,000.00	(\$3,111.90)	(\$3,875.40)	(\$1,124.60)	77.51%
Location 05 OTHER	\$235,000.00	\$0.00	\$235,000.00	(\$3,887.90)	(\$23,640.57)	(\$211,359.43)	10.06%
06 OTHER FINANCING SOURCES							
2-101-06-200-4610-0000 PREMIUM ON BONDS	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-
2-101-06-310-4600-0000 TRANSFER IN	\$200,000.00	\$0.00	\$200,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	(\$200,000.00)	0.00%
Location 06 OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	\$200,000.00	\$0.00	\$200,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	(\$200,000.00)	0.00%
09 USE OF FUND BALANCE							
2-101-09-000-4700-0000 USE OF FUND BALANCE	\$500,000.00	\$0.00	\$500,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	(\$500,000.00)	0.00%
Location 09 USE OF FUND BALANCE	\$500,000.00	\$0.00	\$500,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	(\$500,000.00)	0.00%
Fund 101 GENERAL FUND	\$1,177,621,198.00	\$0.00	\$1,177,621,198.00	(\$83,986.22)	(\$54,639,210.46)	(\$62,981,987.54)	46.45%

BOARD OF SELECTMEN BUDGET SUMMARY

09/11/2018

Newtown

5 payperiods out of 26

Fiscal Year 2018-2019

	Orig Budget	Transfers	Adj Appop	Encumbered	Ytd Expended	Balance	%Exp
100 SELECTMEN							
1-101-11-100-5110-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - FULL TIME	\$170,843.00	\$0.00	\$170,843.00	\$0.00	\$32,854.40	\$137,988.60	19.23%
1-101-11-100-5210-0000 GROUP INSURANCE	\$21,526.00	\$0.00	\$21,526.00	\$0.00	\$21,044.08	\$481.92	97.76%
1-101-11-100-5220-0000 SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	\$13,069.00	\$0.00	\$13,069.00	\$0.00	\$2,736.62	\$10,332.38	20.94%
1-101-11-100-5230-0000 RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	\$11,746.00	\$0.00	\$11,746.00	\$0.00	\$11,746.00	\$0.00	100.00%
1-101-11-100-5290-0000 TOWN HALL O.T., LONGEVITY	\$8,000.00	\$0.00	\$8,000.00	\$0.00	\$4,066.75	\$3,933.25	50.83%
1-101-11-100-5350-0000 PROF SVS - LEGAL	\$200,000.00	\$0.00	\$200,000.00	\$55,000.00	\$14,349.30	\$130,650.70	34.67%
1-101-11-100-5580-0000 DUES, TRAVEL & EDUCATION	\$2,000.00	\$0.00	\$2,000.00	\$7.36	\$135.00	\$1,857.64	7.12%
1-101-11-100-5611-0000 OFFICE SUPPLIES	\$2,500.00	\$0.00	\$2,500.00	\$0.00	\$351.00	\$2,149.00	14.04%
1-101-11-100-5800-0000 OTHER EXPENDITURES	\$4,000.00	\$0.00	\$4,000.00	\$0.00	\$507.34	\$3,492.66	12.68%
100 SELECTMEN	\$433,684.00	\$0.00	\$433,684.00	\$55,007.36	\$87,790.49	\$290,886.15	32.93%
105 SELECTMEN - OTHER							
1-101-11-105-5220-0000 SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	\$3,500.00	\$0.00	\$3,500.00	\$0.00	\$486.16	\$3,013.84	13.89%
1-101-11-105-5430-0000 REPAIR & MAINTENANCE SERVICES	\$2,000.00	\$0.00	\$2,000.00	\$390.03	\$261.97	\$1,348.00	32.60%
1-101-11-105-5443-0000 COPIER LEASING	\$45,000.00	\$0.00	\$45,000.00	\$31,690.34	\$9,307.47	\$4,002.19	91.11%
1-101-11-105-5531-0000 POSTAGE	\$50,000.00	\$0.00	\$50,000.00	\$32,429.71	\$7,277.50	\$10,292.79	79.41%
1-101-11-105-5540-0000 ADVERTISING	\$18,000.00	\$0.00	\$18,000.00	\$0.00	\$3,345.96	\$14,654.04	18.59%
1-101-11-105-5590-0000 MEETING CLERKS	\$50,000.00	\$0.00	\$50,000.00	\$4,750.00	\$7,305.00	\$37,945.00	24.11%
105 SELECTMEN - OTHER	\$168,500.00	\$0.00	\$168,500.00	\$69,260.08	\$27,984.06	\$71,255.86	57.71%
108 HUMAN RESOURCES							
1-101-11-108-5110-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - FULL TIME	\$71,925.00	\$0.00	\$71,925.00	\$0.00	\$13,831.75	\$58,093.25	19.23%
1-101-11-108-5210-0000 GROUP INSURANCE	\$16,807.00	\$0.00	\$16,807.00	\$261.88	\$16,397.44	\$147.68	99.99%
1-101-11-108-5220-0000 SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	\$5,502.00	\$0.00	\$5,502.00	\$0.00	\$1,010.05	\$4,491.95	18.36%
1-101-11-108-5230-0000 RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	\$3,596.00	\$0.00	\$3,596.00	\$0.00	\$691.60	\$2,904.40	19.23%
1-101-11-108-5310-0000 PROF SVS - OFFICIAL / ADMINISTRATIVE	\$17,500.00	\$0.00	\$17,500.00	\$0.00	\$753.00	\$16,747.00	4.30%
1-101-11-108-5580-0000 DUES, TRAVEL & EDUCATION	\$2,000.00	\$0.00	\$2,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,000.00	0.00%
108 HUMAN RESOURCES	\$117,330.00	\$0.00	\$117,330.00	\$261.88	\$32,683.84	\$84,384.28	28.08%
110 SOCIAL SERVICES							
1-101-11-110-5110-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - FULL TIME	\$214,623.00	\$0.00	\$214,623.00	\$0.00	\$45,188.60	\$169,434.40	21.05%
1-101-11-110-5210-0000 GROUP INSURANCE	\$41,076.00	\$0.00	\$41,076.00	\$0.00	\$37,919.21	\$3,156.79	92.31%
1-101-11-110-5220-0000 SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	\$16,419.00	\$0.00	\$16,419.00	\$0.00	\$3,382.28	\$13,036.72	20.60%
1-101-11-110-5230-0000 RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	\$14,567.00	\$0.00	\$14,567.00	\$0.00	\$9,596.50	\$4,970.50	65.88%
1-101-11-110-5301-0000 FEES & PROFESSIONAL SVS (CSW)	\$6,000.00	\$0.00	\$6,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6,000.00	0.00%
1-101-11-110-5580-0000 DUES, TRAVEL & EDUCATION	\$5,500.00	\$0.00	\$5,500.00	\$0.00	\$82.40	\$5,417.60	1.50%
1-101-11-110-5611-0000 OFFICE SUPPLIES	\$4,500.00	\$0.00	\$4,500.00	\$0.00	\$22.85	\$4,477.15	0.51%
1-101-11-110-5800-0000 OTHER EXPENDITURES (CSW)	\$2,000.00	\$0.00	\$2,000.00	\$0.00	\$33.10	\$1,966.90	1.66%
1-101-11-110-5810-0000 CONTRIBUTIONS TO INDIVIDUALS	\$4,000.00	\$0.00	\$4,000.00	\$0.00	\$713.54	\$3,286.46	17.84%
110 SOCIAL SERVICES	\$308,685.00	\$0.00	\$308,685.00	\$0.00	\$96,938.48	\$211,746.52	31.40%
140 TAX COLLECTOR							
1-101-11-140-5110-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - FULL TIME	\$225,340.00	(\$816.00)	\$224,524.00	\$0.00	\$33,450.60	\$191,073.40	14.90%

BOARD OF SELECTMEN BUDGET SUMMARY

Newtown

09/11/2018
Fiscal Year 2018-2019

	Orig Budget	Transfers	Adj Approp	Encumbered	Ytd Expended	Balance	%Exp
1-101-11-140-5115-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - PART TIME	\$12,500.00	\$0.00	\$12,500.00	\$0.00	\$2,481.32	\$10,018.68	19.85%
1-101-11-140-5117-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - SEASONAL	\$5,000.00	\$816.00	\$5,816.00	\$0.00	\$5,815.32	\$0.68	99.99%
1-101-11-140-5130-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - OVER TIME	\$3,000.00	\$0.00	\$3,000.00	\$0.00	\$2,000.42	\$999.58	66.68%
1-101-11-140-5210-0000 GROUP INSURANCE	\$84,830.00	\$0.00	\$84,830.00	\$0.00	\$83,072.16	\$1,757.84	97.93%
1-101-11-140-5220-0000 SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	\$18,807.00	\$0.00	\$18,807.00	\$0.00	\$3,221.35	\$15,585.65	17.13%
1-101-11-140-5230-0000 RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	\$18,762.00	\$0.00	\$18,762.00	\$0.00	\$18,762.00	\$0.00	100.00%
1-101-11-140-5580-0000 DUES,TRAVEL & EDUCATION	\$750.00	\$0.00	\$750.00	\$0.00	\$200.00	\$550.00	26.67%
1-101-11-140-5611-0000 OFFICE SUPPLIES	\$5,000.00	\$0.00	\$5,000.00	\$0.00	\$204.63	\$4,795.37	4.09%
140 TAX COLLECTOR	\$373,989.00	\$0.00	\$373,989.00	\$0.00	\$149,207.80	\$224,781.20	39.90%
150 PURCHASING							
1-101-11-150-5110-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - FULL TIME	\$44,385.00	\$0.00	\$44,385.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$44,385.00	0.00%
1-101-11-150-5210-0000 GROUP INSURANCE	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
1-101-11-150-5220-0000 SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	\$3,395.00	\$0.00	\$3,395.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,395.00	0.00%
1-101-11-150-5230-0000 RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	\$2,220.00	\$0.00	\$2,220.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,220.00	0.00%
1-101-11-150-5580-0000 DUES,TRAVEL & EDUCATION	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
150 PURCHASING	\$50,000.00	\$0.00	\$50,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$50,000.00	0.00%
170 TOWN CLERK							
1-101-11-170-5110-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - FULL TIME	\$192,289.00	\$0.00	\$192,289.00	\$0.00	\$36,924.25	\$155,364.75	19.20%
1-101-11-170-5210-0000 GROUP INSURANCE	\$63,018.00	\$0.00	\$63,018.00	\$0.00	\$61,765.54	\$1,252.46	98.01%
1-101-11-170-5220-0000 SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	\$14,710.00	\$0.00	\$14,710.00	\$0.00	\$2,729.74	\$11,980.26	18.56%
1-101-11-170-5230-0000 RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	\$14,236.00	\$0.00	\$14,236.00	\$0.00	\$14,236.00	\$0.00	100.00%
1-101-11-170-5310-0000 PROF SVS - OFFICIAL / ADMINISTRATIVE	\$500.00	\$0.00	\$500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$500.00	0.00%
1-101-11-170-5550-0000 PRINTING, BINDING & MICROFICHING	\$25,000.00	\$0.00	\$25,000.00	\$14,051.28	\$8,584.72	\$2,364.00	90.54%
1-101-11-170-5580-0000 DUES,TRAVEL & EDUCATION	\$2,500.00	\$0.00	\$2,500.00	\$0.00	\$496.00	\$2,004.00	19.84%
1-101-11-170-5611-0000 OFFICE SUPPLIES	\$3,500.00	\$0.00	\$3,500.00	\$0.00	\$107.98	\$3,392.02	3.09%
170 TOWN CLERK	\$315,753.00	\$0.00	\$315,753.00	\$14,051.28	\$124,844.23	\$176,857.49	43.99%
180 REGISTRARS							
1-101-11-180-5110-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - FULL TIME	\$66,865.00	\$0.00	\$66,865.00	\$0.00	\$12,858.80	\$54,006.20	19.23%
1-101-11-180-5115-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - PART TIME	\$19,000.00	\$0.00	\$19,000.00	\$0.00	\$3,337.81	\$15,662.19	17.57%
1-101-11-180-5220-0000 SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	\$6,569.00	\$0.00	\$6,569.00	\$0.00	\$1,475.92	\$5,093.08	22.47%
1-101-11-180-5360-0000 PROF SVS - ELECTION	\$60,000.00	\$0.00	\$60,000.00	\$0.00	\$17,430.58	\$42,569.42	29.05%
1-101-11-180-5430-0000 REPAIR & MAINTENANCE SERVICES	\$2,100.00	\$0.00	\$2,100.00	\$0.00	\$2,000.00	\$100.00	95.24%
1-101-11-180-5580-0000 DUES,TRAVEL & EDUCATION	\$3,500.00	\$0.00	\$3,500.00	\$0.00	\$271.61	\$3,228.39	7.76%
1-101-11-180-5611-0000 OFFICE SUPPLIES	\$2,000.00	\$0.00	\$2,000.00	\$0.00	\$16.34	\$1,983.66	0.82%
180 REGISTRARS	\$160,034.00	\$0.00	\$160,034.00	\$0.00	\$37,391.06	\$122,642.94	23.36%
190 TAX ASSESSOR							
1-101-11-190-5110-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - FULL TIME	\$221,838.00	\$0.00	\$221,838.00	\$0.00	\$41,616.50	\$180,221.50	18.76%
1-101-11-190-5115-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - PART TIME	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
1-101-11-190-5130-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - OVERTIME	\$4,000.00	\$0.00	\$4,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4,000.00	0.00%

BOARD OF SELECTMEN BUDGET SUMMARY

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Newtown

Fiscal Year 2018-2019

	Orig Budget	Transfers	Adj Approp	Encumbered	Ytd Expended	Balance	%Exp
1-101-11-190-5210-0000 GROUP INSURANCE	\$47,234.00	\$0.00	\$47,234.00	\$0.00	\$45,586.80	\$1,647.20	96.51%
1-101-11-190-5220-0000 SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	\$17,277.00	\$0.00	\$17,277.00	\$0.00	\$3,070.40	\$14,206.60	17.77%
1-101-11-190-5230-0000 RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	\$14,691.00	\$0.00	\$14,691.00	\$0.00	\$14,691.00	\$0.00	100.00%
1-101-11-190-5290-0000 OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	\$150.00	\$0.00	\$150.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$150.00	0.00%
1-101-11-190-5370-0000 PROF SVS - AUDIT	\$3,000.00	\$0.00	\$3,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,000.00	0.00%
1-101-11-190-5580-0000 DUES, TRAVEL & EDUCATION	\$3,500.00	\$0.00	\$3,500.00	\$0.00	\$334.00	\$3,166.00	9.54%
1-101-11-190-5611-0000 OFFICE SUPPLIES	\$4,000.00	\$0.00	\$4,000.00	\$0.00	\$199.48	\$3,800.52	4.99%
190 TAX ASSESSOR	\$315,690.00	\$0.00	\$315,690.00	\$0.00	\$105,498.18	\$210,191.82	33.42%
200 FINANCE							
1-101-11-200-5110-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - FULL TIME	\$365,118.00	\$0.00	\$365,118.00	\$0.00	\$69,256.58	\$295,861.42	18.97%
1-101-11-200-5210-0000 GROUP INSURANCE	\$84,555.00	\$0.00	\$84,555.00	\$0.00	\$82,557.80	\$1,997.20	97.64%
1-101-11-200-5220-0000 SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	\$27,932.00	\$0.00	\$27,932.00	\$0.00	\$5,133.18	\$22,798.82	18.38%
1-101-11-200-5230-0000 RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	\$40,401.00	\$0.00	\$40,401.00	\$0.00	\$40,401.00	\$0.00	100.00%
1-101-11-200-5580-0000 DUES, TRAVEL & EDUCATION	\$3,375.00	\$0.00	\$3,375.00	\$0.00	\$1,214.00	\$2,161.00	35.97%
1-101-11-200-5611-0000 OFFICE SUPPLIES	\$5,000.00	\$0.00	\$5,000.00	\$827.16	\$180.92	\$3,991.92	20.16%
1-101-11-200-5800-0000 OTHER EXPENDITURES	\$1,700.00	\$0.00	\$1,700.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,700.00	0.00%
200 FINANCE	\$528,081.00	\$0.00	\$528,081.00	\$827.16	\$198,743.48	\$328,510.36	37.79%
205 TECHNOLOGY							
1-101-11-205-5110-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - FULL TIME	\$296,968.00	\$0.00	\$296,968.00	\$0.00	\$62,773.13	\$234,194.87	21.14%
1-101-11-205-5210-0000 GROUP INSURANCE	\$56,000.00	\$0.00	\$56,000.00	\$0.00	\$53,938.85	\$2,061.15	96.32%
1-101-11-205-5220-0000 SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	\$22,718.00	\$0.00	\$22,718.00	\$0.00	\$4,143.07	\$18,574.93	18.24%
1-101-11-205-5230-0000 RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	\$18,076.00	\$0.00	\$18,076.00	\$0.00	\$10,712.30	\$7,363.70	59.26%
1-101-11-205-5301-0000 FEES & PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	\$37,000.00	\$0.00	\$37,000.00	\$0.00	\$20,299.63	\$16,700.37	54.86%
1-101-11-205-5445-0000 SOFTWARE/HARDWARE MAINTENANCE	\$225,500.00	\$0.00	\$225,500.00	\$288.45	\$85,953.30	\$139,258.25	38.24%
1-101-11-205-5580-0000 DUES, TRAVEL & EDUCATION	\$9,000.00	\$0.00	\$9,000.00	\$0.00	\$4,195.00	\$4,805.00	46.61%
1-101-11-205-5611-0000 OFFICE SUPPLIES	\$10,000.00	\$0.00	\$10,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$0.00	\$6,000.00	40.00%
1-101-11-205-5744-0000 EQUIPMENT - TECHNOLOGY	\$52,000.00	\$0.00	\$52,000.00	\$0.00	\$576.72	\$51,423.28	1.11%
205 TECHNOLOGY	\$727,262.00	\$0.00	\$727,262.00	\$4,288.45	\$242,592.00	\$480,381.55	33.95%
240 UNEMPLOYMENT							
1-101-11-240-5250-0000 UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION	\$10,000.00	\$0.00	\$10,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10,000.00	0.00%
240 UNEMPLOYMENT	\$10,000.00	\$0.00	\$10,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10,000.00	0.00%
255 PROBATE COURT							
1-101-11-255-5310-0000 PROF SVS - OFFICIAL / ADMINISTRATIVE	\$7,543.00	\$0.00	\$7,543.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7,543.00	0.00%
255 PROBATE COURT	\$7,543.00	\$0.00	\$7,543.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7,543.00	0.00%
270 OPEB CONTRIBUTION							
1-101-11-270-5210-0000 GROUP INSURANCE	\$79,116.00	\$0.00	\$79,116.00	\$0.00	\$79,116.00	\$0.00	100.00%
1-101-11-270-5270-0000 OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	\$100,000.00	\$0.00	\$100,000.00	\$0.00	\$100,000.00	\$0.00	100.00%
270 OPEB CONTRIBUTION	\$179,116.00	\$0.00	\$179,116.00	\$0.00	\$179,116.00	\$0.00	100.00%
280 PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS							

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	Orig Budget	Transfers	Adj Approp	Encumbered	Ytd Expended	Balance	%Exp
1-101-11-280-5800-0000 OTHER EXPENDITURES	\$40,658.00	\$0.00	\$40,658.00	\$0.00	\$40,658.00	\$0.00	100.00%
280 PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	\$40,658.00	\$0.00	\$40,658.00	\$0.00	\$40,658.00	\$0.00	100.00%
350 INSURANCE							
1-101-11-350-5520-0000 INSURANCE, OTHER THAN EMPLOYEE	\$1,100,500.00	\$0.00	\$1,100,500.00	\$519,614.62	\$559,175.70	\$21,709.68	98.03%
1-101-11-350-5800-0000 OTHER EXPENDITURES	\$10,000.00	\$0.00	\$10,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10,000.00	0.00%
350 INSURANCE	\$1,110,500.00	\$0.00	\$1,110,500.00	\$519,614.62	\$559,175.70	\$31,709.68	97.14%
600 LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL							
1-101-11-600-5370-0000 PROF SVS - AUDIT	\$45,000.00	\$0.00	\$45,000.00	\$23,000.00	\$22,000.00	\$0.00	100.00%
1-101-11-600-5800-0000 OTHER EXPENDITURES	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
600 LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL	\$45,000.00	\$0.00	\$45,000.00	\$23,000.00	\$22,000.00	\$0.00	100.00%
730 DISTRICT CONTRIBUTIONS							
1-101-11-730-5801-0000 OTHER EXPENDITURES - HATTERTOWN	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
1-101-11-730-5802-0000 OTHER EXPENDITURES - HAWLEYVILLE	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
1-101-11-730-5803-0000 OTHER EXPENDITURES - SANDY HOOK	\$10,000.00	\$0.00	\$10,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10,000.00	0.00%
730 DISTRICT CONTRIBUTIONS	\$10,000.00	\$0.00	\$10,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10,000.00	0.00%
740 ECONOMIC & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT							
1-101-11-740-5110-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - FULL TIME	\$73,007.00	\$0.00	\$73,007.00	\$0.00	\$14,039.80	\$58,967.20	19.23%
1-101-11-740-5115-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - PART TIME	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
1-101-11-740-5210-0000 GROUP INSURANCE	\$2,500.00	\$0.00	\$2,500.00	\$0.00	\$2,116.00	\$384.00	84.64%
1-101-11-740-5220-0000 SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	\$5,585.00	\$0.00	\$5,585.00	\$0.00	\$1,056.00	\$4,529.00	18.91%
1-101-11-740-5230-0000 RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	\$3,650.00	\$0.00	\$3,650.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,650.00	0.00%
1-101-11-740-5301-0000 FEES & PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	\$30,000.00	\$0.00	\$30,000.00	\$0.00	\$646.29	\$29,353.71	2.15%
1-101-11-740-5580-0000 DUES, TRAVEL & EDUCATION	\$2,000.00	\$0.00	\$2,000.00	\$0.00	\$130.00	\$1,870.00	6.50%
1-101-11-740-5611-0000 OFFICE SUPPLIES	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00	0.00%
740 ECONOMIC & COMMUNITY DEVELOPM	\$117,742.00	\$0.00	\$117,742.00	\$0.00	\$17,988.09	\$99,753.91	15.28%
750 GRANTS ADMINISTRATION							
1-101-11-750-5110-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - FULL TIME	\$20,450.00	\$0.00	\$20,450.00	\$0.00	\$4,001.53	\$16,448.47	19.57%
1-101-11-750-5220-0000 SOCIAL SECURITY	\$1,564.00	\$0.00	\$1,564.00	\$0.00	\$281.65	\$1,282.35	18.01%
1-101-11-750-5230-0000 RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	\$1,703.00	\$0.00	\$1,703.00	\$0.00	\$1,703.00	\$0.00	100.00%
750 GRANTS ADMINISTRATION	\$23,717.00	\$0.00	\$23,717.00	\$0.00	\$5,986.18	\$17,730.82	25.24%
755 SUSTAINABLE ENERGY COMMISSION							
1-101-11-755-5800-0000 OTHER EXPENDITURES	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00	0.00%
755 SUSTAINABLE ENERGY COMMISSION	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00	0.00%
870 FAIRFIELD HILLS AUTHORITY							
1-101-11-870-5115-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - PART TIME	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
1-101-11-870-5210-0000 GROUP INSURANCE	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
1-101-11-870-5220-0000 SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
1-101-11-870-5230-0000 RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%

BOARD OF SELECTMEN BUDGET SUMMARY

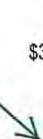
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Newtown

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	Orig Budget	Transfers	Adj Approp	Encumbered	Ytd Expended	Balance	%Exp
1-101-11-870-5301-0000 FEES & PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	\$40,000.00	\$0.00	\$40,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$40,000.00	0.00%
1-101-11-870-5430-0000 REPAIR & MAINTENANCE SERVICES	\$4,000.00	\$0.00	\$4,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4,000.00	0.00%
1-101-11-870-5610-0000 GENERAL SUPPLIES	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
1-101-11-870-5800-0000 OTHER EXPENDITURES	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
870 FAIRFIELD HILLS AUTHORITY	\$44,000.00	\$0.00	\$44,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$44,000.00	0.00%
11 GENERAL GOVERNMENT	\$5,088,284.00	\$0.00	\$5,088,284.00	\$686,310.83	\$1,928,597.59	\$2,473,375.58	51.39%
300 COMMUNICATIONS							
1-101-12-300-5110-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - FULL TIME	\$570,672.00	\$0.00	\$570,672.00	\$0.00	\$108,215.17	\$462,456.83	18.96%
1-101-12-300-5130-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - OVERTIME	\$90,000.00	\$0.00	\$90,000.00	\$0.00	\$10,996.43	\$79,003.57	12.22%
1-101-12-300-5210-0000 GROUP INSURANCE	\$107,233.00	\$0.00	\$107,233.00	\$0.00	\$103,191.85	\$4,041.15	96.23%
1-101-12-300-5220-0000 SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	\$50,541.00	\$0.00	\$50,541.00	\$0.00	\$8,923.98	\$41,617.02	17.66%
1-101-12-300-5230-0000 RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	\$43,504.00	\$0.00	\$43,504.00	\$0.00	\$41,478.55	\$2,025.45	95.34%
1-101-12-300-5290-0000 OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	\$2,000.00	\$0.00	\$2,000.00	\$0.00	\$46.57	\$1,953.43	2.33%
1-101-12-300-5430-0000 REPAIR & MAINTENANCE SERVICES	\$35,000.00	\$0.00	\$35,000.00	\$3,019.45	\$3,019.45	\$28,961.10	17.25%
1-101-12-300-5442-0000 RENTAL OF EQUIPMENT	\$206,648.00	\$0.00	\$206,648.00	\$42,812.67	\$32,871.44	\$130,963.89	36.62%
1-101-12-300-5501-0000 OTHER PURCHASED SERVICES	\$3,000.00	\$0.00	\$3,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,000.00	0.00%
1-101-12-300-5580-0000 DUES, TRAVEL & EDUCATION	\$7,000.00	\$0.00	\$7,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7,000.00	0.00%
1-101-12-300-5611-0000 OFFICE SUPPLIES	\$500.00	\$0.00	\$500.00	\$0.00	\$76.37	\$423.63	15.27%
1-101-12-300-5749-0000 CAPITAL	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
300 COMMUNICATIONS	\$1,116,098.00	\$0.00	\$1,116,098.00	\$45,832.12	\$308,819.81	\$761,446.07	31.78%
310 POLICE							
1-101-12-310-5110-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - FULL TIME	\$4,077,327.00	\$0.00	\$4,077,327.00	\$0.00	\$776,541.05	\$3,300,785.95	19.05%
1-101-12-310-5115-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - PART TIME	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
1-101-12-310-5117-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - SEASONAL	\$22,250.00	\$0.00	\$22,250.00	\$0.00	\$1,044.90	\$21,205.10	4.70%
1-101-12-310-5118-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - SSO	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,176.00	(\$1,176.00)	0.00%
1-101-12-310-5130-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - OVERTIME	\$151,500.00	\$0.00	\$151,500.00	\$0.00	\$17,359.55	\$134,140.45	11.46%
1-101-12-310-5210-0000 GROUP INSURANCE	\$859,054.00	\$0.00	\$859,054.00	\$0.00	\$831,967.04	\$27,086.96	96.85%
1-101-12-310-5220-0000 SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	\$325,207.00	\$0.00	\$325,207.00	\$0.00	\$58,997.42	\$266,209.58	18.14%
1-101-12-310-5230-0000 RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	\$1,004,075.00	\$0.00	\$1,004,075.00	\$0.00	\$995,821.35	\$8,253.65	99.99%
1-101-12-310-5290-0000 OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	\$70,050.00	\$0.00	\$70,050.00	\$45.00	\$10,637.28	\$59,367.72	15.25%
1-101-12-310-5445-0000 SOFTWARE/HARDWARE MAINTENANCE	\$110,980.00	(\$7,500.00)	\$103,480.00	\$0.00	\$27,930.77	\$75,549.23	26.99%
1-101-12-310-5501-0000 OTHER PURCHASED SERVICES	\$18,700.00	\$0.00	\$18,700.00	\$0.00	\$259.07	\$18,440.93	1.39%
1-101-12-310-5505-0000 CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	\$37,475.00	\$7,500.00	\$44,975.00	\$0.00	\$5,340.00	\$39,635.00	11.87%
1-101-12-310-5580-0000 DUES, TRAVEL & EDUCATION	\$55,450.00	\$0.00	\$55,450.00	\$0.00	\$5,786.24	\$49,663.76	10.44%
1-101-12-310-5611-0000 OFFICE SUPPLIES	\$6,000.00	\$0.00	\$6,000.00	\$0.00	\$29.26	\$5,970.74	0.49%
1-101-12-310-5742-0000 POLICE VEHICLES	\$121,500.00	\$0.00	\$121,500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$121,500.00	0.00%
1-101-12-310-5746-0000 POLICE EQUIPMENT	\$32,050.00	\$0.00	\$32,050.00	\$89.00	\$389.55	\$31,571.45	1.49%
1-101-12-310-5749-0000 CAPITAL	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
1-101-12-310-5800-0000 OTHER EXPENDITURES	\$6,050.00	\$0.00	\$6,050.00	\$8.16	\$1,317.45	\$4,724.39	21.91%

