



**TOWN OF MANSFIELD
TOWN COUNCIL MEETING
MONDAY, October 27, 2008
COUNCIL CHAMBERS
AUDREY P. BECK MUNICIPAL BUILDING
7:30 p.m.**

AGENDA

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ROLL CALL	
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OPPORTUNITY FOR PUBLIC TO ADDRESS THE COUNCIL

FUTURE AGENDAS

EXECUTIVE SESSION

- 28. Strategy and Negotiations with respect to Storrs Center Development, and Related Commercial and Financial Information Given in Confidence

ADJOURNMENT

REGULAR MEETING-MANSFIELD TOWN COUNCIL

October 14, 2008

DRAFT

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

I. ROLL CALL

Present: Blair, Clouette, Duffy (arrived 8:55), Haddad, Koehn, Nesbitt, Paterson, Paulhus
Excused: Schaefer

Mayor Paterson announced the Council meeting was being video taped and thanked Rick Hossack for volunteering to operate the camera.

II. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

Ms. Koehn moved and Mr. Paulhus seconded to approve the minutes of the September 10, 2008 Special meeting as presented. The motion passed unanimously. Ms. Blair moved and Mr. Clouette seconded to approve the minutes of the September 22, 2008 meeting as corrected. The motion passed unanimously.

III. OPPORTUNITY FOR PUBLIC TO ADDRESS THE COUNCIL

Richard Cowles, 50 Meadowood Road, voiced his concerns regarding the community wells proposed for Ponde Place and questioned the potential effect on the recharge area. (Statement attached)

Betty Wassmundt, Old Turnpike Road, questioned the funding of the Capital Funds Coordinator in the capital project fund and questioned why the partition repair was budgeted for \$30,000 and cost \$9,000. She asked that the salary and benefits contained in each of the capital projects be broken out to determine what is being spent for the public good.

Ms. Wassmundt asked members to consider carefully the increase for non-union personnel and asked the Council to explain why the Town is supporting the Discovery Depot, a private non-profit business.

Rick Hossack, 432 Middle Turnpike, agreed with Ms. Wassmundt's remarks and commented that the income disparity between staff receiving a lower income and those receiving a higher income is causing concern. He asked the Council to approve a resolution to cut taxes for next year.

IV. TOWN MANAGER'S REPORT

Report attached

Town Manager Matt Hart announced the scheduled executive session regarding the review of strategies and negotiations for the Storrs Development Project will not be needed this evening as a special meeting has been scheduled for October 16th.

Mr. Haddad asked if CL&P has offered any alternative plans to the Town. The Town Manager will provide information to the Council.

V. PUBLIC HEARING

1. Proposed Amendments to Building Construction Ordinance

Mike Nintean, Director of Building and Housing Inspection, reviewed the proposed amendments and the results of the comparative research based on 19 towns. Based on last year's revenues these amendments would increase revenues by about \$11,000.

Mayor Paterson noted that the received written correspondence had been distributed to the members and would become part of the record.

Betty Wassmundt, Old Turnpike Road, read the correspondence received from John and Joyce Crepeau. (Statement attached).

David Freudmann, 22 Eastwood Road, spoke in opposition to the amendment taking issue with the results of the research and stating that more investment in growth is needed in Town and not additional fee increases.

Betty Wassmundt, Old Turnpike Road, disagreed with the methodology used in the explanation of the fee changes and offered her own research. (Statement attached)

Mike Sikoski, Wildwood Road, spoke in opposition to the amendments, as he is opposed to raising any fees in Mansfield. Mr. Sikoski feels cost and waste should be cut before increasing revenue.

VI. OLD BUSINESS

2. White Oak Condominiums, Sewer Project

Mark Peterson representing Gardner & Peterson Associates, LLC reviewed the design for the proposed leaching field for White Oak Condominiums to be installed on Town owned open space and requested approval for the project. Scott Glennon, President of White Oak Condominium, commented that the Association has been working with the staff to address a problem inherited from the previous owners. In response to a question Mr. Glennon outlined water conservation efforts taken by the association.

Ms. Duffy arrived at 8:55 p.m.

Jennifer Perry Zmijewski, a sanitary engineer for the DEP, stated that there is no alternative to the proposed project and that the repairs will meet all DEP approval criteria. She encouraged the Town to approve the project.

Greg Padick, Director of Planning and Rob Miller, Director of Eastern Highland Health District both have been involved in the effort to find the best available answer to this community health problem and believe the project as proposed is feasible.

Rudy Favretti, Chair of the Planning and Zoning Commission, reported the Commission voted unanimously against the proposal. The feeling of the PZC was that in their role they could not support a precedent for the use of public land for a private purpose.

Mr. Clouette moved and Mr. Paulhus seconded effective October 15, 2008, to authorize Town Manager, Matthew W. Hart, subject to the conditions cited below to execute easement documents that authorize the use of a portion of Dunhamtown Forest for sanitary system improvements for the White Oak Condominium Association. It is understood that this authorization is not to be considered a binding precedent to allow other property owners or potential developers to use Town land for private purposes. Further, this authorization is subject to the following conditions:

- i. Construction plans shall be revised to detail all authorized work on Town land including: tree and stump removal, installation of sanitary system improvements and monitoring wells with security covers, access gates and parking lot improvements.
- ii. No work shall begin until all required local and state permits are approved.
- iii. All required legal documents, including the proposed easements and an operation and maintenance agreement with escrow fund provisions, shall be approved by the Town Attorney, and, where appropriate, filed on the Land Records.
- iv. \$15,000 is submitted to the Town for deposit in Mansfield's open space fund.

Council members discussed the lack of options available to the Town since the DEP will require the Town to address the issue if this proposal is not approved; the wish to limit the amount of Town space used; the cooperative manner in which this agreement was reached and the beneficial input from the many advisory committees who commented on the project.

The motion passed with Blair, Clouette, Haddad, Nesbitt, Paterson and Paulhus in favor, Koehn opposed and Duffy abstaining.

3. Proposed Amendments to Building Construction Ordinance

Mr. Paulhus moved and Ms. Blair seconded effective October 14, 2008, to adopt the proposed amendments to Sections 107-2 and 107-4 of the Building Construction Ordinance, as detailed in the attached draft dated

September 22, 2008, which amendments shall be effective 21 days after publication in a newspaper having circulation in the Town of Mansfield.

Council members discussed whether the fees should cover the cost of the department or provide an incentive/disincentive for a social purpose; the established precedent in Mansfield that residential and commercial fees are different; and the difficulty in determining a cost analysis using both direct and indirect cost.

The motion passed with Duffy, Haddad, Koehn, and Paterson in favor, Clouette, Nesbitt and Paulhus opposed and Blair abstaining.

4. Community/Campus Relations

Town Manager Matt Hart requested the Spring Weekend Report contained in the packet be discussed at the next meeting. Mr. Hart also distributed a copy of his testimony presented to the UConn's Board of Trustee's Student Life Committee. (Statement attached)

Mayor Paterson also addressed the Student Life Committee as the vice-chair of the Mansfield Community Campus Partnership. In her remarks the Mayor emphasized the proactive actions the Town and University have taken over the last 5-6 years.

Greg Padick, Director of Planning reported the Compost Siting Committee has reached a preliminary consensus on two sites both located near the Depot Campus. Details on the November 19th public information session will follow.

5. Community Water and Wastewater Issues

Council members discussed the community wells expected to be proposed for Ponde Place. In response to remarks made by Mr. Cowles earlier in the evening, Ms. Koehn asked that the water withdrawal amounts be rechecked to assure the correct figures for students are being used. Ms. Blair asked that specific attention be paid to possible effects on neighboring wells. Director of Planning Greg Padick and Director of Health Rob Miller said they would encourage the state to conduct yield tests.

VII. NEW BUSINESS

6. Advisory Committee for Four Corners Sewer Planning Project

Mr. Nesbitt moved and Mr. Paulhus seconded the following resolutions:

RESOLUTION TO ESTABLISH AND ISSUE CHARGE TO AN ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR THE FOUR CORNERS SEWER PLANNING PROJECT

WHEREAS, the Town has recently completed a Facilities Plan indicating the feasibility of sewerage the area surrounding the Route 195/Route 44 "Four Corners" and defining the extent of said sewer service area;

WHEREAS, planning for this project is continuing and will likely result in a bond referendum within the next year to approve funds for the design and construction of sewers;

WHEREAS, the Town Council has recently received a community based strategic plan, which among other goals endorses the principle of sustainability with respect to planning and economic development;

WHEREAS, the input of property owners, other interested parties and the Mansfield community is necessary for the development of a project that meets the Town's sustainability goals,

WHEREAS, an advisory committee for the Four Corners Sewer Planning project can be appointed and set to work while the Town Council is considering appropriate changes to its advisory committees and commissions, and may be combined with or replaced by a permanent committee or commission at some point in the future as determined by the Council;

WHEREAS, an advisory committee would assist the Town in planning for the sewerage project, most importantly between the present time and the bond referendum, when and if such a referendum is scheduled; and

WHEREAS, the Town Council desires to establish an Advisory Committee to assist with this sewer planning project:

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

A nine-member Four Corners Sewer Study Advisory Committee is established for the term of the Four Corners sewer project (or until it is replaced by a permanent committee or commission by the Council) and is authorized to perform the following charge:

1. Advise the Town Council, the Water Pollution Control Authority, the Planning and Zoning Commission and staff in its sewer and water planning efforts for the Four Corners by reviewing plans, proposals, studies and analyses;
2. Assist the Town staff in creating and reviewing economic development scenarios and preliminary fiscal impact analyses for the Four Corners area;
3. Communicate with the Mansfield Downtown Partnership so that the proposed Storrs Center development and any Four Corners development are coordinated;
4. Coordinate with the Town Council's Finance Committee on any recommendation for the Town's financial participation in the sewer project;
5. Assist with information sharing and public input for the project amongst sewer service area property owners, other interested parties, and the Mansfield community.

6. Assist the staff and Planning and Zoning Commission in the review and expected adoption of a Four Corners special design district (in an advisory role as the PZC is statutorily charged with this activity).

RESOLUTION TO APPOINT MEMBERS OF THE FOUR CORNERS SEWER STUDY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

WHEREAS, the Town Council desires to appoint a Four Corners Sewer Study Advisory Committee to assist with the planning for sewers in the Four Corners area:

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED TO:

Appoint a Four Corners Sewer Study Advisory Committee with the following members:

1. Two members of the Town Council
2. One representative from the Planning and Zoning Commission
3. The Town Manager
4. One representative from the University of Connecticut
5. One representative from the Mansfield Downtown Partnership
6. Three citizens (preferably at least one from the Mansfield business community)

Mr. Nesbitt described a need to provide a mechanism to gather all the information that needs to be assembled and verified before the referendum. Ms. Koehn expressed a wish to wait until the Strategic Plan was in place, priorities were set and the committees had been reorganized.

The motion to approve passed with all in favor except Ms. Koehn who was opposed and Mr. Clouette who abstained.

The Committee on Committee will be charged with staffing the new Committee. Mayor Paterson requested that interested Council members contact Ms. Duffy.

7. Child and Adult Care Food Program Application for Mansfield Discovery Depot

Mr. Paulhus moved and Ms. Duffy seconded the following resolution: Resolved, effective October 14, 2008, to authorize the Town Manager, Matthew W. Hart, to submit the attached application to the Connecticut Department of Education's Child and Adult Care Food Program (CAVFP) to help fund the food service operation at the Mansfield Discovery Depot, and to execute any related grant documents.

Motion passed unanimously.

8. Alternate Fuel Vehicle Grant Authorization

Ms. Koehn moved and Ms. Blair seconded to approve the following resolution:

Resolved that the Town Council hereby authorize Town Director of Finance, Jeffrey H. Smith, to enter into an Agreement between the State of CT and the Town of Mansfield for a cash grant toward the purchase of Alternative/Clean Fuel Vehicle(s), FHWA Project no. 000R(534); State Project No. 170-2778 for the purchase of one Toyota Prius. Said Finance Director is further authorized and directed to execute and deliver any and all documents on behalf of the Town of Mansfield and to do and perform all acts and things which he deems necessary or appropriate to carry out the terms of such documents including, but not limited to, executing and delivering all agreements and documents contemplated by such documents.

Motion passed unanimously.

9. Acceptance of New Town Road: Extension of Adeline Place

Mr. Haddad moved and Ms. Blair seconded effective October 14, 2008, to authorize Town Manager Matthew W. Hart, subject to the condition cited below, to accept as a Town road the extension of Adeline Place as constructed in association with the Pine Grove Estates subdivision. Town acceptance shall be subject to execution by the Planning and Zoning Commission Chairman, Mansfield Controller, and the developer of a one-year maintenance bond agreement that addresses all regulatory requirements and approval conditions.

Motion passed unanimously.

10. Capital Improvement Program Closeouts

Mr. Clouette moved and Ms. Blair seconded effective October 14, 2008, to approve the adjustments to the capital projects fund, as recommended by the Director of Finance in his correspondence dated October 14, 2008.

Finance Director Jeff Smith answered questions raised by Ms. Wassmundt earlier in the meeting. The Capital Project Coordinator has always been listed in the capital fund as a way to assure the capital projects pay for the cost of administration, but in the future this may change. The partition in question ended up costing less than originally thought.

Motion passed unanimously.

11. Fiscal Year 2008/09 Wage Adjustment for Nonunion Personnel

Mr. Haddad moved and Ms. Blair seconded to endorse the Town Manager's recommendation to: 1) increase the pay rates in the Town Administratory Pay Plan by 3.5 percent; 2) authorize the Town Manager to award those non-exempt employees in the pay plan with a 3.5 percent wage increase; 3) authorize the Town Manager to award those exempt employees in the pay plan with a 3.5 percent wage increase; and 4)

authorize the Town Manager to make the additional changes to the compensation for nonunion employees as recommended by the Town Manager in his memorandum dated October 14, 2008. Said adjustments to compensation paid to nonunion employees shall be effective July 1, 2008.

Mr. Haddad, Chair of the Personnel Committee, explained the motion divides employees into different groups which is intended to offer guidance to the Town Manager as a the Committee looks at overhauling the personnel review process

Motion passed unanimously

VIII. DEPARTMENTAL AND COMMITTEE REPORTS

None

IX. REPORTS OF COUNCIL COMMITTEES

Ms. Duffy, Chair of the Committee on Committees, offered the following names as the Committee's recommendations to serve on the Community Quality of Life Committee:

David Morse
Denise Keane
Joseph Briody
Jane Fried
Dana White

Motion to approve passed with Ms. Koehn (Chair of the Community Quality of Life Committee) abstained.

Ms. Duffy thanked the Committee members and the 16 applicants who volunteered for the Community Quality of Life Committee.

Ms. Duffy offered the Committees recommendation of Michael Kurland as a reappointment to the Eastern Highland Health District' Board.

Motion to approve passed unanimously.

The Committee on Committee met with Communication Advisory Committee and discussed a variety of venues to communicate with the constituents.

Mr. Clouette reporting for the Financial Committee stated that at their last meeting they discussed the current economic downturn's effect on the budget and the development of purchasing regulations.

X. REPORTS OF COUNCIL MEMBERS

None

XI. PETITIONS, REQUEST AND COMMUNICATIONS

12. CCM re: AT&T Must Receive Consent, Notify Municipalities of Large Cable Boxes
13. CCM re: Confidentiality of Social Security Numbers
14. CCM re: CT to Receive \$25 Million in Foreclosure Assistance
15. CCM re: Election 2008 Campaign
16. Chronicle, "Editorial: We Offer These Threads, Needles" – 09/29/08
17. Chronicle, "Festive Festival on the Green" – 09/15/08
18. Chronicle, "Letter to the Editor" – 09/24/08
19. Chronicle, "Letter to the Editor" – 10/07/08
20. Chronicle, "Mansfield Irons Out New Deal for Trash" – 09/23/08
21. Chronicle, "Mansfield Weighs Options for Schools" – 09/18/08
22. Chronicle, "New Rules for Council Meetings" – 09/30/08
23. Chronicle, "Pleasant Valley Land Rezoned" – 09/18/08
24. Chronicle, "Ponde Place Returns With New Proposal" – 09/26/08
25. Chronicle, "River Park Dedicated" – 09/18/08
26. Chronicle, "What's Goin' On?" – 09/16/08
27. Daily Campus, "Festival Celebrates Mansfield" – 09/15/08
28. M. Hart re: Appointee to Committee on Community Quality of Life
29. Hartford Courant, "Mansfield's Day in the Park" – 09/21/08
30. Hartford Courant, "West Hartford Mayor Moves to Cancel or Delay Projects" – 10/06/08
31. Mansfield Today, "Aztec Two Step Chases Away the Blues" – 09/15/08
32. Mansfield Today, "Fireworks Fill the Sky at Mansfield Hollow" – 09/15/08
33. J. Morey re: Paying for Mansfield Public Transit
34. Norwich Bulletin, "Quiet Corner Whispers: Cleanup Transforms Landfill Into Park" – 10/07/08
35. Reminder News, "Festival on the Green" – 09/19/2008
36. State of Connecticut Department of Social Services re: Child Day Care Contract
37. State of Connecticut General Assembly re: PILOT Funds
38. State of Connecticut Office of Policy and Management re: Plan of Conservation and Development
39. State of Connecticut Siting Council re: Notice of Intent to Modify and Existing Telecommunications Facility
40. C. Stites re: Economic Development

XII. OPPORTUNITY FOR PUBLIC TO ADDRESS THE COUNCIL

Rick Hossack, 432 Middle Turnpike, expressed disappointment that not one Council member voted against the wage increase this evening and ask the members to consider the citizens when voting.

Mike Sikoski, Wildwood Road, argued that contrary to the Building and Housing Director's comments building fees have increased since 2002 because the cost of building has increased.

XIII. FUTURE AGENDAS

Mr. Paulhus requested the issue of how a failed motion is reconsidered and placed back on the agenda be a future agenda item. He suggested the item be referred to the Personnel Committee for inclusion in the Town Council Rules and Procedures. Mr. Clouette asked the Committee to also review the concept of sessions and meeting with regards to reconsidering a motion. Mr. Haddad added he would like to know how different a motion has to be able to be brought back not as a reconsideration. The Town Clerk will research Roberts Rules and report to the Personnel Committee.

Ms. Blair moved and Mr. Paulhus seconded to move into executive session.

Motion passed unanimously.

XIV. EXECUTIVE SESSION

Strategy and Negotiations with respect to Storrs Center Development, and Related Commercial and Financial Information Given in Confidence

Present: Cancelled

Also Present:

Town Manager's Performance Evaluation

Present: Blair, Clouette, Duffy, Haddad, Koehn, Nesbitt, Paterson Paulhus

XV. ADJOURNMENT

Mr. Paulhus moved and Ms. Blair seconded to adjourn the meeting.

Motion passed.

Elizabeth Paterson, Mayor

Mary Stanton, Town Clerk

Concerns regarding plans for Ponde Place's proposed community wells
Richard S. Cowles, 50 Meadowood Rd., Mansfield, CT

Matt Bishop's Dept. of Landscape Architecture 2003 Document, Land of Unique Value Study: Mansfield, Connecticut, states:

"Residential Land Uses: The majority of land most suited for development has been developed. The land now being developed is less suitable for development and is in areas which are outside of the traditional development patterns. Therefore, future development patterns, if not modified, will occur in areas which will substantially degrade the existing semi-rural town character, further fragment natural wildlife corridors and create demands on town infrastructure which will not easily be met."

I would like to highlight the last sentence, as it is most relevant to Ponde Place. The Mansfield Plan of Conservation and Development, 2006, identifies the tract being proposed for development as Ponde Place as being suitable for development as medium to high density residential, contingent on the availability of water and sewer connections from existing public systems. If either water or sewer connections are unavailable the current zoning restrictions for RAR-90 should be enforced.

- Connection to only the University's sewer system would constitute a hydrological withdrawal from this property, which is currently an important recharge area. This could
 - have important unintended consequences for areas hydrologically "downstream" from this site. Are UConn's pumping areas on the Willimantic River upstream or downstream from the course of this ground water flow?
 - increase the seepage of contaminated effluent from the UConn landfill site in the direction of their proposed community well
 - lower the local water table, especially in combination with the increased run-off presented in earlier project proposals, thereby increasing the risk that local neighbors' wells could run dry. What recourse will the neighbors have?

Adequacy of a community well system for such a high density of residents should be questioned, especially with respect to public safety and fire protection.

- Would the water system be adequate for fire protection, or would hydrants be provided by the University?
- What will the Ponde Place owners do if their wells run dry during an extreme drought? Will they ask the University for water under their "emergency" conditions? I foresee additional demand for public water arising exactly when the public system becomes most stressed.

The volume of water to be used, and its withdrawal without obtaining a DEP permit, should be questioned. The earlier water use limit suggested by the developers for the 620 residents was 45,000 gallons per day, just 5,000 gallons less than the amount requiring a DEP permit. This limit is not an average daily use value – if 50,001 gallons might be withdrawn over any 24 hour interval, then DEP permitting is required.

Mary L. Stanton

From: Joyce Crepeau [joycecrepeau@sbcglobal.net]
Sent: Tuesday, October 14, 2008 9:51 AM
To: Mary L. Stanton
Subject: Puplic hearing

John & Joyce Crepeau
244 South Eagleville Road
Storrs, CT 06268
860-487-5626
jjpac@sbcglobal.net

October 14, 2008

Town Council of Mansfield
4 South Eagleville Road
Storrs, CT 06268

RE: Public Hearing
October 14, 2008, Building Permit Fees

Dear Council Members:

Please read this letter at the Public Hearing.

This letter is in regards to the proposed increase in building permit fees. I am against the increase in fees for the town of Mansfield. Recently, we designed a solar project to heat our hot water and we did the installation ourselves. We properly secured a building permit at a cost of \$48.72

What did we get for our money?

Paperwork saying we could start the project.
A final inspection which took at most 15 minutes.
A CO signed by the building inspector.

Oh, we did get this advice. We were told that the town does not like solar panels on the front of the house so it would be best for them to be on the back. Well, the front of my house happens to face south and that just happens to be where the sun is. So, should I refrain from going "green" because my house faces south? We feel that we got little value for our \$48.72.

We get a building permit for everything we do because we believe it is the right thing to do. Many of our friends laugh at us for getting permits saying that it is a waist of money. Perhaps the town of Mansfield could learn a valuable lesson from the gas station owner in Manchester CT. The owner was sick of losing business to BJ's Warehouse gas so he dropped his price to \$3.05. He could make a profit and he had people lined up to purchase his gas. My point, the town doesn't have to have the highest prices on everything to be profitable. Perhaps lowering the fees would encourage more residents to come in to get more permits.

I remember a time when the building department was extremely helpful to residents. Carl Panciera helped us design my current business space with good ideas and guidelines. Now we get "if the south side of your house faces the road, please do not put solar panels on it; we find them unsightly".

Lowering the building permit fees may get more residents to apply for permits instead of just doing the work without a permit.

Respectfully,

John and Joyce Crepeau

mary

October 14, 2008
Public Hearing
Building Dept.

I would like to refer to the Town Manager's letter to Council regarding this proposed increase. When I read it I took issue with three parts; I sent Council a copy of my inquiry. Let's consider the query and the reply.

First was the selection of towns used to compare fees. Were these "local" towns? The reply said that the choice of towns was geographical and based on information readily available on websites. If we are to be geographically "local", I suggest we discount most of the towns in column "Higher Fees" of the Cost Average Data as well as some of the towns in column "Lower Fees". The condition of readily available data on websites is just not pertinent; California fees are on the web.

Second I questioned comparing Mansfield's fees which are different for commercial and residential to towns having one fixed fee structure. The answer was that it was felt necessary to compare our rate with other towns and, with our separate fee structure it would be impossible to do a direct correlation. I submit to you that the proper way to do this is to take a weighted average of our fees. Using the data given, 76% of income is from residential fees charged at \$12/thousand and 24% from commercial fees charged at \$14/thousand, the average is \$12.48. So effectively, this town has been charging \$12.48 /thousand.

Thirdly I pointed out an error in the calculation of the final average in this Cost Average Data: 12.68 should be 12.60. The reply informed me that the error is only 1%. That is true but you are talking about a 4% increase in fees so a 1% error in this calculation is really a 25% error relative to the proposed increase. But then, this number is totally irrelevant to the cost comparison so let's forget about it.

Now, let's consider geographically "local" towns for comparison and let's use our cost per thousand of \$12.48. I have selected from those towns presented to you by the Building Department.

I have given you an alphabetical tabulation with the cost provided for residential and commercial fees, and with the cost for the first thousand noted. Then I have given you a tabulation according to increasing fee. In this chart, I dropped the \$0.18 from Ashford and Coventry because that is a fee charged by all towns in addition to the town charge and it is paid to the state. You will see that Mansfield is third from the highest in cost of a permit out of ten towns.

Does this data convince you that we need an increase in fees? Perhaps the cost of the department is out of line. I urge you to consider that.

Now, in order to gather my data, I spoke with several town building departments. It was suggested to me that a better way to analyze cost is to compare to local towns with

similar populations and square miles. Another suggestion was to refer to the International Code Council. I was told that this Council recommends that 100% of the fees should cover 75% of the Department overhead. I suggest to you that you continue this public hearing to next council meeting and I will volunteer to check the fee structure with other towns of similar population and square miles. At the same time, I will gather information as to the cost of the building departments. I suggest that you ask the building department to provide any recommendations made by the International Code Council and to do any required analysis of department costs. I do not have access to that information. If you were to do this, I would ask for a letter of introduction for me to take to other towns. Please consider this; it could be valuable information for all of us.

In conclusion, I would point out that this \$0.50 increase would add an extra \$100 to the cost of a permit for a \$200,000 dwelling. This is not the economic climate to add onto people's cost or to do anything to discourage building construction.

Also, there comes a point of diminishing return. As more people feel they are being taken advantage of, more people will avoid getting permits.

Town	Cost/thousand		Cost: 1 st thousand	
	Residential	Commercial		
Ashford	\$10.18	--	--	
Bolton	\$12.00	--	\$20.00	
Columbia	\$12.00	--	--	
Coventry	\$13.18	--	--	
Ellington	\$12.00	--	--	
Hebron	\$12.00	--	--	
Mansfield	\$12.00	\$14.00	--	\$12.48 weighted average \$25.00 proposed 1 st thousand
Stafford	\$14.00			
Tolland	\$12.00	--	\$20.00	
Willington	\$10.00	--	--	
Windham	\$12.00	--	--	

Willington	\$10.00	
Ashford	\$10.00	
Bolton	\$12.00	
Ellington	\$12.00	
Hebron	\$12.00	
Tolland	\$12.00	
Windham	\$12.00	
Mansfield	\$12.48	\$12.98 with increase
Coventry	\$13.00	
Stafford	\$14.00	

**Town Manager's Office
Town of Mansfield**

Memo

To: Town Council
From: Matt Hart, Town Manager *MH*
CC: Town Employees
Date: October 14 2008
Re: Town Manager's Report

Below please find a report regarding various items of interest to the Town Council, staff and the community:

- *CL&P Interstate Reliability Project* – staff and I recently met with representatives of CL&P to review the procedural elements of their Interstate Reliability Project. Of particular importance, any Mansfield comments submitted by the end of November will be included in the CL&P filing with the Connecticut Siting Council. Although the Siting Council will hold public hearings next year and Mansfield will have another opportunity to comment, any comments made prior to the Siting Council submittal will have a greater probability of being addressed. Therefore, we have asked our advisory committees to forward any comments as soon as possible. It also is important to note that at the October 22nd CL&P open House (5:30 to 7:30 in the Community Center) CL&P representatives will be available to provide information about their project and receive comments. Following the October 22nd open house, I recommend that we determine whether the Council should hold a special session with CL&P to review local concerns.
- *Four schools renovation project* – this Wednesday, October 15th, the school building committee will be meeting to debrief its recent public workshop and to discuss potential next steps for this project. In the near future, I would also like to schedule a joint Town Council/Mansfield Board of Education meeting to provide you with a more detailed update and to discuss the various issues at hand.
- *Freedom of Information Act* - Recent legislative changes to the Freedom of Information Act, effective on October 1, 2008, require that all draft minutes be available to the public on the Town website within seven days of any meeting. Previously, draft minutes were to be available in the Town Clerk's Office but the new law requires that they also be posted on the Town website within the time frame. Additionally, by January 31st of each year, all public agencies are now required to post a yearly schedule of all regular meetings on the website and all agendas must be posted 24 hours prior to the meeting. We have amended the Town's policy on agendas and minutes to reflect these changes.
- *Hillside Environmental Education Park* – next Tues, October 21, 2008 at noon the University of CT will officially dedicate the Hillside Environmental Education Park (former landfill). The ceremony will be held in the parking lot of Hillside Environmental Education Park located on North Hillside Road. Trails will be open for hiking and light refreshments will be served following the dedication. If Council members wish to attend, please RSVP to my office as soon as possible.
- *Housing authority initiative* – I recently met with the Mansfield Housing Authority and wanted to let you know that they are interested in a potential project to construct both affordable (Section 8) and workforce housing. As a next step, the authority plans to meet with representatives from lenders that finance these types of projects as well as the HomeCT program that has been advocating for workforce housing. If this initiative does seem viable, I would suggest a joint meeting of the Housing Authority and the Town Council to discuss the project in more detail.

- *ICMA conference* – as you know, I recently attended the ICMA conference in Richmond, and found the training sessions and seminars to be productive. I attended a number of sessions regarding the topic of sustainability, particularly with respect to planning, performance measures, green design and technology, and capital infrastructure. I also attended a workshop on ethics, which focused on how a local government can best build and maintain a culture of ethics within the organization. Another informative workshop that I attended concerned civil discourse, and the workshop provided good suggestions as to how to best involve the larger community in discussions regarding significant projects and initiatives. In addition, I attended keynote sessions featuring historian Michael Beschloss, political commentator Cokie Roberts and entrepreneur Frans Johansson – these sessions were all excellent and well received by attendees. I would like to thank the Town Council and the community for your support of my professional development activities – I believe that this is an important investment by the town.
- *Mansfield Discovery Depot security upgrade* - On October 1st, the Mansfield Discovery Depot, the Maintenance Department, and the Information Technology Department successfully implemented a security upgrade for the daycare facility. This upgrade provides an unobtrusive and proactive approach to monitoring the facility's main entrances. The project includes the installation of security cameras at the main entrances, electronic door lock access cards for staff and families, and a door buzzer for guests. The project was funded from the Discovery Depot's operating budget.
- *Personnel appointments:*
 - Uri Lavitt has recently been promoted to the vacant position of Fire Captain. I am very confident that Uri will do a great job in his new role and wish to congratulate him upon his recent appointment!
 - TFC Mathew F. Garcia joined the Resident Trooper's Office early last month, and we look forward to his service to the community. Welcome, Matt!
- *Special Town Council meetings* – as a reminder, the Town Council will meet in executive session this Thursday, October 16th at 6:30 PM in the Buchanan Auditorium at Mansfield Public Library to discuss strategy and negotiations with respect to the Storrs Center development project. We will also meet on Monday, October 20th at 6:30 PM in the Arts and Crafts Room at the Senior Center to continue our review of *Mansfield 2020: A Unified Vision* (Strategic Plan).
- *WINCOG* - I recently attended the WINCOG Board of Directors meeting, and wished to report on two items of interest. One, the board is conducting a survey to begin looking at a regional approach to the provision of animal control services – I have reviewed this with our ACO and we will keep the Council informed as to how this item progresses. And, two, I will be meeting with AKRF, the firm WINCOG has retained to prepare a regional economic development plan and program, to discuss next steps for this initiative. I believe that it would be important for AKRF to meet with the Town Council to solicit your thoughts regarding sustainable economic development, and I think our session next week on the strategic plan is timely.

Upcoming meetings:

- Public Safety Committee, October 15, 2008, 3:00 PM, Council Chambers, Audrey P. Beck Municipal Building
- Conservation Commission, October 15, 2008, 7:00 PM, Conference Room B, Audrey P. Beck Municipal Building
- Special Town Council Meeting, October 16, 2008, 6:30 PM, Buchanan Auditorium, Mansfield Public Library.
- Mansfield Board of Education, October 16, 2008, 7:30 PM, Council Chambers, Audrey P. Beck Municipal Building
- Special Town Council Meeting, October 20, 2008, 6:30 PM, Arts and Crafts Room, Mansfield Senior Center
- Communications Advisory Committee, October 20, 2008, 7:00 PM, Conference Room C, Audrey P. Beck Municipal Building
- IWA/PZC Meeting, October 20, 2008, 7:00 PM, Council Chambers, Audrey P. Beck Municipal Building
- Open Space Preservation Committee, October 21, 2008, 7:30 PM, Conference Room B, Audrey P. Beck Municipal Building
- Town Council, October 27, 2008, 7:30 PM, Council Chambers, Audrey P. Beck Municipal Building

TOWN OF MANSFIELD
OFFICE OF THE TOWN MANAGER



Matthew W. Hart, Town Manager

AUDREY P. BECK BUILDING
FOUR SOUTH EAGLEVILLE ROAD
MANSFIELD, CT 06268-2599
(860) 429-3336
Fax: (860) 429-6863

October 9, 2008

Student Life Committee
Board of Trustees
University of Connecticut
352 Mansfield Road, Unit 2048
Storrs-Mansfield, Connecticut 06269-2048

Re: University of Connecticut Spring Weekend

Dear committee members:

Thank you for the opportunity to address the committee this evening. My name is Matt Hart – I am the Town Manager for the Town of Mansfield and also its Director of Public Safety. Joining me here this evening are Mansfield Fire Chief David Dagon, Deputy Chief William Jordan, Deputy Chief/Director of Emergency Management John Jackman, Director of Building and Housing Inspection Michael Nintean and LT Francis “Buddy” Conroy, Commander, Troop C Barracks in Tolland.

This evening I would like to discuss the challenges that spring weekend and related activities present to the greater Mansfield community, share some observations with you and provide a recommendation. It is also important that we reserve some time to take questions from the committee, so I will try to work through my remarks in an expeditious manner.

Let's begin with a discussion of some of the challenges that we are facing. Spring weekend has been in existence in some form or another for many decades now. The event is traditionally held in late April and is comprised of official university activities, such as oozeball and the Gampel Pavilion concert, as well as various unsanctioned events at sites off-campus. In recent years, the schedule of the unsanctioned events has been predictable. We generally see three large unsanctioned events - Thursday night at Carriage House Apartments, Friday evening at Celeron Square Apartments and Saturday night in the X-lot parking area. The attendance at each of these parties numbers in the thousands, and typically these unsanctioned events have featured behaviors such as public intoxication, underage drinking, assaults and other violence, and property destruction. These unsanctioned events have also attracted non-UConn students, including many young people who are under the age of majority. It is largely because of these unsanctioned events that spring weekend has gained its notoriety throughout the state and the

Northeast region, and creates the need for deploying 250 – 300 public safety personnel during each of the three nights to provide police, fire and emergency medical services.

A considerable amount of time, energy, money and other resources goes into our response to spring weekend. Planning for the weekend begins months in advance with the preparation of operations manuals, training of personnel and the allocation of equipment and other resources. In recent years, the state police typically deploy approximately 150 troopers, including undercover and uniformed personnel, throughout the crowds or on bike and DUI patrol. During Spring Weekend 2008, the town and the Connecticut State Police made 46 arrests and received 412 calls for service in Mansfield. Our fire department establishes a triage area on site, with medical tents and several ambulances available. We draw support from area hospitals and volunteer fire departments, and deploy approximately 70 personnel over the weekend. Last year, the department treated 66 medical incidents, of which 43 involved ambulance transports. In addition, during the weekend the department responded to a total of 14 outside fires. Furthermore, in partnership with state and university public safety agencies, Mansfield Fire operates a command post to coordinate response activities onsite.

The statistics that I have noted pertain to the operations of Mansfield public safety agencies, area hospital and fire department staff, and the Connecticut State Police. UConn public safety and health services staff also run a significant operation on-campus and at areas off-campus within the university's jurisdiction. My statistics do not include the university's numbers, and I know their activity is commensurate with ours. Last year, in fact, I believe the UConn police accounted for the bulk of the arrests made over spring weekend.

The agencies and operations that I have discussed have a public safety focus. In addition to public safety, there are many other entities that devote considerable time and other resources into developing and implementing strategies designed to mitigate the harmful aspects of spring weekend. This latter group would include the Undergraduate Student Government, the Mansfield Community-Campus Partnership, student affairs, residential life, health services and others, who are involved in efforts to provide quality alternative programs and activities, to promote safe behavior and to hold students accountable for violations of the Student Code of Conduct or other inappropriate behavior.

Spring weekend alone is a significant challenge for our community, but we are now facing a few related issues that have become similarly problematic and onerous. Over the past few years, we have witnessed the advent of large parties at Carriage House, Celeron Square and other apartment complexes that occur other times during the academic year, particularly during the warmer months. While the crowds at these parties do not yet match the numbers we see at spring weekend, we do routinely experience numbers in excess of a few thousand. This situation places an enormous burden upon the town, the state police and the university, as we do not have the personnel and the budget to respond to these significant public safety events on such a regular basis.

There is one other related issue that I wish to touch upon here – and the relationship to spring weekend is not as direct. Over the past several years, we are seeing more and more single-family homes in traditional neighborhoods convert to student rental properties. One side effect to this

development is frequently a clash in lifestyles. I don't believe that the majority of students living off-campus have a negative agenda or a desire to be poor neighbors. The student lifestyle, however, can be very different from that of a young family or an older couple. Late night parties and noise, increased vehicular traffic and property maintenance concerns are all proving to be challenging issues for us.

With this as a backdrop, let me share some thoughts and observations with you.

- The town, the university and the Connecticut State Police have a long history of working together in a cooperative manner. All of the volunteers and staff involved – public safety, health services, residential life, code enforcement, student affairs and others – do a wonderful job planning for the weekend and executing a response. We are fortunate to have such dedicated, talented and experienced personnel.
- With respect to public safety, we have revised our tactics over the years to enhance the effectiveness of our response – these measures include the introduction of undercover personnel, restaurant/bar and package store visits, the location of a triage area onsite, bike patrols and community policing, and the use of the Connecticut Intelligence Center's Virtual Command Post and the Connecticut Department of Public Health Mobile Medical Command Post.
- Working together, the town and the university have implemented a number of strategies and approaches to deal with the quality of life issues that I have referenced. For example, the town has adopted a landlord registration ordinance and a housing code, and we now have approximately 360 landlords registered and are inspecting over 1,000 dwelling units on a two-year cycle. We also have a litter ordinance in place, and have implemented a blight patrol that has improved the enforcement of this regulation. For its part, the university has established an office of alcohol and other drug services and has extended the jurisdiction of the student code of conduct to include off-campus activities. In addition, UConn has created an office of off-campus services that provides a full range of services to students living off-campus. Importantly, this office is charged with serving as a liaison to the town and our residents to help us to address neighborhood concerns resulting from problematic student behavior.
- Through our public safety units and the office of off-campus services, the town and the university have reached out to the major landlords in our community, primarily to develop and implement measures designed to provide security and to encourage responsible tenant behavior. For the most part, the major landlords have proven receptive to our overtures – among other measures, the landlords have amended their tenant lease agreements to prohibit kegs and they have hired town, state and UConn police on private duty to provide security. We continue to maintain an active dialogue with these landlords.
- Anecdotal evidence suggests that, in recent years, UConn students have become more receptive and in fact appreciative of the presence of public safety personnel at the unsanctioned spring weekend activities. I am not certain what accounts for this positive

development, but would speculate that the progression is the result of our joint planning and mitigation efforts and a gradual change in the culture.

- As you may know, spring weekend is a draw for college-aged people from around the Northeast and there has been considerable discussion regarding the role that “outsiders” (non-students) play during spring weekend and at other large off-campus parties. Our statistics do show that non-students contribute significantly to the number of traumatic injuries, medical emergencies (alcohol intoxication and alcohol poisoning), rowdiness and illegal behavior. However, we can’t lose sight of the fact that UConn students attend these events in large numbers and likewise participate in problematic behavior and suffer injuries.
- The greater Mansfield and UConn community bears the brunt of the negative aspects of spring weekend, the large off-campus parties that occur other times during the academic year, and the neighborhood issues that I have noted. Looking at spring weekend alone, the financial cost to all of the various agencies involved in the public safety response to the event is difficult to determine. However, I believe we would all be very surprised at the total and would certainly question whether this is an appropriate expenditure year after year. These events and developments - spring weekend, the large off-campus parties and other problem behavior - are collectively placing an enormous strain upon our limited resources and budget, and are negatively impacting the quality of life in our community.

As I have pointed out, our tactics and our response to spring weekend have improved over the years. Yet, in part as a result of this, I wrestle with the question of whether we are “enabling” problem behavior by creating the appearance of tolerance and a safe environment. As we have seen, spring weekend is certainly anything but a safe environment. Furthermore, despite the impact upon our limited resources, I don’t believe we have any choice but to respond at the level at which we do. In my view, this is a moral issue – public safety is at risk and we need to be there to do what we can to police the event and to provide emergency services.

We can certainly continue with our current approach and actively work to improve the culture. But, from my perspective, this approach has its shortcomings. For one, we will continue to expend vast sums of taxpayer dollars to respond to these events. I realize that an appropriate expenditure is warranted and I do not wish to overstate this point. However, resources are limited. Second, the liability that spring weekend and other events presents to our large landlords is considerable and needs to be addressed. I recognize that landlord management practices may contribute to the problem, but I believe the landlords need additional assistance and incentives to deal with the issues.

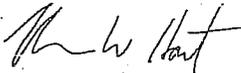
As a third point, I maintain that the occurrence of large off-campus parties during spring weekend and at other times during the academic year will continue to promote this area of town as a site for problem and illegal behavior. This is not fair to the young families and other residents in those neighborhoods.

Finally, we have to bear in mind the risk that spring weekend and the related activities poses to our students and others, including our personnel. Yes, our staff and volunteers have done a tremendous job to provide public safety at these events. However, I feel that we have been fortunate – extremely fortunate – to not have witnessed a fatality at spring weekend. Let's not continue to run this risk and let's develop a strategy to alter the nature of spring weekend.

Allow me to conclude with a recommendation. I believe that I understand the committee's charge to develop proposals for the Board of Trustees to consider. As a key component of any set of recommendations, I would suggest that the Board of Trustees form a task force comprised of the appropriate stakeholders, with a charge to critically examine spring weekend and related activity and to present the board with a concrete action plan to alter the character of these events. As part of this task force, it would be essential to have the right people in the room – including leaders from the university, the town, the state police and the student body, as well as representatives from the landlord community. The university cannot do this alone, and we do have a good history of working together. Going into this process, I believe that it should be understood by all participants that the nature of spring weekend, particularly the unsanctioned events, needs to change. We can't continue with the status quo as the risk is too great. As I have mentioned, I believe that we have a moral obligation to provide public safety at these events, but I also feel that we might indeed have a moral duty to challenge and change the character of spring weekend. This is a daunting task, to be sure. Yet, we have a number of smart, dedicated and talented individuals in this community, including our representatives from the student body. With the proper direction and commitment, I am confident that we can accomplish this goal.

I appreciate the opportunity to address you this evening, and am happy to take any questions that you might have.

Sincerely,



Matthew W. Hart
Town Manager

CC: Mansfield Town Council
Mansfield Community-Campus Partnership
Fire Chief David Dagon
Deputy Chief/Director of Emergency Management John Jackman
Deputy Chief William Jordan
Lieutenant Francis Conroy, Connecticut State Police
SGT James Kodzis, Resident Trooper Coordinator
Michael Hogan, University President
Barry Feldman, Chief Operating Officer
Chief Robert Hudd, UConn Police Department
Major Ronald Blicher, UConn Police Department
John Saddle mire, Vice President for Student Affairs
Lee Williams, Dean of Students

SPECIAL MEETING-MANSFIELD TOWN COUNCIL

October 16, 2008

DRAFT

Mayor Elizabeth Paterson called the special meeting of the Mansfield Town Council to order at 6:30 p.m. in the Buchanan Auditorium at the Mansfield Public Library.

I. ROLL CALL

Present, Clouette, Haddad, Koehn, Nesbitt, Paterson, Paulhus, Schaefer
Absent: Blair. Duffy

II. OPPORTUNITY FOR PUBLIC TO ADDRESS THE COUNCIL

No comments

Mr. Clouette moved and Mr. Haddad seconded to go into Executive Session

Motion passed unanimously.

III. EXECUTIVE SESSION

Issue: Strategy and Negotiations with respect to Storrs Center Development,
and Related Commercial and Financial Information Given in Confidence.

Present: Clouette, Haddad, Koehn, Nesbitt, Paterson, Paulhus, Schaefer
Also Present: Matt Hart

IV. ADJOURNMENT

Mr. Paulhus moved and Mr. Nesbitt seconded to adjourn the meeting..

Motion passed unanimously.

Elizabeth Paterson, Mayor

PAGE
BREAK

SPECIAL MEETING-MANSFIELD TOWN COUNCIL

October 20, 2008

DRAFT

Mayor Elizabeth Paterson called the special meeting of the Mansfield Town Council to order at 6:45 p.m. in Arts and Craft Room at the Mansfield Senior Center

I. ROLL CALL

Present: Clouette, Duffy, Nesbitt, Paterson, Paulhus, Schaefer
Absent: Blair, Haddad, Koehn

II. OPPORTUNITY FOR PUBLIC COMMENT

No comments

III. NEW BUSINESS

1. Review of *Mansfield 2020: A Unified Vision* (Strategic Plan)

Mayor Paterson asked Town Manager Matthew Hart to facilitate the evening's discussion. Mr. Hart stated the goal was to review the Strategic Plan with an emphasis on identifying priorities and assignments. These priorities will serve as a policy guide to the Council over the next year or so.

By consensus the Council agreed to communicate with the identified advisory groups to ensure that they are interested in assisting and have the necessary time to commit. These groups will be charged with critically reviewing the Action Items and submitting quarterly reports itemizing what has been accomplished. The Council will ask each group to view their charge with the following items in mind: fiscal impact, statutory requirements, sustainability and regionalization. The Council also advised that at least two active members of the Mansfield 2020 Search Community Participants be present at the initial advisory meetings to provide continuity and background information.

Potential Assignments

K-12 Education and Early Childhood

- Expand Youth Services (Pg 14) – refer to Youth Service Bureau
- Provide Affordable early care and education for children from birth through kindergarten (Pg 15) – refer to Mansfield Advocates for Children
- Focus on holistic education (Pg 16) – refer to Regional and Mansfield Boards of Education
- Promote healthy lifestyles (Pg 17) – refer to Regional and Mansfield Boards of Education

- Improved coordination of curricula, administration, and transportation among Region 19 towns (Pg18) – refer to Regional and Mansfield Boards of Education

Historic and Rural Character, Open Space and Working Farms

- Meet with chairs/ representatives of the Open Space Preservation Committee, the Historic District Commission, the Conservation Commission, the Agricultural Committee and the Cemetery Committee to review this vision point and the implementation of the supporting action. (Pgs 20-21)

Housing

- Meet with chairs/representatives from the Housing Authority, Quality of Life Committee, Planning and Zoning Commission, University Town Relations Committee, Advisory Committee of Persons with Disabilities, Commission on Aging and the Town Manager to review this vision point and the implementation of the supporting action plans. (Pgs. 24-26)

Public Safety

- Ensure efficient deployment of resources to meet community demands and needs: Commission study during FY 2009/10 to review police service delivery system. (Pg 28) and Enhance Community Policing Model (Pg 30) – Town Council
- Ensure efficient deployment of resources to meet community demands and needs: Evaluate Fire and EMS Capital Infrastructure and Response Profile. (Pg 29) and Focus on fire and life safety education (Pg 31) – Chief Dagon will be asked for recommendations from the Fire Officers' Group and the Mansfield Volunteer Firefighters who will discuss possible next steps.
- Be prepared to effectively respond to natural and manmade disasters: Facilitate inter-agency cooperation (Pg 32) – refer to Emergency Management Advisory Committee

Recreation, Health and Wellness

- Meet with chairs/representatives of Eastern Highland Health District, the Parks Advisory Committee and the Recreation Advisory Committee to review this vision point and the implementation of the supporting action plans. (Pgs 34-36)

Regionalism

- Encourage town government to work with colleges and universities to develop regional initiatives. (Pg 38- 40) – Mark Paquette, Director of WINCOG will be presenting WINCOG's Strategic Plan to the Mansfield Town Council at the next meeting. The Council will review the Action Plan Items after the presentation.
- Investigate the value of a regional school system by working with surrounding towns and their respective school districts. (Pg 38-40) – Consult initially with Chairs of the Mansfield Board of Education

and the Chair of the Region 19 Board of Education, as well as the Superintendents of both school districts, to discuss how this proposal could move forward.

