

Town of Mansfield
CONSERVATION COMMISSION
Meeting of 17 April 2013
Conference B, Audrey P. Beck Building
(draft) MINUTES

Members present: Aline Booth (Alt.), Joan Buck (Alt.), Neil Facchinetti, Quentin Kessel, Scott Lehmann, John Silander, Michael Soares. *Members absent:* Peter Drzewiecki. *Others present:* Grant Meitzler (Wetlands Agent).

1. The meeting was called to order at 7:31p by Chair Quentin Kessel, who appointed Booth and Buck voting members for this meeting.

2. The draft minutes of the 20 March 2013 meeting were approved as written.

3. **IWA referrals**

a. **W1514 (South Windham Post & Beam, Woodland Rd.)** The application is for re-issue of an approved wetlands permit, now expired. There are no changes to the site plan (as amended) and no changes in wetlands regulations since the amendment was approved. The Commission unanimously agreed (**motion:** Silander, Buck) that no significant wetlands impact is to be expected from this project, assuming that standard erosion controls are in place during construction.

b. **W1515 (Lowe, 86 Puddin La.)** The applicants propose constructing a 27-ft. diameter above ground pool on level ground behind the house (formerly owned by Sam Dodd), about 55-60 ft. from Sawmill Brook. The Commission unanimously agreed (**motion:** Silander, Buck) that no significant wetlands impact is to be expected from this project, assuming that standard erosion controls are in place during construction.

c. **W1516 (Town of Mansfield Parks & Recreation, Bicentennial Pond)** The Town is requesting an "outdoor recreation" exemption from wetlands regulations for upgrading the existing trail/route around Bicentennial Pond to provide ADA accessibility. The upgraded trail would be surfaced with stone-dust and graded to permit wheelchair use. Most of the route lies within 150 ft. of wetlands; in some areas the existing trail crosses wetland soils. After some discussion, the Commission agreed unanimously (**motion:** Silander, Booth) that (1) the wetlands impact of this project should be minimal if erosion controls are employed during construction and (2) a small wetlands impact is an acceptable trade-off in providing recreational access to wheelchair-bound visitors.

4. **Reports.** Kessel reported that, according to a story in *The Hartford Courant*, Toll Brothers (a luxury home builder) is suing the Newington Conservation Commission for rejecting its application for a wetlands permit, alleging that the Commission did not present evidence that the proposed subdivision would have a significant impact on wetlands. Closer to home, the Mansfield PZC has rejected a proposal to designate the eastern end of Browns Rd. a "Scenic Road," according to today's issue of *The Chronicle*. Its story cites concerns that scenic-road designation would make safety improvements "difficult," though there appears to be no rational basis for such a worry.

5. **Membership.** Robert Dahn has resigned after many years of service, so the Commission has one vacancy. Kessel mentioned Pat Suprenant, who writes for the *Mansfield Independent News* and has followed the UConn water supply issue, as a possible candidate. The Commission suggested that he invite her to attend a meeting.

6. Mansfield Tomorrow Project. Project Manager Jennifer Kaufman would like the Commission to be represented in the agriculture focus group. The focus groups had been advertised as resources for planning, able to provide expert counsel in their subject areas. But there is no focus group on conservation, and the Commission has no particular expertise in housing, economic development, or agriculture. Kessel noted that Vicky Wetherell from the Open Space Preservation Committee is participating in the agriculture focus group, so perhaps the conservation interest is adequately represented there. Facchinetti has volunteered to serve with the housing focus group, and Lehmann agreed to try to attend a meeting of the economic development group on 01 May.

7. Hazardous Waste Transfer Station. The Commission unanimously agreed (**motion:** Kessel, Buck) to forward the following statement drafted by Kessel to the Town Council:

The Mansfield Conservation Commission is pleased with the University of Connecticut's decision to move the MMA (formerly known as the Hazardous Waste Transfer Station) out of a Mansfield public water supply watershed that contributes water to the Willimantic Reservoir. The Commission further notes that a similar decision was reached by the University about ten years ago, but the University never followed through on the recommendation to move the transfer station. The Commission therefore requests that the Town Council assist the University in any way possible to effect the move this time.

8. PZC 1317 (Pre-application review, 574-596 Middle Tpk.) The applicants will propose a 5-lot commercial subdivision at the Rte. 44 end of the yet-to-be-built North Hillside Rd. extension from UConn. Some misgivings were expressed about the contribution of the extension and its alignment to traffic problems on Rte. 44. However, the Commission adjourned without making any comment on the application (which concerns "the lots, not the road location or design," according to Linda Painter's memo of 11 April).

9. Adjourned at 8:40p. Next meeting: 7:30p, Wednesday, 15 May 2013.

Scott Lehmann, Secretary, 18 April 2013.

DRAFT MINUTES
MANSFIELD INLAND WETLANDS AGENCY
Regular Meeting
Monday, April 1, 2013
Council Chambers, Audrey P. Beck Municipal Building

Members present: J. Goodwin (Chairman), B. Chandy, R. Hall, K. Holt, G. Lewis, P. Plante B. Pociask K. Rawn, B. Ryan
Alternates present: A. Marcellino, S. Westa
Alternates absent: V. Ward
Staff present: Grant Meitzler, Wetlands Agent

Chairman Goodwin called the meeting to order at 7:01 p.m.

Minutes:

03-04-13 - Regular Meeting- Ryan MOVED, Chandy seconded, to approve the 3-04-13 minutes as written. MOTION PASSED with Hall disqualified.

Communications:

The 3-12-13 Wetlands Agent's Monthly Business report was noted.

Old Business:

None.

Pending:

W1502 - Wetlands Violation Ordinance

Item was tabled– no new information.

New Business:

W1514 – South Windham Post & Beam Co. – Woodland Rd Subdivision Lot Re-issuance of Expired Permit

Ryan MOVED, Holt seconded, to receive the application submitted by South Windham Post and Bean Company (File #1514) under the Wetlands and Watercourses Regulations of the Town of Mansfield for a re-issuance of an expired Wetlands Permit, on property located at Woodlands Road, as shown on a map with a revised date of

4-28-05 and as described in application submissions, and to refer said application to staff and Conservation Committee, for review and comments. MOTION PASSED UNANIMOUSLY.

W1515 – Lowe – Puddin Lane – above ground pool in buffer

Ryan MOVED, Holt seconded, to receive the application submitted by Christopher and Ellen Lowe (File #1515) under the Wetlands and Watercourses Regulations of the Town of Mansfield for an above ground pool on property located at 86 Puddin Lane as shown on a map with a revised date of 3-26-13 and as described in application submissions, and to refer said application to staff and Conservation Committee, for review and comments. MOTION PASSED UNANIMOUSLY.

W1516 – Town of Mansfield – Bicentennial Pond – Trail Project- Request for Exemption

It was the consensus of the Agency that this item be added to the Field Trip Agenda and that it be continued to the next meeting for presentation and consideration.

Adjournment:

The Chairman set a Field Trip for 4/10/13 at 4pm and declared the meeting adjourned at 7:05 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,
Katherine Holt, Secretary

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Memorandum:

May 1, 2013

To: Inland Wetland Agency
From: Grant Meitzler, Inland Wetland Agent
Re: Monthly Business

W1419 - Chernushek - hearing on Order

- 3.10.09: The hearing on the Order remains open and should continue until the permit application under consideration is acted upon.
(The Order was dropped on approval of the application required in the Order.)
- 4.30.09: Former rye grass seeding is beginning to show green. I spoke with Mr. Chernushek this afternoon who indicated health problems that delayed his starting but indicated he will be working this weekend. I will update on this Monday evening.
- 5.26.09: A light cover of grass growth has come in. Mr. Chernushek indicates health problems and two related deaths have delayed his start of work since the permit approval was granted. It appears that some light work has started. He has further indicated that he will start a vacation on June 22, 2009 to finish the work.
- 6.13.09: Work is underway.
- 6.21.09: Bulldozer work has been completed - finish work remains. The additional silt fencing has been placed along the northerly wetlands crossing, and the additional pipe under the southerly crossing has been installed. Remaining work includes finish grading along edges, spreading stockpiled topsoil, and establishing grass growth.
- 7.01.09: I spoke with Mr. Chernushek who indicated he expects work to be completed by September 1, 2009. (Site photo attached).
- 9.03.09: Mr. Chernushek has been working on levelling and grading. The formerly seeded areas have become fairly thick growth surrounding the central wet areas. He has further indicated that with the combination of weather and the slower moving of earth with the payloader compared to the earlier rented bulldozer has led him to contact contractors for earth moving estimates which have not yet been received. The site is not yet finished but has remained quite stable.
- 9.12.09: I met with Mr. Chernushek today and discussed again what his plans are for stabilizing this work site.
- 10.01.09: Mr. Chernushek indicated he has not heard back from the contractor he had spoken with about removing material, and is in progress of contacting others. In discussion is removal of material from the site either within the 100 cubic yard limit or obtaining a permit for such removal.
- 10.28.09: Mr. Chernushek has indicated he has made arrangements with DeSiato Sand & Gravel to remove 750 cubic yards of material. Staff is in the process of clarifying permit requirements.
- W1445 - Chernushek - application for gravel removal from site**
- 11.30.09: Packet of information representing submissions by Mr. Chernushek, Mr. DeSiato and myself is in this agenda packet as Mr. Chernushek's request for modification.
- 12.29.09: Preparation of required information for PZC special permit application is in progress. Tabling any action until the February 1, 2010 meeting is recommended.
- 1.12.10: 65 day extension of time received.
- 2.18.10: No new information has been received.

- 2.25.10: This application has been **withdrawn**.
- 6.30.10: As viewed from the adjacent property, the upstream and downstream areas have grown to a decent protected surface. I did not see indication of sediment movement.
- 10.26.10: A sale of the East portion of the Chernushek property has been in negotiation.
- 12.27.10: The property exchange has been completed. The owner is now the neighboring property owner Bernie Brodin. He has indicated his intention to stabilize the area as weather permits.
- 4.25.11: Mr. Brodin indicates he is starting with grading and spreading hay and seed to stabilize disturbed areas.

Mansfield Auto Parts - Route 32

- 5.01.12: Payloader remains in the same location with a bad motor.
- 5.17.12: Payloader and the one vehicle have been moved. There are no vehicles within 25' of wetlands.
- 6.22.12: Inspection - no vehicles are within 25' of wetlands.
- 7.10.12: Inspection - no vehicles are within 25' of wetlands.
- 8.16.12: Inspection - no vehicles are within 25' of wetlands.
- 9.19.12: Inspection - no vehicles are within 25' of wetlands.
- 10.05.12: Inspection - no vehicles are within 25' of wetlands.
- 11.01.12: Inspection - no vehicles are within 25' of wetlands.
- 11.20.12: Inspection - no vehicles are within 25' of wetlands.
- 12.13.12: Inspection - no vehicles are within 25' of wetlands.
- 1.14.13: Inspection - no vehicles are within 25' of wetlands.
- 2.25.13: Inspection - car storage areas are snowed in, not accessible.
- 3.12.13: Inspection - no vehicles are within 25' of wetlands.
- 4.25.13: Inspection - no vehicles are within 25' of wetlands.

WETLANDS DRAFT APPROVAL MOTION FOR: Woodland Road, South Windham Post & Beam

_____ MOVED, and _____ seconded, to grant an Inland Wetlands License pursuant to the Wetlands and Watercourses Regulations of the Town of Mansfield to South Windham Post and Beam Company (file #W 1514) for a re-issuance of an expired Wetlands Permit, on property owned by Alex Nishball and located at Woodland Road, as shown on plans dated 4/28/05 and as described in other application submissions.

This action is based on a finding of no anticipated significant impact on the wetlands, and is conditioned upon the following provisions being met:

1. Erosion and sedimentation controls shall be in place prior to construction and maintained during construction and removed when disturbed areas are completely stabilized;
2. As per the original permit dated 6/20/05, silt fence shall be installed along the first 200 feet of the driveway, on the downhill side;
3. As per the original permit, final grading and seeding shall be done immediately on completion of the rough-grading of the driveway, rather than waiting for the completion of the site work. This is to limit erosion.

This approval is valid for five years (until May 6, 2018), unless additional time is requested by the applicant and granted by the Inland Wetlands Agency. The applicant shall notify the Wetlands Agent before any work begins, and all work shall be completed within one year. Any extension of the activity period shall come before this agency for further review and comment.

Memorandum:

May 1, 2013

To: Inland Wetland Agency
From: Grant Meitzler, Inland Wetland Agent
Re: W1514 - South Windham Post & Beam Co. - Woodland Rd

Plan reference: dated April 28, 2005

This application is for re-issuance of a permit for a subdivision lot on Woodland Rd whose original permit has passed the 10 year limit. The applicant has provided copies of the earlier approvals. This application results from the 10 year limit on permit renewals. A new permit is now required.

This plan is identical to the one last in effect and I do not believe there have been any substantial changes to our review process that could warrant new requirements.

The plan had originally placed a house near the road which placed a fairly dense pattern of development for the house drive, septic and well. The 2005 renewal and modification moved the house to the rear of the lot at a much higher elevation that was a preferable configuration.

WETLANDS DRAFT APPROVAL MOTION FOR: Lowe, 86 Puddin Lane

_____ MOVED, and _____ seconded, to grant an Inland Wetlands License pursuant to the Wetlands and Watercourses Regulations of the Town of Mansfield to Christopher and Ellen Lowe (File #W 1515) for construction of an above-ground pool, on property owned by the applicants and located at 86 Puddin Lane, as shown on plans dated 3/26/13 and as described in other application submissions.

This action is based on a finding of no anticipated significant impact on the wetlands, and is conditioned upon the following provisions being met:

1. Erosion and sedimentation controls shall be in place prior to construction and maintained during construction and removed when disturbed areas are completely stabilized;
2. There shall be no debris, construction or otherwise, deposited on the bank that slopes toward the brook;
3. The used backwash filter, once it has been changed, shall be disposed of at the landfill.

This approval is valid for five years (until May 6, 2018), unless additional time is requested by the applicant and granted by the Inland Wetlands Agency. The applicant shall notify the Wetlands Agent before any work begins, and all work shall be completed within one year. Any extension of the activity period shall come before this agency for further review and comment.

Memorandum:

May 1, 2013

To: Inland Wetland Agency

From: Grant Meitzler, Inland Wetland Agent

Re: W1515 - Lowe - 86 Puddin lane - above ground pool in buffer

Plan reference: dated March 26, 2013

This application is for a 27' above ground pool (with deck and fence Protection). The pool is within the 150' regulated area along Sawmill Brook.

At this location the brook has very little wetlandare along its edges. The pool is 55 to60 feet away from the edge of the brook with the better part of this distance being natural wooded vegetation. The remainder is lawn area. This natural area should serve as an adequate area to provide natural treatment of surface water from the pool area.

Currently diatomaceous earth filters are used together with chlorine. The DEEP does not rate pool water as a contaminant because:

- a. chlorine is very rapidly dissipated, and
- b. the backwash filter is changed only once or twice a year and is then subject to landfill disposal.

The Lowes have indicated that winter yard damage areas are intended to be repaired and some of the disturbed areas seen are the result of clean-up rather than the proposed pool construction.

Memorandum:

May 1, 2013

To: Inland Wetland Agency
From: Grant Meitzler, Inland Wetland Agent
Re: W1516 - Town of Mansfield - BiCentennial Pond

Plan reference: dated March 1, 2013

This application is for accessibility improvements to the trails around BiCentennial Pond with minor improvements to the trail connections with the Middle School. The plan reflects changes that will meet the ADA requirements for access. A very rough estimate of the length of trail work proposed is 3500 feet.

The plan indicates moderate trail slopes and excavation of the trail base to 6 inches with a surface of stone dust on top. The present trails have numerous rough points as roots and rocks. The finished trails should provide a usable surface for an electric wheelchair or an assisted manual wheelchair.

The wetlands involved are the BiCentennial Pond itself and areas both within 150 feet of the pond and a limited number of minor tributary wetlands that flow to the pond from adjacent hillsides.

Direct involvement with the pond is limited to rebuilding of the foot bridge crossing the pond as it narrows on its inlet end.

Leading to the foot bridge there is a 350 foot long section of trail that will run along the edge of wetlands adjacent to the pond. Details indicate placement of rocks along the side of this trail section closest to the pond. Considering the trail accessibility and the educational function indicated, I consider the proposed placement and treatment of the construction of this section of the trails a worthwhile trade-off of minor impact for considerable benefit.

There are two very minor wetland trail crossings on the east side of the pond. These are very minor and the details show reduction of work on the sides of the trail through these two locations together with pipe placement to maintain water flow.

Two fishing piers are indicated. One near the dam area, and the other on the west side of the pond about 350 feet south of the footbridge. Both piers are placed at the same elevation as the adjacent trail for ease of access.

The sediment & erosion control plan shows silt fencing placed through wetland zones and two large stockpile areas. The application also indicates placement of excavated material along trail edges such that very large stockpile volumes are not expected.

The State and Federal Listed Species Map does not show this as an area of concern.

Section 4.1 A (second) provides for a broad range of recreation uses being Exempt provided the natural character of the wetlands are not altered. I believe that to be the case with this request for exemption.

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Grant Meitzler

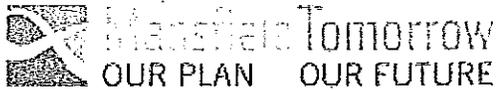
W1516

From: Jennifer S. Kaufman
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2013 3:33 PM
To: Grant Meitzler
Subject: FW: Bicentennial Pond Universal Access Trail

Importance: Low

FYI

Jennifer S. Kaufman
Natural Resources and Sustainability Coordinator
Mansfield Tomorrow Project Manager
Town of Mansfield
10 South Eagleville Road
Storrs-Mansfield, CT 06268
860-429-3015 x204
860-429-9773 (Fax)



www.MansfieldTomorrow.com

From: Sangivanni, James [<mailto:James.Sangivanni@ct.gov>]
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2013 1:37 PM
To: Jennifer S. Kaufman
Subject: RE: Bicentennial Pond Universal Access Trail (2 of 2 emails)
Importance: Low

Hi Jennifer,

DEEP/Dam Safety staff have reviewed the plans for the above referenced project located in the Town of Mansfield. The plans were submitted to this office on 3-27-13 and are entitled "Universal Access Trail Around Bicentennial Pond" and were submitted by Kent & Frost. A determination has been made that a DEEP Dam Safety Permit will not be required per the submitted plans.

Thank you,

Jim

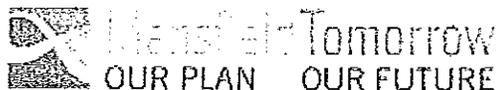
From: Jennifer S. Kaufman [<mailto:KaufmanJS@MANSFIELDCT.ORG>]
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2013 12:50 PM
To: Christian, Art
Cc: Sangivanni, James
Subject: RE: Bicentennial Pond Universal Access Trail (2 of 2 emails)

Hi Art and Jim:

I wonder if you had consider our proposal and if you have determined whether we need to file a dam construction permit. I have a field trip with IWA and I wanted to update them.

Thanks!

Jennifer S. Kaufman
Natural Resources and Sustainability Coordinator
Mansfield Tomorrow Project Manager
Town of Mansfield
10 South Eagleville Road
Storrs-Mansfield, CT 06268
860-429-3015 x204
860-429-9773 (Fax)



www.MansfieldTomorrow.com

From: Christian, Art [<mailto:Art.Christian@ct.gov>]
Sent: Thursday, March 28, 2013 8:11 AM
To: Jennifer S. Kaufman
Cc: Sangivanni, James
Subject: RE: Bicentennial Pond Universal Access Trail (2 of 2 emails)
Importance: Low

Jennifer, thanks for the very complete request. Jim and I will talk today, but I think that the decision will be quick. Art

Arthur P. Christian II P.E.
Supervising Civil Engineer
Inland Water Resources, DEEP
860-424-3880

From: Jennifer S. Kaufman [<mailto:KaufmanJS@MANSFIELDCT.ORG>]
Sent: Wednesday, March 27, 2013 3:21 PM
To: Christian, Art
Cc: Sangivanni, James
Subject: Bicentennial Pond Universal Access Trail (2 of 2 emails)

Jennifer S. Kaufman
Natural Resources and Sustainability Coordinator
Mansfield Tomorrow Project Manager
Town of Mansfield
10 South Eagleville Road
Storrs-Mansfield, CT 06268
860-429-3015 x204
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www.MansfieldTomorrow.com



W1516
Bicentennial
Pond

Gabion - slope support

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Memorandum:

May 1, 2013

To: Inland Wetland Agency
From: Grant Meitzler, Inland Wetland Agent
Re: New Business for May 6, 2013 meeting

New Applications:

W1517 - Castigliola - Dunham Pond Rd - garage in buffer

| | yes | no |
|---------------------------|----------------|-------|
| | ----- | ----- |
| fee paid | x | |
| notice to neighbors | x | |
| map dated revised | April 22, 2013 | |

This application is for garage building within the 150' regulated area.

Receipt and referral to the Conservation Commission are appropriate.

W1518 - Lapsis - 107 Candide Lane - garage in buffer

| | yes | no |
|---------------------------|----------------|-------|
| | ----- | ----- |
| fee paid | x | |
| notice to neighbors | x | |
| map dated revised | April 25, 2013 | |

This application is for a garage addition in the 150 foot regulated area.

Receipt and referral to the Conservation Commission are appropriate.

W1519 - Town of Mansfield - Route 195 Streetscape

| | yes | no |
|---------------------------|----------|-------|
| | ----- | ----- |
| fee paid | n.a. | |
| notice to neighbors | not yet | |
| map dated | May 2013 | |

This application is for new trail/bikepath construction that will run down Rte 195 to the Liberty Bank and up Flaherty Rd to Storrs Heights Rd. There are involvements with wetlands and work within 150' regulated areas. Total length is approximately 2038 feet.

Receipt and referral to the Conservation Commission are appropriate.

W1520 - OMS Development LLC - Public Petroleum modifications

| | yes | no |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------|
| | ----- | ----- |
| fee paid | 185 | |
| notice to neighbors | x | |
| map dated | May 1, 2013 | |

This a wetlands application for an addition to the building, parking and traffic circulation on the site. Portions of work are within 150' of wetlands.

Receipt and referral to the Conservation Commission are appropriate.

APPLICATION FOR PERMIT.
MANSFIELD INLAND WETLANDS AGENCY
4 SOUTH EAGLEVILLE ROAD, STORRS, CT 06268
TEL: 860-429-3334 OR 860-429-3330
FAX: 860-429-6863

FOR OFFICE USE-ONLY.
File # 1517
Fee Paid \$185-
Date Received 4-22-13

Applicants are referred to the Mansfield Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Regulations for complete requirements, and are obligated to follow them. For assistance, please contact Grant Meitzler, Inland Wetlands Agent at the telephone numbers above.

Please print or type or use similar format for computer; attach additional pages as necessary.

Part A - Applicant

Name Frank Costigliola

Mailing Address 111 Dunham Pond Rd.
Storrs, CT Zip 06268

Telephone-Home 860-477-0854 Telephone-Business 860-420-8118 ^{cell}

Title and Brief Description of Project

Construction of 24' x 30' Garage

Location of Project 111 Dunham Pond Rd. Storrs

Intended Start Date June 2013

Part B - Property Owner (if applicant is the owner, just write "same")

Name Same

Mailing Address _____

Zip _____

Telephone-Home _____ Telephone-Business _____

Owner's written consent to the filing of this application, if owner is not the applicant:

Signature _____ date _____

Applicant's interest in the land: (if other than owner) _____

Part C - Project Description (attach extra pages, if necessary)

1) Describe in detail the proposed activity here or on an attached page. (See guidelines at end of application - page 6.)

Please include a description of all activity or construction or disturbance:

- a) in the wetland/watercourse
- b) in the area adjacent to (within 150 feet from the edge of) the wetland/watercourse, even if wetland/watercourse is off your property

CONSTRUCT 24' X 30' GARAGE
SITE IS MORE THAN 150' FROM DUNKLEMAN POND BROOK

2) Describe the amount or area of disturbance (in square feet or cubic yards or acres):

- a) in the wetland/watercourse
- b) in the area adjacent to (within 150 feet from the edge of) the wetland/watercourse, even if wetland/watercourse is off your property

NONE

3) Describe the type of materials you are using for the project:

CONCRETE SLAB WITH FOOTING, STICK CONSTRUCTION, BOARD + BATTEN SIDING, PLYWOOD
ROOF SHINGLES

- a) include type of material used as fill or to be excavated SMALL AMOUNT OF CRUSHED STONE
- b) include VOLUME of material to be filled or excavated UNDER SLAB

4) Describe measures to be taken to minimize or avoid any adverse impacts on the wetlands and regulated areas (silt fence, staked hay bales or other Erosion and Sedimentation control measures).

NONE APPEAR TO BE NEEDED

Part D - Site Description

Describe the general character of the land. (Hilly? Flat? Wooded? Well drained? etc.)

FLAT, WELL DRAINED

Part E - Alternatives

Have you considered any alternatives to your proposal that would meet your needs and might have less impact on the wetland/watercourse? Please list these alternatives.

No - no impact on wetland/watercourse

Part F - Map/Site Plan (all applications)

1) Attach to the application a map or site plan showing existing conditions and the proposed project in relation to wetland/ watercourses. Scale of map or site plan should be 1" = 40'; if this is not possible, please indicate the scale that you are using. A sketch map may be sufficient for small, minor projects. (See guidelines at end of application - page 6.)

2) Applicant's map date and date of last revision _____

3) Zone Classification _____

4) Is your property in a flood zone? Yes No Don't Know

Part G - Major Applications Requiring Full Review and a Public Hearing

See Section 6 of the Mansfield Regulations for additional requirements.