reimbursed by St. Rose



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	Orig Budget	Transfers	Adj Approp	Encumbered	Ytd Expended	Balance	%Exp
310 POLICE	\$6,897,668.00	\$0.00	\$6,897,668.00	\$142.16	\$2,734,596.93	\$4,162,928.91	39.65%
320 FIRE							
1-101-12-320-5110-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - FULL TIME	\$173,888.00	\$2,000.00	\$175,888.00	\$0.00	\$33,830.20	\$142,057.80	19.23%
1-101-12-320-5115-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - PART TIME	\$20,437.00	\$0.00	\$20,437.00	\$0.00	\$3,014.25	\$17,422.75	14.75%
1-101-12-320-5210-0000 GROUP INSURANCE	\$26,612.00	\$0.00	\$26,612.00	\$0.00	\$25,326.70	\$1,285.30	95.17%
1-101-12-320-5220-0000 SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	\$14,866.00	\$0.00	\$14,866.00	\$0.00	\$2,791.52	\$12,074.48	18.78%
1-101-12-320-5230-0000 RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	\$14,478.00	\$0.00	\$14,478.00	\$0.00	\$14,478.00	\$0.00	100.00%
1-101-12-320-5290-0000 OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	\$284,400.00	\$0.00	\$284,400.00	\$0.00	\$615.54	\$283,784.46	0.22%
1-101-12-320-5310-0000 PROF SVS - OFFICIAL / ADMINISTRATIVE	\$16,400.00	\$0.00	\$16,400.00	\$2,578.00	\$1,278.92	\$12,543.08	23.52%
1-101-12-320-5411-0000 WATER / SEWER	\$3,000.00	\$0.00	\$3,000.00	\$122.91	\$299.96	\$2,577.13	14.10%
1-101-12-320-5412-0000 HYDRANTS	\$80,000.00	\$0.00	\$80,000.00	\$5,897.21	\$6,455.53	\$67,647.26	15.44%
1-101-12-320-5430-0000 REPAIR & MAINTENANCE SERVICES	\$44,769.00	\$0.00	\$44,769.00	\$437.68	\$7,489.78	\$36,841.54	17.71%
1-101-12-320-5435-0000 RADIO & PAGER SERVICE	\$15,540.00	\$0.00	\$15,540.00	\$490.54	\$4,462.51	\$10,586.95	31.87%
1-101-12-320-5436-0000 TRUCK REPAIR	\$94,575.00	(\$2,000.00)	\$92,575.00	\$0.00	\$2,830.43	\$89,744.57	3.06%
1-101-12-320-5520-0000 INSURANCE, OTHER THAN EMPLOYEE	\$60,800.00	\$0.00	\$60,800.00	\$0.00	\$32,957.00	\$27,843.00	54.21%
1-101-12-320-5580-0000 DUES, TRAVEL & EDUCATION	\$66,500.00	\$0.00	\$66,500.00	\$0.00	\$8,884.29	\$57,615.71	13.36%
1-101-12-320-5611-0000 OFFICE SUPPLIES	\$1,500.00	\$0.00	\$1,500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,500.00	0.00%
1-101-12-320-5621-0000 ENERGY - NATURAL GAS	\$17,500.00	\$0.00	\$17,500.00	\$97.53	\$1,105.70	\$16,296.77	6.88%
1-101-12-320-5622-0000 ENERGY - ELECTRICITY	\$52,800.00	\$0.00	\$52,800.00	\$4,646.56	\$8,094.09	\$40,059.35	24.13%
1-101-12-320-5623-0000 ENERGY - BOTTLED GAS	\$6,800.00	\$0.00	\$6,800.00	\$0.00	\$547.44	\$6,252.56	8.05%
1-101-12-320-5624-0000 ENERGY - OIL	\$35,000.00	\$0.00	\$35,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$35,000.00	0.00%
1-101-12-320-5745-0000 FIRE EQUIPMENT	\$39,469.00	\$0.00	\$39,469.00	\$138.93	\$4,371.00	\$34,959.07	11.43%
1-101-12-320-5749-0000 CAPITAL	\$144,418.00	\$0.00	\$144,418.00	\$2,874.00	\$8,931.76	\$132,612.24	8.17%
1-101-12-320-5820-0000 CONTRIBUTIONS TO FIRE COMPANIES	\$145,000.00	\$0.00	\$145,000.00	\$72,500.00	\$72,500.00	\$0.00	100.00%
320 FIRE	\$1,358,752.00	\$0.00	\$1,358,752.00	\$89,783.36	\$240,264.62	\$1,028,704.02	24.29%
330 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT							
1-101-12-330-5115-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - PART TIME	\$12,925.00	\$0.00	\$12,925.00	\$1,062.50	\$4,195.84	\$7,666.66	40.68%
1-101-12-330-5220-0000 SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	\$989.00	\$0.00	\$989.00	\$0.00	\$239.70	\$749.30	24.24%
1-101-12-330-5310-0000 PROF SVS - OFFICIAL / ADMINISTRATIVE	\$7,505.00	\$0.00	\$7,505.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7,505.00	0.00%
1-101-12-330-5505-0000 CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	\$28,080.00	\$0.00	\$28,080.00	\$0.00	\$586.85	\$27,493.15	2.09%
1-101-12-330-5580-0000 DUES, TRAVEL & EDUCATION	\$4,200.00	\$0.00	\$4,200.00	\$0.00	\$850.00	\$3,350.00	20.24%
1-101-12-330-5611-0000 OFFICE SUPPLIES	\$1,500.00	\$0.00	\$1,500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,500.00	0.00%
1-101-12-330-5622-0000 ENERGY - ELECTRICITY	\$3,500.00	\$0.00	\$3,500.00	\$0.00	\$320.26	\$3,179.74	9.15%
1-101-12-330-5624-0000 ENERGY - OIL	\$1,120.00	\$0.00	\$1,120.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,120.00	0.00%
1-101-12-330-5749-0000 CAPITAL	\$11,015.00	\$0.00	\$11,015.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$11,015.00	0.00%
330 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	\$70,834.00	\$0.00	\$70,834.00	\$1,062.50	\$6,192.65	\$63,578.85	10.24%
340 ANIMAL CONTROL							
1-101-12-340-5110-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - FULL TIME	\$93,588.00	\$0.00	\$93,588.00	\$0.00	\$18,465.35	\$75,122.65	19.73%
1-101-12-340-5115-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - PART TIME	\$27,672.00	\$0.00	\$27,672.00	\$0.00	\$4,879.44	\$22,792.56	17.63%
1-101-12-340-5210-0000 GROUP INSURANCE	\$29,404.00	\$0.00	\$29,404.00	\$0.00	\$28,319.61	\$1,084.39	96.31%

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1-101-12-340-5220-0000 SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	\$9,276.00	\$0.00	\$9,276.00	\$0.00	\$1,729.21	\$7,546.79	18.64%
1-101-12-340-5230-0000 RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	\$7,792.00	\$0.00	\$7,792.00	\$0.00	\$7,792.00	\$0.00	100.00%
1-101-12-340-5290-0000 OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	\$1,500.00	\$0.00	\$1,500.00	\$0.00	\$118.47	\$1,381.53	7.90%
1-101-12-340-5330-0000 PROF SVS - OTHER PROFESSIONAL	\$1,500.00	\$0.00	\$1,500.00	\$0.00	\$150.00	\$1,350.00	10.00%
1-101-12-340-5580-0000 DUES, TRAVEL & EDUCATION	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$300.00	\$700.00	30.00%
1-101-12-340-5611-0000 OFFICE SUPPLIES	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00	0.00%
1-101-12-340-5749-0000 CAPITAL	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
340 ANIMAL CONTROL	\$172,732.00	\$0.00	\$172,732.00	\$0.00	\$61,754.08	\$110,977.92	35.75%
360 LAKE AUTHORITIES							
1-101-12-360-5501-0000 OTHER PURCHASED SERVICES	\$44,670.00	\$0.00	\$44,670.00	\$0.00	\$44,670.00	\$0.00	100.00%
360 LAKE AUTHORITIES	\$44,670.00	\$0.00	\$44,670.00	\$0.00	\$44,670.00	\$0.00	100.00%
426 NW SAFETY COMMUNICATION							
1-101-12-426-5501-0000 OTHER PURCHASED SERVICES	\$11,140.00	\$0.00	\$11,140.00	\$5,570.00	\$5,570.00	\$0.00	100.00%
426 NW SAFETY COMMUNICATION	\$11,140.00	\$0.00	\$11,140.00	\$5,570.00	\$5,570.00	\$0.00	100.00%
432 EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES							
1-101-12-432-5501-0000 OTHER PURCHASED SERVICES	\$270,000.00	\$0.00	\$270,000.00	\$86,900.00	\$86,900.00	\$96,200.00	64.37%
432 EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES	\$270,000.00	\$0.00	\$270,000.00	\$86,900.00	\$86,900.00	\$96,200.00	64.37%
437 NW CT EMS COUNCIL							
1-101-12-437-5501-0000 OTHER PURCHASED SERVICES	\$250.00	\$0.00	\$250.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$250.00	0.00%
437 NW CT EMS COUNCIL	\$250.00	\$0.00	\$250.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$250.00	0.00%
460 BUILDING OFFICIAL							
1-101-12-460-5110-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - FUL TIME	\$294,898.00	\$0.00	\$294,898.00	\$0.00	\$64,637.85	\$230,260.15	21.92%
1-101-12-460-5210-0000 GROUP INSURANCE	\$98,557.00	\$0.00	\$98,557.00	\$0.00	\$96,316.63	\$2,240.37	97.73%
1-101-12-460-5220-0000 SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	\$22,560.00	\$0.00	\$22,560.00	\$0.00	\$4,742.11	\$17,817.89	21.02%
1-101-12-460-5230-0000 RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	\$24,554.00	\$0.00	\$24,554.00	\$0.00	\$24,554.00	\$0.00	100.00%
1-101-12-460-5290-0000 OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00	0.00%
1-101-12-460-5330-0000 PROF SVS - OTHER PROFESSIONAL	\$500.00	\$0.00	\$500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$500.00	0.00%
1-101-12-460-5580-0000 DUES, TRAVEL & EDUCATION	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$355.00	\$645.00	35.50%
1-101-12-460-5611-0000 OFFICE SUPPLIES	\$3,000.00	\$0.00	\$3,000.00	\$0.00	\$1,774.27	\$1,225.73	59.14%
460 BUILDING OFFICIAL	\$446,069.00	\$0.00	\$446,069.00	\$0.00	\$192,379.86	\$253,689.14	43.13%
12 PUBLIC SAFETY	\$10,388,213.00	\$0.00	\$10,388,213.00	\$229,290.14	\$3,681,147.95	\$6,477,774.91	37.64%
500 HIGHWAY							
1-101-13-500-5110-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - FULL TIME	\$2,568,215.00	\$0.00	\$2,568,215.00	\$0.00	\$464,832.85	\$2,103,382.15	18.10%
1-101-13-500-5130-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - OVERTIME	\$45,000.00	\$0.00	\$45,000.00	\$0.00	\$31,682.65	\$13,317.35	70.41%
1-101-13-500-5210-0000 GROUP INSURANCE	\$659,661.00	\$0.00	\$659,661.00	\$0.00	\$636,437.75	\$23,223.25	96.48%
1-101-13-500-5220-0000 SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	\$199,911.00	\$0.00	\$199,911.00	\$0.00	\$37,119.84	\$162,791.16	18.57%
1-101-13-500-5230-0000 RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	\$213,169.00	\$0.00	\$213,169.00	\$0.00	\$213,169.00	\$0.00	100.00%
1-101-13-500-5290-0000 OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	\$47,730.00	\$0.00	\$47,730.00	\$1,650.00	\$9,554.69	\$36,525.31	23.48%

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1-101-13-500-5301-0000 FEES & PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	\$15,000.00	\$0.00	\$15,000.00	\$12,500.00	\$2,500.00	\$0.00	100.00%
1-101-13-500-5430-0000 REPAIR & MAINTENANCE SERVICES	\$492,750.00	\$0.00	\$492,750.00	\$40,870.28	\$76,846.20	\$375,033.52	23.89%
1-101-13-500-5505-0000 CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	\$650,000.00	\$0.00	\$650,000.00	\$40,189.13	\$113,854.99	\$495,955.88	23.70%
1-101-13-500-5680-0000 DUES, TRAVEL & EDUCATION	\$4,000.00	\$0.00	\$4,000.00	\$100.00	\$0.00	\$3,900.00	2.50%
1-101-13-500-5611-0000 OFFICE SUPPLIES	\$2,000.00	\$0.00	\$2,000.00	\$0.00	\$593.10	\$1,406.90	29.66%
1-101-13-500-5625-0000 ENERGY - GASOLINE	\$281,200.00	\$0.00	\$281,200.00	\$12,090.00	\$61,910.09	\$207,199.91	26.32%
1-101-13-500-5626-0000 STREET LIGHTS	\$45,000.00	\$0.00	\$45,000.00	\$36,857.99	\$3,857.01	\$4,285.00	90.48%
1-101-13-500-5650-0000 CONSTRUCTION SUPPLIES	\$25,000.00	\$0.00	\$25,000.00	\$1,705.00	\$5,848.45	\$17,446.55	30.21%
1-101-13-500-5651-0000 STREET SIGNS	\$14,000.00	\$0.00	\$14,000.00	\$1,068.00	\$4,587.50	\$8,344.50	40.40%
1-101-13-500-5652-0000 DRAINAGE MATERIALS	\$100,000.00	\$0.00	\$100,000.00	\$3,550.00	\$26,051.05	\$70,398.95	29.60%
1-101-13-500-5653-0000 ROAD PATCHING MATERIALS	\$85,000.00	\$0.00	\$85,000.00	\$530.00	\$4,357.06	\$80,112.94	5.75%
1-101-13-500-5735-0000 ROAD IMPROVEMENTS	\$1,750,000.00	\$0.00	\$1,750,000.00	\$442,265.08	\$1,279,026.92	\$28,708.00	98.36%
1-101-13-500-5749-0000 CAPITAL	\$183,950.00	\$0.00	\$183,950.00	\$10,979.22	\$163,050.00	\$9,920.78	94.61%
500 HIGHWAY	\$7,381,586.00	\$0.00	\$7,381,586.00	\$604,354.70	\$3,135,279.15	\$3,641,952.15	50.66%
510 WINTER MAINTENANCE							
1-101-13-510-5130-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - OVERTIME	\$190,000.00	\$0.00	\$190,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$190,000.00	0.00%
1-101-13-510-5220-0000 SOCIAL SECURITY	\$14,535.00	\$0.00	\$14,535.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$14,535.00	0.00%
1-101-13-510-5505-0000 CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	\$150,000.00	\$0.00	\$150,000.00	\$35,664.75	\$100,208.39	\$14,126.86	90.58%
1-101-13-510-5660-0000 SAND	\$70,000.00	\$0.00	\$70,000.00	\$37,000.00	\$0.00	\$33,000.00	52.86%
1-101-13-510-5661-0000 SALT	\$370,000.00	\$0.00	\$370,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$370,000.00	0.00%
1-101-13-510-5747-0000 MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT - WINTER	\$25,000.00	\$0.00	\$25,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$25,000.00	0.00%
510 WINTER MAINTENANCE	\$819,535.00	\$0.00	\$819,535.00	\$72,664.75	\$100,208.39	\$646,661.86	21.09%
515 TRANSFER STATION							
1-101-13-515-5110-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - FULL TIME	\$179,367.00	\$0.00	\$179,367.00	\$0.00	\$33,736.00	\$145,631.00	18.81%
1-101-13-515-5130-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - OVERTIME	\$25,000.00	\$0.00	\$25,000.00	\$0.00	\$2,652.42	\$22,347.58	10.61%
1-101-13-515-5210-0000 GROUP INSURANCE	\$42,591.00	\$0.00	\$42,591.00	\$0.00	\$41,474.36	\$1,116.64	97.38%
1-101-13-515-5220-0000 SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	\$15,634.00	\$0.00	\$15,634.00	\$0.00	\$2,727.13	\$12,906.87	17.44%
1-101-13-515-5230-0000 RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	\$14,934.00	\$0.00	\$14,934.00	\$0.00	\$14,934.00	\$0.00	100.00%
1-101-13-515-5290-0000 OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	\$6,140.00	\$0.00	\$6,140.00	\$0.00	\$2,329.60	\$3,810.40	37.94%
1-101-13-515-5430-0000 REPAIR & MAINTENANCE SERVICES	\$1,500.00	\$0.00	\$1,500.00	\$77.00	\$250.00	\$1,173.00	21.80%
1-101-13-515-5505-0000 CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	\$1,150,000.00	\$0.00	\$1,150,000.00	\$769,709.11	\$179,202.15	\$201,088.74	82.51%
1-101-13-515-5580-0000 DUES, TRAVEL & EDUCATION	\$500.00	\$0.00	\$500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$500.00	0.00%
1-101-13-515-5610-0000 GENERAL SUPPLIES	\$800.00	\$0.00	\$800.00	\$0.00	\$20.45	\$779.55	2.56%
1-101-13-515-5622-0000 ENERGY - ELECTRICITY	\$4,000.00	\$0.00	\$4,000.00	\$2,982.19	\$739.74	\$278.07	93.05%
1-101-13-515-5749-0000 CAPITAL	\$15,000.00	\$0.00	\$15,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$15,000.00	0.00%
515 TRANSFER STATION	\$1,455,466.00	\$0.00	\$1,455,466.00	\$772,768.30	\$278,065.85	\$404,631.85	72.20%
650 PUBLIC BUILDING MAINTENANCE							
1-101-13-650-5110-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - FULL TIME	\$98,195.00	\$0.00	\$98,195.00	\$0.00	\$18,661.95	\$79,533.05	19.00%
1-101-13-650-5130-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - OVERTIME	\$12,000.00	\$0.00	\$12,000.00	\$0.00	\$2,597.82	\$9,402.18	21.65%
1-101-13-650-5210-0000 GROUP INSURANCE	\$46,120.00	\$0.00	\$46,120.00	\$0.00	\$45,398.96	\$721.04	98.44%

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1-101-13-650-5220-0000 SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	\$8,430.00	\$0.00	\$8,430.00	\$0.00	\$1,559.40	\$6,870.60	18.50%
1-101-13-650-5230-0000 RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	\$8,176.00	\$0.00	\$8,176.00	\$0.00	\$8,176.00	\$0.00	100.00%
1-101-13-650-5290-0000 OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	\$650.00	\$0.00	\$650.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$650.00	0.00%
1-101-13-650-5411-0000 WATER / SEWERAGE	\$77,538.00	\$0.00	\$77,538.00	\$23,301.50	\$530.50	\$53,706.00	30.74%
1-101-13-650-5430-0000 REPAIR & MAINTENANCE SERVICES	\$34,806.00	\$0.00	\$34,806.00	\$0.00	\$1,796.33	\$33,009.67	5.16%
1-101-13-650-5505-0000 CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	\$99,100.00	\$0.00	\$99,100.00	\$66,119.73	\$24,913.36	\$8,066.91	91.86%
1-101-13-650-5615-0000 GENERAL MAINTENANCE SUPPLIES	\$4,600.00	\$0.00	\$4,600.00	\$0.00	\$820.58	\$3,779.42	17.84%
1-101-13-650-5622-0000 ENERGY - ELECTRICITY	\$217,777.00	\$0.00	\$217,777.00	\$86,783.88	\$21,443.80	\$109,549.32	49.70%
1-101-13-650-5624-0000 ENERGY - OIL	\$72,033.00	\$0.00	\$72,033.00	\$61,026.12	\$6,398.88	\$4,608.00	93.60%
1-101-13-650-5749-0000 CAPITAL	\$42,680.00	\$0.00	\$42,680.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$42,680.00	0.00%
650 PUBLIC BUILDING MAINTENANCE	\$722,105.00	\$0.00	\$722,105.00	\$237,231.23	\$132,297.58	\$352,576.19	51.17%
13 PUBLIC WORKS	\$10,378,692.00	\$0.00	\$10,378,692.00	\$1,687,018.98	\$3,645,850.97	\$5,045,822.05	51.38%
220 SENIOR SERVICES							
1-101-14-220-5110-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - FULL TIME	\$100,632.00	\$0.00	\$100,632.00	\$0.00	\$18,316.70	\$82,315.30	18.20%
1-101-14-220-5115-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - PART TIME	\$10,500.00	\$0.00	\$10,500.00	\$0.00	\$1,074.00	\$9,426.00	10.23%
1-101-14-220-5210-0000 GROUP INSURANCE	\$26,120.00	\$0.00	\$26,120.00	\$0.00	\$25,308.70	\$811.30	96.89%
1-101-14-220-5220-0000 SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	\$8,502.00	\$0.00	\$8,502.00	\$0.00	\$1,406.94	\$7,095.06	16.55%
1-101-14-220-5230-0000 RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	\$8,462.00	\$0.00	\$8,462.00	\$0.00	\$8,462.00	\$0.00	100.00%
1-101-14-220-5510-0000 SENIOR BUS CONTRACT	\$153,800.00	\$0.00	\$153,800.00	\$0.00	\$25,633.34	\$128,166.66	16.67%
1-101-14-220-5580-0000 DUES, TRAVEL & EDUCATION	\$1,050.00	\$0.00	\$1,050.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,050.00	0.00%
1-101-14-220-5611-0000 OFFICE SUPPLIES	\$1,500.00	\$0.00	\$1,500.00	\$0.00	\$139.33	\$1,360.67	9.29%
1-101-14-220-5800-0000 OTHER EXPENDITURES	\$40,000.00	\$0.00	\$40,000.00	\$0.00	\$8,408.34	\$31,591.66	21.02%
220 SENIOR SERVICES	\$350,566.00	\$0.00	\$350,566.00	\$0.00	\$88,749.35	\$261,816.65	25.32%
370 NEWTOWN HEALTH DISTRICT							
1-101-14-370-5210-0000 GROUP INSURANCE	\$96,904.00	\$0.00	\$96,904.00	\$0.00	\$95,415.73	\$1,488.27	98.46%
1-101-14-370-5230-0000 RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	\$22,897.00	\$0.00	\$22,897.00	\$0.00	\$22,897.00	\$0.00	100.00%
1-101-14-370-5501-0000 OTHER PURCHASED SERVICES	\$278,323.00	\$0.00	\$278,323.00	\$139,161.50	\$139,161.50	\$0.00	100.00%
370 NEWTOWN HEALTH DISTRICT	\$398,124.00	\$0.00	\$398,124.00	\$139,161.50	\$257,474.23	\$1,488.27	99.99%
410 CHILDRENS ADVENTURE CTR							
1-101-14-410-5210-0000 GROUP INSURANCE	\$103,060.00	\$0.00	\$103,060.00	\$0.00	\$101,745.75	\$1,314.25	98.72%
1-101-14-410-5230-0000 RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	\$32,749.00	\$0.00	\$32,749.00	\$0.00	\$32,859.83	(\$110.83)	100.34%
1-101-14-410-5820-0000 CONTRIBUTIONS TO OUTSIDE	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
410 CHILDRENS ADVENTURE CTR	\$135,809.00	\$0.00	\$135,809.00	\$0.00	\$134,605.58	\$1,203.42	99.99%
415 OUTSIDE AGENCIES							
1-101-14-415-5820-0000 CONTRIBUTIONS TO OUTSIDE	\$53,842.00	\$0.00	\$53,842.00	\$0.00	\$13,065.00	\$40,777.00	24.27%
415 OUTSIDE AGENCIES	\$53,842.00	\$0.00	\$53,842.00	\$0.00	\$13,065.00	\$40,777.00	24.27%
433 YOUTH & FAMILY SERVICES							
1-101-14-433-5210-0000 GROUP INSURANCE	\$35,473.00	\$0.00	\$35,473.00	\$0.00	\$32,417.68	\$3,055.32	91.39%
1-101-14-433-5820-0000 CONTRIBUTIONS TO OUTSIDE	\$266,000.00	\$0.00	\$266,000.00	\$153,685.53	\$51,228.51	\$61,085.96	77.04%

new employee on defined contribution plan



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Newtown

	Orig Budget	Transfers	Adj Approp	Encumbered	Ytd Expended	Balance	%Exp
433 YOUTH & FAMILY SERVICES	\$301,473.00	\$0.00	\$301,473.00	\$153,685.53	\$83,646.19	\$64,141.28	78.72%
442 NEWTOWN PARADE COMMITTEE							
1-101-14-442-5520-0000 INSURANCE, OTHER THAN EMPLOYEE	\$1,400.00	\$0.00	\$1,400.00	\$0.00	\$1,090.00	\$310.00	77.86%
442 NEWTOWN PARADE COMMITTEE	\$1,400.00	\$0.00	\$1,400.00	\$0.00	\$1,090.00	\$310.00	77.86%
444 NW CONSERVATION DISTRICT							
1-101-14-444-5501-0000 OTHER PURCHASED SERVICES	\$1,100.00	\$0.00	\$1,100.00	\$0.00	\$1,040.00	\$60.00	94.55%
444 NW CONSERVATION DISTRICT	\$1,100.00	\$0.00	\$1,100.00	\$0.00	\$1,040.00	\$60.00	94.55%
670 LIBRARY							
1-101-14-670-5210-0000 GROUP INSURANCE	\$2,000.00	\$0.00	\$2,000.00	\$0.00	\$418.47	\$1,581.53	20.92%
1-101-14-670-5230-0000 RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	\$24,415.00	\$0.00	\$24,415.00	\$0.00	\$21,661.15	\$2,753.85	88.72%
1-101-14-670-5820-0000 CONTRIBUTIONS TO OUTSIDE	\$1,325,834.00	\$0.00	\$1,325,834.00	\$866,333.07	\$288,777.69	\$170,723.24	87.12%
670 LIBRARY	\$1,352,249.00	\$0.00	\$1,352,249.00	\$866,333.07	\$310,857.31	\$175,058.62	87.05%
680 NEWTOWN CULTURAL ARTS							
1-101-14-680-5800-0000 OTHER EXPENDITURES	\$2,500.00	\$0.00	\$2,500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,500.00	0.00%
680 NEWTOWN CULTURAL ARTS	\$2,500.00	\$0.00	\$2,500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,500.00	0.00%
14 HEALTH & WELFARE	\$2,597,063.00	\$0.00	\$2,597,063.00	\$1,159,180.10	\$890,527.66	\$547,355.24	78.92%
490 LAND USE							
1-101-15-490-5110-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - FULL TIME	\$382,585.00	\$0.00	\$382,585.00	\$0.00	\$72,749.50	\$309,835.50	19.02%
1-101-15-490-5210-0000 GROUP INSURANCE	\$92,275.00	\$0.00	\$92,275.00	\$0.00	\$88,662.19	\$3,612.81	96.08%
1-101-15-490-5220-0000 SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	\$29,268.00	\$0.00	\$29,268.00	\$0.00	\$5,401.25	\$23,866.75	18.45%
1-101-15-490-5230-0000 RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	\$32,166.00	\$0.00	\$32,166.00	\$0.00	\$32,166.00	\$0.00	100.00%
1-101-15-490-5290-0000 OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00	0.00%
1-101-15-490-5340-0000 PROF SVS - TECHNICAL	\$2,500.00	\$0.00	\$2,500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,500.00	0.00%
1-101-15-490-5350-0000 PROF SVS - LEGAL	\$70,000.00	\$0.00	\$70,000.00	\$0.00	\$36,832.50	\$33,167.50	52.62%
1-101-15-490-5505-0000 CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	\$44,000.00	\$0.00	\$44,000.00	\$0.00	\$15,000.00	\$29,000.00	34.09%
1-101-15-490-5550-0000 OPEN SPACE INDEXING	\$20,000.00	\$0.00	\$20,000.00	\$0.00	\$1,153.35	\$18,846.65	5.77%
1-101-15-490-5580-0000 DUES, TRAVEL & EDUCATION	\$4,000.00	\$0.00	\$4,000.00	\$0.00	\$135.37	\$3,864.63	3.38%
1-101-15-490-5610-0000 GENERAL SUPPLIES	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
1-101-15-490-5611-0000 OFFICE SUPPLIES	\$3,000.00	\$0.00	\$3,000.00	\$60.56	\$106.58	\$2,832.86	5.57%
1-101-15-490-5749-0000 CAPITAL	\$2,500.00	\$0.00	\$2,500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,500.00	0.00%
490 LAND USE	\$683,294.00	\$0.00	\$683,294.00	\$60.56	\$252,206.74	\$431,026.70	36.92%
15 LAND USE	\$683,294.00	\$0.00	\$683,294.00	\$60.56	\$252,206.74	\$431,026.70	36.92%
550 PARKS & RECREATION							
1-101-16-550-5110-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - FULL TIME	\$970,616.00	\$0.00	\$970,616.00	\$0.00	\$178,261.36	\$792,354.64	18.37%
1-101-16-550-5115-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - PART TIME	\$74,153.00	\$0.00	\$74,153.00	\$0.00	\$17,679.59	\$56,473.41	23.84%
1-101-16-550-5117-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - SEASONAL	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
1-101-16-550-5117-0010 WAGES - SEASONAL - LIFE GUARD	\$60,000.00	\$0.00	\$60,000.00	\$0.00	\$52,872.19	\$7,127.81	88.12%
1-101-16-550-5117-0011 WAGES - SEASONAL - SWIM	\$11,913.00	\$0.00	\$11,913.00	\$0.00	\$7,646.14	\$4,266.86	64.18%