- Create a structure to support regional development efforts for economic development, water, transportation and housing (pg 38-40) – All advisory groups will have this item as part of their charge as they review their Action Items

Senior Services

- Meet with chairs/representatives from the Commission on Aging, the Senior Center Association and the Human Services Department to review this vision point and the implementation of the supporting action plans. (Pgs 42-48)

Sustainability and Planning

- The Town Council should define “sustainability” in any charge to a Sustainability or related committee. If established, a Sustainability Committee could include representatives from an environmental advisory group, an economic advisory group and the Community Quality of Life Committee.
- All advisory committees will be charged with reviewing their Action Items and recommendations with sustainability as a guide.
- Economic Development (Pg 53-55) – Advisory Committee for the Four Corners Sewer Planning Project will take the lead on this issue for the next six months.
- Review, refine and revise land use policies and regulations to reflect environmental, sustainability and economic development policies. (Pgs 56-57)- refer to Planning and Zoning Commission
- Create/Implement sustainable transportation systems (Pg 60) – refer to Transportation Advisory Committee
- Promote public participation and efficiency in town government and the public education of Town residents. (Pgs 61-62)- Action Steps numbered 1-9 will be referred to the Communication Advisory Committee and Promoting efficient government numbered 1 –6 will be addressed by the Town Council
- The Council agreed to delay further action until Ms. Koehn is in attendance.

University/Town Relations

- The Community Campus Partnership and the University-Town Relations Committee will review this vision point and the implementation of the supporting action plans. This group can decide if other groups warrant inclusion. (Pgs 64-68)

IV. OPPORTUNITY FOR PUBLIC COMMENTS

No comments

V. ADJOURNMENT

Mr. Clouette moved and Mr. Paulhus seconded to adjourn the meeting at 8:50 p.m.

Motion passed unanimously.

Elizabeth Paterson, Mayor

Mary Stanton, Town Clerk.



**Town of Mansfield
Agenda Item Summary**

To: Town Council
From: Matt Hart, Town Manager *MH*
CC: Maria Capriola, Assistant to Town Manager; Robert Miller, Director of Health
Date: October 27, 2008
Re: Issues Regarding the UConn Landfill

Subject Matter/Background

I have attached for your information recent correspondence regarding the UConn landfill. The Town Council does not need to take any action on this item.

Attachments

1) R. Miller re: UConn Landfill Quarterly Progress Report



University of Connecticut
*Office of the Vice President and
Chief Operating Officer*

Office of Environmental Policy

Richard A. Miller
Director

October 17, 2008

REC'D OCT 22

Raymond L. Frigon, Jr.
State of Connecticut, Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Water Protection and Land Reuse
79 Elm Street
Hartford, CT 06106-5127

RE: CONSENT ORDER #SRD 101, STATE OF CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (CTDEP)
QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT - JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 2008
UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT LANDFILL, STORRS, CT

Dear Mr. Frigon:

The University of Connecticut (UConn) is issuing this Quarterly Progress Report to the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (CTDEP).

In accordance with paragraph B.8. of Consent Order SRD-101, progress reports must continue "until all actions required by this consent order have been completed as approved and to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, Respondent shall submit a progress report to the Commissioner describing the actions which Respondent has taken to comply with this consent order to date."

SPECIAL NOTE: Those copied on this Progress Report are welcome to discontinue copy of this report by contacting Stephanie Marks, UConn Office of Environmental Policy at Stephanie.marks@uconn.edu.

Consent Order activity progress is presented for the following topics:

- Closure Update - Construction Schedule
- Monthly Construction Activity Reports (July - September 2008)
- Recent Permitting Activities, Approvals, Conditions and Consultant Activities
- Construction Photographs - Landfill Closure / North Hillside Road Parking Lot
- Long-Term Monitoring Plan (LTMP)

An Equal Opportunity Employer

1 LeDoyt Road Unit 3055
Storrs, Connecticut 06269-3055

Telephone: (860) 486-8741
Facsimile: (860) 486-5477

**CTDEP Consent Order - Progress Report- July, August and September 2008
October 17, 2008**

Closure Update – Construction Schedule

<u>Construction Task</u>	<u>Estimated Start Date</u>	<u>Estimated Completion Date</u>
Parking Lot Greening Tasks	May 30, 2008	July 25, 2008
Guardrail Installation	June 17, 2008	June 30, 2008
Final paving of parking lot, access roadway and walk	July 07, 2008	August 4, 2008
Site Contractor's Demobilization	July 15, 2008	September 23, 2008
Certification of Completion letter to CTDEP	Due 15 days after completing site closure	August 26, 2008
Waiver to use parking lot prior to final approval by DEP	Received August 4, 2008	Expires in 120 days, therefore project close-out approval due by December 2, 2008
Submit as-built plans to Commissioner within ninety (90) days of completion of the landfill closure – As per DEP Approval dated 11/22/2004	August 26, 2008	Deadline November 24, 2008
Opening of Parking Lot C off N. Hillside Road	September 23, 2008	September 23, 2008
Bus Shelter – Partial, Foundation	July 25, 2008	TBD
Deck, Overlook – Partial	July 7, 2008	TBD

Note: Completed items have been removed.

Monthly Construction Activity Report

July 2008: R. Bates & Sons concentrated on completing all of their contract work and the project is now substantially complete. O&G has been asked to perform some additional work, and will be onsite for at least through August. Activities this month included:

- Completion of curb and berm repairs, placement of all topsoil, installation of all of the gas vent poles and guardrail end anchorages
- Completion of the Hunting Lodge Parking area
- Removal of silt fencing in main construction area and site temporary fencing
- Installation all signage, fencing along the bike path, bollard and chain gate
- Completion of punch list items from Mason & Associates
- Final Paving

August 2008

- Striping of the parking lot
- Trail sign and marker installations
- General clean-up

September 2008:

- Installation of new electric submersible pump in RW-2 in the Northern LIT.
- Overlook foundation installation

**CTDEP Consent Order - Progress Report- July, August and September 2008
October 17, 2008**

Recent Permitting Activities, Approvals, Conditions and Consultant Activities

July 2008

- EDI Landscape has been on site cutting grass, weeding and watering all planted areas. These areas are well established.
- Mason and Associates completed vernal pool monitoring for 2008. Required observations of water levels, water chemistry (temperature and pH), wildlife use, and invasive plant species were made. Created Vernal Pool B and the reference vernal pools (Vernal Pools 3, 4 and 7) were all dry by the end of July.

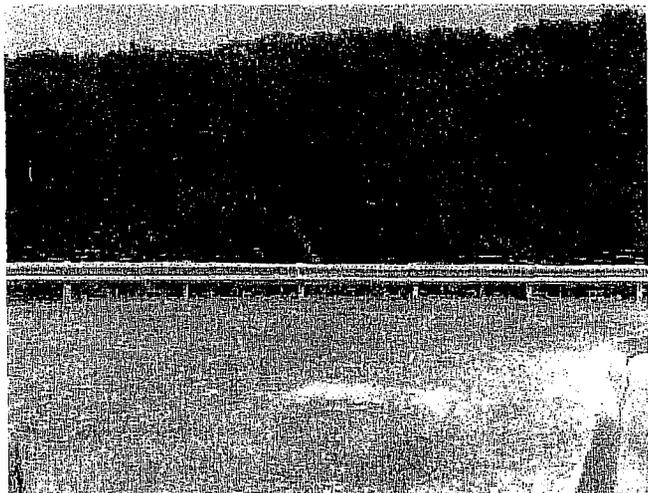
August 2008

- EDI has been on-site maintaining the landscape by cutting grass, weeding, and watering all planted areas.
- At UConn's request and per the **August 4, 2008** letter of waiver from CTDEP, the University is permitted to use the landfill parking lot PRIOR to the DEP Commissioner reviewing and approving the as-built plans. According to the Consent Order, DEP sign-off on the project was required before we would be permitted to conduct Post-Closure activities on the site. Ray Frigon (DEP) assisted with obtaining the waiver which expires on **December 2, 2008** (120 days).
- On **August 26, 2008**, the University submitted a letter to the CT DEP to certify the completion of the landfill closure remediation elements with the exception of a new recovery well pump to be installed in the northern leachate interceptor trench. Construction Completion Report (CCR) due in 90 days or by **November 24, 2008**.
- As required, the University continues the execution of the approved June 2004 Wetlands Mitigation Plan.

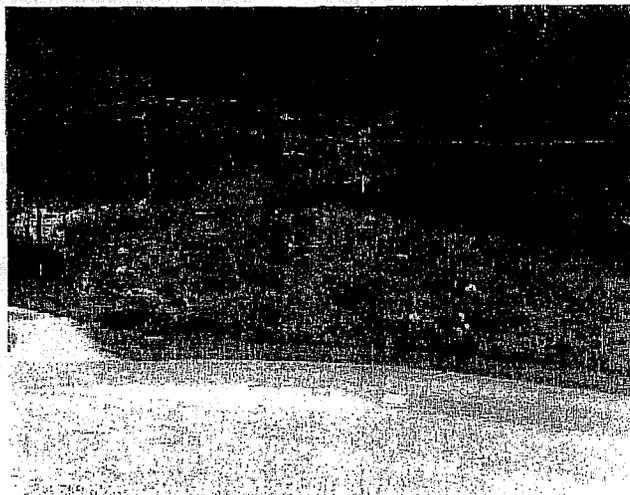
September 2008

- Transition and training of remediation system operations to UConn's Water Pollution Control Facility (WPCF) personnel
- Surveying for the Celeron parcel ELUR was completed and a draft package is being prepared for submittal to CTDEP

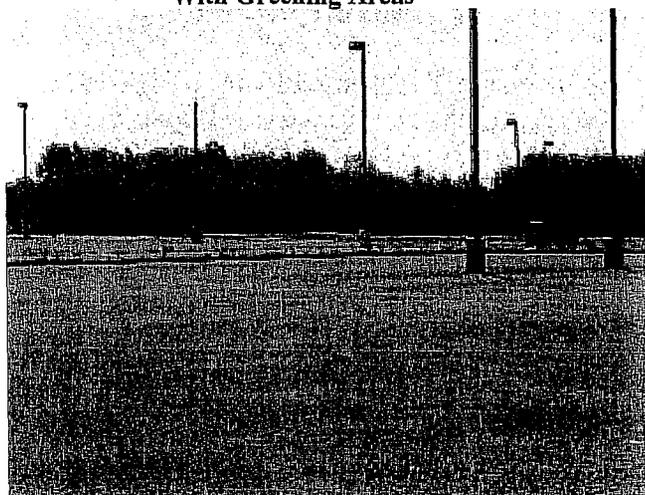
Construction Photographs - Landfill Closure / North Hillside Road Parking Lot



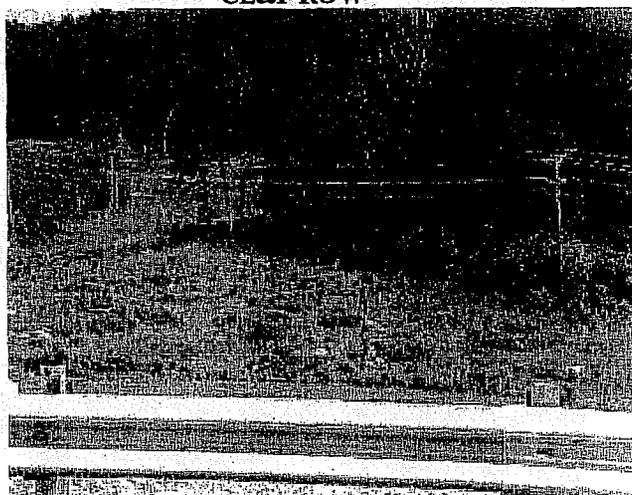
**Tentative Location of Overlook Looking East
With Greening Areas**



**Remediation and Creation Areas at
CL&P ROW**



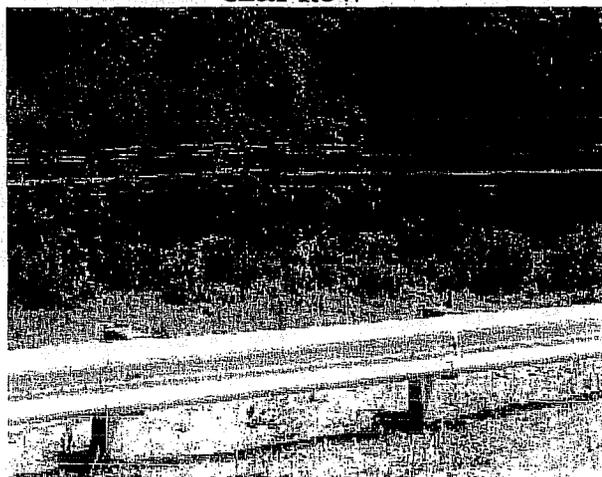
**Installed Light Poles and Vent Pipes with
Greening Areas**



**Remediation and Creation Areas at
CL&P ROW**



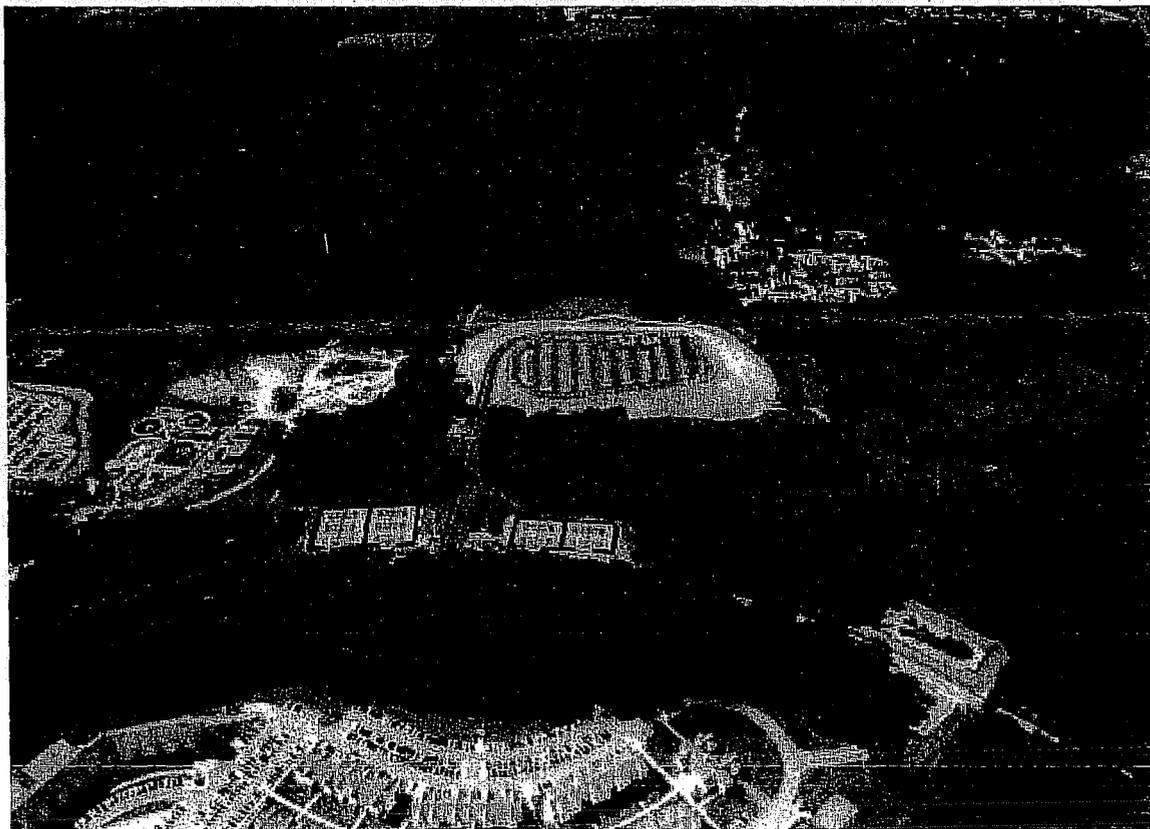
Compressor Building near Wetlands Creation Area



Remediation and Creation Areas at CL&P ROW



Aerial View – Lot C / Landfill Closure, Looking Northeast



Aerial View – Lot C / Landfill Closure, Looking West

**CTDEP Consent Order - Progress Report- July, August and September 2008
October 17, 2008**

Long-Term Monitoring Plan (LTMP)

The last sampling event (Round #7) was conducted in April 2008. Due to construction completion and transitioning to operations, sampling for Round #8 is taking place this week. Sampling for Round #9 will take place in December 2008. Results from Sampling Round #8 will be the first sampling in which all of the structural remediation features are in place including all catch basins and surface water ponds.

Listing of Project Contacts

Matthew Hart, Town Manager
Town of Mansfield
Audrey P. Beck Building
4 South Eagleville Road
Mansfield, CT 06268-2599
(860) 429-3336

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Northeast Region
1 Congress Street (CCT)
Boston, MA 02114-2023
(617) 918-1554

Rick Standish, L.E.P.
Haley & Aldrich, Inc.
800 Connecticut Blvd.
East Hartford, CT 06108-7303
(860) 282-9400

Raymond Frigon, Project Manager
CT Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Water Protection and Land Reuse

79 Elm Street
Hartford, CT 06106-5127
(860) 424-3797

Karen A. Grava, Media Communication
Director
University of Connecticut, Communications
1266 Storrs Road, Unit 4144
Storrs, CT 06269-4144
(860) 486-3530

Richard Miller, Director
University of Connecticut, Environmental Policy
31 LeDoyt Road, Unit 3038
Storrs, CT 06269-3038
(860) 486-8741

James Pietrzak, P.E., CHMM, Senior Project
Manager
University of Connecticut, Architectural &
Engineering Services
31 LeDoyt Road, Unit 3038
Storrs, CT 06269-3038 (860) 486-5836

**CTDEP Consent Order - Progress Report- July, August and September 2008
October 17, 2008**

UConn Project Web Site

The site's Internet address is <http://landfillproject.uconn.edu/> and a subsection contains construction information (see: <http://landfillproject.uconn.edu/updates/>).

Project Documents

Copies of project documents are available at:

Town Manager's Office
Audrey P. Beck Bldg.
4 South Eagleville Road
Mansfield, CT 06268
(860) 429-3336

CT Dept. of Environmental Protection
Contact: Ray Frigon
79 Elm St.
Hartford, CT 06106-5127
(860) 424-3797

Mansfield Public Library
54 Warrenville Road
Mansfield Center, CT 06250
(860) 423-2501

UConn at Storrs
Contact: Karen A. Grava
University Communications
1266 Storrs Road, U-144
Storrs, CT 06269-4144
(860) 486-3530

Certification:

As part of this submission, I am providing the following certification:

I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments and certify that based on reasonable investigation, including my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining the information, the submitted information is true, accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief, and I understand that any false statement made in this document or its attachments may be punishable as a criminal offense.

Please contact James M. Pietrzak, P.E. at (860) 486-5836 or Stephanie Marks at (860) 486-1031 if you need additional information.

Sincerely,



Richard A. Miller
Director, Office of Environmental Policy

RAM/JMP

**CTDEP Consent Order - Progress Report- July, August and September 2008
October 17, 2008**

CC:

Robert Bell, CTDEP
James Bradley, UConn
Scott Brohinsky, UConn
Eileen Brown, UConn
Thomas Callahan, UConn
Marion Cox, Resource Associates
Robert Dahm, Town of Mansfield - Planning Office
Ann Denny, UConn
Peter Drzewiecki, Town of Mansfield - Planning Office
Barry Feldman, UConn
Mark Fitzgibbons, UConn
Salvatore Giuliano, NU Real Estate
Roger Gleason, UConn
Brian Gore, UConn
Karen Grava, UConn
Peter Haeni, F.P. Haeni, LLC
Matthew Hart, Town Manager, Mansfield
Allison Hilding, Mansfield Resident
Traci Iott, CTDEP
Carole Johnson, USGS
Ayla Kardestuncer, Mansfield Common Sense
John Kastrinos, Haley & Aldrich
Alice Kaufman, USEPA
Jennifer Kaufman, Town of Mansfield - Planning Office
George Kraus, UConn
Scott Lehmann, Town of Mansfield - Planning Office
Dave Lotreck, UConn
Chris Mason, Mason & Associates
Stephanie Marks, UConn
Robert Miller, Eastern Highlands Health District
Jessie Shea, Town of Mansfield - Planning Office, Secretary
John Silander, Town of Mansfield - Planning Office
Mike Pacholski, UConn
James Pietrzak, UConn
Rachel Rosen, Town of Mansfield - Planning Office
Mark Roy, UConn
John Sobanik, Celeron
Richard Standish, Haley & Aldrich
Frank Trainor, Town of Mansfield - Planning Office
Michael Triba, O&G

SPECIAL NOTE: Those copied on this Progress Report are welcome to discontinue copy of this report by contacting Stephanie Marks, UConn Office of Environmental Policy at Stephanie.marks@uconn.edu.

PAGE
BREAK



**Town of Mansfield
Agenda Item Summary**

To: Town Council
From: Matt Hart, Town Manager *mnh*
CC: Maria Capriola, Assistant to Town Manager; David Dagon, Fire Chief; John Jackman, Deputy Chief/Director of Emergency Management; William Jordan, Deputy Chief; Brian Kennedy; Resident State Trooper Coordinator; James Kodzis; Resident State Trooper Coordinator
Date: October 27, 2008
Re: Community/Campus Relations

Subject Matter/Background

Attached please find the Spring Weekend 2008 report for your review, which was previously distributed at the October 14, 2008 Council meeting.

In previous years, Council members have expressed an interest in obtaining an estimate for the aggregate direct and indirect costs associated with spring weekend. Following a recent information request issued by the UConn Board of Trustees Student Life Committee, I am now cautiously optimistic that we will be able to obtain an estimate for the approximate *direct* costs of planning for and responding to spring weekend. At this point, I believe that calculating the indirect costs for all of the agencies involved would prove problematic. However, I believe an estimate for the direct costs would prove useful and represent a positive step forward.

Staff will be available at Monday's meeting to briefly present the report and to address questions the Council may have.

Attachments

- 1) University of CT Spring Weekend 2008 Report



TOWN OF MANSFIELD

OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

University of Connecticut Spring Weekend 2008

REPORT

Prepared by:

John Jackman, Director of Emergency Management

With the Assistance of:

David Dagon, Fire Chief
Brian Kennedy, Resident Trooper Sgt

Friday, July 11, 2008

INTRODUCTION

We are pleased to present this draft report concerning UConn Spring Weekend 2008 to the Town Council and the community. In this report, we have provided an overview of the weekend, as well as observations regarding techniques, approaches and other factors that may have affected the event. We have also listed some recommendations for the future. The report is primarily focused upon the activities of the town's public safety and emergency services units, and those of the Connecticut State Police. The report also includes limited summary data regarding the activities of the University of Connecticut's department of Public Safety. We request that the town council review this report, and present us with any follow-up questions or concerns that you may have. Once this report has been finalized, staff will use this document as a planning instrument for next year.

BACKGROUND

Spring weekend at the University of Connecticut has traditionally occurred in late April prior to the final week of classes. The event has existed in some form or another the better part of the last 35 to 40 years. Spring weekend normally runs from Thursday night through early Sunday morning, and consists of sanctioned university events such as the Saturday night concert at Gampel Pavilion in addition to various unsanctioned events like the large parties at: Carriage House; Celeron Square Apartments; and UConn X-Lot. Typically, these unsanctioned events have attracted large numbers of young people and have featured behaviors such as public intoxication, underage drinking, assaults and other violence, and property destruction. These unsanctioned events have also attracted non-UConn students, including many young people who are under the age of majority. It is largely because of these unsanctioned events that spring weekend has gained its notoriety throughout the state and the northeast region, and creates the need for deploying 250 – 300 public safety personnel during each of the three nights to provide policing, fire and emergency medical services.

PLANNING

As in years past, a large number of area public safety and emergency services agencies and organizations took part in responding to Spring Weekend 2008. These entities included town agencies such as the Mansfield Resident Trooper's Office, the Mansfield Fire Department and the Office of Emergency Management, state entities such as the Connecticut State Police, the Tolland County State Attorney's Office and the University of Connecticut's Department of Public Safety; other local fire departments and ambulance corps; and area hospitals and emergency medical services. Also, while not involved in a public safety capacity, town council members and various town and university administrators maintained a regular presence throughout the weekend.

Approaching spring weekend, the goal of these agencies and organizations was largely to ensure public safety, respond to medical emergencies and to help prevent property destruction. To adequately prepare, many of these organizations and entities conducted extensive operational preplanning, including joint planning sessions and briefings. Both the Connecticut State Police and the Mansfield Fire Department, for example, prepared written operations plans prior to the event and trained their personnel in accordance to those documents.

Staff from the Town Manager's Office, Mansfield Resident State Trooper's Office and the Office of Emergency Management met with the owners and management of local apartment complexes to discuss

and implement various preventive measures against fires and other potential problems. The university also engaged in a public relations campaign to encourage students to act responsibly and to caution them about the ramifications of inappropriate and illegal behavior. And, the Town Manager's Office notified area residents of potential road closures and the EO Smith High School administration sent letters to the parents of its students to alert them of the potential dangers inherent to spring weekend.

In addition, staff from the: Mansfield Resident Trooper's Office; Mansfield Fire Department, Office of the Fire Marshal; Mansfield Building Department, Housing Inspection; Mansfield Social Services, UConn Department of Student Affairs; and, members of the Community Campus Partnership visited the residents of Hunting Lodge Road neighborhood apartment complexes, as well as single family residences occupied by students in the neighborhood to encourage students to act responsibly, to caution them about the ramifications of inappropriate and illegal behavior, and to be encourage them to be good neighbors.

Some planning and preventative measures from 2007 and previous years were continued and enhanced this year, and all appeared to have a positive impact for example:

- The undergraduate student government, with the endorsement of the Mansfield Community-Campus Partnership on Substance Abuse, conducted an educational campaign to encourage students to celebrate safely and to alert them to the negative consequences of illegal behavior. The campaign also continued to focus upon a theme to "take back spring weekend" from the non-students that have come to frequent the event. As part of this effort, the students issued wrist bracelets to identify students and their guests from non-students and uninvited visitors.
- The Mansfield Resident Trooper's Office; Mansfield Fire Department, Office of the Fire Marshal; Connecticut State Police, Troop C; Liquor Control conducted evening inspections of liquor vendors (restaurant/bars and package stores) to ensure that they were being operated in compliance with the applicable Connecticut statutes and regulations.
- Mansfield Fire Department, Office of the Fire Marshal conducted fire safety inspections of the Hunting Lodge apartment complexes during the month of April.
- Also, the Dean of Students Office continued its proactive approach to dealing with problem off-campus behavior and used the University Judicial Process to review violations of the student code of conduct in a more immediate fashion.
- As another planning measure, the mayor and the town manager met with the commissioner of the Connecticut Department of Public Safety to discuss spring weekend and to determine if the department had any additional resources that it could bring to bear. The commissioner was very supportive, and, as a result of that meeting, the state police continued it's expanded commitment of officers to the event. As in 2006 and 2007, these additional officers were deployed to staff three DWI spot-checks established at key locations in town, as well as a separate "enforcement platoon" designed to enforce state and local liquor laws.

In a break from previous years a press conference was not held. There is antidotal evidence that this may have helped keep the media spotlight off UConn Spring Weekend and may have helped keep "outsiders" away from this year's event.

EVENT CHRONOLOGY

Thursday, April 24 into Friday, April 25

Following tradition, the location for Thursday night's event was the Carriage House Apartments located on Carriage House Drive, off of Hunting Lodge Road, and approximately 8,000 to 10,000 people had gathered at Carriage House Apartments by 10:00 PM. The weather was warm throughout the evening with a high temperature of approximately 70 degrees and a low temperature of approximately 50 degrees. Small crowds started gathering late afternoon early evening hours, with the first deployment of State Police squads at approximately 4:30 p.m. and by 8:00 p.m. the state had deployed its full complement of 148 personnel. In addition, Mansfield Police Officers and Mansfield Fire Department Fire Police were deployed at key traffic points to control traffic along the affected roads.

As in 2005, 2006, and 2007 the number of additional personnel assigned by the commissioner to work the event, this year's contingent of 148 state police officers considerably exceeded the deployment of personnel from previous years. In 2004, for example, the state had assigned approximately 100 officers to provide service on Thursday evening. As in 2007 some of the officers were assigned to three separate spot-checks, (which were operationalized at 9:30 p.m.) in the area to conduct driving-while-intoxicated (DWI) enforcement, and the 22 personnel formed a separate "enforcement platoon" stationed along the perimeter of Carriage House Apartments to enforce liquor law violations. As in past years the State Police reported that these tactics were successful and should continued to be incorporated within the operations plan in future years. Although the number of DWI arrests was lower than anticipated, the spot-checks helped to control the volume of traffic and the police issued a number of motor vehicle infractions.

The state police closed the road to vehicular traffic by 9:30 p.m., and an estimated crowd of 10,000 people gathered within the apartments and on Carriage House Drive, with the largest group in and around Buildings # 15 & 17. According to the state police, "the partygoers were generally well behaved, however, many party goers where heavily intoxicated." There was no reported property damage. The partygoers did set off occasional fireworks, and did not overturn any vehicles. Over the course of the evening, state police made 6 custodial arrests for charges including: narcotics (1), breach of peace (5), DWI (2), seatbelt infractions (20), and other motor vehicle infractions (61). The police started to disperse the crowd at midnight, and the scene was quiet by about 1:30 a.m. The Connecticut State Police reported that there were 119 calls for service in the Town of Mansfield, of which 78 were during the hours of 4:00 pm through midnight.

The Mansfield Fire Department established a command post and medical triage area onsite at the intersection of Carriage House Drive and Hunting Lodge Road with assistance from mutual aid departments. A total of 72 fire department and EMS personnel worked on Thursday evening and handled 25 medical incidents, of which 16 involved transports to area hospitals. The majority of the injuries were classified as non-life threatening. However, the cases of alcohol poisoning were classified as life threatening and appeared to be more severe than in past years. The fire department responded to seven outside debris and dumpster fires during the night. In addition, fire crews reported instances of bottle throwing which was directed at the fire crew when they were deployed at Carriage House Apartments.

In addition, the Mansfield Fire Department increased staffing at the three fire stations to provide for "town wide" coverage and to provide an operational reserve. A total of 16 personnel worked at the three stations and handled 1 medical incident and 2 fires. The Mansfield Fire Department reported that there

were 33 calls for service in the Town of Mansfield, of which 29 were during the hours of 4:00 p.m. through midnight.

Friday, April 25 into Saturday, April 26

In the past, the activities early in the evening on Friday night primarily involved smaller parties at student housing sites around town. More recent years, however, have seen the development of large-scale parties at Celeron Square Apartments, located directly across Hunting Lodge Road from the Carriage House complex. This year was no exception to the recent trend, as approximately 10,000 people gathered on Friday night at Celeron Square. However, it was noted that the crowd appeared to be slightly smaller than in recent years. Since Celeron Square is sited on property leased from the University of Connecticut, university police have primary policing jurisdiction for that complex, while the Mansfield Fire Department has primary fire and EMS jurisdiction. Yet, because the size of the crowd was so significant, the university police required the assistance of the state police to adequately respond to the event. In addition, the state police provide security for the fire crews when they are deployed in the area. By 9:00 p.m., the state police had deployed its full complement of 148 personnel with most of its officers assigned to Celeron Square and a reserve dedicated to Carriage House. As in 2005, 2006, & 2007 and consistent with the previous evening, this deployment exceeded the state police contingent from prior years. The police closed the road to vehicular traffic by 9:00 p.m.

Similar to Thursday night, the weather was seasonable throughout the evening but temperatures were slightly warmer, with a high of approximately 70 degrees and a low of approximately 55 degrees. An apparent rabble mentality was noted within portions of Celeron Square, during the evening and as in past years a moderate degree of non-compliance with state police instructions was encountered. The partygoers set off occasional fireworks, lit eleven fires, and did not overturn any vehicles. On Friday, Connecticut State Police made seventeen arrests for charges that included, narcotics (1), interfering with police (5), breach of peace (16), DWI (2), possession of alcohol by a minor (4), seatbelt infractions (22), and other motor vehicle infractions (59). Despite the rowdy nature of the crowd, the officers were able to start dispersing the crowd at 1:00 am (without incident) and the scene was quiet by about 2:00 a.m. However, the State Police reported that "Due to the large number of people present at Celeron Square, any fewer State Police personnel could have created an unsafe environment for police and partygoers." The Connecticut State Police reported that there were 139 calls for service in the Town of Mansfield, of which 103 were during the hours of 4:00 pm through midnight.

The Mansfield Fire Department retained their command post and medical triage area onsite at the intersection of Carriage House Drive and Hunting Lodge Road with assistance from mutual aid departments, and on Friday night, they deployed 87 personnel and treated 24 medical incidents, of which 12 were transported to area hospitals. The majority of the injuries were classified as non-life threatening. However, the cases of alcohol poisoning were classified as life threatening and appeared to be more severe than in past years. The fire department responded to 4 outside debris and dumpster fires during the night.

In addition, the Mansfield Fire Department increased staffing at the three fire stations to provide for "town wide" coverage and to provide an operational reserve. A total of 15 personnel worked at the three stations and handled 4 medical incidents. The Mansfield Fire Department reported that there were 31 calls for service in the Town of Mansfield, of which 29 were during the hours of 4:00 p.m. through midnight.

Saturday, April 26 into Sunday, April 27

In keeping with tradition, Saturday's night's unsanctioned event took place at the X-lot parking lot on the campus proper, which is under the jurisdiction of the UConn police and UConn Fire Department. Also, the university sponsored a concert event that evening in Gampel Pavilion, which had approximately 3,500 people in attendance. UConn police handled security at the concert, and experienced little law enforcement problems.

Similar to Friday night, the weather was seasonable throughout the evening but temperatures were slightly warmer with a high of approximately 75 degrees and a low of approximately 55 degrees. By 10:00 p.m. the state police had deployed its full complement of 144 personnel. The crowd remained "small" until approximately 10:30 PM when it started growing exponentially and ultimately reached its maximum attendance at midnight with an estimated of crowd 11,000, which, was noticeably smaller than previous years. According to plan, state police "integrated" into the crowd to maintain order. On Saturday evening, the police continued the three DWI spot-checks.

At approximately midnight, police began dispersing the crowd. As reported by the police, the crowd was "for the most part cooperative and well behaved," with "Limited incidents of bottle-throwing." The state police made fourteen arrests that evening for charges including, breach of peace (7), DWI (4) possession of alcohol by a minor (2), sale of alcohol to a minor (4), sale of alcohol without a permit (4), interfering with a police officer (1), possession of drug paraphernalia (1), possession of marijuana (2) seatbelt infractions (26), and other motor vehicle infractions (72). The state police were able to disperse the crowd by approximately 1:00 a.m. and then assisted the university police in patrolling the campus until about 3:30 a.m. The Connecticut State Police reported that there were 154 calls for service in the Town of Mansfield, of which 101 were during the hours of 4:00 pm through midnight. On April 27, between midnight and 8:00 am there were 35 calls for service, (1) DWI and 22 other infractions.

With the location at X-lot, the university's emergency medical services and health services personnel treated the majority of incidents that evening.

In addition, The Mansfield Fire Department also established a command post at Station 307 with assistance from mutual aid departments. A total of 33 emergency services personnel worked on Saturday evening and handled 8 medical incidents, of which 6 involved transports to area hospitals. The majority of the injuries were classified as non-life threatening. However, the cases of alcohol poisoning were classified as life threatening and appeared to be more severe than in past years. In addition, the Mansfield Fire Department responded to 2 outside fires in Carriage House and Celeron Square at the close of the evening.

The Mansfield Fire Department reported that there were 13 calls for service in the Town of Mansfield, of which 5 were during the hours of 4:00 p.m. through midnight. On April 27, between midnight and 8:00 a.m. there were 12 calls for service, 9 medical incidents, 2 outside fires, and one smoke investigation.

FIRE AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL OPERATIONS

As described to some degree above, over the weekend Mansfield Fire and EMS personnel responded to a number of calls and medical incidents ranging from acute intoxication, to first aid and traumatic injuries. The Mansfield Fire Department treated 66 medical incidents, of which 43 involved ambulance transports. These numbers are consistent with the previous years. In addition, the Mansfield Fire Department responded to a total of 14 outside fires over the three evenings.

Thursday, April 24, 2008:	25 patients Treated; 16 transported to area hospitals
Friday, April 25, 2008:	24 patients Treated; 12 transported to area hospitals
Saturday, April 26, 2008:	17 patients Treated; 15 transported to area hospitals
(includes April 27, 2008 midnight to 8:00 am)	
Thursday, April 19, 2007:	29 patients Treated; 17 transported to area hospitals
Friday, April 20, 2007:	22 patients treated; 16 transported to area hospitals
Saturday, April 21, 2007:	5 patents treated; 5 transported to area hospitals
Thursday, April 20, 2006:	18 patients Treated; 11 transported to area hospitals
Friday, April 21, 2006:	29 patients treated; 14 transported to area hospitals
Saturday, April 22, 2006:	5 patents treated; 5 transported to area hospitals

As in 2006 and 2007, the Mansfield Fire Department received assistance from the State Department of Health and utilized the DPH Medical Mobile Command Post as a command post and for records management. The command post proved to be a very practical and successful resource to use as a command post as it provided communications equipment and a workspace to successfully manage an incident of this size and complexity.

The Mansfield Fire Department with assistance from mutual aid fire and EMS agencies devoted approximately 1762 hours to Spring Weekend operations. Volunteers alone contributed approximately 1,455 hours over the three-day period, and not included in this number of volunteer hours are the support-related activities such as planning and briefing sessions, officer meetings, arrangements for food, and time spent procuring the light tower, generators, tents and other incidentals.

SUPPORTING DEPARTMENTS/AGENCIES

In addition to the above listed local, regional and state departments and agencies the following Town of Mansfield Departments contributed resources to Spring Weekend: Maintenance Department; Board of Education; Department of Public Works; and Office of Emergency Management.

TOTAL ARRESTS

Over the weekend, the Connecticut State Police and the UConn Police made 126 arrests.

STAFFING COSTS

Throughout Spring Weekend, Mansfield's town officers and assigned resident state troopers worked 274.5 hours of overtime at a total cost of approximately \$15,857. This figure does include hours worked at straight time by part-time town officers, but does not include regular hours worked by the full-time town officers and resident troopers during this time frame.

As reported by the Chief of the Mansfield Fire Department, the department's full and part-time fire personnel worked an additional 307.25 hours at a total cost of \$7,824, while the volunteer staff of the Mansfield Fire Department worked an additional 510 hours. Also, using an hourly figure of

\$19.33, the value of the volunteer hours contributed by members of the Mansfield Fire Department to the event can be estimated at \$9,860. When the volunteer hours worked from the surrounding departments is included in the above calculation the value of volunteer hours can be calculated at \$28,125. Combined with the figure of \$7,824 for paid personnel, this brings the cost for fire and emergency services personnel to \$35,949. This figure does not include the regularly scheduled hours worked by fire personnel or the costs of supplies or equipment costs.

Over the three days of the University Spring Weekend, additional staffing expenditures for the town police and fire agencies total approximately \$23,681. It should be noted that this cost does not include volunteer time or costs associated with planning, training, or coordination activities. The Connecticut State Police, the University of Connecticut and other responding agencies and organizations undoubtedly experienced significant additional staffing costs as well.

OBSERVATIONS

Every year following spring weekend, most of the primary agencies involved conduct an after-action review to examine the weekend in detail, and to note what actions worked well and what might need improvement. The after-action review is an essential planning tool for the future.

Following spring weekend 2008, the Connecticut State Police and the Mansfield Fire Department both conducted a thorough after-action review. The following observations are illustrative and informative:

- “Outsiders,” contribute disproportionately to the number of: traumatic injuries; medical emergencies (alcohol intoxication and alcohol poisoning); rowdiness; and, illegal behavior. Consideration should be given to limiting or denying parking for non-university vehicles by closing and or restricting public access to university parking lots
- As in 2007, the addition of the “Virtual Command Post” from the Connecticut Intelligence Center was very helpful in providing situational awareness and coordination of all of the public safety agencies involved
- In general, the students appear to appreciate the services provided by Public Safety personnel
- The Nursing Students from the School of Nursing were an additional asset for this year. They proved to be a “great help” in triage services
- Although they did not result in a great number of arrests, the DWI checkpoints were successful as a deterrent
- The police did write violations for the open container ordinance – this should be expanded for next year
- Carriage House could benefit from a fence along its frontage
- The DPH Mobile Medical Command Post was a valuable addition to the organization
- UConn’s checkpoint along the path was successful in terms of providing a public safety presence and in disposing of alcohol
- Carriage House Apartment’s provision against kegs seems to be having some effect – the number of kegs is way down

- Running the concert late is a good strategy to alleviate some of the numbers at X-lot
- Opening the Student Union, Mansfield Community Center and increasing the programming activities for students during Spring Weekend was a strategy in providing alternative activities – this effort should be continued and broadened for next year.
- There seemed to be less broken glass and less vandalism than in previous years
- The DPH Mobile Medical Command Post was utilized for regular briefings of police, fire, and emergency management command staff and would be a good location for a unified command next year
- Dedicating two town officers to serve the remainder of the town worked well to ensure that the rest of the town had police coverage

SUMMARY

We can attribute much of credit for the relatively limited level of violence and injury experienced during Spring Weekend 2008 to the efforts of the public safety and emergency services personnel who were assigned and responded to the event. All of these staff members (career and volunteer) – from the town, the university, the state and the region – appeared very well prepared for the event and handled their responsibilities in a most capable and professional manner. The town and the university were very fortunate to have had the assistance of these dedicated staff and volunteers throughout the weekend.

In addition, credit must be given to staff members from the University of Connecticut and the Town of Mansfield who have worked throughout this last year to change the nature of the event and to advocate for responsible behavior on the part of the partygoers.



**Town of Mansfield
Agenda Item Summary**

To: Town Council
From: Matt Hart, Town Manager
CC: Maria Capriola, Assistant to Town Manager
Date: October 27, 2008
Re: *Mansfield 2020: A Unified Vision*

Subject Matter/Background

Please review the draft minutes from the October 20th work session (included as part of the packet), and determine if you wish to make any changes to the process that we have outlined for the preliminary implementation of the strategic plan. We also need to review the sustainability vision point and related action plans in more detail, to determine how we wish to proceed in this area.

Once the Town Council has completed its initial review of *Mansfield 2020*, I will plan to ask staff and steering committee members for feedback regarding the proposed implementation plan. Please let me know if you have any concerns or guidance on this point.

Attachments

1) Excerpts from *Mansfield 2020: A Unified Vision*



MANSFIELD 2020: A UNIFIED VISION

Sustainability and Planning

Mansfield is a town that adequately plans for future facility, infrastructure and community needs by working closely with government, institutional and regional partners to meet long-term needs.

Sustainability and Planning Action Items:

- Incorporate principles of sustainability into Mansfield's identity by creating and implementing policies, practices and programs
- Create and implement policies and programs for economic development that are consistent with Mansfield's Plan of Conservation and Development and environmental sustainability policy
- Review, refine and revise land use policies and regulations to reflect environmental, sustainability and economic development policies
- Establish and implement a comprehensive policy for sustainable water and sewer services that address Mansfield's short term and long term needs
- Create/implement sustainable transportation systems
- Promote public participation and efficiency in town government and the public education of town residents



ACTION PLAN VISION POINT: SUSTAINABILITY AND PLANNING

Action Item: Incorporate Principles of Sustainability into Mansfield's Identity by Creating and Implementing Policies, Practices and Programs

What constraints or obstacles may need to be overcome to be successful?

Incomplete understanding, political and societal will to change, budget priorities, State regulations, cost, staff time, existing regulations, need to integrate into Town, economic philosophy.

What positive factors are in place to help make this action item successful?

Committed Town Manager, community support, Storrs Center model, current existing programs and initiatives, Plan for Conservation and Development, supportive State regulations and legislators.

What individuals might you need/want to include?

Town Council, Planning and Zoning Commission (PZC), Region 19, Mansfield Board (MBOE) of Education, Mansfield Town staff, Clean Energy Team and other Mansfield committees, Mansfield Housing Authority, Discovery Depot, UConn staff and administrators, WinCOG, Bergin Correctional Facility, ad hoc committee on climate change, Eastern Connecticut State University (ECSU), Quinnebaug Valley Community College (QVCC), environmental groups, social justice organizations, faith community, parent groups, Community Center members, Storrs Center members, League of Women Voters, Mansfield Chamber of Commerce, Mansfield Rehabilitation Center, condominium associations, ING and other apartment owners, Eastbrook Mall, Nathan Hale Inn and other businesses.

Who else may be working on this or is interested in its success?

Town Council, Planning and Zoning Commission, Region 19, Mansfield Board of Education, Mansfield Town staff, Clean Energy Team and other Mansfield committees, Mansfield Housing Authority, Discovery Depot, UConn staff and administrators, WinCOG, Bergin Correctional Facility, ad hoc committee on climate change, Eastern Connecticut State University, Quinnebaug Community College, environmental groups, social justice organizations, faith community, parent groups, Community Center members, Storrs Center members, League of Women Voters, Mansfield Chamber of Commerce, Mansfield Rehabilitation Center, condominium associations, ING and other apartment owners, Eastbrook Mall, Nathan Hale Inn and other businesses.

What department or agency should take the lead responsibility to make this happen?

Town Council, Town Manager, Region 19 Board and Superintendent, Mansfield Board of Education and Superintendent

How will we know if we are successful?

Adopted policy; achieve goals of policy; noted progress measured against environmental sustainability indices.