Part H - Notice to Abutting Property Owners

1) List the names and addresses of abutting property owners

| Name | Address |
|---------------------------|--|
| Tom + Lee Terry | 114 Dunham Pond Rd. STORRS |
| Balogi + Mohini Mukherjee | 97 Dunham Pond Rd. STORRS |
| | (now living at 4471 Riverwatch Dr. No. 102 |
| | Harbor Landing at Bonita Bay |
| | Bonita Springs, FL 34134 |

2) **Written Notice to Abutters.** You must notify abutting property owners by certified mail, return receipt requested, stating that a wetland application is in progress, and that abutters may contact the Mansfield Inland Wetlands Agent for more information. Include a brief description of your project. Postal receipts of your notice to abutters must accompany your application. (This is not needed for exemptions).

Part I - Additional Notices, if necessary

- 1) Notice to Windham Water Works is attached. If this application is in the public watershed for the Windham Water Works (WWW), you must notify the WWW of your project within 7 days of sending the application to Mansfield--sending it by certified mail, return receipt requested. Contact the Mansfield Inland Wetlands Agent to find out if you are in this watershed.
- 2) Notice to Adjoining Town. If your property is within 500 feet of an adjoining town, you must also send a copy of the application, on the same day you sent one to Mansfield, to the Inland Wetlands Agency of the adjoining town, by certified mail, return receipt requested.
- 3) The Statewide Reporting Form (attached) shall be part of the application and specified parts must be completed and returned with this application.

Part J - Other Impacts To Adjoining Towns, if applicable

- 1) Will a significant portion of the traffic to the completed project on the site use streets within the adjoining municipality to enter or exit the site? ___ Yes ___ No X Don't Know
- 2) Will sewer or water drainage from the project site flow through and impact the sewage or drainage system within the adjoining municipality? ___ Yes ___ No X Don't Know
- 3) Will water run-off from the improved site impact streets or other municipal or private property within the adjoining municipality? ___ Yes ___ No X Don't Know

Part K - Additional Information from the Applicant

Set forth (or attach) any other information which would assist the Agency in evaluating your application. (Please provide extra copies of any lengthy documents or reports, and extra copies of maps larger than 8.5" x 11", which are not easily copied.)

Part L - Filing Fee

Submit the appropriate filing fee. (Consult Wetlands Agent for the fee schedule available in the Mansfield Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Regulations.)

___ \$1,000. ___ \$750. ___ \$500. ___ \$250. ___ \$125. ___ \$100. ___ \$50. ___ \$25.

___ \$60 State DEP Fee

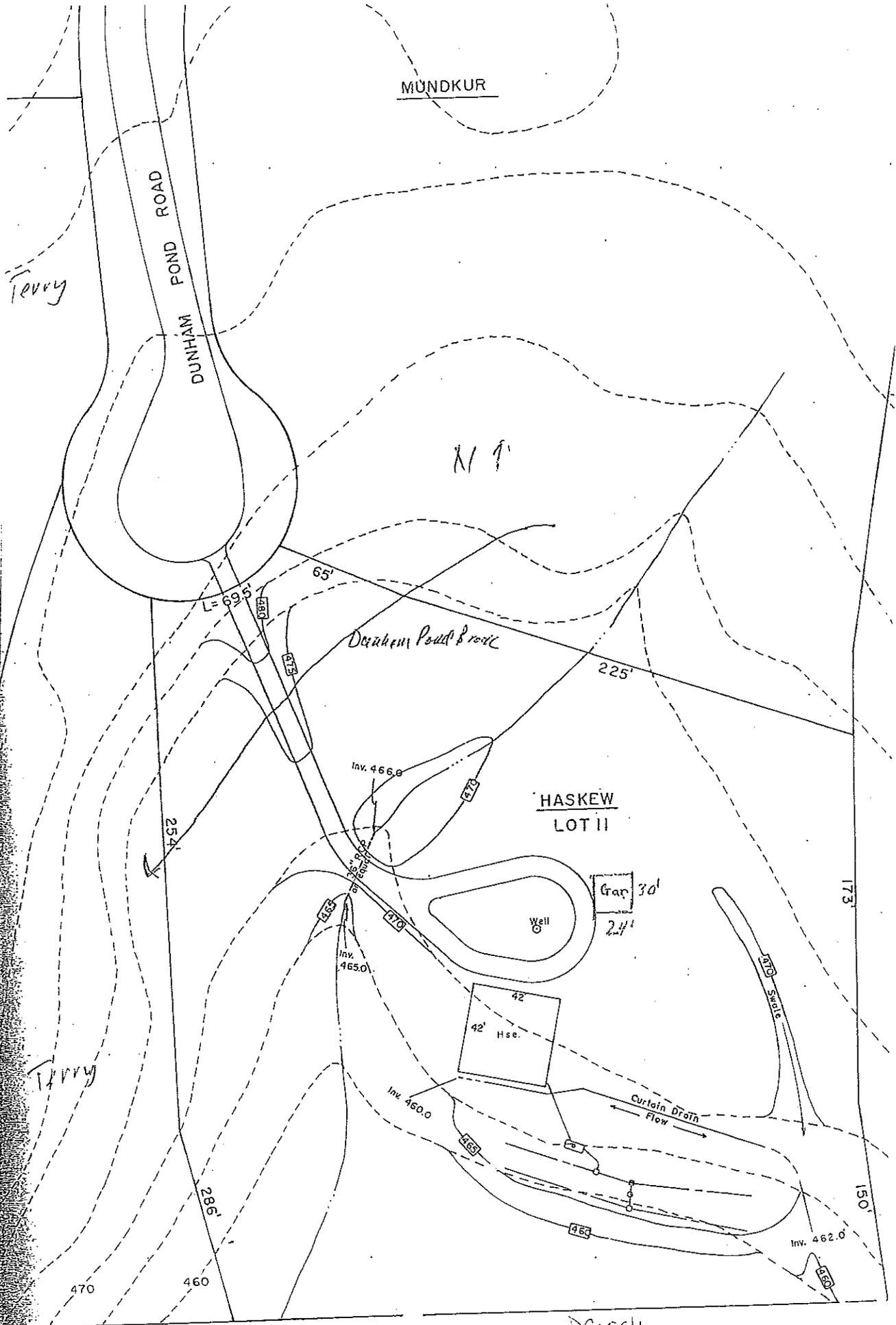
Note: The Agency may require you to provide additional information about the regulated area which is the subject of the application, or about wetlands or watercourses affected by the regulated activity. If the Agency, upon review of your application, finds the activity proposed may involve a "significant activity" as defined in the Regulations, additional information and/or a public hearing may be required.

The undersigned applicant hereby consents to necessary and proper inspections of the above mentioned property by members and agents of the Inland Wetlands Agency, at reasonable times, both before and after the permit in question has been granted by the Agency.

Paul Costello
Applicant's Signature

April 22, 2013
Date

MUNDKUR



SEE SHEET NO. 1

Dated:
8/13/80
Revised to
4/22/13

SEE SHEET NO. 1

PAGE
BREAK

APPLICATION FOR PERMIT
MANSFIELD INLAND WETLANDS AGENCY
4 SOUTH EAGLEVILLE ROAD, STORRS, CT 06268
TEL: 860-429-3334 OR 860-429-3330
FAX: 860-429-6863

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

File # 1518
Fee Paid \$185-
Date Received 4-25-13

Applicants are referred to the Mansfield Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Regulations for complete requirements, and are obligated to follow them. For assistance, please contact Grant Meitzler, Inland Wetlands Agent at the telephone numbers above.

Please print or type or use similar format for computer; attach additional pages as necessary.

Part A - Applicant

Name Christopher + Amy Lapsis

Mailing Address 107 Candide Lane

Storrs CT

Zip 06268

Telephone-Home 860-450-8636 Telephone-Business 860-977-1935

Title and Brief Description of Project

24 x 36 garage (2 car) attached by breezeway

Location of Project Right side of house (West); opposite side of wetlands

Intended Start Date JUNE 22, 2013

Part B - Property Owner (if applicant is the owner, just write "same")

Name Same

Mailing Address _____

Zip _____

Telephone-Home _____ Telephone-Business _____

Owner's written consent to the filing of this application, if owner is not the applicant:

Signature _____ date _____

Applicant's interest in the land: (if other than owner) _____

Part C - Project Description (attach extra pages, if necessary)

1) Describe in detail the proposed activity here or on an attached page. (See guidelines at end of application - page 6.)

Please include a description of all activity or construction or disturbance:

- a) in the wetland/watercourse
- b) in the area adjacent to (within 150 feet from the edge of) the wetland/watercourse, even if wetland/watercourse is off your property.

a) none

b) 24 x 36 Two car garage attached by a breezeway (12 x 24) on right side of the house farthest away from wetlands. (110 feet)

2) Describe the amount or area of disturbance (in square feet or cubic yards or acres):

- a) in the wetland/watercourse
- b) in the area adjacent to (within 150 feet from the edge of) the wetland/watercourse, even if wetland/watercourse is off your property

864 sq ft for garage, 264 sq ft for breezeway
Breezeway is 110 feet away from wetlands and garage is 122 feet away from the wetlands

3) Describe the type of materials you are using for the project: concrete dimensional lumber, plywood, asphalt shingles, vinyl siding, vinyl windows, and doors

- a) include type of material used as fill or to be excavated dirt/rocks on property
- b) include volume of material to be filled or excavated approx 52 cu yd of concrete

4) Describe measures to be taken to minimize or avoid any adverse impacts on the wetlands and regulated areas (silt fence, staked hay bales or other Erosion and Sedimentation control measures).

Will follow silt fence details described in original (June 9, 2003) Subsurface Sewage Disposal Design

Part D - Site Description

Describe the general character of the land. (Hilly? Flat? Wooded? Well drained? etc.)

Moderately flat, well drained, cleared area covered by grass/woodchips or existing gravel driveway

Part E - Alternatives

Have you considered any alternatives to your proposal that would meet your needs and might have less impact on the wetland/watercourse? Please list these alternatives.

This location is farthest from the wetlands
Due to unusual shape of our property and setback
Restrictions along with our existing driveway this
is our only location option for this project

Part F - Map/Site Plan (all applications)

1) Attach to the application a map or site plan showing existing conditions and the proposed project in relation to wetland/ watercourses. Scale of map or site plan should be 1" = 40'; if this is not possible, please indicate the scale that you are using. A sketch map may be sufficient for small, minor projects. (See guidelines at end of application - page 6.)

2) Applicant's map date and date of last revision June 9, 2003 Garage Revision 4/22/13

3) Zone Classification Residential

4) Is your property in a flood zone? Yes X No Don't Know

Part G - Major Applications Requiring Full Review and a Public Hearing

See Section 6 of the Mansfield Regulations for additional requirements.

Part H - Notice to Abutting Property Owners

1) List the names and addresses of abutting property owners

| Name | Address |
|--|------------------------|
| <u>Bruce Freeman + Mary Coburn Freeman</u> | <u>727 Browns Road</u> |
| <u>Mark + Heather McDonald</u> | <u>93 Candide Lane</u> |
| <u>Monica Van Beusekom</u> | <u>98 Candide Lane</u> |
| <u>Samuel Martinez</u> | <u>98 Candide Lane</u> |
| | |
| | |

2) **Written Notice to Abutters.** You must notify abutting property owners by certified mail, return receipt requested, stating that a wetland application is in progress, and that abutters may contact the Mansfield Inland Wetlands Agent for more information. Include a brief description of your project. Postal receipts of your notice to abutters must accompany your application. (This is not needed for exemptions).

Part I - Additional Notices, if necessary

Notice to Windham Water Works is attached. If this application is in the public watershed for the Windham Water Works (WWW), you must notify the WWW of your project within 7 days of sending the application to Mansfield--sending it by certified mail, return receipt requested. Contact the Mansfield Inland Wetlands Agent to find out if you are in this watershed.

Notice to Adjoining Town. If your property is within 500 feet of an adjoining town, you must also send a copy of the application, on the same day you sent one to Mansfield, to the Inland Wetlands Agency of the adjoining town, by certified mail, return receipt requested.

3) The Statewide Reporting Form (attached) shall be part of the application and specified parts must be completed and returned with this application.

Part J - Other Impacts To Adjoining Towns, if applicable

1) Will a significant portion of the traffic to the completed project on the site use streets within the adjoining municipality to enter or exit the site? ___ Yes No ___ Don't Know

2) Will sewer or water drainage from the project site flow through and impact the sewage or drainage system within the adjoining municipality? ___ Yes No ___ Don't Know

3) Will water run-off from the improved site impact streets or other municipal or private property within the adjoining municipality? ___ Yes No ___ Don't Know

Part K - Additional Information from the Applicant

Set forth (or attach) any other information which would assist the Agency in evaluating your application. (Please provide extra copies of any lengthy documents or reports, and extra copies of maps larger than 8.5" x 11", which are not easily copied.)

Part L - Filing Fee

Submit the appropriate filing fee. (Consult Wetlands Agent for the fee schedule available in the Mansfield Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Regulations.)

___ \$1,000. ___ \$750. ___ \$500. ___ \$250. \$125. ___ \$100. ___ \$50. ___ \$25.

\$60 State DEP Fee

Note: The Agency may require you to provide additional information about the regulated area which is the subject of the application, or about wetlands or watercourses affected by the regulated activity. If the Agency, upon review of your application, finds the activity proposed may involve a "significant activity" as defined in the Regulations, additional information and/or a public hearing may be required.

The undersigned applicant hereby consents to necessary and proper inspections of the above mentioned property by members and agents of the Inland Wetlands Agency, at reasonable times, both before and after the permit in question has been granted by the Agency.

Amy Lassis
Applicant's Signature

4/22/13
Date

TRACKING PAD (SEE DETAIL)

N/F LAND OF MOSHER

N 33°-38'-10" W 352.64'

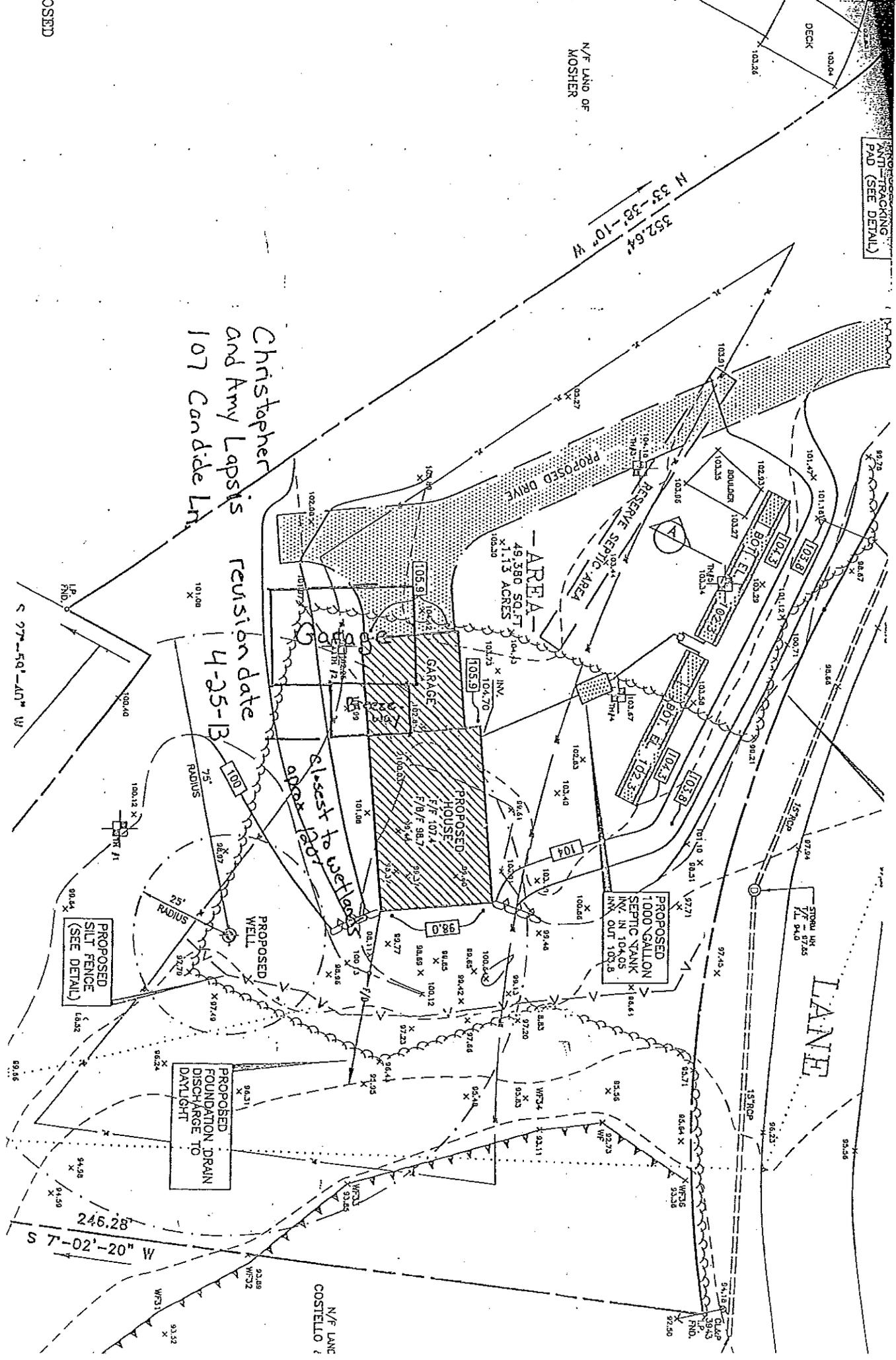
Christopher and Amy Lapsis
107 Candide Ln

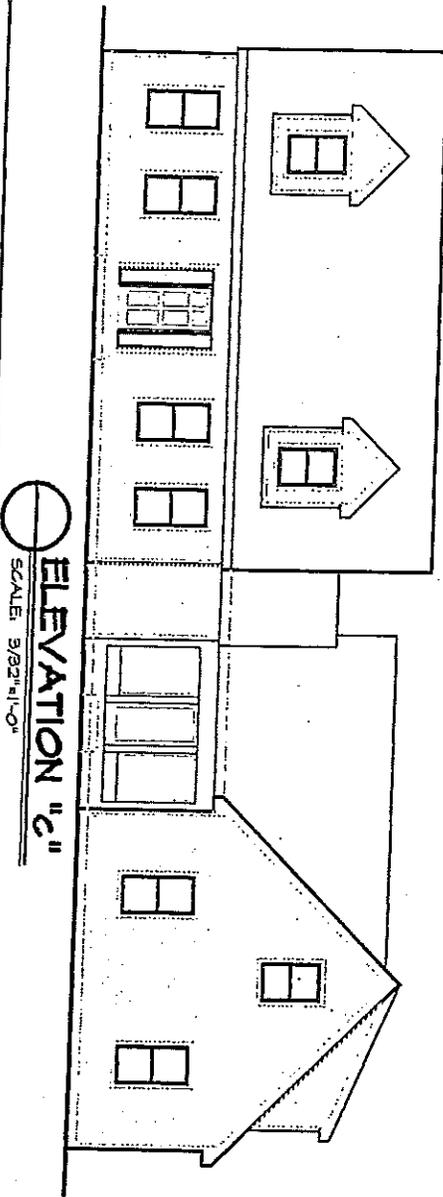
revision date
4-25-13

N/F LANE COSTELLO ?

S 77°-59'-40" W

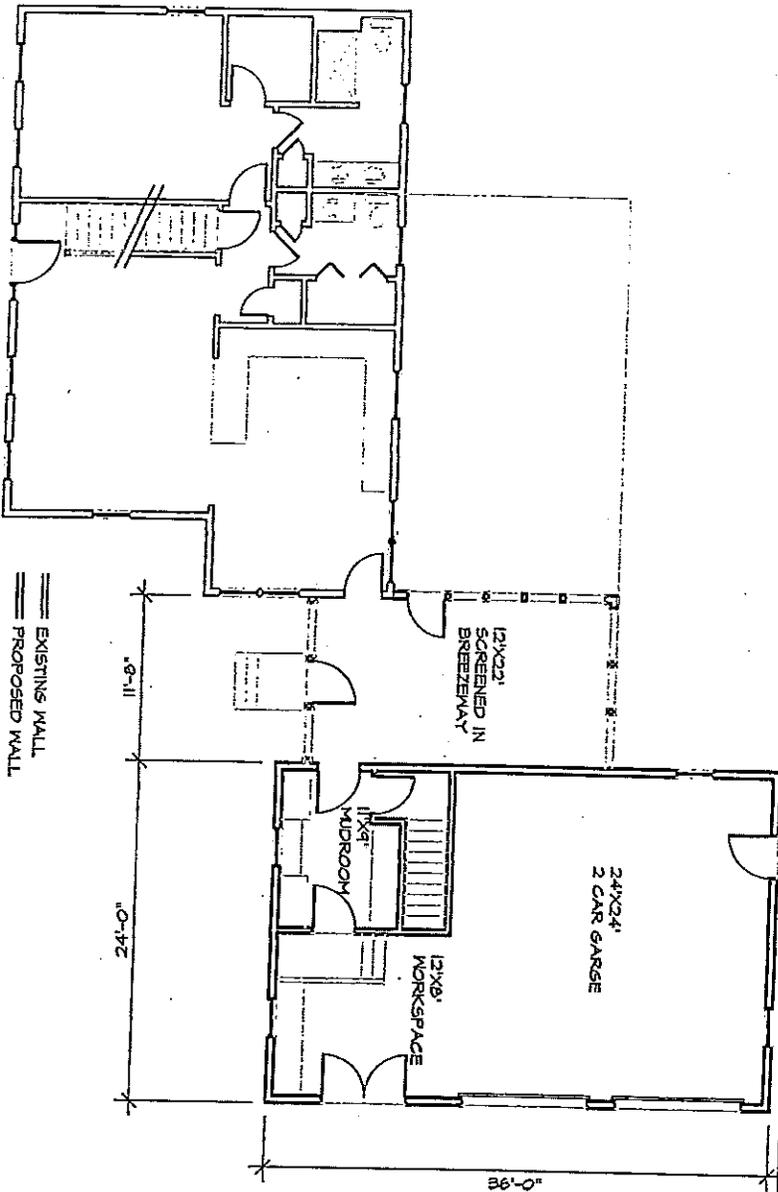
LANE





ELEVATION "C"
SCALE 3/32"=1'-0"

FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"



1051
DESIGN

SCHEME "C"
PLAN

| |
|-----------------|
| 4/8/13 |
| SCALE: AS SHOWN |
| 13-001 |
| |

APPLICATION PACKET
MANSFIELD INLAND WETLANDS AGENCY
4 SOUTH EAGLEVILLE ROAD, STORRS, CT 06268
TEL: 860-429-3334
OR 429-3330;
FAX: 860-429-6863

Please use this checklist as an aid in making sure that you have completed the forms correctly. The Agency requires that each item in the application form be filled out. Failure to do so may result in application denial and the need for you to resubmit your application and pay an additional fee.

- Consultation with Wetlands Agent
- Amount of fee paid
- Dated map/site plan
- Project description
- Names and addresses of abutters
- Certified postal receipts to abutters
- Certified postal receipts to Windham Water Works (if applicable)
- Certified postal receipts to adjoining town
(if less than 500' from town line)
- Statewide Reporting Form

Your application goes to Agency members on the Friday before a meeting as part of a large packet of information. It is suggested that you submit your application a full week ahead of the meeting to allow for a preliminary review by staff. The more information you can provide to help the Agency understand your proposal, the easier it will be for them to act on your application.

APPLICATION FOR PERMIT
MANSFIELD INLAND WETLANDS AGENCY
4 SOUTH EAGLEVILLE ROAD, STORRS, CT 06268
TEL: 860-429-3334 OR 860-429-3330
FAX: 860-429-6863

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

File # W1519
Fee Paid N.A.
Date Received 5.07.13

Applicants are referred to the Mansfield Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Regulations for complete requirements, and are obligated to follow them. For assistance, please contact Grant Meitzler, Inland Wetlands Agent at the telephone numbers above.

Please print or type or use similar format for computer; attach additional pages as necessary.

Part A - Applicant

Name TOWN OF MANSFIELD (TIMOTHY VEILLETTE - ENGR)

Mailing Address 4 SOUTH EAGLEVILLE

Zip _____

Telephone-Home ~~860-429-3334~~ Telephone-Business 860-429-3340

Title and Brief Description of Project

STORRS CENTER STREETSCAPE EXTENSION: 10' BIT. CONC WALK SOUTH OF 195 TO LIBERTY BANK ON WEST SIDE OF 195. AND A 5' BIT. CONC WALK FROM 195 TO STORRS HEIGHTS ALONG WEST SIDE OF FLAHERTY ROAD

Location of Project APPROXIMATE TO INTERSECTION OF HAWKS HILL RD AND ROUTE 195

Intended Start Date LATE SUMMER 2013

Part B - Property Owner (if applicant is the owner, just write "same")

Name SAME

Mailing Address _____

Zip _____

Telephone-Home _____ Telephone-Business _____

Owner's written consent to the filing of this application, if owner is not the applicant:

Signature _____ date _____

Applicant's interest in the land: (if other than owner) _____

Part C - Project Description (attach extra pages, if necessary)

1) Describe in detail the proposed activity here or on an attached page. (See guidelines at end of application - page 6.)