BOARD OF SELECTMEN BUDGET SUMMARY

09/11/2018
Fiscal Year 2018-2019

adjustment required between seasonal salary accounts

	Orig Budget	Transfers	Adj Approp	Encumbered	Ytd Expended	Balance	%Exp
1-101-16-550-5117-0012 WAGES - SEASONAL - PARK RANGERS	\$26,000.00	\$0.00	\$26,000.00	\$0.00	\$8,547.04	\$17,452.96	32.87%
1-101-16-550-5117-0013 WAGES - SEASONAL - GATE ATTEND	\$10,000.00	\$0.00	\$10,000.00	\$0.00	\$5,662.90	\$4,337.10	56.63%
1-101-16-550-5117-0014 WAGES - SEASONAL - CAMP	\$101,000.00	\$0.00	\$101,000.00	\$0.00	\$106,211.39	(\$5,211.39)	105.16%
1-101-16-550-5130-0000 SALARIES & WAGES - OVERTIME	\$60,000.00	\$0.00	\$60,000.00	\$0.00	\$12,477.27	\$47,522.73	20.80%
1-101-16-550-5210-0000 GROUP INSURANCE	\$281,144.00	\$0.00	\$281,144.00	\$0.00	\$275,704.95	\$5,439.05	98.07%
1-101-16-550-5220-0000 SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	\$100,497.00	\$0.00	\$100,497.00	\$0.00	\$31,416.84	\$69,080.16	31.26%
1-101-16-550-5230-0000 RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	\$75,373.00	\$0.00	\$75,373.00	\$0.00	\$66,644.93	\$8,728.07	88.42%
1-101-16-550-5290-0000 OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	\$14,250.00	\$0.00	\$14,250.00	\$2,223.80	\$2,576.87	\$9,449.33	33.69%
1-101-16-550-5505-0000 CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	\$286,940.00	\$0.00	\$286,940.00	\$6,883.92	\$52,836.67	\$227,219.41	20.81%
1-101-16-550-5580-0000 DUES, TRAVEL & EDUCATION	\$10,975.00	\$0.00	\$10,975.00	\$0.00	\$40.41	\$10,934.59	0.37%
1-101-16-550-5610-0000 GENERAL SUPPLIES	\$12,000.00	\$0.00	\$12,000.00	\$0.00	\$5,755.96	\$6,244.04	47.97%
1-101-16-550-5611-0000 OFFICE SUPPLIES	\$4,000.00	\$0.00	\$4,000.00	\$189.46	\$110.54	\$3,700.00	7.50%
1-101-16-550-5613-0000 SIGNS	\$7,000.00	\$0.00	\$7,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7,000.00	0.00%
1-101-16-550-5614-0000 POOL SUPPLIES	\$32,342.00	\$0.00	\$32,342.00	\$50.00	\$880.38	\$31,411.62	2.88%
1-101-16-550-5615-0000 GENERAL MAINTENANCE SUPPLIES	\$39,225.00	\$0.00	\$39,225.00	\$72.00	\$3,318.60	\$35,834.40	8.64%
1-101-16-550-5616-0000 GROUNDS MAINTENANCE SUPPLIES	\$148,731.00	\$0.00	\$148,731.00	\$0.00	\$704.00	\$148,027.00	0.47%
1-101-16-550-5749-0000 CAPITAL	\$126,000.00	\$0.00	\$126,000.00	\$6,945.00	\$78,333.56	\$40,721.44	67.68%
550 PARKS & RECREATION	\$2,452,159.00	\$0.00	\$2,452,159.00	\$16,364.18	\$907,681.59	\$1,528,113.23	37.68%
16 PARKS & RECREATION	\$2,452,159.00	\$0.00	\$2,452,159.00	\$16,364.18	\$907,681.59	\$1,528,113.23	37.68%
900 BOARD OF EDUCATION							
1-101-17-900-5890-0000 EDUCATION	\$76,054,231.00	\$0.00	\$76,054,231.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$76,054,231.00	0.00%
900 BOARD OF EDUCATION	\$76,054,231.00	\$0.00	\$76,054,231.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$76,054,231.00	0.00%
17 EDUCATION	\$76,054,231.00	\$0.00	\$76,054,231.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$76,054,231.00	0.00%
580 DEBT SERVICE							
1-101-18-580-5860-0000 BOND PRINCIPAL	\$6,736,992.00	\$0.00	\$6,736,992.00	\$0.00	\$4,529,192.73	\$2,207,799.27	67.23%
1-101-18-580-5861-0000 BOND INTEREST	\$2,253,376.00	\$0.00	\$2,253,376.00	\$0.00	\$1,037,423.36	\$1,215,952.64	46.04%
580 DEBT SERVICE	\$8,990,368.00	\$0.00	\$8,990,368.00	\$0.00	\$5,566,616.09	\$3,423,751.91	61.92%
18 DEBT SERVICE	\$8,990,368.00	\$0.00	\$8,990,368.00	\$0.00	\$5,566,616.09	\$3,423,751.91	61.92%
570 CONTINGENCY							
1-101-24-570-5899-0000 CONTINGENCY	\$120,000.00	\$0.00	\$120,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$120,000.00	0.00%
570 CONTINGENCY	\$120,000.00	\$0.00	\$120,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$120,000.00	0.00%
24 CONTINGENCY	\$120,000.00	\$0.00	\$120,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$120,000.00	0.00%
230 TOWN HALL BOARD OF MGRS							
1-101-25-230-5210-0000 GROUP INSURANCE	\$49,068.00	\$0.00	\$49,068.00	\$0.00	\$48,088.27	\$979.73	98.00%
1-101-25-230-5230-0000 RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	\$7,827.00	\$0.00	\$7,827.00	\$0.00	\$7,827.00	\$0.00	100.00%
1-101-25-230-5820-0000 CONTRIBUTIONS TO OUTSIDE	\$95,000.00	\$0.00	\$95,000.00	\$0.00	\$95,000.00	\$0.00	100.00%
230 TOWN HALL BOARD OF MGRS	\$151,895.00	\$0.00	\$151,895.00	\$0.00	\$150,915.27	\$979.73	99.99%

BOARD OF SELECTMEN BUDGET SUMMARY

Newtown

09/11/2018
Fiscal Year 2018-2019

	Orig Budget	Transfers	Adj Approp	Encumbered	Ytd Expended	Balance	%Exp
860 CAPITAL & NONRECURRING							
1-101-25-860-5870-0000 TRANSFER OUT	\$217,000.00	\$0.00	\$717,000.00	\$0.00	\$500,000.00	\$217,000.00	69.74%
860 CAPITAL & NONRECURRING	\$217,000.00	\$0.00	\$717,000.00	\$0.00	\$500,000.00	\$217,000.00	69.74%
890 TRANSFER OUT							
1-101-25-890-5870-0000 TRANSFER OUT	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
890 TRANSFER OUT	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
25 OTHER FINANCING USES	\$368,895.00	\$0.00	\$868,895.00	\$0.00	\$650,915.27	\$217,979.73	74.91%
Fund 101 GENERAL FUND	117,121,199.00	\$0.00	\$117,621,199.00	\$3,778,224.79	\$17,523,543.86	\$96,319,430.35	18.11%
Grand Total for Report	\$117,121,199.00	\$0.00	\$117,621,199.00	\$3,778,224.79	\$17,523,543.86	\$96,319,430.35	18.11%

(Note: These Minutes are draft until approved at the next regularly scheduled meeting of the Town Council)

NEW MILFORD TOWN COUNCIL
REGULAR MEETING
MINUTES
September 24, 2018

RECEIVED
TOWN CLERK
2018 OCT -1 P 2:20

NEW MILFORD, CT

Present: Mayor Peter Bass
Katy Francis
Doug Skelly
Walter Bayer
Lisa Hida
Mike Nahom
Peter Mullen

Also Present: Matt Grimes, Town Attorney
Mike Zarba, Director of Public Works
Bob Hanna, Recycling Center Coordinator
Tammy Reardon, Grants and Compliance Specialist

The meeting was called to order at 7:00 pm by Mayor Bass.

1. Pledge of Allegiance and Moment of Silence
2. Public Comment – All persons who wish to speak must sign up before the meeting starts. Comments must be addressed to the Town Council. Initial comments are limited to 5 minutes. If a member of the public would like to speak in excess of the 5 minutes he or she may request to do so and time may be set aside at the end of the agenda for that individual to speak for an additional 5 minutes.

Leah Gill, a New Milford resident said she appreciated the Dakota Partners interest in developing the East Street property as it could be a boon to the community. She said they have a good record and noted they received an award for the historic preservation of the Barton project.

Christopher Augine, a Great Brook Road, New Milford resident, spoke about the proposal by the individuals to join the property that the town owns as a "paper" road. He said the individuals are looking to discontinue the old town road which has not been maintained in 40 years. He said the other residents on the street are opposed to this plan. They feel that this will lead to more than just abandoning the road.

Robert DeMichele, a Great Brook Road, New Milford resident asked why the "paper" road needed to be removed. He said what are the plans of the two individuals asking to have this done.

Andrea DeMichele, a Great Brook Road New Milford resident said she is concerned with the pickup trucks with fill that they will destroy the road again. She also asked who is liable if there is another accident since the guardrail has been taken down. She noted people buy and sell their house as a cul-de-sac and said if a through road is constructed this would hurt the property values.

Dan Daignault, a Great Brook Road New Milford resident and one of the applicants to discontinue the road said the road is washed out and very steep. He said people come down on their private properties. The neighbor, John Daudelin, wants to build a new house on his property. Mr. Daignault has 30 acres all together, 25 of which are agricultural and 5 are residential. He said his family is planning to build one or two houses and to farm the land. He said there will be no other development for the rest of his life. He said this would put the road land back on the tax rolls.

Janet Augine, a Great Brook Road New Milford resident asked what the other neighbors rights are. She asked why this would be abandoned after all this time.

Claudette Sangarra, a Great Brook Road New Milford resident said she opposes any changes as the way the road stands now it works.

Margaret McClure, a Great Brook Road New Milford resident is opposed to the abandoning and has lived there for 40 years. She was concerned that the rest of the road would not be maintained.

Greg McClure, a Great Brook Road New Milford resident said they need some clarity on the abandoning of this road by the Town.

Michael Sennello, a New Milford resident spoke about opportunity costs in selling Town owned property.

MaryJane Lundgren, a New Milford resident said she is excited about the connectivity grant for Route 7 near the Pertibone School. She felt the proposed grant request for the adaptive reuse study was a waste of money as there have already been several feasibility studies. She said the East Street School building is already in disrepair and the Town should consider the Dakota Partners proposal. She said as chair of the Democratic Town Committee she was upset that the Mayor chose to appoint a real estate agent to the Zoning Commission over the candidate the DTC put forward. The Mayor sat on the appointment for some time leaving a viable volunteer hanging without any word. Finally she said the Mayor should come out and tell the residents to vote yes on the upcoming library referendum.

Robert Selleck, a Great Brook Road New Milford resident said without the cul-de-sac the property values will drop. He said after 16 years it is strange that now the proposal to write off the road is coming forward.

Jim Peys from Dakota Partners said they have issued a letter of intent to purchase 50 East Street for \$1.6 million. He said they are the developers of the Barton Commons at 34 East Street. The intent is to provide workforce affordable housing and some market based rents. They will not be seeking a tax abatement but they will have an appraisal done at the end of the construction for taxing purposes. He said the plan is to address a need within the community for affordable workforce housing while keeping the historic significance of the structure that is there.

3. Mayoral Certificate of Achievement -

- New Milford Youth Baseball
- New Milford Youth Softball Managers

4. Mayor's Remarks

Mayor Bass congratulated the New Milford High School band and color guard for their recent showing.

He also congratulated the cross country team for placing first in the Winding Trails Invitational.

The road program continues with Long Mountain Road and Squire Hill in progress. Railroad Street was milled and paved. Young's Field Road and Town Farm Road are complete. The crack and seal program has been delayed to 10/1 and Still River Drive is ongoing.

Mayor Bass had been working with the Board of Education about replacing oil tanks collaboratively. This will help save money for both.

The roofs at the high school, Hill & Plain, Sarah Noble, and Northville need replacing. The high school roof was damaged in the micro burst storm and insurance has only paid \$200,000 so far. The Board has decided to repair the high school roof for now.

Mayor Bass thanked the Town employees for coming to work everyday and working hard.

He asked for all appointed and elected officials to act with civility and not be mean spirited.

5. Discussion and possible action in regard to the following Reappointments -

BAR PLANNING GRANT PROGRAM STEERING COMMITTEE-

Reappointment Liba H. Furhman (D)	9/11/2018 - 3/12/2019
Reappointment Julianne K. Bailey (D)	9/11/2018 - 3/12/2019
Reappointment Christopher P. Gardner (R)	9/11/2018 - 3/12/2019
Reappointment Lucy Wildrick (D)	9/11/2018 - 3/12/2019
Reappointment Richard B. Rosiello (U)	9/11/2018 - 3/12/2019
Reappointment Frank E. Wargo (D)	9/11/2018 - 3/12/2019

Ms. Francis moved to approve the reappointments of Liba H. Furhman (D), Julianne K. Bailey (D), Christopher Gardner (R), Lucy Wildrick (D), Richard B. Rosiello (U), and Frank E. Wargo (D) to the BAR Planning Grant Program Steering Committee for the term 9/11/2018 - 3/31/2019, seconded by Mr. Bayer.

Mayor Bass asked Attorney Grimes if they could make this appointment. Attorney Grimes said they could. Dr. Mullen said the group could come back in six months.

The motion passed unanimously.

6. Discussion and possible action regarding the September 10, 2018 Town Council meeting. Irene Skrybailo mistakenly used the name Irene Meltzer on her volunteer application submitted to the Mayor resulting in her appointment to the Bike and Trail Committee II as Irene Meltzer. Her registered voter name is Irene Skrybailo and was sworn in as such.

Ms. Francis moved to rescind the action regarding the September 10, 2018 Town Council meeting. Irene Skrybailo mistakenly used the name Irene Meltzer on her volunteer application submitted to the Mayor resulting in her appointment to the Bike and Trail Committee II as Irene Meltzer. Her registered voter name is Irene Skrybailo and was sworn in as such, seconded by Dr. Mullen, and passed unanimously.

Dr. Mullen moved to amend the agenda to add item 6. a. appointment of Irene Skrybailo to the Bike & Trail Committee II, seconded by Mr. Nahom and passed unanimously.

Dr. Mullen moved to approve the appointment of Irene Skrybailo to the Bike & Trail Committee II, seconded by Ms. Francis and passed unanimously.

7. Approval of Prior Minutes -

Regular Town Council Meeting September 10, 2018

Ms. Francis moved to approve the Regular Town Council Meeting minutes of September 10, 2018, seconded by Mr. Bayer and passed unanimously.

8. Parks & Recreation

Discussion and possible action regarding the Parks & Recreation Commission request for permission to accept a donation in the amount of \$1,100.00 from the Heaton Family in loving memory of John Joseph Heaton Jr. of New Milford. These funds will be utilized to plant a tree with a memorial plaque on the Town Green. Funds are to be deposited in the Parks & Recreation Gift Fund.

Ms. Francis moved to approve the Parks & Recreation Commission request for permission to accept a donation in the amount of \$1,100.00 from the Heaton Family in loving memory of John Joseph Heaton Jr. of New Milford. These funds will be utilized to plant a tree with a memorial plaque on the Town Green. Funds are to be deposited in the Parks & Recreation Gift Fund, seconded by Mr. Bayer.

Mr. Nahom said it was a good process to talk to Parks and Recreation.

The motion passed unanimously.

9. Grant Writer

a.) Grant Funds Acceptance

“Be it resolved that the Town of New Milford accepts \$5,296 from the Iroquois Community Grant for the purchase of plantings to establish an arboretum at Hulton Meadow. Funds will be accepted into the Parks and Recreation Gift Fund, account 33510000-59902 or other account as determined by the Director of Finance.”

Ms. Reardon said Iroquois wants to plant an arboretum and get the trees into the ground this fall.

Dr. Mullen moved the following resolution: Be it resolved that the Town of New Milford accepts \$5,296 from the Iroquois Community Grant for the purchase of plantings to establish an arboretum at Hulton Meadow. Funds will be accepted into the Parks and Recreation Gift Fund, account

33510000-59902 or other account as determined by the Director of Finance , Mr. Bayer seconded and the motion passed unanimously.

b.) Authorization Resolution

Department of Economic and Community Development, State Historic Preservation Office: Historic Restoration Fund. This grant will be for up to \$50,000. The funds will be used towards the replacement of the roof and repair of the gutters at Roger Sherman Town Hall.

“Be it resolved that Pete Bass, Mayor of the Town of New Milford is authorized to sign and apply for the Department of Economic and Community Development, State Historic Preservation Office: Historic Restoration Fund, on behalf of the Town. Mayor Bass is empowered to execute and deliver in the name and on behalf of this corporation a certain contract with the State of Connecticut, Department of Economic and Community Development, and to affix the corporate seal, if any.”

The Mayor, Kathy Castegnetta and Ms. Reardon went to the state historic preservation office to discuss the roof repair at Town Hall. Tom Wilcox actually worked with the company that did the roof 20 years ago and said it is a raised seam roof.

Dr. Mullen moved to waive the reading of the resolution, Mrs. Hida seconded and passed unanimously.

Dr. Mullen moved to approve the following resolution: Be it resolved that Pete Bass, Mayor of the Town of New Milford is authorized to sign and apply for the Department of Economic and Community Development, State Historic Preservation Office: Historic Restoration Fund, on behalf of the Town. Mayor Bass is empowered to execute and deliver in the name and on behalf of this corporation a certain contract with the State of Connecticut, Department of Economic and Community Development, and to affix the corporate seal, if any, Mr. Skelly seconded.

The motion passed unanimously.

c.) Authorization Resolution

Department of Economic and Community Development, State Historic Preservation Office: Certified Local Government Grant This grant will be for \$20,000. The funds will be used to hire an independent contractor to perform an Adaptive Reuse Study, analyzing the reuse potential, identifying potential new uses and financial strategies for the property and building at 50 East Street.

“Be it resolved that Pete Bass, Mayor of the Town of New Milford is authorized to sign and apply for the Department of Economic and Community Development, State Historic Preservation Office: Certified Local Government Grant, on behalf of the Town. Mayor Bass is empowered to execute and deliver in the name and on behalf of this corporation a certain contract with the State of Connecticut, Department of Economic and Community Development, and to affix the corporate seal, if any.

Ms. Reardon said the Town is a local certified government and therefore eligible for an historic preservation grant for East Street school to conduct a study of the space. The grant would be for \$20,000 which is sufficient to fund the study.

Mr. Bayer asked if this would be the function of the people who want the building and Mr. Nahom said if the Town chooses to go that route.

Ms. Francis said this study is for aaptive reuse of all types.

Dr. Mullen said \$20,000 is not a lot of money and wondered if this study would tell the Town anything it doesn't already know.

Ms. Francis said this study could tell what could be done with the building or not.

Ms. Reardon said the report will provide an estimate of cost based on potential reuse.

Mr. Skelly asked if the building is on the market with a realtor in place. Mayor Bass said there is only the letter of intent from Dakota.

Dr. Mullen moved to waive the reading of the resolution, Mrs. Hida seconded and passed unanimously.

Ms. Francis moved to approve the following resolution: Be it resolved that Pete Bass, Mayor of the Town of New Milford is authorized to sign and apply for the Department of Economic and Community Development, State Historic Preservation Office: Certified Local Government Grant, on behalf of the Town. Mayor Bass is empowered to execute and deliver in the name and on behalf of this corporation a certain contract with the State of Connecticut, Department of Economic and Community Development, and to affix the corporate seal, if any , Mrs. Hida seconded and passed 4-2.

*Aye: Hida, Francis, Skelly, Nabom
No: Bayer, Mullen*

d) Update and discussion

Ms. Reardon gave an update of what she has been able to do since starting including identifying over \$6.1 million in grant funding potential. She has submitted \$3,081,269 and been awarded \$414,027. The Town was turned down by AARP Community Living grant but did receive the AARP Community Challenge grant.

The Connecticut Community Foundation is interested in the needs of LGBT seniors.

Ms. Reardon is looking into a \$2.1 million diesel emissions reduction program which is 65% funded. This could bring the current fleet up to 2010 or newer.

Ms. Reardon said she will be applying for a recreational trails program through DEEP. No value yet but could be hundreds of thousands.

Ms. Francis asked if there were any equine trail work grants and Ms. Reardon said she had not seen anything specific yet. Mrs. Hida said there were more points available for equine use.

Mr. Skelly thanked Ms. Reardon for this work so far.

10. Personnel -

a.) Discussion and possible action to accept the updated job description of the Road Construction Surveyor

Ms. Francis moved to approve the updated job description of the Road Construction Surveyor, seconded by Mr. Bayer and passed unanimously.

b.) Discussion and possible action to accept the updated job description of the Design Engineer/Civil Engineer

Ms. Francis moved to approve the updated job description of the Design Engineer/Civil Engineer, seconded by Mr. Bayer and passed unanimously.

11. Tax Collector -

Discussion and possible action regarding September 2018 refunds in the amount of \$7,577.34 leaving a balance of \$47,977.54

Ms. Francis moved to approve the September 2018 refunds in the amount of \$7,577.34 leaving a balance of \$47,977.54, seconded by Mr. Bayer and passed unanimously.

12. Great Brook Road

Discussion and possible action regarding consideration of the proposed partial discontinuance of Great Brook Road

a) Motion: "Pursuant to Section 13a-49 of the CT General Statutes, motion to approve - and recommend to a Special Town Meeting - the partial discontinuance of Great Brook Road as set forth in the Memorandum prepared by the Town Engineer."

NOTE:

- All property owners were notified in letters dated August 22, 2018. None were returned as undelivered.
- Signs were posted conspicuously at the required locations informing the public of the 9/24/18 Town Council Meeting.
- Town Council approved 8-24 referral to Planning Commission on August 13, 2018. Planning Commission met on September 6, 2018, and unanimously approved the following motion: "To recommend in favor of the 8-24 referral for the discontinuance of a portion of Great Brook Road as set forth in the attached legal description. The reason for the discontinuance is that it will eliminate the potential future obligation of the Town to construct and maintain this section of the road."

Attorney Grimes said the discontinuation of a road is set forth in Connecticut General Statutes. He said the Town received a petition from two residents to discontinue a portion of Great Brook Road. Town Engineer Dan Stanton and former Town Planner Kathy Castegnetta did research on the request. The adjoining property owners were notified by letter and the proposal has been on file for the last 30 days in the Town Clerks office. This has to go to a Town Meeting for a vote.

Ms. Francis asked what partial discontinuance is and Attorney Grimes said the metes and bounds were given to the Council at a prior meeting.

Ms. Francis noted the petition came from two residents but 10-11 spoke against the request. Mrs. Castegnetta said the part that is paved is not being discontinued.

Ms. Francis said the other road residents are concerned that the Town will pay less attention to the paved part.

Mrs. Hida asked if the vote could be delayed to get more information to the Great Brook residents.

Mr. Nahom said there was concern about the cul-de-sac and asked if the discontinuation would keep the cul-de-sac.

Ms. Francis asked who owns the discontinued road, the two petitioning gentlemen and could the road be made passable.

Mike Zarba, Director of Public Works, said the Town owns the paper road that is unimproved and impassable. He said it is a steep grade road that the Town could technically improve at some point to make a through street. He said the discontinuation eliminates that ability and allows the land to go back to the private property owners. This would then become taxable. He said any future development of these properties would have two options - Great Brook or Heacock Crossbrook.

Ms. Francis asked who's responsibility it is to not make it a thru road and Mr. Nahom said Planning. Mr. Nahom felt it would be harder to make a through way if it were abandoned.

Ms. Francis noted Rocky River was considered abandoned. Mr. Zarba said it is still abandoned, it is not discontinued. He said the discontinuance makes it harder for the developer. They would have to go through three different steps to continue the road.

Ms. Francis asked what would happen if it stayed the way it is and Mr. Zarba said the Town was forced to develop Rooster Tail Hollow and Saw Mill Road for a private developer.

Ms. Francis said the Town did not seem concerned and Mr. Zarba said there are a lot of paper roads that the Town is concerned about.

Mrs. Hida asked if the Town agreed with the discontinuation, would the guard rail go back up and Mr. Zarba said there is a driveway permit so the guardrails cannot go back up.

Mr. Nahom asked if he decided to develop and put the road in at his expense could the Town stop him. Mr. Zarba said he would have to conform to the planning requirements.

Dr. Mullen asked what zoning was on this property and Mr. Zarba said it was most likely 2 acre zoning.

Dr. Mullen asked what would change on this property if the paper road was changed. Attorney Grimes said it would impact the number of approvals.

Dr. Mullen asked if they got approval to subdivide would they have to build a road and Mr. Zarba said at least a common driveway.

Mr. Skelly asked if the landowner could still subdivide and put in a private driveway and Mr. Zarba answered as long as they can show access to a public road.

Mr. Zarba said this discontinuation does not have any bearing on the improved portion of the roadway.

Ms. Francis moved Pursuant to Section 13a-49 of the CT General Statutes, motion to approve - and recommend to a Special Town Meeting - the partial discontinuance of Great Brook Road as set forth in the Memorandum prepared by the Town Engineer, seconded by Mrs. Hida.

Dr. Mullen said when he first saw this item on the agenda he thought it was a non issue. He said he would abstain if the vote is taken tonight.

Ms. Francis asked what would happen if they did not vote and Attorney Grimes said all the vote would do is send this to a Town Meeting where people can come and ask questions.

Ms. Francis said she needed more information on the potential of harm to the other residents.

Dr. Mullen said he did not need more information he just needed time to think about this.

Ms. Francis withdrew her motion. Mrs. Hida withdrew her second.

Ms. Francis moved to table this item to the October 9th Town Council meeting, seconded by Mrs. Hida and passed unanimously.

13. Discussion and possible action regarding approval of Charter Revision Explanatory Text

Ms. Francis moved to approve the Charter Revision Explanatory Text, seconded by Mr. Skelly and passed 5-1.

Attorney Grimes said this was put together by Paul Szymanski, Joe DeGregorio and Liba Furhman for the Charter Revision Committee. They have worked with the Secretary of State.

Dr. Mullen suggested the actual dollar figure in number 9 should not be in the document as it can change each year.

Mrs. Hida said the wording could be expanded to say "for example, in 2018 the number would be \$360,000."

Dr. Mullen felt in number 8 that sending the failed budget back to the Board of Finance was not appropriate as they should be more advisory.

Attorney Grimes said this is just the explanatory text for the vote.

Mr. Skelly said he sits here during the budget and sees the Board of Finance change things and then the Council puts the money back.

*Aye: Bayer, Hida, Francis, Skelly, Nabom
No: Mullen*

14. Discussion and possible action regarding approval of Library Question Explanatory Text

Attorney Grimes said this does have to come here for approval and then can be made into a poster for the polling places.

Ms. Francis moved to approve the Library Question Explanatory Text, seconded by Mr. Bayer and passed unanimously.

15. Ordinance Repeals

a.) Discussion and possible action regarding repeal of Ordinance Chapter 10, "Junk"

Ms. Francis moved to repeal the Ordinance Chapter 10, "Junk", seconded by Mr. Bayer.

Attorney Grimes said this ordinance was written prior to zoning and now falls under their purview. It is not enforceable today and the police department cannot find any record of enforcement.

The motion passed unanimously.

b.) Discussion and possible action regarding repeal of Ordinance Appendix C, "Motor Vehicles Junkyards and Businesses"

Ms. Francis moved to repeal the Ordinance Appendix C, "Motor Vehicles Junkyards and Businesses", seconded by Mr. Bayer.

Attorney Grimes said they are not entertaining any motor vehicle junkyards this is now under Zoning.

The motion passed unanimously

16. Mayor's Office –

1) East Street School -

a) Discussion and possible action regarding LOI from Dakota Properties

Ms. Francis moved to approve the LOI from Dakota Properties, seconded by Mr. Bayer.

Mayor Bass said he received a letter of intent on this property.

Ms. Francis asked if there was an appraisal of this property based on a different use.

Jim Peys of Dakota Partners said the Town had the property appraised for commercial.

Mr. Nahom asked if the rents would be affordable and Mr. Peys said the affordable housing rates are HUD established.

Mr. Nahom asked when this plan goes to the Town how much of the information will be known as there are emotions that follow affordable housing. Mr. Peys said the new terminology is workforce housing which I'd really the same definition. He said affordable housing does not affect people's property values. He also noted the Barton House only has five students in the school district. He said Dakota is invested in this town as they have a 30-50 year commitment.

Mr. Peys said since there is an historic structure on the property they will need to provide an internal appraisal and then provide a marketing study for highest and best use. He said they also intend to keep the historic exterior per their LOI.

Mr. Skelly asked how many apartments there will be and Mr. Peys said that is subject to Town approval but they are hoping to have 80 units.

Mr. Skelly asked about parking and Mr. Peys said the standard is 1.5 but this site is unusual because there are wetlands and they need allow for event parking.

Mrs. Hida asked about the per unit acquisition cost for this versus Barton. Mr. Peys said the cost per unit at Barton was \$28,947 per unit. The expected cost at East Street per unit is \$28,750. He said the key is the appraisal and market rate rentals less expenses. They are not seeking a tax abatement.

Mrs. Hida asked about the Peagler project in terms of the number of units and Mayor Bass said there are 100.

Mrs. Hida asked if the Town might consider selling another property for more money per the public comment about opportunity costs.

Mr. Peys said there are direct and indirect opportunity costs. He said the indirect costs are 100 people spending money in Town. He said there can also be a defined number of units for teachers and workers to live in this Town.

Mrs. Hida said she did not feel as if the Council had enough data yet.

Mr. Peys said there are three options for this building - go with Dakota, find another developer or the Town takes on the responsibility themselves. He said the building has asbestos and lead based paint that Dakota will abate as part of their proposal. He said if the Town keeps the responsibility they would also have to deal with relocation costs, ADA expenses and roof issues.

Ms. Francis asked if the Dakota affordability formula was state mandated and Mr. Peys said it is. He said it is actual rent received less actual expenses.

Ms. Francis said she works with people whose income is constrained and she noted the Barton House rent has gone up considerably. Mr. Peys said the maximum rent is the average median income as defined by HUD. He said they charged less than the maximum when they started.

Mr. Nahom asked if they were having good luck with their tenants and Mr. Peys answered they have had to evict a couple but they have a waiting list of over 350 people.

Ms. Francis asked if they had ever considered the Pettibone building and Mr. Peys said they would look at other buildings but they needed to look at the factors for state funding.

Mr. Nahom said he was not sure he was ready to say yes to this project tonight.

Mayor Bass said they could get an appraisal and continue to ask questions.

Ms. Francis withdrew her motion. Mr. Bayer withdrew his second.

- 2) Peagler Hill Property –
Discussion and possible action regarding purchase of Peagler Hill property

Mayor Bass noted this was for the Town's piece only.

Hal Kurfehs of Coldwell Banker Commercial, said the appraisal was done for assisted living but this use is mixed use as it is more desirable. He said there will be 65,000 square feet retail. They have provided a rough layout but would provide engineering work after the LOI is accepted. He said there would be 100 rental units and there is 9 acres of buildable land. He said there would be 20% affordable housing based on the income level in the Town. There's also plans for a pool, walking trails, and a clubhouse. He said there is a commitment from a tenant for the front piece with an entrance of Danbury Road.

Ms. Francis asked if everything in color on the map was to be built and Mr. Kurfehs said yes.

Dr. Mullen said an entrance on Peagler would be very steep but he did not want to see Town View Drive become part of this as that should remain a cul-de-sac.

Mr. Nahom noted Litchfield Crossing still needs to be filled and wondered how another retail area would fare. Mr. Kurfehs said retail is not dead but people want to be provided with an experience versus just shopping.

Mayor Bass noted this would have to be rezoned.

Ms Francis moved to authorize Mayor Bass to enter into and negotiate an LOI on the Peagler Hill property, seconded by Mrs. Hida.

Dr. Mullen asked when Mayor Bass received the LOI and he answered he had received the new one on Friday.

Mr. Bayed asked what was to be negotiated and Mayor Bass said the LOI.

The motion passed 5-0-1.

Aye: Bayer, Hida, Francis, Skelly, Nabom

Abstain: Mullen

Mrs. Hida moved to extend the meeting until 10:45 pm, seconded by Ms. Francis and passed 4-2.

Aye: Hida, Francis, Skelly, Nabom

No: Bayer, Mullen

- 3) Consent Calendar –
Discussion and possible action regarding amending the Town Council Rules and Procedures to include the use of a consent calendar

Ms. Francis asked if Town Council members knew what a consent calendar was. Attorney Grimes explained that Robert's Rules allowed a consent calendar which allowed for routine items such as gifts, tax refunds, etc to be voted on as one. But one person could choose to remove something from the consent calendar.

Dr. Mullen said he and Mayor Bass had a discussion about the length of the meetings and he felt a consent calendar would help to cut down on that.

Attorney Grimes said by statute there are some items that cannot go on a consent calendar.