Action Steps	Desired Target Date
1. Create Commission on a Sustainable Mansfield including the charge, authority and membership composition. (Town Council) a. Appoint Commission members (Town Council) b. Consolidate or restructure existing committees with sustainability interests and define respective relationships (Town Council)	10/08
2. Research best practices and current status of policies, regulations, etc.; a. Establish baseline environmental scan for government and community. b. Select sustainability indices for measuring progress. c. Establish targets	05/09
3. Draft policy and goals for review and approval by Town Council	09/09
4. Draft action steps, including but not limited to those identified in Vision 2020: a. Promote the use of clean energy, alternative energy, water conservation and waste reduction b. Offer convenient education programs to all demographic groups that contribute to individual life style choices that reduce individual and household consumption of water, energy and waste c. Research tax or other incentives/assistance for businesses, farmers and residents to promote the use alternative energy, water conservation and water resource protection d. Implement modifications of building codes using LEED and other sustainable standards that result in energy conservation and water resource protection and water conservation e. Plan for regular events, such as Earth Day, that celebrate achievements, acknowledge Town and school staff, students, volunteers, businesses and farmers who have promoted the Vision 2020 Mansfield goals and also incorporate these ideas into other Mansfield events f. Encourage use of alternative energy at all income levels, such as enrolling all eligible households in CL and P Wrap program g. Promote locally produced foods, such as Storrs Farmer's Market, schools, Mansfield Rehabilitation Center, Bergin Correctional Institution, UConn h. Promote organic local agriculture and assist in developing sale outlets, such as Mansfield schools, Farmer's Market, Mansfield Rehabilitation Center, Senior Center, Bergin Correctional Facility, and UConn i. Encourage schools to incorporate climate change and principles of sustainability into curriculum j. Partner with the University of Connecticut on programs and education, but also insist that UConn develop a sustainable campus and reduces their CO2 k. Budget for education, training and workshops for town and education staff, policy makers, and volunteers l. Provide support so that all Mansfield events are "zero waste" m. Institute immediate simple measures to reduce energy and water consumption, such as turning down thermostats in the winter and up in the summer in town buildings, turning off computers, replacing bathroom utilities n. Start a Mansfield energy challenge between Town departments, Region 19 and Mansfield Board of Education o. Email monthly from Town Manager and Superintendents to employees about ways to apply sustainability p. Add sustainability as standing agenda item for all Boards, Commissions, and Committees q. Analyze payback to taxpayers	12/09
5. Budget for costs associated with sustainability projects and staff time	02/10

Action Steps	Desired Target Date
6. Involve citizens, educational institutions, businesses, and regional planning and political groups in conversations about sustainability initiatives	Ongoing

ACTION PLAN VISION POINT: SUSTAINABILITY AND PLANNING

Action Item: Economic Development: Create and implement policies and programs for economic development that are consistent with Mansfield's Plan of Conservation and Development and environmental sustainability policy.

What constraints or obstacles may need to be overcome to be successful?

1. Lack of structure that promotes private and public sector cooperation and the coordination of a comprehensive economic policy and program
2. Limitations of available water resources and infrastructure
3. Dependence on UConn for water and sewer in Storrs and Four-Corners areas
4. Budgetary constraints, particularly with respect to potential infrastructure improvements and increasing staff resources
5. Conflicting visions regarding the intensity and nature of future growth in Mansfield

What positive factors are in place to help make this action item successful?

1. Plan of conservation and development
2. Professional and engaged administrative staff
3. Committed Town Council, Planning and Zoning Commission, Conservation Commission and advisory committees
4. Water and sewer studies completed or in progress including options for sewerage the Four Corners area
5. Approvals for Storrs Center Development have incorporated many environmental sustainability components. Storrs Center Sustainability Guidelines have been prepared and will soon be adopted by the Mansfield Downtown Partnership
6. Increasing cooperation between UConn and the town
7. Regional participation (WINCOG) in economic development
8. Active regional Chamber of Commerce and Mansfield Business and Professional Association
9. Mansfield Downtown Partnership

What individuals might you need/want to include?

1. Town and Downtown Partnership administrative staff
2. Residents and businesses in advisory roles
3. State and federal legislators; State Department of Community and Economic Development (DECD)
4. WINCOG; Greater Windham and Tolland Chambers of Commerce; Northeast Connecticut Economic Partnership; Metro Hartford Alliance
5. UConn administrative staff and particular schools and departments including the School of Business Administration and Department of Economics, ECSU, Quinebaug Valley Community College
6. Town of Windham, including Willimantic Water Works

Who else may be working on this or is interested in its success?

Town Council, Planning and Zoning Commission, Town Planning, Public Works and Human Services Departments, WINCOG (funding was recently secured for a regional economic development coordinator), Windham area Chamber of Commerce and Mansfield Business and Professional Association; Tolland County Chamber of Commerce, Northeast Connecticut Economic Partnership, Northeast Economic Alliance, Metro Hartford Alliance, UConn, ECSU, Quinebaug Valley Community College, Mansfield Downtown Partnership, Conservation Commission, Agriculture Committee

What department or agency should take the lead responsibility to make this happen?

Town Council, Planning and Zoning Commission, Town Manager, Planning and Public Works Departments, new town committee(s)

How will we know if we are successful?

1. Formulation and implementation of specific economic development policies and programs
2. Increase the grand list and employment levels with economic development that is compatible with and promotes economic sustainability principals
3. Implementation and completion of specific sewer and water projects to support sustainable economic development policies and plans
4. Initiation of Storrs Center building and completion of project in phases
5. Economically viable/sustainable mixed business growth in Mansfield including new mixed-use development in the Four Corners and King's Hill areas and on the Depot Campus
6. Initiation of UConn North Campus research and development projects and new incubator projects

ACTION STEPS	Desired Target Date
1. Establish organizational structure to focus on and coordinate comprehensive economic development issues in Mansfield based on economic, environmental and quality of life sustainability guidelines a. Establish a standing Town Council Economic and Community Development Committee b. Establish and appoint an Economic Advisory Committee	08/08
2. Work with Public Works and Planning Departments, UConn and Willimantic Water Works to provide water and sewer and transportation resources and infrastructure to enable sustainable economic development in Mansfield.	Ongoing
3. Continue to seek and promote regional economic development programs and projects with public agencies (ie.WINCOG, State Department of Economic and Community Development), local and regional business organizations, and UConn.	Ongoing
4. Continue to work with the Downtown Partnership and private developers to implement Storrs Center project	Ongoing
5. Review/determine ability to fund an economic development coordinator or combined economic development and sustainability coordinator for the town (staff or consultant)	02/09
6. Continue to review and refine zoning and land use regulations to promote sustainable and economically viable mixed use development particularly in the Four Corners and King Hill areas (coordinate with Planning and Zoning, Town planning department, and Mansfield Downtown Partnership)	Ongoing
7. Continue discussions, planning and implementation of projects with UConn including: a. UConn North Campus and public/private research and development partnerships b. Depot Campus as a mixed use center c. Partnering with UConn to create incubator programs to start new businesses	Ongoing
8. Promote and participate in communicating with the public concerning job and business opportunities in Mansfield	TBD
9. Promote home businesses while maintaining neighborhood character	TBD
10. Promote sustainable agricultural opportunities and marketing for local products (i.e. Farmer's Market, greenhouses, etc.)	TBD
11. Work with Human Services Department in development and promotion of Assisted	Ongoing

Living Facility	
12. Explore options (local and state) for incentives and tax relief for existing or new businesses that promote sustainability principals and increase resource conservation.	TBD
13. Explore cooperative programs with Eastern Connecticut State University to promote economic development	TBD

ACTION PLAN VISION POINT: SUSTAINABILITY AND PLANNING

Action Item: (Land Use POL/REG) Review, refine and revise land use policies and regulations to reflect environmental, sustainability and economic development policies.

What constraints or obstacles may need to be overcome to be successful?

State statutes, complexity of zoning/lack of general knowledge, potential legal challenges

What positive factors are in place to help make this action item successful?

Recently updated Plan of Conservation and Development, community support and interest

What individuals might you need/want to include?

Planning and Zoning Commission/Inland-Wetland Agency, smart growth groups active in CT, UConn Cooperative Extension Service and Green Valley Institute, Economic Development Committee, Environmental Sustainability Committee, Conservation Commission, WINCOG, UConn Administration, interested citizens

Who else may be working on this or is interested in its success?

1,000 Friends of CT, outside organizations which lobby for "green" regulations, Connecticut Chapter of the American Planning Association

What department or agency should take the lead responsibility to make this happen?

Sustainability Committee, Sustainability Coordinator, Planning Department, Planning and Zoning Commission

How will we know if we are successful?

Adoption of refined zoning map and land use regulations, character and location of planned and approved developments, taxpayer support of land use policies and regulations, stable tax base, complementary infrastructure (water, sewer, stormwater, roads, walkways, bikeways, public transit, etc.), Changes in sustainability indices over time

ACTION STEPS	Desired Target Date
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implement environmental stability and economic development goals, policies and best practices into Town land use regulations and taxation policies. In particular: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Develop a statement of principle on sustainability and metrics for assessing progress towards the goals embedded in these principles b. Evaluate existing regulations to assess the extent to which they facilitate sustainable outcomes and identify those regulations and policies that are top priority for reform c. Refine regulations, procedures and tax structure to facilitate higher density mixed use development in areas with supportive public infrastructure and lower density development in other areas d. Refine stormwater management requirements to reduce impervious surfaces, to promote ground water infiltration and reduce runoff and to improve runoff quality e. Establish special design district regulations for all high density mixed use areas (similar to Storrs Center Downtown Project) f. Refine regulations, procedures and tax structure to facilitate cluster development in areas without supportive public infrastructure g. Refine/strengthen requirements for developer financed pedestrian/bicycle facilities and public transit amenities h. Encourage/require (as legally possible) compliance with LEED and LEED ND (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design Neighborhood Development) 	

ACTION STEPS	Desired Target Date
certification standards i. Research, develop and adopt regulations, procedures and tax structure for parking that promote non-motorized modes of transportation and more efficient use of land j. Refine parking requirements to reflect shared use principles and to reduce impervious surfaces k. Refine regulatory provisions to promote public notice and participation in land use applications.	
2. Review existing Plan of Conservation and Development with respect to environmental sustainability and economic development goals and policies and initiate revisions as necessary	Ongoing
3. Partner with UConn to develop the Depot Campus as a mixed use center and to refine land use plans and sustainability practices for other UConn properties	Ongoing
4. Conduct a citizen workshop to educate community on environmental sustainability and economic development goals and policies and potential land use revisions	Ongoing
5. Identify and utilize existing groups working on smart growth, environmental sustainability and related issues (i.e., 1,000 Friends, Green Valley Institute)	Ongoing
6. Lobby the Legislature to revise state statutes to enable and promote implementation of environmental sustainability principles (support existing lobbying efforts)	Ongoing
7. Continue to work with the Downtown Partnership and private developers to implement the Storrs Center Downtown Project and complimentary development in the Four Corners and King Hill Road areas of Town	Ongoing

ACTION PLAN VISION POINT: SUSTAINABILITY AND PLANNING

Action Item: (Sewer/Water) Establish and implement a comprehensive policy for sustainable water and sewer services that address Mansfield's short term and long term needs

What constraints or obstacles may need to be overcome to be successful?

1. Dependence on sewer and water systems owned and managed by UConn, Windham Water Works and Town of Windham
2. Budgetary constraints, particularly with respect to potential infrastructure improvements and increasing staff resources
3. Current dependence on Fenton and Willimantic River wellfields as water resources for the Storrs service areas
4. Statutory and regulatory limitations regarding the regulation of UConn's water supply system

What positive factors are in place to help make this action item successful?

1. Professional and engaged administrative staff
2. Water and sewer studies completed (2007 UConn Master Plan, Mansfield Water Study, Four-Corners Sewer Study, Fenton River Wellfield Study, updated UConn Water Conservation and Drought Response plans)
3. UConn Willimantic River study in progress
4. Increasing cooperation between UConn and the town
5. UConn water system now is professionally managed

What individuals might you need/want to include?

Town administrative staff, Town Manager, Public Works and Planning Departments, State Department of Environmental Protection, State Department of Public Health, State and Federal legislators, owners of land parcels that may benefit from sewer and/or water services, local, regional and state planning organizations, local and regional business organizations Willimantic River Alliance, Naubesatuck Watershed Council

Who else may be working on this or is interested in its success?

Town Council, administrative staff, UConn, Town of Windham, Council Economic and Community Development Committee/ Citizen Economic Development Advisory Committee (if created), Planning and Zoning Commission, Mansfield Downtown Partnership, WINCOG, Greater Windham Chamber of Commerce, Mansfield Business and Professional Association, Northeast Connecticut Economic Partnership, Metro Hartford Alliance, State and federal legislators, DECD

What department or agency should take the lead responsibility to make this happen?

Town Council, Town Manager, Department of Public Works

How will we know if we are successful?

1. Completion and implementation of a sustainable water and sewer resource plan for Mansfield
2. Completion of Willimantic River wellfield and wastewater reuse studies
3. Initiation of new development/redevelopment that promotes environmental sustainability principles and is consistent with Mansfield's Plan of Conservation and Development (locational examples: Storrs Center, Four Corners)

ACTION STEPS	Desired Target Date
1. Establish water conservation goals	12/08
2. Promote water conservation through public education	Ongoing
3. Develop specific municipal programs to promote water conservation	07/09
4. Promote alterations to conventional water and sewer systems and appliances including community water and wastewater systems, low flow and composting toilets, low flow washing machines, and use of grey water for irrigation	07/09
5. Partner with UConn to update comprehensive water and sewer master plans and to increase water conservation	Ongoing
6. Partner with all interested parties to consider potential ownership alternatives for the Storrs area water and wastewater systems	07/09
7. Complete new low-flow study of the Willimantic River and wellfield and implement recommendations	07/09
8. Evaluate the need for and potential for additional sources of potable water for the Storrs service areas	07/09
9. Complete wastewater reuse study and implement recommendations	07/09
10. Complete implementation analysis of recently completed sewer feasibility study for the Four Corners commercial area	08/08
11. Consider funding options for infrastructure improvements including referendum and user based fees	08/08
12. Promote clean groundwater recharge through regulatory requirements that meet or exceed storm water best management practices	Ongoing
13. Review current regulations and implement new regulations when needed to protect existing and/or potential sources of potable water, to implement best management practices for wastewater management, recycling and septic system construction and monitoring, and to encourage home-based best management practices for conservation and safety of water and sewer resources	12/08
14. Partner with Town of Windham for needed expansions and improvements of sewer and water systems and water conservation in the southern areas of town	Ongoing
15. Lobby for changes in State and Federal water and sewer grant programs	Ongoing

ACTION PLAN VISION POINT: SUSTAINABILITY AND PLANNING

Action Item: Create/implement sustainable transportation systems

What constraints or obstacles may need to be overcome to be successful?

Lack of legislative power, funding, lack of vision among players, dependence on cars, policies that promote sprawl.

What positive factors are in place to help make this action item successful?

Windam Regional Transit District (WRTD) bus system, new Department of Transportation (DOT) administration, higher gas prices, educated residents, some rail in area

What individuals might you need/want to include?

WRTD, UConn, WINCOG, Transportation Advisory Committee (TAC), Traffic Authority, DOT

Who else may be working on this or is interested in its success?

UConn Transportation, ECSU, Center for Transportation and Urban Planning at UConn

What department or agency should take the lead responsibility to make this happen?

Sustainability Committee/Town Staff, WINCOG, WRTD. DOT. TAC Representatives

How will we know if we are successful?

Fewer cars, more transportation choices, integrated systems, changes in sustainability indices

ACTION STEPS	Desired Target Date
1. Evaluate existing regional and local transportation systems, issues, and needs to determine which facilitate sustainable transportation and are the highest priority for implementing	12/08
2. Align and prioritize policies/programs of transportation providers in the region around a sustainable transportation system, including but not limited to: a. Construct a coherent walking and biking network; promote walking and biking, including walking to school b. Promote/facilitate transportation alternatives such as ride sharing, car sharing, bike sharing, flexible bus routes, shuttles, etc. c. Coordinate incentives for biking to work d. Coordinate bus services to enable commuting to Hartford e. Coordinate bus and rail options to Springfield and New London f. Replace area busses with less polluting ones g. Rework bus stops as necessary to access important places/desired destinations h. Coordinate with UConn transit options and parking fees i. Plan for/establish more, centrally located park and ride (commuter) lots j. Plan for transportation hubs – including Storrs Center k. Identify non driving populations and needed transportation services l. Consider incentives or tax breaks for homeowners without cars m. Lobby for new state policies and transportation funding sources (sales tax, fees, etc.)	07/09

ACTION PLAN VISION POINT: SUSTAINABILITY AND PLANNING

Action Item: Promote public participation and efficiency in town government and the public education of town residents.

What constraints or obstacles may need to be overcome to be successful?

Lack of media outlet that reaches all residents, limited resident participation, lack of town fiscal resources

What positive factors are in place to help make this action item successful?

1. A citizen's Communication Advisory Committee has been established to monitor existing communication programs and policies and to recommend changes and best practices that will promote public participation and education.
2. Enhanced technology modalities are available for the town and schools to facilitate dissemination of information from the town and schools and to receive input from residents
3. There are public access Cable TV channels

What individuals might you need/want to include?

Communications Advisory Committee, Town/school Information Technology Staff, Town administrative staff, Town Manager, Town Clerk, Department Heads, all residents of Mansfield

Who else may be working on this or is interested in its success?

Town Council, administrative staff, Communications Advisory Committee, Town Commissions and Advisory Committees, residents and organizations

What department or agency should take the lead responsibility to make this happen?

Town Council, Town Manager

How will we know if we are successful?

Increase in public participation at meetings, more volunteers for committees, commissions and elected positions, favorable evaluation of existing programs (Communications Advisory Committee/ Staff), department performance evaluations, documentation of better informed residents through surveys and citizen participation in meetings

ACTION STEPS	Desired Target Date
1. Coordinate, facilitate and enhance the use of local media (web, cable, print, meetings) to announce and inform residents of upcoming town events	Ongoing
2. Encourage use of and enhance the town web site	Ongoing
3. Coordinate with town-wide Community Center mailings to include additional information unrelated to the Community Center	10/08
4. Video tape Town Council meetings for access on the town web site and cable	09/09
5. Evaluation of communication policies and programs for best practices by Communication Advisory Committee/Staff	Ongoing
6. Establish and/or enhance policies and procedures to maximize dissemination of information and resident feedback and notification of residents interested in committees, commissions or events	Ongoing
7. Promote community volunteerism at all community events and meetings	Ongoing
8. Establish and/or enhance policies and programs to recognize efforts of students in Mansfield schools and Region 19, of members of the Mansfield community and of employees or volunteers in town government	Ongoing
9. Offer workshops focusing on sustainability for members of the town government and citizen leaders	10/09
Promoting efficient government	
1. Establish a policy for performance measures and support and monitor pilot performance measure programs and expand when possible	10/08
2. Implement and/or expand program budgeting to increase efficiency in town government and to promote better understanding of the budget by town residents	Ongoing
3. Continue to research and implement best practices in all areas of town government	Ongoing
4. Continue to conduct and monitor performance appraisals	Ongoing
5. Continue to maintain and expand, when applicable, partnerships with UConn, Mansfield schools and other regional and private entities to augment efficiencies of town services	Ongoing
6. Continue to support and enhance the Information Technology Department in cooperation with Region 19, MBOE, UConn and private enterprises to maximize efficiencies	Ongoing

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**Town of Mansfield
Agenda Item Summary**

To: Town Council
From: Matt Hart, Town Manager
CC: Maria Capriola, Assistant to Town Manager; Mark Paquette, WINCOG Executive Director
Date: October 27, 2008
Re: WINCOG Strategic Plan

Subject Matter/Background

Attached please find the draft Strategic Plan for the Windham Region Council of Governments (WINCOG). Other the past few months, the Board of Directors prepared the plan and we welcome any comments that the Town Council may have.

I believe that you find that many of the plan elements are consistent with *Mansfield 2020: A Unified Vision*, as well as our Plan of Conservation and Development.

Mark Paquette, WINCOG Executive Director, will make a short presentation on the strategic plan and will be available to take any questions or comments that you might have.

Attachments

- 1) WINCOG Strategic Plan

WINDHAM REGION COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

Chaplin Columbia Coventry Hampton Lebanon Mansfield Scotland Willington Windham

WINCOG

Strategic

Plan

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DRAFT 7.8.08

Windham Region Council of Governments (WINCOG) 2008-09 Draft Strategic Plan

Introduction

The purpose of a properly conceived strategic planning exercise is to identify opportunities to be pursued, while factoring in relevant strengths, weaknesses and threats, to devise a plan capable of fully realizing selected opportunities. There are two related dimensions addressed in this 2008-09 WINCOG strategic: one facet concerning opportunities and strategies that impact the entire region encompassing nine municipalities, and a second focusing more narrowly on WINCOG as an organization dedicated to assisting the region realize these targeted opportunities.

Developing the WINCOG Strategic Plan

Analytic steps conducted to develop this WINCOG strategic plan included:

- WINCOG's Executive Director engaged the consultants in direct discussions to clarify the Board's expectations concerning the scope of this planning effort, the process to be employed, and the final document to be delivered. Interim products and drafts were reviewed and approved by the Executive Director prior to submission to the Board in each step of the process.
- The consulting team reviewed several key documents of recent vintage to develop an appreciation of relevant background context and identify prospective topics for consideration in the planning process. These included: Northeastern Connecticut Economic Partnership Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy 2007 Five Year Update; Connecticut Business and Industry Association 2008 Survey of Eastern Connecticut Business; Nonprofit Alliance of Northeast Connecticut DataSnap 2008; WINCOG Regional Transportation Plan 2005; and, Windham Region Land Use Plan 2002.
- Individual in-person and/or telephone interviews of the members of WINCOG's Board, the former Board Chair, and the Executive Director of the Windham Chamber of Commerce. Those discussions considered: the key issues needing to be addressed and questions needing to be raised during the strategic planning process; the forces perceived to be driving change in the region; what "success" would look like in the region ten years from now if things were "better"; and, what the final product of this planning process should be, and how it should relate to other recent regional plans (see above).
- Three face-to-face SPECIAL PLANNING meetings with the entire WINCOG Board and staff, facilitated by the consultants, to gather input and vet the draft strategic planning products as the conversation moved from the general to the specific. Those meetings occurred on February 1, March 7 and April 4, 2008.

Priorities

Four key issues emerged as priorities from this Board-driven process, creating a framework for a new strategic plan:

1. **Grow Smart:** Responsibly manage regional growth.
2. **Grow Strong:** Generate economic development that is strategic and purposeful.
3. **Grow Efficient:** Provide quality and affordable municipal services in the WINCOG region.
4. **Grow Capacity:** WINCOG will have the capacity to meet the needs of its members and the region.

Priority Issue 1: GROW SMART – Responsibly Manage Regional Growth

Like Connecticut’s other regions, the Windham Region faces the challenge of generating the kind of growth that adds to – rather than subtracts from – the region’s uniquely desirable character and values. Of course, this is easier said than done, simple at the level of a slogan (“Smart Growth”), but much more challenging in working through the specifics of actually getting there. Through its deliberative planning process the WINCOG Board identified:

Goal 1: To achieve and maintain a sustainable high quality of life consistent with the region’s valued unique rural character

The following table, produced in response to a consensus arrived at by the Board, summarizes the objectives, actions, short-term and longer-range products, key partners and resources needed to achieve Goal 1.

Objectives	Actions	Short-Term (by July 09)	Longer- Range	Key Partners/Actors	Resources
Develop and promote a regional strategy for land conservation and development	Request RPC to develop a targeted preservation action plan, collaborate with key partners, conduct local workshops, create regional open space map, endorse open space proposals among member towns, assist municipalities to revise local plans and regulations to encourage preservation.	Update of Regional Plan of Conservation and Development	Ongoing updates	RPC, WINCOG Board and Staff, Municipal Land Use Boards, OPM, Green Valley Institute, Joshua's Trust	WINCOG budget Grants
Develop and promote a regional strategy for efficient transportation services and infrastructure	Develop a targeted transportation enhancement plan, seek to implement regional transportation improvements through technical assistance to municipalities	Update of Regional Transportation Plan	Ongoing updates	WINCOG Board and staff, RPC, WRTD, Municipal Public Works & Engineering, ConnDOT, FHwy, SCCOG, NECOG	WINCOG Budget
Develop and promote a regional strategy for meeting housing needs	Conduct regional housing needs assessment & market analysis, seek to implement regional housing policies through technical assistance to municipalities	Regional Housing Plan/Directive	As necessary	WINCOG Board and Staff, Partnership for Strong Communities, CT Coalition to End Homelessness, Next Steps, and NCCDC	WINCOG budget Grant
Develop needed legislative support/approval for proposed initiatives, policies, plans, etc.	Engage Office for Responsible Growth to review plans and proposals, Provide ORG quarterly progress updates.	Plan review(s) conducted	Done	ORG,OPM, Roundtable	WINCOG budget

	Implement focused legislative advocacy campaign.	Implement approved activities	Ongoing	WINCOG Board, Executive Director	WINCOG budget
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Priority Issue 2: GROW STRONG – Generate Economic Development That Is Strategic and Purposeful

WINCOG's Board recognizes that generating undesirable local economic activity too often is considered relatively easy, while producing strategic, purposeful regional economic growth is considerably more challenging. Board members agreed as a second goal:

Goal 2: To enjoy a strong and expanding regional economy built on this region's unique strategic assets and history

The table below outlines objectives and related actions addressing attainment of this goal over short-term and longer-range time frames. The Regional Performance Incentive Grant program recently adopted by the General Assembly provides a major opportunity for the region to advance on several aspects of this economic development priority.

Objectives	Actions	Short-Term (by July 09)	Longer- Range	Key Partners/Actors	Resources
Produce regional economic development action plan (build on 2007 CEDS update).	Engage strategically selected entities and individuals as key partners in planning and implementation. Set-up meetings.	Complete Plan by tember 2009		RPC; UConn; ECSU; Windham Chamber; DECD; community colleges; EWIB; Windham Tech; local school districts; SAMA; CCAT. WINCOG Board/Staff. GVI, QSHC, Town Boards	RPI grant
	Create task force to undertake regional opportunity analysis.	Done			RPI grant
	Analyze/validate: desired jobs; requisite skills; strategies to bridge identified gap, inc. model workforce oriented educational options.	Done, as part of planning process.	Monitor/update ongoing.	EWIB; local/regional secondary schools and colleges.	RPI grant
	Produce/endorse/market action plan. Incorporate RPC action plan into WINCOG plan.	Action plan produced and endorsed.	Marketing and implementation review ongoing.		RPI grant
Create regional economic development function as core	Establish WINCOG economic development task force and internal	Task Force/Committee established.		WINCOG Board and	WINCOG dues

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competency within WINCOG.	economic development coordinator function (staff/contractor).	Staff support in place.	Ongoing	Staff	(TBD)
Develop/endorse WINCOG position on regional revenue-sharing and local revenue options.	Research feasibility and produce recommendations for Board action.	Recommendations produced for Board action by July 09	Ongoing	Student intern. UConn MPA candidate or ECSU undergrad.	WINCOG budget

Priority Issue 3: GROW EFFICIENT – To Provide Quality and Affordable Municipal Services In the WINCOG Region

High quality and affordable municipal services are important to support local economic development efforts and activity over time, and to sustain the enviable quality of life enjoyed by most residents of the Windham region. (See Wray, 1999 <http://www.caltax.org/MEMBER/digest/nov99/nov99-6.htm>). The WINCOG Board adopted as its third goal:

Goal 3: To build on shared (“regionalized”) delivery of selected municipal services to produce cost-effective, high quality, well-regarded, and highly valued services for the region’s residents and taxpayers.

Following is a table outlining actions in the short-term and longer-range proposed by the Board to achieve a stronger shared services reality in the region.

Objectives	Actions	Short-Term (by July 09)	Longer-Range	Key Partners/Actors	Resources
Develop and implement phased strategy to share delivery of selected services.	Create WINCOG Task Force to assess opportunities for inter-municipal collaboration on selected services. *	Task Force established and operational.		CRCOG, NECOG, SECOG. WINCOG Board and Staff. Other Agencies	Targeted grants, WINCOG dues, etc.
	Check with CRCOG and other COGs for partnering opportunities.	By July 09	Ongoing	CRCOG, NECOG, SECOG, other agencies	Targeted grants, WINCOG dues, etc.
	Identify/confirm pilot effort(s), Develop/confirm implementation plan. Monitor implementation. Report on results, Modify Plan as needed	By July 09	Ongoing		
Reduce on-going operational costs	Research impact fees, user fees, and other sources of income. Present results to CEO's	By February 09	Ongoing	Towns, Legislature, other states/regions outside of CT. Student Intern	WINCOG Budget

* Task Force to focus on identifying a) specific cost-savings opportunities and b) political feasibility. Assumption at the outset is

that “back-office” functions are most likely to fit these criteria, to create opportunities to improve value received for money spent.

Priority Issue 4: GROW CAPACITY – Assure WINCOG’s Capacity to Meet the Needs of Its Members and the Region

Implementing the preceding three goals for the region requires that WINCOG possesses adequate capacity in terms of direction, energy and resources to play a critical lead role on behalf of its member towns. The Board recognizes this responsibility in adopting the goal that:

Goal 4: WINCOG will be a state-of-the-art council of governments entity in the Windham region to meet the needs of members and regional residents.

As a general proposition, WINCOG intends to strengthen its capabilities to be able to play effectively the leadership role needed to manage and implement this new strategic plan, as outlined in the preceding tables.

Across the three identified priority issue areas for the region – Grow Smart, Grow Strong, Grow Efficient – WINCOG’s new strategic plan identifies specific actions for which the WINCOG Board and/or staff bear major direct responsibility. To ensure that WINCOG can play its assigned role(s) effectively, several specific capacity-building objectives have also been identified.

WINCOG’s adopted capacity-building objectives – cutting across all aspects of the strategic plan – are to:

- Establish WINCOG as a valued information clearinghouse on key strategic issues – responsible/smart growth, strategic/purposeful economic development, and efficient/cost-effective services.
- Enhance WINCOG’s facilitation role and capabilities.
- Strengthen and maintain a state-of-the-art WINCOG website.
- Secure necessary funding to engage sufficient staff possessing the necessary expertise for WINCOG to be able to implement planned actions and achieve adopted objectives.

As implementation of the 2008-09 strategic plan proceeds, Board and staff will identify, follow-up on and monitor specific action opportunities to pursue these objectives, to enhance WINCOG’s ability to implement the actions outlined in the plan.

One specific step that to be taken at the outset, to identify potential improvement opportunities, is for the WINCOG Board to conduct a formal self-evaluation. The results of that assessment, overlaid with the plan’s proposed actions and its capacity-building objectives, will help to clarify the specific capacity-building steps WINCOG needs to consider and pursue as plan implementation proceeds.

-73-

Conclusion

Any plan is only as significant as its implementation.

The preceding identified issues, goals, objectives, actions, target dates and resource requirements are the direct outputs of a facilitated planning process driven by WINCOG's Board of Directors. The Board was clear from the outset that it wanted a plan that could be implemented, managed, assessed and adjusted over time. The objective was a product that is concrete, specific, action-oriented, including outcomes that are attainable in a reasonable timeframe. The preceding plan is intended to be that product.

Going forward it will be incumbent upon the Board, working closely with the Executive Director and staff, to monitor the status of implementation on a regular basis, as part of the normal conduct of business at regular Board meetings, to make adjustments as changing circumstances warrant, and to focus on attaining the outcomes the Board has identified as being so critical to the future vitality of the Windham region and WINCOG itself.

References

Connecticut Business and Industry Association 2008 Survey of Eastern Connecticut Business

Nonprofit Alliance of Northeast Connecticut DataSnap 2008

Northeastern Connecticut Economic Partnership Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy 2007 Five Year Update

WINCOG Regional Transportation Plan 2005

Windham Region Land Use Plan 2002.

Wray, L.D. (1999) Global trends and the quality and cost of public services. *Cal Tax Journal*, November. Web link: <http://www.caltax.org/MEMBER/digest/nov99/nov99-6.htm>



**Town of Mansfield
Agenda Item Summary**

To: Town Council
From: Matt Hart, Town Manager *MH*
CC: Maria Capriola, Assistant to the Town Manager; Greg Padick, Director of Planning
Date: October 27, 2008
Re: CL&P Interstate Reliability Project

Subject Matter/Background

At Monday's meeting, staff would like to debrief the CL&P open house conducted on October 22nd at the Mansfield Community Center. We have invited CL&P representatives to meet with the Town Council on November 10th, to discuss the project in more detail and to take questions and comments that you might have.

I have attached some information and the comments that we have received to date. I anticipate that over the next several weeks we will receive additional comments and suggestions.

Attachments

- 1) Friends of Mansfield Hollow re: CL&P Interstate Reliability Project
- 2) Mansfield Agriculture Committee re: CL&P Interstate Reliability Project
- 3) Mansfield Conservation Committee re: NEEWS/CL&P Municipal Consultation Filing
- 4) M. Nicholas re: CL&P/Burns and McDonnell
- 5) G. Padick re Notice to Advisory Committees
- 6) Fact Sheet, Electric and Magnetic Fields (EMF): Health Concerns
- 7) NEEWS/CL&P, Materials Provided at 10/22/08 Open House

Friends of Mansfield Hollow
5 C Sycamore Drive
Storrs, CT 06268
August 30, 2008

Matthew Hart, Town Manager
Town of Mansfield
S. Eagleville Road, Storrs, CT

Dear Mr. Hart

We, the members of the Executive Board of Friends of Mansfield Hollow have reviewed the proposal for increased construction in our area by the CL&P. We considered the overwhelmingly negative effects such a proposal would have to the entire flood control acreage in our town. The acreage includes a large area set aside as a State Park, and an even larger area designated a Wildlife Management Area.

We therefore wish to convey to you our opposition to routing the project through Mansfield Hollow;

First, there is the impact that the actual construction would have upon both wildlife and recreational activities in our "big back yard"

Second, raising the towers to the projected height of 200 additional feet would require drastic widening of the right of way; this would take away much scenic beauty, adversely affect the environment, and result in a significantly negative impact on the recreational activities in the entire area. Many trails pass under these lines, and the vibration is often felt by hikers below!

Thank you for your consideration.

Betty Robinson, President, FMH

MANSFIELD AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE

September 3, 2008

To: Mansfield Town Council, Town Manager, Town Planner

Re: CL&P Proposal- Interstate Reliability Project

At their September 3, 2008, meeting, the committee discussed CL&P's proposal to construct a second power line next to existing power lines in the southern part of Mansfield. The committee is concerned about potential impacts of construction activities on prime farmland and on farming operations. Two farming areas are of particular concern. Fields on the north and south sides of Bassetts Bridge Road in Mansfield Center contain some of the best farmland in Mansfield. They are leased by two local farms for alfalfa production. The field on the south side of this road is protected by an agricultural-use-only easement. The Town owns a portion of this farmland on the north side of the road adjacent to the power lines. The second area of concern is cropland on the Stearns farm (Mountain Dairy). The committee's concerns and recommendations:

- 1. Protection of prime agricultural soils during excavation of deep holes for pole foundations.** The committee recommends suitable controls to restore prime agricultural soil as close to its original condition as possible. The topsoil should be placed in a separate pile and replaced after construction is completed without compacting these soils. The large amount of subsoil to be removed from the holes should not be piled on top of the farmland during or after construction, but should be placed directly in trucks for removal to a non-farmland area.
- 2. Protection of prime farmland soils from construction traffic.** Access roads for vehicles and equipment should be along the edge of the farmland so that the vehicles' compaction will affect the least area and will not cut across cultivated fields.
- 3. Alternative routes for the Bassetts Bridge Road area (Mt. Hope Variations).** The Mt. Hope Montessori School is close to the proposed additional line, so CL&P has offered alternative routes for the this new line. The committee is concerned that these proposals would disturb more farmland than the original proposal and would require excessive funds (\$11.6 million or \$93.4 million). The committee recommends that the school be purchased by CL&P at a price that would allow the school to be relocated. This would cost less than the alternative routes and allow the proposed line to be constructed as planned.
- 4. Proposed pole design.** The committee recommends that monopoles be used in prime farmland areas to minimize the number of excavations needed (and thus minimize the disturbance of farm soils). The monopoles would also reduce the number of obstacles to operating farm machinery in these fields.
- 5. Protection of Town-owned farmland.** The town owns farmland on the north side of Bassett's Bridge Road that abuts the power line area. Both parcels are farmed as one large field. The committee recommends that the boundary between the Town portion and power line portion be clearly marked during construction to avoid disturbance of the Town's farmland.

TO: MANSFIELD TOWN COUNCIL
FROM: MANSFIELD CONSERVATION COMMISSION
SUBJECT: NEEWS/CL&P MUNICIPAL CONSULTATION FILING
CC: GREG PADICK
DATE: OCTOBER 16, 2008, REVISED OCTOBER 23, 2008

The Mansfield Conservation Commission has reviewed the NEEWS/CL&P Municipal Consultation Filing Concerning the Connecticut Portion of the Interstate Reliability Project, Volumes 1-5, dated August, 2008. We recommend that the Town of Mansfield support either Option C-1 or C-2, as opposed to the Option A, which would pass through the Town of Mansfield. If appropriate, we suggest that the Town of Mansfield apply for intervener status on this CL&P application. Our reasons are as follows:

1. The project appears to hold little benefit for Mansfield or NE Connecticut, much of Mansfield's power originates from the Millstone Point plants to the south of Mansfield. A second line might increase the reliability of the service in northeast (NE) CT; however, the additional capacity the proposed new lines will provide is mostly destined for areas west of Mansfield, including Fairfield County.
2. The CL&P presentations for NE CT show in great and extensive detail the route chosen by the utilities in 2006. As the title of the document suggests, the "Connecticut Portion" is heavily emphasized. It is only when you get to the 25th document in Volume 4 (Supplemental Documents by Other Agencies), SD.25, "Solution Report for the Interstate Reliability Project," that Option A, passing through Mansfield, had significant competition. One, apparently paralleling the Mass. Pike before heading in the southerly direction (Option C-2) is equivalent, or better, in many respects. One has to sort through approximately 18 inches of paper to discover this.
3. The two alternate routes, C-1 and C-2, would avoid Mansfield and the resulting damage to our residential and public recreation areas, forests, and farmlands. The initial costs for these C-routes are comparable to Option A, through Mansfield. In the long term, they might be less expensive for CL&P: their proximity to interstate highways might provide for easier, and less damaging access to the lines for maintenance after the lines are in place. The report does describe CT and MA DOT policies that discourage the placement of lines along interstate highways; however, no mention is made of any serious efforts the utilities might have made toward the accommodation of the utilities needs with the DOTs. The CC suspects that it is simply easier for them to do their construction through the largely unprotected "Quiet Corner" of Connecticut.
4. Besides the apparent targeting of Option A, the analogous criticism may be made of the overall presentation: the five NE CT options are considered without describing the full integration of this project with neighboring projects. There are broad brush presentations of NY- New England needs, but no analysis of how the efficiencies and costs of these other projects might affect the costs and efficiencies of options presented in the report. Specifically, the benefits and costs of the proposed Springfield reliability project and how it might benefit from the C-2 Option are not detailed. It would appear that the C-2 option, tentatively rejected by the report, would bring additional power toward central Massachusetts before routing it towards Connecticut's Fairfield County. This might significantly improve the reliability and lower the combined costs of both the C-2 Option and the pending Springfield project.

The Mansfield Conservation Commission would like make the following comments on the report. this is followed by a listing of comments and concerns presented during the "Opportunity for Public Comment" at a recent CC meeting:

- A. The estimated initial costs of Options A, C-1 and C-2, respectively, are \$400M, \$400M, and \$450M (Fig. 2-1 in the solutions Report). These costs don't appear to reflect future maintenance costs, which may be higher in remote sections of NE Connecticut. Nor do the costs reflect the savings and benefits that might be realized in conjunction with efforts not described in detail in this filing (e.g., the coming improvements for the Springfield area).
- B. Page 2-3 in the Solutions Report states, "Ultimately, a comparative analysis of Option A and Option C-2 showed that, although both potential solutions had merit, Option A performed better, cost less, and had fewer environmental and social impacts." Again, we feel this may reflect an attitude that the "Quiet Corner" will be less of a problem for CL&P to deal with!
- C. Certain "Statutory Facilities" are of special regulatory concern. These include daycare facilities (Mount Hope Montessori School), residential areas (Highland Road?), and public playgrounds. CL&P claims that the CT ROW has no public playgrounds adjacent to it. It is not clear whether the Mansfield Hollow Park and picnic area should not have been considered a statutory facility under their guidelines; however, at their Mansfield presentation CL&P's Derrick Bradstreet stated clearly that ball fields would fall into the "statutory facility" category. The CC feels that the cleared recreation areas and the ball field in the Mansfield Hollow Dam Recreation area were overlooked by the report.
- D. In the past, CL&P has utilized toxic chemicals to reduce the growth of trees and brush and the protection of poles from rot and insect damage. There are a number of areas where this should not be permitted, e.g., near aquifers, on farmland, and public recreation areas. We note that the Mansfield Hollow area bisected by the existing line is a part of a major aquifer system and sits in the middle of a public water supply watershed. Not even swimming is permitted in the water impounded behind the dam.
- E. In the event the Army Core of Engineers refuses the increased ROW requested by CL&P, CL&P will have to use the more expensive Willimantic bypass route. This would avoid the Mansfield Hollow area. If after all considerations are taken into account, and Option A significantly exceeds Option C-2 in Cost, CL&P might even be convinced to go with Option C-2 and avoid NE CT.
- E. Page V-2, under Avoidance or Minimization of Impacts to Environmental Resources, states "In accordance with federal, state, and municipal environmental protection policies, the avoidance or minimization of new or expanded corridors through sensitive environmental resource areas such as parks, wildlife areas, and wetlands is desired." The Mansfield Conservation Commission feels strongly that not enough weight was given to this guideline with regard to the pristine nature of NE Connecticut, otherwise they would not be considering a route requiring an expanded ROW through Mansfield Hollow Park and the numerous wildlife areas in NE Connecticut. Instead, the report makes vague claims about the comparative acreage that would be affected in a comparison of Options A and C-2. Just as not all wetlands are of equivalent importance, the same may be said of open space (including forests) and farmland. Northeastern Connecticut is a unique area, remaining surprisingly unspoiled in the Washington, D.C. – Boston corridor. This should be taken into account, not taken advantage of.
- F. Portions of the report's "Options Analysis" seem slanted to justify the 2006 choice of Option A. One example of this may be found in Table 2-4 in the Solutions Report. This table provides a comparison of

the various options. Under the category of CT import N-1-1 (MW) Option A is ranked 1st (2,783 MW) when Option C is nearly equivalent (2,727 MW) approximately a 2% difference. Further down the table when Option A ranks 3rd, approximately 4% lower than Option C, the difference is remarked upon as "not significant." In another category Option C is nearly 20% better than A, but this is not remarked upon. These points, by themselves, do not seem significant; however, they give weight to our conclusion that this document was written more to confirm the choice made by the utilities in 2006 than to provide a balanced and unbiased comparison of the options.

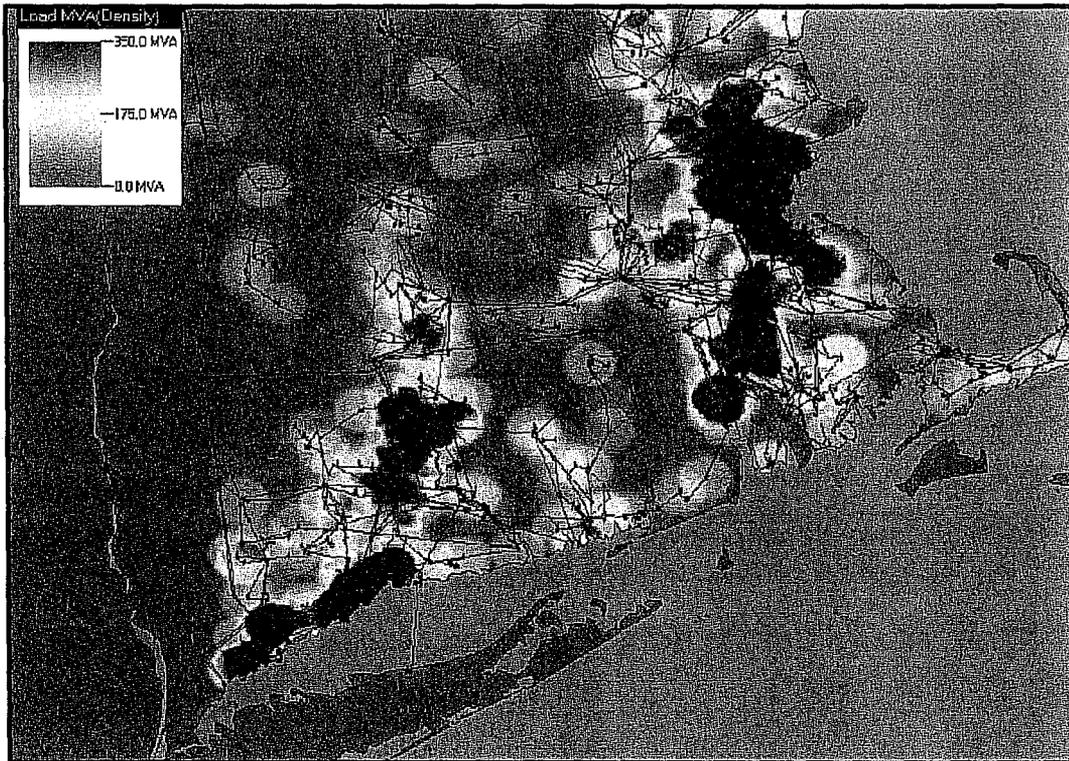
IN CONCLUSION, THE MANSFIELD CONSERVATION COMMISSION RECOMMENDS THAT THE TOWN OF MANSFIELD TAKE A STAND AGAINST OPTION A AND REQUEST THAT THE NEEWS GROUP MAKE A SIMILAR, IN DEPTH STUDY OF OPTION C-2 BEFORE CONCLUDING THAT THEIR PROPOSED ROUTE THROUGH THE FORESTS, FARMS, AND PARKS OF NE CONNECTICUT IS THE BEST OPTION. WE FURTHER RECOMMEND THAT THE OFFICES OF DENISE MERRILL BE ENLISTED IN THIS EFFORT.

At the September, 2008 Conservation Commission meeting a number of concerns were presented during our "Opportunity for Public Comment," should Option A prove to be the best option and the current ROW become more fully utilized. The Conservation Commission recommends the Town Council address these concerns. They include:

1. At the Chaplin CL&P informational session, one of the CL&P representatives apparently stated that an important purpose of the proposed line through NE CT was to provide Fairfield Count with additional power.
2. The effect of the project (tree cutting, additional poles, etc.) on Mansfield's residential areas, for example, in the Highland Road area.
3. Will lights be required on poles in the vicinity of the Windham Airport? How will these poles and additional tree cutting affect the Mansfield Hollow Park area?
4. In the past, ATVs have utilized the ROWs to the detriment of stability of some soils and the neighbor's peace-of-mind. Barriers to ATV's must be placed where necessary.
5. Reports of earlier construction by CL&P indicate that the spreading of subsoils on the surface sometimes resulted in dead areas – they should be required to dispose of subsoils properly.
6. Agricultural lands should be restored and there should be compensation for any lost crops.
7. It was pointed out that the 1956 easement to CL&P includes the right of access through adjoining properties. Access roads through such properties should be minimized and the areas should be restored after the construction is completed.

Connecticut, and Connecticut as a whole are primary areas of concern in this study with respect to the ability of the existing transmission and generation systems to reliably serve projected load requirements in these areas.

Figure 1-1: Southern New England Load Concentrations⁵



Southern New England accounts for approximately 80% of the New England load. The 345 kV bulk transmission network is the key infrastructure that integrates the region's supply resources with load centers. The major southern New England generation resources, as well as the supply provided via ties from northern New England, Hydro-Québec, and New York, primarily rely on the 345 kV transmission system for delivery of power to the area's load centers. This network provides significant bulk power supply to Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut and is integral to the supply of the Vermont load in northwestern New England. The SNE area has experienced significant load growth, numerous resource changes, and changes in inter-area transfers.