Please include a description of all activity or construction or disturbance:

- a) in the wetland/watercourse
- b) in the area adjacent to (within 150 feet from the edge of) the wetland/watercourse, even if wetland/watercourse is off your property

THE WALK WILL BE CONSTRUCTED ADJACENT TO WLS AND WILL REQUIRE FRINGE FILLING W/ WETLAND FOR SUPPORT OF WALK, AND A NEW ~~WALK~~ CATCH BASIN & DISCHARGE TO WLS. THERE ALSO IS AN ULVERT EXTENSION NEED TO CONST. WALK, EXISTING AND PROPOSED DRAINAGE FLOWS TOWARD WL. SILT FENCE & ENG. BEST PRACTICES WILL BE USED TO PROTECT THE WL UNTIL CONSTRUCTION IS COMPLETED AN TURF ESTABLISHED.

2) Describe the amount or area of disturbance (in square feet or cubic yards or acres):

- a) in the wetland/watercourse
- b) in the area adjacent to (within 150 feet from the edge of) the wetland/watercourse, even if wetland/watercourse is off your property

593 SF OF FILL IS REQUIRED

870 CY W/ 150' OF WL

3) Describe the type of materials you are using for the project: GRAVEL FILL, BITUMINOUS PAVEMENT, CONCRETE

- a) include type of material used as fill or to be excavated GRAVEL (CLEAN)
- b) include volume of material to be filled or excavated 27 CY

4) Describe measures to be taken to minimize or avoid any adverse impacts on the wetlands and regulated areas (silt fence, staked hay bales or other Erosion and Sedimentation control measures).

SILT FENCE, HAY BALES & ENGINEERING BEST PRACTICE TO BE IMPLEMENTED.

Part D - Site Description

Describe the general character of the land. (Hilly? Flat? Wooded? Well drained? etc.)

HILLY, ADJACENT TO ROADWAY

Part E - Alternatives

Have you considered any alternatives to your proposal that would meet your needs and might have less impact on the wetland/watercourse? Please list these alternatives.

THE OTHER SIDE OF ROUTE 195 ALSO HAS WL
BUT ALSO HAS A VERY HIGH, STEEP, LONG EMBANKMENT

Part F - Map/Site Plan (all applications)

1) Attach to the application a map or site plan showing existing conditions and the proposed project in relation to wetland/ watercourses. Scale of map or site plan should be 1" = 40'; if this is not possible, please indicate the scale that you are using. A sketch map may be sufficient for small, minor projects. (See guidelines at end of application – page 6.)

2) Applicant's map date and date of last revision MAY 2013

3) Zone Classification ~~SWD~~

4) Is your property in a flood zone? Yes No Don't Know

Part G - Major Applications Requiring Full Review and a Public Hearing

See Section 6 of the Mansfield Regulations for additional requirements.

Part H - Notice to Abutting Property Owners

1) List the names and addresses of abutting property owners

| Name | Address |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <u>XIAOLIN PEI & XUEFEI ZHANG</u> | <u>16 TAMARACK O60606</u> |
| <u>ALICE MARKLIN</u> | <u>159 ATKINS ST. O60457</u> |
| | |
| | |

2) **Written Notice to Abutters.** You must notify abutting property owners by certified mail, return receipt requested, stating that a wetland application is in progress, and that abutters may contact the Mansfield Inland Wetlands Agent for more information. Include a brief description of your project. Postal receipts of your notice to abutters must accompany your application. (This is not needed for exemptions).

Part I - Additional Notices, if necessary

- 1) Notice to Windham Water Works is attached. If this application is in the public watershed for the Windham Water Works (WWW), you must notify the WWW of your project within 7 days of sending the application to Mansfield--sending it by certified mail, return receipt requested. Contact the Mansfield Inland Wetlands Agent to find out if you are in this watershed.
- 2) Notice to Adjoining Town. If your property is within 500 feet of an adjoining town, you must also send a copy of the application, on the same day you sent one to Mansfield, to the Inland Wetlands Agency of the adjoining town, by certified mail, return receipt requested.
- 3) The Statewide Reporting Form (attached) shall be part of the application and specified parts must be completed and returned with this application.

Part J - Other Impacts To Adjoining Towns, if applicable

- 1) Will a significant portion of the traffic to the completed project on the site use streets within the adjoining municipality to enter or exit the site? Yes ___ No ___ Don't Know
- 2) Will sewer or water drainage from the project site flow through and impact the sewage or drainage system within the adjoining municipality? Yes ___ No ___ Don't Know
- 3) Will water run-off from the improved site impact streets or other municipal or private property within the adjoining municipality? Yes ___ No ___ Don't Know

Part K - Additional Information from the Applicant

Set forth (or attach) any other information which would assist the Agency in evaluating your application. (Please provide extra copies of any lengthy documents or reports, and extra copies of maps larger than 8.5" x 11", which are not easily copied.)

Part L - Filing Fee

Submit the appropriate filing fee. (Consult Wetlands Agent for the fee schedule available in the Mansfield Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Regulations.)

___ \$1,000. ___ \$750. ___ \$500. ___ \$250. ___ \$125. ___ \$100. ___ \$50. ___ \$25.

___ \$60 State DEP Fee

Note: The Agency may require you to provide additional information about the regulated area which is the subject of the application, or about wetlands or watercourses affected by the regulated activity. If the Agency, upon review of your application, finds the activity proposed may involve a "significant activity" as defined in the Regulations, additional information and/or a public hearing may be required.

The undersigned applicant hereby consents to necessary and proper inspections of the above mentioned property by members and agents of the Inland Wetlands Agency, at reasonable times, both before and after the permit in question has been granted by the Agency.

Applicant's Signature

Date



4/1/13

Project Description Guidelines for Part C – page 3

1. Explain exactly what work you propose to do and how close it will be to a wetland or watercourse.
2. Describe area of disturbance and volume and type of material to be filled or excavated. How much wetlands will be disturbed? Non-wetland areas nearby?
3. Does the area of activity drain toward the wetland?
4. Are there alternatives that you considered but eliminated for specific reasons?
5. Describe briefly the construction methods. What kind of heavy equipment will be used? When will the work be done?
6. How are you protecting the wetlands and watercourses against disturbance that will result from construction?
7. Do you have any knowledge of a previous wetlands application for this property? If yes, please explain.

Sketch Map or Site Plan Guidelines for Part F – page 4

The following 10 details are required for every application:

1. Applicant's name
2. Date and revision date, if applicable.
3. North arrow and scale of map.
4. Abutting road with road name shown on it.
5. Property lines --if a large property, at least those lines within 200' of the proposed work.
6. Wetland and watercourse locations (including those off your property) within 150' of your proposal--draw a line showing the part of the project that is the closest distance to wetlands and indicate distance in feet.
7. Existing buildings, driveways, well, septic and physical features.
8. Proposed work in detail, including all areas of construction, grading/regrading, excavation, filling. Include stockpiling and staging area locations if applicable. The exact location must be shown of all areas that will be disturbed.
9. Show roof and footing drains by drawing locations.
10. Show location of Erosion & Sedimentation controls (silt fence or hay bale protections) together with any other measures that will protect the wetland/watercourse areas.

Include any available information that may assist the Agency in understanding your proposal.

YOUR PERMIT, WHEN GRANTED, IS VALID FOR 5 YEARS; ONCE STARTED, WORK MUST BE FINISHED WITHIN THE SPECIFIC TIME PERIOD AS SPECIFIED IN THE APPROVAL MOTION UNLESS OTHERWISE APPROVED. SPECIFIC WRITTEN REQUESTS MUST BE MADE FOR EXTENSIONS OR RENEWALS (See Section 7.9) rev. 5/24/2011

**Notification to the Windham Water Works
Of Application for a Project Within the
Willimantic Reservoir Watershed – Required by Public Act 89-301**

P.A. 89-301 "An Act Implementing the Recommendations of the Water Lands Task Force and Concerning Water Diversions and Notification to Water Companies of the Storage of Hazardous Materials," requires applicants to provide a water company written notice of an application, petition, request or plan if the proposed project is located within the watershed of the wetland, zoning or planning and zoning commissions and zoning boards of appeal. The applicant must mail such notice within seven (7) days of the date of the application, by certified mail, return receipt requested. This form is furnished by the Windham Water Works to such boards and commissions in its watershed to be used by applicants to meet this requirement. Other forms or letters, as approved by each commission, may be used, but must contain the same information. To determine if a project is within the Willimantic Reservoir Drinking Water Supply Watershed, please consult the map(s) on file with the Commission or Town Clerk. Failure of an applicant to comply with this law may be grounds for a legal appeal of a decision rendered on the application due to a procedural error. Do not jeopardize your application, send your notification!

Application Submitted to: Inland Wetlands Commission
(Check one or more) Zoning Commission
 Planning & Zoning Commission
 Zoning Board of Appeals

Project is in the Town(s) of: Ashford Pomfret
(Check one or more) Chaplin Union
 Eastford Willington
 Hampton Windham
 Mansfield Woodstock

Type of Application: Zone Change Special Exception/Permit
 Subdivision Other: (Describe) WETLAND APL.
 Variance

Name & Address of Applicant TOWN OF MANSFIELD (TIMOTHY VEILLETTE)
4 SOUTH EAGLEVILLE RD, MANSFIELD

Project Street Location/Nearest Utility Pole INTERSECTION ROUTE 195, HANICKS
HILL RD / FLAHERTY RD

Contact Person TIMOTHY VEILLETTE Phone No. 860

Brief description of application: (For example: 30 lot subdivision of single family homes on 60,000 square foot lots with on-site septic systems and wells in North Windham)
2038 FEET OF BITUMINOUS PAVED WALKWAY.

Public Hearing Date: _____ Commission Meeting Date _____

Enclose a copy of the application submitted to the Town and a full set of project plans. Mail this completed form or substitute by certified mail, return receipt request to:

Windham Water Works – Superintendent
174 Storrs Road
Mansfield Center, CT 06250

PAGE
BREAK

APPLICATION FOR PERMIT
MANSFIELD INLAND WETLANDS AGENCY
4 SOUTH EAGLEVILLE ROAD, STORRS, CT 06268
TEL: 860-429-3334 OR 860-429-3330
FAX: 860-429-6863

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

File # W1520
Fee Paid 185
Date Received 5-02-13

Applicants are referred to the Mansfield Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Regulations for complete requirements, and are obligated to follow them. For assistance, please contact Grant Meitzler, Inland Wetlands Agent at the telephone numbers above.

Please print or type or use similar format for computer; attach additional pages as necessary.

Part A - Applicant

Name OMS Development, LLC

Mailing Address 3180 Washington Road

West Palm Beach, FL Zip 33405

Telephone-Home _____ Telephone-Business (561)339-6478

Title and Brief Description of Project

Driveway and parking lot construction for the premises at 1659 Storrs Road.

Location of Project 1659 Storrs Road & 625 Middle Turnpike

Intended Start Date August 1, 2013

Part B - Property Owner (if applicant is the owner, just write "same")

Name "same"

Mailing Address _____

_____ Zip _____

Telephone-Home _____ Telephone-Business _____

Owner's written consent to the filing of this application, if owner is not the applicant:

Signature _____ date _____

Applicant's interest in the land: (if other than owner) _____

Part C - Project Description (attach extra pages, if necessary)

- 1) Describe in detail the proposed activity here or on an attached page. (See guidelines at end of application – page 6.)

Please include a description of all activity or construction or disturbance:

- a) in the wetland/watercourse
b) in the area adjacent to (within 150 feet from the edge of) the wetland/watercourse, even if wetland/watercourse is off your property

The proposed activity includes construction of a driveway off of Storrs Road at an existing intersection service by a traffic control signal. In addition an existing parking area will be reconfigured with 12 spaces (currently 9 spaces). An existing catch basin and 28 feet of drainage pipe will be removed and 3 new catch basins will be constructed (2 within regulated area). No activity will occur with designated wetlands. The nearest activity to the wetland area will be 48.3 feet southerly of the demarcated wetland. No storm drainage shall be deposited into the existing wetland areas.

- 2) Describe the amount or area of disturbance (in square feet or cubic yards or acres):

- a) in the wetland/watercourse
b) in the area adjacent to (within 150 feet from the edge of) the wetland/watercourse, even if wetland/watercourse is off your property

No disturbance in the wetland/watercourse within the regulated area material will be removed and new material necessary for proper road/drive construction and parking will be added.

- 3) Describe the type of materials you are using for the project: Concrete drainage structures and pipe, gravel, processed gravel and amesite.
-
-

- a) include type of material used as fill or to be excavated _____
b) include volume of material to be filled or excavated _____
-
-

- 4) Describe measures to be taken to minimize or avoid any adverse impacts on the wetlands and regulated areas (silt fence, staked hay bales or other Erosion and Sedimentation control measures).

Silt fencing and hay bales per sedimentation and erosion control plan

Part D - Site Description

Describe the general character of the land. (Hilly? Flat? Wooded? Well drained? etc.)

The existing site is flat with grass cover and several trees.

Part E - Alternatives

Have you considered any alternatives to your proposal that would meet your needs and might have less impact on the wetland/watercourse? Please list these alternatives.

Yes. Alternate access points are limited due to location of existing structures and the current access creates an undesirable flow of traffic into the property.

Part F - Map/Site Plan (all applications)

1) Attach to the application a map or site plan showing **existing conditions** and the **proposed project** in relation to wetland/ watercourses. Scale of map or site plan should be 1" = 40'; if this is not possible, please indicate the scale that you are using. A sketch map may be sufficient for small, minor projects. (See guidelines at end of application – page 6.)

2) Applicant's map date and date of last revision 5/1/2013

3) Zone Classification PB-3

4) Is your property in a flood zone? Yes X No Don't Know

Part G - Major Applications Requiring Full Review and a Public Hearing

See Section 6 of the Mansfield Regulations for additional requirements.

Part H - Notice to Abutting Property Owners

1) List the names and addresses of abutting property owners

| Name | Address |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| See attached Schedule "A" and "B" | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

2) **Written Notice to Abutters.** You must notify abutting property owners by certified mail, return receipt requested, stating that a wetland application is in progress, and that abutters may contact the Mansfield Inland Wetlands Agent for more information. Include a brief description of your project. **Postal receipts of your notice to abutters must accompany your application.** (This is not needed for exemptions).

Part I - Additional Notices, if necessary

- 1) Notice to Windham Water Works is attached. If this application is in the public watershed for the Windham Water Works (WWW), you must notify the WWW of your project within 7 days of sending the application to Mansfield--sending it by certified mail, return receipt requested. Contact the Mansfield Inland Wetlands Agent to find out if you are in this watershed.
- 2) Notice to Adjoining Town. If your property is within 500 feet of an adjoining town, you must also send a copy of the application, on the same day you sent one to Mansfield, to the Inland Wetlands Agency of the adjoining town, by certified mail, return receipt requested.
- 3) The Statewide Reporting Form (attached) shall be part of the application and specified parts must be completed and returned with this application.

Part J - Other Impacts To Adjoining Towns, if applicable

- 1) Will a significant portion of the traffic to the completed project on the site use streets within the adjoining municipality to enter or exit the site? ___ Yes No ___ Don't Know
- 2) Will sewer or water drainage from the project site flow through and impact the sewage or drainage system within the adjoining municipality? ___ Yes No ___ Don't Know
- 3) Will water run-off from the improved site impact streets or other municipal or private property within the adjoining municipality? ___ Yes No ___ Don't Know

Part K - Additional Information from the Applicant

Set forth (or attach) any other information which would assist the Agency in evaluating your application. (Please provide extra copies of any lengthy documents or reports, and extra copies of maps larger than 8.5" x 11", which are not easily copied.)

Part L - Filing Fee

Submit the appropriate filing fee. (Consult Wetlands Agent for the fee schedule available in the Mansfield Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Regulations.)

___ \$1,000. ___ \$750. ___ \$500. ___ \$250. \$125. ___ \$100. ___ \$50. ___ \$25.

\$60 State DEP Fee

Note: The Agency may require you to provide additional information about the regulated area which is the subject of the application, or about wetlands or watercourses affected by the regulated activity. If the Agency, upon review of your application, finds the activity proposed may involve a "significant activity" as defined in the Regulations, additional information and/or a public hearing may be required.

The undersigned applicant hereby consents to necessary and proper inspections of the above mentioned property by members and agents of the Inland Wetlands Agency, at reasonable times, both before and after the permit in question has been granted by the Agency.

Applicant's Signature

[Handwritten Signature]

Date *5/1/13*

Schedule "A"
1659 Storrs Road

NELSON GARY and JUNE
15 WILLINGTON HILL RD
STORRS CT 06268
Parcel ID: 2.8.32

GORDON SAMUEL J TRUSTEE
SAMUEL J GORDON REVOCABLE TRUST
18 WILLINGTON HILL RD
STORRS CT 06268
Parcel ID: 2.8.10

GORDON MILTON M and
GORDON GESA M EST OF
10 WILLINTON HILL RD
STORRS CT 06268
Parcel ID: 2.8.11

CUMBERLAND FARMS INC
100 CROSSING BOULEVARD
FRAMINGHAM MA 01702
Parcel ID: 2.8.13

SHEPARD J E COMPANY
200 SULLIVAN AVE
SOUTH WINDSOR CT 06074
Parcel ID: 2.8.14

MOSKOWITZ ROBERT
117 STONEMILL RD
STORRS CT 06268
Parcel ID: 8.15.10

OMS DEVELOPMENT LLC
3180 WASHINGTON ROAD WEST
WEST PALM BEACH FL 33405
Parcel ID: 8.15.11

OMS DEVELOPMENT LLC
3180 WASHINGTON RD
KEY BISCAYNE FL 33149
Parcel ID: 8.15.12

S and P PROPERTIES LLC
PO BOX 146
MANSFIELD CENTER CT 06250
Parcel ID: 8.15.13

SCRANTON ASSOCIATES LLC
447 CENTER ST
MANCHESTER CT 06040
Parcel ID: 8.15.14

D D S ASSOCIATES LLC
JAVIT MAX C/O
231 FARMINGTON AVENUE
FARMINGTON CT 06032
Parcel ID: 9.23.1

KARDESTUNCER AINO
128 DEWING SCHOOL RD
WOODSTOCK CT 06281
Parcel ID: 9.23.4

MOSKOWITZ ROBERT J and
MOSKOWITZ JANE
117 STONEMILL RD
STORRS CT 06268
Parcel ID: 9.23.5

AGREE MANSFIELD LLC
31850 NORTHWESTERN HWY
FARMINGTON MI 48334
Parcel ID: 9.23.2-3

MOSKOWITZ ROBERT
117 STONEMILL RD
STORRS CT 06268
Parcel ID: 9.24.16

MOSKOWITZ ROBERT
117 STONEMILL RD
STORRS CT 06268
Parcel ID: 9.24.17

MOSKOWITZ ROBERT
117 STONEMILL RD
STORRS CT 06268
Parcel ID: 9.24.18

MOSKOWITZ ROBERT
117 STONEMILL RD
STORRS CT 06268
Parcel ID: 9.24.19

KREUSCHER RICHARD
644 MIDDLE TPKE
STORRS CT 06268
Parcel ID: 9.24.20

ROGERS STEVEN H and DEPRAY BARBARA
DONALDSON DOUGLAS P
167 BAXTER RD
STORRS CT 06268
Parcel ID: 9.24.21

Schedule "B"
625 Middle Turnpike

MANSFIELD TOWN OF
OPEN SPACE - THOMAS DR
4 SOUTH EAGLEVILLE RD
STORRS CT 06268
Parcel ID: 2.6.12

FERRIGNO PASQUALE A and DONNA J
28 GREENFIELD LA
STORRS CT 06268
Parcel ID: 2.6.13

SUMMERTIME PROPERTIES LLC
286 MAIN STR
DANIELSON CT 06239
Parcel ID: 2.6.31

NELSON GARY and JUNE
15 WILLINGTON HILL RD
STORRS CT 06268
Parcel ID: 2.6.32

CONNECTICUT STATE OF
DEPT OF TRANSPORATION
2800 BERLIN TPKE
NEWINGTON CT 06131
Parcel ID: 2.6.33

GERARDI LEONARD JR and
GERARDI KATHLEEN
30 WILLINGTON HILL RD
STORRS CT 06268
Parcel ID: 2.8.8

RYCHLING FRANKLIN D JR and ERIN F
24 WILLINGTON HILL RD
STORRS CT 06268
Parcel ID: 2.8.9

GORDON SAMUEL J TRUSTEE
SAMUEL J GORDON REVOCABLE TRUST
18 WILLINGTON HILL RD
STORRS CT 06268
Parcel ID: 2.8.10

GORDON MILTON M and
GORDON GESA M EST OF
10 WILLINGTON HILL RD
STORRS CT 06268
Parcel ID: 2.8.11

CUMBERLAND FARMS INC
100 CROSSING BOULEVARD
FRAMINGHAM MA 01702
Parcel ID: 2.8.13

SHEPARD J E COMPANY
200 SULLIVAN AVE
SOUTH WINDSOR CT 06074
Parcel ID: 2.8.14

MOSKOWITZ ROBERT
117 STONEMILL RD
STORRS CT 06268
Parcel ID: 8.15.10

OMS DEVELOPMENT LLC
3180 WASHINGTON ROAD WEST
WEST PALM BEACH FL 33405
Parcel ID: 8.15.11

OMS DEVELOPMENT LLC
3180 WASHINGTON RD
KEY BISCAYNE FL 33149
Parcel ID: 8.15.12

S and P PROPERTIES LLC
PO BOX 146
MANSFIELD CENTER CT 06250
Parcel ID: 8.15.13

SCRANTON ASSOCIATES LLC
447 CENTER ST
MANCHESTER CT 06040
Parcel ID: 8.15.14

LAZURE RICHARD
8 RIDGEWOOD ROAD
WILLINGTON CT 06279
Parcel ID: 8.15.9-1

D D S ASSOCIATES LLC
JAVIT MAX C/O
231 FARMINGTON AVENUE
FARMINGTON CT 06032
Parcel ID: 9.23.1

KARDESTUNCER AINO
128 DEWING SCHOOL RD
WOODSTOCK CT 06281
Parcel ID: 9.23.4

MOSKOWITZ ROBERT I and
MOSKOWITZ JANE
117 STONEMILL RD
STORRS CT 06268
Parcel ID: 9.23.5

AGREE MANSFIELD LLC
31850 NORTHWESTERN HWY
FARMINGTON MI 48334
Parcel ID: 9.23.2-3

MOSKOWITZ ROBERT
117 STONEMILL RD
STORRS CT 06268
Parcel ID: 9.24.17

MOSKOWITZ ROBERT
117 STONEMILL RD
STORRS CT 06268
Parcel ID: 9.24.18

MOSKOWITZ ROBERT
117 STONEMILL RD
STORRS CT 06268
Parcel ID: 9.24.19

KREUSCHER RICHARD
644 MIDDLE TPKE
STORRS CT 06268
Parcel ID: 9.24.20

ROGERS STEVEN H and DEPRAY BARBARA
DONALDSON DOUGLAS P
167 BAXTER RD
STORRS CT 06268
Parcel ID: 9.24.21

Grant Meitzler

From: Linda M. Painter
Sent: Wednesday, April 24, 2013 11:46 AM
To: Grant Meitzler
Cc: Jason M. Coite (jason.coite@uconn.edu)
Subject: FW: swan mirror permit app table.pdf - Adobe Acrobat Professional
Attachments: swan mirror permit app table.pdf

See message from Jason below. Would you prefer to have a pdf copy of the whole application instead of just the replacement table?

Linda M. Painter, AICP
Director of Planning and Development
Town of Mansfield

From: Coite, Jason [<mailto:jason.coite@uconn.edu>]
Sent: Wednesday, April 24, 2013 11:40 AM
To: Linda M. Painter
Subject: swan mirror permit app table.pdf - Adobe Acrobat Professional

Linda:
Help!

I realized that the Town's Wetland Agency copy of the our DEEP permit application to treat Mirror/Swan Lake with pesticides was missing a page. Inland Wetlands was a sent a copy return/receipt as required by the DEEP process, and I just got the confirmation. This missing page is rather important because it lists the lakes' characteristics and the pesticides we may use.

Is there a way you can make sure this page (attached) gets to the right person(s) in inland wetlands. It should go after page 5 of the main application. Would it help to have an electronic copy of the whole app?

-Jason

Part IV: Site Information (continued)

8. Identify the size of the waterbody:

| | Length (ft) | Width (ft) | Acres | Max Depth (ft) | Avg. Depth (ft) | Volume (ac-ft) |
|-------------|-------------|------------|-------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Mirror Lake | N/A | N/A | 5 | 5 | 3 | 15 |
| Swan Lake | N/A | N/A | 2 | 10 | 4 | 8 |

9. Portion of the waterbody to be treated:

| | Acres | Volume (ac-ft) |
|-------------|-------|----------------|
| Mirror Lake | 5 | 15 |
| Swan Lake | 2 | 8 |

17. Identify chemicals to be used, the amount per treatment and number of times

| | Chemical | Amount per Treatment (max) | No. of Treatments (max) |
|-------------|-----------------------------|---|--|
| Mirror Lake | Copper Tea (Cutrine) | 25.6 gals or 12.8 gals per ½-treatment | Two treatments or Four ½-treatments |
| | Copper Carbonate (Nautique) | 45 gals or 22.5 gals per ½-treatment | Two treatments or Four ½-treatments |
| | Clipper (Flumioxizin) | 60 oz. or 30 oz. per ½-treatment | Two treatments or Four ½-treatments |
| Swan Lake | Copper Tea (Cutrine) | 20.4 gals or 10.2 gals per ½-treatment | Two treatments or Four ½-treatments |
| | Copper Carbonate (Nautique) | 18 gals or 9 gals per ½-treatment | Two treatments or Four ½-treatments |
| | Clipper (Flumioxizin) | 24 oz. or 12 oz. per ½-treatment | Two treatments or Four ½-treatments |



University of Connecticut
*Office of the Executive Vice President
for Administration and Chief Financial Officer*

Office of Environmental Policy

April 22, 2013

CERTIFIED MAIL

Town of Mansfield Inland Wetland Agency
Audrey P. Beck Municipal Building
4 South Eagleville Road
Mansfield, CT 06268

RE: CT DEEP Aquatic Pesticide Permit Application
University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT

To Whom It May Concern:

Enclosed for your information is an application for a DEEP-permit to apply aquatic pesticides to the Swan and Mirror Lakes located on the University of Connecticut Storrs campus.