- 4.) Reports & Presentation Materials –
Discussion and possible action regarding Town Council Rules and Procedures as they pertain to reports and presentation materials

Ms. Francis moved to approve Town Council Rules and Procedures as they pertain to reports and presentation materials, seconded by Mrs. Hida.

This handout appeared to have older rules as some of the items had already been withdrawn from this Council's rules and procedures.

Ms. Francis withdrew her motion. Mrs. Hida withdrew her second.

- 4) Discussion and possible action regarding Fire Marshal and EOC Director

Withdrawn

- 5) Landfill Settlement Fund –
Update on amount in landfill settlement fund and when next payment comes

Mayor Bass said the fund currently has \$10,412,161.06 and another \$2.7 million will come in October 1st. They continue to retire the Ladder Funds as they come due.

17. Recycle Center Subcommittee–

Discussion and possible action regarding Town Council authorizing the implementation of a system of weighing MSW and charging by weight. See the new pricing per pound chart that is proposed.

Ms. Francis move to approve the implementation of a system of weighing MSW and charging by weight, seconded by Mr. Bayer.

Dr. Mullen asked why New Milford was fifty centers lower and Bob Hanna, Recycling Center Coordinator said when the Town included Brookfield and Sherman the feeling was they should not get the same benefits as New Milford residents got.

The motion passed unanimously.

18. Housatonic Valley Association—

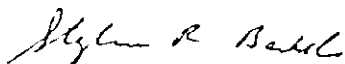
Report on existing conditions on the health of the watershed and progress in the watershed plan.

Courtney Moorehouse was present to discuss the Still River Watershed Plan by presenting the existing conditions. The goal is to restore the Still River from Danbury north. It continues to be impaired for aquatic and recreational life. Connecticut DEEP lists as impaired and says the next step is a pollution dive. Pollutants include e-coli and raw sewage. New Milford has two monitoring sites at Lovers Leap and just north of Candlewood Valley Golf. The pollutant levels have dropped 52% and 76% accordingly. The biggest problem is non point source pollutants such as roads and storm water pollution.

In 2014 the Still River Partners Group was formed which helped to create the snapshot of the health of the river and to identify restoration projects. A link to the report can be found at www.stillriverwatershed.org - the public can still make comments.

Mr. Bayer moved to adjourn the meeting at 10:45 pm, seconded by Mrs. Hida and passed unanimously.

Motions recorded by:



Recording Secretary

New Milford Town Council Meeting

DATE: 9-24-18

SPEAKER'S SIGN IN SHEET

ALL PERSONS WISHING TO SPEAK DURING PUBLIC COMMENT MUST SIGN UP BEFORE THE MEETING STARTS AT 7:00PM. PUBLIC COMMENTS MAY ONLY BE ADDRESSED TO THE TOWN COUNCIL. INITIAL COMMENTS ARE LIMITED TO 5 MINUTES OR LESS. IF A MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC WOULD LIKE TO SPEAK IN EXCESS OF THE 5 MINUTES, THEY MAY REQUEST TO DO SO AND TIME WILL BE SET ASIDE AT THE END OF THE AGENDA FOR THAT INDIVIDUAL TO SPEAK FOR AN ADDITIONAL 5 MINUTES

Please print clearly

- ✓ NAME: Leah Gill ADDRESS: Butterbrook Hill
- ✓ NAME: Chr. Angino ADDRESS: 121 Great Brook Rd
- ✓ NAME: Andrea Angino ADDRESS: 97 Great Brook
- ✓ NAME: Rob Angino ADDRESS: 97 Great Brook
- ✓ NAME: Dan D'Amico ADDRESS: 140 Great Brook Rd
- ✓ NAME: Janet Angino ADDRESS: 121 Great Brook Rd
- ✓ NAME: WILLIAM ZANGARA ADDRESS: 130 GREAT BROOK RD.
- ✓ NAME: Margaret McClure ADDRESS: 109 Great Brook Rd
- ✓ NAME: Greg McClure ADDRESS: 109 Great Brook Rd
- ✓ NAME: Michael Senello ADDRESS: 39 Tyler Terrace

New Milford Town Council Meeting

DATE: _____

SPEAKER'S SIGN IN SHEET

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Please print clearly

NAME: My Jan Jank ADDRESS: 89 Chenuske Rd

NAME: Robert Sella ADDRESS: 126 GREAT BROOK Rd.

NAME: Tim PEYS ADDRESS: DAKOTA PIETHERE
WALTHAM MA

NAME: _____ ADDRESS: _____

NAME: _____ ADDRESS: _____

NAME: _____ ADDRESS: _____

NAME: _____ ADDRESS: _____

NAME: _____ ADDRESS: _____

NAME: _____ ADDRESS: _____

NAME: _____ ADDRESS: _____

8



TOWN OF NEW MILFORD

Parks & Recreation Department
John Pettibone Community Center
1 Pickett District Road
New Milford, Connecticut 06776
Telephone (860) 355-6050 • Fax (860) 355-6052

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mayor Pete Bass
FROM: Daniel Calhoun, Director of Parks & Recreation
DATE: September 17, 2018
SUBJECT: Town Council Agenda Items

The New Milford Parks & Recreation Commission requests that the following items be placed on the agenda for the next available Town Council meeting.

The Parks & Recreation Commission requests permission to accept a donation in the amount \$1,100.00 from the Heaton Family in loving memory of John Joseph Heaton Jr. of New Milford. The funding will be used to plant a tree with a memorial plaque on the Town Green. We respectfully request that these funds be deposited into the New Milford Parks & Recreation Gift Fund.

The New Milford Parks & Recreation Commission would like to thank the family of Mr. John Joseph Heaton Jr. for their generous donation.



TOWN OF NEW MILFORD

Roger Sherman Town Hall
10 Main Street
New Milford, Connecticut 06776
Telephone 860-457-4195 • Fax 860-350-6741

9a

Department of Finance, Office of Grants and Compliance

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mayor Pete Bass
FROM: Tammy Reardon
DATE: September 21, 2018
SUBJECT: Town Council Agenda Request – Grant Acceptance

The Town of New Milford has been awarded \$5,296 from the Iroquois Gas Transmission System Community Grant. This grant was awarded to the Town, to establish an arboretum at Hulton Meadow; the funds will be used for the purchase of trees and plantings.

I respectfully request that the following item be placed on the agenda for the next available Town Council meeting:

Suggested resolution language:

Be it resolved that the Town of New Milford accepts \$5,296 from the Iroquois Community Grant for the purchase of plantings to establish an arboretum at Hulton Meadow. Funds will be accepting into the Parks and Recreation Gift Fund, account 33510000-59902 or other account as determined by the Director of Finance.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Tammy Reardon
Grants & Compliance Specialist

cc: Greg Osipow, Director of Finance
Dan Calhoun, Parks & Recreation Director
Michael John Cavallaro, Conservation Commission

September 14, 2018

Ms. Tammy Reardon
Grant Writer and Compliance Specialist
Town of New Milford
10 Main Street
New Milford, CT 06776

Dear Ms. Reardon:

Thank you for submitting the documentation as required under the Town of New Milford's June 14, 2018 conditional approval of an Iroquois Community Grant.

I am pleased to inform you that Phase 1 of the town's Arboretum at Hulton Meadow Park project has been approved to receive a Community Grant in the amount of \$5,296. Based on the information provided in your May 1, 2018 proposal, we have determined that this project fits within our guidelines and will be successfully completed as proposed within one year of the date of this letter.

As it is the intent of this program to fund only "ready to go" projects, the enclosed award payment is being provided in advance to assist in accomplishing the project on time. By accepting this grant, you agree to notify Iroquois in writing, and in a timely manner, if the project is unable to be completed as scheduled, or if the scope of the project changes resulting in non-conformance with the intent of Iroquois' Community Grant Program. Iroquois will, at that time, make a determination if the grant could be reallocated or should be reclaimed.

Any and all activities undertaken in developing this project must comply with all applicable environmental, cultural resource and planning regulations. Upon completion of the project, please submit a summary report which should include accomplishments, outcomes achieved, related photographs and/or press articles, and demonstrated acknowledgement of Iroquois' sponsors.

If any special events are planned for this project, we would be pleased to have a representative attend if possible. Please do not hesitate to contact me at (203) 925-7209 if you have any questions concerning the conditions stated above.

Congratulations on your successful submission and best wishes in completing the project.

Sincerely,



Ruth Parkins
Manager, Corporate Communications
& Public Relations

Enclosure

9b + 9c



TOWN OF NEW MILFORD

Roger Sherman Town Hall
10 Main Street
New Milford, Connecticut 06776
Telephone 860-457-4195 • Fax 860-350-6741

Department of Finance, Office of Grants and Compliance

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mayor Pete Bass
FROM: Tammy Reardon, Grants & Compliance Specialist
DATE: September 20, 2018
SUBJECT: Town Council Agenda Requests

On behalf of the Town of New Milford, I will be submitting two applications to the State Historic Preservation Office that require authorization from the legislative body. I respectfully request these items be placed on the September 24, 2018 Town Council agenda with the following required resolutions to be considered for adoption.

Department of Economic and Community Development, State Historic Preservation Office: Historic Restoration Fund This grant will be for up to \$50,000. The funds will be used towards the replacement of the roof and repair of the gutters at Roger Sherman Town Hall.

“Be it resolved that Pete Bass, Mayor of the Town of New Milford is authorized to sign and apply for the Department of Economic and Community Development, State Historic Preservation Office: Historic Restoration Fund, on behalf of the Town. Mayor Bass is empowered to execute and deliver in the name and on behalf of this corporation a certain contract with the State of Connecticut, Department of Economic and Community Development, and to affix the corporate seal, if any.”

Department of Economic and Community Development, State Historic Preservation Office: Certified Local Government Grant This grant will be for \$20,000. The funds will be used to hire an independent contractor to perform an Adaptive Reuse Study, analyzing the reuse potential, identifying potential new uses and financial strategies for the property and building at 50 East Street.

“Be it resolved that Pete Bass, Mayor of the Town of New Milford is authorized to sign and apply for the Department of Economic and Community Development, State Historic Preservation Office: Certified Local Government Grant, on behalf of the Town. Mayor Bass is empowered to execute and deliver in the name and on behalf of this corporation a certain contract with the State of Connecticut, Department of Economic and Community Development, and to affix the corporate seal, if any.”

Thank you for your consideration,

Tammy Reardon

cc: Greg Osipow, Director of Finance



TOWN OF NEW MILFORD

Roger Sherman Town Hall
10 Main Street
New Milford, Connecticut 06776
Telephone 860-457-4195 • Fax 860-350-6741

Department of Finance, Office of Grants and Compliance

MEMORANDUM

TO: New Milford Town Council
CC: Mayor Pete Bass
Greg Osipow, Director of Finance
FROM: Tammy Reardon, Grants & Compliance Specialist
DATE: 9/24/2018
SUBJECT: Grants and Compliance Update

Good evening and thank you for your time; I am happy to provide you with an update and will be glad to answer your questions.

I continue to work with departments to identify current and future needs and goals; review current grant funded projects for compliance; research and identify fund sources and prepare for the auditors later this year.

To date, I have identified \$6,172,119 in potential grant funding, most of which are new opportunities available during the next 12 months. These are both competitive and non-competitive grants and programs. Although not all opportunities address a current need, it is good to be aware of what is available to match up with future projects and needs.

To date, I have submitted \$3,081,269 in 14 applications ranging in value from \$1,000 to \$2,106,000. To date, \$414,027 has been funded from 4 applications.

Submitted	\$3,081,269
Awarded	\$414,027
Pending	\$2,143,670
Declined	\$520,730

The Senior Center Expansion is completed and the reimbursement request for the Small Town Economic Assistance Program Grant has been submitted.

I am working with the Department of Public Works to ensure the Still River Roundabout Project, funded by the Local Transportation Capital Improvement Program (LOTICIP), is in compliance with all requirements of the grant.

I worked very closely with Public works to submit an application to the VW Diesel Emission Reduction Program to replace 15 Class 8 Plow Trucks and 3 Class 5 plow trucks in early 2020. That application was for \$2,106,000 and is currently undergoing technical review by the CT Department of Energy and Environmental Protection.

The AARP, Administration for Community Living, Innovations in Nutritional Programs and Services Grant was declined for lack of measureable health outcomes. We were able to secure fund from the AARP Community Challenge Grant for the purchase of several game-top tables and benches to be placed in the downtown area.

Working with the Senior Center, an application (\$8,340) was recently submitted for an Evidence Based Exercise Program to provide professionally instructed fitness classes during a time that will appeal to the younger population of senior citizens. We are also currently working on an application to the Connecticut Community Foundation to address the needs of the LGBT senior citizen community (\$2,180).

Working with the Personnel Department, I wrote the nomination of the expanded employee training program for the CIRMA Excellence in Risk Management Award. This award will provide \$2,500 to the town for continued expansion of training programs.

Working with the Mayor and Angie Chastain, I wrote a nomination for Camella's Cupboard to the Connecticut Conference of Municipalities for the 2018 Municipal Excellence Award. If selected, they will receive \$1,000 towards program expenses.

New Milford was awarded \$2,500 from the Office of Policy and Management to be used to help clean-up neglected cemeteries. Both Long Mountain and Lower Merryall Cemetery will benefit from that award.

What's coming up?

Connecticut Community Foundation - Funding to update the Corporation for Economic Development website.

CT DEEP Recreational Trails Program - Funding to support the next stage of the New Milford River Trail and the necessary maintenance of other trails throughout town.

DECD State Historic Preservation Office - Funding to replace the roof on town hall with a metal raised scam roof, which was removed when the current roof was replaced 20 years ago.

DECD State Historic Preservation Office - Funding to hire an independent contractor to conduct research and hold public outreach meetings regarding the future potential uses for the East Street School building.

DECD State Historic Preservation Office - Funding to cover the balance of the cost for the architectural review of the power house located in Hidden Treasures Park.

Additionally, I am researching and reviewing additional funding opportunities to support the residents and departments throughout town.

If you have any questions, comments or discover sources of funding in your travels, I can be reached at 860-457-4195 or at TReardon@newmilford.org.

Town of New Milford

JOB CLASSIFICATION DESCRIPTION

Job Title: Road Construction Surveyor
B.U: Non-Union

Salary Group: 5 (\$71,711 - \$95,917)
FLSA: Exempt

Job Summary: Make exact measurements and determine property boundaries. Provide data relevant to the shape, contour, gravitation, location, elevation, or dimension of land or land features on or near the earth's surface for engineering, mapmaking, mining, land evaluation, construction, and other purposes.

Supervision Received: Reports to the Design Engineer

Essential Job Functions:

- Prepare and maintain sketches, maps, reports, and legal descriptions of surveys in order to describe, certify, and assume liability for work performed.
• Verify the accuracy of survey data, including measurements and calculations conducted at survey sites
• Direct or conduct surveys in order to establish legal boundaries for properties, based on legal deeds and titles in accordance with all applicable industry standards not limited to the DOT Design Manual as well as Town Design Standards.
• Record the results of surveys, including the shape, contour, location, elevation, and dimensions of land or land features.
• Calculate heights, depths, relative positions, property lines, and other characteristics of terrain.
• Prepare or supervise preparation of all data, charts, plots, maps, records, and documents related to surveys.
• Write descriptions of property boundary surveys for use in deeds, leases, or other legal documents.
• Plan and conduct ground surveys designed to establish baselines, elevations, and other geodetic measurements.
• Search legal records, survey records, and land titles in order to obtain information about property boundaries in areas to be surveyed.
• Coordinate findings with the work of engineering personnel, and others concerned with projects.
• Adjust surveying instruments in order to maintain their accuracy.
• Establish fixed points for use in making maps, using geodetic and engineering instruments.
• Determine longitudes and latitudes of important features and boundaries in survey areas, using theodolites, transits, levels, and satellite-based global positioning systems (GPS).
• Train assistants and helpers, and direct their work in such activities as performing surveys or drafting maps.
• Analyze survey objectives and specifications in order to prepare survey proposals or to direct others in survey proposal preparation.
• Compute geodetic measurements and interpret survey data in order to determine positions, shapes, and elevations of geomorphic and topographic features.
• Develop criteria for survey methods and procedures.
• Develop criteria for the design and modification of survey instruments.

- Conduct research in surveying and mapping methods, using knowledge of techniques of photogrammetric map compilation and electronic data processing.
- Locate and mark sites selected for geophysical prospecting activities, such as efforts to locate petroleum or other mineral products.
- Survey bodies of water in order to determine navigable channels and to secure data for construction of breakwaters, piers, and other marine structures.
- Direct aerial surveys of specified geographical areas.
- Determine specifications for photographic equipment to be used for aerial photography, as well as altitudes from which to photograph terrain.
- Researches and recommends necessary equipment for all projects.
- Performs other duties as assigned that are both necessary and appropriate.

Knowledge, Skills and Ability:

- Demonstrated knowledge of arithmetic, algebra, geometry, calculus, statistics, and their applications.
- Demonstrated knowledge of the practical application of engineering science and technology. This includes applying principles, techniques, procedures, and equipment to the design and production of various road projects and bridge design.
- Demonstrated knowledge of and success in applying materials, methods, and the tools involved in the construction or repair of structures such as bridges and roads.
- Demonstrated knowledge of design techniques, tools, and principles involved in production of precision technical plans, blueprints, drawings, and models.
- Demonstrated success in applying the principles and methods for describing the features of land, sea, and air masses, including their physical characteristics, locations, interrelationships, and distribution of plant, animal, and human life.
- Demonstrated knowledge of and success applying all laws, legal codes, court procedures, precedents, government regulations, executive orders, and agency rules as they related to municipal road and bridge projects.
- Demonstrated experience in municipal engineering design and construction including significant experience in infrastructure design and construction.
- Demonstrated experience in project management, road construction and bridge construction.
- Demonstrated experience or training with AutoCad 2010 or newer.
- Experience in GIS and Land Use applications required.
- Demonstrated ability to effectively communicate with project managers, construction supervisors, developers, Town employees including Public Works, Zoning, Wetlands, the Mayor and Town Council.
- Demonstrated ability to clearly articulate complex information to property owners, project managers, other Town employees, the Mayor and Town Council.

Minimum Qualifications:

- Bachelor's degree in Mathematics or Civil Engineering, from ABET accredited college or university
- Five (5) years of surveying municipal engineering design and construction including significant demonstrated experience in infrastructure design and construction.
- Must be licensed Land Surveyor in the State of Connecticut or surveyor in training with the ability to obtain a CT Land Surveyor license within 2 testing periods or obtain a CT land surveyor reciprocity license (Class 8) at next licensing board meeting.

Working Conditions, Physical and Mental Requirements: Employees appointed to positions in this class must have adequate physical strength, stamina, physical agility and visual and auditory acuity and must maintain such physical fitness as to be able to perform the duties of the class. A physical examination may be required.

Frequency: Place an "X" in each box that is appropriate to your job.

NEVER (N)	OCCASIONALLY (O)				FREQUENTLY (F)				CONSTANTLY (C)			
0 % of Shift	1-33% of Shift				34-66% of Shift				67-100% of Shift			
Frequency:	N	O	F	C	Frequency:	N	O	F	C			
Physical Demands:					Depth Perception			X				
Standing		X			Color Distinction				X			
Walking		X			Peripheral Vision			X				
Sitting			X		Driving		X					
Lifting		X			Physical Strength:							
Carrying		X			Little Physical Effort (-10 lbs.)		X					
Pushing		X			Light Work (-20 lbs.)		X					
Pulling		X			Medium Work (20-50 lbs.)		X					
Climbing		X			Heavy Work (50-100 lbs.)		X					
Balancing		X			Very Heavy Work (100+ lbs.)		X					
Stooping		X			Environmental Conditions:							
Kneeling		X			Cold (50 degrees F or less)		X					
Crouching		X			Heat (90 degrees F or more)		X					
Crawling		X			Temperature Changes		X					
Reaching		X			Wetness		X					
Handling		X			Humidity		X					
Grasping		X			Extreme Noise or Vibration		X					
Twisting		X			Exposure to Chemicals		X					
Feeling			X		Exposure to Gases and Fumes		X					
Talking			X		Exposure to Unpleasant Odors		X					
Hearing				X	Exposure to Bodily Fluids	X						
Repetitive Motion			X		Exposure to Dampness		X					
Hand/Eye/Foot Coordination			X		Confinement to a Small/Restricting Area		X					
Visual Acuity/Near			X		Mechanical Hazards		X					
Visual Acuity/Far			X		Physical Danger		X					

The above statements are intended to describe the general nature and level of work being performed by the employee assigned to this position. They are not to be construed as an exhaustive list of all job responsibilities and duties performed by personnel so classified.

The Town of New Milford is an equal opportunity employer. In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, the Town will provide reasonable accommodations to qualified individuals with disabilities and encourage both prospective and current employees to discuss potential accommodations with the Town when necessary.

DRAFT UNTIL APPROVED BY TOWN COUNCIL

JOB CLASSIFICATION DESCRIPTION

Job Title: Design Engineer/Civil Engineer
B.U: Non-Union

Salary Group: 6 (\$86,961- \$117,109)
FLSA: Exempt

Job Summary: The Design Engineer is responsible for conducting safe, effective and efficient engineering work involving the performance of a variety of engineering duties in support of the Town's Capital Improvement Program for roads, bridges, traffic, stormwater, sewer, Town facilities, and other public works infrastructure. This position is highly accountable for road design and will perform office civil engineering activities requiring the application of engineering principles and methods associated with the design of Public Works road, bridge, culvert and other transportation projects. Duties involve technical and analytical work in estimating and preparing preliminary and final contract documents, specifications, quantity and estimates for Town improvement projects. The work includes researching Capital Projects for presentation to Mayor/Council/Committees, assisting in the establishment of Capital and Operating Budgets, assisting with hiring, assigning and evaluating work to staff, establishing design parameters and alternatives, review of complex engineering designs and specifications, ensuring the completion of design and tendering of approved Capital Projects, estimating project costs, assisting in construction/project management and producing record drawings.

Supervision Received: Reports to the Town Engineer

Supervision Exercised: Directs engineering department and contract staff as assigned.

Essential Job Functions:

- Performs engineering work including: field surveys, public improvement design, drafting, specification preparation, construction layout, inspection, documentation, permit preparation, and responding to informational requests from the staff, residents, engineers, surveyors, contractors and assists in coordinating with Public Works, and non-Town agencies (DOT, CL&P, DEP) for the initiation of Town projects;
- Assists Town Engineer in the inspection of construction and the design of road and drainage improvements; provides various construction inspections including documentation to Town Engineer to ensure compliance with good public works practices and contract provisions;
- Resolves construction field or office problems by visiting site to understand scope of problem, interpreting construction drawings or specifications, analyzing issues and implications of resolution, and conveying solutions to personnel in the field;
- Participate in the initial planning of projects to be proposed and make recommendations to assist assigned management staff in establishing schedules and budgets;
- Performs design, construction estimation and scheduling of various public works construction projects; assists the Town Engineer in the documentation, investigation, and solutions to road and drainage problems identified to the department by Town residents and officials;
- Prepare engineering designs, specifications, costs and quantity estimates of public work projects; obtain required easements or permits for streets, bridges, drainage, sewer, facilities, and other public works projects within Town, State and Federal guidelines not limited to all Federal and State Statues and Town ordinances;
- Prepare requests for proposals and bids; review contract bids and proposals; under the direction of Town Engineer assist in the coordination and review of consultants' design work while staying within budget and time constraints;
- Exercise professional engineering judgment in accordance with current accepted practice of civil engineering and appropriate laws and codes;
- Prepare and/or review the adequacy and accuracy of computations, preliminary layout and design work from field and survey data;
- Designs roads and other public works projects using AutoCAD, Civil 3D and other engineering software.

- Provide assistance to construction inspectors in the interpretation of plans and resolution of problems during construction; review as-built plans to ensure compliance with original plans and specifications;
- Works with the Road Construction Supervisor in administrating capital road projects;
- Assists in the hiring, assignment, and evaluation of work for assigned engineering staff and outside contractors;
- Performs related duties that are necessary and appropriate as assigned.

Knowledge, Skills and Abilities:

- Demonstrated knowledge of civil engineering practices and procedures as well as inspection procedures as applied to public works activities;
- Demonstrated knowledge and experience with computers including word processing, spread sheets, data bases and AutoCAD;
- Demonstrated knowledge of engineering and architectural procedures in public works construction and operation, and road and highway maintenance;
- Demonstrated knowledge of and success applying principles of hydraulics, hydrology, and civil or soils engineering; knowledge of principles, practices, and methods of design, construction and maintenance of building and road construction;
- Demonstrated knowledge of and success applying relevant State and federal laws, statutes, and regulations; with considerable knowledge of relevant Town policies and procedures;
- Demonstrated knowledge and experience with construction methods, materials and equipment;
- Demonstrated knowledge of construction and maintenance equipment; knowledge of mathematical principles applied to land surveying;
- Knowledge of municipal operations and their budgetary impact;
- Knowledge of practices and methods for controlling floods and encroachments on river channels;
- Demonstrated knowledge of laws and regulations related to public works programs and responsibilities;
- Demonstrated knowledge of the methods, materials, tools and equipment utilized in providing public works services and in the operation of public works facilities;
- Demonstrated knowledge of the principles and practices of civil engineering and land surveying;
- Demonstrated interpersonal skills; oral and written communication skills; ability to access and process information contained in file records and computer databases;
- Demonstrated experience hiring managing, performance reviews and terminating staff, contractors or outside engineers.
- Demonstrated ability to apply principles of public works administration to define problems, collect data, establish facts, and draw valid conclusions;
- Demonstrated ability to apply the principles of construction inspection to solve practical field problems;
- Demonstrated ability to work cooperatively and clearly communicate engineering concepts to lay persons such as boards, commissions and the public; ability to give clear, concise written and oral instructions and work effectively with The Mayor, Town Council Members, staff, superiors and the general public;
- Demonstrated success and proven ability to make accurate cost estimates;
- Demonstrated ability to operate engineering equipment;
- Demonstrated ability to use computerized engineering systems and applications;

Minimum Qualifications:

Bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university in Civil Engineering or related field plus four (4) years of progressively responsible municipal engineering design experience and construction with at least two (2) years in road and drainage design and construction. Incumbents in this class must obtain a Professional Engineer's Certificate for the State of Connecticut within one (1) year from date of appointment. Incumbents in this position may be required to travel, Incumbents are required to possess and retain a valid Motor Vehicle Operator's license.

Working Conditions, Physical and Mental Requirements: Incumbents in this class must have adequate physical strength, stamina, physical agility and visual and auditory acuity and must maintain such physical fitness as to be able to perform the duties of the class. A physical examination may be required.

Frequency: Place an "X" in each box that is appropriate to your job.

NEVER (N)	OCCASIONALLY (O)				FREQUENTLY (F)				CONSTANTLY (C)			
0 % of Shift	1-33% of Shift				34-66% of Shift				67-100% of Shift			
Frequency:	N	O	F	C	Frequency:	N	O	F	C			
Physical Demands:					Depth Perception				X			
Standing			X		Color Distinction				X			
Walking			X		Peripheral Vision				X			
Sitting			X		Driving			X				
Lifting		X			Physical Strength:							
Carrying		X			Little Physical Effort (-10 lbs.)		X					
Pushing		X			Light Work (-20 lbs.)		X					
Pulling		X			Medium Work (20-50 lbs.)		X					
Climbing		X			Heavy Work (50-100 lbs.)		X					
Balancing		X			Very Heavy Work (100+ lbs.)	X						
Stooping		X			Environmental Conditions:							
Kneeling		X			Cold (50 degrees F or less)		X					
Crouching		X			Heat (90 degrees F or more)		X					
Crawling		X			Temperature Changes		X					
Reaching		X			Wetness		X					
Handling		X			Humidity		X					
Grasping		X			Extreme Noise or Vibration		X					
Twisting		X			Exposure to Chemicals		X					
Feeling			X		Exposure to Gases and Fumes		X					
Talking			X		Exposure to Unpleasant Odors		X					
Hearing				X	Exposure to Bodily Fluids	X						
Repetitive Motion			X		Exposure to Dampness		X					
Hand/Eye/Foot Coordination			X		Confinement to a Small/Restricting Area		X					
Visual Acuity/Near			X		Mechanical Hazards		X					
Visual Acuity/Far			X		Physical Danger		X					

The above statements are intended to describe the general nature and level of work being performed by the employee assigned to this position. They are not to be construed as an exhaustive list of all job responsibilities and duties performed by personnel so classified.

The Town of New Milford is an equal opportunity employer. In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, the Town will provide reasonable accommodations to qualified individuals with disabilities and encourage both prospective and current employees to discuss potential accommodations with the Town when necessary.

DRAFT UNTIL APPROVED BY TOWN COUNCIL

Drafted by Personnel 8/21/2018



TOWN OF NEW MILFORD

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Town Hall
10 Main Street
New Milford, Connecticut 06776
Telephone (860) 355-6085 • Fax (860) 355-6032

Office of the Tax Collector

September 20, 2018

TO: Honorable Pete Bass, Mayor
 Honorable Greg Osipow, acting Director of Finance
 Honorable Members of Town Council

FROM: David Stannard, Assessor
 Nancy McGavic, Tax Collector

RE: September refunds

Balance in refund account:	\$ 55,554.88
Account #10413700-59500	

September refunds	\$ 7,577.34
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Balance after September refunds	\$ 47,977.54
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Respectfully Submitted:

David Stannard, Assessor and Nancy McGavic, Tax Collector

September 24, 2018 refunds

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	ACCOUNT	AMOUNT	NOTES
Ally Financial		2016-03-125420 / 2017-03-75481 ,531	576.62	adjusted by Assessor
Almeida	Raymond	2017-03-50754	14.39	adjusted by Assessor
Batista	Maria	2017-03-51796	22.9	adjusted by Assessor
Black Gem Transport		2016-03-102304	30.12	adjusted by Assessor
Burns	Patrick	2017-03-53340	44.36	adjusted by Assessor
Dobies	Paul	2017-03-56585	31.27	adjusted by Assessor
Giuliani	Carmine	2017-03-59411	292.68	adjusted by Assessor
Holding	William	2017-03-60956	202.26	adjusted by Assessor
Home Health Pavilion		2017-03-61015	24.15	adjusted by Assessor
Honda Lease Trust		2017-03-61040 , 079, 091	639.09	adjusted by Assessor
Kilian	Robert	2017-03-63004	19.74	adjusted by Assessor
Marki	Christine	2017-03-65408	25.27	adjusted by Assessor
McDowell	Lawrence	2017-03-65965	12.56	adjusted by Assessor
Nissan Infiniti		2017-03-67850, 863, 929, 968	700.68	adjusted by Assessor
Ocskasy	Frank	2017-03-68263	35.07	adjusted by Assessor
Papp	Timothy	2017-03-68844	12.71	adjusted by Assessor
Peters	Maria	2017-03-69328	26.03	adjusted by Assessor
Pickering	Julie	2017-03-69504	320.57	adjusted by Assessor
Rodriguez	Leah	2017-03-71096	14.48	adjusted by Assessor
Rodriguez	Victor	2017-03-71110	20.99	adjusted by Assessor
Saraceno	Michael	2017-03-71835	55.61	adjusted by Assessor
Smith	Peter & Kelly	2017-03-73150 & 151 & 153	167.75	adjusted by Assessor
Toyota Lease		22 account #s	4196.37	adjusted by Assessor
Tremont	Thomas	2017-03-75054	41.95	adjusted by Assessor
Woodcock	Scott	2017-03-76919	49.72	adjusted by Assessor
Total			7577.34	



TOWN OF NEW MILFORD
Public Works Department
10 Main Street
New Milford, Connecticut 06776
Telephone (860) 355-6040 • Fax (860) 355-6055

12a
Michael F. Zarba, P.E.
Public Works Director

Daniel Stanton, P.E.
Town Engineer

August 22, 2018

OWNER ADDRESS

RE: Partial Discontinuance of Great Brook Road

Dear Owner:

Pursuant to its resolution of August 13, 2018, the Town Council will meet to consider the partial discontinuance of Great Brook Road. This will take place during the Town Council's regular meeting scheduled for September 24, 2018 at 7 pm in the E. Paul Martin Room of Town Hall, 10 Main Street, New Milford, CT 06776.