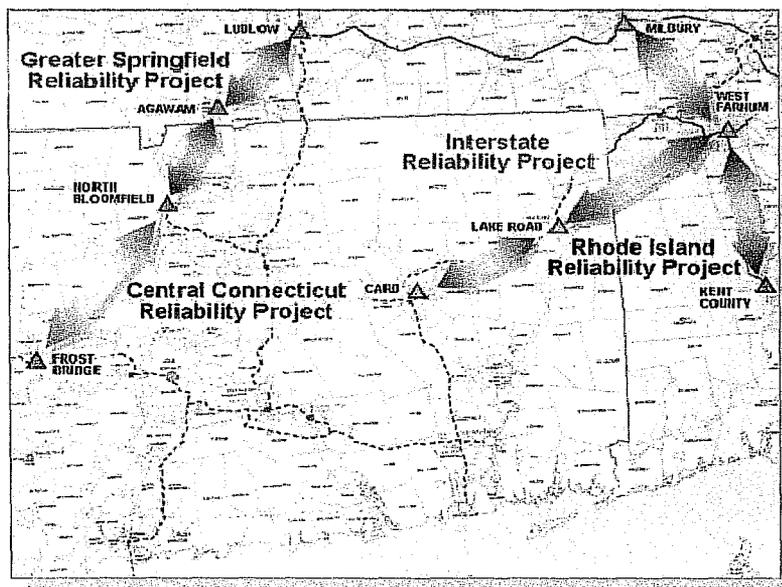
The east-west transmission interface facilities divide New England roughly in half. Vermont, southwestern New Hampshire, western Massachusetts, and Connecticut are located to the west of this interface; while Maine, eastern New Hampshire, eastern Massachusetts, and Rhode Island are to the east. The primary east-west transmission links

⁵ Source: *Needs Analysis* Figure 1-1.

Rhode Island were not simply local issues, but also affected interstate transfer capabilities. In addition, the Working Group identified constraints in transferring power generated in – or imported into – eastern Connecticut across central Connecticut to the concentrated load in SWCT. A comprehensive plan to address all of these interrelated problems was then developed, including the identification of the four components of the NEEWS Plan described above, along with other system improvements to address local reliability issues.

Figure ES-4 provides a conceptual illustration of the four elements of NEEWS.

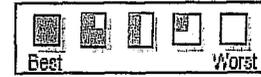
Figure ES-4: NEEWS Project Elements



How will the proposed Project improvements affect electric transmission service in Connecticut?

The proposed Project will improve the reliability of Connecticut's electric service by reducing constraints on the existing transmission system over which power is imported into Connecticut from Rhode Island and southeast Massachusetts. This improvement will both increase the reliability of electric supply to Connecticut customers, and provide them with better access to lower-cost, low-emission, and renewable remote power sources. Similarly, the NEEWS projects as a whole will enhance these benefits, as the other NEEWS projects combine with the Project to greatly improve the capacity of the Connecticut transmission system to import power and to move it across the state. The flow of electric power over electric transmission systems is not limited by state borders. Thus, improvements to interstate electric transmission systems cannot be fairly evaluated according to the benefit they provide to a single state at

Figure 2-1: Summary Comparison: Top Interstate Reliability Options⁸



Top Interstate Options	Network Performance	Human Environment Considerations	Natural Environment Considerations	Delivery Timeframe	Planning Grade Estimate
Option A ✓ Millbury ⇄ Card Preferred to-date. Subject to PAC input.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Has the greatest combined system benefit of any of the options	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Relatively low potential impact on developed areas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Relatively low potential for impacting protected lands and resources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feasible to site and build by date of need	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In the lowest cost range \$400M (±25%)
Option B Kent County ⇄ Montville	<input type="checkbox"/> Meets basic solution criteria but with operations issues	<input type="checkbox"/> Moderate-to-high potential impact on developed areas	<input type="checkbox"/> Low-to-moderate potential for impacting protected lands and resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Low likelihood of timely delivery due to anticipated siting issues	<input type="checkbox"/> In the higher cost range \$450M (±25%)
Option C Route 1 Millbury ⇄ Manchester	<input type="checkbox"/> Meets solution criteria and has many system benefits	<input type="checkbox"/> Would require significant condemnations	<input type="checkbox"/> Requires significant clearing for new ROW	<input type="checkbox"/> Not feasible to site and build by date of need	<input type="checkbox"/> Low basic estimate, with major uncertainty \$400M (±25%)
Route 2	<input type="checkbox"/> Same as C-1 but involves a long line segment	<input type="checkbox"/> Moderate potential impact on developed areas	<input type="checkbox"/> Moderate potential for impacting protected lands and resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Feasible to site and build by date of need	<input type="checkbox"/> In the higher cost range \$450M (±25%)
Option D Millbury ⇄ Ludlow	<input type="checkbox"/> Meets basic solution criteria, but with the lowest operating limit of the options	<input type="checkbox"/> Same as Option C-Route 2	<input type="checkbox"/> Same as Option C-Route 2	<input type="checkbox"/> Feasible to site and build by date of need	<input type="checkbox"/> In the higher cost range \$450M (±25%)
Option E HVDC Millbury ⇄ Southington	<input type="checkbox"/> Meets basic solution criteria but is not expandable, is less flexible and has higher system losses	<input type="checkbox"/> Moderate potential impact on developed areas	<input type="checkbox"/> Low-to-moderate potential for impacting protected lands and resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Feasible to site and build by date of need	<input type="checkbox"/> In a significantly higher cost range \$1,300M (±25%)* (*Solves both the Interstate and CT E-W components, but is still very high when compared with the \$600M total for the combined preferred)

⁸ Source: TO's PAC Presentation 12/15/06 Slide.

Figure IV-4: Interstate Option A

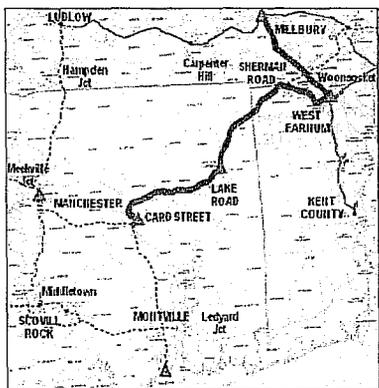


Figure IV-5: Interstate Option B

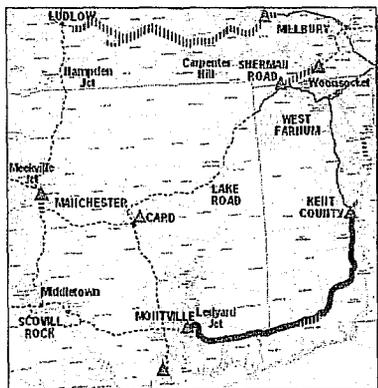


Figure IV-6: Interstate Option C-1

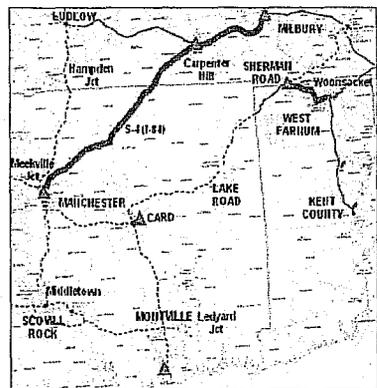


Figure IV-7: Interstate Option C-2

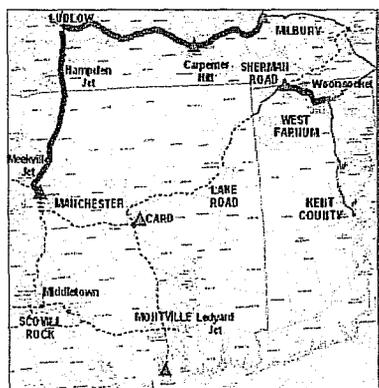


Figure IV-8: Interstate Option D

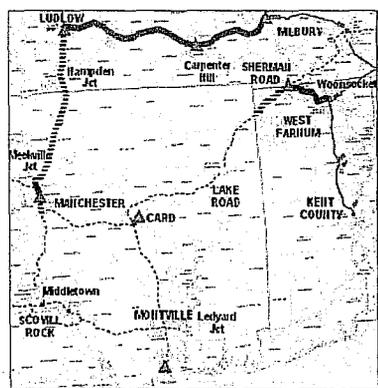
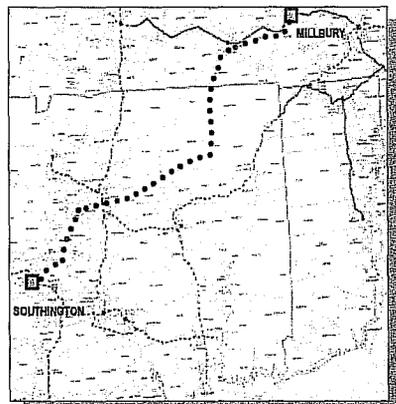


Figure IV-9: Interstate Option E



The *Solution Report* in Volume 4 of this filing provides a detailed description of the analysis by which the TO's selected Option A as their preferred solution. A compressed summary of this analysis is provided here.

The technical and cost characteristics of each of the options were evaluated first, and then their potential environmental and social impacts.

Winnowing down the options did not require the development of equally detailed routing and environmental information for all options. Where technical and/or cost analyses were sufficient to eliminate an option, a full environmental analysis was not required.

From: Micheal D Nicolas [mailto:mdnkc@charter.net]
Sent: Monday, August 25, 2008 9:32 PM
To: Jeff Buckley; Elise Kranich; Tony Mele; Town Mngr
Subject: Fw: CL&P/Burns and McDonnell

To whom it may concern. Our property which is on 138 Highland road Mansfield CT. As noted earlier to our email to Matthew Hart, Town Manager of Mansfield CT. Here is our concerns that we would like answered no later than the open house at the Mansfield Community Center this coming 10-22-08.

To the "best of our understanding" when we had Burns and McDonnell out at our house this past March or April the proposed H Style 345 kv transmission poles would be some where around 50' from our roof line. This is not acceptable. Again as emailed earlier We are supporting.. First, underground power lines Second, Vertical or Delta Transmission poles.

Because of the close proximity to our house we feel a need for a "direct contact" with some one involved with the Decision Making and not just a spokes person. We need to know where the actual placement of these underground lines/poles are going to be and the actual distances from our house. Also we need to know this as soon as possible so we can make decisions on what to do and not find out when it's to late.

We plan on attending the open house at the Mansfield Community Center this coming 10-22-08 and were requesting to know at the open house if there is going to be a reasonable chance that any of our requests will be look at seriously before the final request goes to the sighting council.

Thank you
Mike Nicolas

----- Original Message -----

From: Matthew W. Hart
To: Micheal D Nicolas
Cc: Matthew W. Hart
Sent: Friday, May 23, 2008 1:26 PM
Subject: RE: CL&P/Burns and McDonnell

Mike – I will look into what you have recommended. Assuming that this is feasible, we will incorporate this ranking (underground preferred, then vertical) in our comments to CL&P.

Have a good holiday weekend.

Matt

----- Original Message -----

From: Micheal D Nicolas
To: townmgr@mansfield.org
Sent: Sunday, May 11, 2008 10:26 AM
Subject: CL&P/Burns and McDonnell

Hi Matt

I had Burns and McDonnell out at our house approximately six weeks ago and I want to give you a up date on what we know about the transmission expansion.

They are proposing to expand with the same style transmission poles. (H style) This would be the most expansive on our property.

They do offer three other styles of transmission poles which they did talk about. Starting with the most expansive is the H then DELTA and finally VERTICAL.

They told me by law they also have to put in a proposal for underground power lines. Which is what we support.

Can the Town of Mansfield also support underground power lines or at the very least one of the other style poles that have a smaller foot print?

Do you have any additional information that you can share with me?

Thank You
Mike Nicolas

Gregory J. Padick

From: Gregory J. Padick
Sent: Friday, October 10, 2008 9:26 AM
To: Conservation Comm; Open Space Comm; Parks Adv Comm; Agriculture Committee
Cc: Town Council; BARRY POCIASK (E-mail); Betty Gardner (E-mail 2); BONNIE RYAN (E-mail); GREGORY LEWIS (E-mail); Joanne Goodwin (E-mail); Kay Holt (E-mail); LARRY LOMBARD (E-mail); MICHAEL BEAL (E-mail); Peter Kochenburger (E-mail); Peter Plante (E-mail); Ross Hall (E-mail); Rudy Favretti (E-mail)
Subject: CL&P Intersate Reliability Project



SCAN0689_000.pdf

On October 1st the Town Manager and I met with representatives of CL&P to review procedural elements of their Interstate Reliability Project. The attached information was provided to us and the Town Manager asked me to pass it on to Mansfield advisory Committees who have interest in this project. More information is available on the Town's web site which references links to CL&P's web site for this project. Of particular importance, any Mansfield comments submitted by the end of November will be included in the CL&P filing with the State Siting Council.

Although the Siting Council will hold public hearings next year and Mansfield will have another opportunity to comment, any comments made prior to the Siting Council submittal will have a greater probability of being addressed. Therefore, it is respectfully requested that any advisory committee comments be forwarded to the Town Manager and me as soon as possible. It also is important to note that at the October 22nd CL&P open House (5:30 to 7:30 in the Community Center) CL&P representatives will be available to provide information about their project and receive comments. These comments will be forwarded to the Town. It has not yet been determined whether CL&P also will make a presentation to the Town Council.

Please contact me if you have questions regarding this project. Greg Padick

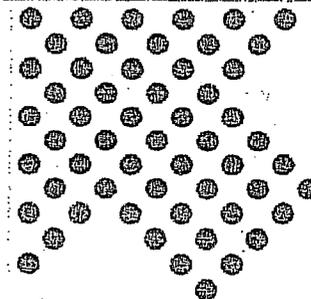
NEW ENGLAND
EAST — WEST
SOLUTION

Interstate Reliability Project

Town Manager, Matt Hart

Town of Mansfield

October 1, 2008



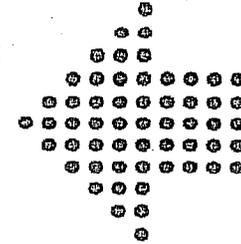
**Connecticut
Light & Power**

The Northeast Utilities System



**Interstate
Reliability Project**

Agenda



- Overview of the Interstate Project / NEEWS Plan
- Describe the siting process for the Project
- Describe Project timeline
- Discussion of proposed route through Mansfield
- Discuss how your town can provide input

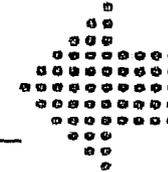
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Interstate
Reliability Project

Regional Transmission System Problems



The independent system operator for New England, ISO-NE, identified a number of system weaknesses that have been summarized as five basic, interdependent problems:

New England

1. East-West power flows are limited across New England.

Connecticut

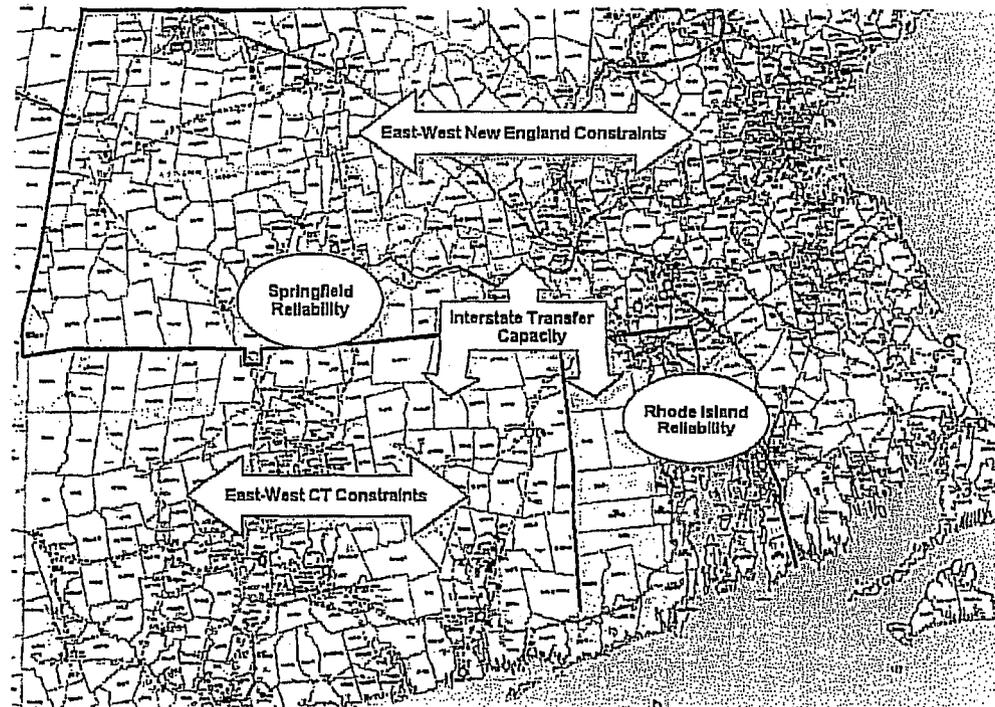
2. Interstate transfer capacity is limited, affecting Connecticut reliability in the near-term and regional reliability over the longer term
3. East-to-west power flows within Connecticut stress the existing system

Massachusetts

4. The Springfield, MA area experiences thermal overloads and voltage problems under numerous contingencies

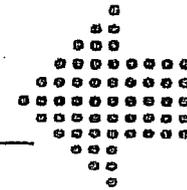
Rhode Island

5. Rhode Island's reliability is overly dependent upon limited access to the 345-kV system. RI experiences overloads and voltage violations under certain conditions. Imports are limited now and more so in the near future.



-06-

Four Closely Related Projects Were Identified to Solve the Problems



Together, these projects are called the New England East-West Solution (NEEWS).

New England

- Increase East-West New England transfer capability
- Strengthen interconnections among CT, MA and RI
- Improve competitive markets

Connecticut

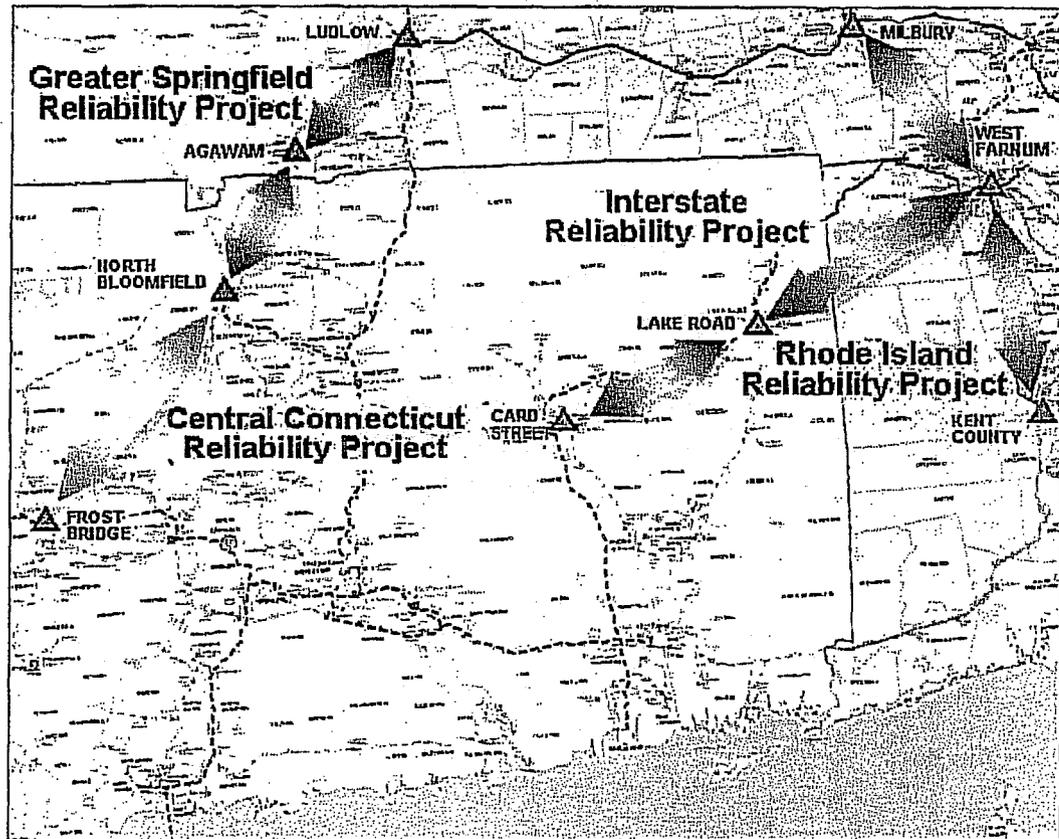
- Solve targeted CT reliability problems
- Create a new source of supply for CT
- Relieve CT East-West constraints

Massachusetts

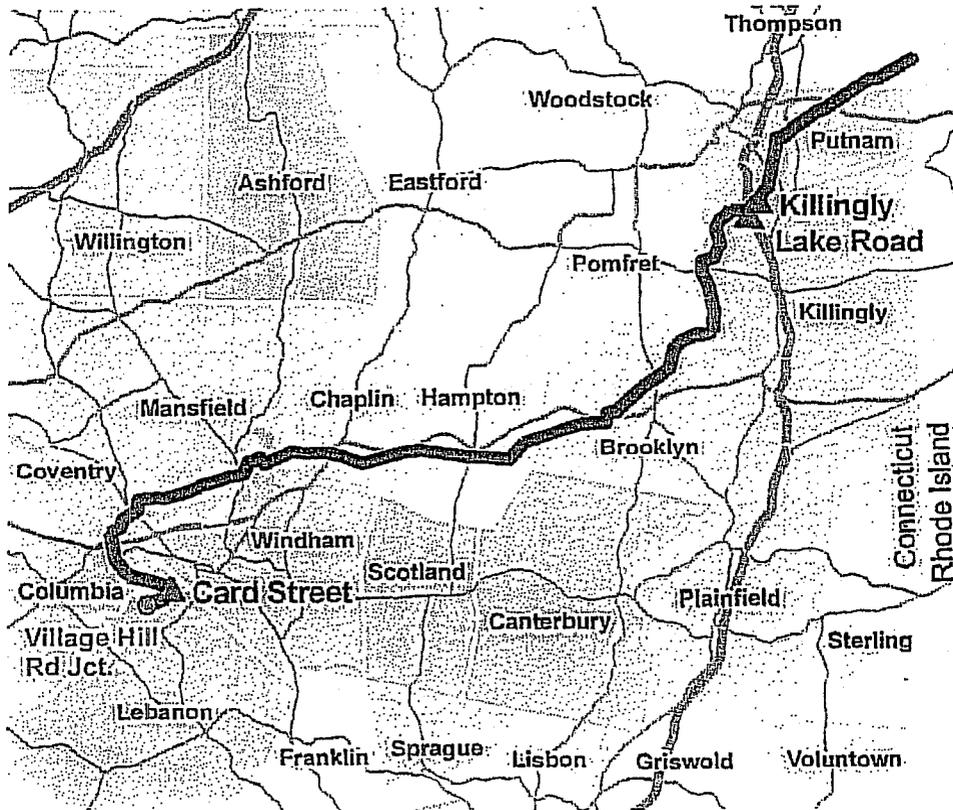
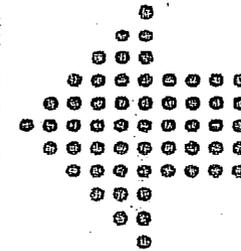
- Solve Springfield reliability problems
- Provide a loop in eastern MA

Rhode Island

- Solve targeted RI reliability concerns
- Create a new source of supply for RI



Interstate Reliability Project Overview



Proposed 345-kV Route
 Junction
 Substations

CT Municipalities

- Lebanon, Columbia, Coventry, **Mansfield**, Chaplin, Hampton, Brooklyn, Pomfret, Killingly, Putnam, Thompson

Proposed Project Scope within CT

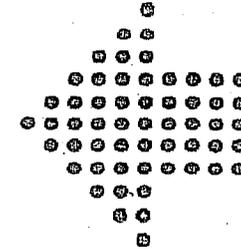
- Construct 37 miles of new 345-kV overhead transmission lines from Card Street Substation in Lebanon to the RI border
- New and replacement 345-kV line segments in a 1 mile section from Card St. Substation to Village Hill Rd. Junction, referred to as the 310 Loop.
- One major substation upgrade (Card Street)
- Two minor substation upgrades (Lake Road and Killingly).
- Ancillary project at Montville substation

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Interstate Reliability Project

Interstate Reliability Project Overview



First Step: The Municipal Consultation Filing

- Provide to town CEOs technical reports concerning:
 - Public Need
 - Site Selection Process
 - Environmental Effects
- Seek municipal recommendations to share with the Siting Council ← We Are Here

Second Step: File an Application to be Examined in Hearings

- 1 year or longer
 - Application, including route variations, initiates "contested case"
 - Public comment hearings precede evidentiary hearings
 - Parties and Intervenors may:
 - Address written pre-hearing questions to applicant
 - Cross-examination applicant's witnesses
 - Make statements
 - Present sworn testimony
- Additional Opportunities to Participate
- Two arrows point from the text "Additional Opportunities to Participate" to the "Public comment hearings precede evidentiary hearings" and "Parties and Intervenors may:" items.

Third Step: Decision and Order

- The Siting Council can approve or deny
- If approved, the Siting Council may require modifications and impose conditions
- If approved with conditions, applicant must meet conditions, including an approved "Development & Management Plan"



Interstate
Reliability Project

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Interstate Reliability Project Timeline

- August 19, 2008: Municipal Consultation Filing
- October 22, 2008: Open House at Mansfield Community Center
- Oct. – Nov. 2008: Municipal comments / recommendation requested
- December 2008: CSC application filed
- December 2008 through 1Q 2010: Siting Council review, hearings and interrogatories
- 3rd quarter 2010: Siting Council could issue a Decision & Order
- Late 2010: Construction activity could begin

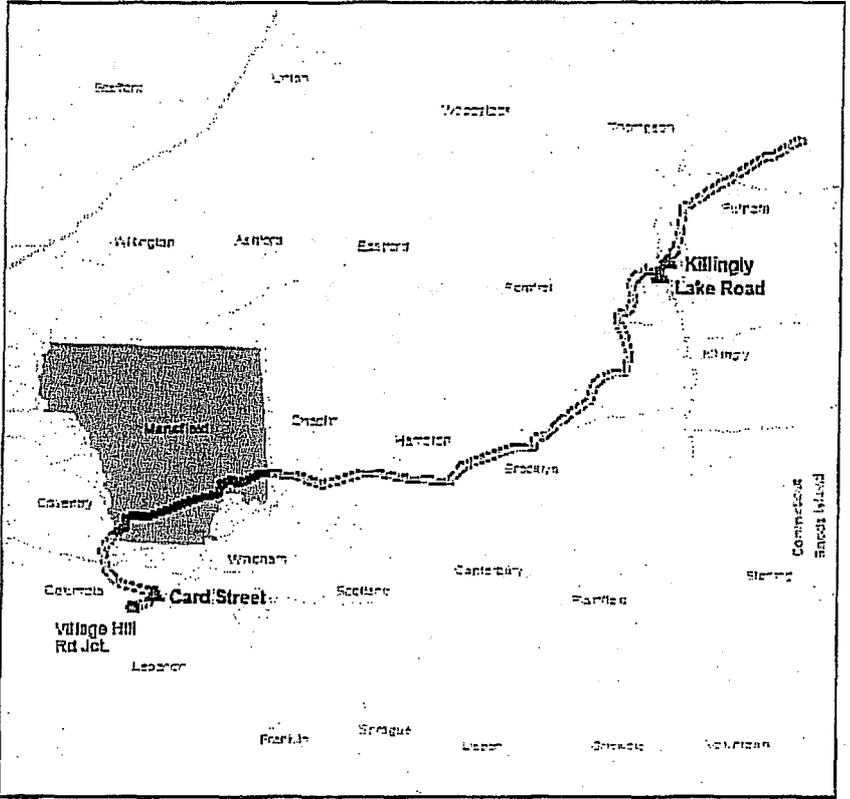
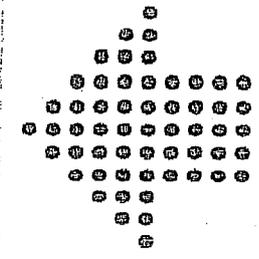
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Interstate
Reliability Project

What we are proposing to build in Mansfield



Primary Route

- 6.4 miles of 345-kV transmission line
- ROW width ranges from 150 to 300 ft
- 56 structures, with typical heights up to 90 ft. for H-frames, and 130 ft. for monopoles

General

- Vegetation clearing in the ROW
- Rebuild existing access roads in ROW

Neighbors

- Approx 70 parcels crossing/abutting ROW
- 64 homes within 300ft of edge of ROW

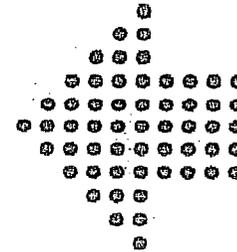
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10/1/08

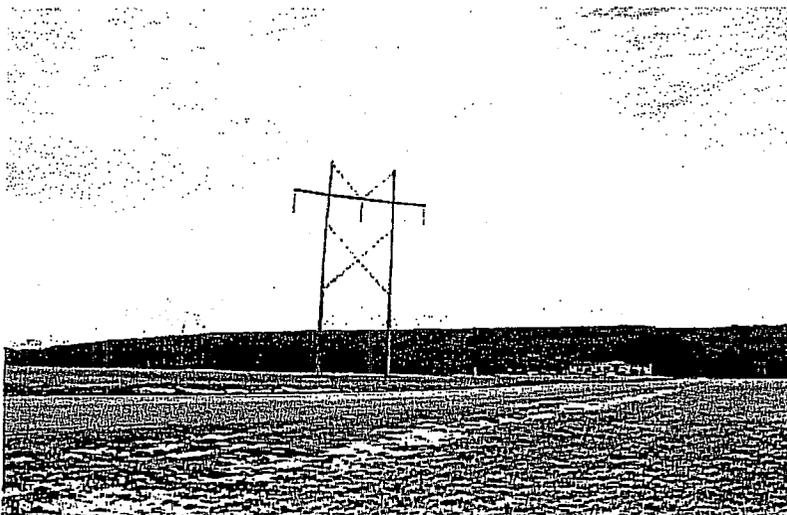


Interstate Reliability Project

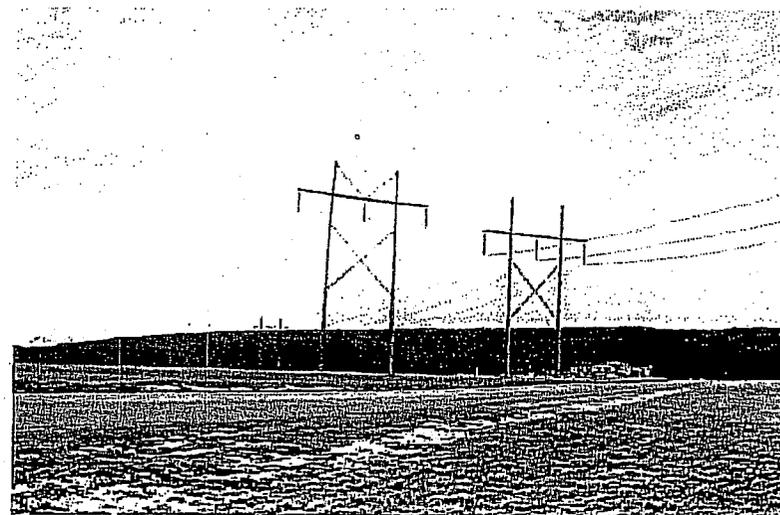
What we are proposing to build in Mansfield



Existing



Proposed



-96-

Typical cross section between Babcock Hill Junction in Coventry and the Mansfield Hollow Reservoir

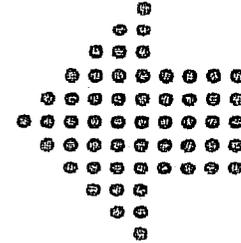
Viewpoint is to the southwest from Bassetts Bridge Road

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Interstate
Reliability Project

Mansfield Hollow State Park and Reservoir area



- Along a 1 mile section of route through the Mansfield Hollow State Park and Reservoir area in Mansfield, the existing ROW is 150 feet wide.
 - There is not enough room to accommodate both the new and existing 345 kV lines.
 - CL&P has requested an increase of up to 150 feet of ROW width from US Army Corps of Engineers and CT DEP.

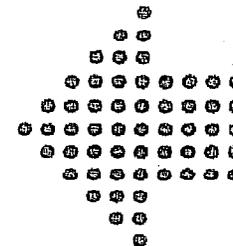
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Interstate
Reliability Project

What we are proposing to build through Mansfield Hollow Reservoir



Existing



Proposed



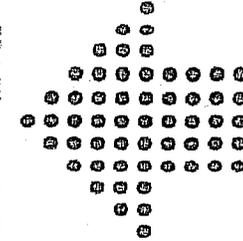
- Clearing to the north necessary to construct new structures
- Typical cross section through Mansfield Hollow Reservoir area
- Viewpoint is to the east, located south of Bassetts Bridge Road

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Interstate
Reliability Project

Proposed Route and Line Route Variations

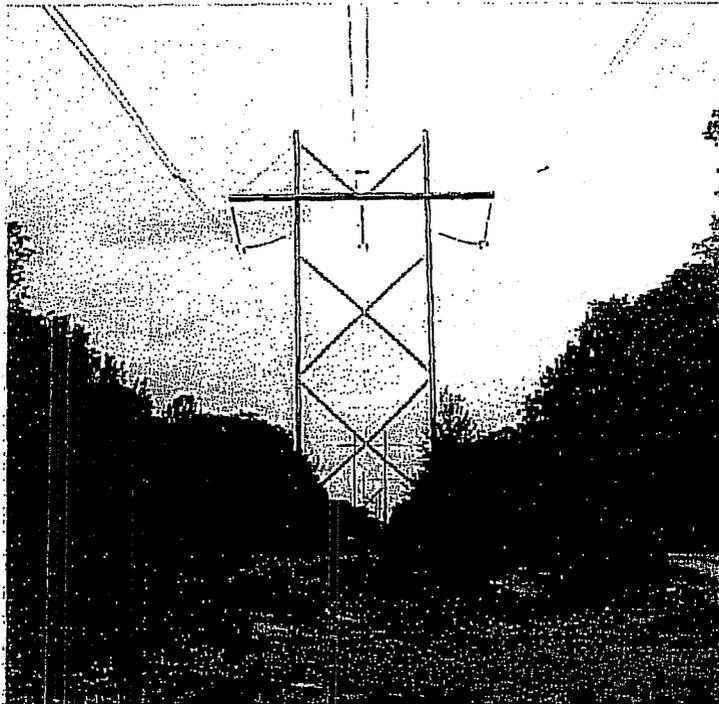


- State law presumes that any new 345 kV transmission line section deemed to pass adjacent to schools, licensed child daycare facilities, public playgrounds, residential areas, and other 'statutory facilities' would be constructed underground unless it is infeasible from a technical standpoint or an undue burden on customers.
 - The MCF identifies these statutory facilities and provides underground and overhead line-route 'variations' in order to pass around the facilities.
 - Proposed Route passes by three daycares/schools through Mansfield, including:
 - Suzanne Charron Home Daycare, 385 Storrs Road
 - Mt. Hope Montessori School, 48 Bassetts Bridge Road
 - Green Dragon Daycare, 87 Bassetts Bridge Road
 - Potential residential areas include:
 - Highland Road, Woodmont Drive and Stone Ridge Road
 - Hawthorne Lane

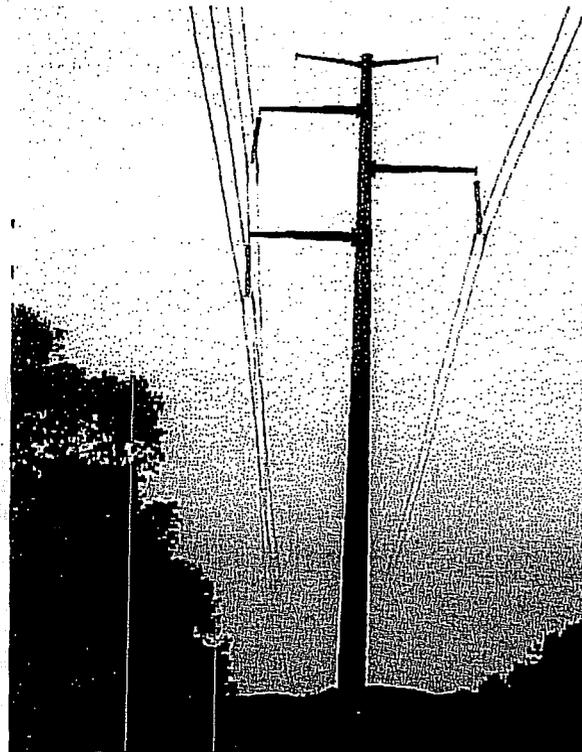


CT's EMF Best Management Practices

- In 2007, the Siting Council adopted new EMF "Best Management Practices" after a two-year proceeding, which included receiving evidence from the Council's independent expert, a panel of scientists presented by the CT Department of Public Health and a retired leader of the World Health Organization's International EMF Project.
- The Best Management Practices provide guidelines for the reduction of magnetic field levels outside electric transmission rights-of-way for new lines, especially adjacent to residential areas, schools, licensed day-care centers, licensed youth camps, and public playgrounds.



H-Frame



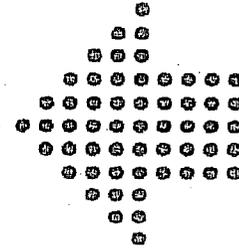
Delta Configured Monopole

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Interstate
Reliability Project

How Mansfield can participate in the siting process



- Municipalities can submit comments to CL&P
- Residents can attend an Open House for more information:
 - October 22, 2008**
 - TIME – 5:30PM to 7:30PM**
 - Mansfield Community Center**
- Participate in CSC hearings (see www.ct.gov/csc for public participation guidelines)

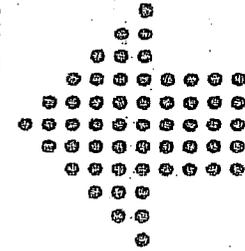
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10/1/08



Interstate
Reliability Project

Contact Us



Municipalities: Tony Mele, Project Manager
meleap@nu.com

General Public:

1-866-99NEEWS

www.NEEWSprojects.com

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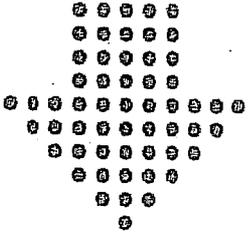


**Connecticut
Light & Power**

The Northeast Utilities System



Interstate
Reliability Project



Appendix



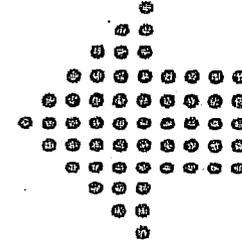
**Connecticut
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The Northeast Utilities System



Interstate
Reliability Project

The Connecticut Siting Council



Who is on the Siting Council?

- Commissioner, Department of Environmental Protection (or designee)
- Chairman, Department of Public Utility Control (or designee)
- 7 public members
 - 5 (including Chair) appointed by Governor
 - 2 appointed by legislative leaders
 - Only 1 may have past or present affiliation with a utility

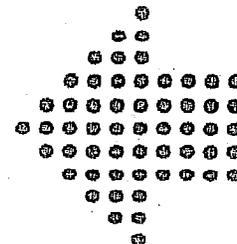
What is the role of the Siting Council?

- Approve, deny, or modify a proposed transmission line
- Balance the reliability with cost to consumers and environmental impact
- Evaluate the electric power grid serving Connecticut and neighboring utility systems
- If a project is approved, the Siting Council will require detailed "Development and Management Plans" for construction of the line to minimize adverse environmental effects



Interstate
Reliability Project

Overview: Municipal Consultation Filing



- **Volume 1 - Overview**
 - Project need
 - Proposed project (preferred route)
 - Project variations to preferred route
- **Volume 2 - Environmental Exhibits**
 - Environmental conditions and potential effects
 - Wetlands reports
 - Cultural resource reports
- **Volume 3 - Exhibits**
 - Tutorial - Underground Electric Power Transmission Cable Systems
- **Volume 4 - Supplemental documents by other agencies**
- **Volume 5 - Route maps/design drawings**

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Reliability Project 18

FACT SHEET



Connecticut Department of Public Health
Environmental Health Section
Environmental & Occupational Health
Assessment Program
410 Capitol Avenue MS# 11EOH, PO Box 340308
Hartford, CT 06134-0308 (860) 509-7740
www.ct.gov/dph

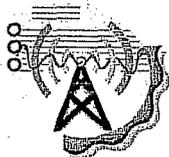
Electric and Magnetic Fields (EMF): Health Concerns

EMF exposure is very common, and so are questions about what this exposure may mean. The following sections provide answers to some common questions about EMF and concerns about health.



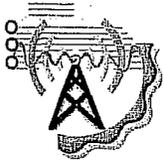
What is EMF?

Electric and magnetic fields (EMF) are areas of energy that surround any electrical device. Power lines, electrical wiring, computers, televisions, hair dryers, household appliances and everything else that uses electricity are sources of EMF. The magnetic field is not blocked by buildings so outdoor sources like power lines can add to the EMF inside your home. However, the field decreases rapidly with distance so that most homes are too far from high voltage lines to matter.



How Are Electromagnetic Fields Measured?

EMF are commonly measured in units of **gauss (G)** by an instrument known as a gaussmeter. A **milligauss (mG)** is 1000 times smaller than a gauss.



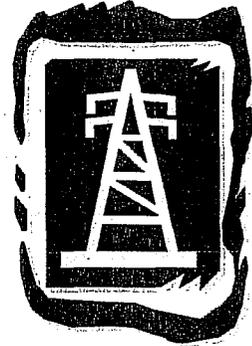
What Are Typical EMF Levels Within A Home?

In a study that measured EMF in almost 1000 homes in the United States, 50% had average EMF levels of 0.6 mG or less, and 95% had average EMF levels below 3 mG. Keep in mind that these are *average* EMF levels within a home. EMF levels can be higher (5 mG or more) when you are near a household appliance (or anything else that uses electricity). EMF levels rapidly become weaker as you move away from the source.



How High Are EMF Levels Near Power Lines?

Power lines that send electricity between towns and into neighborhoods generally have the highest voltage. They are bigger and have more wires than the distribution lines that are common on most streets. The high voltage lines can have EMF levels of 30 to 90 mG underneath the wires, depending on the voltage, height, and placement of the lines. EMF levels decrease rapidly with distance from the lines. At 300 feet (a football field), EMF is at background levels. In some cases, even closer distances are at background. The distribution lines that run up and down every street are smaller, contain lower voltage and are of less concern.

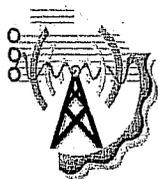


Is EMF Exposure Harmful?

Despite extensive research over the past 20 years, the health risk caused by EMF exposure remains an open question. Two national research organizations (the National Research Council and the National Institute of Health) have looked at the studies and have concluded that there is not strong evidence that EMF exposures pose a health risk. However, some studies have shown an association between household EMF exposure and a small increased risk of childhood leukemia at average exposures above 3 mG. For cancers other than childhood leukemia, there is less evidence for an effect. For example, workers that repair power lines and railway workers can be exposed to much higher EMF

levels than the general public. The results of cancer studies in these workers is mixed. Some studies have suggested a link between EMF exposure in electrical workers and leukemia and brain cancer. Other similar studies have not found such associations. There is also some evidence that utility workers exposed to high levels of EMF may be at increased risk of developing amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (Lou Gehrig's Disease).

Although the current scientific evidence provides no definitive answers as to whether EMF exposure can increase health risks, there is enough uncertainty that some people may want to reduce their exposure to EMF.

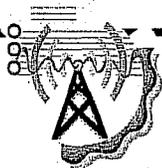


How Can I Reduce My EMF Exposure?

EMF exposure depends on what EMF sources are nearby and how much time you spend near them.

If you would like to reduce your exposure to EMF, you can take simple steps such as:

- Increase distance: for example, sit at arm's length from your computer or re-position electric alarm clocks farther away from your body while in bed.
- Repair faulty wiring which may be generating higher than usual EMF.
- Turn off electrical devices such as televisions and computers when not in use.
- Use electric blankets to warm the bed, turning them off before getting into bed.



What Should I Do if a Home I Want To Buy is Near High Voltage Lines?

If the power lines are more than 300 feet away, there should be no cause for concern. At this distance EMF from the lines is no different from typical levels around the home.

If the power lines are less than 300 feet away from the home, you may want to obtain EMF measurements in the yard. Most electric utilities in Connecticut will take measurements for free. There are also private firms that will charge a fee for measurements. To understand your measurement, consider that typical EMF levels found inside homes

range from 0.1 to 4 mG. EMF levels above this range are not necessarily hazardous, but indicate EMF levels above what's typical background inside a home.

Deciding where to live rests upon different considerations for each individual. EMF exposure is just one of many factors in this decision. Other environmental health issues around a home can include: radon, lead paint, asbestos, soil or groundwater contamination, local traffic and noise. All of these factors should be considered when evaluating the home environment.

What are Best Management Practices (BMPs)?

When new power lines are constructed, they have the potential to increase EMF levels in an area. The Connecticut Siting Council (CSC) reviews these plans. To ensure that the public's exposure to EMF is kept to a minimum, the CSC released a set of BMPs to be followed when constructing new lines. The plans for new lines and their adherence to the BMPs will be on file in town offices and are typically discussed at open forums prior to construction.



Where Can I Find More Information?

National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences report on health effects from EMF
<http://www.niehs.nih.gov/health/topics/agents/emf/>

California Dept of Health Services: Electric and Magnetic Fields
http://www.ehib.org/cma/topic.jsp?topic_key=7

Connecticut Siting Council Best Management Practices
http://www.ct.gov/csc/lib/csc/emf_bmp/emf_bmp_12-14-07.doc

World Health Organization: International EMF Project
<http://www.who.int/peh-emf/en/>



Who Can I Call?

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Connecticut Siting Council
Ten Franklin Square
New Britain, CT 06051
Phone: (860) 827-2935
http://www.ct.gov/csc/site_siting.council@po.state.ct.us



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Revised 4/2008

WHAT IS EMF?

The term EMF refers to **electric and magnetic fields** associated with electricity. They are invisible lines of force that surround any electrical device. Sources of EMF include appliances, nearby power lines and equipment, and electrical wiring.

Electric Fields are produced by voltage and are stronger when voltages are higher. Electric fields surround an electric device when it is plugged into an outlet, even when the electric device is turned off. The electric field is measured in volts per meter (V/m), or kilovolts per meter (kV/m), where $1,000 \text{ V} = 1 \text{ kV}$.

Magnetic Fields are produced when electric current flows through wires or electric devices, that is, when the line or electric device is turned on. They are commonly measured in units called gauss (G), or in milligauss (mG), where $1 \text{ G} = 1,000 \text{ mG}$.

The levels of both electric and magnetic fields diminish with increasing distance from the source.

SOURCE: "EMF – Electric and Magnetic Fields Associated with the Use of Electric Power," a report prepared in June 2002 by the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, National Institutes of Health.