Algae and submerged weeds are present in Mirror Lake and, to a lesser extent, Swan Lake. While we anticipate using alternative means to addressing these growths, including mechanical removal, we have prepared the attached application to obtain a permit from the DEEP that would allow us to use pesticides if necessary.

Feel free to contact me at 860-486-9305 or jason.coite@uconn.edu with any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

Jason Coite, P.E.
Environmental Compliance Professional

Enclosure

An Equal Opportunity Employer

31 LeDoyt Road Unit 3055
Storrs, Connecticut 06269-3055

web: <http://envpolicy.uconn.edu>



Connecticut Department of
 Energy & Environmental Protection
 Bureau of Materials Management & Compliance Assurance
 Engineering & Enforcement Division

Permit Application for the Use of Pesticides in State Waters

Please complete this form in accordance with section 22a-66z CGS and the instructions (DEP-PEST-INST-200) in order to ensure the proper handling of your application. Print or type unless otherwise noted. You must submit the initial fee along with this form.

| |
|-----------------------------|
| CPPU USE ONLY |
| App #: _____ |
| Doc #: _____ |
| Check #: _____ |
| Program: Aquatic Pesticides |

Part I: Application Type and Description

Check the appropriate box identifying the application type.

| |
|--|
| This application is to request (check one): <input type="checkbox"/> A single year permit <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A multi-year permit <i>Note: Multi-year permits will be issued at the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection's (DEEP) discretion.</i> |
| Town where site is located: <u>Storrs, CT</u> |
| Brief Description of Project: <u>Algae and aquatic weed control, Swan and Mirror Lake, UConn Storrs</u> |

Part II: Fee Information

| |
|--|
| An initial application fee of \$200.00 [#1009] is to be submitted with <i>each</i> permit that you are applying for. Each site requires a separate permit. If you are applying for a multi-year permit, the remaining fees will be invoiced at a later date. There is no discount for municipalities. The application will not be processed without the initial fee. The fee shall be non-refundable and shall be paid by check or money order to the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection. |
|--|

Part III: Site Location

| | | |
|---|------------------|------------------------|
| Name of Waterbody: <u>UConn ponds (Swan Lake, Mirror Lake)</u> | | |
| Street address and/or description of location: <u>Swan Lake: SW of intersection of North Eagleville Road & Glen Brook Road. Mirror Lake: NW of intersection of Storrs Road (Rt. 195) and Mansfield Road</u> | | |
| City/Town: <u>Storrs</u> | State: <u>CT</u> | Zip Code: <u>06269</u> |

Part IV: Applicant Information

- If an applicant is a corporation, limited liability company, limited partnership, limited liability partnership, or a statutory trust, it must be registered with the Secretary of State. If applicable, the applicant's name shall be stated exactly as it is registered with the Secretary of State. This information can be accessed at CONCORD. (www.concord-sots.ct.gov/CONCORD/index.jsp)
- If an applicant is an individual, provide the legal name (include suffix) in the following format: First Name; Middle Initial; Last Name; Suffix (Jr, Sr., II, III, etc.).

Part IV: Applicant Information (continued)

1. Applicant Name: University of Connecticut

Mailing Address: 31 LeDoyt Road, Unit 3055

City/Town: Storrs

State: CT

Zip Code: 06269-3055

Business Phone: 860-486-9305

ext.:

Fax: 860-486-5477

Contact Person: Jason Coite

Phone: same

ext.

*E-mail: jason.coite@uconn.edu

*By providing this e-mail address you are agreeing to receive official correspondence from DEEP, at this electronic address, concerning the subject application. Please remember to check your security settings to be sure you can receive e-mails from "ct.gov" addresses. Also, please notify DEEP if your e-mail address changes.

- a) Applicant Type (check one): individual *business entity federal agency
 state agency municipality tribal

*If a business entity:

- i) check type: corporation limited liability company limited partnership
 limited liability partnership statutory trust Other: _____

- ii) provide Secretary of the State business ID #: _____ This information can be accessed at CONCORD

- iii) Check here if your business is NOT registered with the Secretary of State's office.

b) Applicant's interest in property at which the proposed activity is to be located:

- site owner option holder lessee
 easement holder operator pesticide applicator
 other (specify): _____

- Check if any co-applicants. If so, attach additional sheet(s) with the required information as requested above.

2. Billing contact, if different than the applicant.

Name: same as applicant

Mailing Address:

City/Town:

State:

Zip Code:

Business Phone:

ext.:

Fax:

Contact Person:

Phone:

ext.

E-mail:

3. Primary contact for departmental correspondence and inquiries, if different than the applicant.

Name: same as applicant

Mailing Address:

City/Town:

State:

Zip Code:

Business Phone:

ext.:

Fax:

Contact Person:

Phone:

ext.

*E-mail:

*By providing this e-mail address you are agreeing to receive official correspondence from DEEP, at this electronic address, concerning the subject application. Please remember to check your security settings to be sure you can receive e-mails from "ct.gov" addresses. Also, please notify DEEP if your e-mail address changes.

Part IV: Applicant Information (continued)

4. List only one owner of the site to be treated.

Name: University of Connecticut

Mailing Address: 31 LeDoyt Road

City/Town: Storrs

State: CT Zip Code: 06269

Business Phone: 860-486-3396

ext.: Fax: 860-486-3117

Contact Person: Robert Sitkowski

Phone: same ext.

E-mail: robert.sitkowski@uconn.edu

5. List the person or company applying the pesticides.

Name: All Habitat

Mailing Address: PO Box 874

City/Town: Madison

State: CT Zip Code: 06443

Business Phone: 203-245-1212

ext.: Fax: 203-245-2981

Contact Person: David Roach

Phone: 203-245-1212 ext.

E-mail:

Certification Number: S-3538

Part V: Site Information

1. COASTAL AREA: Is the pesticide application located in a municipality within the coastal area?

Yes No (check town list in the instructions)

If yes, is the water being treated subject to the ebb and flow of the tides, or inundated by saline or brackish water at least once a month? Yes No

If the water being treated is subject to the ebb and flow of the tides, or is inundated by saline or brackish water at least once a month, you must submit a Coastal Consistency Review Form (DEP-APP-004) with your application as Attachment C.

For assistance in determining if the water being treated is affected by tidal water as described above or in completing the Coastal Consistency Review form, contact the Office of Long Island Sound Programs (OLISP) at 860-424-3034.

2. ENDANGERED OR THREATENED SPECIES: According to the most current "State and Federal Listed Species and Natural Communities Map", is the activity which is the subject of this application located within an area identified as a habitat for endangered, threatened or special concern species?

Yes No Date of Map: Dec. 2012

If yes, complete and submit a Request for NDDB State Listed Species Review Form (DEP-APP-007) to the address specified on the form, prior to submitting this application. Please note NDDB review generally takes 4 to 6 weeks and may require additional documentation from the applicant. A copy of the completed Request for NDDB State Listed Species Review Form and The CT NDDB response **must** be submitted with this completed application as Attachment D.

For more information visit the DEEP website at www.ct.gov/deep/nddbrequest or call the NDDB at 860-424-3011.

Part V: Site Information (continued)

3. **AQUIFER PROTECTION AREAS:** Is the site located within a town required to establish Aquifer Protection Areas, as defined in section 22a-354a through 354bb of the General Statutes (CGS)?

Yes No To view the applicable list of towns and maps visit the DEEP website at www.ct.gov/deep/aquiferprotection

If yes, is the site within an area identified on a Level A or Level B map? Yes No

If your site is on a Level A or Level B map, you are not required to register under the Aquifer Protection Program, *however* you must follow proper spill control measures to prevent potential contamination of drinking water. If you should have a spill, please call the emergency hotline *immediately* at 860-424-3338.

4. **CONSERVATION OR PRESERVATION RESTRICTION:** Is the property subject to a conservation or preservation restriction? Yes No

If Yes, proof of written notice of this application to the holder of such restriction or a letter from the holder of such restriction verifying that this application is in compliance with the terms of the restriction must be submitted as Attachment F.

5. Type of area to be treated: Tidal Waters Pond or Lake Stream

6. Is the waterbody located in a public water supply watershed? Yes No

7. Where does the waterbody flow to? **Roberts Brook to Fenton River to Mansfield Hollow Lake to Willimantic Reservoir**

Is the outflow usually flowing? Yes No Can outflow be stopped? Yes No

8. Identify the size of the waterbody: **see attached** Length (ft.) Width (ft.)
Acres

Maximum Depth (ft.) Average Depth (ft.) Volume (Ac-ft)

9. Portion of the waterbody to be treated: **see attached** Acres Volume (Ac-ft.)

10. Does the waterbody have public access? Yes No

11. Is the waterbody stocked with fish by the state? Yes No

12. Identify use(s) of waterbody:

domestic water supply irrigation watering livestock swimming fishing

13. Are there any downstream users of the water who may be affected by treatment? Yes No

If yes, please explain:

Part V: Site Information (continued)

14. Within 1/2 mile of the treatment area, are there any private drinking water wells 50 ft. or less from the shoreline? Yes No

Note: Any proposed treatment area located within 200 ft. of a public water supply well must also be reviewed by the Connecticut Department of Health.

15. Identify all plants or animals to be controlled: **algae, elodea, watermeal, duckweed**

16. Identify all types of fish present: **common warm water species**

17. Identify proposed chemicals to be used, the amount per treatment and number of treatments:

| <i>Chemical</i> | <i>Amount per Treatment</i> | <i>Number of Treatments</i> |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|

| | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|--|
| a) see attached | see attached | |
|------------------------|---------------------|--|

b)

c)

18. Projected date(s) of pesticide use: **May - October**

19. List prior years in which chemicals were applied to this waterbody:

2004-2012

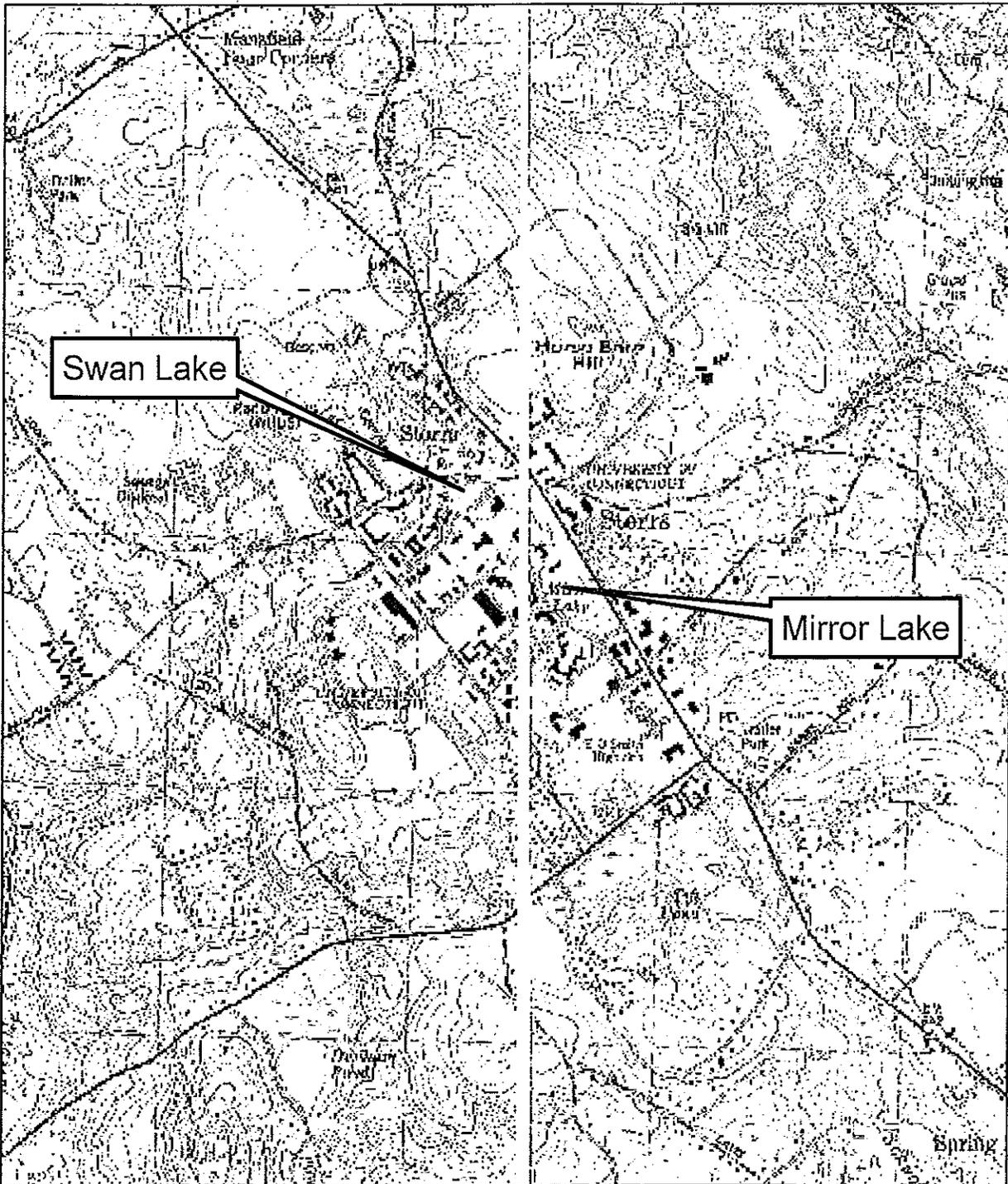
Part VI: Supporting Documents

Be sure to read the instructions (DEP-PEST-INST-200) to determine whether the attachments listed are applicable to your specific activity. Check the applicable box below for each attachment being submitted with this application form. When submitting any supporting documents, please label the documents as indicated in this part (e.g., Attachment A, etc.) and be sure to include the applicant's name as indicated on this application form.

- Attachment A: An 8-1/2" x 11" legible copy or original of a USGS Topographic Quadrangle Map (scale 1:24,000) indicating the exact location of the area to be treated.
- Attachment B: Applicant Compliance Information Form (DEP-APP-002), if applicable.
- Attachment C: Coastal Consistency Review Form (DEP-APP-004), if applicable.
- Attachment D: Copy of the completed Request for NDDB State Listed Species Review Form (DEP-APP-007) and the NDDB response, if applicable.
- Attachment E: Copy of certified mail receipt verifying that this completed application has been sent to the local inland wetlands agency. For multiple applications submitted to the local inland wetlands agency under one certified mail receipt, please attach a copy of such receipt to each application being submitted to DEEP.
- Attachment F: Conservation or Preservation Restriction Information, if applicable.

Please note that local inland wetlands agencies may have additional requirements pertaining to the application of aquatic pesticides to waterbodies located under their jurisdiction.

ATTACHMENT A
USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Attachment A: USGS Map
Permit Application for Use of Pesticides in State Waters
UConn Ponds
Mirror Lake (Spring Hill USGS Quadrangle Map)
Swan Lake (Coventry USGS Quadrangle Map)



ATTACHMENT B

APPLICANT COMPLIANCE INFORMATION FORM



Connecticut Department of
Energy & Environmental Protection

Applicant Compliance Information

DEEP ONLY

App. No. _____

Co./Ind. No. _____

Applicant Name: Universtiy of Connecticut

Mailing Address: 31 LeDoyt Road

City/Town: Storrs

State: CT

Zip Code: 06269

Business Phone: 8604869305

ext.:

Fax:

Contact Person: Jason Coite

Phone: 8604869305ext.

*E-mail: jason.coite@uconn.edu

If you answer yes to any of the questions below, you must complete the Table of Enforcement Actions on the reverse side of this sheet as directed in the instructions for your permit application.

A. During the five years immediately preceding submission of this application, has the applicant been convicted in any jurisdiction of a criminal violation of any environmental law?

Yes No

B. During the five years immediately preceding submission of this application, has a civil penalty been imposed upon the applicant in any state, including Connecticut, or federal judicial proceeding for any violation of an environmental law?

Yes No

C. During the five years immediately preceding submission of this application, has a civil penalty exceeding five thousand dollars been imposed on the applicant in any state, including Connecticut, or federal administrative proceeding for any violation of an environmental law?

Yes No

D. During the five years immediately preceding submission of this application, has any state, including Connecticut, or federal court issued any order or entered any judgement to the applicant concerning a violation of any environmental law?

Yes No

E. During the five years immediately preceding submission of this application, has any state, including Connecticut, or federal administrative agency issued any order to the applicant concerning a violation of any environmental law?

Yes No

Table of Enforcement Actions

| (1) Type of Action | (2a) Date Commenced | (2b) Date Terminated | (3) Jurisdiction | (4) Case/Docket/Order No. | (5) Description of Violation |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--|------------------------------|---|
| Administrative Order | 07/18/2011 | Open | Dept. of Energy and Environmental Protection | Consent Order #8311 | No violation. Cooperative agreement to improve air quality |
| Consent Order | 06/26/1998 | Open | CTDEP Bureau of Waste Management | Order No. SRD-101 | Operation of solid waste disposal facility w/o permit for leachate discharge to groundwater(Landfill) |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

Check the box if additional sheets are attached. Copies of this form may be duplicated for additional space.

ATTACHMENT D

**COPY OF THE COMPLETED *REQUEST FOR NDDB STATE LISTED SPECIES REVIEW FORM* (DEPAPP-007)
AND THE NDDB RESPONSE**



Connecticut Department of
Energy & Environmental Protection
Bureau of Natural Resources
Wildlife Division

Request for Natural Diversity Data Base (NDDDB) State Listed Species Review

Please complete this form in accordance with the instructions (DEP-INST-007) to ensure proper handling of your request.
There are no fees associated with NDDDB Reviews.

| CPPU USE ONLY | |
|---|------------------|
| App #: | _____ |
| Doc #: | _____ |
| Check #: No fee required | |
| Program: Natural Diversity Database Endangered Species | |
| Hardcopy _____ | Electronic _____ |

Part I: Preliminary Screening

Before submitting this request, you must review the Natural Diversity Data Base "State and Federal Listed Species and Significant Natural Communities Maps" found on the [DEEP website](#). Follow the instructions on the map or in this form's instruction document. These maps are updated twice a year, usually in June and December.

Does your site, including all affected areas, meet the screening criteria according to the instructions:

Yes No

Enter the date of the map reviewed for pre-screening: Dec. 2012

Part II: Requester Information

**If the requester is a corporation, limited liability company, limited partnership, limited liability partnership, or a statutory trust, it must be registered with the Secretary of State. If applicable, the company name shall be stated exactly as it is registered with the Secretary of State. This information can be accessed at [CONCORD](#).*

If the requester is an individual, provide the legal name (include suffix) in the following format: First Name; Middle Initial; Last Name; Suffix (Jr, Sr., II, III, etc.).

1. Requester Company Name*: **University of Connecticut**

Name: **Jason Coite**

Address: **31 LeDoyt Road, Unit 3055**

City/Town: **Storrs**

State: **CT**

Zip Code: **06269-3055**

Business Phone: **860-486-9305**

ext.

Fax: **860-486-5477**

E-mail: **jason.coite@uconn.edu**

By providing this email address you are agreeing to receive official correspondence from the department, at this electronic address, concerning this request. Please remember to check your security settings to be sure you can receive emails from "ct.gov" addresses. Also, please notify the department if your e-mail address changes.

Requester can best be described as:

Business Entity Federal Agency Municipal govt. State agency Individual

Tribe Other (specify):

Acting as (Affiliation), pick one:

Property owner Consultant Engineer Facility owner Applicant

Biologist Pesticide Applicator Other representative:

Part II. Requester Information (continued)

2. List Primary Contact to receive Natural Diversity Data Base correspondence and inquiries, if different from requester.

Company: same as requester

Contact Person:

Title:

Mailing Address:

City/Town:

State:

Zip Code:

Business Phone:

ext.

Fax:

E-mail:

By providing this email address you are agreeing to receive official correspondence from the department, at this electronic address, concerning this request. Please remember to check your security settings to be sure you can receive emails from "ct.gov" addresses. Also, please notify the department if your e-mail address changes.

Part III: Site Information

This request can only be completed for one site. A separate request must be filed for each additional site.

1. SITE NAME AND LOCATION

Site Name or Project Name: **Mirror Lake, Swan Lake, University of Connecticut**

Town(s): **Storrs**

Street Address or Location Description:

Swan Lake is located SW of the intersection of North Eagleville Road and Glenbrook Road.
Mirror Lake is located NW of the intersection of Storrs Road (Rt. 195) and Mansfield Road.

Size in acres, or site dimensions: **Swan Lake is ~2 acres; Mirror Lake is ~5 acres.**

Latitude and longitude of the center of the site in decimal degrees (e.g., 41.23456 -71.68574):

Latitude: **Swan: 41.81096**
Mirror: 41.80699

Longitude: **Swan: -72.25245**
Mirror: -72.24729

Method of coordinate determination (check one):

GPS Photo interpolation using CTECO map viewer Other (specify):
www.getlatlon.com

2a. Describe the current land use and land cover of the site.

Ponds on the UConn campus

b. Check all that apply and enter the size in acres or % of area in the space after each checked category.

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial/Commercial _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> Residential _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> Forest _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wetland _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> Field/grassland _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water <u>100</u> | <input type="checkbox"/> Utility Right-of-way _____ | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation Right-of-way _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): _____ | |

Part IV: Project Information

1. PROJECT TYPE:
 Choose Project Type: Aquatic plant control , If other describe: _____

2. Is the subject activity limited to the maintenance, repair, or improvement of an existing structure within the existing footprint? Yes No If yes, explain.
 invasive weed and algae control

3. Give a detailed description of the activity which is the subject of this request and describe the methods and equipment that will be used.
 Applicatoin of aquatic pesticide by a licensed applicator to control invasive aquatic nuicance plants and algae.

4. Provide a contact for questions about the project details if different from Part II primary contact.
 Name: same as primary contact
 Phone:
 E-mail:

Part V: Request Type and Associated Application Type

Check *one* box from either Group 1 or Group 2, indicating the appropriate category for this request.

| |
|---|
| <p>Group 1. If you check one of these boxes, fill out Parts I – VII of this form and submit the required attachments A and B.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Preliminary screening was negative but an NDDB review is still requested<input type="checkbox"/> Request regards a municipally regulated or unregulated activity (no state permit/certificate needed)<input type="checkbox"/> Request regards a preliminary site assessment or project feasibility study<input type="checkbox"/> Request relates to land acquisition or protection<input type="checkbox"/> Request is associated with a <i>renewal</i> of an existing permit, with no modifications |
| <p>Group 2. If you check one of these boxes, fill out Parts I – VII of this form and submit required attachments A, B, and C.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Request is associated with a <i>new</i> state or federal permit application<input type="checkbox"/> Request is associated with modification of an existing permit<input type="checkbox"/> Request is associated with a permit enforcement action<input type="checkbox"/> Request regards site management or planning, requiring detailed species recommendations<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Request regards a state funded project, state agency activity, or CEPA request |
| <p>If you are filing this request as part of a state or federal permit application enter the application information below.</p> <p>Permitting Agency and Application Name: <u>DEEP Pesticide Program, permit application for use of pesticides in state waters, DEEP WPED,</u></p> <p>State DEEP Application Number, if known: <u>unknown</u></p> <p>State DEEP Enforcement Action Number, if known: <u>n/a</u></p> <p>State DEEP Permit Analyst/Engineer, if known: _____</p> |
| <p>Is this request related to a previously submitted NDDB request? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Enter the previous NDDB Request Number(s), if known: <u>201204772</u></p> |

Part VI: Supporting Documents

Check each attachment submitted as verification that *all* applicable attachments have been supplied with this request form. Label each attachment as indicated in this part (e.g., Attachment A, etc.) and be sure to include the requester's name, site name and the date. **Please note that Attachments A and B are required for all requesters.** Attachment C (DEP-APP-007C) is supplied at the end of this form.

| | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Attachment A: | Overview Map: an 8 1/2" X 11" print/copy of the relevant portion of a USGS Topographic Quadrangle Map clearly indicating the exact location of the site. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Attachment B: | Detailed Site Map: fine scaled map showing site boundary details on aerial imagery with relevant landmarks labeled. (Site boundaries in GIS [ESRI ArcView shapefile, in NAD83, State Plane, feet] format can be substituted for detailed maps, see instruction document) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Attachment C: | Supplemental Information, Group 2 requirement (attached, DEP-APP-007C) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Section i: Supplemental Site Information and supporting documents <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Section ii: Supplemental Project Information and supporting documents |

Part VII: Requester Certification

The requester *and* the individual(s) responsible for actually preparing the request must sign this part. A request will be considered incomplete unless all required signatures are provided.