In the event the Town Council votes in favor of the proposed discontinuance, a Special Town Meeting will be scheduled for final approval, in accordance with Connecticut General Statutes.

Your property has been identified as requiring notification per Connecticut General Statute Chapter 238, Section 13a-49. This is attached for your reference.

If you have any questions, please contact the Department of Public Works at 860-355-6040.

Sincerely,

Daniel Stanton, P.E.,
Town Engineer
On behalf of the Town Council

Cc: Pete Bass, Mayor
Town Council
Planning Commission
File, Great Brook Road

Att.: Connecticut General Statute, Discontinuance Petition Mapping

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

PORTION OF GREAT BROOK ROAD TO BE DISCONTINUED

All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the Town of New Milford, County of Litchfield, and State of Connecticut, shown and designated on a certain map entitled "RIGHT OF WAY SURVEY PREPARED FOR TOWN OF NEW MILFORD GREAT BROOK ROAD NEW MILFORD, CONNECTICUT SCALE: 1" = 40' AUGUST 14, 2018 REVISED SEPTEMBER 18, 2018 (ADD LIMITS OF ROAD TO BE DISCONTINUED)" certified substantially correct by Charles C. Farnsworth L.L.S Conn. Reg. #15768, which map is to be filed in the Town Clerk's office, and being more particularly bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at an iron pin on the southerly side of Great Brook Road on the property line of Daniel A. Daignault, which point marks the southwesterly corner of the herein described parcel: thence N45°43'18"W 39.31 feet to the northerly side of Great Brook Road; thence along the northerly side of Great Brook Road the following course and distances; N58°25'22"E 97.35 feet, N41°55'06"E 42.96 feet, N84°12'20"E 54.52 feet, S89°03'23"E 24.51 feet, N51°48'43"E 85.37 feet, N56°55'15"E 148.81 feet, N61°34'42"E 87.08 feet partially along a stone wall, N56°48'15"E 79.85 feet along a stone wall, N56°34'15"E 99.75 feet along a stone wall, N42°19'41"E 103.88 feet, N69°09'26"E 229.59 feet, N60°13'06"E 325.37 feet to a point on the cul-de-sac having a radius of 50 feet; thence in a southerly direction S24°58'10"W 100.27 feet to a concrete monument on the southerly side of Great Brook Road; thence along the southerly side of Great Brook Road the following courses and distances; S58°11'22"W 310.00 feet to an iron pin, S77°33'54"W 152.39 feet to an iron pin, S50°35'11"W 183.87 feet to an iron pin, S64°59'53"W 187.66 feet to an iron pin, S52°53'05"W 229.46 feet, S82°10'34"W 64.54 feet, S59°22'53"W 155.66 feet to the point or place of beginning. Containing 1.5605+/- acres.

Charles C. Farnsworth L.L.S.
Conn. Reg. #15768



TOWN OF NEW MILFORD

Planning Department
10 Main Street
New Milford, Connecticut 06776
Telephone 860-355-6080
planning@newmilford.org

MEMO TO: New Milford Town Council
FROM: Kathy Castagnetta, Town Planner on behalf of the Planning Commission
DATE: September 7, 2018
SUBJECT: **8-24 Referral – Proposed Discontinuance of a Portion of Great Brook Road**

At the regular meeting of the New Milford Planning Commission held on September 6, 2018, the Commission unanimously **approved** the following motion:

To recommend in favor of the 8-24 referral for the discontinuance of a portion of Great Brook Road as set forth in the attached legal description. The reason for the discontinuance is that it will eliminate the potential future obligation of the Town to construct and maintain this section of the road.

Cc: Mayor Pete Bass



A TOWN COUNCIL VOTE DEALING
WITH GREAT BROOK RD IS
TO BE HELD IN NEW MILFORD
TOWN HALL AT 7PM ON 9-24-18
DEALING WITH THE PARTIAL
DISCONTINUANCE OF GREAT
BROOK RD



TOWN OF NEW MILFORD
Public Works Department
10 Main Street
New Milford, Connecticut 06776
Telephone (860) 355-6040 • Fax (860) 355-6055

Michael F. Zarba, P.E.
Public Works Director

Daniel Stanton, P.E.
Town Engineer

Chapter 238 - Highway Construction And Maintenance

Sec. 13a-49. Discontinuance of highways or private ways. (a)(1) The selectmen of any town may, subject to approval by a majority vote at any regular or special town meeting, as applicable, by a writing signed by them, discontinue any highway or private way, or land dedicated as such, in its entirety, or may discontinue any part thereof or any property right of the town or public therein, except when laid out by a court or the General Assembly, and except where such highway is within a city, or within a borough having control of highways within its limits.

(2) Whenever the selectmen of a town meet to take final action on the discontinuance or partial discontinuance of a highway or private way, or land dedicated as such, the selectmen shall provide written notice of their meeting to each owner of property that bounds such highway or private way, or land dedicated as such. If, in the opinion of the selectmen, the boundary lines or limits of such highway or private way, or land dedicated as such, have become lost or uncertain, the selectmen shall make reasonable efforts to identify the boundary lines or limits of such highway or private way, or land dedicated as such, and shall give notice of such meeting to each owner of property that bounds such identified boundary line or limit in accordance with this subdivision. Such reasonable efforts need not include an examination of title, or abstracts thereof, or a land survey. The notice required pursuant to this subdivision shall not be required if the selectmen make a finding on the record, supported by articulated fact, that (A) such owner's property does not bound a part of such highway or private way, or land dedicated as such, or identified boundary line or limit of such highway or private way, or land dedicated as such, that is being discontinued, (B) such notice is not necessary, and (C) such property would not lose its sole access to a highway or private way, or land dedicated as such, because of such discontinuance or partial discontinuance. Such notice shall be provided by mailing a notice of the date, time, place and subject of such meeting of the selectmen to such owner at such owner's address, as shown on the last-completed grand list of the town, by first class mail postmarked not less than thirty days prior to the date of such meeting. Thirty days prior to the date of such meeting, the town shall post a sign conspicuously on both ends of such highway or private way, or land dedicated as such, or part thereof, which shall include the date, time, place and subject of such meeting, except that such sign shall only be required on one end of such highway or private way, or land dedicated as such, if the selectmen make a finding on the record, supported by articulated fact, that such sign is only necessary on one end of such highway or private way, or land dedicated as such.

(3) If the town discontinues any highway or private way, or land dedicated as such, or discontinues any part thereof or any property right of the town or public therein in accordance with subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of this section, the selectmen shall (A) provide written notice by certified mail, return receipt requested, of such discontinuance or partial discontinuance to the same persons to whom notice was sent pursuant to subdivision (2) of this section, and (B) after such written notice is sent, cause to be recorded on the land records of the town a notice of such discontinuance or partial discontinuance, which notice shall include (i) a listing of each parcel of property for which notice was required to be sent pursuant to subdivision (2) of this subsection, (ii) the name of the owner of each such parcel of property as shown in the last-completed grand list of the town, and (iii) the current assessor's map, block and lot number for each such parcel.

(4) (A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B) of this subdivision, any person aggrieved by a discontinuance or partial discontinuance under this subsection may, not later than one hundred twenty days after notice of discontinuance or partial discontinuance is recorded on the land records of the town pursuant to subdivision (3) of this subsection, apply to the superior court for the judicial district in which such town is located, in the manner prescribed in section 13a-62.

(B) Any owner of property who is aggrieved by the failure to receive the meeting notice required under subdivision (2) of this subsection may apply to the superior court for the judicial district in which such town is located not later than one hundred twenty days after notice of discontinuance or partial discontinuance is recorded on the land records of the town pursuant to subdivision (3) of this subsection. No discontinuance or partial discontinuance shall be invalidated by such court on the basis of the selectmen's failure to provide the meeting notice required under subdivision (2) of this subsection to an owner of property if the town establishes that (i) a meeting notice that meets the requirements of subdivision (2) of this subsection was mailed in accordance with subdivision (2) of this subsection to such owner's address, as shown in the applicable last-completed grand list of the town, or (ii) the selectmen made a good faith effort to identify the parcels of property that bound the highway or private way, or land dedicated as such, or such identified boundary line or limit, in accordance with subdivision (2) of this subsection, and mailed notice in accordance with subdivision (2) of this subsection to each owner of such identified parcels of property, as shown in the applicable last-completed grand list of the town.

(b) Whenever a petition has been presented to the selectmen for such discontinuance or partial discontinuance of any land dedicated as a highway or private way but which has not been actually used, worked or accepted as a highway by the town, and such discontinuance or partial discontinuance has not been made by the selectmen and approved by the town within twelve months after such presentation, any person aggrieved may apply to the superior court for the judicial district in which such town is located, in the manner prescribed in section 13a-62.

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TOWN OF NEW MILFORD



Town Hall
10 Main Street
New Milford, Connecticut 06776
Telephone (860) 355-6020 • Fax (860) 355-6002

TOWN COUNCIL OF NEW MILFORD, CT WARNING: NOTICE OF SPECIAL TOWN MEETING

Pursuant to Section 13a-49 of the CT General Statutes, the electors of the Town of New Milford and those entitled to vote therein, are hereby warned and notified to meet at **New Milford Town Hall, 10 Main St. – New Milford, CT on October 9, 2018 at 6:45 PM in the E. Paul Martin Room**, for the following purpose:

To consider and vote upon the proposed partial discontinuance of Great Brook Road as approved by the Town Council and set forth in the related documents prepared by the Town Engineer.

Copies of said proposal are on file and available for public inspection at the Office of the New Milford Town Clerk.

Dated at New Milford, CT this 24th day of September, 2018.

Walter Bayer

Thomas Esposito

Katy Francis

Michael Gold

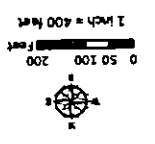
Lisa Hida

Peter Mullen

Michael Nahom

Douglas Skelly

Paul Szymanski



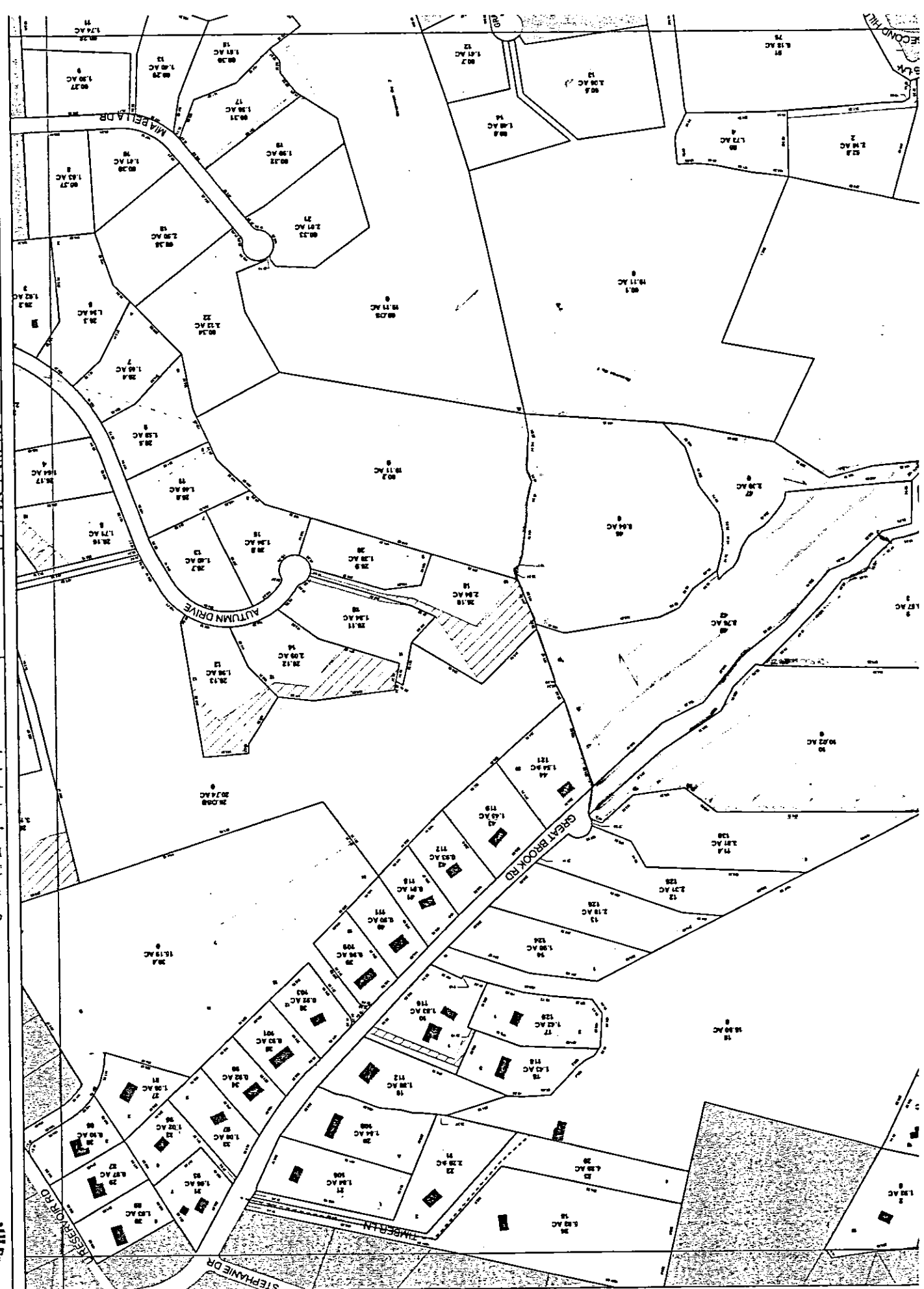
October 1, 2014
 completeness or correctness
 accuracy, related to the special
 no warranty, express or implied,
 mapping consultants makes
 services. The Town and its
 appropriate professional
 require the assistance of
 interpretation of the map may
 make features. Proper
 to location of natural or man-
 made features. Property
 boundary lines, and it is not a
 highly authoritative source as
 for general reference.
 the Town of New Milford, CT
 Applied Geographics, Inc and
 Survey, it was created by
 product of a Professional Land
 The map data is not the

AppGeo

49	50	49.2	50.1	49.2	50.1
44	43	42.2	43.1	42.2	43.1
37	36	35.2	36.1	35.2	36.1

- Parcels
- Parcels on Adjacent Map
- Assessment
- Buildings
- ROW - Privately owned
- Historic Lines
- Hook
- Tie Lines
- Leader Lines
- Water Lines
- Water Parcels

Town of New Milford
CONNECTICUT
 Tax Assessor Map



Question #3
PROPOSED REVISIONS
TO NEW MILFORD TOWN CHARTER

BALLOT QUESTION

“Shall the Town of New Milford amend its Town Charter in accordance with the recommendations set forth in the final report of the Charter Revision Commission dated July 11, 2018?”

BACKGROUND

The Town Charter, New Milford’s primary local governing document, must be revised at least once every five (5) years. In February of 2018, a Charter Revision Commission was formed. Following research and required public hearings, the Commission submitted a draft report, which was subsequently approved by the Town Council. The proposed revisions are set forth below.

CHAPTER 1 – Incorporation and General Powers - NO CHANGES PROPOSED

CHAPTER 2 – Elections

- **Elected Vacancy Appointment:** In the event of a vacancy of any elective Town office (except in the case of the Mayor) for which more than half of the full term has elapsed – or for Town Council vacancies - the duration of the appointment to fill the vacancy will be for the unexpired portion of the term, which is November 30 of odd numbered years.

CHAPTER 3 – Elected Officials (Current Chapters 3 and 8 combined)

- **Composition of the Board of Finance:** Changes the Board of Finance membership from an even (6) to odd (7) number, reducing potential for tie votes.
- Provides for all elected boards and commissions to elect officers, establish rules and policies - NEW
- Recites state Freedom of Information requirements for filing minutes and votes - NEW

CHAPTER 4 – Town Council

- Specifies requirements for Organizational Meeting; adds Parliamentary
- References Freedom of Information statutes - NEW
- Clarification language to avoid previous ambiguities – emergency ordinances, powers and duties set forth in law

CHAPTER 5 – Mayor (Current Chapter 6)

- Clarifies duties (mandatory) versus authority (optional)

CHAPTER 6 – Appointed Administrative Officers (Current Chapter 11)

- Clarifies procedure for all boards/commissions to seek legal opinion from Town Attorney
- **Director of Finance:** In matters concerning the investment of town funds, the Board of Finance shall advise the Director of Finance and approve or reject the investment of any town funds exceeding one eighth (1/8) of one mill in marketable securities, private placements, and time depositions of greater than 364 days. - NEW
NOTE: one mill (2018) = Est. \$2.88 Million
- **CHIEF OF POLICE :** Eliminates former “Chapter 9: Police Department” and places “Chief of Police” as an appointed administrative officer - NEW

CHAPTER 7 – Appointed Boards and Commissions (Current Chapter 10)

- Provides for all appointed boards and commissions to elect officers, establish rules and policies - NEW
 - Recites state Freedom of Information requirements for filing minutes and votes – NEW
 - Changes Board of Finance alternates from an even (2) to odd (3) number
 - Proposes revisions to membership numbers for boards and commissions
 - Proposes all appointed boards and commissions have 4-year terms with a start date of February 1 – NEW
- NOTE:** Currently, appointed boards vary in both term length and start date.
- Mayor will be precluded from appointing members from November 1 until the Organizational Meeting of the Town Council in the beginning of December during a municipal election year - NEW

CHAPTER 8 – Finance and Taxation (Current Chapter 7)

- **Board of Education Budget:** Board of Education shall file its budget with the Director of Finance no later than the first business day of February – NEW
 - **Partial Passage at Budget Referendum:** If any part (town or school) of a budget passes at referendum, it will be adopted and not subject to further revision or referendum. – NEW
- NOTE:** Currently if either budget fails, then both parts of the budget are subject to revision.
- **Budget Advisory Questions:** Mandates advisory questions in budget referendum as to whether each part (town/school) of the proposed budget is “too high”, “too low”, or “adequate.” - NEW
 - **Board of Finance Role in Budget Process:**
 - o **Current:** The Board of Finance proposes the initial budget, but does not make adjustments after a budget is defeated. After a budget is defeated, the Town Council makes budget adjustments.
 - o **Proposed change:** If a budget is defeated at referendum, the Board of Finance will be responsible for post-referendum budget adjustments.
 - However, a majority of Town Council members may file a timely petition with the Mayor’s office to call a special Town Council meeting. At this meeting, a two-thirds vote of the entire Town Council may overrule the Board of Finance’s revisions to the defeated budget and approve alternate revisions to be voted on by the ensuing referendum.
 - Proposes an automatic twenty-one (21) day cycle between budget votes - NEW
 - Proposes Director of Finance actions in matters concerning the investment of town funds be subject to approval or rejection by Board of Finance – *See Chapter 6-* NEW

CHAPTER 9 – Town Meeting (Current Chapter 5)

- Fixes Annual Town Meeting date and allows for consideration of items other than budget - NEW
- Conforms town meeting and referendum process to CT General Statutes requirements
- Subjects any appropriation supplemental to the total annual budget if in excess of one eighth (1/8) of one mill (\$360,000) or any supplemental appropriation if the cumulative total of supplemental appropriations for the current fiscal year shall already exceed one-half (1/2) of one mill (\$1.44 Million) to town meeting approval - NEW
- Recites CT General Statute process for elevating a question from town meeting to referendum

CHAPTER 10 – Town Employees (Current Chapter 12) - NO CHANGES PROPOSED

CHAPTER 11 – Transition and Miscellaneous Provisions (Current Chapter 13)

- Requires a Code of Ethics be maintained through New Milford’s Code of Ordinances and Town Council’s review for potential revision at least once every five years. - NEW
- NOTE:** Current Charter contains no reference to New Milford’s Code of Ethics

Question # 4

Shall the sum of \$6,500,000 be appropriated for the proposed renovation and expansion of the New Milford Public Library and authorize the issue of bonds, notes, or temporary notes for financing of the same, with the balance of the project to be funded by grants and private contribution?

YES

NO

If approved, the resolution presented under the ballot heading would authorize the expenditure of \$6,500,000 for costs related to the renovation and expansion of New Milford Public Library. The Library is comprised of three buildings built in 1837, 1898, and 1977. The library was last renovated in 1977.

Seating/Programming—The Children's Services Department, is not able to provide adequate seating for any functions it is committed to offer, from quiet study and research to seating for individual or paired reading. At present, there is no quiet reading space in the Public Services Department. The renovation will add a Teen Library and dedicated Children's Programming and Storytime space to the first floor, which will include more seating and shelving. Completing the first floor, will be the restoration of the original adult reading room in the 1898 building and a dedicated media room. A third floor will be constructed over the 1977 addition that will house the adult collections, also providing seating and technology.

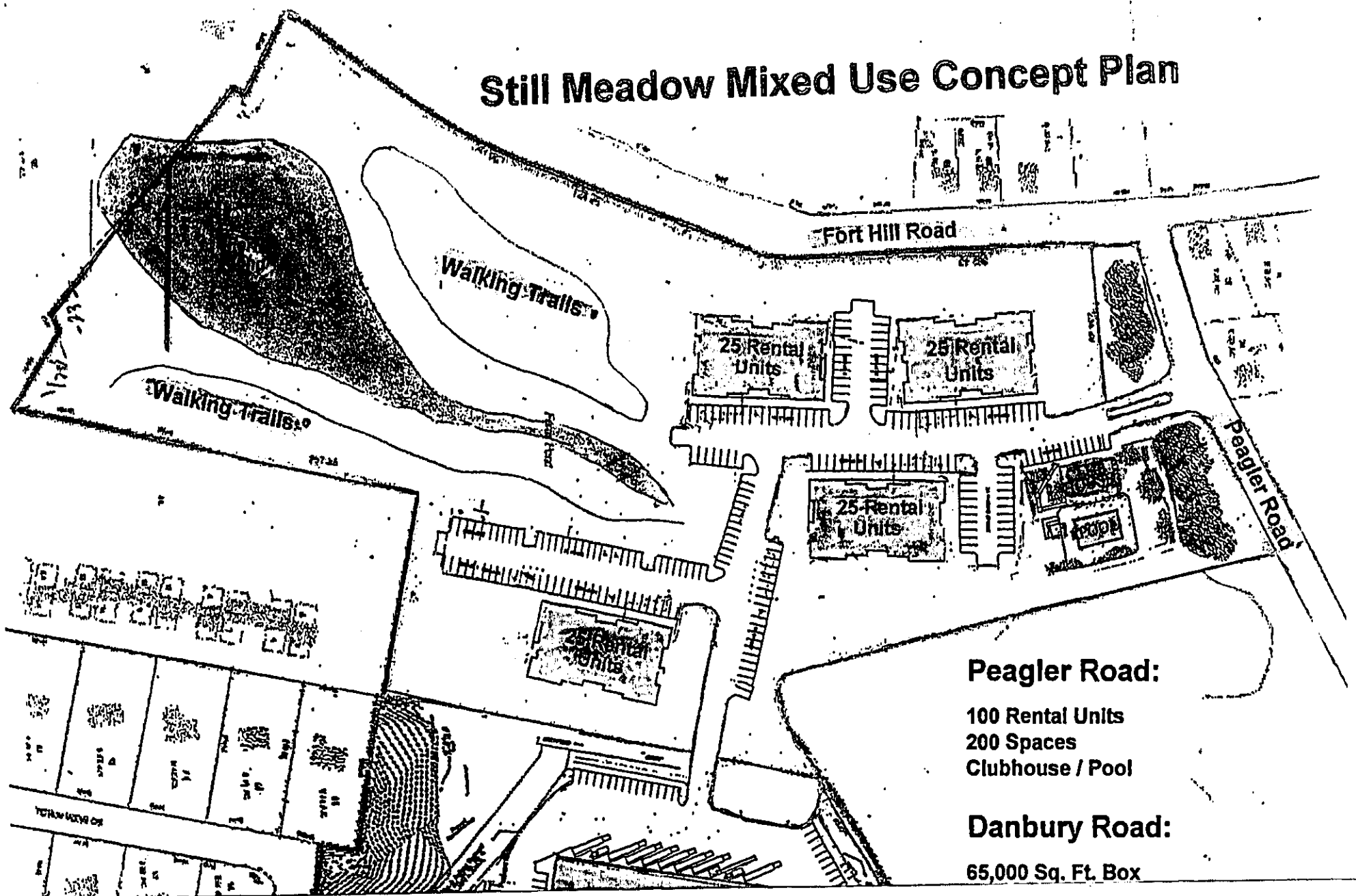
Shipping and Receiving – Currently, Shipping and Receiving is accessed from Main Street, up a staircase. The renovation will provide for access on one level from the Library driveway.

Children's Services—The Children's Services area is not ADA compliant. The renovation will provide aisles wide enough for wheelchair maneuverability and will be completely compliant with the American with Disabilities Act.

Meeting Space/Small Study Space – The Library offers one study space. The renovation will add five more.

Staff- Presently, staff cannot meet privately with patrons and have no workroom in which to prepare for programs. The renovation provides offices and a workroom on the second floor/mezzanine.

Still Meadow Mixed Use Concept Plan

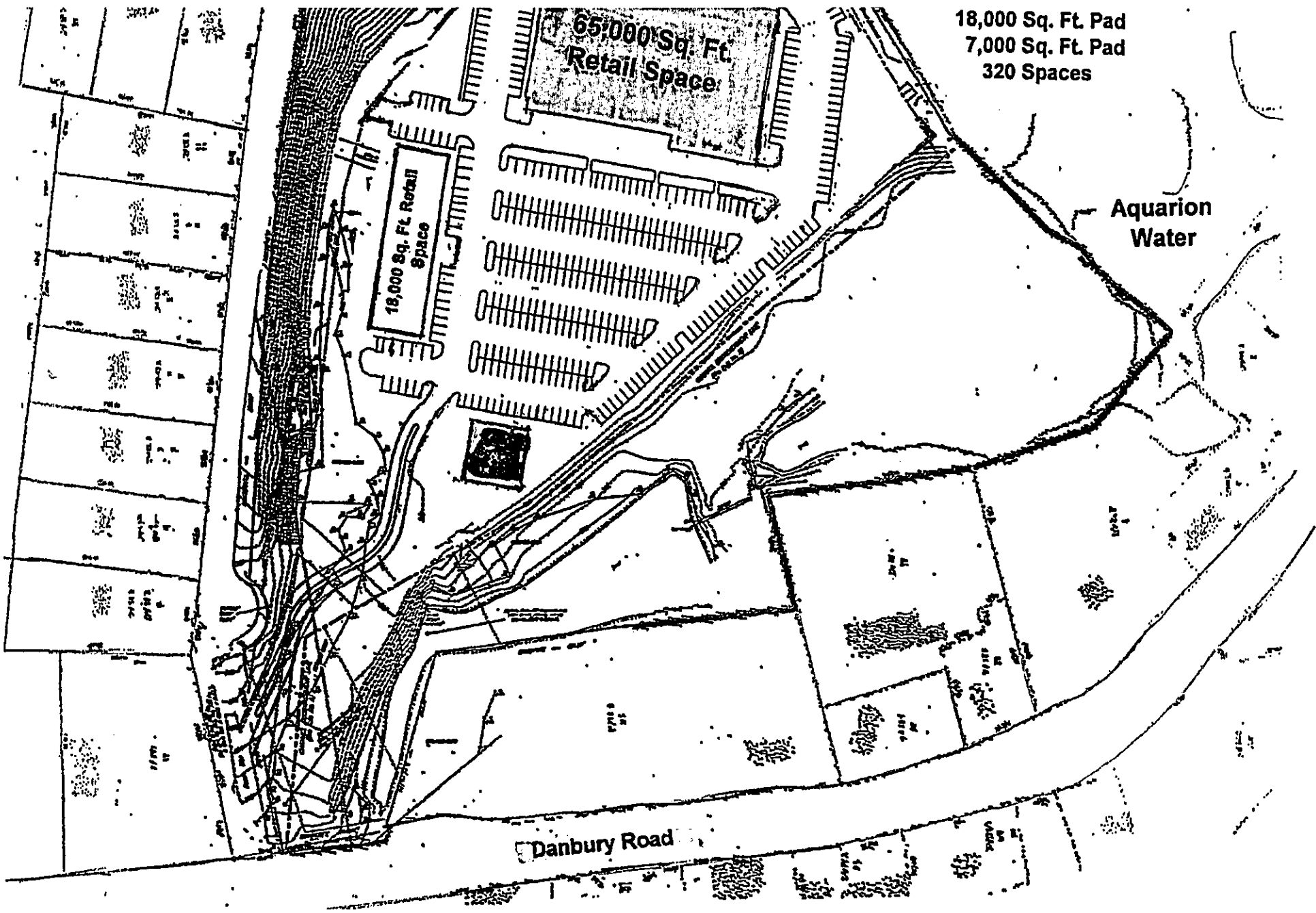


Peagler Road:

100 Rental Units
200 Spaces
Clubhouse / Pool

Danbury Road:

65,000 Sq. Ft. Box



65,000 Sq. Ft.
Retail Space

18,000 Sq. Ft. Retail
Space

18,000 Sq. Ft. Pad
7,000 Sq. Ft. Pad
320 Spaces

Aquarion
Water

Danbury Road

N/F
Goodfellow Properties II, LLC
V. 727 P. 1128 N.M.L.R.
[ZONE DISTRICT R-M]

FORT HILL ROAD

FORT HILL ROAD

PARCELS

PEAGLER HILL ROAD

N/F
Town of New Milford
V. 594 P. 711 N.M.L.R.
B. (73 Fort Hill Road)
Area = 0.433 Acres
[ZONE DISTRICT R-40]

N/F
Town of New Milford
V. 594 P. 711 N.M.L.R.
A. (Parcel 2)
Area = 18.656 Acres
[ZONE DISTRICT R-M]

25' SEWER EASEMENT

[ZONE DISTRICT R-M]
N/F
Sunny Valley Townhouses, Inc.