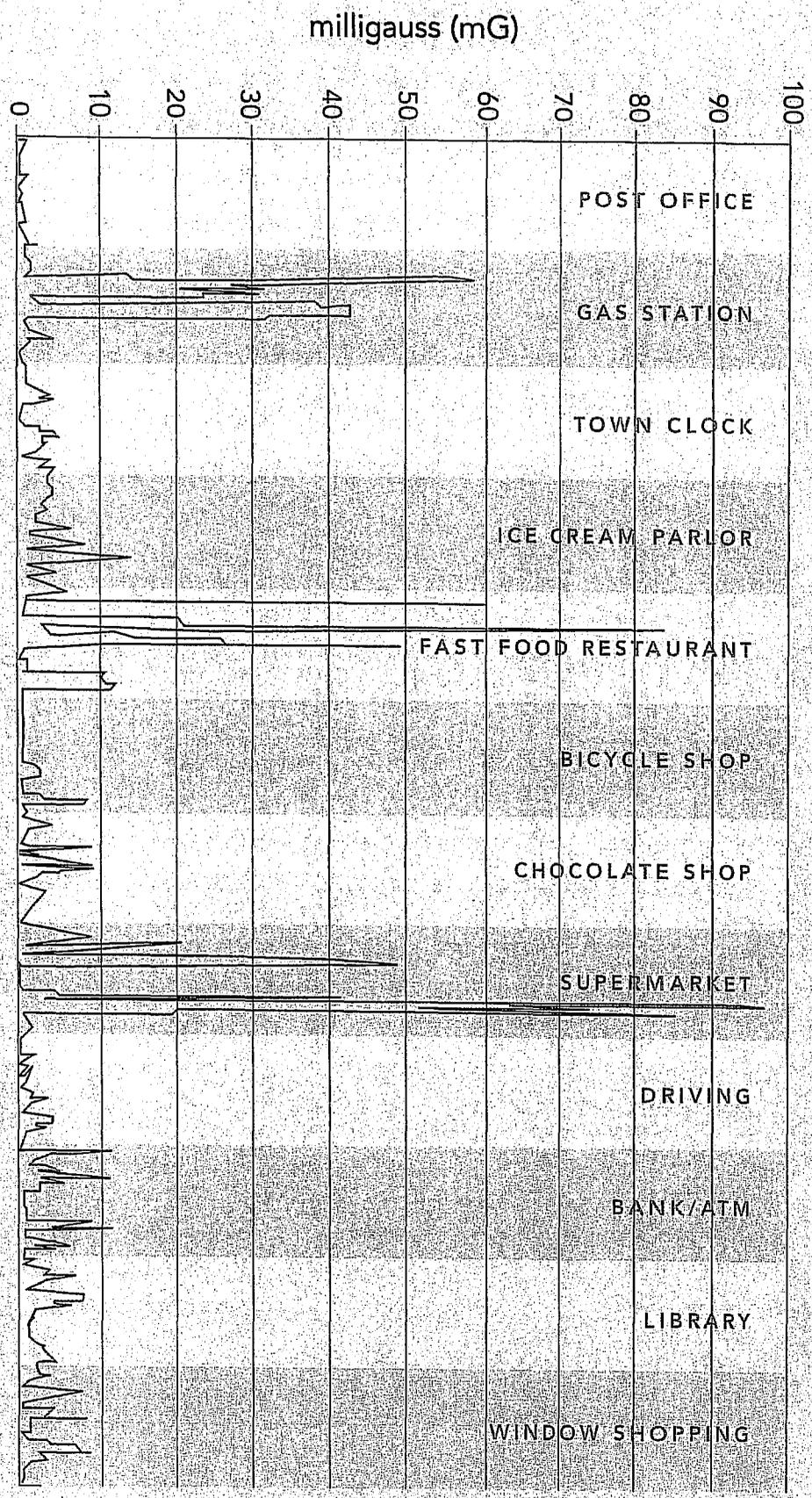


**Connecticut
Light & Power**

The Northeast Utilities System

MAGNETIC FIELDS ARE FOUND EVERYWHERE
Exposures Measured in a Typical New England Town

We all pass through magnetic fields of varying strength every day.

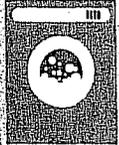
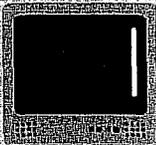


EXPOSURES TO MAGNETIC FIELDS HAPPENS EVERYDAY

Sources Of Magnetic Fields

Median Measurements in milligauss (mG)*

Magnetic fields close to electrical appliances are often much longer than those from other sources, including magnetic fields directly under power lines. The table below, based on data gathered in 1992 by the U.S. EPA, lists the MF levels generated by common electrical appliances. Magnetic field strength (magnitude) does not depend on how large, complex or noisy the appliance is. Magnetic fields near large appliances are often weaker than those near small devices. Appliances in your home may have been redesigned since the data in the table were collected, and the EMF they produce may differ considerably from the levels shown here.

	Distance from source			
	6"	1'	2'	4'
	300	60	10	1
	200	4	10	2
	100	20	-	-
	90	20	7	1
	40	6	2	-
	20	7	1	-
	10	3	-	-
	-	7	2	-

Source: National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, National Institutes of Health, June 2002

* Dash (-) means that the magnetic field at this distance from the operating appliance could not be distinguished from background measurements taken before the appliance had been turned on.

** Microwave ovens produce 60 - 112 - several hundred milligauss, but they also create microwave energy inside the appliance through higher frequency (about 2.45 billion hertz). We are shielded from the higher frequency fields but not from the 60-Hz fields.



Fact sheet N°322
June 2007

Electromagnetic fields and public health Exposure to extremely low frequency fields

The use of electricity has become an integral part of everyday life. Whenever electricity flows, both electric and magnetic fields exist close to the lines that carry electricity, and close to appliances. Since the late 1970s, questions have been raised whether exposure to these extremely low frequency (ELF) electric and magnetic fields (EMF) produces adverse health consequences. Since then, much research has been done, successfully resolving important issues and narrowing the focus of future research.

In 1996, the World Health Organization (WHO) established the International Electromagnetic Fields Project to investigate potential health risks associated with technologies emitting EMF. A WHO Task Group recently concluded a review of the health implications of ELF fields (WHO, 2007).

This Fact Sheet is based on the findings of that Task Group and updates recent reviews on the health effects of ELF EMF published in 2002 by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), established under the auspices of WHO, and by the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) in 2003.

ELF field sources and residential exposures

Electric and magnetic fields exist wherever electric current flows - in power lines and cables, residential wiring and electrical appliances. **Electric** fields arise from electric charges, are measured in volts per metre (V/m) and are shielded by common materials, such as wood and metal. **Magnetic** fields arise from the motion of electric charges (i.e. a current), are expressed in tesla (T), or more commonly in millitesla (mT) or microtesla (μ T). In some countries another unit called the gauss, (G), is commonly used (10,000 G = 1 T). These fields are not shielded by most common materials, and pass easily through them. Both types of fields are strongest close to the source and diminish with distance.

Most electric power operates at a frequency of 50 or 60 cycles per second, or hertz (Hz). Close to certain appliances, the magnetic field values can be of the order of a few hundred microtesla. Underneath power lines, magnetic fields can be about 20 μ T and electric fields can be several thousand volts per metre. However, average residential power-frequency magnetic fields in homes are much lower - about 0.07 μ T in Europe and 0.11 μ T in North America. Mean values of the electric field in the home are up to several tens of volts per metre.

Task group evaluation

In October 2005, WHO convened a Task Group of scientific experts to assess any risks to health that might exist from exposure to ELF electric and magnetic fields in the frequency range >0 to 100,000 Hz (100 kHz). While IARC examined the evidence regarding cancer in 2002, this Task Group reviewed evidence for a number of health effects, and updated the evidence regarding cancer. The conclusions and recommendations of the Task Group are presented in a WHO Environmental Health Criteria (EHC) monograph (WHO, 2007).

Following a standard health risk assessment process, the Task Group concluded that there are no substantive health issues related to ELF electric fields at levels generally encountered by members of the public. Thus the remainder of this fact sheet addresses predominantly the effects of exposure to ELF magnetic fields.

Short-term effects

There are established biological effects from acute exposure at high levels (well above 100 μT) that are explained by recognized biophysical mechanisms. External ELF magnetic fields induce electric fields and currents in the body which, at very high field strengths, cause nerve and muscle stimulation and changes in nerve cell excitability in the central nervous system.

Potential long-term effects

Much of the scientific research examining long-term risks from ELF magnetic field exposure has focused on childhood leukaemia. In 2002, IARC published a monograph classifying ELF magnetic fields as "possibly carcinogenic to humans". This classification is used to denote an agent for which there is limited evidence of carcinogenicity in humans and less than sufficient evidence for carcinogenicity in experimental animals (other examples include coffee and welding fumes). This classification was based on pooled analyses of epidemiological studies demonstrating a consistent pattern of a two-fold increase in childhood leukaemia associated with average exposure to residential power-frequency magnetic field above 0.3 to 0.4 μT . The Task Group concluded that additional studies since then do not alter the status of this classification.

However, the epidemiological evidence is weakened by methodological problems, such as potential selection bias. In addition, there are no accepted biophysical mechanisms that would suggest that low-level exposures are involved in cancer development. Thus, if there were any effects from exposures to these low-level fields, it would have to be through a biological mechanism that is as yet unknown. Additionally, animal studies have been largely negative. Thus, on balance, the evidence related to childhood leukaemia is not strong enough to be considered causal.

Childhood leukaemia is a comparatively rare disease with a total annual number of new cases estimated to be 49,000 worldwide in 2000. Average magnetic field exposures above 0.3 μT in homes are rare: it is estimated that only between 1% and 4% of children live in such conditions. If the association between magnetic fields and childhood leukaemia is causal, the number of cases worldwide that might be attributable to magnetic field exposure is estimated to range from 100 to 2400 cases per year, based on values for the year 2000, representing 0.2 to 4.95% of the total incidence for that year. Thus, if ELF magnetic fields actually do increase the risk of the disease, when considered in a global context, the impact on public health of ELF EMF exposure would be limited.

A number of other adverse health effects have been studied for possible association with ELF magnetic field exposure. These include other childhood cancers, cancers in adults, depression, suicide, cardiovascular disorders, reproductive dysfunction, developmental disorders, immunological modifications, neurobehavioural effects and neurodegenerative disease. The WHO Task Group concluded that scientific evidence supporting an association between ELF magnetic field exposure and all of these health effects is much weaker than for childhood leukaemia. In some instances (i.e. for cardiovascular disease or breast cancer) the evidence suggests that these fields do not cause them.

International exposure guidelines

Health effects related to short-term, high-level exposure have been established and form the basis of two international exposure limit guidelines (ICNIRP, 1998; IEEE, 2002). At present, these bodies consider the scientific evidence related to possible health effects from long-term, low-level exposure to ELF fields insufficient to justify lowering these quantitative exposure limits.

WHO's guidance

For high-level short-term exposures to EMF, adverse health effects have been scientifically established (ICNIRP, 2003). International exposure guidelines designed to protect workers and the public from these effects should be adopted by policy makers. EMF protection programs should include exposure measurements from sources where exposures might be expected to exceed limit values.

Regarding long-term effects, given the weakness of the evidence for a link between exposure to ELF magnetic fields

and childhood leukaemia, the benefits of exposure reduction on health are unclear. In view of this situation, the following recommendations are given:

- Government and industry should monitor science and promote research programmes to further reduce the uncertainty of the scientific evidence on the health effects of ELF field exposure. Through the ELF risk assessment process, gaps in knowledge have been identified and these form the basis of a new research agenda.
- Member States are encouraged to establish effective and open communication programmes with all stakeholders to enable informed decision-making. These may include improving coordination and consultation among industry, local government, and citizens in the planning process for ELF EMF-emitting facilities.
- When constructing new facilities and designing new equipment, including appliances, low-cost ways of reducing exposures may be explored. Appropriate exposure reduction measures will vary from one country to another. However, policies based on the adoption of arbitrary low exposure limits are not warranted.

Further reading

WHO - World Health Organization. Extremely low frequency fields. Environmental Health Criteria, Vol. 238. Geneva, World Health Organization, 2007.

IARC Working Group on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans. Non-ionizing radiation, Part 1: Static and extremely low-frequency (ELF) electric and magnetic fields. Lyon, IARC, 2002 (Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans, 80).

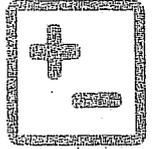
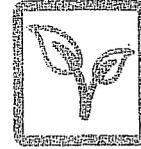
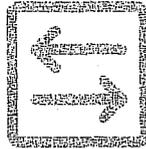
ICNIRP - International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection. Exposure to static and low frequency electromagnetic fields, biological effects and health consequences (0-100 kHz). Bernhardt JH et al., eds. Oberschleissheim, International Commission on Non-ionizing Radiation Protection, 2003 (ICNIRP 13/2003).

ICNIRP – International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (1998). Guidelines for limiting exposure to time varying electric, magnetic and electromagnetic fields (up to 300 GHz). Health Physics 74(4), 494-522.

IEEE Standards Coordinating Committee 28. IEEE standard for safety levels with respect to human exposure to electromagnetic fields, 0-3 kHz. New York, NY, IEEE - The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 2002 (IEEE Std C95.6-2002).

For more information contact:

WHO Media centre
Telephone: +41 22 791 2222
E-mail: mediainquiries@who.int



NEED FOR NEEWS

NEW ENGLAND
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Ensuring Electric Reliability and Providing a Gateway to Clean Energy in New England

Northeast Utilities' (NU) electric companies in Connecticut (Connecticut Light & Power – CL&P) and western Massachusetts (Western Massachusetts Electric – WMECO) are working with National Grid, an international energy delivery company, to propose improvements to their transmission systems so that customers have continued access to the power they rely on for their homes and businesses. We have seen significant growth in peak electric demand in New England, stretching the capabilities of the bulk power grid. We continue to actively work toward solutions that enhance the region's infrastructure and provide benefits to customers.

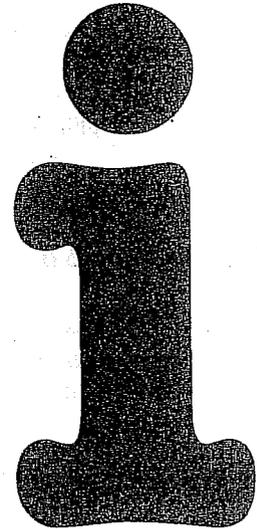
ISO New England, NU and National Grid are Working Together to Address Regional Electric Transmission Concerns

An analysis performed by the operator of New England's bulk power system, ISO New England (ISO-NE), of the high-voltage transmission network in southern New England showed that the system needs to be upgraded to improve reliability and performance. ISO-NE led planners from NU and National Grid in developing transmission solutions to solve reliability issues. The extensive study covered the evaluation of thousands of possible solutions. The best-performing, least-cost options that met regional and national electric reliability standards were selected.

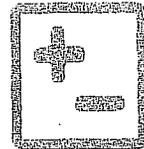
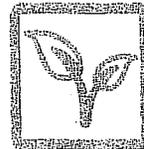
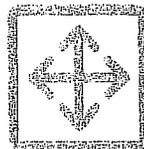
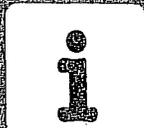
Meeting Regional and National Reliability Standards with NEEWS

The studies conducted by ISO-NE, NU and National Grid led to the identification of four related high-voltage transmission projects that work together to address electric reliability concerns in New England.

In addition to meeting reliability needs, the New England East-West Solution (NEEWS) projects are expected to provide enhanced access to renewable energy sources and provide economic benefits to customers by reducing federally mandated congestion costs and payments made to generators.



(continued)



NEED FOR NEEWS

CONTINUED

Four NEEWS Transmission Projects:

GREATER SPRINGFIELD RELIABILITY

INTERSTATE RELIABILITY

CENTRAL CONNECTICUT RELIABILITY

RHODE ISLAND RELIABILITY

Benefits:

Reliability: A more robust transmission system in New England is needed to improve reliability so the power is there when customers need it. The transmission system's ability to import power has remained constant despite increasing use; this places a burden on existing power lines, some of which are over 50 years old. The proposed transmission system upgrades will ease these bottlenecks created when customers demand more electricity than the system can carry, leading to transmission line congestion.

Environmental improvements: The upgrades also will provide a more flexible transmission system that reduces reliance on older, less-efficient power plants, thereby improving environmental quality and providing enhanced access to clean energy in New England.

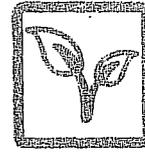
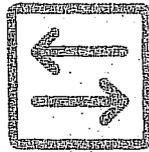
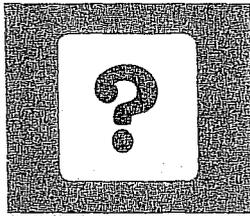
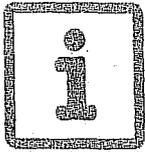
Economic benefits: Reinforcing the transmission network enables competitively priced electricity to move more efficiently across and within the region. The needed upgrades will work in concert with high-voltage transmission projects that currently are under construction in New England. In addition, transmission projects provide jobs and tax advantages to the towns where construction takes place; and we, as a company, pay millions in property taxes annually – all of which benefit customers and the community.

Timetable:

Planning for the regional reliability projects is under way and includes:

- > Completing technical feasibility studies;
- > Continuing dialogues with federal, state and municipal officials;
- > Finalizing siting plans and preparing siting application materials; and
- > Filing major state siting applications beginning in 2008, with construction lasting through 2013.





FAQ

Frequently Asked Questions on the New England East-West Solution Projects

Q. What are the New England East-West Solution Projects?

A. The New England East-West Solution (NEEWS) projects are significant upgrades to several sections of the southern New England transmission network to meet regional and national reliability standards. The upgrades include new 345-kilovolt (kV) transmission lines in Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, along with related 115-kV line and substation upgrades.

Q. Why are these projects needed?

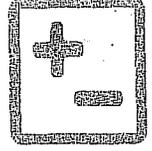
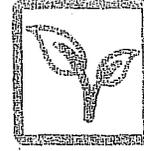
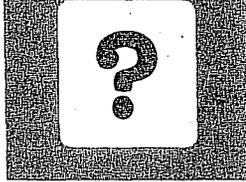
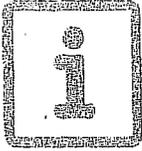
A. An analysis by the operator of New England's bulk power system, ISO New England (ISO-NE), of the high-voltage transmission network in southern New England showed that the system needs to be upgraded to improve reliability and performance.

Q. What areas in New England need to be upgraded?

A. Based on ISO-NE's assessment, the 345-kV transmission network needs to be upgraded in multiple ways:

- > Loop around the Springfield, Massachusetts, area's 115-kV transmission network – a major interstate transmission hub which can experience voltage problems and overloads.
- > Improve the ability to move power from east to west across the New England power grid and within Connecticut.
- > Increase the transmission connections among Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island.
- > Reduce Rhode Island's dependency on single transmission lines or autotransformers to serve consumers' electricity needs.





FAQ

CONTINUED

Q. How will these transmission upgrades help the region?

A. A more robust transmission system in southern New England is needed to ensure reliability so the power's there when customers need it. In addition, the needed upgrades will work in concert with high-voltage transmission projects that currently are under construction in New England to strengthen the electric grid.

Q. What are the four NEEWS transmission projects planned to solve the basic grid bottlenecks?

A. The projects are:

- > Greater Springfield Reliability
- > Interstate Reliability
- > Central Connecticut Reliability
- > Rhode Island Reliability

Q. How will these projects lower the cost of electricity for customers?

A. Reinforcing the transmission network in an integrated manner enables competitively priced electricity located elsewhere to move more efficiently across and within the state and the region. Having access to competitively priced power relieves some of the congestion charges and payments to generators that are imposed on customers through their electric bills.

Q. How will the projects affect the environment?

A. The projects will provide a more flexible transmission system that reduces reliance on older, less-efficient power plants, thereby improving environmental quality and providing enhanced access to clean energy in New England.

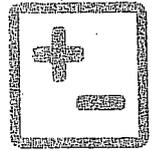
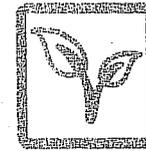
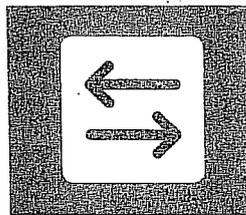
Q. What is the timetable for these projects?

A. Planning for the regional reliability projects continues, and ongoing work includes:

- > Completing technical feasibility studies;
- > Continuing dialogues with federal, state and municipal officials; and
- > Finalizing siting plans and preparing siting application materials.

Major state siting applications are expected to be filed beginning in 2008, with construction lasting through 2013.





RIGHTS-OF-WAY

NEW ENGLAND
EAST WEST
SOLUTION

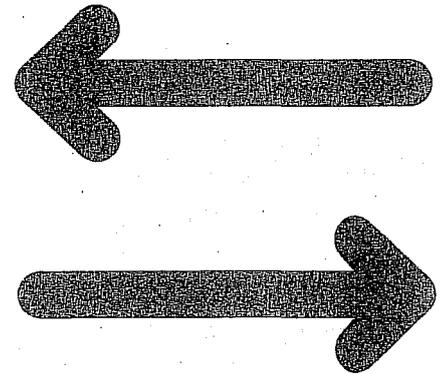
Understanding Rights-of-Way and Easements

To provide electrical service to its customers, Northeast Utilities' electric companies, Connecticut Light & Power and Western Massachusetts Electric (referred to collectively as the "company"), own and maintain transmission lines throughout Connecticut and western Massachusetts. These transmission lines are primarily located on land that is owned by third parties (homeowners and businesses) over which the company has acquired a property interest that is referred to as a "right-of-way" or "easement."

Most of the company's transmission lines are located on rights-of-way that were acquired decades ago. At the time these easements were acquired, the company compensated the owner of the land crossed by the right-of-way and acquired permanent easement rights, which remain intact even upon a sale of the land. Therefore, anyone who purchases land that is crossed by a company right-of-way acquires that land subject to the company's permanent easement rights. Potential land owners have advance notice of the company's owned rights-of-way because easement documents are filed on the appropriate land records for each town, and can be identified as part of a routine title search.

What are the company's rights within the right-of-way?

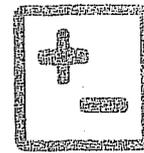
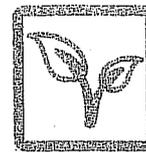
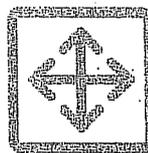
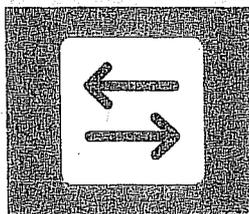
The easement documents recorded on the land records outline certain of the company's rights within the right-of-way, which usually include, among other things, the ability to trim or remove any trees. In addition to those rights specified in the easement document, the company has all rights necessary to implement those rights. For example, a typical company easement states that the company has the right to construct transmission facilities. Since the construction of those facilities requires the use of equipment, the company can operate construction equipment within its right-of-way, even though this activity is not specifically referenced in the easement document.



What are the rights of the property owner within the right-of-way?

As a general rule, the owner of a property crossed by a right-of-way can still use the property for his/her own personal use as long as such usage does not interfere with the company's use of its easement.

A property owner may plant grass in the right-of-way if he/she so chooses. However, a property owner cannot construct or place anything within the right-of-way that might interfere with the company's facilities or with the company's right and ability to pass freely over the right-of-way in the course of maintaining its existing lines or constructing new lines. For instance, a property owner could not construct a wall or fence that blocks passage along the right-of-way.



RIGHTS-OF-WAY

CONTINUED

What about the company's contractors?

As agents of the company, contractors may exercise all of the company's rights under the grant of easement.

During the construction of new transmission lines, who is responsible for ensuring that the right-of-way is maintained in a safe manner?

Any safety issues related to the construction of the new lines within the right-of-way are the responsibility of the company and its contractors. This is a responsibility that we take very seriously. As a general matter, however, property owners remain responsible for conditions that they have created or maintained within the right-of-way.

What should I do if someone is injured within the right-of-way on my property and makes a claim for damages?

You should contact your homeowner's insurance company. The typical homeowner's policy includes coverage for such claims, and your insurance company would typically retain an attorney to represent you.

You should also call the company to report the claim. It is important to make sure these calls are made at the time of the claim. You can report your claim by calling 1.800.286.2000 (860.947.2000 in the Hartford area; 413.781.4300 in the Springfield area). A company customer service representative will record the relevant information over the phone to begin the claims process.

What happens if a homeowner's property is damaged during construction?

The company and its representatives do their best to prevent property damage. However, the company has a process in place to address damage claims, if damage occurs. As part of this process, the company will work with property owners to make a determination about whether or not the property was damaged by the company's construction activities.

If so, the company will then determine whether the property that was damaged was within the right-of-way or outside the right-of-way. If the property or facility damaged by the company's construction activities was located outside of its right-of-way or was within the right-of-way with the company's permission, the company will make appropriate reparations.

As a general matter, however, unless the company granted a homeowner permission to install facilities (such as a septic system) within its right-of-way, the company is not liable for any damage to such facilities during construction. If a homeowner has installed any facilities within a company right-of-way and did not obtain prior permission to do so, the homeowner should notify the company of, and request its permission for, those facilities prior to the commencement of the company construction activities by calling the project hotline at 1.866.99NEEWS (1.866.996.3397).



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NEEDS

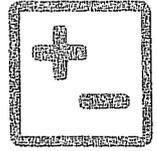
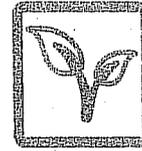
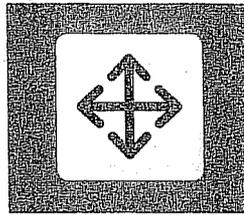
FAQ

RIGHTS-OF-WAY

MAP

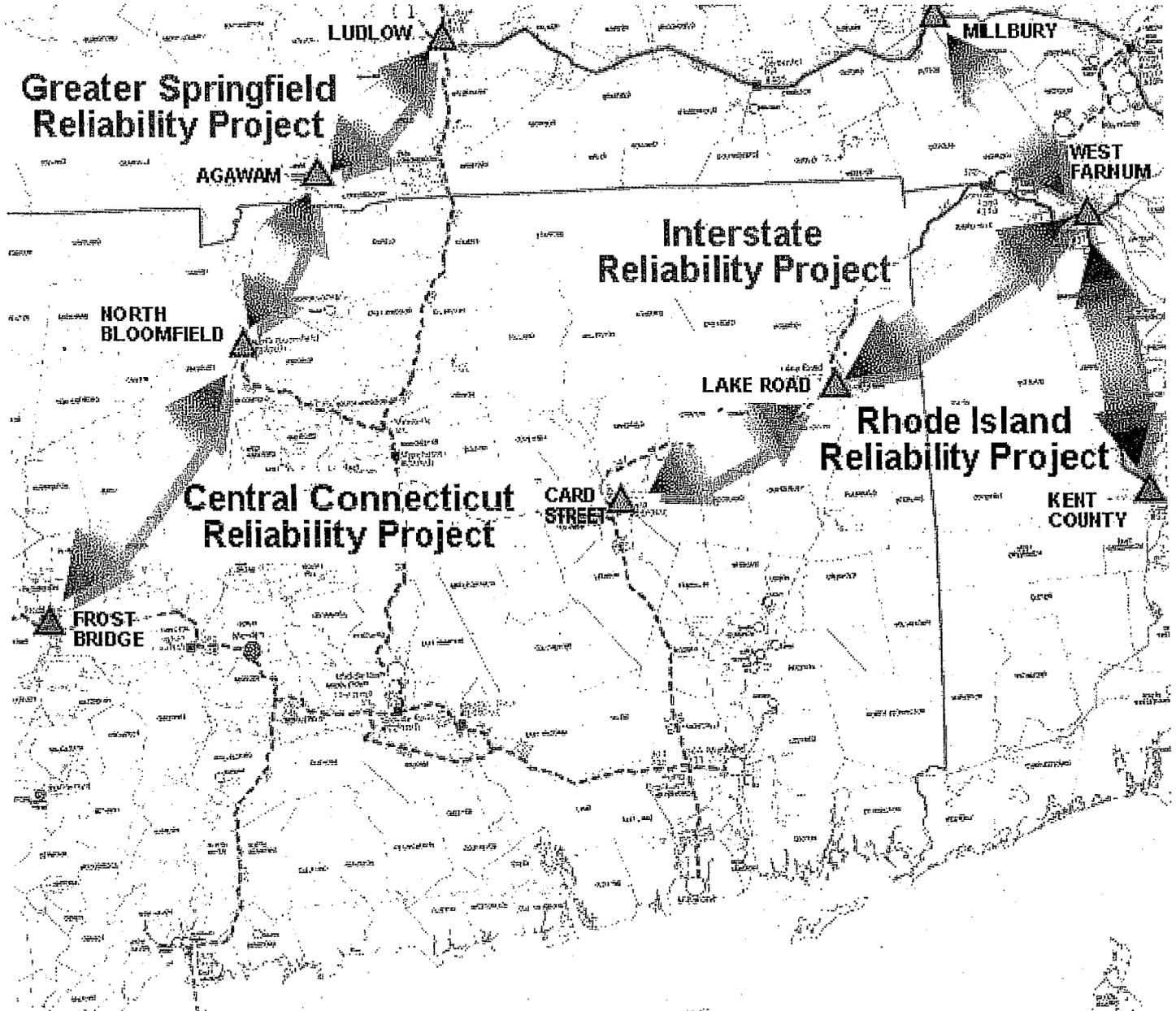
OUR
ENVIRONMENT

ELECTRICITY
TERMS



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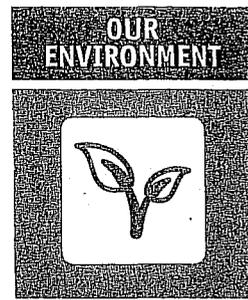
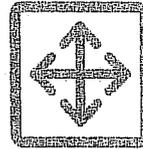
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Connecticut
Light & Power



Western Massachusetts
Electric



OUR ENVIRONMENT

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Upgrading transmission lines can connect customers to more modern, state-of-the-art generation plants, while reducing the need to run older, less-efficient power plants in the region.

Northeast Utilities' (NU) companies in Connecticut (Connecticut Light & Power – CL&P) and western Massachusetts (Western Massachusetts Electric – WMECO) take great pride in protecting our environment. We believe it is our duty to maintain a safe and healthy ecosystem; in fact, this is one of our core values. Building a safe, reliable transmission system which has a minimal impact on the environment is a key goal for the projects we propose. This includes using the best land and vegetation management practices available along our rights-of-way.

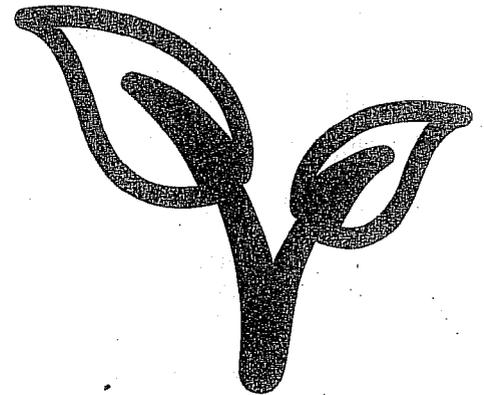
New England is challenged to meet the growing need for electricity for our customers. Increasing the grid's capacity to transmit power is one way to meet the growing need and enable renewable generation.

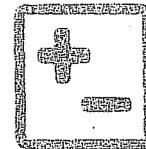
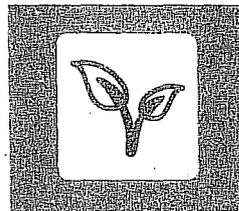
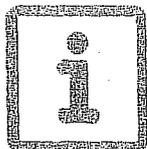
Cleaner Environment

New power lines can reduce air emissions of nitrogen oxide (NOx) and carbon dioxide (CO₂) by expanding customer access to new power plants that:

- > use clean natural gas as the modern fuel of choice; and
- > apply the best emission-control technology available today to reduce stack emissions.

The growing need for electricity in New England, combined with the limited capability of existing transmission networks, has forced older, less-efficient power plants to run beyond the seasonal peak demand periods they were designed for. New power lines will reduce the need to run less-efficient power plants.





OUR ENVIRONMENT

CONTINUED

Environmental Initiatives Taken in Rights-of-Way

CL&P and WMECO manage more than 2,000 miles of transmission rights-of-way in Connecticut and western Massachusetts. The companies embrace a strong environmental ethic, which drives best construction and vegetation management practices in these rights-of-way.

In addition, CL&P and WMECO have begun narrowing the list of targeted plant species for treatment or removal to ensure the safety and reliability of transmission lines. Our vegetation management group uses herbicides that are environmentally safe products and have no effects on surrounding areas. In many cases, the products we use are also approved for vegetation management projects around public water supplies.

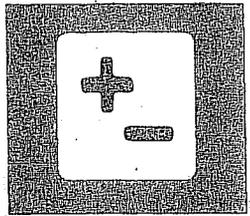
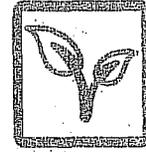
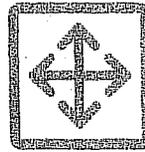
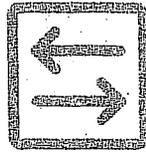
Our management strategies have been recognized by the Massachusetts Audubon Society and the Environmental Protection Agency, which in 2003 named Northeast Utilities as the first energy utility to receive its Champion Award under the Pesticide Environmental Stewardship Program.

Transmission Corridors for Wildlife

Our transmission rights-of-way corridors are much more than pathways for power lines; they are also home to a variety of wildlife. Studies show wildlife thrives in these corridors as a result of our award-winning maintenance program. Our environmental maintenance program preserves and establishes open corridors of low-growing native plant species that provide an ideal habitat for wildlife found in southern New England.

In addition, we work with wildlife habitat experts to determine how best to support certain species. Selectively applied herbicides are administered in low volume and under low pressure, and only to certain plant species. Studies performed in our rights-of-way have concluded these management techniques have a positive impact on the development of wildlife and their habitats.





ELECTRICITY TERMS

NEW ENGLAND
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Common Electricity Terms

A glossary of terms to help you better understand the technical aspects of transmission.

Alternating Current (AC): An electric current which reverses its direction of flow periodically. Utilities supply this type of current to homes and businesses.

Ampere (Amp): A unit measure for the flow (current) of electricity. A typical home service capability is 100 amps; 200 amps is required for homes with electric heat.

Capacitor: A device installed in substations and on poles which helps to improve the efficiency of transmission and distribution lines to carry electric power by reducing energy losses.

Circuit: A continuous system of three conductors providing a path for electricity between substations.

Circuit Breaker: Located in substations, this switch automatically disconnects power to the circuit in the event of a fault condition.

Conductor: A wire, cable, bus bar, rod or tube which serves as a path for electricity flow. The most common conductor is the overhead wire.

Congestion: When demand for electricity is greater than the ability to deliver it, or when available power is unable to be moved to where it is needed.

CONVEX: The Connecticut Valley Electric Exchange, located in Newington, Connecticut, which plans and coordinates the dispatch of bulk electric power in Connecticut and western Massachusetts.

Demand: The total amount of electricity required at any given time by a utility's customers.

Direct Current (DC): Electricity that flows continuously in one direction. A battery produces DC power.

Distribution Line: Any line operating at less than 69,000 volts.

Ducts: Pipe or tubular runway for underground power cables.

Electric Fields: Produced by voltage, electric fields are stronger when voltages are higher. Electric fields are formed when an electric device is plugged into an outlet, even when the electric device is turned off. The electric field is measured in volts per meter (V/m), or kilovolts per meter (kV/m), where 1,000 V = 1 kV. (See "EMF.")

EMF: Electric and magnetic fields associated with electricity. They are invisible lines of force that surround any electrical device. Sources of EMF include appliances, nearby distribution and transmission systems, flowing electric currents and electrical wiring. The intensity of both electric and magnetic fields diminishes with increasing distance from the source. (See "Electric Fields" and "Magnetic Fields.")

ERO: Electric Reliability Organization. The Energy Policy Act of 2005 authorized the creation of an electric reliability organization (ERO) that spans North America, with Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) oversight in the United States.

Fault: A failure or interruption in an electrical circuit.

Feeder: A distribution line carrying power from a substation.

FERC: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. An independent, federal government agency that regulates the transmission and wholesale market of electricity in interstate commerce; licenses and inspects private, municipal and state hydroelectric projects and oversees environmental matters related to electricity and hydroelectric projects; also oversees matters related to the natural gas and oil industries.

Generation (Electricity): The process of producing electric energy by transforming other forms of energy.

Insulation: The protective material covering an underground electric wire. Rubber or polyethylene are commonly used.

Insulator: The porcelain or polymer support used to insulate the conductors from the pole or tower.

ISO-NE (ISO New England): Independent System Operator of New England. Established as a not-for-profit, private corporation on July 1, 1997, following its approval by FERC. It is responsible for managing New England's power markets and transmission systems and administering the region's open access transmission tariff.

Kilovolt (kV): 1,000 volts.

Kilowatt (kW): 1,000 watts.

Kilowatt-Hour (kWh): A basic unit of electricity equal to one kilowatt or 1,000 watts of power used for one hour.

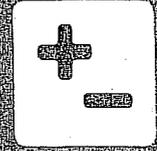
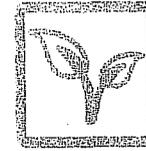
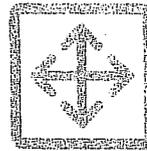
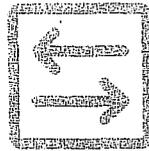
Line Crew: Teams of highly trained workers who service and repair lines and equipment.

LMP: Locational Marginal Pricing. A method of identifying where congestion occurs on the bulk power system and assigning the cost of the congestion to the location(s). As of March 1, 2003, New England is divided into eight LMP zones.

Load: Amount of power delivered as required to any point or points in the system. Load is created by the power demands of customers' equipment.

Magnetic Fields: Produced when electric current flows through the wire or electric devices, that is, when the electric device is turned on. They are commonly measured in units called gauss (G), or in milligauss (mG), where 1 G = 1,000 mG. (See "EMF.")

(continued)



ELECTRICITY TERMS CONTINUED

NEPOOL: Formed in 1971, the New England Power Pool is a voluntary association of entities that are engaged in the electric power business in New England. NEPOOL members, referred to as Participants, include investor-owned utility systems, municipal and consumer-owned systems, joint marketing agencies, power marketers, load aggregators, generation owners and end users. None of NEPOOL's members has an ownership interest in the association.

NERC: North American Electric Reliability Corporation. Established in 1968, NERC regulates bulk power electric system reliability and security. Among its many responsibilities are the establishment of operating policies and planning standards to ensure electric system reliability and serving as the electric industry's primary point of contact with the federal government on issues relating to national security and terrorism. NERC was selected by FERC to be the nation's ERO.

NPCC: Northeast Power Coordinating Council. Its mission is to promote the reliable and efficient operation of the interconnected bulk power systems in northeastern North America through the establishment of criteria, coordination of system planning, design and operations, and assessment of compliance with such criteria.

Network: A system of interconnected transmission and distribution lines. Makes it possible to restore power quickly to customers by switching them to another circuit.

Open Circuit: A condition produced when a circuit is turned off – either manually from operator commands or automatically due to a fault.

Overload: A flow of electricity through conductors or devices exceeding their capacity.

Peak Demand: The maximum amount of electricity required to supply customers.

RMR: Reliability Must Run. Contracts signed with ISO New England and approved by federal regulators that pay generators to make sure their plants are available to operate, even if only for a few peak demand periods. RMR contracts are used where cost-efficient generation cannot be delivered because of transmission congestion, and local generation is not cost-effective to operate.

Short Circuit: When either two points in an electric circuit become connected or one point in an electric circuit becomes grounded accidentally such as when a tree limb or animal comes in contact with a conductor. This will cause heavy currents to flow in the line (overload) and result in melting of line fuses and operation of protective devices such as circuit breakers and reclosers.

SMD: Standard Market Design. A framework designed to promote greater economic efficiency and competition, while sending pricing signals to encourage infrastructure investment.

Solid Core: Cables are filled with a plastic material and do not require an insulating fluid which could leak. Solid core cables are commonly in use at 115-kV but are a relatively new technology at 345-kV.

Splicing Vault: An underground concrete enclosure. Vaults connect underground ducts and are typically placed about 1,800 feet apart. Cables are pulled into and out of ducts at vaults, and vaults provide a secure underground environment to join, or splice, cables together.

Substation: A fenced-in yard containing switches, transformers and other equipment and structures. Adjustments of voltage, monitoring of circuits and other service functions take place in this installation.

Switching Station: A fenced-in yard containing switches, line-terminal structures, and other equipment, enclosures and structures. Switching of circuits and other service functions take place in this installation.

Tap: A connection between conductors or between a conductor and certain equipment such as transformers.

Tap Changer: A device to adjust the voltage-changing capability of a transformer or a voltage regulator.

Three-Phase Circuit: A group of three conductors in which each conductor is carrying electricity that is 120 degrees out of phase with the electricity on the other two conductors.

Transmission Line: Any line operating at 69,000 or more volts.

Transformer: A device used to transform voltage levels to facilitate the transfer of power from the generating plant to the customer. A step-up transformer increases the voltage; a step-down transformer decreases it.

Under Street: Electrical facilities installed below the surface of the street.

Voltage: A measure of the push or force which transmits electricity.

Watt: A measure of the work electricity can do.



PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

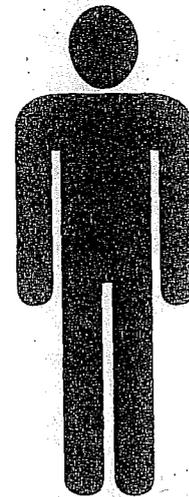
The Siting Process and Opportunities for You to Participate

Preparing for the Application for Siting Approval

- › As the project is being designed, members of the project team meet with officials in the towns and cities along the possible routes and with other interested parties.
- › The project team provides those towns and cities that may be affected by the project with copies of a report explaining what will be proposed to the state siting authority. The towns and cities have the opportunity to give their comments to the project team.
- › With the support of the town/city officials, the project team may conduct an open house to acquaint the town/city residents with the project proposal and discuss their questions and concerns.
- › A notice of the application is published prior to the filing in a newspaper having general circulation in the towns and cities potentially affected by the project.
- › The project team provides copies of its siting application to the officials in those towns and cities that may be affected by the project, as well as to other state officials.

After a Request for Siting Approval Has Been Filed

- › The state siting authority's staff examines the application for completeness and sets a procedural schedule.
- › The state siting authority gathers additional record information by means of interrogatory questions and consultations with other state agencies.
- › The state siting authority conducts public comment hearings in communities along the project route, and evidentiary hearings later at a location nearer to their office.
- › Individuals and groups (including towns and cities) are given the opportunity to participate in public comment hearings and, in accordance with the state siting authority rules, can participate in the subsequent evidentiary hearings during which sworn testimony is received and recorded.
- › The state siting authority renders its decision, based upon its factual record of the proceedings, and imposes conditions on any approval decision.



If Siting Approval Is Granted

- › The project team completes the finished design, taking into account conditions imposed by the state siting authority.
- › The project team completes all necessary permits and construction plan approvals, from the appropriate local, state and federal agencies, many of which have their own opportunities for public participation.



Greater Springfield
Reliability Project

NEW ENGLAND
EAST  WEST
SOLUTION

The Greater Springfield Reliability Project is one of four major transmission projects that are part of the New England East-West Solution (NEEWS). Together, the four NEEWS projects will strengthen the reliability of the power grid in New England – improving its efficiency and reducing crippling and costly bottlenecks.

Overview

The Greater Springfield Reliability Project provides direct reliability benefits to Greater Springfield and Connecticut electricity customers by creating a “beltway” for power to move around the Springfield area. It will also create another path for delivering power into Massachusetts and Connecticut from other New England states.

The organization responsible for making sure there is a reliable flow of power available in Massachusetts, Connecticut and the rest of New England, ISO-New England (ISO-NE), has identified certain system problems in the Greater Springfield area that must be addressed in order for the New England transmission network to meet regional and national reliability standards over the long term.

(continued)



Connecticut
Light & Power



Western Massachusetts
Electric

The Northeast Utilities System

GREATER SPRINGFIELD RELIABILITY PROJECT

Project Need and Benefits

A strong transmission grid is vital to the region's safety, security and economic prosperity. The proposed Greater Springfield Reliability Project is a 345-kilovolt (kV) transmission line to improve reliability in the Springfield area, strengthen the interstate transfer of electricity, and enhance the performance of the high-voltage transmission network that serves the region. There will also be 115-kV line rebuilds and additional substations and switching stations.

In this way, it will:

- > Ensure reliability – so the power's there when you need it.
- > Help reduce energy costs, strengthening the area's economy.

The Greater Springfield Reliability Project works with three other projects, including the Interstate Reliability Project, Central Connecticut Reliability Project and National Grid's Rhode Island Reliability Project, to improve the movement of electricity within New England. This enhanced movement of electricity benefits the reliability of the entire region by allowing larger amounts of power to be moved longer distances.



The Regional Electric System

Costs

The final costs for this project have not yet been determined because it is still in the preliminary design stage. Once the siting process is complete, we will have the final design and costs.

Regulatory agencies ensure that electric utilities act in the public interest to keep rates as low as possible for all customers. All of our projects are carefully scrutinized by regulatory agencies to make sure that we are making prudent investments to maintain reliability with little environmental impact and at the lowest reasonable cost.

New England states have agreed to share the costs of projects that provide regional benefit. There may be instances where project costs over and above feasible least-cost solutions are paid for on a state or local level.

Options Analysis

The options for accomplishing the project goals were evaluated against the criteria of:

- > System flexibility and expandability
- > Customer and community interests
- > Natural environment interests
- > Completion in time to serve need
- > Cost impact on customers

Timetable

Planning for the regional reliability projects is under way now. Ongoing work includes completing studies and deciding on the proposed routing of new facilities. During 2008, planning will continue, and the siting process will begin. Construction is planned to begin in late 2010.

Learn More About It

For more information, visit us at www.NEEWSprojects.com or call us at 1.866.99NEEWS (1.866.996.3397).



NEW ENGLAND
EAST WEST
SOLUTION

The Interstate Reliability Project is one of four major transmission projects that are part of the New England East-West Solution (NEEWS). Together, the four NEEWS projects will strengthen the reliability of the power grid in New England – improving its efficiency and reducing pricing and costly bottlenecks.

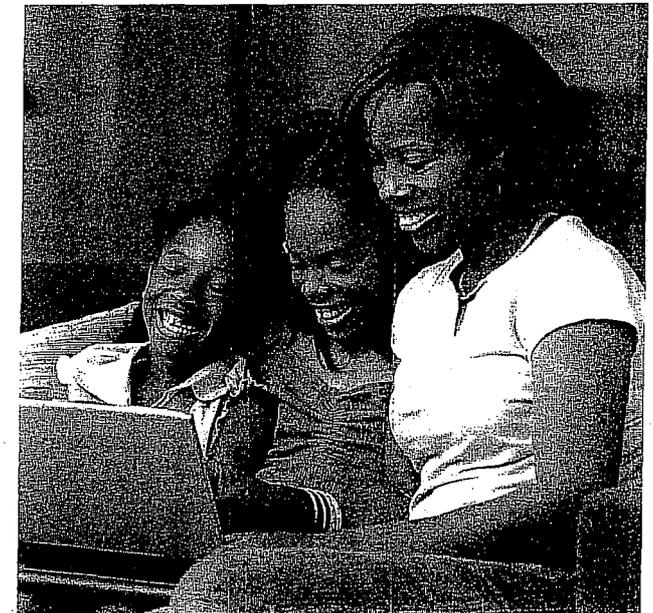
Overview

The Interstate Reliability Project is a proposed 500-kilovolt (kV) transmission line that will strengthen the interstate transfer of electricity across Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts. The project also includes upgrades to substations and improvements to the area's 115-kV electric system.

The project is being undertaken in a joint effort by Connecticut Light & Power (CL&P) and National Grid to address the region's needs that were identified in ISO New England's (ISO-NE) Regional System Plan.