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>"I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments thereto, and I certify that based on reasonable investigation, including my inquiry of the individuals responsible for obtaining the information, the submitted information is true, accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief."</p> | |
|  Signature of Requester | 3/20/13 Date |
| Jason M. Coite Name of Requester (print or type) | Env. Compliance Professional Title (if applicable) |
| Signature of Preparer (if different than above) | Date |
| same Name of Preparer (print or type) | Title (if applicable) |

Note: Please submit the completed Request Form and all Supporting Documents to:

CENTRAL PERMIT PROCESSING UNIT
 DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY & ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
 79 ELM STREET
 HARTFORD, CT 06106-5127

Or email request to: dep.nddbrequest@ct.gov

Attachment C: Supplemental Information, Group 2 requirement

Section i: Supplemental Site Information

1. Existing Conditions

Describe all natural and man-made features including wetlands, watercourses, fish and wildlife habitat, floodplains and any existing structures potentially affected by the subject activity. Such features should be depicted and labeled on the site plan that must be submitted. Photographs of current site conditions may be helpful to reviewers.

Mirror Lake has a surface water area of approximately 5 acres. The earthen dam that impounds this water body is approximately 10 feet in height and has a concrete spillway. The dam and spillway are located along the northern portion of the lake. Mirror Lake is hydrologically supported by Roberts Brook, ground water discharges, and surface water runoff from abutting upland areas. Mirror Lake has eight stormwater outfalls. Swan Lake is surrounded by campus buildings and maintained lawn areas. Swan Lake has a surface water area of approximately 2.5 acres. The lake is hydrologically supported by ground water and surface water runoff from abutting upland areas. Swan Lake has seven primary stormwater outfalls that discharge to it. Swan Lake overflows via two outlets. The first is located along the northeastern side of the pond and consists of a raised metal grate structure. Pond overflow discharges into this outlet structure and is conveyed under Glenbrook Road and Route 195. This discharge empties into Roberts Brook near the Valentine Meadow area. The second outlet structure is located along the northwest portion of the lake and consists of a raised concrete weir structure with a metal grate. The weir elevation is higher than the northeast outlet and is active only during higher flows. This outlet discharges into a 48-inch RCP to Eagleville Brook.

- Site Photographs (optional) attached
- Site Plan/sketch of existing conditions attached

2. Biological Surveys

Has a biologist visited the site and conducted a biological survey to determine the presence of any endangered, threatened or special concern species Yes No

If yes, complete the following questions and submit any reports of biological surveys, documentation of the biologist's qualifications, and any NDDB survey forms.

Biologist(s) name:

Habitat and/or species targeted by survey:

Dates when surveys were conducted:

- Reports of biological surveys attached
- Documentation of biologist's qualifications attached
- NDDB Survey forms for any listed species observations attached

Section ii: Supplemental Project Information

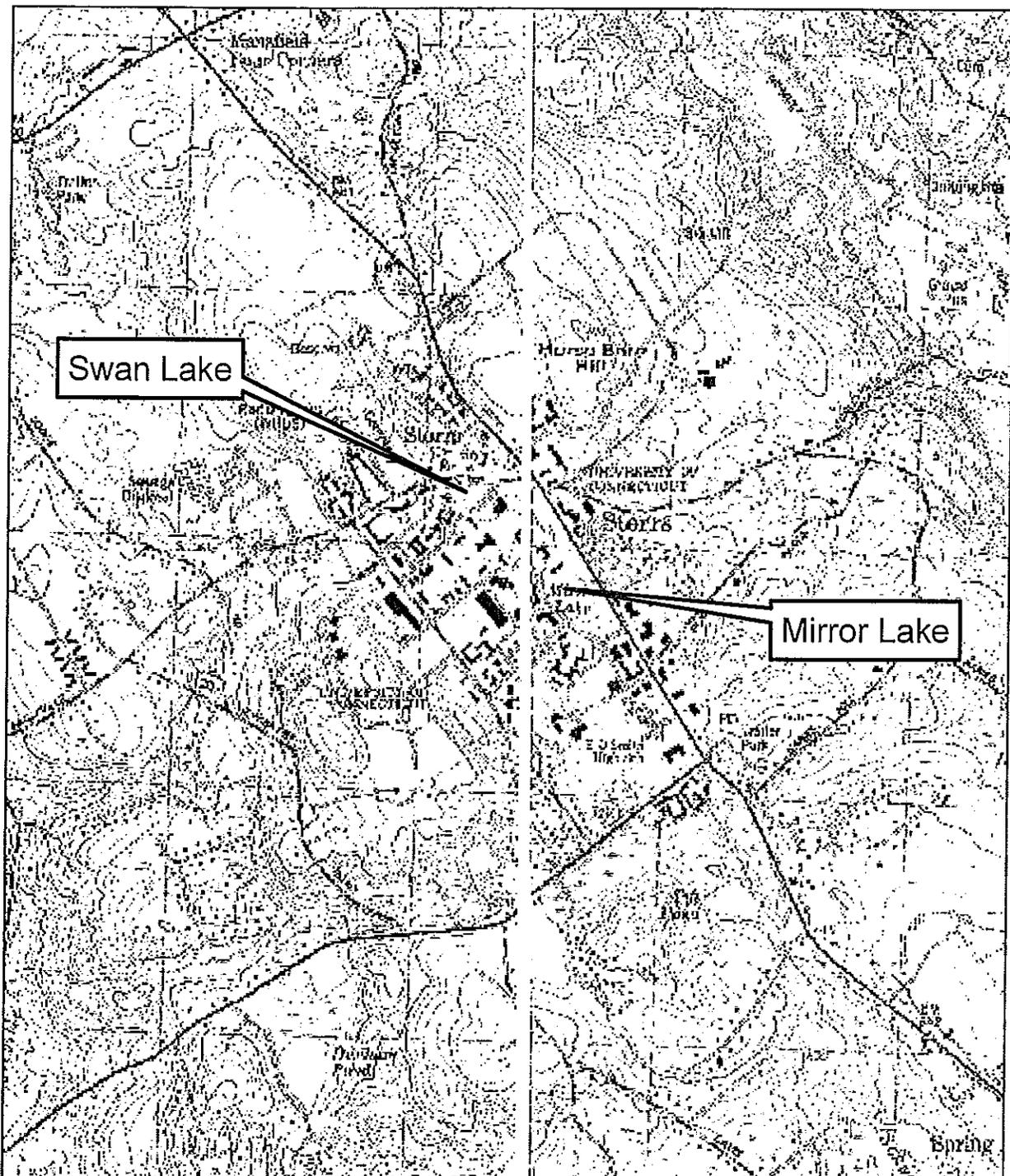
1. Provide a schedule for all phases of the project including the year, the month and/or season that the proposed activity will be initiated and the duration of the activity.

Aquatic pesticides would be applied in June - October.

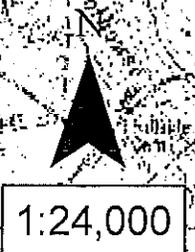
2. Describe and quantify the proposed changes to existing conditions and describe any on-site or off-site impacts. In addition, provide an annotated site plan detailing the areas of impact and proposed changes to existing conditions.

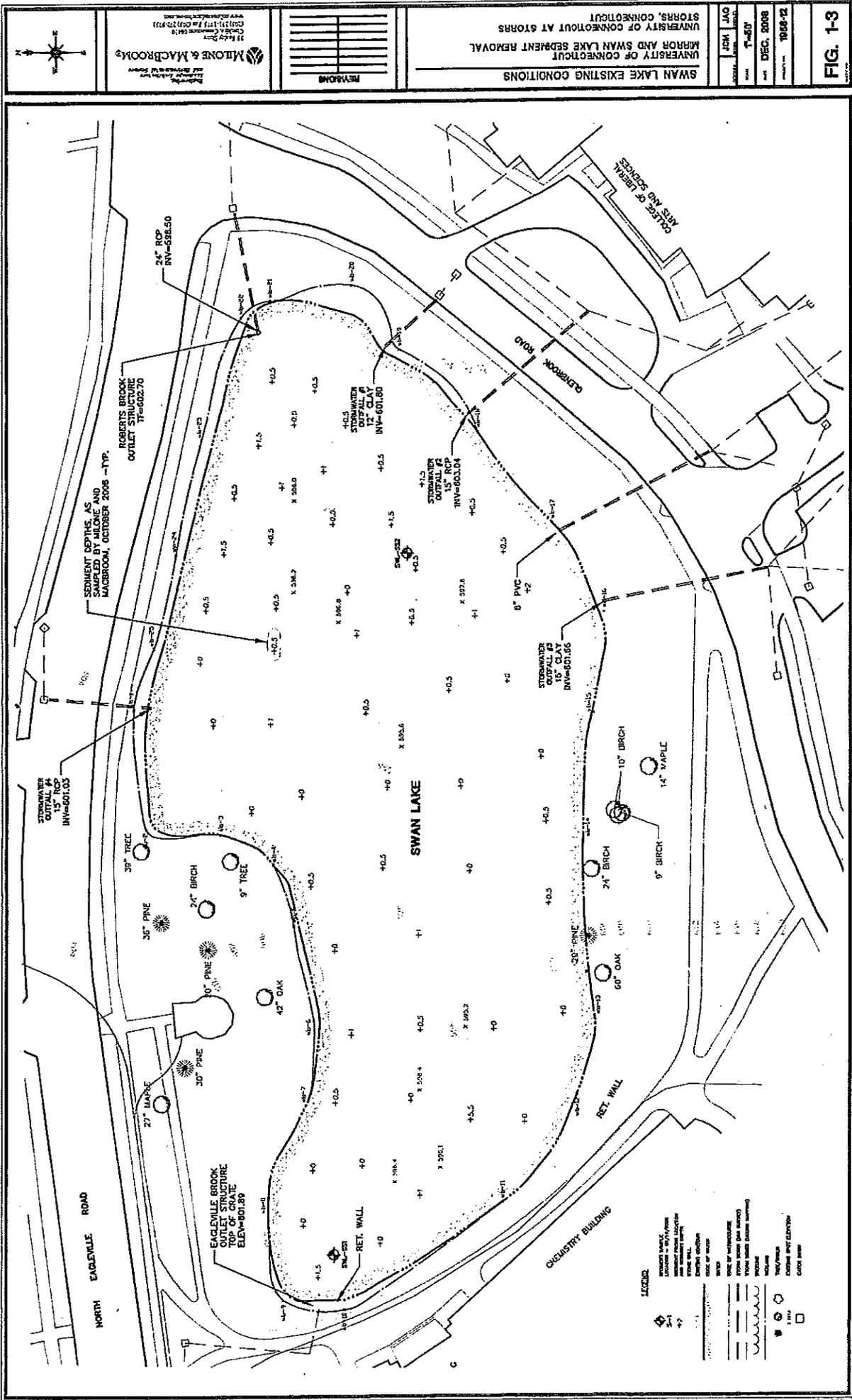
No changes to existing conditions are proposed. Therefore, no annotated site plans are attached.

Annotated Site Plan attached



Attachment A: USGS Map
Permit Application for Use of Pesticides in State Waters
UConn Ponds
Mirror Lake (Spring Hill USGS Quadrangle Map)
Swan Lake (Coventry USGS Quadrangle Map)





Attachment C: Supplemental Information, Group 2 requirement

Section i: Supplemental Site Information

1. Existing Conditions

Describe all natural and man-made features including wetlands, watercourses, fish and wildlife habitat, floodplains and any existing structures potentially affected by the subject activity. Such features should be depicted and labeled on the site plan that must be submitted. Photographs of current site conditions may be helpful to reviewers.

Mirror Lake has a surface water area of approximately 5 acres. The earthen dam that impounds this water body is approximately 10 feet in height and has a concrete spillway. The dam and spillway are located along the northern portion of the lake. Mirror Lake is hydrologically supported by Roberts Brook, ground water discharges, and surface water runoff from abutting upland areas. Mirror Lake has eight stormwater outfalls. Swan lake is surrounded by campus buildings and maintained lawn areas. Swan Lake has a surface water area of approximately 2.5 acres. The lake is hydrologically supported by ground water and surface water runoff from abutting upland areas. Swan Lake has seven primary stormwater outfalls that discharge to it. Swan Lake overflows via two outlets. The first is located along the northeastern side of the pond and consists of a raised metal grate structure. Pond overflow discharges into this outlet structure and is conveyed under Glenbrook Road and Route 195. This discharge empties into Roberts Brook near the Valentine Meadow area. The second outlet structure is located along the northwest portion of the lake and consists of a raised concrete weir structure with a metal grate. The weir elevation is higher than the northeast outlet and is active only during higher flows. This outlet discharges into a 48-inch RCP to Eagleville Brook.

- Site Photographs (optional) attached
 Site Plan/sketch of existing conditions attached

2. Biological Surveys

Has a biologist visited the site and conducted a biological survey to determine the presence of any endangered, threatened or special concern species Yes No

If yes, complete the following questions and submit any reports of biological surveys, documentation of the biologist's qualifications, and any NDDB survey forms.

Biologist(s) name:

Habitat and/or species targeted by survey:

Dates when surveys were conducted:

- Reports of biological surveys attached
 Documentation of biologist's qualifications attached
 NDDB Survey forms for any listed species observations attached

Section ii: Supplemental Project Information

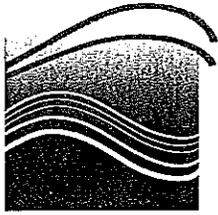
1. Provide a schedule for all phases of the project including the year, the month and/or season that the proposed activity will be initiated and the duration of the activity.

Aquatic pesticides would be applied in June - October.

2. Describe and quantify the proposed changes to existing conditions and describe any on-site or off-site impacts. In addition, provide an annotated site plan detailing the areas of impact and proposed changes to existing conditions.

No changes to existing conditions are proposed. Therefore, no annotated site plans are attached.

Annotated Site Plan attached



Connecticut Department of

ENERGY &
ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION

April 6, 2013

Jason Coite
University Of Connecticut
31 Ledoyt Road
UNIT 3055
Storrs, CT 06269
jason.coite@uconn.edu

Project: Aquatic Plant Control at Mirror Lake, Swan Lake, University of Connecticut, Storrs
Request No.: 201301511

Dear Jason Coite,

I have reviewed Natural Diversity Data Base maps and files regarding the area delineated on the map you provided for the proposed Aquatic Plant Control at Mirror Lake, Swan Lake, University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut. I have determined that the proposed activities will not impact any extant populations of Federal or State Endangered, Threatened or Special Concern Species that occur in the vicinity of this property.

Natural Diversity Data Base information includes all information regarding critical biological resources available to us at the time of the request. This information is a compilation of data collected over the years by the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection's Natural History Survey and cooperating units of DEEP, private conservation groups and the scientific community. This information is not necessarily the result of comprehensive or site-specific field investigations. Consultations with the Data Base should not be substitutes for on-site surveys required for environmental assessments. Current research projects and new contributors continue to identify additional populations of species and locations of habitats of concern, as well as, enhance existing data. Such new information is incorporated into the Data Base as it becomes available.

Please contact me if you have further questions at (860) 424-3592, or dawn.mckay@ct.gov. Thank you for consulting the Natural Diversity Data Base. Also be advised that this is a preliminary review and not a final determination. A more detailed review may be conducted as part of any subsequent environmental permit applications submitted to DEEP for the proposed site.

Sincerely,

Dawn M. McKay
Environmental Analyst 3

ATTACHMENT E

**COPY OF CERTIFIED MAIL RECEIPT VERIFYING THAT THIS COMPLETED
APPLICATION HAS BEEN SENT TO THE LOCAL INLAND WETLANDS AGENCY**



**Notice of Tentative Determination to Approve an Application for
Dam Safety Permit and Intent to Waive Public Hearing
Applicant(s): Little Divide Annex, LLC
Application No: DS-201207360
City/Town: Mansfield
Dam Name & DEEP ID No: Hansens Pond Dam, 7809**

The Commissioner of the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (“DEEP”) hereby gives notice that a tentative determination has been reached to approve the following application submitted under Section 22a-403 of the Connecticut General Statutes for a permit to repair/modify an existing dam at Hansens Pond. The Commissioner also gives notice that a hearing may be held on this application if the Commissioner determines that the public interest will best be served thereby and a hearing shall be held if the Commissioner receives a petition requesting a hearing signed by 25 persons on or before the deadline for receipt of written comments. See below for petition requirements.

Application No.: DS-201207360
Applicant’s Name and Address: Little Divide Annex, LLC
498 Wormwood Hill Road, Mansfield Center, CT 06250
Contact Name and Phone No.: Lee E. Dunbar, 860-617-1152
Type of Permit: Dam Safety
Project Description: Repair/Modify an existing dam
Project Location: Approximately 250 feet north of the intersection of
Wormwood Hill Rd. & Newfound Lake Rd.
Water(s): Hansens Pond & Chickery Hill Brook

PROPOSED ACTIVITY

The proposed activity includes the following: raising the crest elevation of the dam, while keeping the spillway’s crest elevation the same; placing riprap on the upstream embankment, at the plunge pool, & where the emergency spillway channel meets the downstream channel; constructing a concrete wall on the upstream side of the dam and spillway that connects to the existing structure; and installing a toe drain system. The activity will affect Hansens Pond & Chickery Hill Brook.

INFORMATION REQUESTS/PUBLIC COMMENT

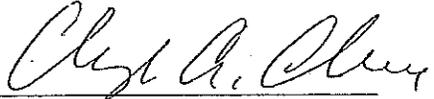
Interested persons may obtain copies of the application from the applicant at the above address. The application and supporting documentation are available for inspection at DEEP, Bureau of

Water Protection & Land Reuse, 79 Elm Street, Hartford, CT from 8:30 am to 4:30 pm, Monday through Friday, by contacting Carol Ladue of the Inland Water Resources Division at (860) 424-3828. Questions may be directed to Kartik Parekh of the Dam Safety Section at (860) 424-3615. All interested persons are invited to express their views on the tentative determination concerning this application. Written comments on the application should be directed to Arthur Christian, supervisor of the Dam Safety Section, Department of Energy and Environmental Protection, Bureau of Water Protection & Land Reuse, Inland Water Resources Division, 79 Elm Street, Hartford, CT 06106-5127, no later than thirty (30) days from the publication date of this notice. Comments regarding this application may be submitted via electronic mail to: Art.Christian@ct.gov.

PETITIONS FOR HEARING

Petitions for a hearing must be signed by 25 persons, include the application number noted above and also identify a contact person to receive notifications. Petitions may also identify a person who is authorized to engage in discussions regarding the application and, if resolution is reached, withdraw the petition. Original petitions must be *mailed or delivered* within the comment period noted above to: DEEP Office of Adjudications, 79 Elm Street, 3rd floor, Hartford, CT 06106-5127. Petitions cannot be sent by fax or email. Notice of any hearing will be published in a newspaper having general circulation in the area where the work will take place or have effect. For additional information go to www.ct.gov/deep/adjudications.

April 16, 2013
Publication Date


Cheryl A. Chase, Director
Inland Water Resources Division
Bureau of Water Protection & Land Reuse

ADA PUBLICATION STATEMENT

The Department of Energy and Environmental Protection is an Affirmative Action and Equal Opportunity Employer that is committed to requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act. To request an accommodation call 860-424-3194, or deep.hrmed@ct.gov.



**Notice of Tentative Determination to Approve Applications for
Diversion of Water Permit, Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Permit
and
401 Water Quality Certification
And Intent to Waive Public Hearing**

**Applicant: University of Connecticut
Application Nos.: DIV - 201205385, IW-201205383, WQC- 201205382
Town: Mansfield**

The Commissioner of the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection ("DEEP") hereby gives notice that a tentative determination has been reached to approve the following applications submitted under Section 401(a)(1) of the Federal Clean Water Act (the "Act") for the certification of activities, including but not limited to the construction or operation of facilities, which may result in any discharge into waters of the state; Section 22a-39 of the Connecticut General Statutes for a permit to conduct a regulated activity in an inland wetland or watercourse; and Section 22a-368 of the Connecticut General Statutes for a permit to divert waters of the state. The Commissioner also gives notice of intent to waive the requirement for public hearing pursuant Sections 22a-39 and 22a-371 of the Connecticut General Statutes provided that a hearing may be held on the Inland Wetlands and Watercourses and/or Diversion of Water applications if the Commissioner determines that the public interest will best be served thereby, and shall hold a hearing on the Inland Wetlands and Watercourses and/or Diversion of Water application upon receipt of a petition. See below for petition requirements.

Application No.: DIV- 201205385, IW-201205383, WQC- 201205382

Applicant's Name and Address: University of Connecticut
31 LeDoyt Road U-3055
Storrs, CT 06269-3055

Contact Name and Phone No.: Richard A. Miller, 860-486-8741
31 LeDoyt Road U-3055
Storrs, CT 06269-3055

Type of Permits: Diversion of Water, Inland Wetlands and Watercourses and
401 Water Quality Certification

Project Description: North Hillside Road Extension / Research and Technology
Park

Project Location: From the existing terminus of North Hillside Road 3,400
feet to Route 44, Mansfield

Waters: Cedar Swamp Brook

PROPOSED ACTIVITY

The proposed activities include the following: 1) construction of a 3,400-foot, 2-lane, 32-foot wide road through land adjacent to the University of Connecticut's core campus known as the "North Campus" including three wetland crossings and stormwater treatment structures, 2) widening of Rte. 44 at terminus of North Hillside Rd. for turning lanes, and 3) creation of six conceptual development envelopes on six parcels of future research and technology space. The proposed activity will affect 0.53 acres of inland wetlands and watercourses.

COMMISSIONER'S FINDINGS

Pursuant to Section 22a-371 of the Connecticut General Statutes, the Department has found that application number DIV- 201205385 is complete and has determined that the proposed diversion 1) is necessary, 2) will not significantly affect long-range water resources management, and 3) will not impair proper management and use of the water resources of the State.

Pursuant to Section 22a-39 of the Connecticut General Statutes, the Department has determined that the regulated activity is not likely to have a significant impact on the wetlands or watercourses and hereby publishes its intent to waive the requirement for public hearing. Accordingly, the Commissioner hereby publishes notice of intent to waive the requirement for a public hearing, provided if the Commissioner receives a petition requesting a hearing signed by 25 persons on or before the deadline for receipt of written comments specified at the end of this notice, a hearing will be held regarding the diversion application. Notice of any hearing will be published in a newspaper having general circulation in the area where the proposed diversion will take place or have effect.

Application number WQC-201205382 has been evaluated for compliance with the applicable provisions of sections 301, 302, 303, 306 and 307 of the Act and the Water Quality Standards and Criteria of the State of Connecticut adopted pursuant to Section 22a-426 of the Connecticut General Statutes.

INFORMATION REQUESTS/PUBLIC COMMENT

Interested persons may obtain copies of the application from the applicant at the above address. The application and supporting documentation are available for inspection at DEEP, Bureau of Water Protection and Land Reuse, 79 Elm Street, Hartford, CT from 8:30 am to 4:30 pm Monday through Friday by contacting Stefani Battles of the Inland Water Resources Division at (860) 424-3019. Questions may be directed to Doug Hoskins, of the Inland Water Resources Division at (860) 424-4192. All interested persons are invited to express their views on the tentative determination concerning this application. Written comments on the application should be directed to Doug Hoskins, Bureau of Water Protection & Land Reuse, Inland Water Resources Division, Department of Energy and Environmental Protection, 79 Elm Street, Hartford, CT 06106-5127, no later than thirty (30) days from the publication date of this notice. Comments regarding this application may be submitted via electronic mail to: Douglas.Hoskins@ct.gov.

PETITIONS FOR DIVERSION HEARING

Petitions for a hearing on the Diversion application must be signed by 25 persons, include the application number noted above and also identify a contact person to receive notifications. Petitions may also identify a person who is authorized to engage in discussions regarding the application and, if resolution is reached, withdraw the petition. Original petitions must be *mailed or delivered* within the comment period noted above to: DEEP Office of Adjudications, 79 Elm Street, 3rd floor, Hartford, CT 06106-5127. Petitions cannot be sent by fax or email. For additional information go to www.ct.gov/deep/adjudications.