[ZONE DISTRICT R-40]
N/F
Aquarion Water Co. of Connecticut
V. 153 P. 550 N.M.L.R.

[ZONE DISTRICT B-2]
N/F
Still Meadows, LLC
V. 539 P. 127 N.M.L.R.

TOWN

Item 12

New Milford Town Council Rules and Procedures

In accordance with Section 402 of the Charter, the Mayor shall be the Presiding Officer of the Town Council.

1. Proposed items to be placed on the agenda for a regular meeting by a member of the public must be submitted in writing to the Mayor's Office seven (7) days prior to the meeting. In the event of urgency, a member of the public may bring the matter to the attention of the Mayor verbally. The Mayor shall have the sole discretion as to whether to place any such proposed item on a future agenda.
2. In accord with the provisions of Section 1-225(c) of the Connecticut General Statutes, any member of the Town Council may, at a regular meeting, bring to the floor for discussion, any matter, which he or she believes is appropriate for consideration by the Town Council. No such matter may be acted upon at the meeting at which it is presented unless two-thirds (2/3) of the members present vote to consider the matter.
3. The agenda for a regular meeting shall be prepared by the Mayor at least five (5) business days prior to said meeting it being the purpose hereof that the agenda and any and all enclosures and exhibits will be ready for pick-up by members of the Town Council no later than 4:00 PM the Wednesday before the meeting. The Director of Finance or his designee shall submit the financial information that is required by Section 1104 of the Charter in sufficient time so that the information will be included with said agenda. Copies of the agenda will be available to the public and the press in the Office of the Mayor. The Mayor may revise an agenda at any time prior to a Town Council meeting only as consistent with the Connecticut General Statutes.
4. Normally two regular meetings shall be scheduled for each month except in the months of July, August and December. In accord with the applicable provisions of the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), the Mayor shall file with the Town Clerk by January 31 of each year the schedule of regular meetings for the calendar year. Regular meetings shall be held at 7:00 PM on the second and fourth Monday of each month, except that, should the meeting date be a legal holiday or if said Monday is the Eve of Christmas or New Year's, Rosh Hashanah, Yom Kippur or a Town Election, or the day of a Town Election, then the meeting shall be held on the next business day. Meetings shall be held in the E. Paul Martin Meeting Room of Town Hall or, in accordance with the requirements of the FOIA, at any other such place as may be designated by the Mayor or the Town Council.
5. A parliamentarian shall be appointed by the Mayor with the approval of the Town Council. Questions about parliamentary procedure shall be addressed to the

parliamentarian through the Presiding Officer. Robert's Rules of Order, Newly Revised, 11th Edition (Perseus Publishing, October 2011). It shall govern matters of parliamentary procedure at all meetings of the Town Council.

6. After a meeting is called to order, the first order of business shall be the Pledge of Allegiance followed by a moment of silence. Immediately thereafter, there shall be an opportunity for members of the public to address the Town Council. Speakers may speak for five (5) minutes about any topic and may speak again for another five (5) minutes after everyone else who wishes to speak has spoken. The Town Council may, by a majority vote, cancel or adjust these time limits. Personal attacks are not permitted.
7. The Presiding Officer shall adjourn the meeting no later than 10:30 PM unless the Town Council extends the time by majority vote. If a meeting is recessed prior to the conclusion of the business on the agenda, it shall be reconvened the next evening at 7:00 PM at the same location unless a majority of the Town Council votes otherwise. However, the Town Council should not recess until the members of the have fully exercised their right to address the Town Council and the minutes of any previous meetings have been approved. There shall be no public comment at reconvened meetings.
8. At any regular meeting, any member of the Town Council may propose for discussion only, an amendment or amendments to these Rules and Procedures Action on any such proposal will be deferred to the next regular meeting of the Town Council. If the amendment is passed by the affirmative vote of five (5) members at the next regular meeting it shall be effective immediately.
9. The Presiding Officer is responsible for the order of the meeting and shall have the right and authority to call a recess at any time he or she believes that it is in the best interest of the Town Council to do so.
10. The Town Council shall conduct executive sessions as provided in the applicable provisions the FOIA.
11. Upon three (3) days written notice to each member of the Town Council, the Mayor or his or her designee may schedule a special meeting of the Town Council as he or she deems necessary but only after the Mayor: (a) explains to each member of the Town Council the reason for such Special Meeting; and (b) confirms that five (5) members of the Town Council are available to meet on the proposed date.

The agenda for such special meeting, including enclosures and all other relevant information, shall be available for pick-up by the members of the Town Council at least three (3) days prior to such special meeting. The three (3) day notice requirement may be waived if the Mayor believes that a condition exists that is or may cause an immediate danger to the health, safety or welfare of the residents of the Town or to Town-owned property.

The Mayor shall be required to call a special meeting upon the written petition of five (5) members of the Town Council.

The days that are counted or excluded for Regular Meetings shall also apply to special meetings. Members of the public may address the Town Council at a special meeting but may only address matters that are on the agenda.

12. The Presiding Officer or any member of the Town Council may invite any person to participate in discussion for the purpose of providing testimony or answering questions.
13. In addition to meetings and public hearings that may be required by any applicable law, the Town Council, by the affirmative vote of five (5) members, may schedule a public hearing.
14. Any item on an agenda that has not been discussed must be placed on the agenda for the next meeting as old business and placed ahead of new business.
15. Attendance shall be allowed by electronic means including, but not limited to, telephone, mobile phone and skype on the conditions that: (a) such participation commences prior to the meeting being called to order; (b) the Town Council member who is participating by electronic means can be identified; (c) said Town Council member can clearly hear the proceedings; and (d) all persons at the meeting, including members of the public, can clearly hear said Council member.

Adopted: December 7, 1987

Amended: June 26, 1989, December 11, 1989, January 16, 1990, December 9, 1991, January 5, 1994, January 28, 1994, December 11, 1995, May 28, 1996, June 24, 1996, November 30, 1998, December 13, 1999, December 3, 2001, April 22, 2002, March 20, 2003, June 23, 2003, July 14, 2003, December 5, 2011, December 2, 2015, December 4, 2017

	A	B	C
1	PAGE FOUR		
2	TOTAL WEIGHT	NEW MILFORD PRICE	BROOKFIELD/SHERMAN PRICE
3			
4	1-25 LBS	\$2.00	\$2.50
5	26	\$4.00	\$4.50
6	27	\$4.00	\$4.50
7	28	\$4.00	\$4.50
8	29	\$4.00	\$4.50
9	30	\$4.00	\$4.50
10	31	\$4.00	\$4.50
11	32	\$4.00	\$4.50
12	33	\$4.00	\$4.50
13	34	\$4.00	\$4.50
14	35	\$4.00	\$4.50
15	36	\$4.00	\$4.50
16	37	\$4.00	\$4.50
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23	44	\$6.00	\$6.50
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34	55	\$6.00	\$6.50
35	56	\$6.00	\$6.50
36	57	\$6.00	\$6.50
37	58	\$6.00	\$6.50
38	59	\$6.00	\$6.50
39			
40			
41			
42			
43			
44			
45			
46			

	A	B	C
47			
48	PAGE FIVE		
49	TOTAL WEIGHT	NEW MILFORD PRICE	BROOKFIELD/SHERMAN PRICE
50			
51	60	\$8.00	\$8.50
52	61	\$8.00	\$8.50
53	62	\$8.00	\$8.50
54	63	\$8.00	\$8.50
55	64	\$8.00	\$8.50
56	65	\$8.00	\$8.50
57	66	\$8.00	\$8.50
58	67	\$8.00	\$8.50
59	68	\$8.00	\$8.50
60	69	\$8.00	\$8.50
61	70	\$8.00	\$8.50
62	71	\$8.00	\$8.50
63	72	\$8.00	\$8.50
64	73	\$8.00	\$8.50
65	74	\$8.00	\$8.50
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77	86	\$10.00	\$10.50
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79	88	\$10.00	\$10.50
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81	90	\$10.00	\$10.50
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83	92	\$10.00	\$10.50
84	93	\$10.00	\$10.50
85	94	\$10.00	\$10.50
86	95	\$10.00	\$10.50
87	96	\$10.00	\$10.50
88	97	\$10.00	\$10.50
89	98	\$10.00	\$10.50
90	99	\$10.00	\$10.50
91	100	\$10.00	\$10.50



STILL RIVER WATERSHED

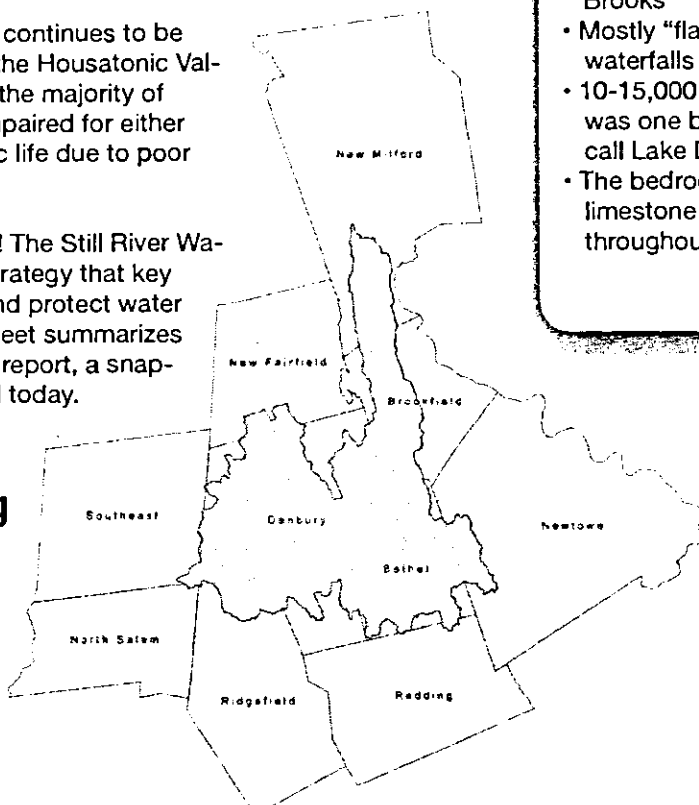
The story of the Still River is a story of comeback.

From a history of damming and industrialization, development and improper waste management, the Still has made a remarkable recovery since the advent of the Clean Water Act in 1972 and local regulations that have curbed direct dumping and impact on the Still and its tributaries.

Despite advances, the watershed continues to be one of the three most polluted in the Housatonic Valley. 36% of all streams, including the majority of the mainstem, are classified as impaired for either for recreational use and/or aquatic life due to poor water quality.

Together we can make this better! The Still River Watershed Plan is an agreed upon strategy that key stakeholders will use to restore and protect water quality in your region. This factsheet summarizes the Still River Existing Conditions report, a snapshot of the state of the watershed today.

For the full report visit stillriverwatershed.org and leave your comments and feedback!



Know Your Watershed!

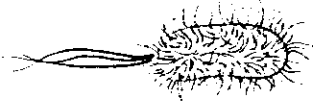
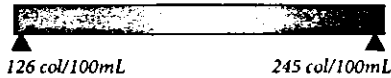
- 75.4 square miles crossing 10 towns
- 25.4 miles of "mainstem" river
- Major tributaries: East Swamp, Limekiln, Miry and Padanaram Brooks
- Mostly "flat" with two significant waterfalls
- 10-15,000 years ago, the watershed was one big glacial lake geologists call Lake Danbury.
- The bedrock beneath the river is limestone which leads to unique flora throughout the valley.



Pollutants and TMDLs

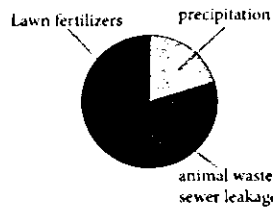
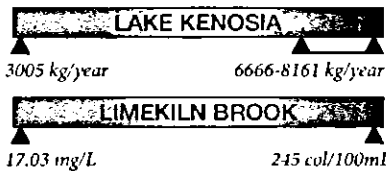
A **Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)** is a management tool used to restore waters by establishing a "pollution diet" - the maximum contamination a water body can receive without adverse impacts to fish, wildlife, recreation or other public uses. Some TMDLs, such as bacteria, are expressed as a percent reduction necessary to meet water quality standards

E. coli



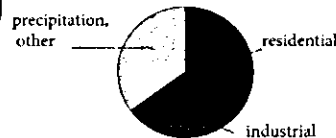
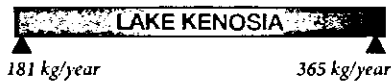
E. coli presence indicates that water has been contaminated with fecal bacteria. The Still River is managed by a TMDL for E. coli, and must reduce levels an average 70% in all streams.

Nitrogen



Too much nitrogen causes algae blooms, starving waters of oxygen and killing fish. Most nitrogen comes from properties that carry excess fertilizers, waste and debris. Cutting back on fertilizers, picking up pet waste and planting natural buffers will help.

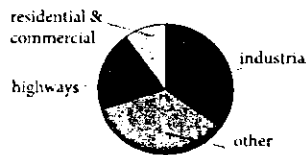
Phosphorus



Similar to nitrogen, phosphorous runoff originates with fertilizer overuse and results in excessive richness of nutrients in a body of water.

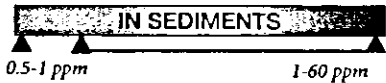
Metals

Silver, cadmium, chromium, copper, nickel, lead, and zinc



Metals found in the Still come from exposed pipes and material in the industrial areas, and from roadway runoff from the two major highways.

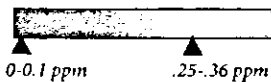
Mercury



- #1 Historical industry (hatting)
- #2 Atmospheric deposits
- #3 Other (ex. batteries, lightbulbs, etc.)

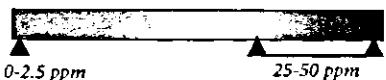
In the Still, Mercury remains as a legacy pollutant from the hatting industry with trace amounts from other industrial air pollution.

PCBs



PCBs are industrial chemicals that cause health problems, including cancer, in humans and wildlife. While a widespread problem in the Housatonic, the Still has a fairly low concentration.

Salts



De-icing salts have increased dramatically in recent years, resulting in better road safety but polluting waterways. Many towns and states are modifying salting practices to reduce use while still maintaining safety.



Drinking Water

Many of the pollutants listed above, when found in excess, make their way to our groundwater and into our wells and reservoirs. The Still River watershed consists of 179 drinking water sources that result in 128 public drinking water systems. Of these 39 systems are highly susceptible to potential contaminant sources, 36 are moderately susceptible, and 29 have low susceptibility.

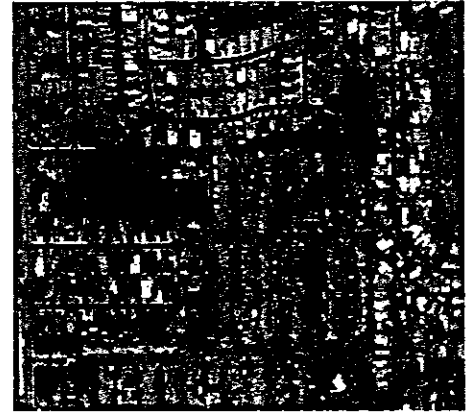


Nonpoint Source Pollution – Stormwater Runoff

One of the most common problems in the Still River Watershed is nonpoint source pollution – any pollution that can't be traced back to a single source. The majority here is stormwater runoff that picks up oils, fertilizers, lawn clippings, salts, pesticides, metals and debris. Luckily this can be addressed with public support. Reducing the amount of chemicals used in landscaping, reducing debris dumped in the river, picking up litter, advocating for better salting practices, and planting buffers around streams and lakes are just a few of the ways you can help reduce non-point source pollution and contribute to healthy water.

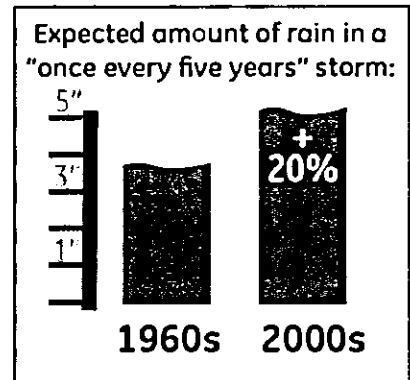
Impervious Cover

Impervious cover (IC) refers to any nonporous surface that doesn't allow water to pass through. More impervious cover means poorer water quality as pollution can often concentrate over these surfaces before depositing into water or ground. Noticeable water quality problems come when impervious cover exceeds 10%. With 35% of developed land and 14% impervious cover, the Still watershed is beyond that tipping point. Solutions to IC can involve green infrastructure projects such as bioswales, green roofs, permeable paving for driveways and parking lots, and rain gardens.



Flooding

In an undisturbed watershed, floodwaters rise into the floodplain and then recede naturally. Industrialization and development in the Still is concentrated around the river. Dams were built for waterpower (especially for fur-processing operations), streambeds were filled in, and the river re-channeled in places to provide land for building lots, some tributary streams were buried, and some buildings were even constructed directly over the River in the valuable real estate of central Danbury. These changes to the natural stream channels contributed to frequent flooding, especially as much of the development was concentrated in floodplains. The 1955 floods made the public aware for the first time of the connection between development of the floodplains above the city with the intensity of flooding downstream and flood control projects were installed to control future flood events. This included the concrete channel that transports the Still River mainstem through downtown Danbury. Despite these major flood control projects, flooding remains an issue in the watershed.



Climate Change

Climate change is affecting the Northeast U.S.: sea levels are rising, snowpack is decreasing, and water temperatures are increasing. The climate will get warmer and wetter, with more frequent extreme storms. Annual average temperature in the Northeast has increased by 1.43°F for the period 1986–2016 relative to 1901–1960 and in general winters are becoming warmer with less snow and spring is coming earlier. Additionally, our region is getting wetter. Seasonally, the fall exhibits the largest precipitation increase, exceeding 15% over much of the region. Much of the increase is seen in heavy precipitation events. Between 1958 and 2012, the Northeast saw more than a 70% increase in the amount of rainfall measured during heavy precipitation events. There are steps that can be taken to anticipate and plan for the potential changes in future climate. It is necessary to understand these changes and integrate climate change data into planning processes and decision-making now and in the future.

Invasives

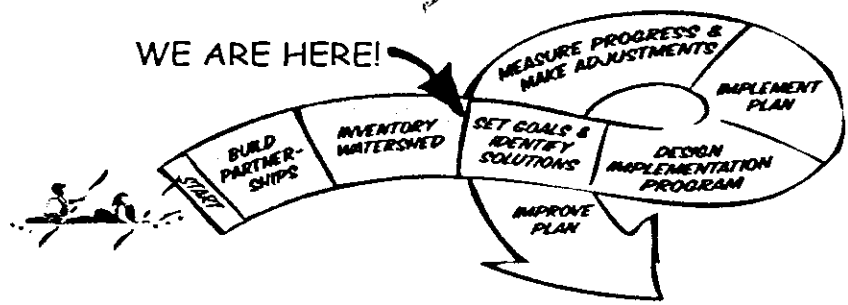
The Still River is unusual among river systems in Connecticut in that it flows through limestone (calcareous) bedrock for virtually its entire length, with a broad, low gradient floodplain. This calcareous creates notable biodiversity with endangered, threatened and special concern species and natural communities concentrated around the river. Invasive species such as knotweed, mugwort, and bittersweet threaten the natural biodiversity of the Still by outcompeting native plants and changing the ecosystem that has evolved over time.

Watershed Planning

A watershed plan is a guide for leading communities toward improved water quality and recreation goals. An EPA-approved watershed planning and implementation process involves six major steps (see graphic). In 2014 HVA along with other nonprofits, advocacy groups, and municipalities formed the Still River Partners group (Step 1). Since then this group has met quarterly to bring together information and resources that helped form the Existing Conditions Report (Step 2). After public comment this report will form the basis for the partners to develop vision and goals, leading to the design of an implementation plan. This plan will then

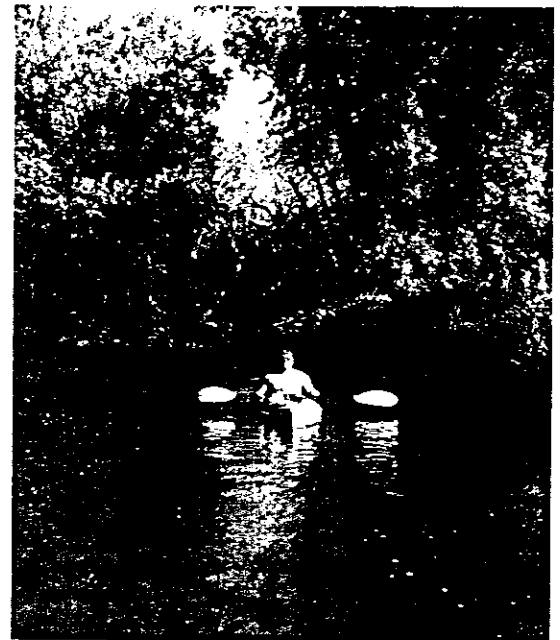
be set into motion, adjustments will be made based on measures of success to improve the process. Implementation has begun! Based on field work and partnerships HVA designed Still River Watershed Connections, a program that connects youth to restoration projects in the watershed.

You can help! Participate in the watershed planning process by learning more about the ECR and leaving your comments at stillriverwatershed.org. Know of any restoration projects? Let us know in the comments section on our website.



The Recreation Vision

The Still River has long been used for recreation by the people along its banks. But from the 1870's to the 1970's, industrial dumping and the use of the river as a sewer severely degraded water quality, while flood control projects completely cut off access to the river along some reaches. As the river makes a comeback, people have returned to hike, fish, and boat in public spaces such as Lake Kenosia, Harrybrooke Park, and Lover's Leap. Municipalities along the Still have prioritized developing open space and access to the river, particularly encouraging the construction of various sections of the Still River Greenway and Water Trails. The Greenway promises to be a 10 foot-wide, fully accessible trail that runs alongside the river from Danbury Commerce Park to Lover's Leap. So far, 3.2 miles of trail have been constructed (1.2 miles in Danbury and 2 miles in Brookfield). The planning process for the Greenway led to the inclusion of a water trail where the public can paddle the Still River from Danbury to the mouth at Lover's Leap. To date, two boat launches have been installed with another in the works to portage around the falls at Harrybrook Park. **Recreation and water quality are mutually reinforcing, as one increases so does the other. The Still River Watershed Plan aspires to support both goals simultaneously.**



Field Assessments

As part of the watershed characterization stage, HVA walked 30 stream miles in the watershed assessing stream corridors for impacts such as lack of vegetative buffers, severe erosion, channelization, trash buildup and more. With this information HVA will identify restoration projects for the implementation stage of the watershed plan, with the ultimate goal of improving water quality watershed wide.

**For the full report visit
stillriverwatershed.org
and leave your
comments and
feedback!**

Board of Selectmen Meeting
DRAFT MINUTES
7:30 PM Monday, October 01, 2018
Brookfield Town Hall - Room 133

1) Call to Order & Pledge of Allegiance

Present: Stephen C. Dunn, First Selectman; Sue Slater, Selectman; Harry Shaker, Selectman; Marsha Marien, Finance Director/Controller; Thomas Beecher, Town Attorney; members of the public; Virginia Giovanniello, Recording Secretary.

As a Note: Attachments of items noted in the minutes can be located on the town website attached to the agenda in video on demand.

Monthly Agenda Items

a) Public Comment

2 minutes / 20 minutes (priority to agenda items). Sign-up sheet at meeting.

The following members of the public addressed the Selectmen:

1. Bill Leverence, 4 Secor Road

b) Announcements

Mr. Dunn noted the following:

1. **Town Center District/Streetscape Phase III** - the Board of Selectmen will schedule a special meeting on Thursday, October 11 at 7:00 p.m. in Meeting Room 209. The town is applying for a LoTCIP Grant to extend the Streetscape design from Phase II down Old Route 7 to Laurel Hill Road. This phase will include another crosswalk, providing safer access to the Still River Greenway Trail and other amenities to be followed by a brief presentation of Phase III by Greg Dembowski. Mr. Shaker requested an update on all of the affordable housing in Brookfield.
2. **Brookfield Public Schools - Proposed School Project** - the proposed school project will be presented to the Boards of Selectmen and Finance. The project's benefits, scope and costs will be addressed. The public will have the opportunity to provide input and ask questions following the presentation, which will be held at the High School Auditorium on Tuesday, October 16, at 7:00 p.m.

c) Correspondence addressed to BOS

Mr. Dunn noted the following:

1. Letter dated 9-10-18 from Ryan Murphy, President of Brookfield Volunteer Fire Dept, Candlewood Company, Inc. Mr. Dunn stated that he understands Mr. Murphy's concerns, and that the BOS and BOF will sit down with both fire companies to have a discussion on their needs and capital projects. He doesn't want to leave any department out when it comes to capital financing while the capital plan is being updated.

d) Monthly Financial Results

Marcia Marien, CPA, Finance Director/Controller, handed out a General Fund Expenditures Report (Budget vs Actual Report) as of September 30, and gave an update of the town's finances.

e) Presentation of Still River Watershed Plan [attachment]

Courteny Morehouse, Conservation Projects Manager at the Housatonic Valley Association (HVA), has collaborated with area towns including Brookfield on a EPA approved watershed plan for the Still River. As

part of this process, a draft existing conditions report on the health of the watershed was prepared and was presented along with their progress in the watershed plan. Mr. Morehouse discussed the clean water act, non-point sources of pollution, and noted that they have recently connected and extended both ADA Trails, installing boat launches in Danbury up to New Milford at the Lovers Leap location. Another boat launch is planned in New Milford and further fundraising will provide a boat launch at the falls location at the Brookfield Craft Center. The next steps are the visions and goals with the implementation plan. Residents may view the specific section of the river that runs through Brookfield and also review the full report at stillriverwatershed.org.

f) RGS Energy [attachments]

Henry Pietras, Energy Ad-Hoc Committee Member, updated the Selectmen on the committee's recent Solarize Brookfield Campaign and the steps they took to choose RGS Energy as the town's supplier/installer, interviewing six vendors that were all competitively priced. Mr. Dunn noted that regarding the RGS proposals to install solar units on town buildings, the town cannot hire one company without going out to bid on any proposed project, and he will ask the town's Purchasing Agent to assist with this process. Tom Champlin from RGS Energy presented information regarding solar units for various town buildings that included the Police Station, Senior Center and Brookfield Town Offices and the base line costs to install the units, along with expected payback time frames on the power purchase agreement (PPS). There was a brief discussion of a solar unit on the High School roof. Mr. Dunn stated the town will go through this process looking at a couple of other providers and review net presented value of future flow of funds. Mr. Pietras noted the potential for a Level 2 EV charging station and a solar parking carport in addition to the solar projects.

g) Sale of Town Property at 18 Junction Road

Item 3A) Updates - ***Steve Dunn made motion to move Item 3A to this point in the meeting, seconded by Harry Shaker. Motion carried unanimously.*** Connie Strait, Realtor from William Raveis, updated the Selectmen on the proposed sale of the property and noted that the inspection process has started by the potential buyer. In January 2018, the Conservation Commission requested the sale of town property and one bedroom single family home built in 1962 situated on 2.32 acres at 18 Junction Road. The Commission noted they would use the proceeds towards other conservation projects particularly the Gurski Homestead property to restore the barn and front farmhouse. The Planning Commission approved a CGS 8-24 Referral request on the sale on 1/18/18, and the BOS held a Public Hearing on 2/5/18. At conclusion of discussion, ***Steve Dunn made motion that the Selectmen approve the sale of town property and single family home located at 18 Junction Road for the sale price of \$220,000. Motion seconded by Harry Shaker, and carried unanimously.***

2) New Items

[no item]

a) 2019 RWJF Culture of Health Prize Application

Steve Dunn noted that the newly formed Still River Greenway Ad-Hoc Committee has learned of an application to apply for the Culture of Health Prize in the amount of \$25,000. Though this is not a traditional grant, this prize would possibly benefit the town due to the community impact brought by the Greenway. The application deadline is 11/1/18. At conclusion of discussion, ***Steve Dunn made motion that the Selectmen approve the town submitting an application for the 2019 RWJF Culture of Health Prize funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. Motion seconded by Sue Slater, and carried unanimously.***

b) Northwest Regional Workforce Investment Board [attachment]

Steve Dunn noted that the Northwest Regional Workforce Investment Board, a consortium of municipalities and Chief Elected Officials, has revised their Intergovernmental Agreement and have provided a brief description of the changes made to the original document. He noted that this board brings people who need jobs into the workforce. The Town Attorney has reviewed the document. At conclusion of discussion, ***Steve Dunn made motion that the Selectmen approve the Intergovernmental Agreement Between the Municipalities listed on the Agreement. Motion seconded by Harry Shaker, and carried unanimously.***

3) Updates

a) Senior Tax Abatement Ad-Hoc Committee [attachment]

The Selectmen discussed the Final Report presented on 8/6/18 and considered two possible enhancements in the Committee's report: 1) One time partial abatement for those earning 3% over current income limits; and 2) Cap abated taxes at age 75. Mr. Dunn stated that at this point in time, he doesn't believe the town needs to change the existing ordinance at this time. Ms. Slater stated she would vote for the cap abated taxes at age 75. She doesn't want seniors to believe they are being penalized because the town is looking at capital projects for schools and police department. Mr. Dunn agreed and recognized that seniors have limited resources, but noted the town's current senior tax abatement program is the most generous compared to surrounding towns. Mr. Shaker stated he would leave the program as is at this time, and suggested to possibly review the options in the future. The Selectmen commended the committee on the thorough review of the town's current program and area town programs. At conclusion of discussion, **Steve Dunn made motion to make no changes to the existing Tax Abatement Program, seconded by Harry Shaker. Sue Slater opposed, and motion passed by majority.**

b) FEMA [attachment]

The Selectmen discussed the FEMA Declaration and next steps. Mr. Dunn stated that the town is in the process of filing all of the insurance claims for town properties. Though the town is eligible to receive funds after the President's Declaration, until there is written guarantee of the amount of funds the town would receive, a town-wide cleanup will not be scheduled, though there is a high confidence level that the town's claims will be validated by FEMA. In the meantime, Ms. Slater asked if the town's Brush Yard could be opened an additional day, possibly Sundays, to assist residents who are still cleaning up their property.

c) Request for Business Link on Town Website [attachment]

The Selectmen discussed a request from the 9/4/18 BOS Meeting by Town residents Monica Pondiccio and Tara Reilly, to link their business directory "Town Appeal Business Directory and town-wide Calendar of Events" on the town website. At conclusion of discussion, the Selectmen agreed, and at the advise of the Town Attorney, that the town cannot honor any businesses requests to provide a link on the town's website.