ISO-NE is responsible for planning and operating the New England electric power grid and administering the region's wholesale market for electricity. CL&P and National Grid are companies that own and operate many of the region's transmission lines.

(continued)



Connecticut
Light & Power

The Northeast Utilities System

INTERSTATE RELIABILITY PROJECT

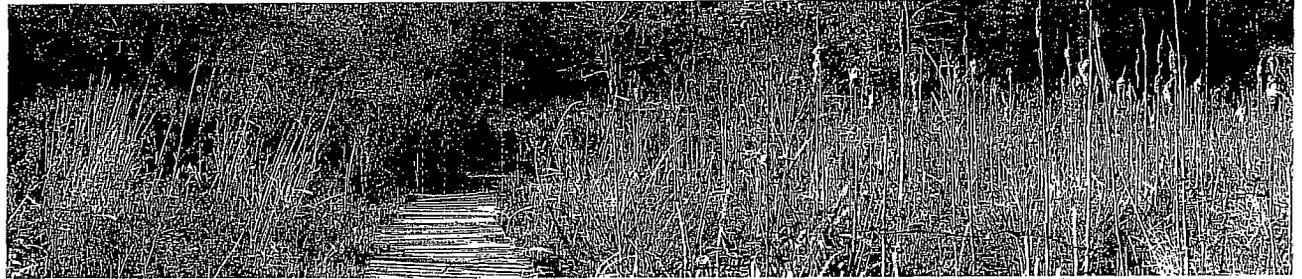
Project Need and Benefits

A strong transmission grid is vital to the region's safety, security and economic prosperity. The Interstate Reliability Project will improve the reliability of the New England electric system. Reliability means that the grid is able to deliver electricity where it is needed on the hottest and coldest days of the year – even if one or more power plants or pieces of the transmission system are not operating.

In this way, it will:

- > Ensure reliability – so the power's there when you need it.
- > Help reduce energy costs, protecting the region's economic vitality.

The Interstate Reliability Project works with the three other projects, including the Greater Springfield Reliability Project, the Central Connecticut Reliability Project and National Grid's Rhode Island Reliability Project, to improve the movement of electricity within New England. This enhanced movement of electricity benefits the reliability of the entire region by allowing larger amounts of power to be moved longer distances.



The Regional Electric System

Costs

The final costs for this project have not yet been determined because it is still in the preliminary design stage. Once the siting process is complete, we will have the final design and costs.

Regulatory agencies ensure that electric utilities act in the public interest to keep rates as low as possible for all customers. All transmission projects are carefully scrutinized by regulatory agencies to make sure that utility companies make prudent investments to maintain reliability with as little environmental impact as possible and at the lowest reasonable cost.

New England states have agreed to share the costs of projects that provide regional benefit. There may be instances where project costs over and above feasible least-cost solutions are paid for on a state or local level.

Options Analysis

Options for accomplishing the interstate transfer goal of the Interstate Reliability Project were evaluated against the criteria of:

- > Network characteristics
- > Customer and community interests
- > Natural environment interests
- > Completion in time to serve need
- > Lifetime costs and solution longevity

Timetable

Planning for the regional reliability projects is under way now. Ongoing work includes completing studies and deciding on the proposed routing of new facilities. During 2008, planning will continue, and the siting process will begin. Construction is planned to begin in 2011.

Learn More About It

For more information, visit us at www.NEEWSprojects.com or call us at 1.866.99NEEWS (1.866.996.3397).



Central Connecticut
Reliability Project

NEW ENGLAND
EAST  WEST
SOLUTION

The Central Connecticut Reliability Project is one of four major transmission projects that are part of the New England East-West Solution (NEEWS). Together, the four NEEWS projects will strengthen the reliability of the power grid in New England – improving its efficiency and reducing crippling and costly bottlenecks.

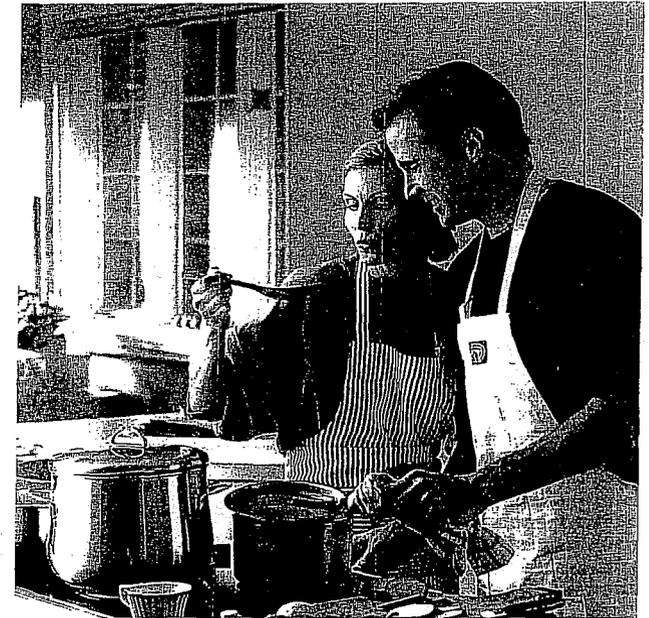
Interview

The Central Connecticut Reliability Project will increase the capability to move power within Connecticut. Residents and businesses in the central and western parts of the state will have more reliable access to competitively priced power.

ISO-NE has also identified system problems in neighboring states and by means of a comprehensive planning process has identified four projects that work together to strengthen the power grid.

(continued)

The organization responsible for making sure there is a reliable flow of power available in Connecticut and New England, ISO New England (ISO-NE), has identified certain system improvements in central Connecticut that must be made in order for the New England transmission network to meet regional and national reliability standards over the long term.



Connecticut
Light & Power

The Northeast Utilities System

CENTRAL CONNECTICUT RELIABILITY PROJECT

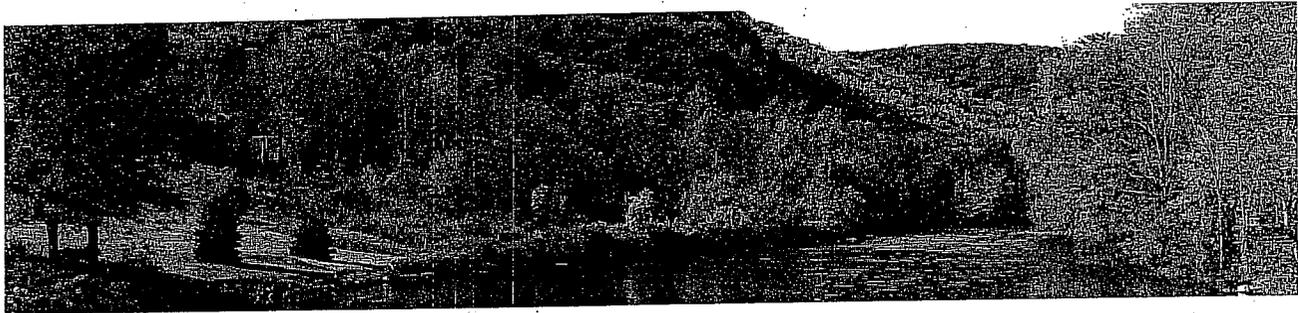
Project Need and Benefits

A strong transmission grid is vital to the region's safety, security and economic prosperity. Presently, most of Connecticut's power is generated in the eastern part of the state, while demand for power is higher in the central and western parts of the state. The Central Connecticut Reliability Project will provide much-needed capacity for moving power to where it is needed.

In this way, it will:

- > Ensure reliability – so the power's there when you need it.
- > Help reduce energy costs, protecting the region's economic vitality.

The Central Connecticut Reliability Project works with three other projects, including the Greater Springfield Reliability Project, the Interstate Reliability Project and National Grid's Rhode Island Reliability Project, to improve the movement of electricity within New England. This enhanced movement of electricity benefits the reliability of the entire region by allowing larger amounts of power to be moved longer distances.



The Regional Electric System

Costs

The final costs for this project have not yet been determined because it is still in the preliminary design stage. Once the siting process is complete, we will have the final design and costs.

Regulatory agencies ensure that electric utilities act in the public interest to keep rates as low as possible for all customers. All of our projects are carefully scrutinized by regulatory agencies to make sure that we are making prudent investments to maintain reliability with little environmental impact and at the lowest reasonable cost.

New England states have agreed to share the costs of projects that provide regional benefit. There may be instances where project costs over and above feasible least-cost solutions are paid for on a state or local level.

Options Analysis

The options for accomplishing the project goals were evaluated against the criteria of:

- > System flexibility and expandability
- > Customer and community interests
- > Natural environment interests
- > Completion in time to serve need
- > Cost impact on customers

Timetable

Planning for the regional reliability projects is under way now. Ongoing work includes completing studies and deciding on the proposed routing of new facilities. During 2008/2009, planning will continue, and the siting process will begin. Construction is planned to begin in 2011.

Learn More About It

For more information, visit us at www.NEWSprojects.com or call us at 1.866.99NEWS (1.866.996.3397).

CL&P Interstate Reliability Project

September 18, 2008

CL&P has scheduled an open house information session on October 22nd between 5:30 and 7:30 pm in the Mansfield Community Center, 10 South Eagleville Rd. to provide information and address questions regarding a proposed CL&P transmission line project that would affect Mansfield and eleven additional municipalities in eastern Connecticut. A comprehensive "Municipal Consultation Filing" describing the proposal is available in the Planning Office and Mansfield Library. Additional information, including color versions of the complete "Municipal Consultation Filing", is available at Northeast Utilities web site: CL&P representatives also are available at 1-866-996-3397.

The "Municipal Consultation Filing" provides an opportunity for public comment prior to the submittal of a formal application to the Connecticut Siting Council. CL&P expects to submit the formal application in December 2008 and formal public hearings will be scheduled as part of the CT. Siting Council review process. Municipalities do not have any direct approval jurisdiction over utility projects of this nature.

The CL&P preferred route proposal would add a new set of overhead power lines within or immediately adjacent to existing lines that pass through southern Mansfield. Some tree removal will be necessary and some of the proposed support structures will be higher than existing structures. Portions of the "Municipal Consultation Filing" including maps depicting the proposed route through Mansfield, descriptive data of proposed work in Mansfield and potential underground alternatives can be found on Mansfield's web site. Interested individuals are encouraged to review the information posted on the Mansfield and CL&P web sites and attend the October 22nd open house. Please contact the Mansfield Planning Office at 429-3330 if you have questions regarding this notice.



**Town of Mansfield
Agenda Item Summary**

To: Town Council
From: Matthew Hart, Town Manager *MWH*
CC: Maria Capriola, Assistant to Town Manager; Mary Stanton, Town Clerk
Date: October 27, 2008
Re: Town Council Meeting Schedule for 2009

Subject Matter/Background

Attached please find a proposed meeting schedule for 2009, as prepared by the Town Clerk. The schedule conforms to the Town Council's normal schedule of holding its regular meeting on the second and fourth Monday's of the month, with the exception of holidays. Of course, special meetings may be scheduled in accordance with the Town Charter.

Recommendation

Staff recommends that the Town Council approve the schedule as presented.

If the Town Council concurs with this recommendation, the following motion is in order:

Move, effective October 27, 2008, to adopt the Town Council Meeting Schedule for 2009, as presented by the Town Clerk.

Attachments

1) Proposed Town Council Meeting Schedule for 2009



Town of Mansfield
Town Council
Meeting Schedule for 2009

In accordance with CGS§ 1-4 the following dates are approved for the Mansfield Town Council's schedule of regular meetings for 2009:

January 12, 2009
January 26, 2009
February 9, 2009
February 23, 2009
March 9, 2009
March 23, 2009
April 13, 2009
April 27, 2009
May 11, 2009
May 26, 2009 (Tuesday)
June 8, 2009
June 22, 2009
July 13, 2009
July 27, 2009
August 10, 2009
August 24, 2009
September 14, 2009
September 28, 2009
October 13, 2009 (Tuesday)
October 26, 2009
November 9, 2009
November 23, 2009
December 14, 2009
December 28, 2009



**Town of Mansfield
Agenda Item Summary**

To: Town Council
From: Elizabeth Paterson, Mayor
CC: Matt Hart, Town Manager
Date: October 27, 2008
Re: Town Manager's Compensation

Subject Matter/Background

As you know, we have recently completed the Town Manager's performance review for his second year. Please see the attached memo from Deputy Mayor Haddad regarding the evaluation process.

During the review process, we discussed a wage increase for the Town Manager, consisting of a 3.5% percent increase in his annual compensation retroactive to July 1, 2008. We also discussed an increase from 13% to 14% of premium, for the cost share that the Town Manager would pay for health insurance. All other elements of the Town Manager's compensation, including the Town's \$10,000 contribution to the Manager's deferred compensation plan, would remain the same. Please note that the proposed increase in salary and changes to health insurance are consistent with what the Council has awarded to nonunion and other personnel.

Financial Impact

If the wage increase is approved, the Town Manager's annual salary would increase from \$113,859 to \$117,844. In addition, his annual cost share for health insurance would increase from \$1,799.46 to \$2,405.27. The proposed salary increase has been budgeted for the current fiscal year.

Recommendation

I recommend that the Town Council authorize the salary and insurance changes to the Town Manager's compensation package, as noted above.

If the Town Council concurs with this recommendation, the following motion is in order:

Move, to approve the following adjustments to the Town Manager's compensation package, retroactive to July 1, 2008: 1) increase the Town Manager's annual salary by 3.5%; and 2) increase the amount of the Town Manager's health insurance cost share to 14% of premium.

Attachments

1) G. Haddad re: Town Manager's Evaluation for the period from 10/07 to 6/08

To: Mansfield Town Council
From: Gregory Haddad,
Chair, Personnel Committee
Date: October 27, 2008
Re: Town Manager's Evaluation for the period from 10/07 to 6/08.

To briefly recap our process, an annual performance review of the Town Manager is conducted utilizing a standard evaluation tool that includes the following categories: Organization Management and Leadership, Fiscal and Business Management, Communications and Relationship with Mayor and Town Council, Community and Intergovernmental Relations, Personal and Professional Traits, Facilitation of Council Goals and Objectives. The Town Manager provides a self-evaluation.

Council members' comments are summarized and shared with the Town Manager in a discussion that is intended to permit both Council Members and the Town Manager to come to a conclusion regarding areas of strengths, areas of improvement and to help set goals for the coming year.

Overall, it was agreed that Mr. Hart is intelligent, capable, and passionate about his work, accepts suggestions for improvement and willingly accepts responsibility. His professionalism was noted by Councilors.

Mr. Hart received positive ratings in each category and his overall performance ratings reflect the Council's confidence.

3	Outstanding
4	Exceeds Expectations
2	Meets Expectations
0	Below Expectations/Needs Improvement
0	Unsatisfactory
0	Not Sure

Our next step is to adopt an annual adjustment to the Town Manager's compensation package. The suggested change to the Town Manager's compensation package is an increase of 3.5% over his current salary retroactively effective to July 1, 2008.

The Town Manager has presented us with a draft set of goals and objectives for the next year. After the Personnel Committee has reviewed and adopted a set of goals, they will be presented to the Council for endorsement. These goals and objectives will be used when evaluating the Town Manager at the conclusion of the current fiscal year.

Linda M. Patenaude

From: webmaster@mansfieldct.org
Sent: Friday, October 17, 2008 11:35 AM
To: Linda M. Patenaude
Subject: MBOE Approved Minutes 9-11-08

Mansfield Board of Education Meeting

September 11, 2008

Minutes

Attendees: Mary Feathers, Chair, Martha Kelly, Mark LaPlaca, Min Lin, Katherine Paulhus, Superintendent Fred Baruzzi, Board Clerk, Celeste Griffin
Absent: Shamim Patwa, Chris Kueffner

The meeting was called to order at 7:35 p.m. by Ms Feathers, Chair.

Ms Feathers asked to move the first item on the Superintendent's Report the beginning of the meeting.

• New Certified Staff: The building principals introduced the new teachers for the 2008-2009 school year.

HEARING FOR VISITORS: None

ADDITIONS TO THE PRESENT AGENDA: None

COMMITTEE REPORTS:

Ms Feathers reported that the Chairs of the Board of Education from Ashford, Mansfield, Region 19, and Willington met.

Ms Feathers reported that the Building Committee will host a public workshop on Wednesday, September 17th in the Mansfield Middle School Cafeteria at 7:00pm. This workshop will focus on presenting a series of options for consideration by the community.

Mr. LaPlaca reported that the personnel committee would like an Executive Session to discuss negotiations with the Mansfield Administrator's Association.

Mr. Hamlin reported that the policy committee met with Attorney Anne Littlefield to discuss policy changes recommended by Shipman and Goodwin. A summary of proposed changes was included in the Board packet for review and he will ask for a motion for adoption at the October 16, 2008 meeting.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT:

• Budget Overview: Cherie Trahan, Comptroller and Treasurer, Town of Mansfield, discussed what makes a high quality budget and reviewed the eight sections of the budget book and discussed the significance of each.

- Additional 2008-2009 Budget Reductions: **MOTION** by Dr. Bent, seconded Mr. LaPlaca to accept the Budget Reductions of \$155,825 as outlined by Mr. Baruzzi in his memo dated September 4, 2008. **VOTE:** Unanimous in favor.
- Board Summer Retreat Review/Next Steps: Mr. Baruzzi asked the Board to review the notes from the facilitator, George Goens and the impact on future meeting during the 08-09 school year.
- Board Fall Retreat with Administrators: The Board and Administrators will participate in a retreat facilitated by George Goens on Thursday, September 25, 2008. Agenda will include reading and mathematics goals, budget, school building, and special education.
- *Bridges in Mathematics - Year One*: Mr. Baruzzi discussed the implementation plan for the first year of *Bridges in Mathematics*.
- School Energy Committee, 2008-2009: Energy Committees are being formed at each school building to include staff, students, parents, and community members.
- Update on World Language - Quebec Trip and German Exchange: **MOTION** by Mr. Hamlin, seconded Mr. LaPlaca to endorse and support the Mansfield Middle School trips to Germany and Quebec. **VOTE:** Unanimous in favor.
- Class Size/Enrollment: The principals reviewed their enrollment at each school. 82% of classes are within class size guidelines. Principals will continue to monitor enrollment.

NEW BUSINESS: None

CONSENT AGENDA: **MOTION** by Dr. Bent, seconded Mr. LaPlaca that the following items for the Board of Education meeting of September 11, 2008 be approved or received for the record:

The following items for the Board of Education Meeting of September 11, 2008 be approved or received for the record, unless removed by a Board member or the Superintendent of Schools.

That the Mansfield Public Schools Board of Education approves the minutes of the June 12, 2008 Board meeting.

That the Mansfield Public Schools Board of Education approves the minutes of the June 27, 2008 Board meeting.

That the Mansfield Public Schools Board of Education approves the 2008-09 District Consolidated Application for ESEA Federal Grants.

That the Mansfield Public Schools Board of Education approves the employment of Melissa DeLoreto, Academic Support Teacher and Janine Elliott, 6th grade Science and Reading teacher and William Vanderrest, 7th grade Mathematics teacher at Mansfield Middle School.

VOTE: Unanimous in favor.

HEARING FOR VISITORS: NONE

SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE AGENDA: NONE

EXECUTIVE SESSION: **MOTION** by Dr. Bent, seconded Ms Lin to move into Executive Session at 9:30pm. to discuss collective bargaining contract negotiations. **VOTE:** Unanimous in favor.

MOTION by Dr. Bent, seconded by Mrs. Paulhus to ret - 140 -pen session at 10:15pm. **VOTE:** Unanimous in favor.

MOTION by Dr. Bent, seconded by Ms Lin to ratify the Mansfield Administrators Association 2009-2012 contract.
VOTE: Unanimous in favor.

Mrs. Paulhus left at 10: 20pm.

MOTION by Dr. Bent, seconded by Ms Lin to approve a 3% gross wage increase retroactive to July 1, 2008 for the Director of Information Technology. **VOTE:** Mr. Hamlin, Dr. Bent, Mrs. Kelly, Mr. LaPlaca in favor; Ms Lin opposed.

MOTION by Dr. Bent, seconded by Mr. Hamlin to adjourn at 10:30pm. **VOTE:** Unanimous in favor.

Respectfully submitted,

Celeste N. Griffin, Board Clerk

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Mansfield Commission on Aging Minutes

9:30 AM (please note change in meeting time– Senior Center
Monday, September 8, 2008

PRESENT: K.Grunwald (staff), M.Thatcher, Waldo Klein (guest), T. Quinn (Chair), M. Ross, B. Gouldsbrough, S. Gordon, C. Phillips, P. Hope (staff), A. Holinko, J. Kenny (staff), C. Pellegrine, Adrienne Marks (guest)

REGRETS: K. Doeg, J. Quarto

I. **Call to Order:** Chair T. Quinn called the meeting to order at 9:33 AM. He requested that the standard meeting time be changed to 9:30; no objections.

II. **Appointment of Recording Secretary:** K. Grunwald agreed to take minutes for the meeting.

III. **Acceptance of Minutes:** The minutes of the **June 9, 2008** meeting were accepted as written.

IV. **Correspondence** – Chair and Staff

V. **New Business**

- Presentation by Waldo Klein, State of CT Commission on Aging: Vice-Chair of the State of CT Commission on Aging. Under Gov. Weicker the Dept. of Aging became part of the State Dept. of Social Services. At that time a State Commission on Aging was created to be an independent voice of advocacy; housed within the legislative branch. As of July 2009 the Dept. of Aging will be recreated; what this will look like is still to be determined. The Commission is advocating strongly to ensure that the new department will be strong and functional. There are many questions to be determined regarding what funding will come through this new Department. The State of CT recently completed a statewide needs assessment regarding long-term care; focused on the need to break down the “silos” between providers and funding sources: ADRC’S- Aging and Disability Resource Centers, which would offer a single point of entry into the system. The Commission also did a statewide assessment of existing property tax initiatives, and there will be a forum held on this. Another project that the Commission has taken on the issue of looking at “redefining retirement.” The CT Elder Action Network is one of the groups advocating for a strong Dept. of Aging.

- “Out of Doors”: T. Quinn reported that he would like to see us getting seniors out doors more, and would like to see the Commission support the Senior Olympics. Adrienne Marks asked that her report be included: she approached someone in the President’s Office at UConn, who put her in touch with Steve Rhodes. The Athletics’

Dept. reported that all of the venues are spoken for, as well as obstacles re: housing. Steve Rhodes will go back to the Athletic Dept. and look at hosting some more limited regional events. If the Commission approves, Adrienne would like to contact UConn and indicate that we are ready to proceed with this. P. Hope suggested that she attend this Wed. to meet with President Hogan. C. Pellegrine suggested that there may be areas of the Depot Campus that can be used to host some of these activities as well. C. Phillips supports the idea of doing this on a smaller, more regional scale, which would be more affordable for participants. R. Gouldsbrough reported that he started several activities (bocce, horeshoes, darts, etc.) and found that it was very successful. It was agreed that the Commission will support some form of "Senior Games", and that Adrienne Marks will pursue this with UConn.

- "Other": R. Gouldsbrough is resigning from the Commission. He was thanked for his contributions and his exceptional service to this Commission. M. Thatcher reported that her term is ending at the end of Sept.

VI. Optional Reports on Services/Needs of Town Aging Populations

A. Health Care Services

Wellness Center and Wellness Program – J. Kenny distributed copies of her monthly report. She raised concerns about younger disabled individuals moving into senior housing. P. Hope clarified that it depends on the source of funding as to whether or not the facility requires a certain percentage of seniors living there. T. Quinn suggested that the Commission develop and send a bulletin to area churches to inform them of services that are available in Town.

Mansfield Center for Nursing and Rehabilitation – J. Kenny: no report.

B. Social, Recreational and Educational

Senior Center – P. Hope distributed copies of her report. She noted that Micky Welles was laid off as the result of a townwide restructuring. She also distributed copies of a proposed annual report from the Commission on Aging.

Senior Center Assoc. – John Brubacher (for Tom Rogers): no report.

C. Housing

Assisted Living Advisory Committee: K. Grunwald provided an update on the selection of Masonicare as a preferred developer for an Independent/Assisted Living facility.

Wrights Way, Juniper Hill, Jensen's Park, Other: no reports.

D. Related Town and Regional Organizations such as:

Advisory Committee on the Needs of Persons with Disabilities, Senior Resources of Eastern CT

VII. Old Business

- Proposed Board of Seniors (T. Quinn): mentioned that this is included in the recommendations for Mansfield 2020; the townwide strategic plan.
- Committee to regionalize the Senior Center Association (T. Quinn) reported that this is an initiative of the Mansfield Senior Center Association. P. Hope added that some of the services of the Center are not available to non-residents.
- Status of the State of CT, Department of Social Services Funding Opportunities (P. Hope/K. Grunwald): reported that these grants were received.
- Long Range Plan for 2007- 2010: Update on Action Plans (all): T. Quinn feels that the Town's financial status impinges on this. P. Hope states that "At Your Fingertips" could be printed internally, and also posted on-line.

IX. Adjournment

Meeting Adjourned at 10: 57 AM.

Next meeting: **Tuesday, October 14, 2008** at 9:30 AM at the Senior Center

Respectfully submitted,

Kevin Grunwald

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**Eastern Highlands Health District
Board of Directors Meeting
Coventry Town Hall – Annex**

Thursday, June 19, 2008

Vice Chair J. Elsesser called the meeting to order at 4:30 p.m.

Board of Directors recognized that Charles Johnson, Ashford Board Member had recently passed away. Letter of condolences and appreciation to be sent to family. R. Miller introduced Health Education Intern Student, Haley McCarthy and Maria Capriola, Town of Mansfield Human Resources to the meeting.

Present: D. Cameron, M. Kurland, J. Elsesser, S. Werbner, T. Tully, R. Fletcher (Alternate Seated)

Staff Present: R. Miller, Dr. Dardick, M. Remy, M. Capriola(Asst. Town Manager), H. McCarthy (EHHD Intern)

Absent: E. Paterson, F. Daniels, J. Stille, D. Walsh, P. Schur, D. Cianci (Alternate), C. Anderson (Alternate), L. Eldridge (Alternate), M. Hart, R. Skinner, S. Chace (Alternate), Andover Appointee (Vacant)

Approval of February 21, 2008 Minutes: A MOTION was made by R. Fletcher, seconded by M. Kurland, to approve the minutes of the February 21, 2008 meeting as presented. The MOTION was PASSED unanimously.

Pubic Comment: None

Old Business: None

New Business:

1. EHHD Personnel Rules – Proposed Amendments: R. Miller presented proposed amendments document to Board. Highlighted were sections accommodating changing role of local health in the area of emergency preparedness, new sections providing for existing benefit policies, new addendum section for existing employee related policies, and other sections supporting cost management and employee recruitment and retention. It was noted that the Personnel Committee, select Board members and Mansfield Human Resources worked diligently to support this re-write. A number of questions asked by the Board were addressed by R. Miller and members of the Personnel Committee.

S. Werbner made a MOTION to adopt the document titled, "Eastern Highlands Health Personnel Rules, Proposed Amendments, June 19, 2008" as present, seconded by R. Fletcher. The MOTION was PASSED unanimously.

J. Elsesser stated if after further review of the document and additional questions arise, direct them to R. Miller first. Concerns can be placed back on agenda to review section in question.

2. Proposed Rules for the Obtaining of Goods and Services by the EHHD: A discussion ensued regarding bid acceptance and whether or not the Finance Committee should approve such a decision not to choose the lowest bid. J. Elsesser suggested that the tool used to document justification for such decisions be incorporated into rules. S. Werbner suggested bid waiver process and appeal process needs to be included in rules also. R. Miller to edit document.

D. Cameron made a MOTION to table this item until next meeting, S. Werbner seconded. The MOTION was PASSED unanimously.

J. Elsesser stated if have any other issues, please contact R. Miller before next meeting.

3. **FY 2009 Per Capita Grant Application:** R. Miller reported this grant is the main source of funding from the State Health Dept. for full time public health departments at local levels. The funds will be used for field staff sanitarian positions.

S. Werbner made a MOTION , to authorize the Director of Health to sign the EHHD's Fiscal Year 2009 State of CT Department of Public Health Per Capita Funding Application as presented, M. Kurland seconded. The MOTION was PASSED unanimously.

4. **FY 2009 Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant Application:** R. Miller reported this grant will be used for Obesity Reduction and Prevention Program.

S. Werbner made a MOTION to ratify the FY08/09 Preventative Health and Health Services Block Grant Continuation Funding Application as signed by the Director of Health on June 16, 2008, D. Cameron seconded. The MOTION was PASSED unanimously.

Town Reports:

Scotland – D. Cameron reported a preliminary application for open space subdivision.

Coventry – J. Elsesser reported Lakeview Restaurant is open.

Director's Report:

5. **Quarterly Financial Report:** R. Miller reported the report ending March 31, 2008 was accepted by the Finance Committee.

6. **Quarterly Activity Report:** No Discussion

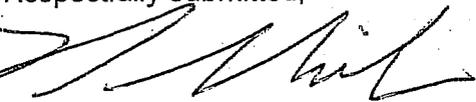
Lost quorum at 5:20 p.m. with departure of M. Kurland.

R. Miller reported the Hartford Courant contacted him asking questions regarding food service inspection frequencies, noting that mandated frequencies are not being met by many health departments around the state.

R. Miller reported on recent beach closures at Patriots Park in Coventry and Crandall Park in Tolland.

Communications: No Discussion

Respectfully submitted,



Robert Miller
Secretary

CANDIDATE ★ BULLETIN

Item #9

MUNICIPAL REVENUE DIVERSIFICATION AND THE REAL ESTATE CONVEYANCE TAX

OCTOBER 9, 2008



CONNECTICUT
CONFERENCE OF
MUNICIPALITIES

CANDIDATE BULLETIN

**MUNICIPAL REVENUE DIVERSIFICATION
AND THE
REAL ESTATE CONVEYANCE TAX**

OCTOBER 9, 2008



THE VOICE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

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900 Chapel Street, 9th Floor, New Haven, Connecticut 06510-2807
Phone: (203) 498-3000 • Fax: (203) 562-6314
E-mail: ccm@ccm-ct.org • Web site: www.ccm-ct.org

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OVERVIEW

Connecticut statutes dictate that towns and cities are dependent on one tax — the property tax — for the vast majority of their revenue.

But it's been clear for years that the property tax can no longer carry the burden by itself — it is a regressive tax that is not adequate for the task of funding local government services in the 21st Century.

In early America, the property tax made sense as a proxy for wealth. The people in town with the most property, the biggest farm, and the most horses paid the most. But that's not necessarily the



case any more. People on fixed or slowly growing incomes own homes whose value has risen significantly since they purchased the property (despite the recent slump in the housing market). Their property taxes rose with the increased values. The

property tax, however, is income blind. Your property tax liability has no relation to how much you earn — you just have to pay it.

What worked in 1808 doesn't work in 2008.

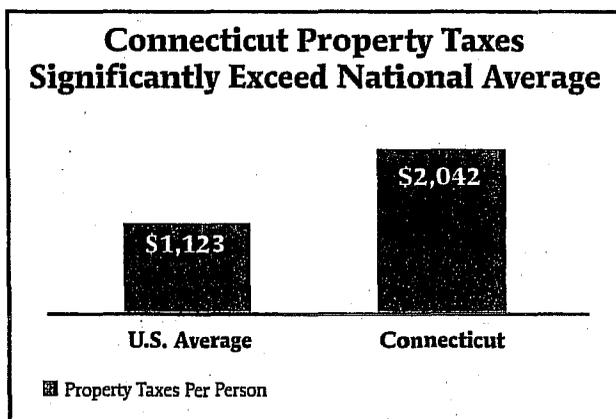
CONNECTICUT IS ONE OF THE MOST PROPERTY-TAX-DEPENDENT STATES IN THE NATION

The per capita property tax burden in Connecticut is \$2,042, an amount that is almost twice the national average of \$1,123, and 2nd highest in the nation.¹ And it doesn't get much better when Connecticut's

wealth is taken into account: Connecticut ranks 4th in property taxes as a percentage of personal income (\$6.10 per \$100 of income, compared with the national average of \$5.10).²

Connecticut is more dependent on property taxes to fund local government than any other state in the nation. It also is the 2nd most dependent on property taxes to fund education.³ That means that the educational opportunity a child has is directly tied to the property tax wealth of the community in which he lives.

The property tax in Connecticut is the largest single tax on residents and businesses in our state. Overall, property taxes account for 37% of all state and local taxes paid in our state.



The Property Tax

- Connecticut's biggest state-local tax
- Connecticut is more dependent on it than any other state
- Biggest tax on Connecticut businesses
- 69% of all municipal revenue

¹ US Census: State and Local Government Finance, 2005; 2006 America Community Survey; 2006 State and County Quick Facts.

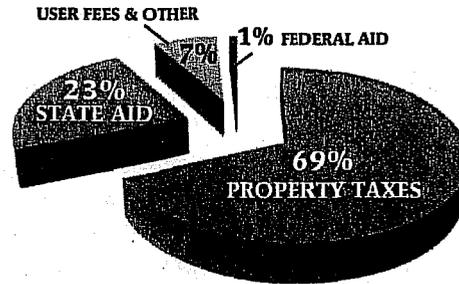
² US Census Bureau: States Ranked by Total State Taxes and Per Capita Amount, 2005.

³ US Census Bureau: Public Elementary-Secondary Education Finances, 2005.

Property taxes are the biggest tax on businesses. In FY 06-07, Connecticut businesses paid over \$700 million in corporate income taxes — but over \$900 million in property taxes.

Statewide, 69% of municipal revenue comes from property taxes. Most of the rest, 23%, comes from state aid. Some Connecticut municipalities are almost totally dependent on property taxes to fund local government. Nine towns depend on property taxes for at least 90% of all their revenue. Another 48 municipalities rely on property taxes for at least 80% of their revenue.⁴

Municipal Revenues in Connecticut



Source: CCM estimate based on OPM Municipal Fiscal Indicators, 2006.

THE MUNICIPAL REAL ESTATE CONVEYANCE TAX — THE ONLY OTHER LOCAL TAX

Other than the property tax, the only tax municipalities in Connecticut can levy is the municipal real estate conveyance tax.

The municipal real estate conveyance tax has been in place for decades, as has a state real estate conveyance tax. Only recently has the local portion of the tax become controversial.

Present Rates Set In 2003

In 2003, the General Assembly and the Governor increased the local portion of the real estate conveyance tax from 0.11% to 0.25 % in all towns, with

an optional 0.25 % addition for certain communities with particular economic hardships.

The increased rates of the conveyance tax were established to help buffer the impact on municipalities and their property taxpayers of a series of mid-year state budget cuts enacted during fiscal year 2002-2003. Despite increases in state aid the past few years, funding for several of those municipal aid programs has never been restored to their pre-2003 levels.

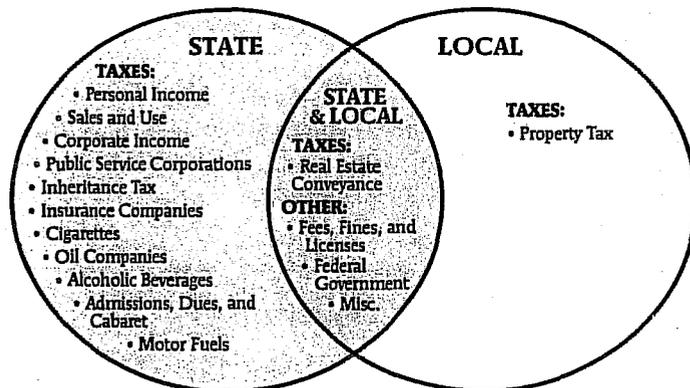
The initial legislation provided the increased rates for two years, and the General Assembly has extended them three times since then. The 2008 General Assembly stood up to a well-funded special interest lobbying effort and passed legislation to keep the rates in place until at least 2010. The rates should be made permanent.

The increases in the rates of the real estate conveyance tax were enacted to protect property taxpayers — residents and businesses — from the impact of flat-funding or cutbacks in state aid — and that protection is still needed.

Opponents of the increased rates say that ending them would mean \$40 million in the pockets of residents. That is an illusion: if local governments lose this critically needed revenue, property taxes will surely have to rise — and cuts in local services will hurt the quality-of-life that maintains home values in our communities. There will be even more

pressure on the General Assembly to provide increased aid to towns and cities.

Revenue Sources for State and Local Governments in Connecticut



Source: CCM, July 2008

⁴ Municipal Fiscal Indicators, Office of Policy and Management, December 2007.

MUNICIPAL TAXING AUTHORITY IN OTHER STATES

Only 15 states allow municipalities just the property tax.

➤ **23 states** allow at least some municipalities to levy both **property and sales taxes**

➤ **6 states** allow at least some municipalities to levy both **property and income taxes**, and

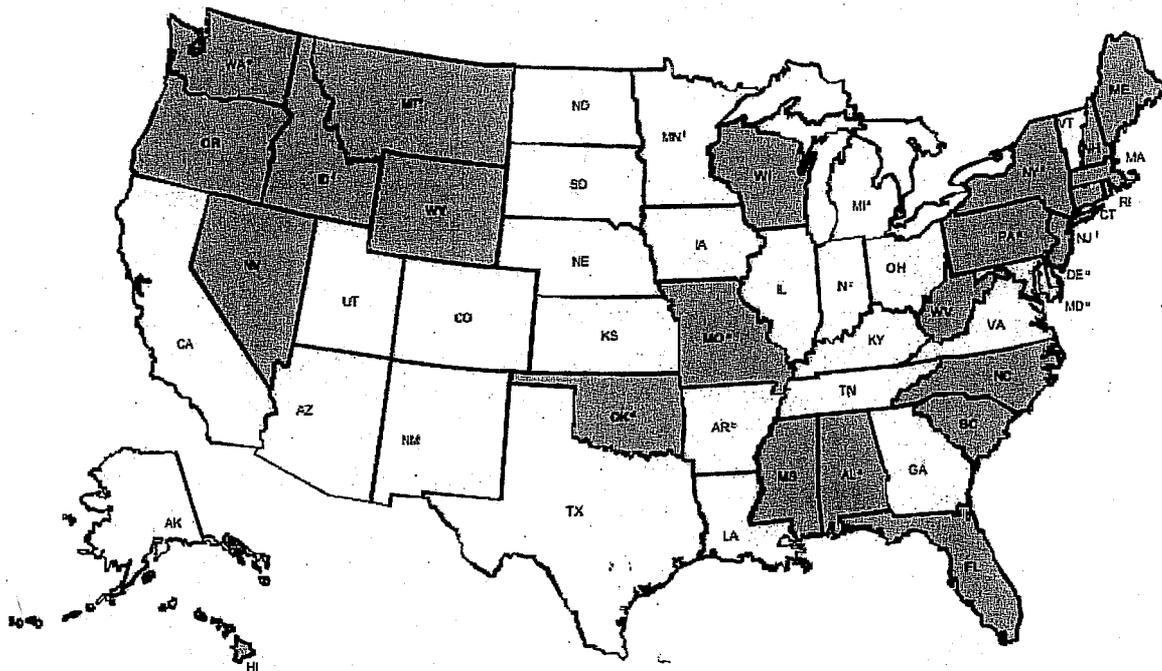
➤ **5 states** allow at least some municipalities to levy all three — **property, sales and income taxes**.⁵

Plus, remember that most other states have county governments that levy taxes in addition to state and local taxes, and that provide public services.

When people consider moving to other states they often come back talking about how low the

taxes are — but they are often referring to *property* taxes, the need for which is off-set by optional local taxes, county taxes and higher state income tax rates. Of the 43 states with a personal income tax, 29 have income tax rates that reach higher than Connecticut's highest rate of 5%.⁶ They include states we typically think of as our economic competitors: North Carolina (7.75%), South Carolina (7%), Georgia (6%) and our neighbors New York (6.85%) and Massachusetts (5.3%). Yet, as we've seen above, Connecticut's property taxes are second highest in the nation.

Municipal Tax Authority By State



a Income or sales tax for selected cities. b Cities can levy a local income tax, but no locality currently does so. c A local income tax under certain circumstances. d Sales tax only; cities can levy a property tax for debt -retirement purposes only. e Cities can impose the equivalent of a business income tax. f Sales taxes for selected cities and/or restricted use only.

Property or Sales Only

Property + Sales Or Income

Property + Sales + Income

⁵ *Cities and State Fiscal Structure, National League of Cities, 2008.* Note that in some states sales and income taxes are options open only to certain municipalities. In this total we include them. Also Connecticut is listed as one of the 15 with only the property tax although some revenue is derived from the real estate conveyance tax. For more detail see the Appendix.

⁶ Federation of Tax Administrators, 2008 rates. Note that in neighboring Massachusetts, which has a property tax cap, the lowest income tax rate is 5.3% — higher than Connecticut's highest rate.

CAN LOCAL TAXING AUTHORITY WORK IN CONNECTICUT?

What works in other states may not work successfully in Connecticut. We're a small state, divided 169 ways. Other states are geographically larger, have unincorporated areas that get few services, and have county governments.

One concern about granting municipalities the power to levy additional taxes is that municipalities that are poorer and have higher property tax rates will most likely be the ones that choose to levy additional taxes. In a small state like ours that might make the poorer/high tax communities even less competitive over time when it comes to attracting business investment, homeowners, etc. That would be counterproductive.

But inadequate state funding of non-education municipal aid is pushing some of our poorer communities to look at local-option taxes because of their desperate need for non-property tax revenues.

There are four primary ways that this can be dealt with:

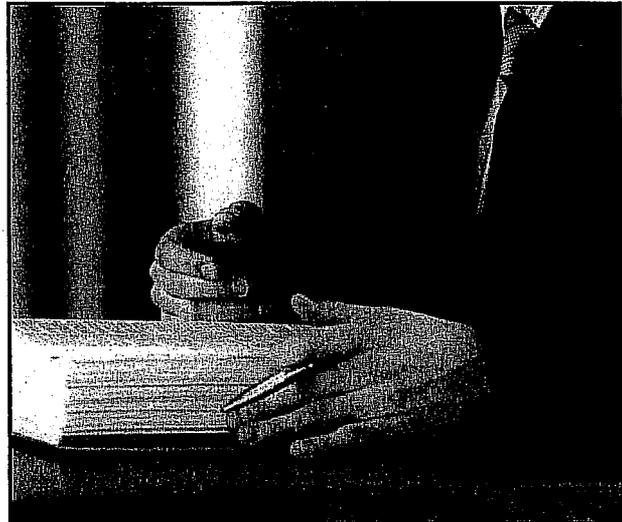
Local Option Taxes

Allow distressed municipalities, or all municipalities, **to levy certain types of local-option taxes** as a way to take pressure off of property taxes. For example, locally levied sales taxes and hotel-occupancy taxes can be considered in municipalities where those industries are strong. **New local-option taxes can also be levied on entities that do business in distressed municipalities, but which are not as 'mobile' as other businesses.**

CCM recommends that the State encourage the transition of all regional planning organizations (RPOs) into regional councils of government (COGs).

For example, franchise-fee-type tax on telecommunications and public service companies are common in other states — but although these profit-making businesses utilize municipal rights-of-way, Connecticut municipalities get only property taxes from them.

One positive aspect about local-option taxation is that it allows citizens of the municipality to decide what mix of taxes works best for their community.



Allow municipalities to assess alternative taxes on a regional basis

If alternative sources of local revenue were an option open to *regions* it would allow local elected officials, working with their neighbors, to levy the taxes that would fit best with their particular region. It would combine the advantages of local revenue enhancement while tailoring it to regional needs and avoiding negative competition between urban centers and suburbs.

For example, a local-option sales tax might drive retail activity to the suburbs and away from cities, but an optional sales tax applied on a regional basis would not have the same effect — if the retailers want access to the market of a given region, the tax would apply no matter where they locate.

Of course, regional consensus is often difficult to reach, hence the allure of local-option authority as discussed above.

CCM recommends that the State encourage the transition of all regional planning organizations (RPOs) into regional councils of government (COGs). Presently, there are three kinds of regional

entities, one of which — regional planning agencies — comprise appointees and not elected officials.

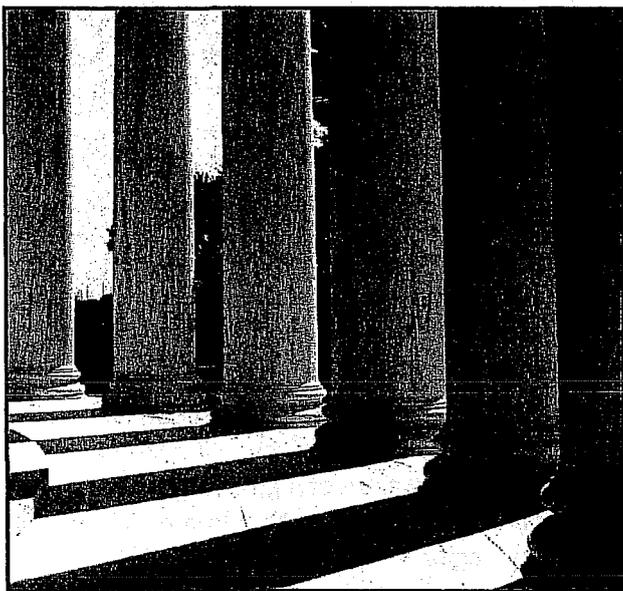
COGs are made up of chief elected officials — people who are accountable to the voters of their communities for their decisions. Any other type of regional entity would be inappropriate for greater fiscal authority. The State should enact an expedited process to encourage the transition of all regional organizations to COGs.⁷

Granting local-option taxing authority to COGs would not just diversify the municipal revenue base. It would be a major step towards increasing regional cooperation and thus improve overall governmental efficiency.

■ Make local taxes applicable statewide

One very straightforward approach would be for the State to add new sources of municipal revenue, but do so on a *statewide* basis. In this way all municipalities would be able to relieve pressures on the property tax, while avoiding any competitive harm that would arise if only certain municipalities applied the tax.

For example, the State could authorize all municipalities to collect a local tax on lodging. The money would be kept by any municipality with a hotel, motel, B&B, etc. One attractive aspect of hotel taxes is that



⁷ In two regions there are "councils of elected officials" (CEOs) that function similarly to councils of governments and would not need to convert. There may need to be minor changes in the CEO statutes, however.

they export most of the tax to out-of-state visitors, rather than place the revenue burden on locals.

Another example would be to raise the state sales tax and share the increase with towns and cities. This piggyback approach makes administrative sense.

There is precedent for applying local taxes on a statewide basis. The State already dictates that property taxes are the primary source of municipal revenue, and it applies the base municipal real estate conveyance tax evenly across all 169 municipalities.

***The State could share
a portion of the sales tax
with the municipalities
or region in which
the tax is collected.
This would avoid the
political and administrative
travails associated
with levying new taxes.***

■ Share state revenues with municipalities or regions

A fourth way to diversify local revenue would be for the State to share portions of state revenue streams with municipalities. For example, the State could share a portion of the sales tax with the municipalities or region in which the tax is collected. This would avoid the political and administrative travails associated with levying new taxes, although it would affect state revenue. However, the State could specify that municipalities receive all, or a portion of, any increases in state sales tax revenue above the levels anticipated in the present state budget. In that way, the State would never lose revenue, but towns and cities would stand to gain.

The State could also use a piggyback approach (as discussed above) and share any increase in state taxes with towns and cities.