April 5, 2013

Publication Date



Cheryl A. Chase, Director

Inland Water Resources Division

Bureau of Water Protection and Land Reuse

ADA PUBLICATION STATEMENT

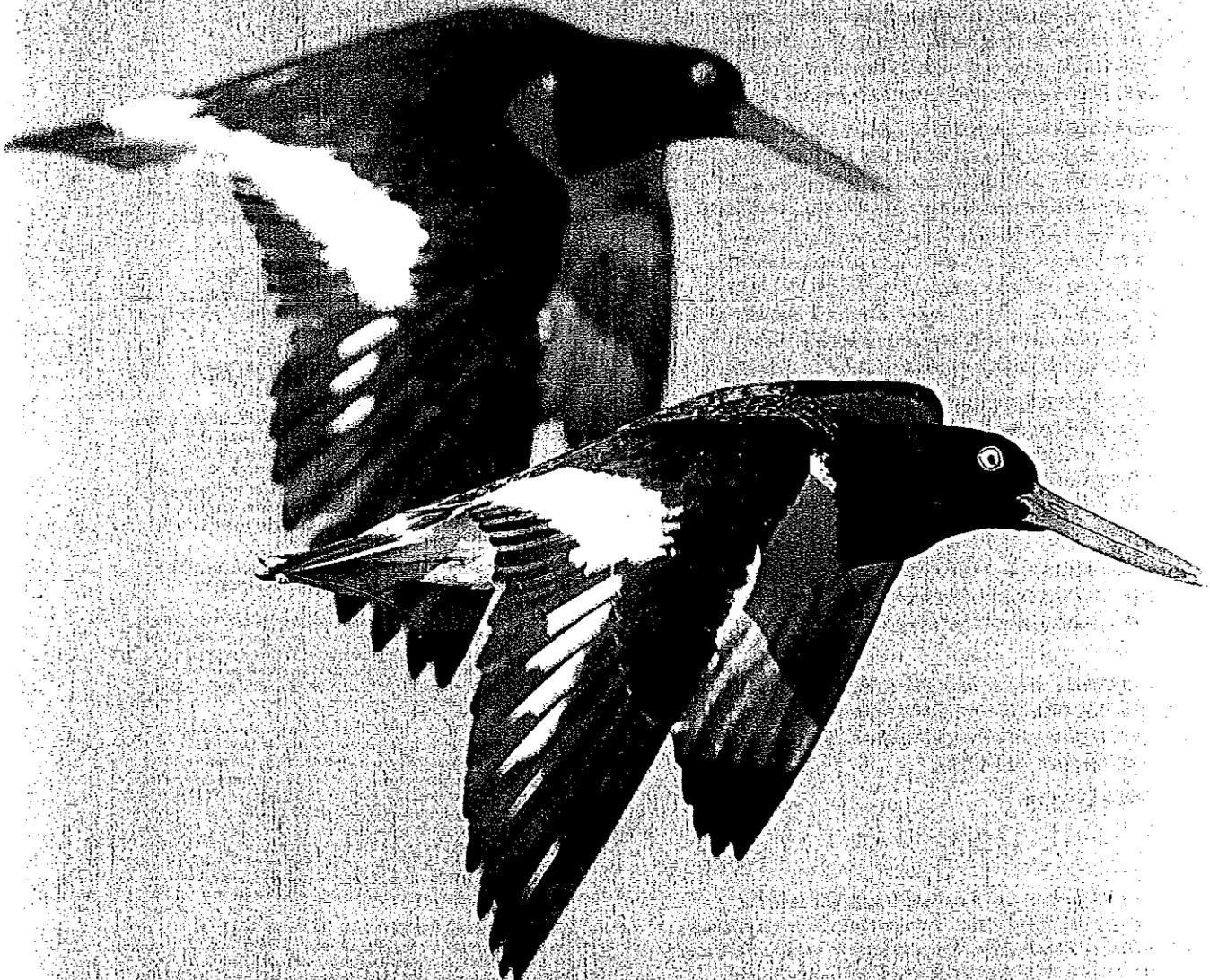
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PAGE
BREAK

March/April 2010

Connecticut Wildlife

CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
BUREAU OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISIONS OF WILDLIFE, INLAND & MARINE FISHERIES, AND FORESTRY



Eye on the Wild

Connecticut Wildlife

Published bimonthly by

Connecticut Department of
Energy and Environmental Protection
Bureau of Natural Resources
Wildlife Division

www.ct.gov/deep

Commissioner
Daniel C. Esty

Deputy Commissioner
Susan Whalen

Chief, Bureau of Natural Resources
William Hyatt

Director, Wildlife Division
Rick Jacobson

Magazine Staff

Managing Editor Kathy Herz
Production Editor Paul Fusco

Contributing Editors: Mike Beauchene (Inland Fisheries)
Penny Howell (Marine Fisheries)
James Parda (Forestry)
Circulation Trish Cernik

Wildlife Division

79 Elm Street, Hartford, CT 06106-5127 (860-424-3011)
Office of the Director, Recreation Management, Technical Assistance,
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P.O. Box 1550, Burlington, CT 06013 (860-675-8130)
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Habitat and Mosquito Management, Conservation Education/Firearms
Safety

Eastern District Area Headquarters
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State Land and Private Land Habitat Management

Connecticut Wildlife magazine (ISSN 1087-7525) is published bimonthly
by the Connecticut Department of Energy & Environmental Protection
Wildlife Division. Send all subscription orders and address changes to
Connecticut Wildlife, Sessions Woods WMA, P.O. Box 1550, Burlington,
CT 06013. Subscription rates are \$8 for one year, \$15 for two years, and
\$20 for three years. No refunds. Periodical postage paid at Bristol, CT.
Postmaster: Please send all address changes to Connecticut Wildlife, P.O.
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The Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Program was initiated by sportsmen and conservationists to provide states with funding for wildlife management and research programs, habitat acquisition, wildlife management area development, and hunter education programs. Connecticut Wildlife contains articles reporting on Wildlife Division projects funded entirely or in part with federal aid monies.



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Printed on recycled paper

Birds are returning from migration, snakes are coming out of their winter dens to bask, wood frogs are calling from their vernal pools spring is here! With this in mind, it is important to remember that the breeding season is a critical time for wildlife, and human disturbance adds unnecessary stress. When you are out watching the wildlife, even in your own backyard, remember these tips for responsible wildlife viewing:

- **Respect private property and cordoned off/posted nesting areas.** Private landowners post the boundaries of their properties to keep out trespassers. Biologists post signs and close nesting areas to limit the amount of human disturbance to wildlife during a critical period of their life cycle. For species like the piping plover and least tern, critical beach nesting habitat is cordoned off every year to keep people from inadvertently stepping on cryptically-colored eggs and chicks.
- **Keep your distance from wildlife.** Use optics, such as binoculars and spotting scopes, to view wildlife from afar. If a bird is responding to your presence by looking at you or modifying its behavior from normal postures, you are too close! For a bird like the bald eagle, keeping your distance is especially important because the eagle is thought to have the best vision of any animal on the planet! Eagles almost always see us before we see them.
- **"Fade into the woodwork."** Whenever possible, while actively viewing wildlife, speak at low volumes, wear natural colors, and use vegetation to screen yourself from view. Wild animals are sensitive to unpredictable human behavior and events. While an animal may live close to a busy road or railroad tracks, it may have acclimated to the predictable activities associated with those sites – cars driving by and trains passing. A human approaching on foot may not be a regular event; therefore, the animal may perceive the person as a threat. When threatened or disturbed, animals often waste precious energy resources while responding to perceived "threats," either by modifying their behavior, fleeing, or chasing away the "threats."
- **If you care, leave it there!** Although young animals may appear to be "orphaned," the adult is probably close by, waiting for you to leave. It is best to leave the animal alone. If you are absolutely certain a wild animal has been injured or orphaned, before touching or moving it, contact the DEEP Wildlife Division at 860-424-3011, or a DEEP authorized wildlife rehabilitator.
- **Keep dogs leashed and cats indoors.** To protect fragile young wildlife, people are urged to keep cats indoors and dogs on leashes. Countless numbers of rabbits, squirrels, birds, and other wildlife fall prey to pets every year.

Wild animals need a time and space to raise their young without having to contend with human disturbance. Being aware of your behavior and how it affects the wildlife you are observing can absolutely make a difference in the ability of wildlife to successfully raise their young.

Laura Saucier, DEEP Wildlife Division

About the Cover:

American oystercatcher pair in flight. A partnership between the DEEP Wildlife Division, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Connecticut Audubon Society, Audubon Connecticut, and other groups is working together to monitor coastal waterbirds, such as oystercatchers, piping plovers, and least terns. See the article on page 4 to learn more.

Photo courtesy of Paul J. Fusco

Connecticut State Parks – a Concept Takes Root

Written by Alan Levere, State Parks Division

It seems so easy in retrospect – set aside a variety of landscapes fairly distributed across the state for people to recreate in, and call them state parks. For us, today, it seems to be a simple concept. But in Connecticut in 1913, nothing like it had ever been done.

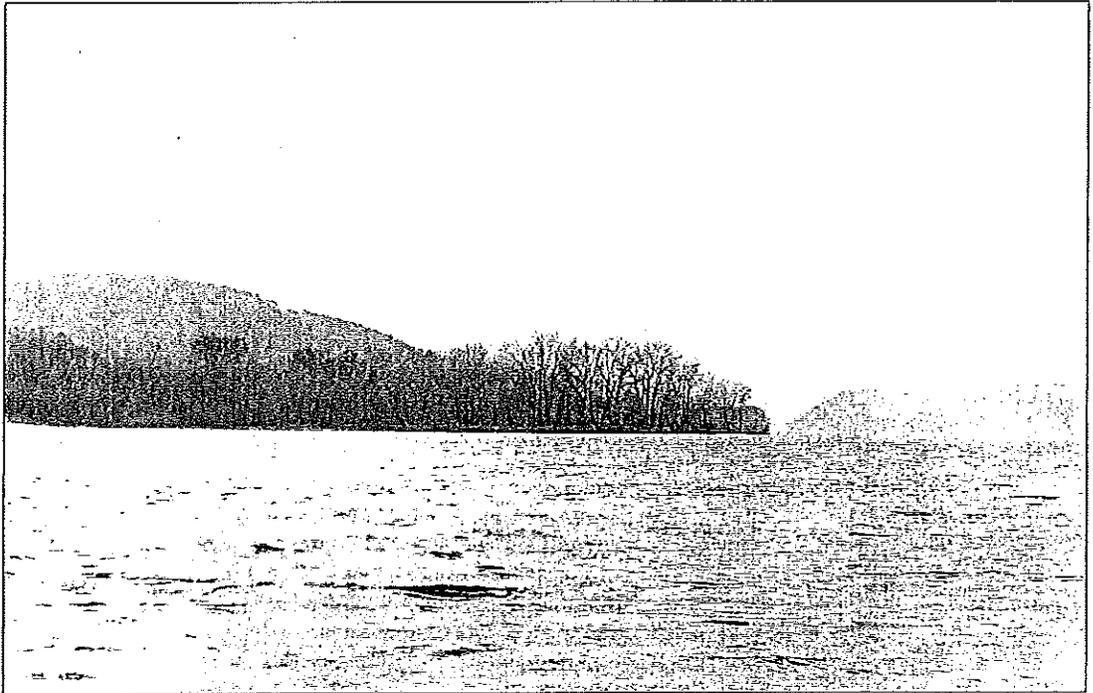
Park lands were certainly set aside around the country at that time in history. In 1854, Hartford's Bushnell Park became the first municipal park in the nation to be assembled using public money. City Park, as it was then known, was as much an urban renewal project around the railroad station as it was a place for the urban masses to reinvigorate themselves from their confined, tenement housing. A city park offered everyone a chance for fresh air and a verdant landscape. Slowly, the idea caught on and cities began to create parks as refuges from urban congestion. By 1874, Central Park in New York City, designed by Hartford's own Frederick Law Olmsted, was completed.

Setting aside parks started to gain momentum after America's Civil War and with the rapid growth of industrialization. When the war ended in 1865 and the first transcontinental railroad was completed in 1869, there came a young but growing system of national parks. Yellowstone, the first national park, was designated in 1872, followed 18 years later by Yosemite, General Grant, and Sequoia National Parks. National parks were often vast, unique, grand, and/or remote areas of natural beauty that were set aside to protect them from threats of railroad development.

The concept of establishing state parks was slower to gain traction. The first state park in the nation was Niagara Falls in New York State where, after 15 years of haranguing, Frederick Law Olmsted won his battle for preservation in 1885. Massachusetts set aside the Mount Greylock Reservation in 1898 for its first state park "... to preserve its natural environment for public enjoyment." Rhode Island joined the effort in 1909 by dedicating Lincoln Woods as its first park, memorializing the centennial of Lincoln's birth.

Thus, in southern New England, Connecticut was last to add a park under the State's care. Those in the know were fully aware of the dual needs of public preservation and recreation on

state lands. In 1909, an act was put before the State Legislature to preserve and protect certain sections of the lower Connecticut River. That act did not pass, but in 1911 the General Assembly established a three member, special commission to advise the General Assembly specifically on "... a plan for laying out, acquiring and maintaining of ample open spaces ... for the use of the public, in the towns



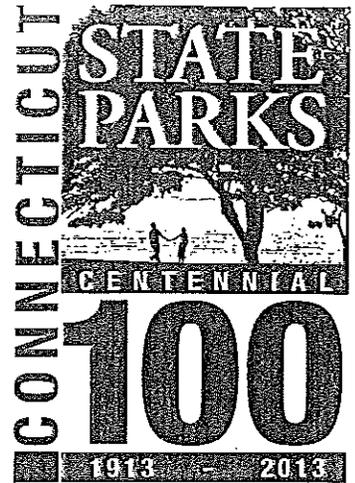
One of the oldest photographs in the State Park Division's archives is this view of the lower Connecticut River that was the target of the original 1909 attempt for protection. In 1918, the area became Dart Island State Park in Middletown.

and cities of the state..."

Eighteen months later, in February 1913, the Special Commission reported to the General Assembly on the need and plans for a park system. The result of their work was the creation, on September 1, 1913, of the Connecticut State Park Commission.

As with any epic story that spans 100 years, there have been wonderful adventures and saddening dilemmas. Follow the story of Connecticut's State Parks in *Connecticut Wildlife* magazine over the next several issues, and join the DEEP as we kick off a year-long Centennial Celebration of State Parks, beginning in August 2013. You also can follow the celebration on the DEEP website at www.ct.gov/deep/stateparks or on our Facebook page at www.Facebook.com/CTStateParks.

The Connecticut State Parks Facebook page (www.facebook.com/CTStateParks) will feature historical photos from our state parks and provide regular updates on 100th Anniversary events and activities.



Conservation Partnership Works to Protect Connecticut's Coastal Birds

Written by Patrick Comins, Audubon Connecticut, and Milan Bull, Connecticut Audubon Society

Last summer a new partnership was launched by Connecticut Audubon Society and Audubon Connecticut, called the Audubon Alliance for Coastal Waterbirds, that works together to increase protection for vulnerable beach-nesting birds. The Alliance hopes to expand those efforts, especially in light of the impacts of Hurricane Sandy to coastal habitats.

The Alliance works closely with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) Stewart B. McKinney National Wildlife Refuge, the DEEP Wildlife Division, and others to assist with management, coordination of volunteers to monitor at-risk species, and education of the public about how to share the shoreline with these birds. It also fields a number of dedicated seasonal employees to provide a mobile labor force to get the job done wherever or whenever needed. For example, the Alliance provides critical assistance to the DEEP and USFWS in installing, maintaining, and removing fencing and signage at nesting areas, along with installing nest enclosures and participating in other key activities.

The Alliance began with support from the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation's (NFWF) Long Island Sound Futures Fund, along with matching support from the Cross Foundation, the

Community Foundation for Greater New Haven, and the Jeniam Foundation, and is pursuing other funding to continue efforts for this season and beyond. The goal is to minimize conflict between birds and people along the Connecticut coastline.

The program was tremendously successful in 2012, with more than 80 volunteers who put in 1,872 hours monitoring and educating the public about piping plovers, least terns, and other coastal birds. This expanding stewardship may have contributed to increased productivity of state-threatened least terns statewide.

The Alliance's main partners – Audubon Connecticut, the state organization of the National Audubon Society, and the Connecticut Audubon Society, an independent conservation organization founded in 1898 – have worked to

conserve and improve wildlife habitats on Long Island Sound for years.

The Alliance focuses protection efforts on piping plovers (listed as a state and federally threatened species), least terns, American oystercatchers (both state threatened species), and other sensitive coastal species. These bird species use Connecticut's beaches during migration or for nesting and raising young. They face many challenges in their attempts to produce enough young to maintain stable population levels and face tough odds to safeguard their eggs and nestlings from high tides, storms, predators, and human disturbance due to throngs of beachgoers, boaters, and dogs.

Piping plover chicks essentially fend for themselves from the moment of hatching, and these precocious fluffballs are at risk from trampling until they learn to fly. These chicks need access to the waterline to feed and too much disturbance on the beach can make it more difficult for the young birds to find the necessary protein to support their quickly growing bodies.

In addition to patrolling beaches, the Alliance monitors herons, egrets, and other birds that nest on Long Island

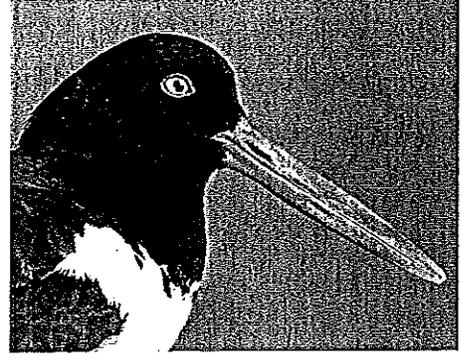
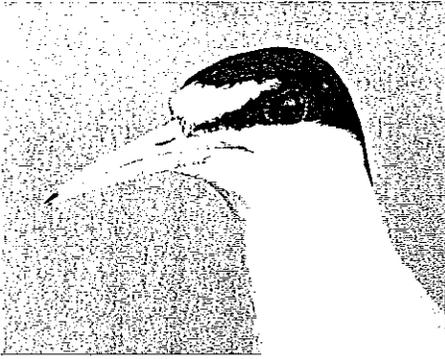


CT DEEP Plover Technician Rebecca Foster (left) and Audubon Alliance for Coastal Waterbirds Technician Sean Graesser remove fencing and signs from Bluff Point State Park, in Groton, after the shorebird nesting season.

P. COMINS, AUDUBON CONNECTICUT

From Henry David Thoreau's *Cape Cod* . . .

"But if I were required to name one sound, the remembrance of which most perfectly revives the impression which the beach has made, it would be the ... peep of the piping plover ..."



P. J. FUSCO (5)

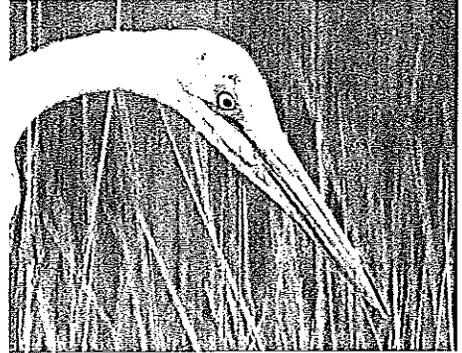
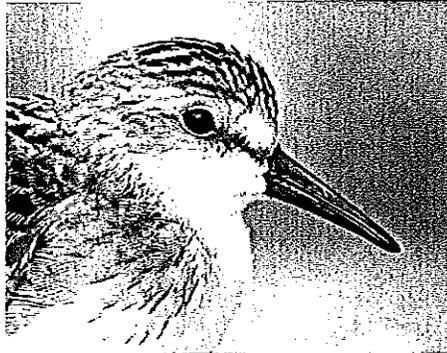
(From left to right) The least tern, piping plover, and American oystercatcher, which nest on Connecticut beaches during the busy summer season, are the focus of a unique partnership to minimize disturbance, monitor the birds' progress, and educate beach visitors about these rare and special birds.

Sound's islands, and documents stopover areas for migratory shorebirds.

Coastal birds present particular conservation challenges. They use beaches at the same time of year that people do. The good news is that with a few simple precautions, people and wildlife can share the beach successfully. To that end, the Alliance produced a guide to sharing the shores with nesting piping plovers. (A link for downloading a copy of the brochure can be found at www.ctwaterbirds.blogspot.com.)

In addition to the Alliance work, Audubon Connecticut is working with the USFWS and the Manomet Center for Conservation Science on a project to better understand the distribution and productivity of American oystercatchers in Connecticut and Rhode Island. This includes the most comprehensive survey of oystercatchers in the state, in which 182 American oystercatchers that formed 62 pairs and fledged 22 chicks statewide (0.355 chicks/breeding pair productivity) were documented in 2012. Even though productivity is low, proper stewardship measures directed at the number of oystercatcher pairs could make Connecticut an important nesting ground for these charismatic birds. Audubon will be working to ramp up efforts for American oystercatchers over the next two years thanks to another grant from NFWF.

This upcoming nesting season, having enough eyes and hands on the shoreline to monitor and conserve these birds is more important than ever because of the effects of Hurricane Sandy. This historic storm eroded important nesting areas, beaches, and dune systems. Alliance staff recently contributed to a report by the American Littoral Society and NFWF that estimates that nearly \$50 million is needed to repair damage and respond to habitat changes at important



Other summertime coastal birds, like the semi-palmated sandpiper (left) and the great egret, are sensitive to human disturbance and benefit from protection efforts directed at nesting shorebirds.

wildlife habitats along the east coast. The report can be found at www.nfwf.org/Pages/hurricanesandy/Wildlife-Impact-Assessments.aspx.

In many cases, historic nesting sites for coastal birds were damaged to the point where nesting at those locations may no longer be possible. The good news is that these birds are adapted to storms and the dynamic nature of our shoreline.

In calm times, dune vegetation takes hold, gradually spreading toward the high tide line, and the birds eke out their existence between the dune grass and high water line. When a storm like Sandy comes along, dunes are moved landward and vegetation is scoured or covered with sand. This creates new nesting areas at higher elevations, offering nests protection from tidal flooding.

Normally, storms are just what these birds need every few years, but today our shorelines are hardly natural systems. Many areas have been reinforced to protect human infrastructure and the remaining wild areas of barrier beaches and tidal marshes tend to be magnets for human activity. Often there is no room for the birds to nest without disturbance.

New nesting areas are likely to be closer to high traffic zones and in places where beach-goers are not used to sharing the shore with these fascinating and threatened creatures. Without proper stewardship, the birds are unlikely to take advantage of these natural cycles and produce the bumper crop of chicks that they need to make it to the next storm.

However, with just a little respect for shorebirds and their nesting areas, there is plenty of room for both birds and people to share our shores. The Alliance and our volunteers stand ready to lend a helping hand. In most cases, we have found that people are quite cooperative and show real interest in these birds once they see and learn about them.

Piping plovers, least terns, oystercatchers, and other shorebirds need your help now more than ever. To find out how you can help, please visit our blog at www.ctwaterbirds.blogspot.com; send an email to ctwaterbirds@gmail.com; or find us on Facebook at www.facebook.com/pages/Audubon-Alliance-for-Coastal-Waterbirds/168520783251234.

Learning Is Year Round at Goodwin Conservation Center

Written by Steve Broderick, Forester & Program Director at Goodwin Forest Conservation Education Center

Tucked away in "The Last Green Valley" of northeast Connecticut is a marvelous destination for those who love recreating in and learning about forests and nature. Whether you have a couple of hours or a couple of days, the James L. Goodwin State Forest and Conservation Education Center in Hampton has plenty of great choices for you.

The Center and Forest previously belonged to James L. Goodwin, one of Connecticut's first "home grown" professional foresters. A scion of one of Hartford's oldest and most notable families (think Goodwin Park, Goodwin Hotel, etc), James graduated from the Yale School of Forestry in 1910. He purchased 28 acres of land in Hampton, Connecticut, in 1914, and by the 1930s had amassed nearly 1,800 contiguous acres in the area. For 50 years, he practiced pioneering, state-of-the-art forest management on what he called "Pine Acres Farm," keeping meticulous records and teaching us much about the new science of forestry. A historic film and photographic display in the Center's Great Room chronicles this rich history for visitors to enjoy.

In 1964, at the age of 83, Goodwin gifted the entire property to the people of Connecticut as a State Forest. A stipulation of the gift was that the house and grounds would forever be used as an education center, to provide "forestry, wildlife and general conservation education for youth and adults." This mission dovetails perfectly with the mission of the surrounding State Forest, part of which is to demonstrate good forest and wildlife management to private forest owners and the public. Each year, Center staff offers dozens of interpretive hikes, short courses, and other educational programs. Most in-



Goodwin Conservation Education Center Forester Steve Broderick teaching "sugarbush" management at a recent Center short course on maple syrup production.

volve taking participants on the extensive trail system and discussing past, current, and future management practices on the surrounding forest.

This "education through demonstration" approach lies at the heart of the Center's work, and is applied at a variety of scales. Next to the Center is the Haley Native Plant Wildlife Gardens, where visitors can see dozens of labeled plant species having value for wildlife as food and/or cover. With a variety of sun, shade, and other growing conditions, visitors can be sure to find a combination of plants that could successfully be grown in their own backyards. At the other end of the landscape scale, the Center has partnered with The Nature Conservancy and the U.S. Forest Service to help local towns identify privately owned forests that have particular importance in protecting water quality and promoting landscape connectivity. Outreach targeted to those forest owners is another part of the Center's educational programs.

The Center is operated under a unique public/private partnership involving the DEEP Division of Parks and Public Outreach, the DEEP Division of Forestry, and the Connecticut Forest & Park Association, Inc (CFPA). The DEEP Wildlife Division also plays an important role. In 2008, when difficult times resulted in the elimination of the DEEP staff member assigned to the Center, CFPA stepped up to the plate and helped cover the cost of providing a year-round Center Forester and Program Director. This private support has been critical to maintaining the educational programs and fulfilling the mission Mr. Goodwin charged us with in 1964.

In autumn 2009, another private support vehicle was born when a group of Goodwin Center volunteers came together to create the Friends of Goodwin Forest. This group, joined together out of a love for the Center and Forest and a belief in our mission, is now some 115 members strong and growing. Operating under the

wing of CFFA, the Friends support our efforts through volunteerism, fundraising, and advocacy.

The Goodwin State Forest and Conservation Education Center include 17 miles of some of the best maintained hiking, cross country skiing, and equestrian trails anywhere in New England, all lying with a managed forest environment. Three large ponds offer great fishing, wildlife watching, and non-motorized boating. The Nature Museum includes dozens of native wildlife mounts, native wood displays, and more. There is a great youth campground and a large picnic pavilion overlooking Pine Acres Pond. So, if you have not visited Goodwin State Forest yet, maybe now is the time!

The Goodwin Center staff will work with you to provide workshops and guided interpretive hikes for adult or youth groups. Please call in advance to make arrangements as staff time is limited. If you would like to receive emails about Goodwin Center programs and activities, or for information on the Friends of Goodwin Forest, call 860-455-9534, e-mail sbroderick@ctwoodlands.org or go to www.ct.gov/deep/Goodwin.



A young white pine area on the Goodwin Center Forest demonstrates techniques for growing high value native timber products.