4) Consent Agenda

Harry Shake made motion to add a bond release to the Consent Agenda for the Zoning Commission. Motion seconded by Sue Slater, and carried unanimously. At conclusion of review and discussion of the Consent Agenda, **Sue Slater made motion to approve all items on the Consent Agenda, including the addition of a bond release noted below. Motion seconded by Harry Shaker, and carried unanimously.**

a) Employee Changes - None at this time
[no item]

b) Excavaton Bonds [attachment]

1. 20 North Mountain Road posted by O&G Industries, Bond Release #08-15-16 in the amount of \$2,500.

c) Zoning Bond Releases [attachments]

1. 11 Conrad Road, #B-16-267, Final Bond Release in the amount of \$1,249.88.
2. 540 Federal Road, #201600108, Final Bond Release in the amount of \$4,083.75.

d) Board of Selectmen Meeting Minutes [attachment]

- September 4, 2018 BOS Meeting Minutes

5) Additional Monthly Agenda Items

[no item]

a) Appointments

Zoning Board of Appeals

Steve Dunn made motion to appoint George Meyerle (R) as alternate member on the Zoning Board of Appeals. Motion seconded by Harry Shaker, and carried unanimously.

Ad-Hoc Committee for Brookfield Craft Center Historic Designation

Mr. Dunn noted that the establishment of an Ad-Hoc Committee for the Historic Designation for Brookfield Craft Center is presently tabled until another member representative can be recommended. Residents who are interested in serving are Jon Van Hise to represent the Planning Commission, Bob Brown to represent the Historic District Commission and Jacqueline Salame to represent the Craft Center. There is currently no representative from the Zoning Commission to appoint and a citizen at large.

Youth Commission

Mr. Dunn noted that the re-establishment of the Youth Commission is presently tabled until five (5) electors (voting members) are recommended. Currently four (4) Voting Members have submitted bio-briefs; and four (4) non-voting youth members have submitted bio-briefs. Ms. Slater stated she still had some concerns about the direction the Youth Commission plans to lead once re-established. Mr. Dunn noted that the Selectmen will have the chance to meet with the commission members when fully formed in order to review what they are anticipating as their duties, as youth issues are currently being handled by the schools and Brookfield Cares, and this would not be the purview of the town's Youth Commission. Mr. Beecher reminded the Selectmen of the term limits once the Youth Commission is appointed.

6) Public Comment

There was no public comment.

7) Adjourn

Sue Slater made motion to adjourn at 8:39 p.m., seconded by Harry Shaker. Motion carried unanimously.

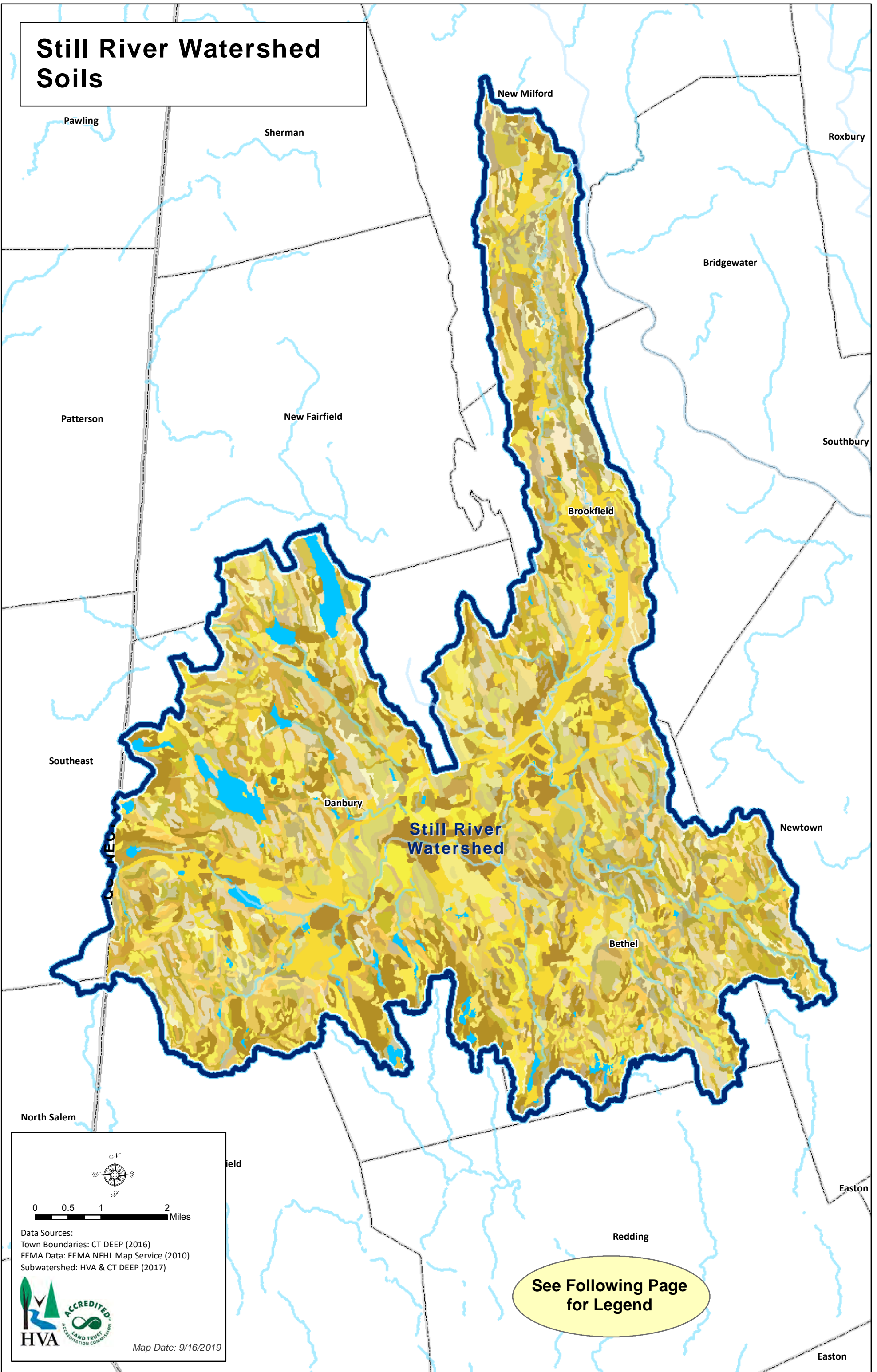
Still River Watershed Action Plan

Appendix C

Still River Watershed Background Maps



Still River Watershed Soils





























































































See Following Page
for Legend

Data Sources:
Town Boundaries: CT DEEP (2016)
FEMA Data: FEMA NFHL Map Service (2010)
Subwatershed: HVA & CT DEEP (2017)



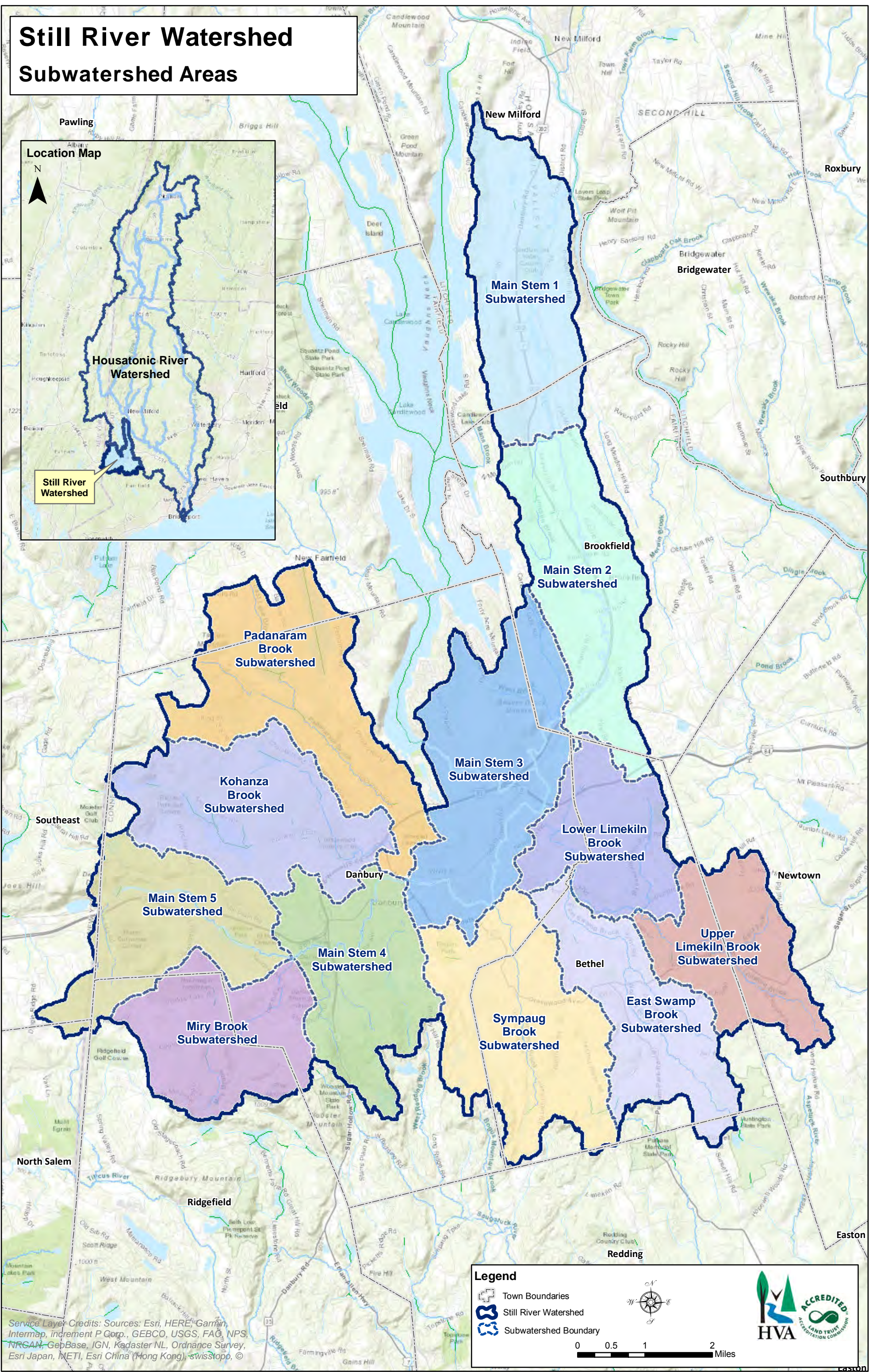
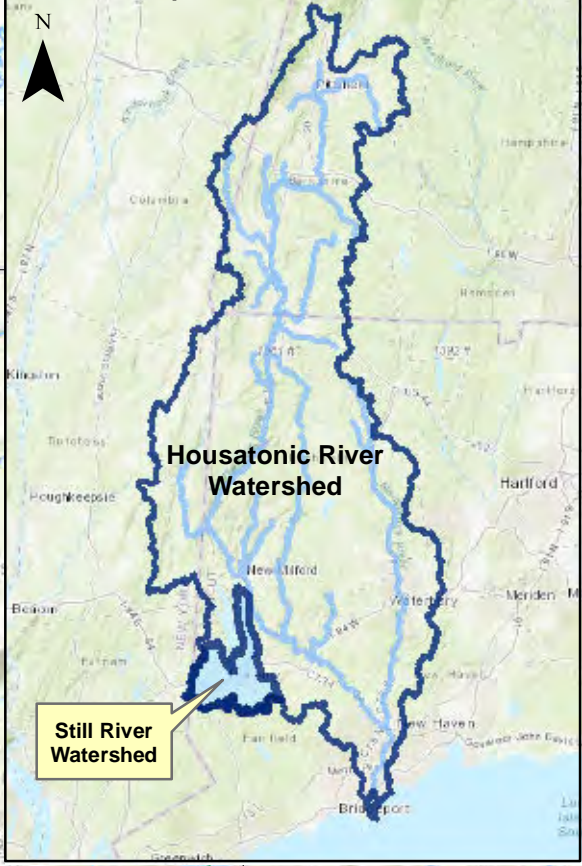
Map Date: 9/16/2019

Still River Watershed Soils Legend

-  100-Suncook loamy fine sand
-  102-Pootatuck fine sandy loam
-  103-Rippowam fine sandy loam
-  105-Hadley silt loam
-  106-Winooski silt loam
-  107-Limerick and Lim soils
-  108-Saco silt loam
-  109-Fluvaquents-Udifluvents complex, frequently flooded
-  12-Raypol silt loam
-  13-Walpole sandy loam
-  14-Fredon silt loam
-  15-Scarboro muck
-  17-Timakwa and Natchaug soils
-  18-Catden and Freetown soils
-  2-Ridgebury fine sandy loam
-  21A-Ninigret and Tisbury soils, 0 to 5 percent slopes
-  221A-Ninigret-Urban land complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes
-  229B-Agawam-Urban land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes
-  229C-Agawam-Urban land complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes
-  22A-Hero gravelly loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes
-  232B-Haven-Urban land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes
-  234B-Merrimac-Urban land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes
-  238C-Hinckley-Urban land complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes
-  245B-Woodbridge-Urban land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes
-  245C-Woodbridge-Urban land complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes
-  250B-Sutton-Urban land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes
-  260B-Charlton-Urban land complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes
-  260C-Charlton-Urban land complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes
-  260D-Charlton-Urban land complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes
-  273C-Urban land-Charlton-Chatfield complex, rocky, 3 to 15 percent slopes
-  273E-Urban land-Charlton-Chatfield complex, rocky, 15 to 45 percent slopes
-  275C-Urban land-Chatfield complex, rocky, 3 to 15 percent slopes
-  275E-Urban land-Chatfield-Rock outcrop complex, 15 to 45 percent slopes
-  284B-Paxton-Urban land complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes
-  284C-Paxton-Urban land complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes
-  284D-Paxton-Urban land complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes
-  290B-Stockbridge-Urban land complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes
-  290C-Stockbridge-Urban land complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes
-  29A-Agawam fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes
-  29B-Agawam fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes
-  29C-Agawam fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes
-  3-Ridgebury, Leicester, and Whitman soils, extremely stony
-  302-Dumps
-  303-Pits, quarries
-  305-Udortheents-Pits complex, gravelly
-  306-Udortheents-Urban land complex
-  307-Urban land
-  308-Udortheents, smoothed
-  31A-Copake fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes
-  31B-Copake fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes
-  31C-Copake gravelly loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes
-  32A-Haven and Enfield soils, 0 to 3 percent slopes
-  32B-Haven and Enfield soils, 3 to 8 percent slopes
-  32C-Haven and Enfield soils, 8 to 15 percent slopes
-  34A-Merrimac sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes
-  34B-Merrimac sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes
-  34C-Merrimac sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes
-  36A-Windsor loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes
-  36B-Windsor loamy sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes
-  38A-Hinckley gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes
-  38C-Hinckley gravelly sandy loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes
-  38E-Hinckley gravelly sandy loam, 15 to 45 percent slopes
-  39C-Groton gravelly sandy loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes
-  39E-Groton gravelly sandy loam, 15 to 45 percent slopes
-  4-Leicester fine sandy loam
-  45A-Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes
-  45B-Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes
-  45C-Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes
-  46B-Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes, very stony
-  46C-Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony
-  47C-Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 2 to 15 percent slopes, extremely stony
-  48B-Georgia and Amenia silt loams, 2 to 8 percent slopes
-  48C-Georgia and Amenia silt loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes
-  49B-Georgia and Amenia silt loams, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony
-  49C-Georgia and Amenia silt loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony
-  50B-Sutton fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes
-  51B-Sutton fine sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes, very stony
-  52C-Sutton fine sandy loam, 2 to 15 percent slopes, extremely stony
-  58C-Gloucester gravelly sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony
-  60B-Canton and Charlton soils, 3 to 8 percent slopes
-  60C-Canton and Charlton soils, 8 to 15 percent slopes
-  60D-Canton and Charlton soils, 15 to 25 percent slopes
-  61B-Canton and Charlton soils, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony
-  61C-Canton and Charlton soils, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony
-  62C-Canton and Charlton soils, 3 to 15 percent slopes, extremely stony
-  62D-Canton and Charlton soils, 15 to 35 percent slopes, extremely stony
-  64C-Cheshire fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony
-  73C-Charlton-Chatfield complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very rocky
-  73E-Charlton-Chatfield complex, 15 to 45 percent slopes, very rocky
-  75C-Hollis-Chatfield-Rock outcrop complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes
-  75E-Hollis-Chatfield-Rock outcrop complex, 15 to 45 percent slopes
-  76E-Rock outcrop-Hollis complex, 3 to 45 percent slopes
-  76F-Rock outcrop-Hollis complex, 45 to 60 percent slopes
-  80C-Bernardston silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes
-  84B-Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 3 to 8 percent slopes
-  84C-Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes
-  84D-Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes
-  85B-Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony
-  85C-Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony
-  86C-Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 3 to 15 percent slopes, extremely stony
-  86D-Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 15 to 35 percent slopes, extremely stony
-  90B-Stockbridge loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes
-  90C-Stockbridge loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes
-  90D-Stockbridge loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes
-  91C-Stockbridge loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony
-  91D-Stockbridge loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very stony
-  92B-Nellis fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes
-  92C-Nellis fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes
-  94C-Farmington-Nellis complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very rocky
-  94E-Farmington-Nellis complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very rocky
-  95C-Farmington-Rock outcrop complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes
-  95E-Farmington-Rock outcrop complex, 15 to 45 percent slopes
-  W-Water

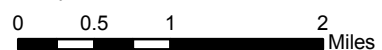
Still River Watershed Subwatershed Areas

Location Map



Legend

- Town Boundaries
- Still River Watershed
- Subwatershed Boundary



Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeBCo, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, ©

Surficial Aquifer Potential Map of Connecticut

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- Stone, Janet Radway, Schafer, John P., London, Elizabeth Haley, and Thompson, Woodrow B., 1992, Surficial Materials Map of Connecticut, U.S. Geological Survey, 1:125,000 scale, 2 sheets.
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DATA SOURCES

- Surficial Materials** from 1:24,000 scale digital data published by the U.S. Geological Survey and the Connecticut Geological and Natural History Survey, State of Connecticut, Department of Environmental Protection (Stone et al 1992). Compiled by the Connecticut Geological and Natural History Survey, Department of Environmental Protection, 1995.
- Glacial deposit Thickness** from 1:125,000 scale digital data published by the U.S. Geological Survey and the Connecticut Geological and Natural History Survey, State of Connecticut, Department of Environmental Protection (Stone et al 1998). Compiled by the Connecticut Geological and Natural History Survey, State of Connecticut, Department of Environmental Protection in cooperation with the U.S. Geological Survey, 2000.
- Surface Elevations** from 1:100,000 scale digital data published by the Long Island Sound Resource Center, a partnership between the State of Connecticut, Department of Environmental Protection and the University of Connecticut. Compiled by the U.S. Geological Survey, National Mapping Program, 2004.
- Roads** from 1:100,000 scale digital data published by the State of Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection and the University of Connecticut Center for Geographic Information and Analysis. Compiled by the U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, Geography Division, 2003.
- CT Political Boundary** from 1:24,000 scale digital data edited and published by the State of Connecticut, Department of Environmental Protection. Compiled by the U.S. Geological Survey, National Mapping Program, 1994.
- Towns** from 1:125,000 scale digital data edited and published by the State of Connecticut, Department of Environmental Protection. Compiled by the U.S. Geological Survey, National Mapping Program, 1986.
- Regional Drainage Basins** from 1:24,000 scale digital data compiled and edited by the State of Connecticut, Department of Environmental Protection and the U.S. Geological Survey, Connecticut Office, 1976-1988. Published by the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection 1988.
- Water** from 1:24,000 scale digital data edited and published by the State of Connecticut, Department of Environmental Protection. Compiled by the U.S. Geological Survey, National Mapping Program, 1999.

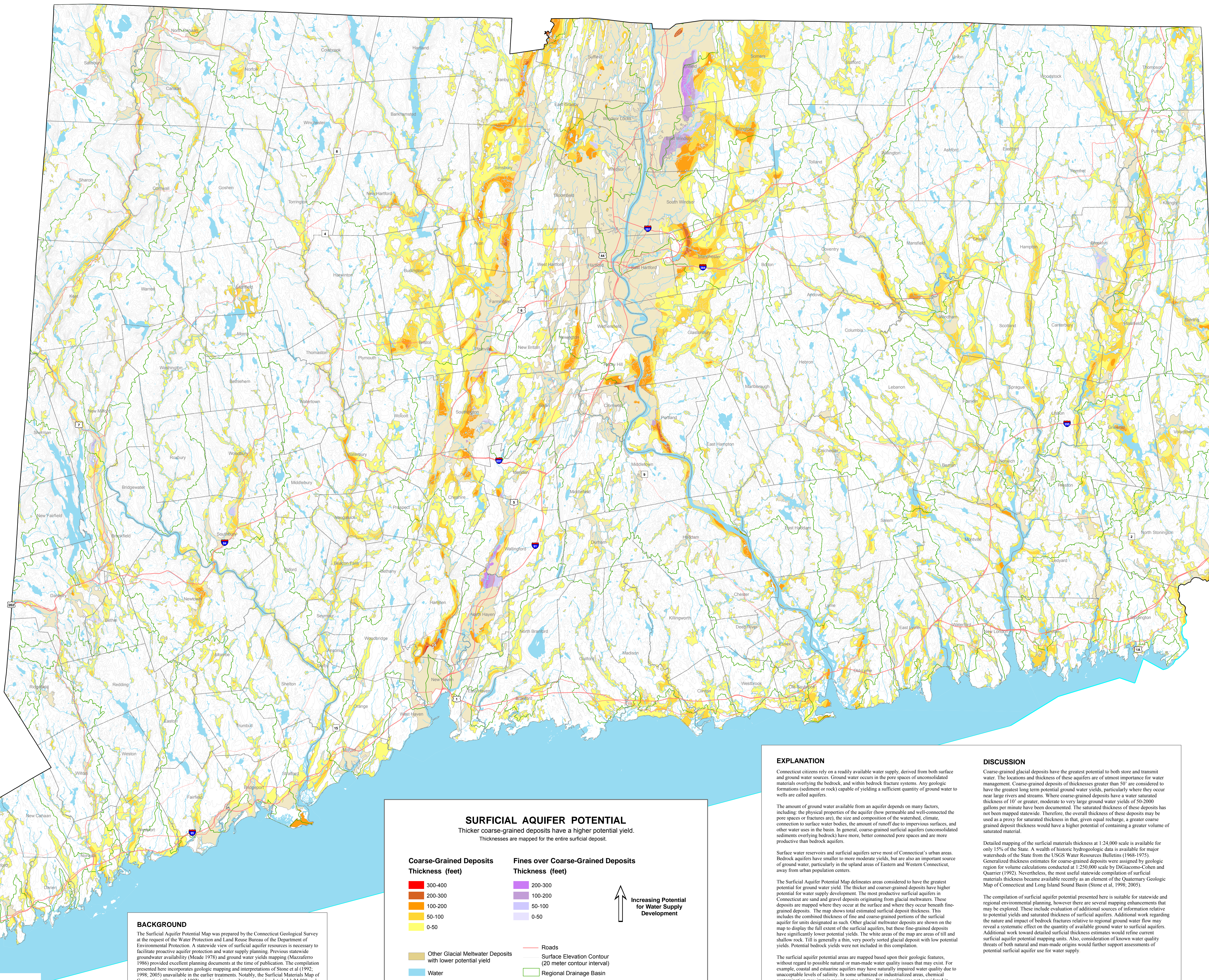
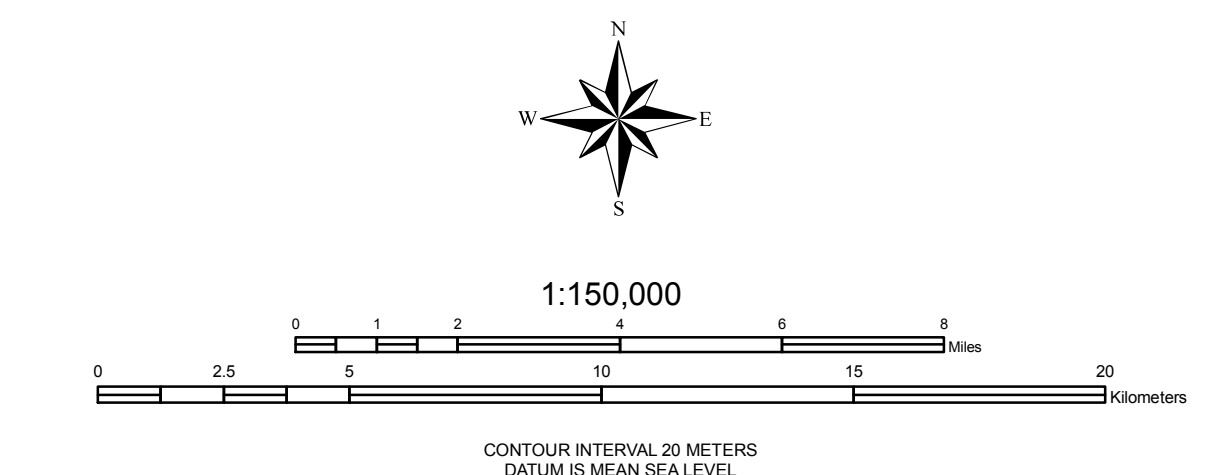
All information compiled for this map is available as digital data from the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection. <http://ct.gov/dep>

Aquifer Textures from Surficial Materials

Surficial materials textures (Stone et al 1992) used to compile map units of the Surficial Aquifer Potential Map

Coarse-Grained Deposits		Fine-Grained Deposits overlying Coarse-Grained Deposits	
gravel overlying sand	gravel overlying sand & gravel	gravel overlying sand & gravel	gravel overlying sand & gravel
gravel overlying sand & gravel	gravel overlying sand & gravel	gravel overlying sand & gravel	gravel overlying sand & gravel
sand overlying gravel	sand overlying gravel	sand overlying gravel	sand overlying gravel
sand overlying sand & gravel	sand overlying sand & gravel	sand overlying sand & gravel	sand overlying sand & gravel
sand & gravel overlying sand	sand & gravel overlying sand	sand & gravel overlying sand	sand & gravel overlying sand
sand & gravel overlying sand & gravel	sand & gravel overlying sand & gravel	sand & gravel overlying sand & gravel	sand & gravel overlying sand & gravel
alluvium overlying sand	alluvium overlying sand	alluvium overlying sand	alluvium overlying sand
alluvium overlying sand overlying sand & gravel	alluvium overlying sand overlying sand & gravel	alluvium overlying sand overlying sand & gravel	alluvium overlying sand overlying sand & gravel
swamp overlying sand	swamp overlying sand	swamp overlying sand	swamp overlying sand
swamp overlying sand overlying sand & gravel	swamp overlying sand overlying sand & gravel	swamp overlying sand overlying sand & gravel	swamp overlying sand overlying sand & gravel

SURFICIAL AQUIFER POTENTIAL MAP PARTICLE SIZE DIAMETER DEFINITIONS											
(Stone et al 1992, modified from Wentworth, 1922)											
Inches		Centimeters		Millimeters		Micrometers		Micrometers		Micrometers	
10	2.5	16	04	02	01	005	0025	00015			
256	64	4	2	1	5	25	125	068	004		
Boulders			Cobbles			Pebbles			Granules		
Gravel Particles			Sand Particles			Fine Particles			Very Fine Particles		
COARSE						FINE					



SURFICIAL AQUIFER POTENTIAL

Thicker coarse-grained deposits have a higher potential yield. Thicknesses are mapped for the entire surficial deposit.

Coarse-Grained Deposits Thickness (feet)	Fines over Coarse-Grained Deposits Thickness (feet)
300-400	200-300
200-300	100-200
100-200	50-100
50-100	0-50
0-50	

↑ Increasing Potential for Water Supply Development

- Other Glacial Meltwater Deposits with lower potential yield
- Roads
- Surface Elevation Contour (20 meter contour interval)
- Water
- Regional Drainage Basin
- Swamp or Salt Marsh
- Towns

BACKGROUND

The Surficial Aquifer Potential Map was prepared by the Connecticut Geological Survey at the request of the Water Protection and Land Reuse Bureau of the Department of Environmental Protection. A statewide view of surficial aquifer resources is necessary to facilitate proactive aquifer protection and water supply planning. Previous statewide groundwater availability (Moad 1978) and ground water yields mapping (Mazzafiero 1986) provided excellent planning documents at the time of publication. The compilation presented here incorporates geologic mapping and interpretations of Stone et al (1992, 1995, 2005) unavailable in the earlier treatments. Notably, the Surficial Materials Map of Connecticut (Stone et al 1992), used in this compilation, provided detailed 1:24,000 scale mapping which delineates larger and more numerous areas of coarse-grained deposits than previously known.

EXPLANATION

Connecticut citizens rely on a readily available water supply, derived from both surface and ground water sources. Ground water occurs in the pore spaces of unconsolidated materials overlying the bedrock, and within bedrock fracture systems. Any geologic formations (sediment or rock) capable of yielding a sufficient quantity of ground water to wells are called aquifers.

The amount of ground water available from an aquifer depends on many factors, including: the physical properties of the aquifer (how permeable and well-connected the pore spaces or fractures are), the size and composition of the watershed, climate, connection to surface water bodies, the amount of runoff due to impervious surfaces, and other water uses in the basin. In general, coarse-grained surficial aquifers (unconsolidated sediments overlying bedrock) have more, better connected pore spaces and are more productive than bedrock aquifers.

Surface water reservoirs and surficial aquifers serve most of Connecticut's urban areas. Bedrock aquifers have smaller to more moderate yields, but are also an important source of ground water, particularly in the upland areas of Eastern and Western Connecticut, away from urban population centers.