SUMMARY

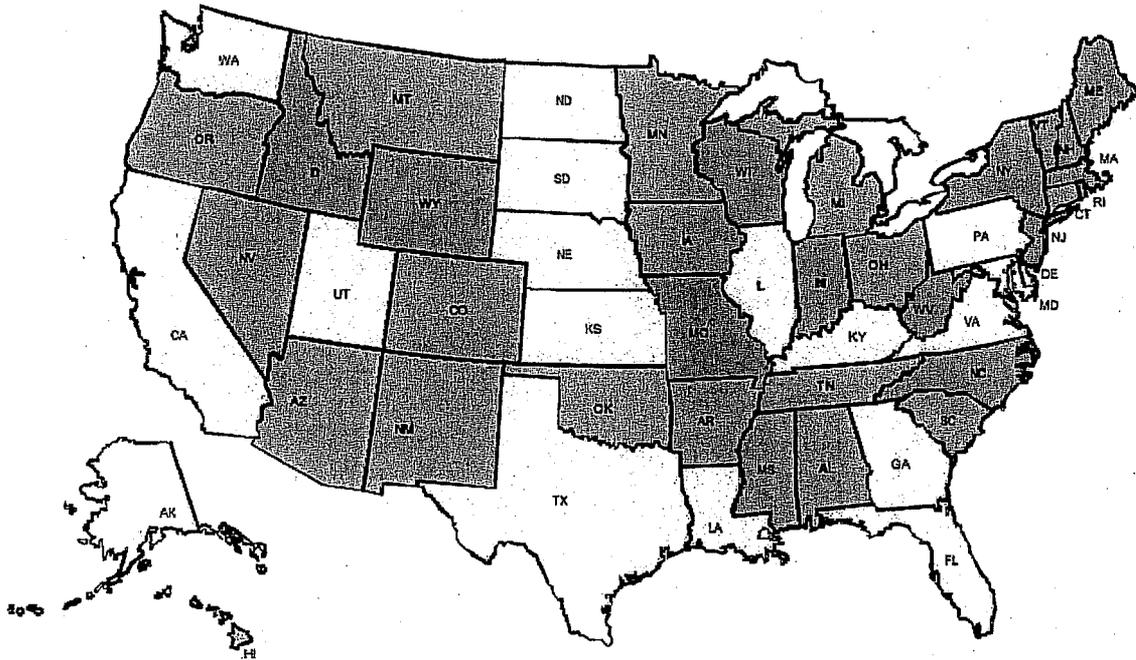
Overreliance on the property tax coupled with a reluctance among state leaders to adequately increase state aid to towns and cities — particularly non-education aid — has forced a new look at diversifying municipal revenue sources. Most other states have done so — our state is one of the few locked into such an antiquated property-tax dependent system. While there are aspects of municipal revenue diversification that are of particular concern in a small

state such as Connecticut, there are at least four possible approaches that should be on the table as we seek a way out of the property tax chokehold.



For more information, please contact Jim Finley, Gian-Carl Casa or Ron Thomas of CCM at (203) 498-3000.

Municipal Revenue Reliance By State



One Tax Source
 One Source + Low Second Source
 Two Tax Sources
 Three Tax Sources

⁵ Federal Reserve Bank of New York, Historical Exchange Rates

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

MUNICIPAL REVENUE DIVERSIFICATION AND THE REAL ESTATE CONVEYANCE TAX

➤ **Per capita property tax burden in Connecticut is almost twice the national average, and second highest in the nation.**

➤ **Connecticut ranks fourth in the nation in property taxes as a percentage of personal income.**

➤ **The property tax is the largest single tax on residents and on businesses in Connecticut.**

➤ **69% of all municipal revenue in Connecticut comes from property taxes.**

- 9 towns get at least 90% of their revenue from property taxes.
- 48 get at least 80% of their revenue from property taxes.

➤ **The municipal real estate conveyance tax is the only tax municipalities can levy other than the property tax.**

- The present rates of the tax, slated to sunset in 2010, are a significant source of non-property tax revenue for towns and cities.
- The present rates were established in 2003 due to mid-year cuts in state aid to municipalities — and several grant programs have never returned to pre-2003 levels.
- **The present rates of the real estate conveyance tax should be made permanent.**

➤ **Only 15 states allow municipalities just the property tax. For all intents and purposes Connecticut's predominant reliance on property taxes puts it in this group.**

- **23 states allow municipalities both property and sales taxes.***
- **6 states allow municipalities to levy both property and income taxes.***
- **5 states allow municipalities to levy property, sales and income taxes.***

➤ **Four ideas for diversifying municipal revenue sources are:**

1. Allowing at least some municipalities to **levy additional local taxes.**
2. Allowing municipalities to **levy additional taxes on a regional basis.**
3. Establishing **new local taxes that are applicable statewide** (i.e. in all towns), such as the hotel/lodging tax.
4. **Sharing state revenue streams with municipalities or regions** (for example, a portion of the existing or increased sales tax).

** In at least some municipalities*

APPENDIX: MUNICIPAL TAX AUTHORITY BY STATE

State	Notes	State	Notes
Alabama	Property, sales, income (19 cities)	Montana	Property (sales for resort cities < 5,500 population)
Alaska	Property, sales	Nebraska	Property, sales
Arizona	Property (with voter approval), sales	Nevada	Property
Arkansas	Property, sales, income (not used by any municipality)	New Hampshire	Property
California	Property, sales	New Jersey	Property (sales for Atlantic City, Wildwood only)
Colorado	Property, sales	New Mexico	Property, sales
Connecticut	Property, conveyance	New York	Property, sales, income (New York City & Yonkers only)
Delaware	Property, income (Wilmington only)	North Carolina	Property
Florida	Property	North Dakota	Property, sales
Georgia	Property, sales	Ohio	Income, property
Hawaii	Property (Honolulu is only municipality in Hawaii)	Oklahoma	Sales
Idaho	Property (sales for resort cities < 10,000 population)	Oregon	Property
Illinois	Property, sales	Pennsylvania	Property, income, sales (Philadelphia only)
Indiana	Property, income	Rhode Island	Property
Iowa	Property, sales	South Carolina	Property
Kansas	Property, sales	South Dakota	Property, sales
Kentucky	Income, property	Tennessee	Property, sales
Louisiana	Property, sales	Texas	Property, sales
Maine	Property	Utah	Property, sales
Maryland	Property, income (Baltimore city-county only)	Vermont	Property (some sales)
Massachusetts	Property	Virginia	Property, sales
Michigan	Property, income (22 cities)	Washington	Property, sales, B&O (business income) tax
Minnesota	Property, sales (some cities, if approved by State Legislature)	West Virginia	Property
Mississippi	Property	Wisconsin	Property
Missouri	Property, sales, income (Kansas City & St. Louis only)	Wyoming	Property

Source: *Cities and State Fiscal Structure*, National League of Cities, 2008

CCM – CONNECTICUT'S STATEWIDE ASSOCIATION OF TOWNS AND CITIES



The Connecticut Conference of Municipalities (CCM) is Connecticut's statewide association of towns and cities. CCM represents municipalities at the General Assembly, before the state executive branch and regulatory agencies, and in the courts. CCM provides member towns and cities with a wide array of other services, including management assistance, individualized inquiry service, assistance in municipal labor relations, technical assistance and training, policy development, research and analysis, publications, information programs, and service programs such as workers' compensation and liability-automobile-property insurance, risk management, and energy cost-containment. Federal representation is provided by CCM in conjunction with the National League of Cities. CCM was founded in 1966.

CCM is governed by a Board of Directors, elected by the member municipalities, with due consideration given to geographical representation, municipalities of different sizes, and a balance of political parties. Numerous committees of municipal officials participate in the development of CCM policy and programs. CCM has offices in New Haven (the headquarters) and in Hartford.

900 Chapel Street, 9th Floor, New Haven, Connecticut 06510-2807
Phone: (203) 498-3000 • Fax: (203) 562-6314
E-mail: ccm@ccm-ct.org • Web site: www.ccm-ct.org



THE VOICE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

PAGE
BREAK

**THE DECLINE IN
NON-EDUCATION
STATE AID TO
TOWNS AND CITIES**

**PILOTs,
PEQUOT-MOHEGAN GRANTS
AND INFRASTRUCTURE AID**

OCTOBER 7, 2008



**CONNECTICUT
CONFERENCE OF
MUNICIPALITIES**

CANDIDATE BULLETIN

**THE DECLINE IN NON-EDUCATION
STATE AID TO TOWNS AND CITIES**

**PILOTs, PEQUOT-MOHEGAN GRANTS
AND INFRASTRUCTURE AID**

OCTOBER 7, 2008



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900 Chapel Street, 9th Floor, New Haven, Connecticut 06510-2807
Phone: (203) 498-3000 • Fax: (203) 562-6314
E-mail: ccm@ccm-ct.org • Web site: www.ccm-ct.org

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OVERVIEW

When state aid goes down or is stagnant, property taxes go up and local services get cut.

That much is clear in a state where 69% of local revenue comes from property taxes and most of the rest, 23%, comes from state aid.

Since the turn of the century, Connecticut state government has contended with a fluctuating economy and revenues. When the state economy catches a cold, municipalities get pneumonia. In several areas, particularly regarding funding for education, state aid has increased (although not necessarily enough to keep pace with rising costs).

But non-education aid — aid to municipal general governments — has been either flat-funded or lags behind where it was earlier this decade. In fact, state funding for municipal non-education aid went down slightly this year (FY 08-09), compared to last.

There are four major non-education formula grants provided by the State:

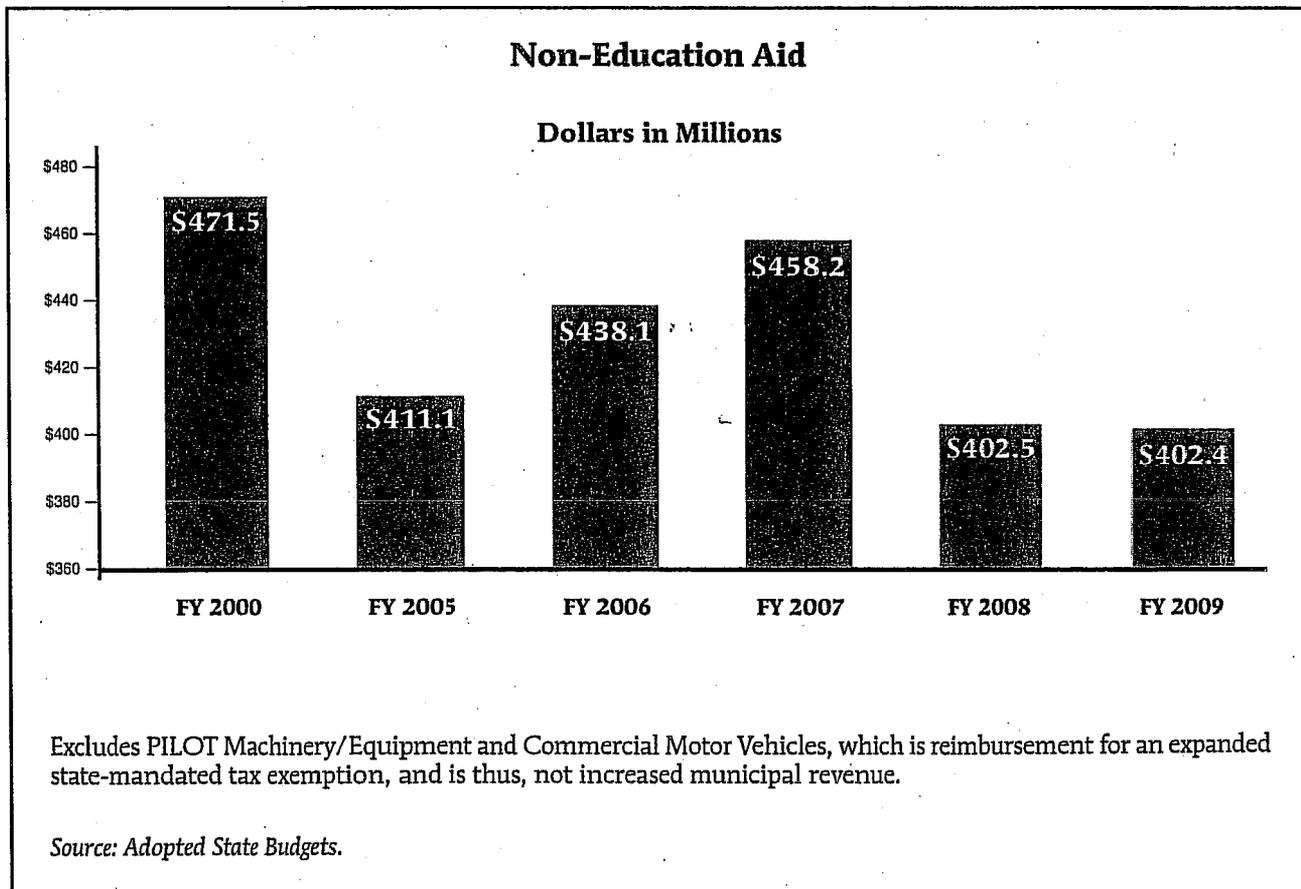
➤ **PILOTs (payments-in-lieu-of-taxes)** that partially reimburse municipalities for property that the State has mandated as property-tax exempt;

➤ **Pequot-Mohegan grants** — originally created as a way to reimburse municipalities for tax-exempt properties;

➤ **Town Aid Roads (TAR)** — to provide funding to municipalities for local roads and bridges; and

➤ **Local Capital Improvement Program (LoCIP)** — to provide state-bond funded aid for approved capital projects.

With the exception of LoCIP, which has remained flat-funded, these grants are all lagging behind where they were seven years ago (FY 2001-2002,) and that does not even account for inflation. In tough economic times, such as Connecticut will be facing over the next biennium, it is all the more important to make sure that funding increases for these grants as a way to stabilize property taxes and stimulate local economies. When local economies are healthy, the state as a whole thrives.



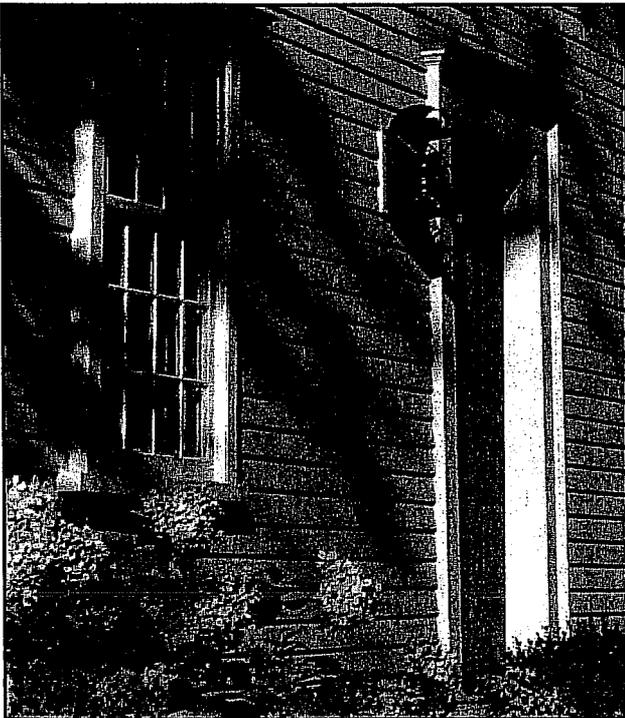
PILOTs: WHY THEY MATTER

A PILOT is a payment-in-lieu-of-taxes — a payment by the State to partially compensate cities and towns for the property-tax losses due to state-mandated tax exemptions.

Over 65 types of property are exempt from local taxation in Connecticut because of state actions. These state-mandated exemptions shift a greater share of the property tax burden to local homeowners and businesses.

State mandated property tax exemptions totaled about \$41 billion in FY 2004-05 — about 13% of the total value of grand lists, statewide.¹

The State has programs which *partially* reimburse municipalities for lost property tax revenue. While appreciated, they **compensate municipalities for only a fraction of the revenue that towns and cities lose to state-mandated property tax exemptions.** This is because (1) PILOTs are made



for only a few of the many types of tax-exempt property, and (2) existing PILOT programs are not fully funded (except for state prisons, which are supposed to be reimbursed at 100%, and certain types of manufacturing equipment, see below).

In recent years funding for these programs has not kept pace with the growing level of mandated exemptions. Moreover, when overall PILOT funding remains flat, and the assessed value of the exemptions grows, then the rate at which municipalities are being reimbursed declines.

PILOT Reimbursement Rates Are Way Down*

- **PILOT — State Property:** (\$83 million)
 - Reimbursement rate declines, from **41% in 01-02 to 37%** for FY 08-09
 - Statute calls for 45%
- **PILOT — Colleges and Hospitals:** (\$122 million)
 - Reimbursement rate declines, from **73% in 01-02 to 58%** for FY 08-09
 - Statute calls for 77%
- **DECD PILOT/Tax Abatement:**
Not restored
 - **\$3.9 million** provided in FY 07-08 was **eliminated for FY 08-09.**

* *Partial reimbursement for lost real estate property only. No reimbursement for lost personal property taxes.*

The tax loss to municipalities that results from inadequate funding of the PILOTs for the real estate property owned by private colleges, hospitals, the State and personal property associated with those institutions, and certain other underfunded PILOTs, is at least \$437 million in FY 2008-09. [This figure does not include an estimated revenue loss of over \$450 million from property owned by religious and charitable institutions, federal and local governments, and other non-profit institutions.]

Distressed municipalities — those with the heaviest service burdens and the weakest tax bases — have among the highest concentrations of tax-exempt property. The cities of Bridgeport, Hartford and New Haven account for 44% of the value of all exempt private colleges and hospitals in the state.²

¹ CCM analysis, based on data from the Office of Policy and Management. The Legislative Program Review and Investigations Committee placed the value for FY02-03 at \$42 billion, about 16% of the total. *Connecticut's Local Tax System*, Connecticut General Assembly, January 2006.

² Source: 2005 grand list data, Connecticut Office of Policy and Management

Top Ten Connecticut Towns with the Highest Rate of Real Estate Exemptions

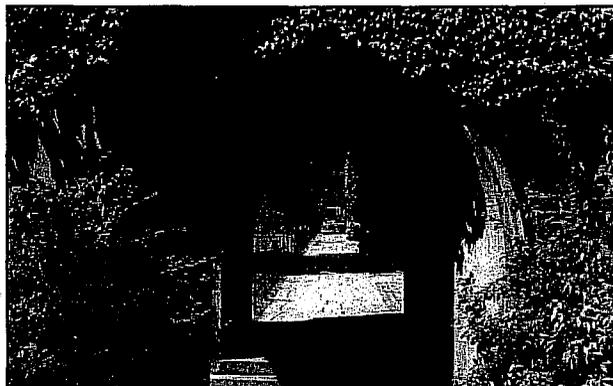
Town	2005 Total Exemptions as a Percentage of Total Assessment
Mansfield	58%
New Haven	47%
Hartford	44%
Windsor Locks	41%
Windham	37%
Bridgeport	35%
New London	33%
Waterbury	32%
New Britain	32%
Preston	28%

Source: Connecticut Office of Policy and Management 2005, latest data available.

The State does provide 100% reimbursement for manufacturing machinery and equipment — but that is recently exempt equipment, and municipalities would otherwise be collecting the taxes directly. Moreover, that reimbursement is scheduled to phase out beginning in 2012 — after that municipalities will eat any property tax losses.

By not fully reimbursing municipalities for these exemptions, the State is increasing the tax burden on property taxpayers, including those — like the elderly on fixed incomes — who often can least afford it.

Full funding of PILOTs is a longstanding goal of Connecticut's towns and cities. While municipalities appreciate the progress that has been made in this effort, it is obvious that more remains to be done. **Although full funding of the PILOTs alone will not resolve the problem of Connecticut's over-reliance on property taxes to pay for public services, it would be a big step toward restoring fairness to a system which now penalizes municipalities for hosting and supporting tax-exempt institutions.**



PEQUOT-MOHEGAN GRANTS: REVENUE SHARING

In 1991, the State entered into an agreement with the Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation that provided that the tribe pay to the State 25% of its take of slot machine revenue from its Foxwoods casino. The agreement was later amended to provide a similar contribution from the Mohegan Sun casino.

Then-Governor Weicker proposed that **all** of this newfound slot machine revenue be shared with municipalities to reimburse them for state-mandated property tax exemptions — to fully fund the PILOTs discussed above.

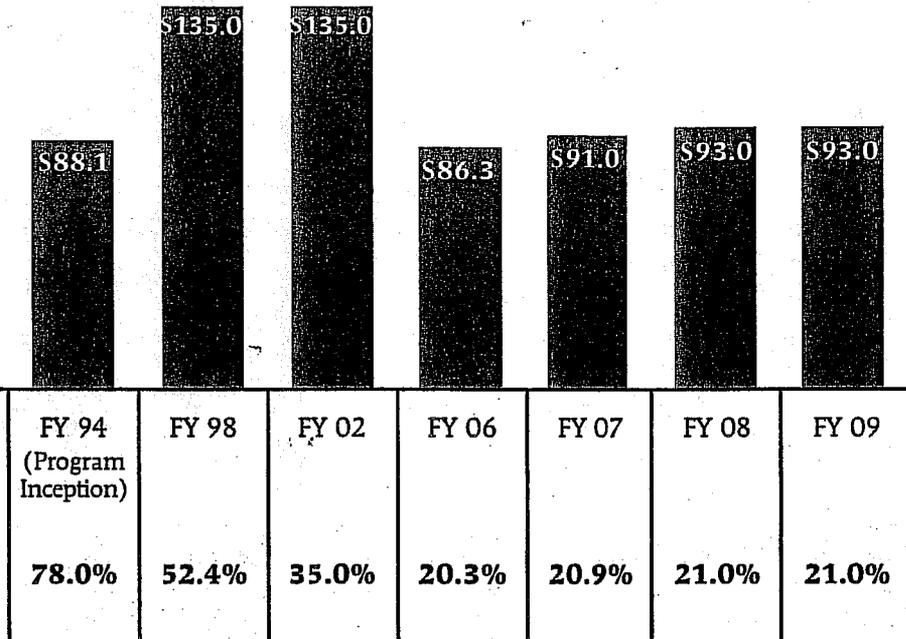
The General Assembly rejected that proposal for a variety of reasons, including the fact that not all municipalities would benefit equally from use of a PILOT formula. The legislature developed a new

formula that used PILOT as a major formula factor, but not the only one. *Further, the new law did not provide all the revenue to towns and cities — it provided 78%, with the rest going into the state General Fund.*

While 78% was a significant amount, the retreat from the 100% proposal was a precursor for what would happen from that time on — a steady shrinking of the municipal share even as state revenues from slot machine gaming rose dramatically.

The biggest hit on the fund occurred during the tough-budget year of 2002-03. The annual amount shared with municipalities had been \$135 million per year since 1997-98, but was slashed mid-year in 2003 to just \$106 million. Since then the grant has never gone above its present level of \$93 million —

Mashantucket Pequot-Mohegan Grant Funds to Municipalities
Dollars in Millions



a cut of \$42 million from 2002, \$48 million when inflation is taken into account.

The portion of the slot machine revenues going to municipalities, which was 35% in 2002, is now 21%.³

The sharing of state revenue with municipalities is one important way to provide property tax relief. CCM urges the State to return to the 78% level (which would be \$350 million next year) over the long-term, but can start by returning to the \$135 million per year level (30%) in the shorter term.

One way this can be done is by earmarking future increases in Pequot-Mohegan revenues for municipalities. The revenue estimates used for the current State budget anticipate \$449 million in such gaming revenues for FY 2008-2009⁴. The State could provide that in the future, any amount over what is received this year be shared 50-50 between the State and municipalities until funding is returned to \$135 million, and that the percentage of the revenue

going to municipalities should then be increased until it returns to its original 78% level.

Local officials understand that the State sometimes has a difficult time finding revenue for municipal needs — but even with an expected dip this year, this revenue source has grown significantly since its inception. Despite the present economic challenges facing our state and nation, the long-term health of this revenue source is sound.

At the same time, while municipal costs go up, the local share of this revenue has gone down. It's time to reverse this trend.

***The sharing of state revenue
with municipalities
is one important way
to provide
property tax relief.***

³ Based on state revenue estimate for FY 2008-2009.

⁴ Present estimates by the Office of Fiscal Analysis are for \$415 million in such revenues this year.

INFRASTRUCTURE FUNDING: TAR AND LoCIP

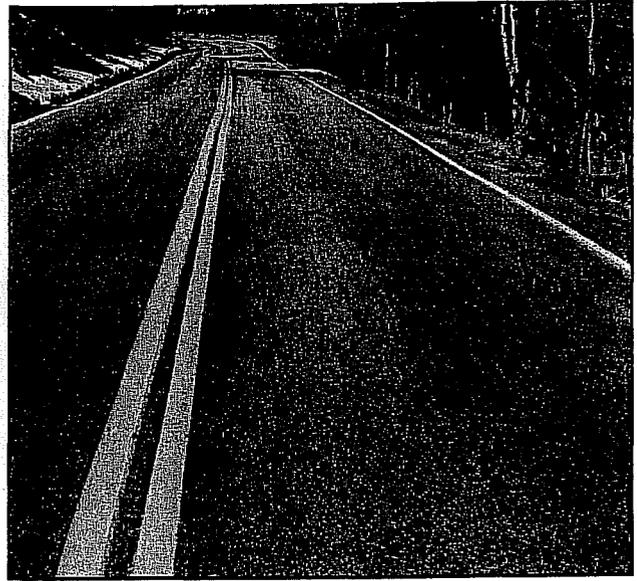
State funding assistance for municipal infrastructure needs will be covered more thoroughly in an upcoming CCM *Candidate Bulletin*. But the trend for these programs is the same as for the programs described above: local costs have gone up but state assistance has gone down.

As recently as FY 2002 the State provided \$35 million to local governments through the primary grant program for local infrastructure, the Town Aid Roads (TAR) grant. That program was cut to just \$12 million in FY 2004. While it has been climbing slowly back (it is presently at \$30 million) it has never returned to the \$35 million level.

Surplus funds from past years paid for a portion (\$8 million) of this year's \$30 million TAR program. Because those surplus funds will not be available next year, TAR funding is in danger of being reduced again, to \$22 million.

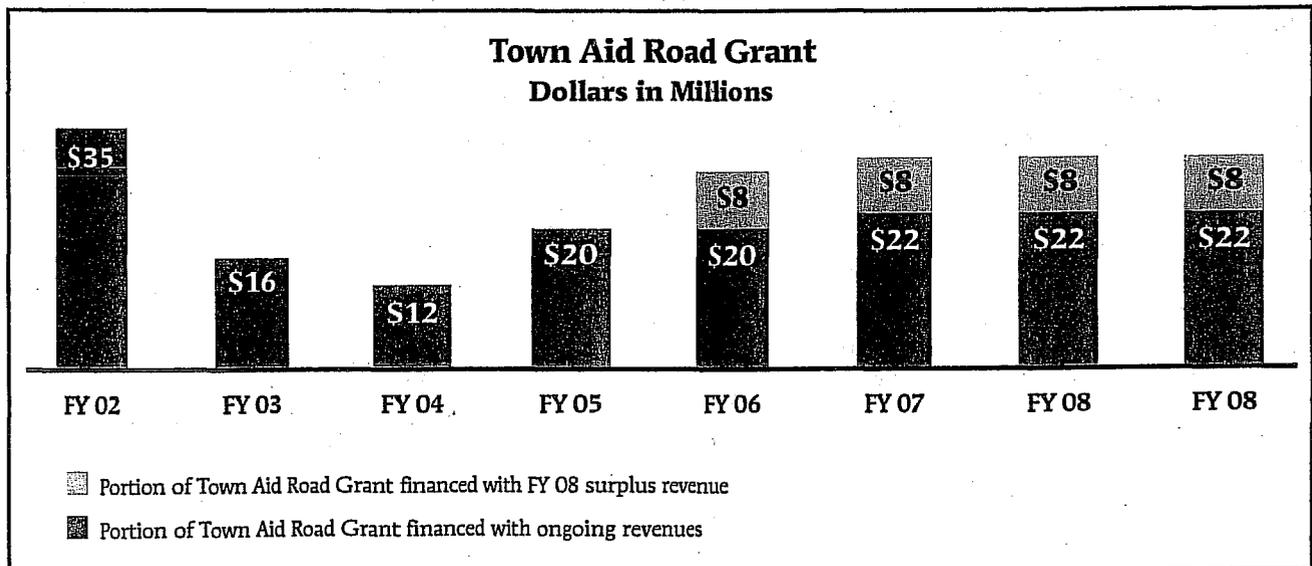
The condition of municipal roads and bridges has deteriorated over the last decade. Traffic congestion on state highways, and increased use of the local road and bridge network, has accelerated this decline. The local transportation network has had to bear an increasing traffic load, and repair activities have assumed a larger share of local costs.

That has meant increased pressure on local budgets and deferred maintenance. Deferring work on roads only increases the eventual cost of repair. So, while TAR grants fell behind, local costs rose. **Upfront state investments in local infrastructure repair**



and maintenance are wise ones. Such investments save countless dollars in the future that would otherwise have to be spent due to deferred maintenance.

The State's other major grant program for local infrastructure projects — the Local Capital Improvement Program (LoCIP) has remained flat-funded at \$30 million per year since its inception (1987). Local officials appreciate that this state bond-financed program hasn't been reduced during tough times — but flat funding for 21 years means that the ability of municipalities to pay for local capital projects has declined as costs have risen.



SUMMARY

Non-education aid to municipalities amounts to \$402.4 million in FY 2008-2009. That's just 2.1% of the entire state budget. In 2000, non-education aid was 4.05% of the state budget, and in 1992 it was 5.3%.

GRANT PROGRAM	FY 2001-02	FY 2008-09
Town Aid Roads	\$35 million	\$30 million
Pequot-Mohegan Grant	\$135 million	\$93 million
PILOT - state property	48% reimbursement	37% reimbursement
PILOT - colleges and hospitals	73% reimbursement	58% reimbursement

To compound matters the U.S. dollar has declined in value 40% over the last six years.⁵ Meanwhile the state budget has grown from \$8.08 billion in 1992, to \$11.62 billion in 2000, to \$18.44 billion in 2009 — averaging increases of over 60% per decade. Despite these increases in overall spending, the trend has been to *decrease* the share of the state budget devoted to general government (non-education) aid to towns and cities.

Small wonder that property taxes have had to rise and local services have been cut back.

CCM asks that the Governor and the General Assembly work together to make sure that funding for municipal general government doesn't continue to be left behind.

► **Full funding of PILOT grants is essential** so that property taxpayers in communities that host tax-exempt property aren't unfairly paying for such exemptions granted by the State.

► **A larger portion of Native American gaming revenue should be shared with local governments**, as was originally intended.

► **Funding for local infrastructure, including road and bridge repair, can bring economic benefits** far greater than the expenditures, while holding down property taxes.

Towns and cities are forced by the State to rely on property taxes to pay for local government services. In very few communities is the property tax base adequate to fund local public services without having an extortionate tax rate. State aid is the only mechanism available to make up for the deficiencies of our property tax system. **It is important that the State live up to its responsibility to adequately fund non-education aid to municipalities. Hometown Connecticut depends on it.**



For more information, please contact Jim Finley, Gian-Carl Casa, Ron Thomas or other members of CCM's advocacy team at (203) 498-3000.

In very few communities is the property tax base adequate to fund local public services without having an extortionate tax rate. State aid is the only mechanism available to make up for the deficiencies of our property tax system.

⁵ Federal Reserve Bank of New York, Historical Exchange Rates

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: PILOTs, PEQUOT-MOHEGAN GRANTS, TAR AND INFRASTRUCTURE AID

PILOT

➤ **State mandated property tax exemptions totaled about \$41 billion** in FY 2004-05 – about **13% of the total value of grand lists**, statewide (latest figures available).

➤ The rates of state reimbursement for the largest mandated exemptions are down:

➤ **State Property:** (\$83 million). Reimbursement rate declined, from 41% in 01-02 to 37% for FY 08-09. Statute calls for 45%.

➤ **Colleges and Hospitals:** (\$122 million). Reimbursement rate declined, from to 73% in 01-02 to 58% for FY 08-09. Statute calls for 77%.

➤ **DECD PILOT/Tax Abatement:** (\$0 – not funded). \$3.9 million provided in FY 07-08 was eliminated for FY 08-09.

➤ **Manufacturing Machinery and Equipment:** Full reimbursement for mandated tax exemption begins phasing out in 2012.

Pequot-Mohegan Grants

➤ **Original proposal was for 100% to go to municipalities** for PILOT reimbursements.

➤ **First year of the grant, municipalities received 78%. This year, FY 08-09, municipalities will receive just 21%.**

➤ **From FY 97-98 to FY 01-02, municipalities received \$135 million per year. This year, FY 08-09, municipalities will receive \$93 million.**

➤ Sharing of this revenue can be increased by earmarking future growth in Pequot-Mohegan revenues.

Town Aid Road (TAR)

➤ As recently as **FY 01-02, municipalities received \$35 million** in TAR grants.

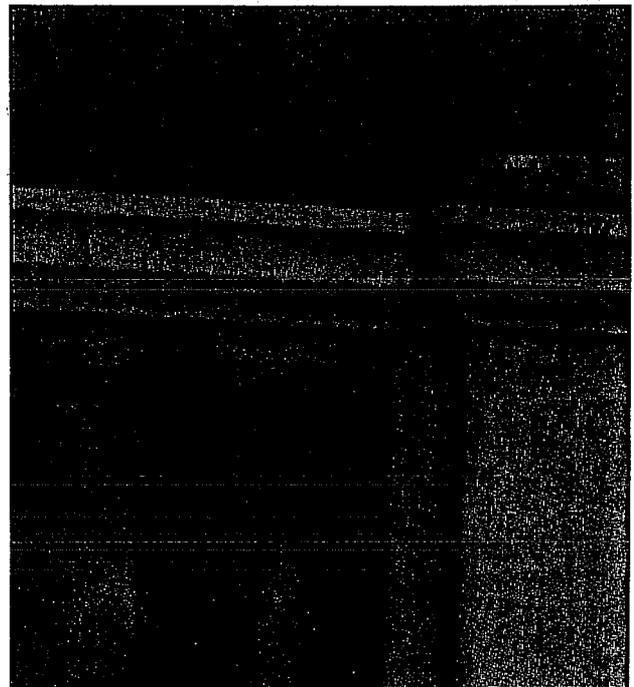
➤ In FY 03-04 they received just \$12 million. **This year, they are receiving \$30 million.**

➤ A portion of this year's grant, \$8 million, was paid from surplus funds that are no longer available. Thus there is a danger of a reduction in TAR grants next year.

Local Capital Improvement Program (LoCIP)

➤ **\$30 million** in state bond funding for local capital projects.

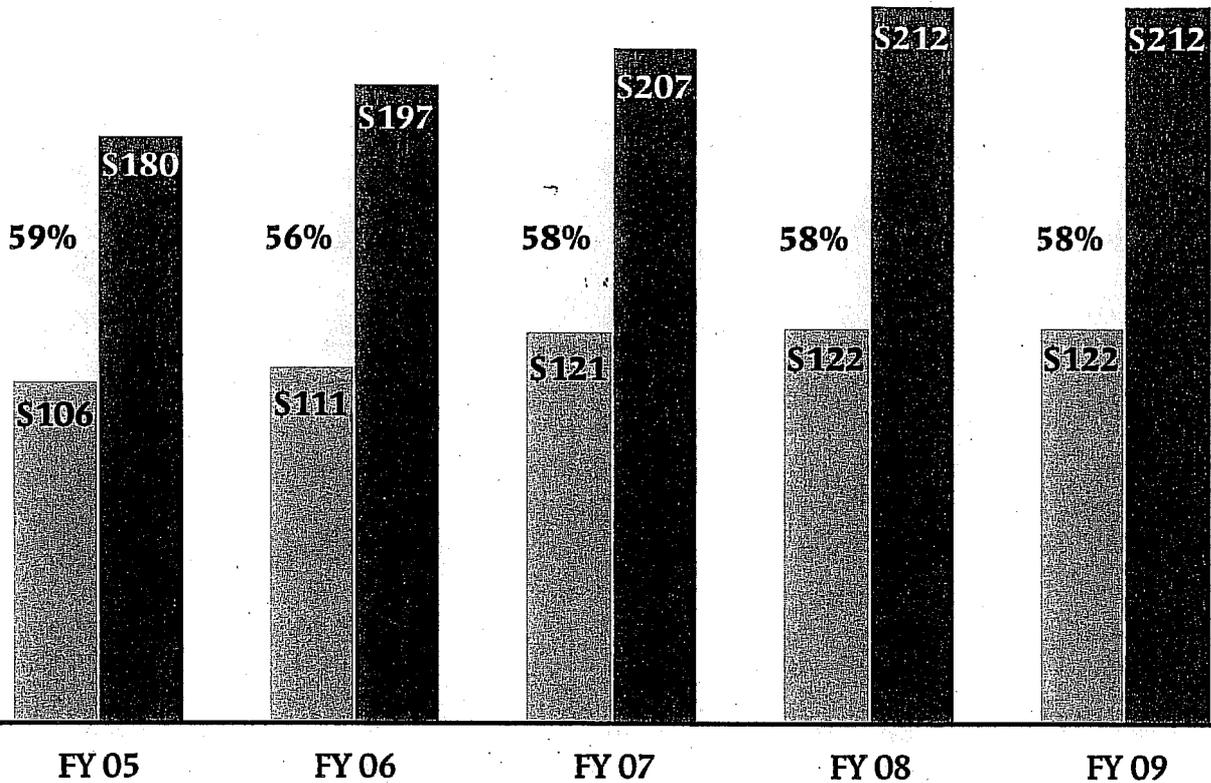
➤ **Flat funded since its inception** twenty one years ago (1987).



APPENDIX A

PILOT — PRIVATE COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL PROPERTY

Dollars in Millions



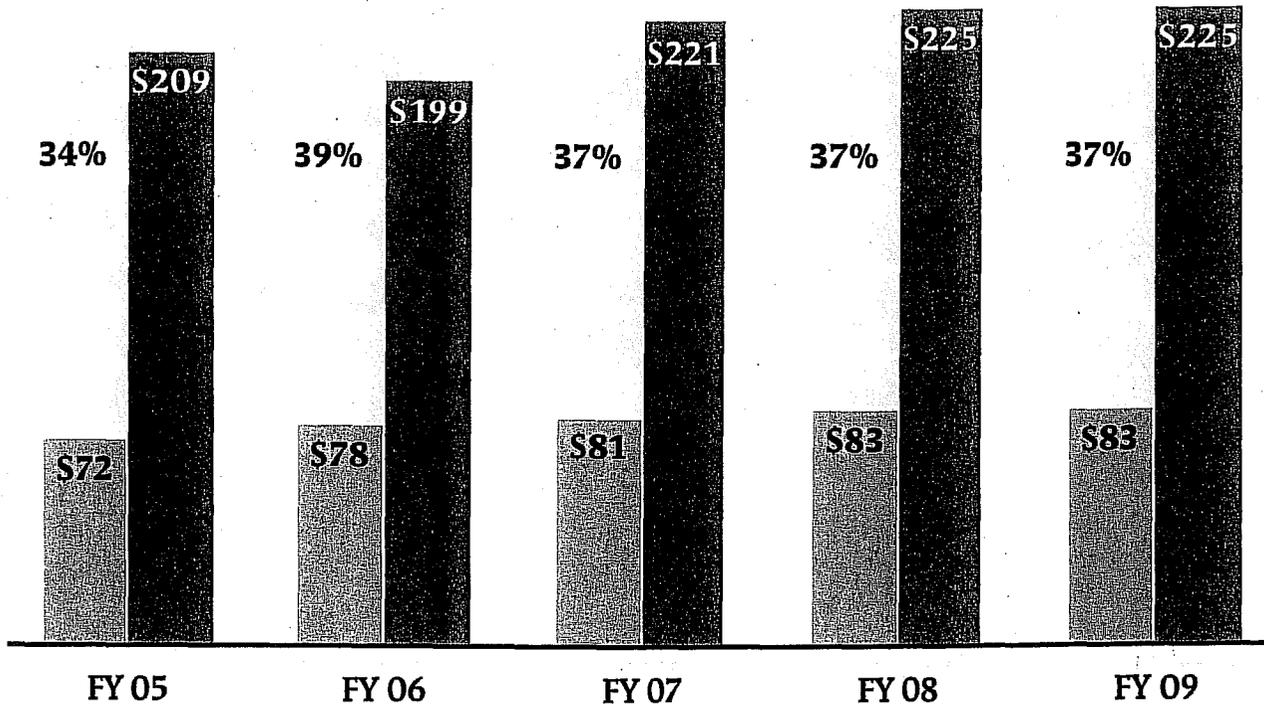
 PILOT (reimbursement)

 Municipal Revenue Loss due to state-mandated property tax exemptions, for real property only. Does not included lost taxes on personal property.

APPENDIX B

PILOT — STATE-OWNED PROPERTY

Dollars in Millions



 PILOT (reimbursement)

 Municipal Revenue Loss due to state-mandated property tax exemptions, for real property only. Does not included lost taxes on personal property.

APPENDIX C:
PERCENTAGE OF PROPERTY BY TOWN THAT IS EXEMPT
FROM PROPERTY TAXES PER STATE MANDATE

Mansfield.....58%	Meriden.....14%	Newtown.....10%
New Haven.....47%	Litchfield.....14%	Torrington.....10%
Hartford.....44%	Danbury.....13%	Thomaston.....10%
Windsor Locks.....41%	Rocky Hill.....13%	Stafford.....10%
Windham.....37%	Salisbury.....13%	Woodstock.....10%
Bridgeport.....35%	Griswold.....13%	Plainville.....10%
New London.....33%	Winchester.....13%	Fairfield.....10%
Waterbury.....32%	Ledyard.....12%	Bridgewater.....9%
New Britain.....32%	Cheshire.....12%	Haddam.....9%
Preston.....28%	West Haven.....12%	Redding.....9%
Middletown.....26%	Ansonia.....12%	Sharon.....9%
Suffield.....24%	East Haven.....12%	North Branford.....9%
Canaan.....23%	Newington.....12%	Woodbridge.....9%
East Granby.....21%	Wallingford.....12%	Lisbon.....9%
Groton.....21%	Monroe.....12%	Brooklyn.....9%
Farmington.....21%	Hamden.....12%	Tolland.....9%
Norwich.....20%	Manchester.....11%	Colchester.....9%
Somers.....19%	Ashford.....11%	Windsor.....9%
Derby.....19%	South Windsor.....11%	East Windsor.....9%
Putnam.....19%	Chaplin.....11%	Waterford.....9%
Killingly.....18%	East Lyme.....11%	Sprague.....9%
Kent.....18%	Norfolk.....11%	Madison.....8%
Pomfret.....17%	Enfield.....11%	Voluntown.....8%
Deep River.....17%	Simsbury.....11%	Cromwell.....8%
North Canaan.....16%	Washington.....11%	Cornwall.....8%
Vernon.....16%	Bristol.....11%	Warren.....8%
West Hartford.....16%	Eastford.....10%	Stonington.....8%
Stamford.....15%	Milford.....10%	Norwalk.....8%
Westport.....15%	Scotland.....10%	Columbia.....8%
Montville.....15%	Beacon Falls.....10%	Plainfield.....8%
East Hartford.....15%	Bloomfield.....10%	East Hampton.....8%
Hartland.....14%	Union.....10%	Hampton.....8%

New Milford.....8%	Bethany7%	Bethlehem5%
Lebanon.....8%	Oxford7%	Morris.....5%
Colebrook.....8%	Watertown6%	Willington5%
Roxbury8%	Southbury.....6%	Marlborough5%
Middlebury.....8%	Canton6%	Brookfield5%
Middlefield.....7%	Glastonbury6%	Sterling5%
Stratford7%	Naugatuck.....6%	Bethel.....5%
Wilton7%	Granby.....6%	Old Lyme5%
Greenwich7%	Westbrook6%	Chester5%
Branford7%	Darien6%	Berlin5%
Ridgefield.....7%	Salem6%	Burlington5%
Avon7%	Wolcott.....6%	New Fairfield.....4%
Plymouth.....7%	East Haddam6%	Barkhamsted4%
Hebron7%	Orange.....6%	Canterbury4%
New Canaan7%	New Hartford.....6%	Durham.....4%
Thompson7%	Killingworth6%	Coventry.....4%
North Haven7%	Clinton6%	Goshen4%
Portland.....7%	Bolton6%	Guilford.....4%
Franklin7%	North Stonington6%	Weston4%
Bozrah.....7%	Easton6%	Woodbury.....4%
Seymour.....7%	Andover6%	Prospect4%
Wethersfield.....7%	Ellington.....5%	Essex3%
Trumbull.....7%	Shelton5%	Sherman2%
Lyme7%	Old Saybrook.....5%	
Southington7%	Harwinton.....5%	

Source: Connecticut Office of Policy and Management. Figures are for FY 2005, latest data available.

CCM — CONNECTICUT'S STATEWIDE ASSOCIATION OF TOWNS AND CITIES



The Connecticut Conference of Municipalities (CCM) is Connecticut's statewide association of towns and cities. CCM represents municipalities at the General Assembly, before the state executive branch and regulatory agencies, and in the courts. CCM provides member towns and cities with a wide array of other services, including management assistance, individualized inquiry service, assistance in municipal labor relations, technical assistance and training, policy development, research and analysis, publications, information programs, and service programs such as workers' compensation and liability-automobile-property insurance, risk management, and energy cost-containment. Federal representation is provided by CCM in conjunction with the National League of Cities. CCM was founded in 1966.

CCM is governed by a Board of Directors, elected by the member municipalities, with due consideration given to geographical representation, municipalities of different sizes, and a balance of political parties. Numerous committees of municipal officials participate in the development of CCM policy and programs. CCM has offices in New Haven (the headquarters) and in Hartford.

900 Chapel Street, 9th Floor, New Haven, Connecticut 06510-2807

Phone: (203) 498-3000 • Fax: (203) 562-6314

E-mail: ccm@ccm-ct.org • Web site: www.ccm-ct.org



THE VOICE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

BULLETIN



THE VOICE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

CONNECTICUT CONFERENCE OF MUNICIPALITIES

900 CHAPEL STREET, 9th FLOOR, NEW HAVEN, CT 06510-2807 PHONE (203) 498-3000 • FAX (203) 582-6314

Item #11

www.ccm-ct.org: Your source for local government management information on the Web

October 6, 2008 No. 08-05

NEW GUIDES AVAILABLE TO ASSIST MUNICIPALITIES

Planning for Agriculture - A Guide for Connecticut Municipalities

By: CCM and American Farmland Trust

The Municipal Primer - Your Guide to Creating a "Green and Growing" Community

By: CT Department of Environmental Protection

PLANNING FOR AGRICULTURE - A Guide for Connecticut Municipalities

This joint publication by the CCM and the American Farmland Trust (AFT), funded in part by the Connecticut Department of Agriculture and the Hartford Foundation for Public Giving, is a tool to assist local governments in preserving and protecting agriculture in Connecticut - as a part of our landscape, our economy, and our natural resources.

This 62-page guide is divided into six simple yet informative sections, meant to help the reader fully understand the issues facing agriculture in Connecticut, what it means to an individual municipality, and what steps can be taken to support agriculture in our state.

Also included in the guide are resources, case studies, and pertinent general statutes and select recent court cases.

CCM and AFT is currently presenting this guide at various meetings around the state and will be holding several regional workshops over the next few months.

To request a copy of the guide - or - if you know of an organization that would be a good venue to present the guide before - or - are interested in hosting a workshop, please contact Kachina Walsh-Weaver of CCM via email kweaver@ccm-ct.org or via phone (203) 498-3026.