B. DUBOS

Citizen Scientist Volunteers Assist with Summer Night Bird Surveys

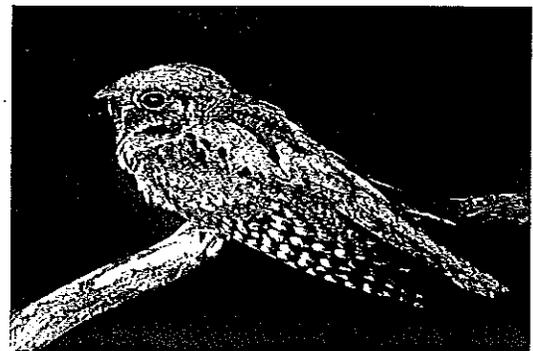
The DEEP Wildlife Division, with the help of citizen scientist volunteers, conducted summer night bird surveys in 2012 to track population trends of whip-poor-wills and northern saw-whet owls in Connecticut. Connecticut conducts surveys along 10 points within a standard U.S. Geological Survey quadrangle and uses a callback recording of a northern saw-whet owl. Surveys have been conducted along 13 official regional routes from 2010 - 2012 by volunteers. Many targeted species were observed along survey routes last season.

With respect to the whip-poor-will, a state species of special concern, survey results indicate route occupancy has fallen from 83% (2010) to 61% (2012) of routes estimated to be occupied by at least one whip-poor-will. Whip-poor-will distribution also appears to be concentrating, with numbers of birds increasing at sites that are occupied. For 2013, based on the lunar schedule, the best time to observe a whip-poor-will will be between May 18-24 and June 17-23. Stay tuned to *Connecticut Wildlife* to learn the results of this survey.

2012 Summer Night Bird Survey Results

| Species | # Individuals Observed |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Barred Owl | 17 |
| Eastern Screech Owl | 6 |
| Great Horned Owl | 8 |
| Long-eared Owl | 3 |
| Northern Saw-whet Owl | 1 |
| Whip-poor-will | 20 |

Several opportunities are available for citizen scientists to volunteer for Wildlife Division projects. To find out how you can get involved, check the DEEP website at www.ct.gov/deep/wildlife, and select "Volunteer Opportunities."



P. J. FUSCO

The whip-poor-will is an elusive ground nesting bird that is often heard but not seen. It is active only at night, hiding by day among branches of trees or nesting, perfectly camouflaged, in leaf litter on the forest floor. This bird is easily identified by its distinctive call – "whip-poor-will" – heard most often at dusk or dawn, along woodland edges.

Historically, the whip-poor-will was considered a common breeder in most of Connecticut (with the exception of Fairfield County). Due to a perceived population decline, the whip-poor-will is currently listed as a species of special concern on Connecticut's Threatened and Endangered Species List and as a species of regional conservation concern by the Northeast Endangered Species and Wildlife Diversity Technical Committee.

An Innovative Use of an Old Idea

Written by Roger Wolfe, Connecticut Wetlands Habitat and Mosquito Management (WHAMM) Program

In August 2011, Tropical Storm Irene hit the Connecticut coastline causing much damage. The Town of East Haven took the brunt of the storm. Many beachfront homes either collapsed into Long Island Sound or were swept from their foundations. Docks, furniture, and personal memorabilia floated across the marsh behind the houses during the storm surge and were deposited in a broad swath of trash and flotsam against the upland edge hundreds of yards from their origin.

In the weeks following the storm, the Town of East Haven contacted the Connecticut Wetland Habitat and Mosquito Management (WHAMM) Program to ask for assistance in removing the debris. If the crew could use the Program's low ground pressure excavators, tracked Argos, and amphibious Marsh Master to get the debris to a road or upland staging area, the Town could load it into dumpsters using conventional equipment. The challenge was to devise a means of loading large volumes of debris and getting it off the marsh in a timely fashion.

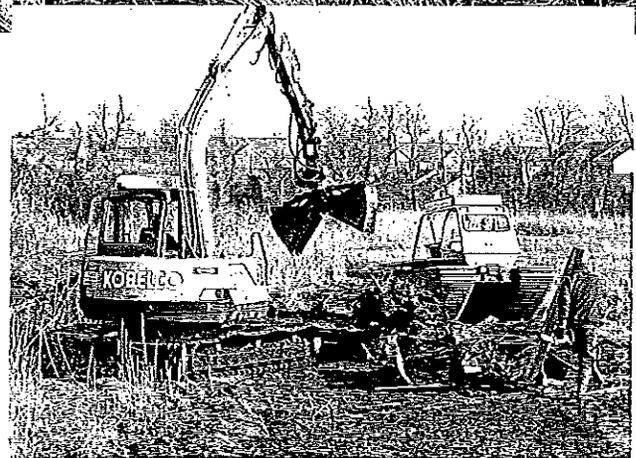
Wetland Restoration Supervisor Frank Shaw recalled how his uncle, a longtime Connecticut farmer, devised a flatbed sled to remove salt hay from the marsh. With this concept in mind, the innovative members of the WHAMM crew developed and built a novel device using materials found around the shop.

Starting with a discarded full-sized truck bed liner, a trash sled was created that could be pulled behind an Argo, Marsh Master, or other low ground pressure unit and be sturdy enough to hold several yards of debris. The bed liner was reinforced across the width of the bottom with pieces of 2"x10" oak lumber. Acting like sled runners, two 2"x10" skids were attached, which ran the length of the liner. Both ends of the skids were cut at 45 degree angles so they would slide better across the marsh. Carriage bolts were counter-sunk from the bottom (so as not to dig into the marsh) and secured through 2-inch boards inside the sled. Finally, a length of chain was attached to form a D-loop to the cross pieces at both the open and closed ends of the sled.

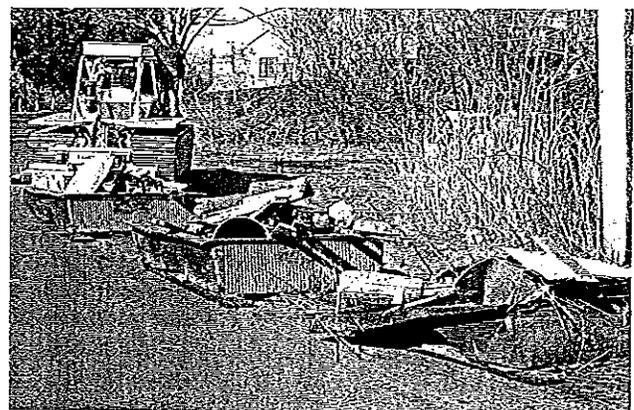


The Marsh Master drags an empty trash sled, designed by the WHAMM crew, to a site for debris removal after Tropical Storm Irene in 2011.

The sled could then be pulled out to the site with the open end to the back. Once on site, the sled was detached from the Marsh Master, filled with debris, and then pulled back out from the open end so debris would not fall out the back. In addition, several of these sleds could be attached together via a link to the chains and pulled in tandem. Once at the staging area, a tractor could push the sled or hook onto one of the chains and drag it into position, then lift up the closed end of the sled, emptying the contents to be hauled away later. Hundreds of yards of debris were removed using this inexpensive and innovative old idea.



Using a clamshell bucket, the low ground pressure excavator loads debris into the sled.



Several sleds can be chained together to increase the efficiency of debris removal.

R. WOLFE, DEEP WILDLIFE DIVISION WHAMM PROGRAM (2)

Tautog: Long Island Sound's Reef Mavin

Written by Penny Howell, DEEP Marine Fisheries Division; Photos provided by DEEP Marine Fisheries Division

Over 100 finfish species have been cataloged in the DEEP Marine Fisheries Division's Long Island Sound Trawl Survey (LISTS) catches. Many of these fish migrate into the Sound from the open ocean to spawn and feed in its productive basins and shallows. However, some from this diverse list are true home-bodies, resident species which stay in or near the Sound all year. One resident species popular with anglers is the tautog (its name was given by the Narragansett Indians). Tautog, also known as blackfish, can grow up to 35 inches in length and reach five pounds in weight. Connecticut's trophy record for the Sound is 20 inches and 4.93 pounds.

However, where tautog really break records is in their longevity. Like many fish species, tautog reach maturity and can spawn at age three to four. But, they can live for 20-30 years, making this species one of the longest-lived in the Sound. LISTS data show that when the Survey began in 1984, more than one in 100 tautog caught in the Survey were 20 years old or older – making them older than many of the students hired by the Marine Division to process these age samples! In the last decade, this percentage has dropped to 1 in a 1,000, with fish older than age 15 becoming very rare. There is a real danger in this shortened age structure. Older and larger female tautog produce not only more eggs than younger females, but also eggs with a higher survival rate, making the older fish large contributors to sustaining the next generation. Marine Fisheries Division staff have joined with biologists from neighboring states to pool fisheries and habitat data in pursuit of the causes behind this species' failing survival.

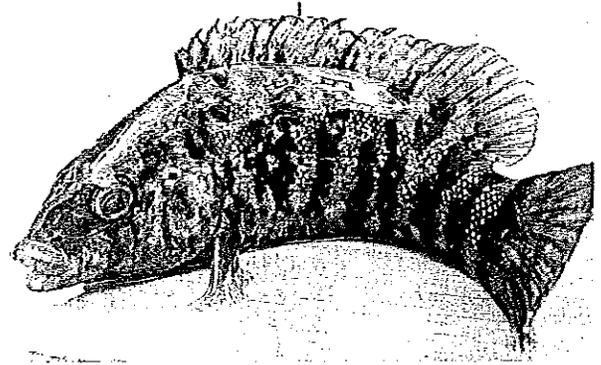
Tautog are reef fish, fully adapted to life among the rock outcroppings found throughout the Sound. They also seek out shipwrecks, jetties, and other artificial structures, as well as shellfish beds of all kinds. Their powerful jaws and large teeth enable them to easily chew their favorite prey, the crabs and shellfish that share the reef habitat. The "shell hash" left behind enhances the sea-bed structure, which in turn can increase successful larval settlement for several species of fish and shellfish. Scuba divers who swim near reefs



A large, adult male tautog showing off his teeth before he is released from the Survey catch back to his reef.

in the Sound have reported hearing tautog noisily crunching on shells before the divers are close enough to see the fish themselves. Divers can easily see tautog at night, or when water temperatures drop in autumn, as these fish go into torpor, seeming to sleep as they nestle among the rocks. In late spring and summer, adult tautog establish preferred home sites near structures or beds of dense vegetation, only moving short distances to feed and spawn. When the water temperature drops, these adults congregate in deeper waters but return to their home site when the temperature warms again. This habit of aggregating around established structures makes tautog fairly easy to catch by divers and anglers, as well as a limited commercial fishery. However, they are susceptible to local depletion if removals exceed the reproductive rate.

One of the silent and unintended mortality factors for tautog is lost and abandoned lobster traps. A study of such derelict gear carried out by Marine Fisheries Division biologists and Environmental Conservation Police Officers showed that tautog were the most common finfish re-



A juvenile tautog.

trieved from these abandoned traps. This is an unfortunate negative consequence of their shelter-seeking behavior. Many entrapped animals are able to escape if the trap does not settle into the mud, but breeding activity can be disrupted and escape may only be possible after a period of starvation has reduced an animal's size. Plus, there is a tipping point between escape and becoming bait for the trap. Other fates of entrapped animals include infection, disease, or prolonged exposure to poor water quality (i.e., low dissolved oxygen, high/low temperatures, or salinity). Removal of lost and abandoned lobster gear would greatly improve the survival and well-being of these senior citizens of Long Island Sound.

Youth Fishing Passport Program Connects Young Anglers to a Lifetime of Outdoor Experiences

Passport is a gateway to youth related fishing activities, benefits, and more

Written by Mike Beauchene, DEEP Inland Fisheries Division

Fishing is a fun family activity that can generate memories to last a lifetime. Connecticut's DEEP has launched a free "Youth Fishing Passport" (YFP) Program (www.ct.gov/deep/YFP) to introduce and connect youth, under the age of 16, with the many excellent fishing opportunities across the state. The Youth Fishing Passport is a new initiative intended to help promote environmental



The Youth Fishing Passport Program connects youth and their families to fishing, like this up-close introduction to one that didn't get away – a largemouth bass, held by Bill Hyatt, Chief of the Bureau of Natural Resources.

TOP 2 PHOTOS BY J. MURTAGH, DEEP INLAND FISHERIES CARE PROGRAM

responsibility, stewardship, and a sense of belonging to the sportsmen community. It encourages youth to take an active role in responsible fishing, increases awareness of fishing regulations, and makes youth embrace being true anglers.

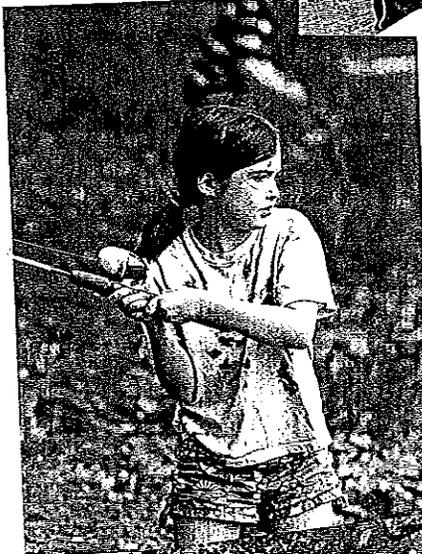
The Youth Fishing Passport is available through the online sportsmen licensing system at www.ct.gov/deep/sportsmenlicensing (detailed instructions are available on the YFP webpage). Each youth who

fishing events to provide opportunities for youth and families to remain engaged in fishing. The Program is free and available to youth under 16 years of age.

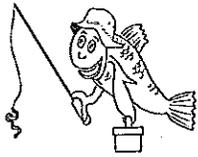
Youth Fishing Passport Activities

"Geo-Catching" and "Fishing Challenge" are two activities for Passport holders that test their angling ability throughout the year. Both activities encourage youth to attempt to catch fish featured on a list of species commonly found in Connecticut and also managed by the Inland Fisheries Division. The activities differ in that "Geo-Catchers" must capture a "featured fish" from a particular body of water, while the "Fishing Challenge" requires youth to catch at least one of each "featured fish" on the list, regardless of fishing location.

Passport holders who participate in these challenges must send or email (deep.inland.fisheries@ct.gov) a photo of themselves with the captured fish in front of a recognizable landmark, along with their Conservation ID number. The Inland Fisheries Division will keep track of each Passport holder's progress, and those who have been most successful in each activity will be recognized at the annual Trophy Fish Awards ceremony held each February.



National studies have shown that children who have fun and successful fishing trips are more likely to become life-long anglers.



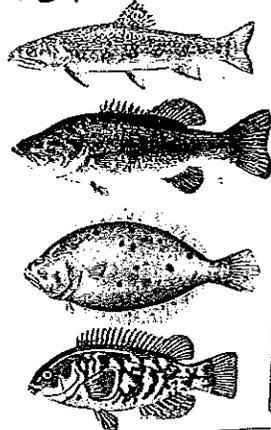
Connecticut's Youth Fishing Passport

Assigned to: _____

My Conservation Identification Number: _____



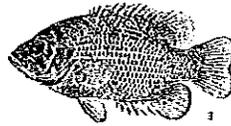
ct.gov/deep/fishing facebook.com/ctfishandwildlife



My Angler's Pledge

As a youth fishing passport holder I will do my best to:

- ✓ Follow all fishing rules and catch limits,
- ✓ Carry out all trash that I carry in,
- ✓ Practice safe fishing skills and respect my fellow anglers,
- ✓ Not take more fish than I intend to eat,
- ✓ Purchase a fishing license when I turn 16,
- ✓ Enjoy fishing!



To report any fishing or wildlife violation please call 1-860-424-4357

YFP Benefits

To ensure that youth are successful and want to continue fishing, the Inland Fisheries Division is recruiting members of the fishing community who will offer fishing-related incentives to Passport holders. These include rewards and benefits, ranging from a discount on fishing-related purchases to free giveaways. Stay up-to-date with a current list of supporting vendors by visiting the Youth Fishing Passport sponsor webpage as the list continues to grow.

Some early incentives include a free bag of Berkley Power Bait for the first 1,000 youths to register for the Passport. Additionally, J.F. Griffin Publishing, LLC, – publishers of the Connecticut Angler's Guide and Hunting and Trapping Guide – will be sponsoring a Youth Fishing Passport Sweepstakes now through May 24, 2013. Prizes include a fishing charter for a family

(grand prize), three second place prizes of a fishing gear pack from Berkley and Shakespeare, and six third place prizes of Shakespeare rod and reel combinations. To register for this sweepstake, youths must obtain a Youth Fishing Passport and enter their information on the contest webpage at www.eregulations.com/connecticut/fishing/.

YFP Support and Encouragement

There is no doubt that fishing is fun, but getting started can seem a daunting task. To help you make your first cast, you and your family can take a free "learn to fish" class through the Connecticut Aquatic Resources Education (CARE) family fishing program. Classes are offered at numerous locations across the state throughout the spring. The current listing of CARE classes is available at www.ct.gov/deep/fishing.

Wondering where and when to go

fishing? What are the fishing regulations? Do you just need some general pointers? Inland Fisheries Division staff are always available to answer your questions via phone (860-424-3474) and/or email deep.inland.fisheries@ct.gov. Anglers can find all the fishing regulations (plus other fishing-related information) in the Connecticut Angler's Guide at www.ct.gov/deep/anglersguide. Print versions of the guide are available at many town clerk offices, bait and tackle/outdoor equipment vendors, commercial marinas, campgrounds, and DEEP facilities, or by contacting the DEEP Inland Fisheries Division (860-424-FISH). The Connecticut Fish and Wildlife Facebook page (www.facebook.com/CTFishandWildlife) features a variety of information on fishing, hunting, and wildlife watching in the state.

Free Fishing Day – May 11, 2013

On May 11, 2013, everyone is invited to experience the many excellent fisheries in Connecticut without having to possess a fishing license. Free Fishing Day is a great opportunity for experienced anglers to take a family member, friend, or acquaintance outdoors and introduce them to the many benefits fishing has to offer. Both residents and non-residents can participate in Free Fishing Day and the opportunity applies to all public waters of the state, both inland and marine. Take advantage of this occasion to "try" fishing for a day and become "hooked." You can strike out on your own or visit one of several locations across the state which will be freshly stocked with trout:

- 11th Annual Youth Fishing Education Day at Chatfield Hollow State Park (Killingworth)
- Northwest Chapter of Trout Unlimited will offer fly fishing activities at Kent Falls State Park (Kent)
- City of Meriden and the Meriden Rod and Gun Club will host a fishing derby and a Carp Fishing Clinic at Mirror Lake, in Hubbard Park (Meriden)
- Manus Chapter of Trout Unlimited will host a flyfishing event in Merwin Meadows Park (Wilton)
- Griswold Fish and Game Club will host free fishing classes for youth 5-12 years old as part of their Jr. Sportsmen Program (Griswold)

If your organization would like to host an event on Free Fishing Day, please contact the Inland Fisheries Division at 860-424-FISH or by email at deep.inland.fisheries@ct.gov. A complete listing of Free

Fishing Day events and the latest updates are available at www.ct.gov/deep/fishing.

A "Family Fishing Day" is scheduled as part of DEEP's "Great Park Pursuit Spring Sprint" at Osbornedale State Park (Derby). There will be plenty of activities at this event, including fishing (of course), fish sampling, fish stocking, a fish fry, games, and prizes. The Great Park Pursuit is part DEEP's No Child Left Inside® initiative, which introduces families to the outdoors, building the next generation of environmental stewards and showcasing Connecticut's State Parks and Forests. Family Fishing Day at Osbornedale State Park is FREE and no registration is required. For more information on "Family Fishing Day," contact Rachael Sunny at rachael.sunny@ct.gov or 860-418-5981. More information on the "The Great Park Pursuit Spring Sprint" can be found at www.NoChildLeftInside.org.

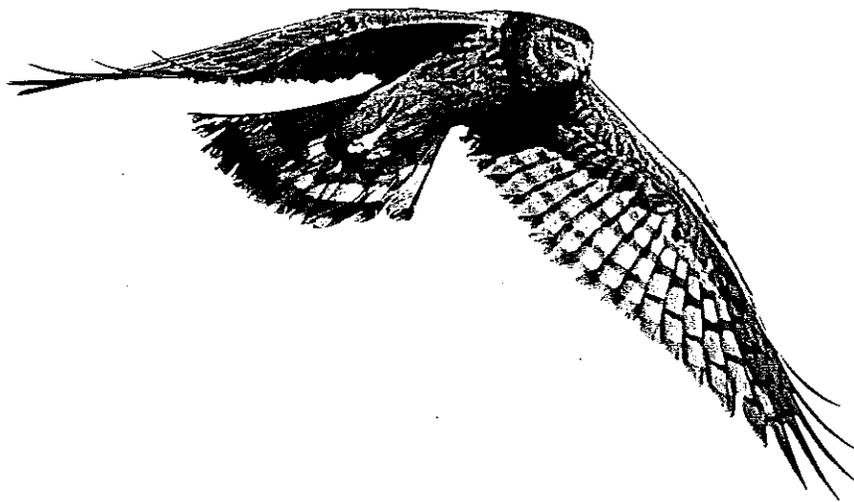
Anglers should be aware that although no licenses are required for Free Fishing Day, all other Connecticut laws and regulations, including seasons, size limits, and catch limits, remain in effect. Current fishing regulations can be found in the 2013 Connecticut Angler's Guide (www.ct.gov/deep/anglersguide). Visit the DEEP Fisheries webpage (www.ct.gov/deep/fishing) for additional information, including places to fish, purchasing your fishing license, and periodic updates regarding Free Fishing Day. You may also call 860-424-Fish (3474), "Like" us on Facebook (www.facebook.com/CTFishandWildlife), and/or join the Inland Fisheries ListServ (select the link at www.ct.gov/deep/fishing).

The Wind Rider - Northern Harrier

Article and photography by Paul Fusco, DEEP Wildlife Division

With minimal effort, even in the slightest of wind, the slender, long-winged northern harrier can be seen coursing low over the expansive grasses of a salt marsh or hayfield as it hunts for its quarry. Back and forth it rocks on long wings that are almost always held in a dihedral, or "V" position. Seldom does the bird flap its wings. Instead, it buoyantly floats, using little energy to ride the wind that sustains its flight. Tucking its wings back for a more streamlined profile, it gains speed as it attempts to surprise an unwary vole or sparrow.

While hunting, harriers will often hover low over their prey, pinpointing the exact location where the prey may be hiding before plunging feet first to capture it. Like an owl, a harrier's facial feathers form a disk that gathers sound, helping the bird locate prey that is often difficult to see. Harriers will sometimes harass their prey by hovering and following it over thick grass, waiting for the right opportunity to strike. Recogniz-



Northern harriers are slender hawks with long, narrow wings and a long tail. Immature harriers are commonly seen during fall. They can be identified by a solid rufous underside.

ing the hovering behavior of the hawk, the British and United States military named their vertical/short takeoff and landing aircraft, the Harrier jump jet,

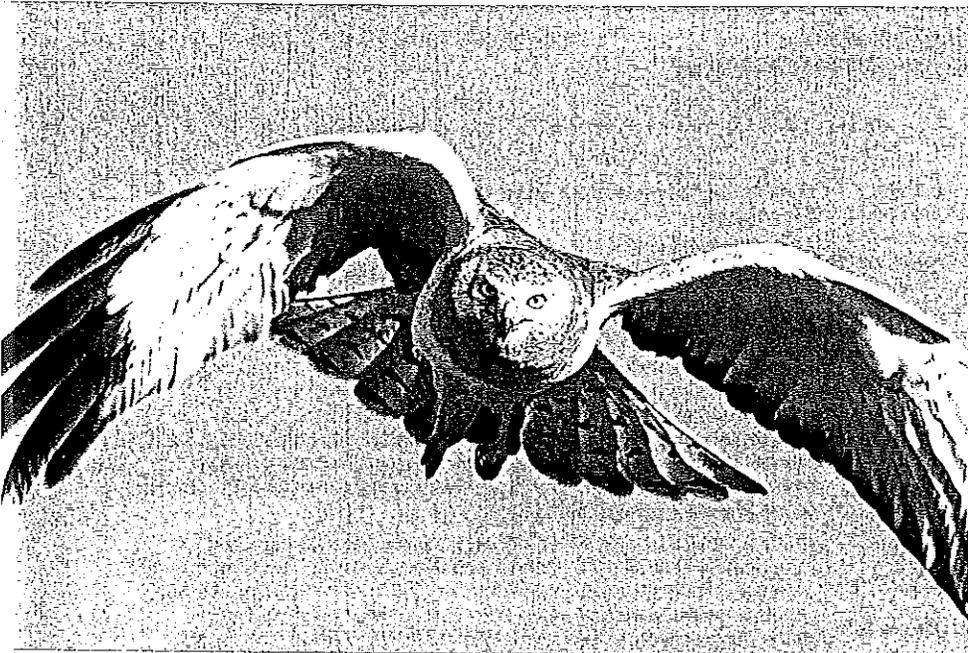
after the hawk.

Northern harriers are medium-sized hawks with slender bodies, long slender wings, a long tail, and long legs. Sometimes referred to as a "gray ghost," adult males are pale gray with a white underside that is lightly speckled. The wingtips are black. Adult females are brown with brown streaking on the white to buff-colored underside. Immature birds are dark brown with a solid rich rufous underside that may show darker streaks. Females are larger than males. In flight, all plumages show a conspicuous white rump patch.