The Surficial Aquifer Potential Map delineates areas considered to have the greatest potential for ground water yield. The thicker and coarse-grained deposits have higher potential for water supply development. The most productive surficial aquifers in Connecticut are sand and gravel deposits originating from glacial meltwaters. These deposits are mapped where they occur at the surface and where they occur beneath fine-grained deposits. The map shows total estimated surficial deposit thickness. This includes the combined thickness of fine and coarse-grained portions of the surficial aquifer for units designated as such. Other glacial meltwater deposits are shown on the map to display the full extent of the surficial aquifers, but these fine-grained deposits have significantly lower potential yields. The white areas of the map are areas of fill and shallow rock. Fill is generally a thin, very poorly sorted glacial deposit with low potential yields. Potential bedrock yields were not included in this compilation.

The surficial aquifer potential areas are mapped based upon their geologic features, without regard to possible natural or man-made water quality issues that may exist. For example, coastal and estuarine aquifers may have naturally impaired water quality due to unacceptable levels of salinity. In some urbanized or industrialized areas, chemical contamination may impair ground water quality. Water quality was not considered in constructing this map, but would be critical in determining if the potential aquifer is viable as a water supply.

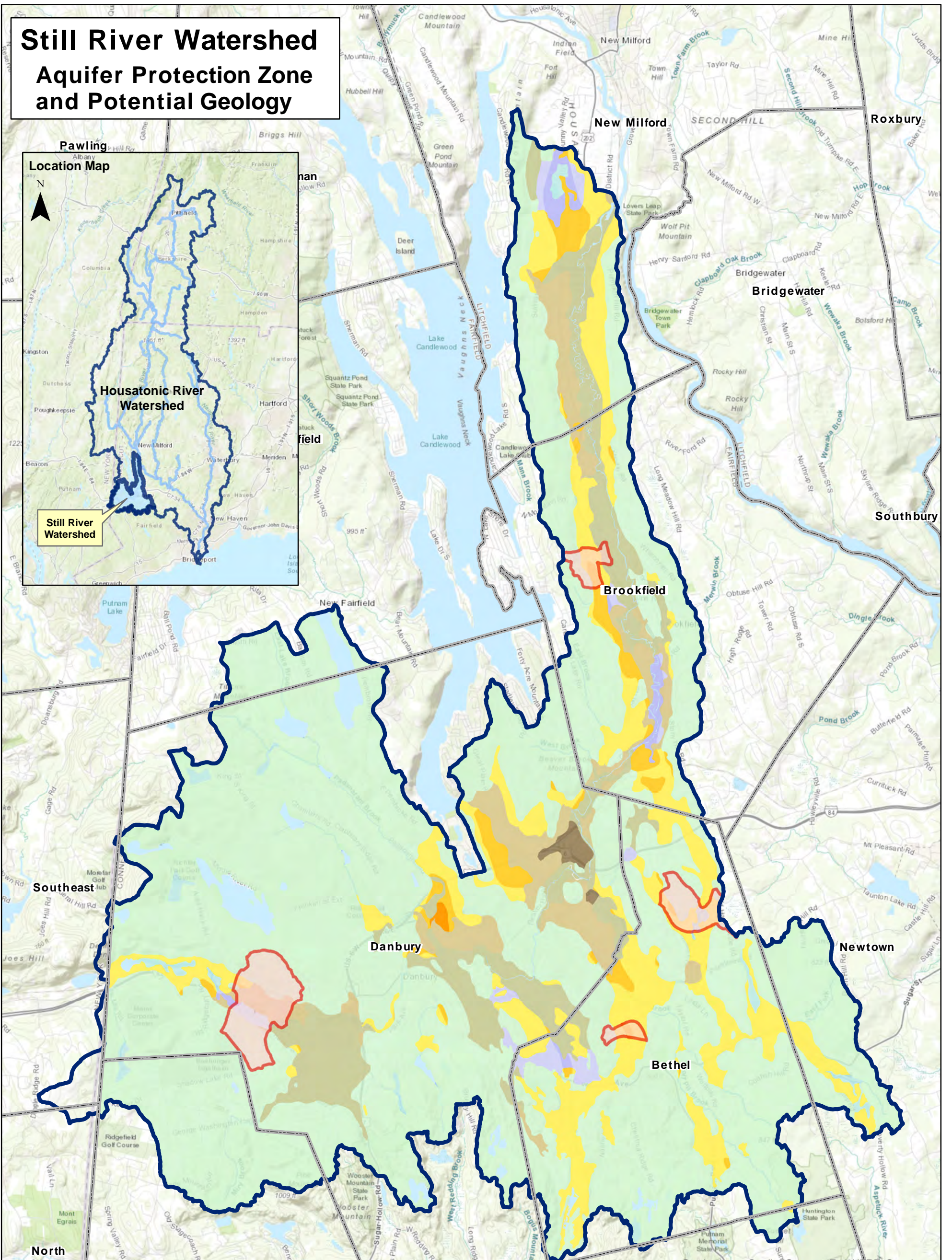
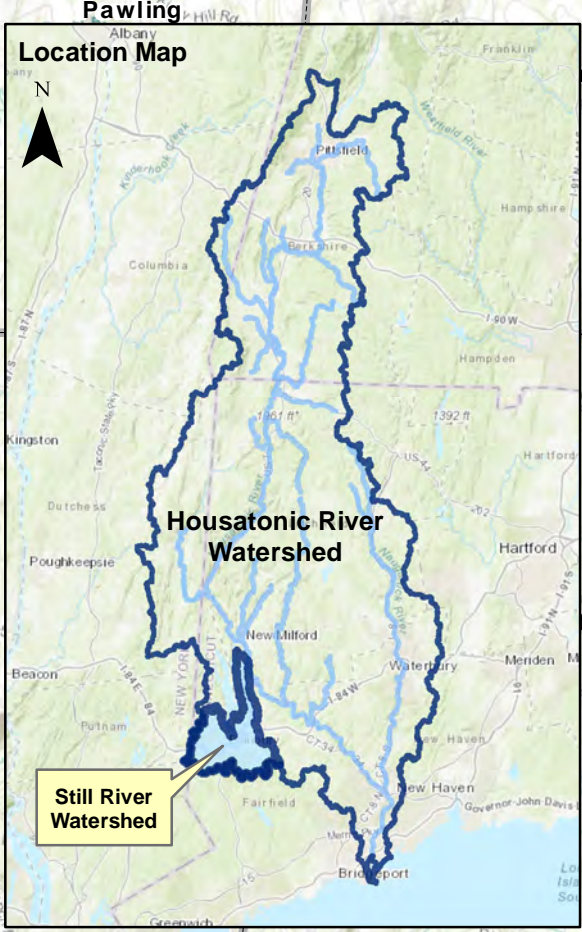
DISCUSSION

Coarse-grained glacial deposits have the greatest potential to both store and transmit water. The locations and thickness of these aquifers are of utmost importance for water management. Coarse-grained deposits of thicknesses greater than 50' are considered to have the greatest long term potential ground water yields, particularly where they occur near large rivers and streams. Where coarse-grained deposits have a water saturated thickness of 10' or greater, moderate to very large ground water yields of 50-2000 gallons per minute have been documented. The saturated thickness of these deposits has not been mapped statewide. Therefore, the overall thickness of these deposits may be used as a proxy for saturated thickness in that, given equal recharge, a greater coarse grained deposit thickness would have a higher potential of containing a greater volume of saturated material.

Detailed mapping of the surficial materials thickness at 1:24,000 scale is available for only 15% of the State. A wealth of historic hydrogeologic data is available for major watersheds of the State from the USGS Water Resources Bulletins (1968-1975). Generalized thickness estimates for coarse-grained deposits were assigned by geologic region for volume calculations conducted at 1:250,000 scale by D'Giacomo-Cohen and Quarter (1992). Nevertheless, the most useful statewide compilation of surficial materials thickness became available recently as an element of the Quaternary Geologic Map of Connecticut and Long Island Sound Basin (Stone et al, 1998, 2005).

The compilation of surficial aquifer potential presented here is suitable for statewide and regional environmental planning, however there are several mapping enhancements that may be explored. These include evaluation of additional sources of information relative to potential yields and saturated thickness of surficial aquifers. Additional work regarding the nature and impact of bedrock fractures relative to regional ground water flow may reveal a systematic effect on the quantity of available ground water to surficial aquifers. Additional work toward detailed surficial thickness estimates would refine current surficial aquifer potential mapping units. Also, consideration of known water quality threats of both natural and man-made origins would further support assessments of potential surficial aquifer use for water supply.

Still River Watershed Aquifer Protection Zone and Potential Geology



Legend

	Town Boundaries		Artificial Fill		Coarse-Grained Deposits, 100-200 ft
	Still River Watershed		Swamp		Coarse-Grained Deposits, 50-100 ft
	Aquifer Protection Zone		Till		Coarse-Grained Deposits, 0-50 ft
			Coarse		Fines over Coarse-Grained Deposits, 50-100 ft
			Coarse overlying Fine		Fines over Coarse-Grained Deposits, 0-50 ft
			Fine		Other Stratified Drift Deposits, Variable Thickness
			Fine overlying Coarse		

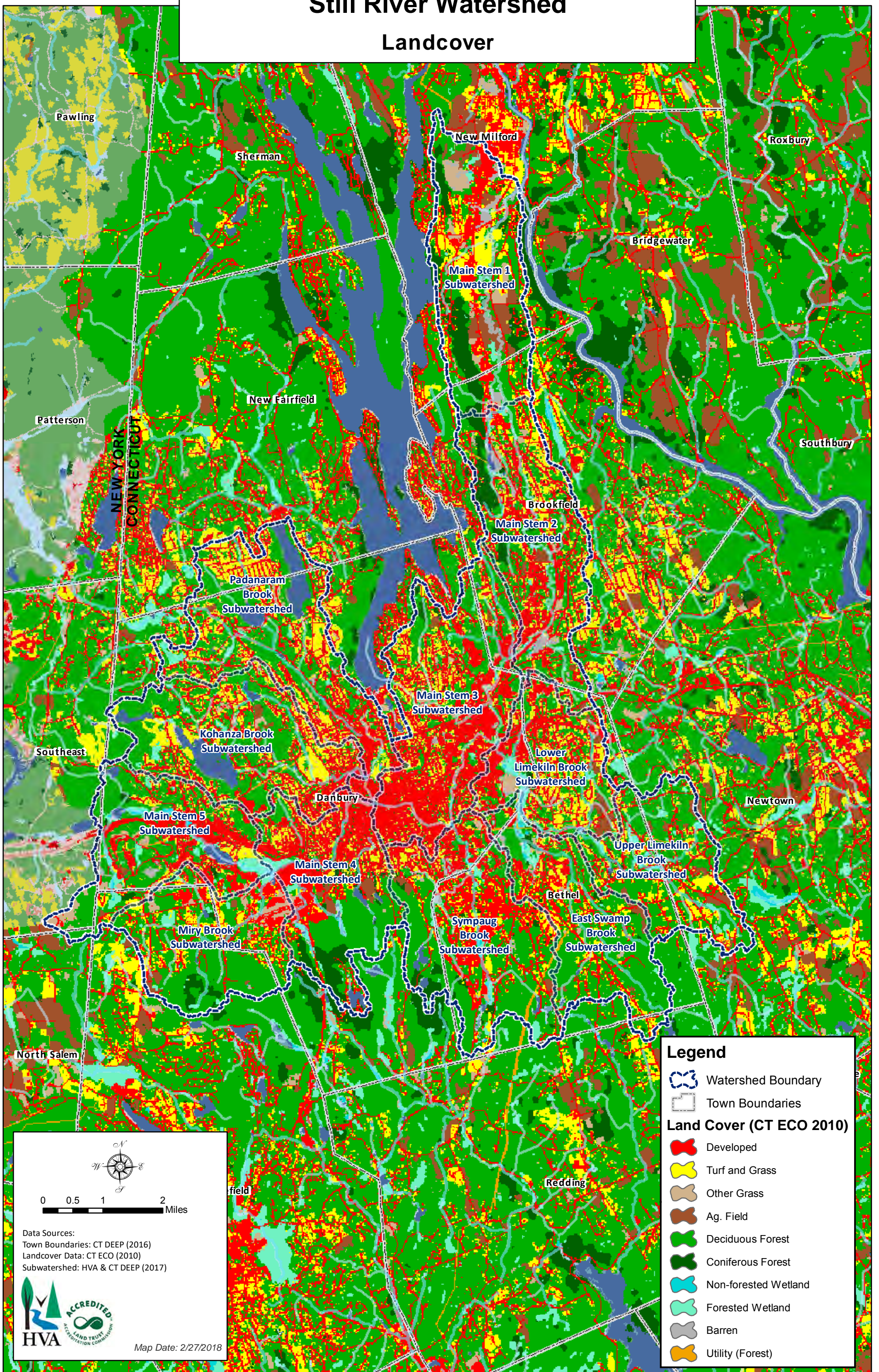
Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Red

Map Date: 2/28/2018

Still River Watershed

Landcover



Legend

- Watershed Boundary
- Town Boundaries

Land Cover (CT ECO 2010)

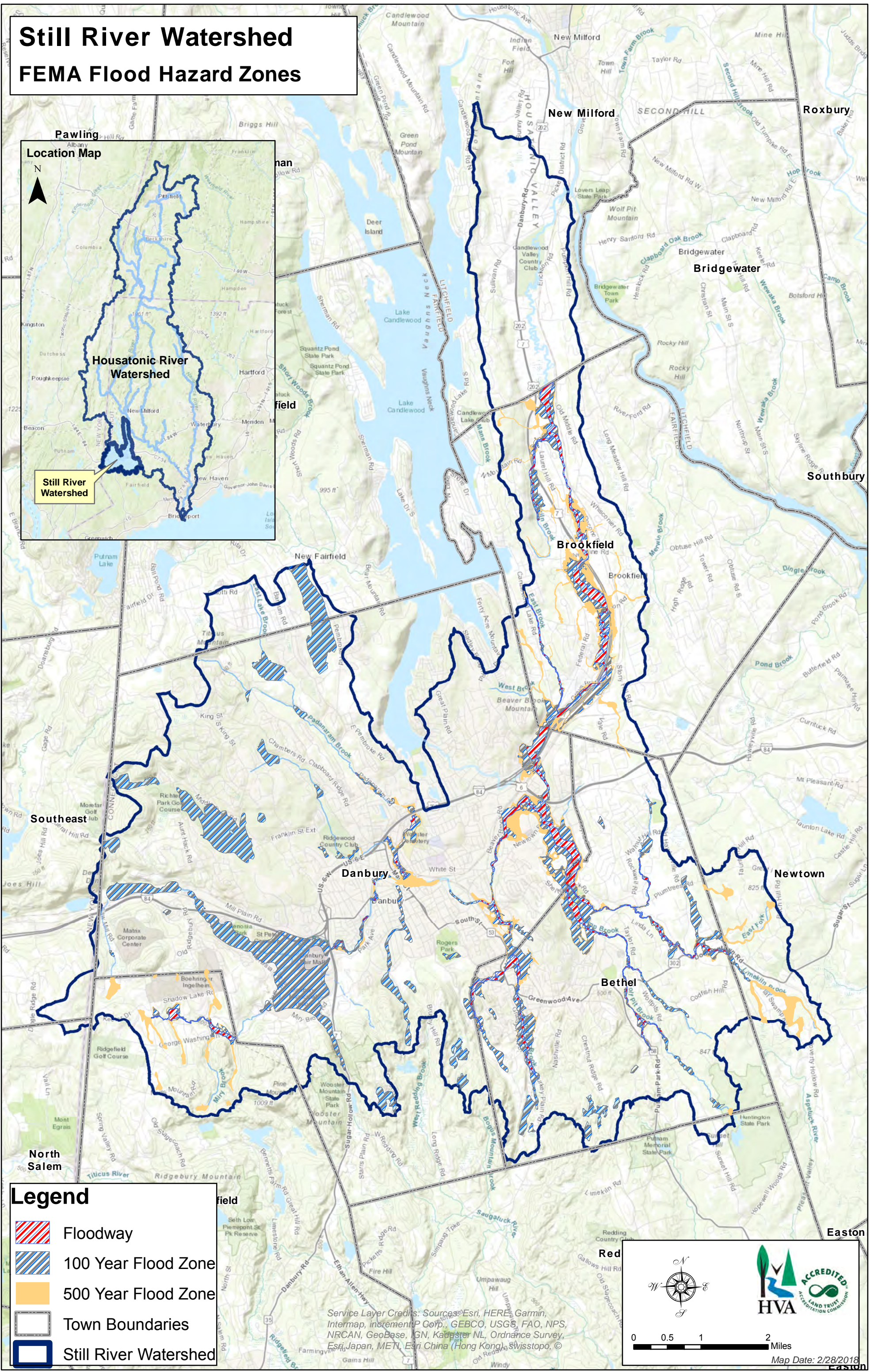
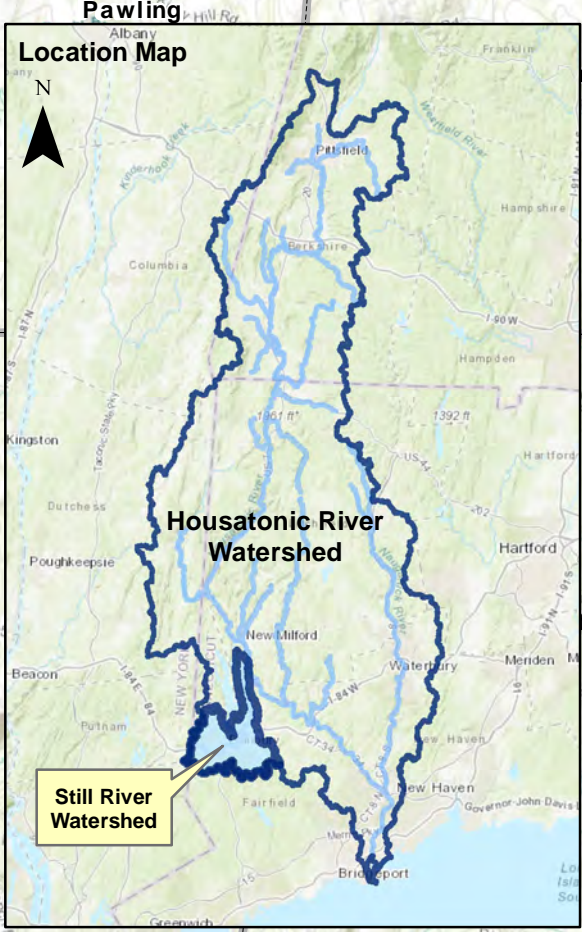
- Developed
- Turf and Grass
- Other Grass
- Ag. Field
- Deciduous Forest
- Coniferous Forest
- Non-forested Wetland
- Forested Wetland
- Barren
- Utility (Forest)

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

Data Sources:
 Town Boundaries: CT DEEP (2016)
 Landcover Data: CT ECO (2010)
 Subwatershed: HVA & CT DEEP (2017)

Map Date: 2/27/2018

Still River Watershed FEMA Flood Hazard Zones



Legend

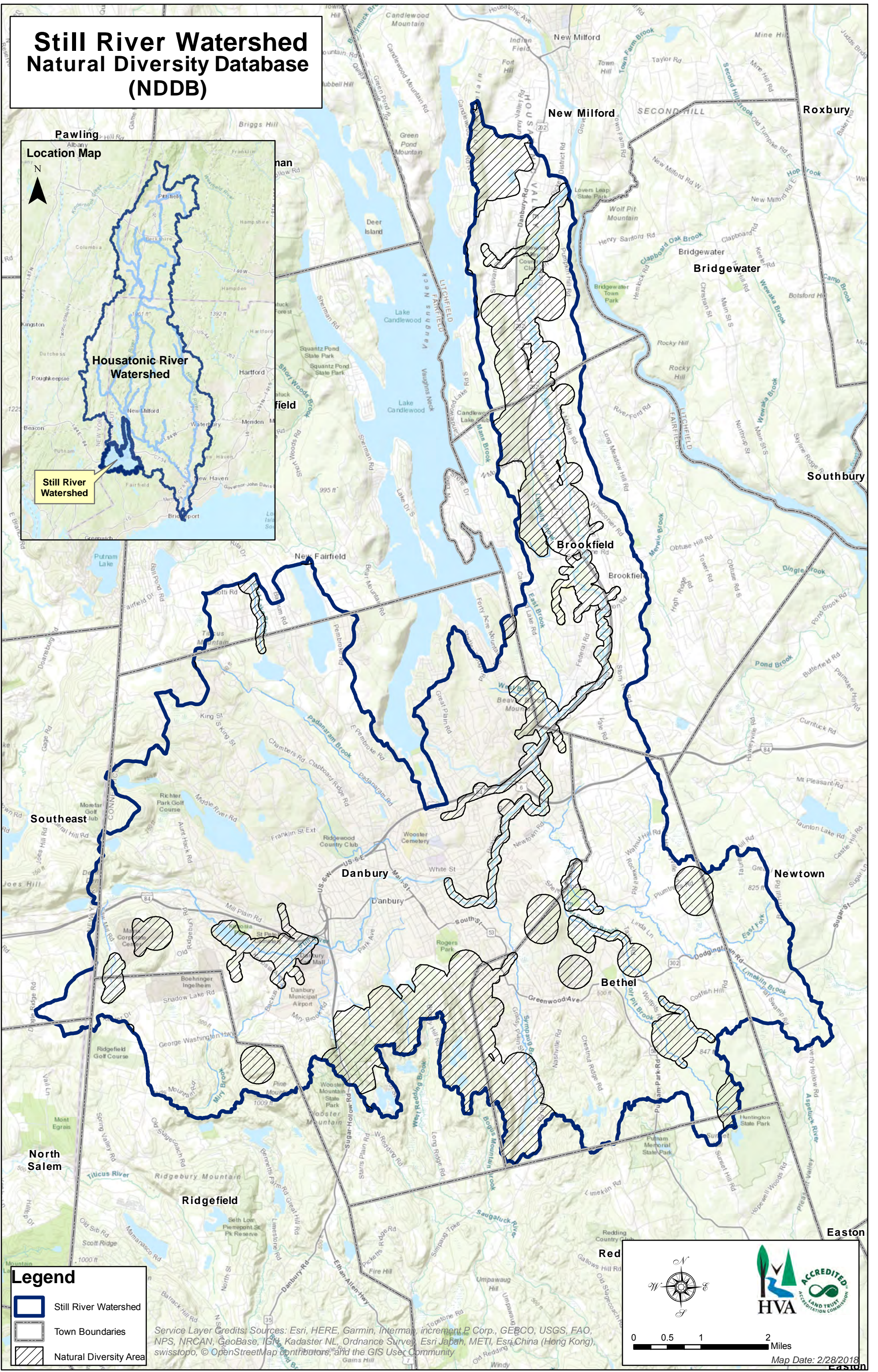
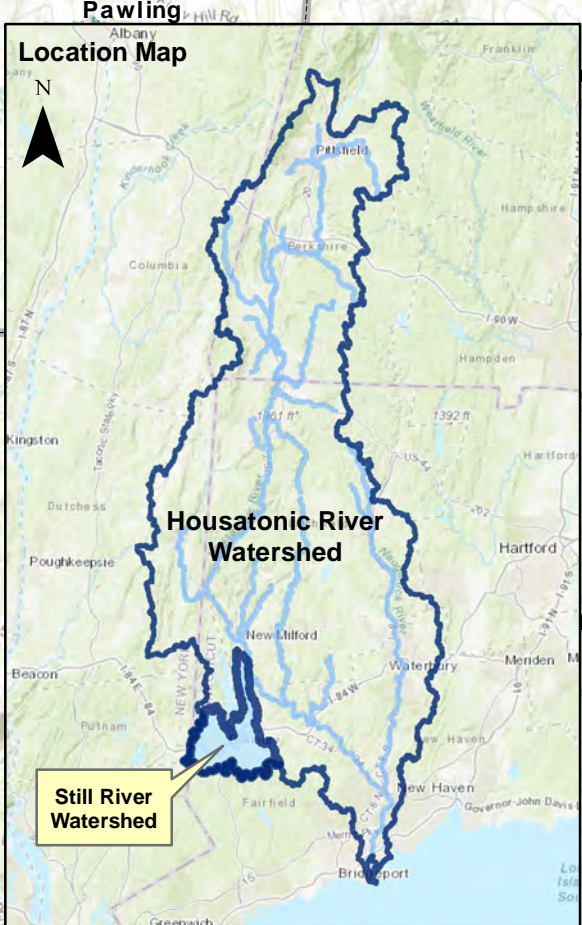
- Floodway
- 100 Year Flood Zone
- 500 Year Flood Zone
- Town Boundaries
- Still River Watershed

Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Swisstopo, ©

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

Map Date: 2/28/2018

Still River Watershed Natural Diversity Database (NDDDB)



Legend

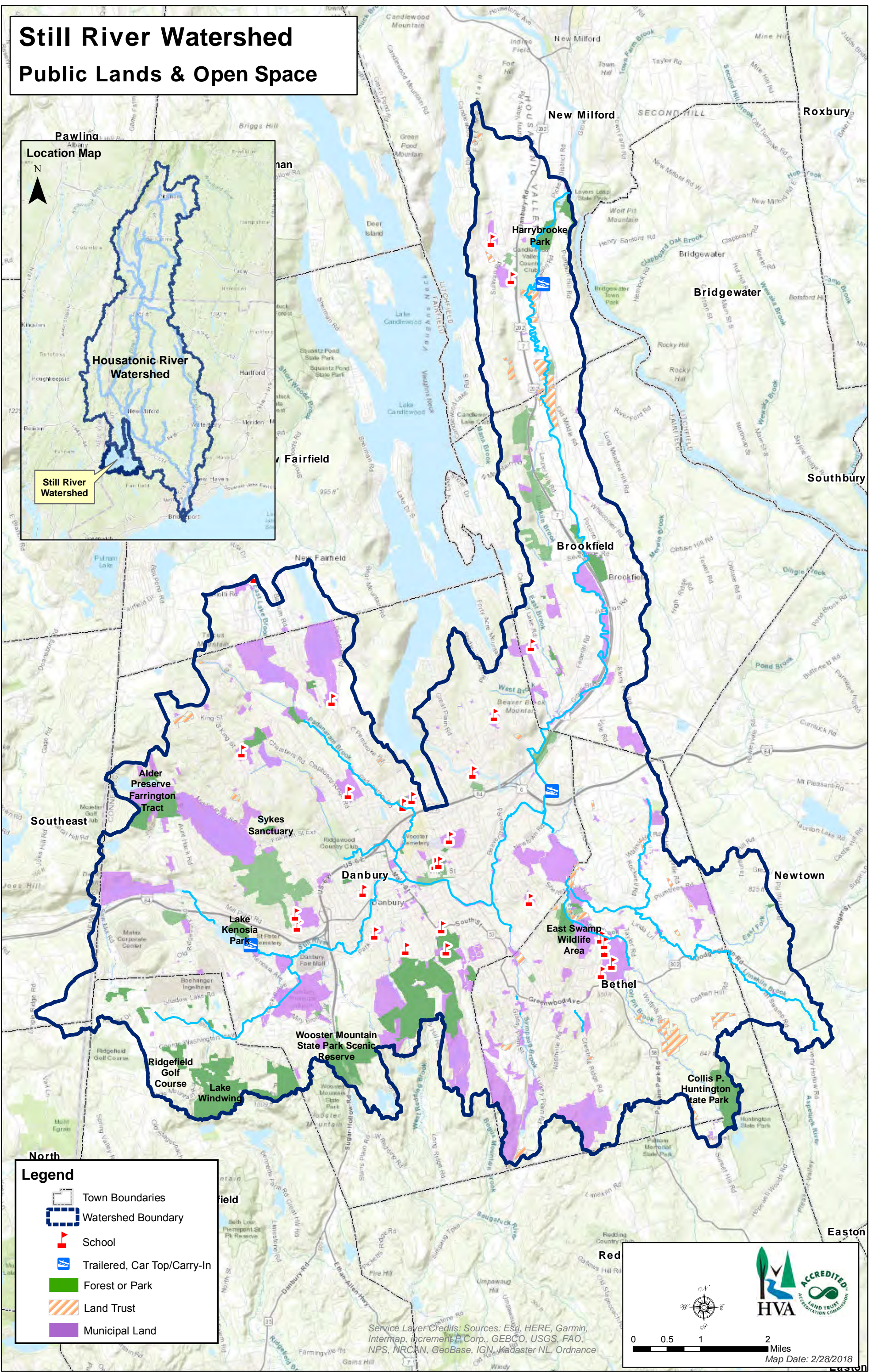
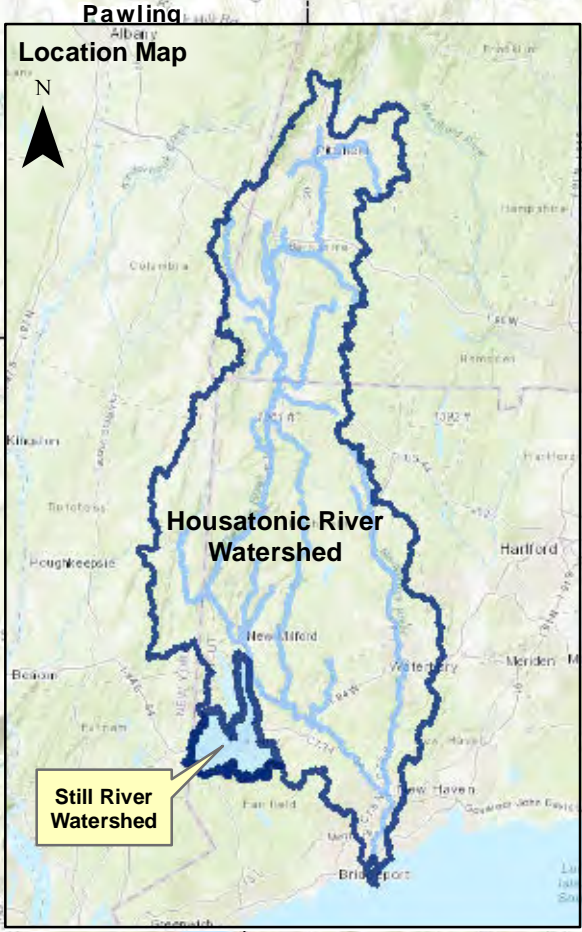
- Still River Watershed
- Town Boundaries
- Natural Diversity Area

Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GaoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

Map Date: 2/28/2018

Still River Watershed Public Lands & Open Space



Legend

- Town Boundaries
- Watershed Boundary
- School
- Trailered, Car Top/Carry-In
- Forest or Park
- Land Trust
- Municipal Land

Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

Map Date: 2/28/2018