- OVER -

*This bulletin has been sent to all CCM-member Mayors, First Selectmen, Town/City Managers;
Environmental Manu - 179 - nning Directors,*

THE MUNICIPAL PRIMER - Your Guide to Creating a “Green and Growing” Community

The Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) recently published a new guide: **The Municipal Primer - Your Guide to Creating a “Green and Growing” Community.**

According to DEP” **The Municipal Primer** provides basic information and guidance on a wide variety of topics related to environmental protection. Its purpose is to inform municipal decision-makers and environmental issues, the potential impacts of their decisions, environmentally preferred alternatives, and potential permit or licenses requirements. The intent is to give municipal officials a tool that allows them to quickly determine which CT DEP program relate to any given situation, and provide additional information sources including Web page links and staff contacts.

The are two main themes in **The Municipal Primer**: 1) landscape stewardship, or how we cooperatively manage and regulate land and its uses in an environmentally responsible way; and, 2) environmental permitting and compliance requirements.”

Municipal CEOs will receive the guide directly from DEP. A complete copy can also be accessed at www.ct.gov/dep/municipalprimer if you have any questions, please contact DEP’s Landscape Stewardship Coordinator Margaret Welsh via email Margaret.Welch@ct.gov or via phone (860) 424-3618.

##

If you should have any questions regarding this bulletin, please contact Kachina Walsh-Weaver of CCM via email kweaver@ccm-ct.org - or- (203) 498-3000.



THE VOICE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

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Item #12

www.ccm-ct.org: Your source for local government management information on the Web

October 15, 2008, No. 08-01

WINTER HIGHWAY MAINTENANCE ALTERNATIVES CAN SAVE MONEY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Alternatives to traditional winter maintenance practices can help local governments reduce the use of sand as well as help avoid associated health concerns and spring clean-up costs. In the long term, they could also help towns and cities save money.

There are three procedures used in other states, and by some Connecticut municipalities, that significantly reduce and/or eliminate the use of sand. This information was taken from, *Improving Winter Highway Maintenance: Case Studies for Connecticut's Consideration*, a 2006 report conducted by the Connecticut Academy of Science and Engineering.

1. **Anti-icing**, is a non-mechanical process by which a liquid chemical, usually salt brine, is applied to a roadway prior to or very early in a winter storm event. Salt brine, is a liquid solution of salt, most commonly sodium chloride, and water. The chemical is applied to prevent bonding of snow and ice to the pavement surface by lowering the freezing point at which this occurs. This process significantly reduces the amount of effort and material needed to achieve desirable road surface conditions.
2. **De-icing**, is a strategy by which ice and/or compacted snow is removed from the roadway by either a chemical or mechanical means or a combination of both. This includes chemical treatments, such as salt, which are applied later in a winter storm and continued past the end of the storm. De-icing generally requires more materials and effort than anti-icing to achieve the same desirable road surface condition.
3. **Pre-wetting**, is the process by which liquid chemicals, usually salt brine or water, is added to the salt prior to application to the road. Pre-wetting can occur at different points in the application process and different equipment options are used on the trucks. Pre-wetting reduces the amount of bouncing and scattering that takes place when the material hits the roadway. The use of liquids (pre-wetting with either brine or a manufactured commercial ice and snow control product), while still presenting environmental concerns, is believed to be preferable for today's winter highway maintenance. Switching to the use of salt alone has the added benefit that trucks can make longer runs before returning to the garage, in some cases twice as long, resulting in fuel savings and improved response time.

-over-

The Local Experience in Winter Highway Maintenance

East Hartford

The Town of East Hartford began reducing sand use in the winter of 2001-2002 and has since eliminated all use of sand. The decision to utilize anti-icing and pre-wetting technology was based on an extensive review of literature, as well as the reduced application costs of using only salt and the reduced costs of spring clean-up.

Town officials believe that the new methods have worked more efficiently and effectively.

Glastonbury

The Town of Glastonbury switched to the use of ClearLane, a manufactured blend of liquid magnesium chloride, a patented corrosion inhibitor and a green dye, in the winter of 2005-2006. Glastonbury, like East Hartford, decided to eliminate sand all together to reduce spring clean-up costs. Additionally, the Town hoped to eliminate the use of liquid calcium chloride and to use less total material to maintain roads. Although ClearLane costs more per ton than either sand or salt, less material is required to achieve the same result. The Town has saved money overall.

The State's Winter Highway Maintenance Program

In November of 2006 the Connecticut Department of Transportation (ConnDOT) initiated a new snow and ice removal program using anti-icing and pre-wetting procedures for the state.

The cost has remained about the same excluding the investment in new equipment and the high cost of materials such as salt and calcium chloride. There has been a learning curve for the drivers, supervisors and managers for applying the right amount of pre-wetted salt. Most of the **cost savings** have been in the purchase, mixing and clean-up involved in the collection and disposal of sand. Additional **savings** have been realized in the area of labor associated with emergency call-outs for ice conditions due to pre-treating the roads through the salt brine process and the lingering effects of pre-wetting with salt and calcium chloride.

The expectation is that the most substantial cost savings will be seen in the long run because there will no longer be a learning curve for application of the salt and calcium chloride material, capital costs will not be incurred again and clean-up costs during the spring months will be significantly lower. Overall, the benefits will well exceed the investment.

For more information on the State's program please call, Vincent A. Micali, ConnDOT, at (860) 594-2632 or email him at vincent.micali@po.state.ct.us.

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If you should have any questions regarding this bulletin, please contact Donna Hamzy of CCM via email dhamzy@ccm-ct.org - or- (203) 498-3000.

Item #13

STATE REGULATORY BULLETIN



THE VOICE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

CONNECTICUT CONFERENCE OF MUNICIPALITIES

900 CHAPEL STREET, 9th FLOOR, NEW HAVEN, CT 06510-2807 PHONE (203) 498-3000 • FAX (203) 562-6314

www.ccm-ct.org: Your source for local government management information on the Web

October 16, 2008, Number 08-10

Municipalities Able to Challenge AT&T Cable Boxes; AT&T Must Receive Consent from Property Owners

The Department of Public Utility Control (DPUC) issued a final ruling on September 30th that requires AT&T to:

- (a) Obtain consent from property owners before installing large cable utility boxes associated with its new “u-verse” television service (“V-RAD boxes”),
- (b) Notify municipalities on proposed new locations for the boxes, and
- (c) Formally file accepted and rejected V-RAD box locations with the DPUC.

The ruling, in response to municipal and residential complaints about many of the over 2,000 V-RAD boxes that AT&T already installed, states that AT&T must “consult and cooperate with local authorities at least 30 days prior to installation” of V-RAD boxes. This notification must include the utility pole numbers and street addresses of the proposed locations.

The DPUC also limited AT&T to six utility pole locations per week to allow municipalities time to review the proposed locations. Municipalities can appeal proposed locations to the DPUC. A working group will be formed to work with municipalities that appeal, to reach collaborative decisions on the disputed locations. The DPUC decision recommended that CCM be part of this working group.

CCM had submitted comments to the DPUC urging AT&T be required to, among other things, receive approval from municipalities for existing V-RAD boxes in addition to new ones.

###

For more information or a copy of the ruling, please contact Mike Johnson, CCM Legislative Analyst, at (203) 498-3000 or via email at mjohnson@ccm-ct.org.

This bulletin has been sent to CCM-member mayors, first selectmen, town/city managers and public works directors.

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STATE OF CONNECTICUT

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

2800 BERLIN TURNPIKE, P.O. BOX 317546
NEWINGTON, CONNECTICUT 06131-7546



Office of the
Commissioner

Item #14

An Equal Opportunity Employer

October 10, 2008

The Honorable Matthew W. Hart
Town Manager
Town of Mansfield
4 South Eagleville Road
Mansfield, CT 06268

Dear Mr. Hart:

Subject: Federal Highway Safety Program
Federal Program Area Number: 09-154AL
State Project Number: 0189-0722-AG

The Department of Transportation (Department) would like to notify you of the approval of the Town of Mansfield's highway safety project application entitled "FY 2009 Comprehensive DUI Enforcement Program," effective October 16, 2008 through September 12, 2009.

Federal funds in the amount of \$24,750 are obligated to this project in accordance with the approved 2009 Fiscal Year Connecticut Highway Safety Plan.

All costs incurred under this project must be in full compliance with both federal and State regulations, policies, and procedures that govern the use of highway safety funds. Costs are subject to review by both Department Accounts Examiners and Federal Auditors.

Please note that deviations from the specifics of the approved budget must be reviewed and approved by the Transportation Safety Section prior to their implementation in order for related costs to be eligible for reimbursement. As with past practice, prior approval is required for all out of state travel.

All final claims against this project, together with all supporting financial documentation, must be submitted to the Transportation Safety Section no later than forty-five (45) days after the project period ending date.

All charges against this project are to be coded to State Number 0189-0722-AG in accordance with established coding procedures.

If you have any additional questions or concerns regarding this program, please contact Mr. Joseph T. Cristalli, Transportation Principal Safety Program Coordinator, at (860) 594-2412.

Sincerely,



H. James Boice
Governor's Highway Safety Representative
Office of the Commissioner

cc: Sergeant James F. Kodzis, Mansfield Police Department
Mr. Jeffrey H. Smith, Town of Mansfield



STATE OF CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION



2800 BERLIN TURNPIKE, P.O. BOX 317546
NEWINGTON, CONNECTICUT 06131-7546

Phone: (860) 594-2672

Item #15

October 16, 2008

To: CITIES/TOWNS

Subject: Town Aid Road Grants

In an effort to ensure that each municipality receives accurate information concerning the funds provided under the "Town Aid Grant for Roads and Public Transportation Services" program, in lieu of a letter, the data will now be posted each July on the Connecticut Department of Transportation website www.ct.gov/dot. Please select the "General Information" tab on the left side of the page, and the Town Aid link is located under the "Annual Reports" section.

If you have any questions regarding the information posted to the website or experience any difficulty, please feel free to contact me at the above telephone number.

Your understanding in this time of transition is greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Christopher G. Angelotti".

Christopher G. Angelotti
Transportation Engineer III
Bureau of Engineering and
Highway Operations

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University of Connecticut
Office of the President

Item #16

Michael J. Hogan
President

October 15, 2008

RECD OCT 20

Matthew W. Hart
Town Manager
Town of Mansfield
Audrey P. Beck Building
Four South Eagleville Road
Mansfield CT 06268-2599

Dear Matt:

Thanks for your letter of October 3 and your request that I appoint a University representative to the Town Council's Committee on Community Quality of Life.

I would like to appoint Stephen Rhodes, Executive Assistant to the President, to be the University's representative on this Committee. Steve is a Mansfield resident and has been very active in several town initiatives. He also works closely with UConn's Division of Student Life and is informed on the issues you outline in your letter as the Committee's charge.

Like you, I'm looking forward to good progress on the issues this Committee will address. We've already made a good start, and this promises even better cooperation and communication between UConn, the Town, and the town's residents.

Sincerely,


Michael J. Hogan
President

cc:

Peter Nicholls, Executive Vice President and Provost
John Saddlemire, Vice President, Division of Student Affairs
Barry Feldman, Vice President for Operations and Chief Operating Officer
Stephen Rhodes, Executive Assistant to the President

An Equal Opportunity Employer

352 Mansfield Road Unit 2048
Storrs, Connecticut 06269-2048

Telephone: (860) 486-2337
Facsimile: (860) 486-2627
e-mail: Mike.Hogan@uconn.edu

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University of Connecticut
*Office of the Vice President and
Chief Operating Officer*

RECD OCT 16

Office of Environmental Policy

October 16, 2008

Richard A. Miller
Director

Item #17

TOWN OF MANSFIELD
ATTN: TOWN COUNCIL
4 SOUTH EAGLEVILLE ROAD
STORRS, CT 06268-2599

Dear Council Members,

Please join me, along with the members of UConn's Compost Facility Advisory Committee at an open-house on Wednesday, November 19th, from 6:30 to 8:30 p.m. in Room 7 of the Bishop Center to learn about UConn's compost facility plans. The open-house will feature posters and other informational displays about the locations that were evaluated, operational and environmental factors considered, and general information about agricultural waste composting. Committee members will be present to answer your questions.

Last May, UConn appointed a Compost Facility Advisory Committee (see attached membership list) and charged this group with recommending a site on UConn-owned land. The committee evaluated numerous site alternatives, including locations on our East (Agricultural) Campus near Horsebarn Hill. Applying both environmental and operational criteria, the committee recommends a site near Spring Manor Farm and behind (north of) the Bergin Correctional Facility.

The purposes of this facility are to advance more environmentally sustainable agricultural practices, enhance related educational and outreach programs, and increase opportunities for funded research. As an alternative to spreading raw manure in our agricultural fields, composting reduces the volume and odor of agricultural waste, and the runoff of soluble nutrients from the fields. Most of the finished compost will be applied to farm fields and some will be applied to landscaped gardens on campus.

Please contact me or project coordinator, Paul Ferri, at 486-9295 if you have any questions. We look forward to meeting with you on November 19th.

Sincerely,

Encl. Compost Facility Advisory Committee

Cc: Members of Compost Facility Site Advisory Committee
Matt Hart, Mansfield Town Manager
Maria Capriola, Assistant to Town Manager

An Equal Opportunity Employer

31 LeDoyt Road Unit 3055
Storrs, Connecticut 06269-3055

Telephone: (860) 486-8741

Facsimile: (860) 486-5477

e-mail: rich.miller@uconn.edu

Compost Facility Advisory Committee

Christopher G. Clark
Extension Nutrient Management Planning
UConn - Plant Science Dept

Paul Ferri
Environmental Compliance Analyst
UConn – Office of Environmental Policy

Robert A. Henning, Ph.D., CPE
Associate Professor
UConn - Psychology Department
Member of the UConn Capital Projects Advisory Committee Department

Mary Kegler
Manager of Farm Services
UConn - Farm Department

Quentin Kessel
UConn - Research Professor of Physics and Professor Emeritus
Chairperson - Mansfield Conservation Commission
Member - Naubesatuck Watershed Council

Richard A. Miller
Director
UConn – Office of Environmental Policy

Tom Morris
Associate Professor, Soil Fertility
Coordinator of Professional Development Program, Northeast Region, USDA Sustainable
Agriculture Research and Education Program (SARE)
UConn - Department of Plant Science

Gregory Padick
Director of Planning
Town of Mansfield

Meg Reich
Vice President
Willimantic River Alliance, Inc.

TOWN OF MANSFIELD
OFFICE OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

GREGORY J. PADICK, DIRECTOR OF PLANNING

October 21, 2008

Stan Zaremba, NPS Program Coordinator
Connecticut DEP
79 Elm Street
Hartford, CT 06106-5127

Re: FY 2009 Grant application:
Lower Natchaug River Water Quality Improvement

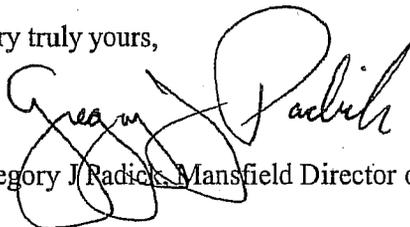
Dear Mr. Zaremba:

The Town of Mansfield endorses and supports the proposed Natchaug River Water Quality Improvement project as submitted by Jean Pillo of the Eastern Connecticut Conservation District. Approximately two-thirds of Mansfield is within the Natchaug River watershed and both the Willimantic Reservoir and the University of Connecticut's Fenton River well fields are situated within the Mansfield portion of this watershed. The protection and enhancement of the water quality in this watershed is critically important to achieving goals, policies and recommendations contained in land use plans recently updated by Mansfield, the University of Connecticut, the Windham Council of Governments and the State of Connecticut.

This project will greatly contribute to our understanding of existing watershed characteristics and will facilitate the refinement and strengthening of existing watershed protection efforts. The associated public outreach components of the project will help educate property owners and civic leaders including Mansfield's Town Council, Inland Wetland Agency, Planning and Zoning Commission, Conservation Commission and Open Space Preservation Committee. I anticipate that this study will result in positive changes in Mansfield's land use regulations, our Public Works Department practices and our open space preservation and public education programs. Furthermore, Mansfield's has recognized the need to refine and coordinate our work with neighboring communities and state and regional organizations. This project will enhance this effort. For all of these reasons Mansfield supports this project and pledges our cooperation and assistance.

Please contact me at 860-429-3329 or padickgi@mansfieldct.org if you have any questions regarding this endorsement or if I can be of further assistance at this time

Very truly yours,



Gregory J. Padick, Mansfield Director of Planning

Cc; Matthew Hart Mansfield Town Manager
Jean Pillo, TRBP Watershed Coordinator

PAGE
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Howard A Raphaelson
119 Timber Drive
Storrs, CT 06268

October 16, 2008

Registrars of Voters, Town of Mansfield
North Eagleville Road
Storrs, CT 06268

Ladies:

This is to confirm the conversations we have had recently and in the past, regarding potential voting problems at District 3.

District 3 has limited parking. At the last presidential election District 3 was at Southeast School, and it was obvious that far more parking was utilized than is available at the library. In fact, at the last use of the present location, turnout was quite low, and the parking lot was at capacity for most of the day. The expected turnout on November 4th will almost certainly result in potential voters being unable to park. Some will wait on the street – an unsafe practice – either parking or waiting for a space to become available. Others will certainly give up and will be disturbed that they were disenfranchised after taking the time to drive to their voting place.

Those who are able to get into the polling place and wish to know who is responsible for the problem will be told that the parking is not my responsibility. I am sure there will be complaints, and perhaps formal ones to the Secretary of the State. I suggest you attempt to solve this problem, or at least understand where the responsibility lies, so that you can attempt to protect yourselves against lawsuits or action by the state agency enforcing compliance with election laws.

Sincerely



Moderator, District 3

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Willimantic Chronicle - October 15, 2008

Mansfield council approves building fee hikes

MANSFIELD — The town council voted 4-3, with one member abstaining, to increase building permit fees Monday to raise an additional \$12,000 in annual revenue to help cover rising costs.

Despite public hearing testimony by several residents opposing the increases — and none supporting it except for building department director Michael Nintean — the council went forward with the increases proposed by town staff.

The four components to the fee change are:

- A 50-cent increase per \$1,000 in construction costs. Residential construction permits will go up to \$12.50 per \$1,000 and \$14.50 per \$1,000 for commercial permits.
- A new minimum fee for smaller projects. Any construction worth at least \$1,000 will require a minimum fee of \$25.

- An increase to the solid fuel inspection fee from \$25 to \$35.

- A larger penalty for starting work without a permit, up to \$250 from \$50, to serve as a deterrent.

Mayor Elizabeth “Betsy” Paterson, Deputy Mayor Gregory Haddad, Helen Koehn and Leigh Duffy voted for the increases.

Bruce Clouette, Gene Nesbitt and Christopher Paulhus voted against the increase.

Clouette wanted to base the fees on covering a defined percentage of the building department costs, while Nesbitt wanted an analysis of department costs.

Nesbitt and Paulhus tried to postpone the discussion until the next meeting, but their effort failed.

Alison Whitham Blair abstained because she had not decided how to vote when the roll was called.

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Council OK's condo septic system fix

By ZACHARY JANOWSKI
Chronicle Staff Writer

MANSFIELD — The town council Tuesday paved the way to fix a failed septic system the regional health director called “a public health nuisance” by voting to grant easements allowing construction of a replacement system on 14 acres of town-owned open space.

“It’s time to fix the problem,” said Eastern Highlands Health District Director Robert Miller. “In my mind it’s a no-brainer which way we need to go on this.”

The solution, 10 years in the making, avoids an order by the state Department of Environmental Protection that would force the town to fix the failed system.

The White Oak Condominium Association, DEP and town officials have been collaborating on a possible solution since the first of its

septic systems failed many years ago.

The 64-condo development located on Route 32 dates back to the 1960s — before regulations prohibited building septic systems at a wetland site with such poor drainage.

The association attempted to find a site for a replacement system on its own property, but none of its land met DEP requirements.

Gardner & Peterson Associates of Tolland designed a replacement system the association could build on land in the neighboring Dunhamtown Forest.

In compensation for the use of town land, the association offered a \$15,000 donation to its open space fund, the installation of a gate on the access road to the Dunhamtown Forest, railroad ties or boulders to delineate parking at the site and trash removal from the area.

The town cannot sell the land because it was

bought with open space funds.

“We hope we’ll leave the open space in better condition than we found it,” said association president Scott Glennon.

“They truly have no onsite solution,” said DEP engineer Jennifer Perry Zmijewski.

Zmijewski said the proposed design would meet all of the department’s criteria.

“The department would encourage the town to issue that approval,” she said.

Zmijewski was not afraid to do more than just encourage.

“The next step for the department would be to look at enforcement action,” she said. “I believe you all have copies of a draft order.”

The council voted 5-1, with one abstention, in favor of granting the easements. Council member Helen Koehn voted against it because she wanted to specify the easement size.

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Relay walkers aim to stomp out cancer

By **CAITLIN M. DINEEN**
Chronicle Staff Writer

MANSFIELD — Passersby of the Eastern Connecticut State University baseball field this weekend will see plenty of activity there.

But the objective isn't scoring runs. Rather, it will simply be walking to fight cancer.

A major highlight of October locally, the annual Windham Area Relay for Life event will have teams of like-minded community servants exercising their feet to help find a cure for cancer.

Starting at 11 a.m. Saturday and ending at the same time Sunday, the event is a 24-hour walking marathon where participating teams have at least one member walking the track at all times.

Teams participating in the event raise funds for the American Cancer Society to promote future cancer research.

Tom Doyle, the Windham area Relay for Life publicity chairman and speaker at the event, said organizers are ready for Saturday. "We have our ducks in a row," said Doyle.

Doyle said at a time when several organizations are asking for funds and town-wide participation, the Relay for Life thrives

annually because it gives people the chance to see, first-hand, the effects of cancer.

Doyle should know.

Last summer, a visit to the doctor revealed he had prostate cancer.

"If you come there and experience it, it brings it from a clinical thing to a personal thing," said Doyle, a resident of Columbia.

In July 2007, he underwent successful surgery and he is now cancer free and healthy.

This year's Relay theme of "Celebrate, Remember, Fight Back" was designed to encompass all aspects of cancer and cancer research, said Doyle.

"The fighting back is looking forward today and, in the future, to fight this disease," he said, adding fighting back can include early detection.

According to Doyle, people continue to participate in the event because it "is the type of thing that brings the human element into how devastating cancer is."

Since the Windham area event began more than a decade ago it has gotten bigger with each year, said Doyle.

He said he was not sure if there was a goal for the amount of funds raised, but he did say every



Roxanne Pandolfi
Members of the Windham Area Relay for Life Team at Mansfield Town Hall — Millie Brosseau and Kurt Hirsh — set a plaque in place after they planted a cancer awareness garden recently. The Windham Area Relay for Life starts at the Eastern Connecticut State University baseball stadium (located just across the Willimantic border in Mansfield) Saturday at 11 a.m. and continues through to Sunday.

little bit counts.

Last year, the Relay raised more than \$190,000 and 75 teams registered to participate.

"The more we fight now, the less we'll have to remember later," said Doyle.

Although teams register ahead of time for the event, Doyle said everyone is invited to take part.

Doyle said people are still

encouraged to "join the celebration to fight a bad disease."

"It's a community event and we'd like to invite the community to join in the festivities," said Doyle, adding people can stop by the information booth any time.

To learn more about the event or how to donate to the American Cancer Society, visit www.windhamrelayforlife.org.

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New compost sites revealed

By ZACHARY JANOWSKI
Chronicle Staff Writer

STORRS — University of Connecticut officials have identified land near the Bergin Correctional Institution as the preferred site for a 10,000-square-foot leaf and manure composting facility.

The new location, north of Route 44 and east of Route 32, takes the place of a site off Old Colony Road the university abandoned after neighborhood residents questioned the health risks associated with living so close — within 500 feet in some cases — to a giant compost heap.

Richard Miller, UConn director of environmental policy, said an advisory committee chose the top site earlier this week.

The runner-up location is east of the top choice, directly behind the prison.

"Neither one of the sites is within 1,000 feet of any residence," Miller said. "I think either one of them would be acceptable."

All land being considered is UConn property. Since last December, when the Old Colony Road site was dropped, university and town officials remained fight-flipped until this week.

The hoop barn design for the facility, expected to be 120 by 80 feet, calls for a covered structure with semi-open walls over a concrete slab, Miller said.

He said the facility would process between 25 and 50 percent of the university's manure and, for about six weeks a year, it would take in leaves from around the campus.

Miller said the university is not considering food or sewage composting because they would add costs and other complications.

Traffic to the facility, according to Miller, will include:

- Ten to 15 loads of solid manure each week carried by a small dump truck.

- One load, smaller than a water delivery truck.

(New compost, Page 4)

Item #23

- 203 -

New compost sites to be near prison

(Continued from Page 1)

every 10 days of liquid manure.

- Five to 10 trucks per day during the six weeks of leaf collection.

According to Miller, the site behind the prison has a few disadvantages.

He said the steep slope would increase construction costs; the university would have to share the prison driveway for access and the land is deemed as open space.

Miller said educational uses are allowed on open space and he counts the compost facility among them.

However, he said there would be additional steps to getting approval for the second-choice site.

Miller said the top site is set back from the road in a wooded area providing a "complete visual buffer." He said there is also a "significant" buffer to the nearest wetland.

According to Miller, sites considered on Horsebarn Hill ranked "distant third."

Residents living near the proposed sites will receive letters inviting them to an open house on Nov. 19 from 6:30 to 8:30 p.m. at the Merlin D. Bishop Center, where they can get their questions answered about the facility.

Miller said the open house is designed to allow people to walk through it in 30 minutes or less.

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UConn students take aim at sexual assault

By GRACE HARPER
Daily Campus

STORRS — Following a dialogue on sexual assault between many of the University of Connecticut's student leaders, hundreds gathered Wednesday at the Student Union for the "What Will You Do?" violence against women awareness rally.

The rally was entirely organized by UConn students.

"(The rally) wasn't sponsored by an organization," said Ryan Matthews, a seventh-semester history and political science major. "It was sponsored by the student body. (The issue) is really about the students."

Fueled by two high-profile sexual assaults against female students earlier this semester on campus, the event brought out a diverse crowd of men and women.

They were there to discuss an issue that "affects every person on this campus," according to John Saddlemire, UConn's vice president of student affairs.

Before the rally, a private meeting was held to provide an opportunity for many student leaders to talk about the issue of violence against women in a confidential environment.

The rally began with a two-song performance by the a capella group, A Minor, followed by speakers Tom Haggerty, USG student affairs chairman, and Marco Allocca, president of the Residence Hall Association.

The two spoke about the anger many UConn students felt, which initiated them to start planning the "What Will You Do?" rally.

They spoke about all the important women in their lives and the need to "alter the mindset of our community," Haggerty said.

The two continued to ask the crowd what they would do if faced with a situation stemming from sexual violence.

The event's first featured speaker, Amanda Friedman, a member of A Minor and ninth-semester secondary English education major, encouraged the crowd to "make a change."

She said UConn should realize women, particularly women of her generation, are victimized



At a rally against sexual violence held at the University of Connecticut Wednesday is Caitlin Torino from Glastonbury, a senior majoring in allied health, left, and Lexia Nowicki, from New Jersey, a senior majoring in communications, right. There were approximately 250 students in attendance to hear speakers discuss the subject. The event comes after two high-profile sexual assaults on campus against female students earlier this semester.

every day.

Friedman left the crowd with a message of hope, though, describing the world that could be if things changed.

"There is survival," said Friedman. "You deserve to be loved and respected. Your mind, body and soul are yours alone. There is hope."

Friedman told the men to become more active and said women cannot take responsibility for the actions of men.

After Friedman, A Minor performed again with a song encouraging audience members to "look what's going down."

The night's second speaker was Amanda Stauble, a seventh-semester political science major and president of activist group Idealists United.

She encouraged the crowd to challenge themselves, and specifically to stop "funding sexism."

Posters that objectify women, for example, make those who have to be in their presence uncomfortable, she said.

"(Women) feel bad they do - 205 - most important issue ... on

have time to airbrush (themselves) before coming," Stauble said of the many photos of bikini-clad women that hang on the walls of male students' bedrooms.

Stauble also addressed UConn's men, pushing them to take responsibility for their actions and to start speaking up about inappropriate behavior around them.

Stauble then moved to introduce the night's moment of reflection.

During these few minutes, audience members were encouraged to look at themselves and their community and talk to their neighbor about how they felt about the issue and what had been said at the rally.

"It's up to you now," Stauble said.

As the students lit each other's candles, moving the light through the crowd, A Minor performed "Walk Humbly Son."

Saddlemire, the night's final speaker, told the crowd just how proud and humbled he was to be involved with the night's rally.

"You're responding directly to

our campus," said Saddlemire.

He pointed out how the issue of violence against women has real outcomes and real victims.

He also stated it is "predominantly a male issue" and asked the men in the audience if they were willing to step up and speak out against the violence affecting their community.

Saddlemire encouraged the crowd as a whole to let others know UConn has no tolerance for behavior like this.

Hundreds signed pledges to work against violence. These supporters received bracelets with the rally's theme "What Will You Do?" written on them in recognition of their support.

"I'm really glad I got involved with this event," said one rally volunteer, Vijay Sekhara, a first-semester finance and economics double major. "It was amazing."

"It was good so many (students) came," said Brian Ingmanson, a first-semester pre-education major.

"I especially appreciated all the speakers."

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Al Malpa photos

ABOVE LEFT: Julie Kessler, Kate Starkey and Shannon Stahecki read messages attached to memorial torches at the 13th annual Windham area Relay for Life at Eastern Connecticut State University's baseball field in Mansfield on Saturday night. **ABOVE:** Hundreds of people walk the track during the early evening Saturday. **BELOW:** Harpist Maureen Chapman plays during the torch ceremony and luminaria.

Surviving cancer, one step at a time

Stories of courage shared at Relay for Life

By **KIMBERLY GRAVES**
Chronicle Correspondent

MANSFIELD — Kara Grillo, 30, of Windham surprised all her doctors when she survived aggressive cancer treatment for a brain tumor when she was just 3½ years old.

"I fooled the doctors," said the 26-year cancer survivor with a gold cancer survivor medallion hanging from her neck. "They thought I was going to die, (but) I wouldn't even let myself die."

Grillo was one of more than 100 cancer survivors at the 13th annual Windham area Relay for Life at Eastern Connecticut State University's baseball field Saturday and Sunday.

The 24-hour walking marathon aimed at raising cancer awareness and raising money for research ended Sunday at 11 a.m. According to estimates this morning, the event raised \$190,644, slightly eclipsing last year's \$190,000 figure.

For some, the weekend was a chance to reflect on past successes against the dreaded disease.

The first doctor Grillo went to said she had the flu, the second doctor didn't know what was wrong with her and the third one found the cancer.

After 10 months of chemotherapy

and 48 radiation treatments, Grillo sustained neurological defects.

Her mother, Becky Grillo, 59, and her father, Robert Grillo, are thankful their daughter is still alive.

"We've accepted what came with the treatment," she said. "She's been courageous her whole life. She's been through a lot." Kara Grillo also underwent open-heart surgery three years ago for the removal of a benign heart tumor.

Other survivors recounted their ordeals.

"The word cancer is scary," said Linda Meunier, 67, of Mansfield.

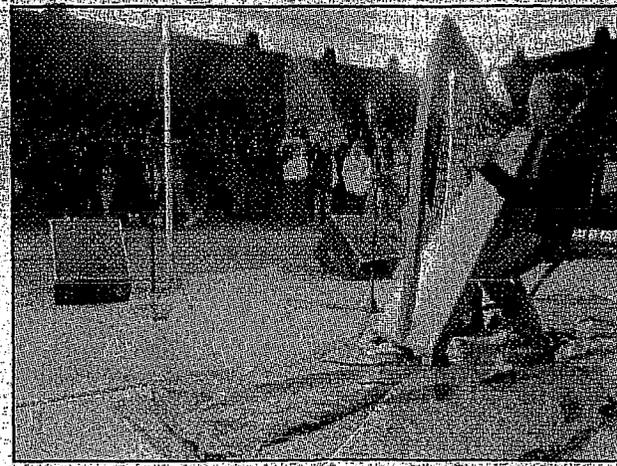
She was shocked when she was first diagnosed with breast cancer in October 2006 after having a routine mammogram. Meunier was diagnosed with breast cancer again in October 2007.

She is finished with a six-month treatment of chemotherapy and radiation, but she hasn't yet had follow-up tests to see if she's cancer-free.

Meunier and her husband, Roland Meunier, are both anxiously awaiting the next steps.

"It's been tough, but we do the best

(Stories, Page 4) - 207 -



Stories of courage shared at relay

(Continued from Page 1)

we can," Roland Meunier said. "We cherish the days more than we did before."

Norma Tucker, 68, of Mansfield, is also awaiting a call from her doctor.

On Friday, she was diagnosed with brain cancer for a second time.

Tucker said she wasn't surprised with the diagnosis since she was experiencing some of the same symptoms as the original tumor, such as an inability to write.

Tucker, who was at the relay with her husband, Harry Tucker, also 68, is a colon cancer survivor.

Windham First Selectman Jean de Smet said when people fill out general health questionnaires and answer if anyone in your family has ever had cancer, "I don't know anyone who says no."

"It's a disease that does not discriminate," said Windham Community Memorial Hospital President and Chief Executive Officer Richard Brvenik during the relay's opening ceremonies.

In an effort to improve health

and help reduce lung cancer, he said Windham Hospital will eliminate smoking on its premises as of Nov. 20.

According to the American Cancer Society, in New England, more than 60 people daily could be saved if no one used tobacco products.

Barbara Walters, 53, of Hampton walked the track Saturday with a group of teachers from Chaplin Elementary School.

Her father, a heavy smoker, died of lung cancer when he was 62. Her mother died of ovarian cancer at 46.

"I never realized how young my mother was until I passed that age," she said.

Teachers at her school started a relay team years ago when one of the third-grade students was diagnosed with a brain tumor. She said that student is now a teenager and doing well. Walters currently has a leukemia survivor in her class.

As she walked laps around the track, more and more luminaries lined the path honoring people who have died of cancer, including

some in memory of actor/humanitarian/activist Paul Newman, who died last month.

Grillo was one of the first campers at Newman's Hole in the Wall Gang Camp in Ashford. Her mother showed off a picture of her in a wheelchair with Newman down on his knees from last Christmas.

Tom Doyle, the Windham area Relay for Life publicity chairman and speaker at the event, was diagnosed with cancer last summer.

He's now 52 and if Doyle hadn't had routine testing, his prognosis may have been different.

While many people do not like routine exams, Doyle, both a resident and teacher in Columbia, urged everyone "let the doctors do their job."

Doyle's routine colonoscopy revealed a 2.5-inch polyp in the colon. In July 2007, he underwent successful surgery and he is now cancer free and healthy.

Willimantic resident Ethel Baril, a 50-year cancer survivor, was first diagnosed with cancer when she was 20 years old. She's had cervical, uterus, vaginal, breast

and ovarian cancer.

"Every day I get up and I say thank you God for another day," Baril said.

But other cancer patients aren't so lucky.

ECSU President Elsa Nuñez said her best friend's husband died of cancer last month after a two-year struggle.

"Continue with your courage. Continue with your hope," Nuñez told cancer survivors, her eyes filling with tears.

Signs that lined the walking path projected that more than 30,000 people in New England will die of cancer this year.

Shannon Stahecki, community executive for development at the American Cancer Society, said she offered condolences to six different families in one month.

On a more positive note, she said this is the third straight year there has been a drop in cancer deaths.

"We will find a cure for cancer some day, as long as we keep hope, love and dreams," said Windham Hospital spokesman Shawn Maynard.

Nanobionics is a big deal at UConn

Officials dedicate two 'clean rooms'

By ZACHARY JANOWSKI
Chronicle Staff Writer

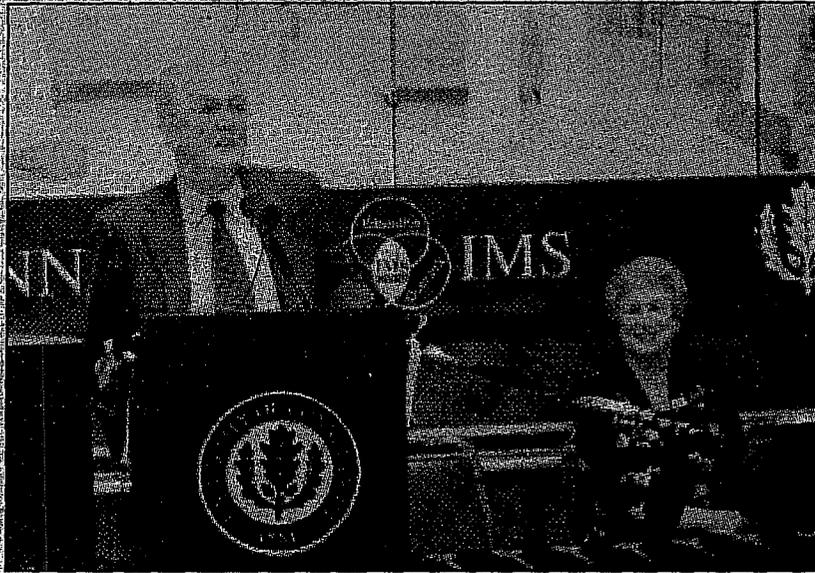
STORRS — What's smaller than a human hair and will create jobs all over the state?

Nanobionics, according to University of Connecticut officials and their supporters in Hartford.

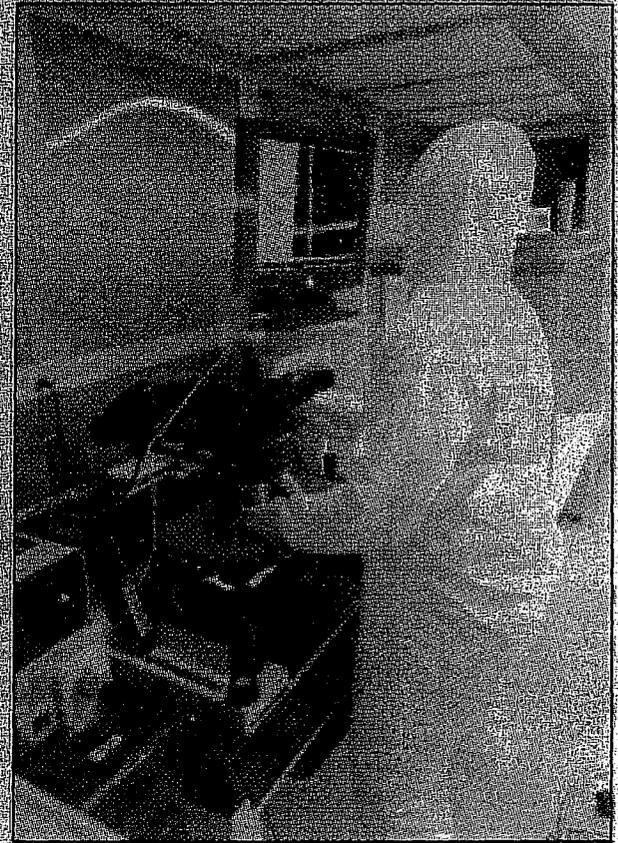
Monday, UConn dedicated two 'clean rooms' in the Edward V. Gant Science Complex that will allow researchers, inventors and engineers from the university and state businesses to create minuscule devices with the potential to revolutionize medicine and related fields.

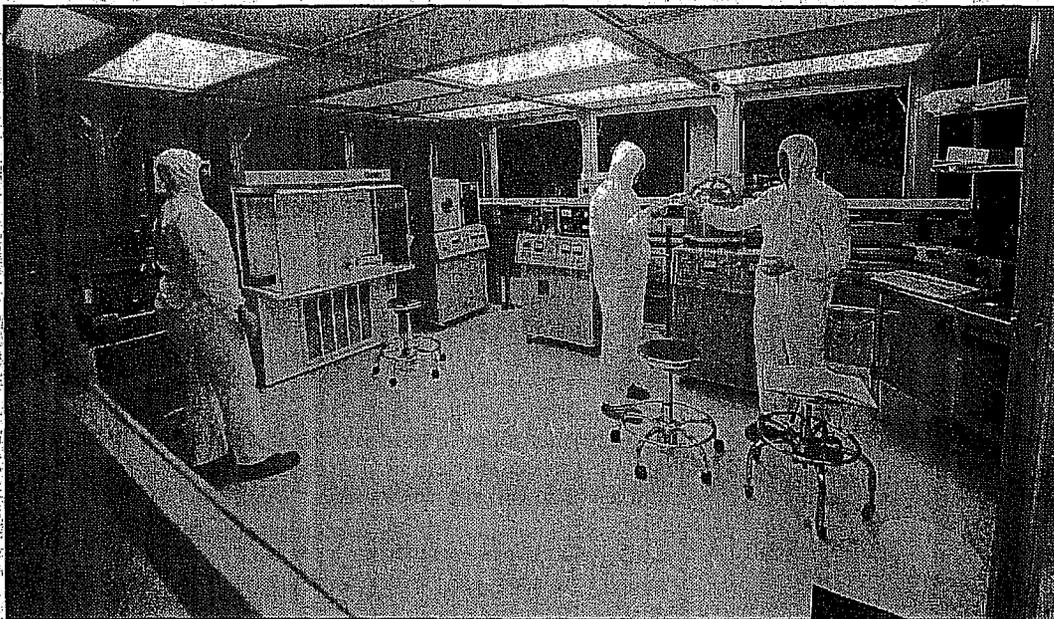
The two clean rooms add 1,000 square feet of fabrication capacity to the range of equipment — including electron microscopes and X-ray devices — at the Institute of Materials Science.

(Nanobionic, Page 4)



Al Malpa photos
ABOVE: University of Connecticut President Michael Hogan, among other dignitaries including Gov. M. Jodi Rell, right, speaks during the official opening of two nanobionic 'clean rooms' in the Edward V. Gant Science Complex on Monday. RIGHT: A worker in the facility's clean room uses a specialized microscope while watching the results on the adjacent monitor.





Employees work in one of two nanobionic 'clean rooms' at the Edward V. Gant Science Complex at the University of Connecticut on Monday. Al Maipa

Nanobionic 'clean rooms' open

(Continued from Page 1)

UConn President Michael Hogan said the new labs are an interdisciplinary initiative to advance "the science of manipulating materials smaller than 100,000th the width of a human hair."

Hogan said researchers from large, well-established corporations, as well as new startups, borrow UConn's advanced nanotechnology equipment.

Gov. M. Jodi Rell said the new clean rooms are an "extraordinary achievement."

Rell joked it is important to have a clean place to work when dirt and dust can "butt heads with your inventions."

She said nanotechnology has applications in health care and military equipment and the industry is expected to employ 25,000 employees in the state by 2014.

According to Rell, state investments in nanotechnology will make sure manufacturing in Connecticut is "alive and well and growing."

Vinod Makhijani, director of technology development for 454 Life Sciences in Branford, said his company collaborates with UConn as it develops faster DNA sequencing machines using "micro-fabricated pico-reactor wells."

Makhijani said the genome sequencing centers used to record the human genome for the first time were large and expensive, while the machines

made by his company are cheaper and smaller to allow sequencing at many more locations.

He compared the advance in technology to the improvement of computers from room-size mainframes to desktop personal computers.

"This field is really, really moving at warp speed," Makhijani said.

The human genome project, he added, cost about \$1 billion to sequence one set of DNA, while the industry hopes to one day sequence an individual's genome for \$1,000.

"That's the fantasy we are headed for," Makhijani said.

He said his company would prefer to collaborate with universities in the state, rather than travel to Harvard or the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to use their facilities.

"From our point of view," said state Senate President Pro Tempore Donald Williams Jr., D-Brooklyn, "good things come in small packages, including very small packages."

Harris Marcus, director of the Institute of Materials Science, said researchers will build new devices in the clean room, "literally one molecule at a time."

Marcus said activity in the new facility will range from fundamental research to prototype development.

"It depends on who comes in," he explained.



TOWN OF WINDHAM WATER WORKS

174 Storrs Road
Mansfield Center, CT 06250
Tel. 860-465-3075 • FAX 860-465-3085

RECD OCT 15

October 14th, 2008

Item #27

Ms. Gina McCarthy, Commissioner
Department of Environmental Protection
79 Elm Street
Hartford, CT 06106-5127

Re: Drawdown for Willimantic Reservoir
Windham Water Works
Mansfield, CT

Dear Ms. McCarthy:

This is to inform you that on Wednesday October 22, 2008, Windham Water Works, a purveyor of water to Windham, Willimantic and Mansfield, is planning to perform a one day drawdown of Willimantic Reservoir to evaluate the extent of sedimentation and vegetative growth in the reservoir and to inspect the upstream side and downstream face of Willimantic Reservoir Dam.

The reservoir has been filling with sediment for several decades and is currently in need of some action. A bathymetric survey done around 2000 shows that the reservoir was - on the average - only about 3 to 4 feet deep, except in the main channel approaching the intake to the plant where we have a depth of about 15 to 17 feet. This results in high water temperatures (as high as 80° to 85° F in the summertime) and low levels of dissolved oxygen, hampering treatment and increasing the use of chemicals and coagulants. An ancillary consequence of the shallow depths has been an increase in nutrient levels and the spread of vegetation, much of it appearing to be invasive. Since the time of the bathymetric survey, the vegetative cover has increased significantly and can now be seen to be moving into the interior parts of the reservoir toward the main channel area. Parts of the reservoir, where woody vegetation is moving into wetland areas, appear to be eutrophic, a potential result of anthropogenic effects rather than a natural environmental progression. It appears that this condition is aggravated by low level releases from the upstream Corps dam (Mansfield Hollow) when the low level gates are opened for releases - keeping the bottom of Mansfield Hollow Lake clear, but allowing sediment to move down to Willimantic Reservoir.

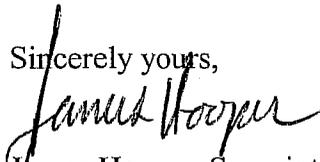
With respect to the dam, there has been no direct examination of the upstream spillway and low-level outlet area for some time. We feel that, because of the size / length of the dam and spillway, it would be more prudent and productive to conduct a direct and open visual examination of both the upstream and downstream areas rather than a dive inspection.

With respect to the reservoir, Windham Water Works intends to evaluate its options concerning increasing its storage and improving water quality, subsequent to inspections during the drawdown

period. For the dam, if any problems are detected that would require repairs; modifications or improvements will be assessed and appropriately scheduled for future maintenance or construction.

Should inclement weather be encountered on the scheduled date that could impede a proper examination of the facilities noted, we would reschedule for the following day, namely October 23, 2008. This drawdown is being conducted in keeping with Sec. 22a-377(b)-1(a) of the Connecticut General Statutes (exemption under diversion act from the water policy act). It is anticipated the temporary drawdown will be approximately 3 feet below normal water surface elevation (spillway crest level) and that water supply operations, treatment and distribution will not be impacted for this temporary facility inspection.

Should you have any questions regarding the drawdown, please contact me at your convenience.

Sincerely yours,

James Hooper, Superintendent
Windham Water Works

Copies to:

- (1) J. Michael Callahan, Chairman, Water Commission, Windham Water Works
- (2) Jean de Smet, First Selectman, Town of Windham
- (3) Joe Gardner, Town Engineer, Town of Windham
- (4) Matthew Hart, Town Manager, Town of Mansfield
- (5) Gregory Padick, Director of Planning, Town of Mansfield
- (6) Denise Ruzicka, Director Inland Water Resources Division, DEP
- (7) Darrell Smith, Acting Section Chief, Drinking Water Section, DPH
- (8) Steve Simmer, and Ed Greenough, US Army Corps of Engineers
- (9) Karl Acimovic, P.E., Consulting Engineer