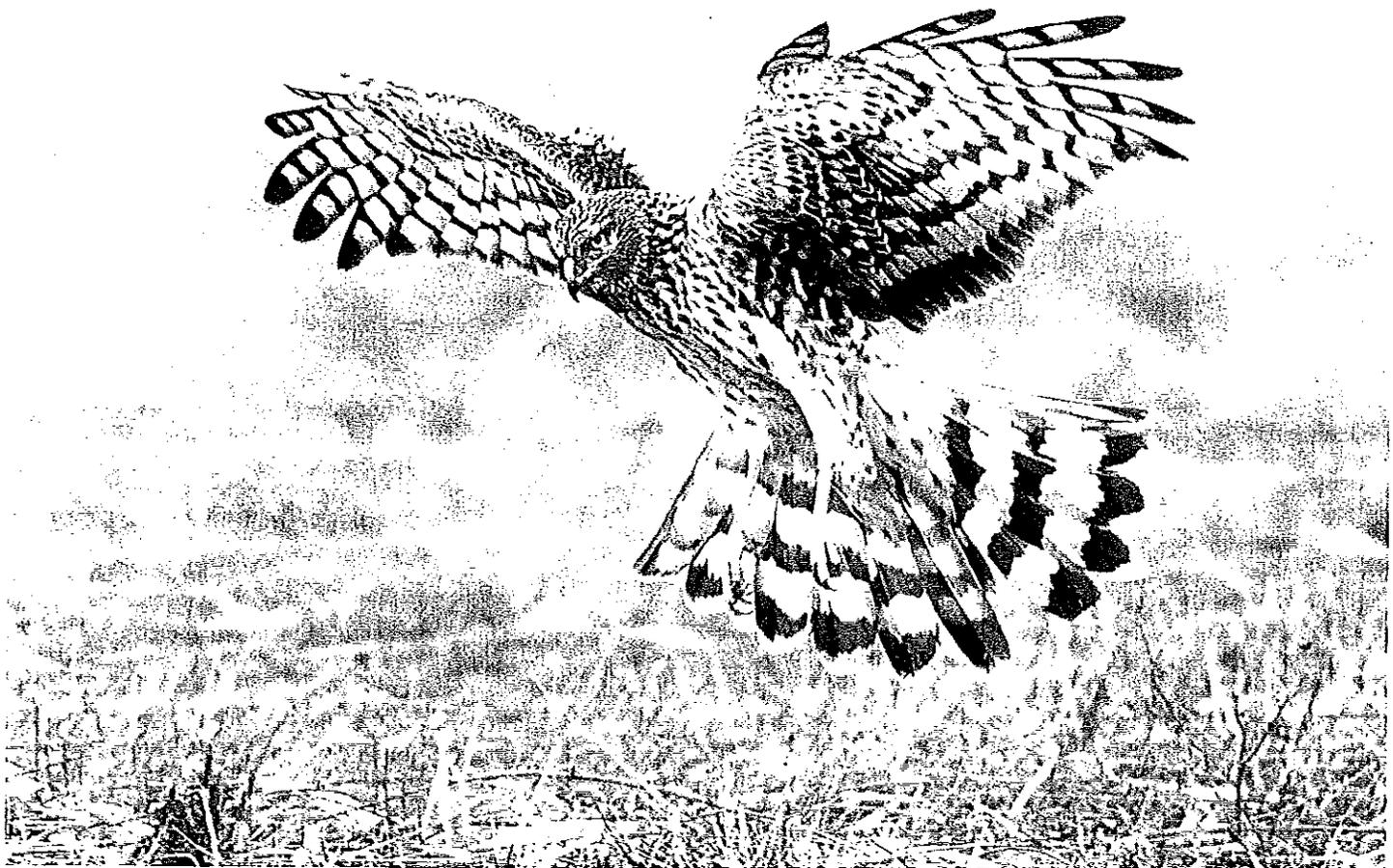
When soaring, harriers can hold their wings either in a slight dihedral, or they may hold them flat. Sometimes harriers can be seen soaring with spread tail feathers, similar to how other hawks fan their tail feathers.

Habitat

Northern harriers are open country birds. Large expanses of open grasslands, fields, wet meadows, and marshes are the favored habitats of this raptor, also known as the marsh hawk. During migration and in winter, northern harriers are most often seen at Connecticut



Adult males are pale gray above with a white underside that is lightly marked with brown. The dark wingtips are conspicuous.



Adult female northern harriers are seen more commonly than adult males. They are brown above and have a tawny underside that is heavily streaked with dark brown.

shoreline locations. Areas such as dunes, coastal grasslands, and saltmarshes offer good hunting opportunities. In highly-developed coastal areas, the bird may only be seen as it passes through. Some of the more consistent places to find harriers include the marshes of Hammonasset Beach State Park, Stratford Great Meadows, and the marshes of the lower Connecticut River.

The northern harrier is a circumpolar species, found from mid-level to northern latitudes across North America, Europe, and Asia. In North America, some harriers winter close to their breeding areas, while many migrate as far south as Mexico, Central America, northern South America, and the Caribbean islands.

Harriers nest on the ground in undisturbed wetter habitats. Their nests are usually well-concealed and placed next to a small shrub or in taller clumps of grass. The female will incubate her clutch of four to nine pale blue to white eggs. Males do most of the hunting and will pass food to the female in aerial transfers. Eggs take approximately 31

days to hatch and, once hatched, young fledge the nest at 30 to 35 days. Favored prey items include rodents, small birds, snakes, and large insects. Males are known to take more birds, while females take more mammals. Harriers have been known to take prey as large as ducks, which they may kill by drowning.

Conservation

Northern harriers are a state endangered species. Although these birds may be regularly found in the right habitat in winter or during migration, there are few modern records of nesting in the state. Harriers were once common breeders in Connecticut using extensive grasslands, farmland, and undisturbed coastal and inland marshes. Over the last 100 years, state and regional populations have dropped sharply. Reasons for their decline are a familiar story. Habitat loss and degradation due to human development are primary causes. Reforestation of open lands has further reduced habitat. The use of pesticides, including DDT, also has impacted populations by intro-

ducing poison to the food chain. Studies have shown that persecution in the form of indiscriminate shooting also was a major factor in the rangewide decline of the harrier in North America, especially during the first half of the last century. Currently, the continent-wide population of northern harriers is stable or slightly decreasing. In the Northeast, the potential for increase is limited due to the extensive loss of open habitat.

Recent Nesting Records

In the last 15 years, only two northern harrier breeding locations have been confirmed. Other possible nesting sites have been reported.

| | | |
|------|----------------|-------------|
| 2012 | Middlesex Co. | unconfirmed |
| 2008 | Fairfield Co. | confirmed |
| 2007 | Hartford Co. | probable |
| 2007 | New London Co. | unconfirmed |
| 2001 | Hartford Co. | confirmed |
| 2000 | Hartford Co. | unconfirmed |
| 1998 | New Haven Co. | probable |

The North American Waterfowl Management Plan:

People Conserving Waterfowl and Wetlands

Written by Min T. Huang, DEEP Wildlife Division, photography by Paul J. Fusco

The North American Waterfowl Management Plan (NAWMP) was originally developed in 1986 in response to widespread declines in continental waterfowl populations and increasing losses of wetland and upland nesting habitat throughout North America. The original NAWMP transformed the ways in which partnerships worked together to achieve shared goals. One of the greatest results of the Plan was the formation of the Joint Ventures (see article in the July/August 2012 issue of *Connecticut Wildlife*).

The NAWMP and its successes have become the model for how to achieve conservation on a landscape scale. The Plan pioneered the shift in waterfowl management from an era dominated by harvest management and site-specific habitat protection into one where waterfowl managers became important participants in making decisions about how to effectively use the working landscapes of all of North America. The NAWMP should be considered one of the most effective conservation efforts in North America. To date, partners have conserved over 15.7 million acres of critical wetland and associated upland habitats that are vital to waterfowl in Canada, the United States, and Mexico. Waterfowl

populations today are substantially higher than when the NAWMP was conceived in 1986.

Since its inception, the NAWMP was updated in 1994, 1998, and 2004. These updates were necessary for maintaining the momentum of the endeavor and to reaffirm the overall direction of waterfowl management. Due to the changing face of the landscape, both in literal and political terms, the NAWMP has not only gone through another update, but underwent a major revision beginning in 2009. The revision was completed in 2012 and involved several years of extensive work by many people and organizations.

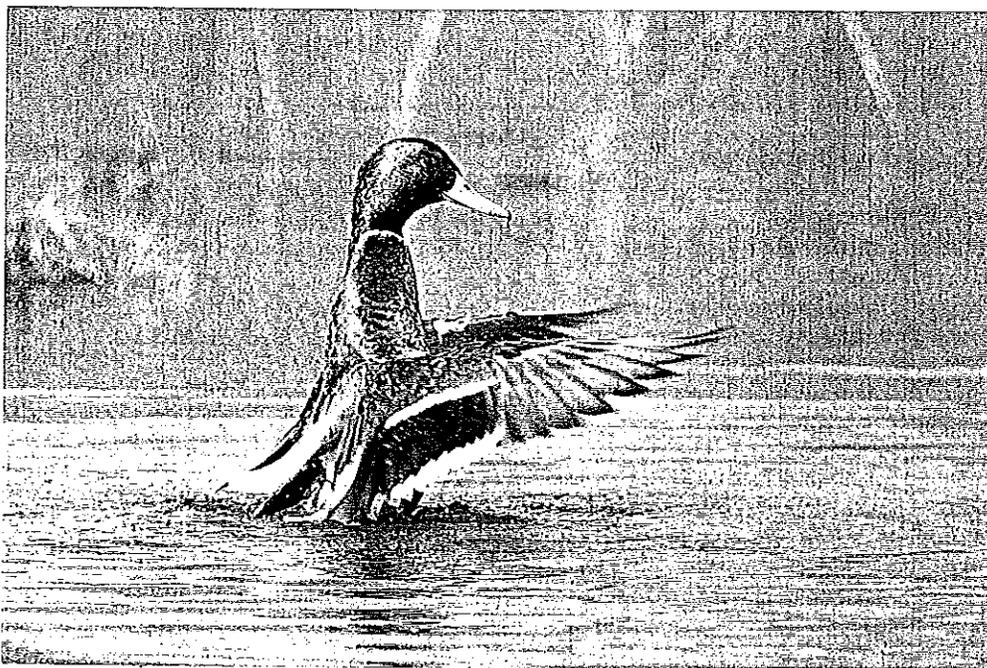
The 2012 NAWMP Revision envisions an ambitious course and outlines a pathway that is previously uncharted. It breaks new ground by re-examining the fundamental goals of the waterfowl management endeavor itself. Differing from the updates of 1994, 1998, and 2004, where the goal of the plan, which remained unchanged, was to produce abundant waterfowl populations through partnerships for habitat conservation, the 2012 Revision challenges the waterfowl management community to define and explicitly state what is most important. In essence, the vision is to re-establish the

fundamental goals of waterfowl management.

The 2012 NAWMP Revision sets forth three overarching goals for waterfowl conservation: 1) abundant and resilient waterfowl populations to support hunting and other uses without imperiling habitat; 2) wetlands and related habitats sufficient for sustaining waterfowl populations at desired levels, while providing places to recreate and ecological services that benefit society; and 3) growing numbers of waterfowl hunters, other conservationists, and citizens who enjoy and actively support waterfowl and wetlands conservation. The first two goals have always been part of the NAWMP. The additional third goal underscores the importance of people and associated resources to the success of waterfowl and wetlands conservation.

Explicitly recognizing the relationship between hunting, habitat, and humans – the three legs of the stool upon which waterfowl management is built – sets forth an ambitious course for the future of waterfowl management. By formally linking the relationships, there is recognition that the objectives for each of the ‘legs of the stool’ should also be linked. Although this linkage can be reasonably straightforward, it can get complicated. In simple terms, however, the waterfowl management community has already demonstrated that it can develop and implement strategies that address overarching harvest and habitat management objectives on a Continental scale. Development of these types of linked objectives involves assessing and accepting tradeoffs, the old ‘you can’t have your cake and eat it too’ adage.

Given limited resources, only so much habitat can be protected. And, given the limited amount of habitat, only so many birds can be produced and sustained. With limited amounts of habitat and birds, certain restrictions on hunting seasons and bag limits must be put in place to ensure conservation of the resource. That example, however, only addresses two ‘legs of the stool’ and, to date, looks at just a few species (mallards, pintails, and black ducks) and only



The mallard is the most adaptable of Connecticut's waterfowl and can be found in both urban and rural wetland or pond habitats.

cursorily. None of the developed strategies addresses the original intent – that is, clear goals for habitat management (acres of particular habitats and where on the landscape) and associated harvest management. Should each of those goals carry equal weight?

Now, with the direction of the 2012 NAWMP Revision, it is necessary to push the envelope further by including new species and doing a far better job of incorporating the real trade-offs of habitat

management with harvest management. Above and beyond that, it is important to consider the thoughts and opinions of not only hunters, but also the other users of the waterfowl resources. These constituents are the third 'leg of the stool.' This may prove to be the most challenging and difficult task that the waterfowl management community tackles. Managers must first determine who are the constituents and what are their objectives. When looking at hunters, it is difficult to keep all of them happy when a limited amount of available habitat can only produce/sustain a limited number of waterfowl. Then, throw into the mix limited access to some areas for hunting. It is important to remember that hunters provide the bulk of the funding for habitat conservation through hunting fees and firearms/ammunition purchases.

What about the constituents that do not hunt, but still enjoy the waterfowl resource and associated habitats? They benefit from the efforts and financial support of hunters, but should they also contribute to waterfowl and habitat conservation and, if so, how? How would this affect the use of the waterfowl resource? There are still so many questions that need to be



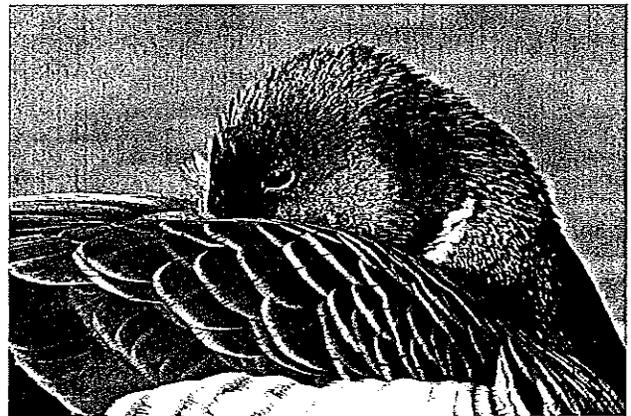
Once plentiful along the Connecticut shoreline in fall, winter, and early spring, the number of wintering American black ducks has declined steadily due to the loss and degradation of our state's coastal wetlands.

answered.

The 2012 NAWMP Revision lays out a new course for waterfowl management. It includes the acknowledgement that resources for the continued conservation of wetlands and associated uplands is waning. Given the erosion of support and the huge challenges that lay in front of waterfowl managers, how best do they use limited resources to accomplish what society desires, along with fulfilling the mandate as stewards of the resource?

Despite the many challenges that face waterfowl and wetlands in North America, the NAWMP and the many partners that have worked to implement it since 1986 are up to the task. The future of waterfowl and wetland habitat looked bleak in the early 1980s. The hurdles in front of us now are different from those faced in 1986, although they are still daunting. Changing farm poli-

cies and wetlands laws, climate change, continued development, and resource extraction are just a few of the threats that face waterfowl and wetlands. The challenge was met in 1986 and, through the continued partnerships and efforts of many dedicated people and organizations, the current challenge will be met. Future generations will still be able to enjoy abundant waterfowl and wetlands.



Atlantic brant are small, coastal geese that breed in the high Arctic. On the East Coast, they winter in the mid-Atlantic states from Massachusetts to the Carolinas. Wintering numbers in Connecticut have been increasing steadily in recent years.

Collecting Wild Snakes – Know the Laws and the Issues!

Written by Laura Saucier, DEEP Wildlife Division, and Julie Victoria (retired DEEP Wildlife Division Biologist)

Connecticut has many laws that protect and perpetuate our natural resources. These laws range from established seasons for hunting, the number of animals that may be harvested (i.e. bag limits), restrictions on the sex or age of an animal collected, or outright bans on the taking or possession of some species (i.e. endangered and threatened species). Our native snake species are no exception. In Connecticut, snakes are protected by species-specific bag limits and regulation of their collection by permits. These checks and balances are in place to protect snakes from over-zealous collection, much like our lessons learned during the market shooting era when countless herons, egrets, and other birds were harvested to support the hat industry.

What's the Problem with Collecting a Snake?

There are so many myths and fears surrounding snakes that it may be difficult for some people to understand why anyone would want to take snakes out of the wild to keep or sell as pets – but illegal collection in Connecticut is a complicated issue, primarily affecting timber rattlesnakes and eastern ratsnakes (formally known as the black ratsnake). Removing individual snakes from the wild, including young ones, can have a negative impact on local populations. In

the case of the state endangered timber rattlesnake, the overall population requires high levels of survivorship – every individual is important to the population's stability. A snake must live for many years and reproduce numerous times in order to replace itself in the population. For both the timber rattlesnake and the eastern ratsnake, losing adult snakes, particularly adult females, is a serious problem. Adult female timber rattlesnakes can take up to 12 years to become sexually mature and they may only produce young every two or three years. Eastern ratsnakes have such low population densities that the loss of just one adult can lead to the local extinction of a population.

Knowing that removal of even just a few individuals from wild populations can be highly detrimental to rattlesnakes, it is disconcerting that some people continue to collect them (illegally) for monetary gain. Other people want to keep a venomous snake captive for the thrill or status of owning a dangerous animal. The Internet has added pressure to this issue by containing advertising where rare or hard to find snake species may be purchased. This is problematic because it is difficult to prove if the species being sold are captive bred (farmed) or taken from



the wild. Snake enthusiasts are encouraged to become familiar with Connecticut laws and regulations concerning reptiles through the DEEP, not from a reptile dealer. Timber rattlesnakes may NOT be collected or possessed in Connecticut. Current regulations for eastern ratsnakes allow for the collection of only one individual from the wild.

The taking, sale, and possession of snakes is regulated under Connecticut General Statutes (CGS) 26-55, 26-66-14 and 26-78 (www.ct.gov/deep/lib/deep/regulations/26/26-66-13through14.pdf). State-listed species are regulated under CGS 26-311. The species currently on Connecticut's List of Endangered, Threatened and Special Concern Species are timber rattlesnake (endangered), common ribbonsnake, eastern hog-nosed snake, and smooth greensnake (all species of special concern).

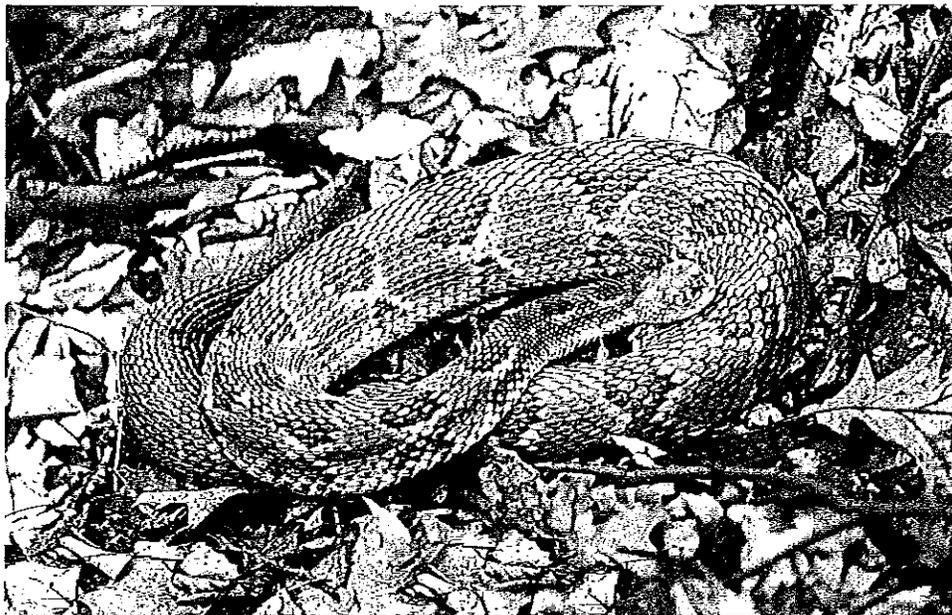
Snakes As Pets

Having a snake as a pet can be exciting because they are fascinating animals. But, keep in mind that caring for a snake in captivity is not as easy as you may think. Snakes require specific temperatures, diets, and lighting for digestion and skin health. Cages must be kept clean as snakes can carry salmonella bacteria, which can cause illness in humans. Additionally, once the novelty of having a snake in captivity wears off, the owner is faced with the decision of what to do with it. Captive snakes, whether they were collected from the wild or bought from a pet store or reptile dealer, should NEVER be released into the wild. Released snakes rarely survive, can introduce diseases to wild reptile populations, and, in the case of non-native species, may harm native snake or other wildlife populations.

Keep Wild Snakes Wild

You can help keep wild snakes wild by observing them from a distance and

continued on page 19



The state endangered timber rattlesnake is one of two venomous snakes found in Connecticut (the other is the northern copperhead). It is illegal to collect or possess timber rattlesnakes in our state.

Eastern Ratsnake

Pantherophis alleghaniensis

Background and Range

The eastern ratsnake is the largest snake found in Connecticut. It is irregularly distributed within the state, but is locally common. It thrives in areas that contain a mixture of houses, agriculture, and woodland, taking advantage of the increased rodent and bird populations that often occur in patchwork habitats. Reforestation of Connecticut's landscape, due to the decline in farming, has benefited the eastern ratsnake population. However, populations are threatened by habitat alteration, overcollection for the pet trade, and roads, which are a barrier to migration and a source of mortality (snakes are often killed by vehicles).

The eastern ratsnake ranges over eastern North America, from western Vermont, central Massachusetts, and extreme eastern Rhode Island, through Connecticut, south-central New York, Pennsylvania, and large portions of the Midwest.

In southern New England, the eastern ratsnake is more widespread at low elevations. In Connecticut, its center of abundance encompasses the southeastern hills and coastal region of the state, from New Haven eastward to the Rhode Island state line. Ratsnakes are irregularly distributed in the coastal areas and southwestern hills up to southern Litchfield County. In the Central Connecticut Lowland, they are found along the trap rock ridge formations northward into central Massachusetts.

Description

This large, black, heavy-bodied snake can measure between 46-68 inches long. Flecks of white are often present on the black body, and the snake has a white chin and a belly with a black checkerboard pattern. The scales along the backbone are lightly keeled (slight raised ridge along the center).

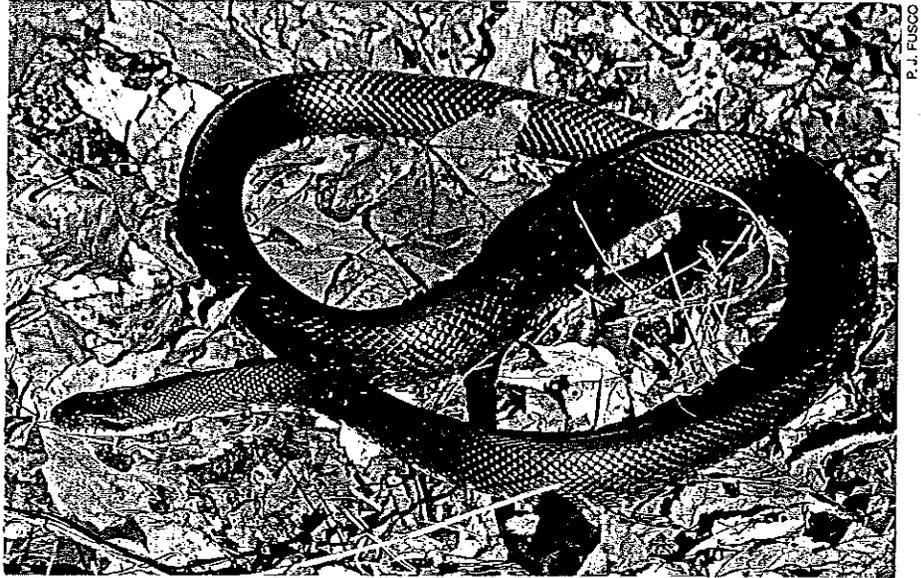
Juvenile eastern ratsnakes are light gray with brown/black blotches, a large head, and a black checkerboard belly. The lightly keeled scales are difficult to see in juvenile snakes.

The eastern ratsnake is distinguished from the similar-looking northern black racer by its lightly keeled scales, thin neck, and the black checkerboard pattern on the belly. It has a square-shaped body compared to the cylindrical-shaped body of the black racer. The ratsnake has a well-defined iris, while the black racer has more uniformly dark eyes.

Habitat and Diet

The eastern ratsnake inhabits rough, forested terrain with ledges and rock outcrops, as well as small meadows adjacent to woodlands.

Active hunters, eastern ratsnakes prey on rodents and other small mammals (chipmunks, moles, mice, rats), small birds, reptiles, amphibians, insects, and sometimes bird eggs. They will enter barns and attics in search of food. The ratsnake is a constrictor; it seizes prey with its jaws and wraps tightly around the animal, squeezing until it suffocates. The snake then swallows the prey whole.



P. J. FUSCO

Life History

Eastern ratsnakes enter their winter dens in late autumn, usually in early to mid-November. Dens are generally located in rock crevices or old burrows, and may be used year after year. Dens are typically communal; they may contain several ratsnakes and/or other snake species, such as black racers, timber rattlesnakes, and copperheads.

Ratsnakes emerge from their winter dens in mid- to late April, and mating follows soon after through May. Eight to 12 eggs are laid in piles of decaying leaves and abandoned burrows, or under stumps and hollow logs. The females do not care for the eggs. After hatching in late summer, the young snakes must fend for themselves.

Interesting Facts

The eastern ratsnake is also known as the black rat snake. It is active in the daytime, but can also be out at night.

The ratsnake's square-shaped body enables it to climb high in trees, attics, haylofts, and other structures. This snake is often found around old barns or buildings where it can find plenty of food, mainly rodents. For this reason, ratsnakes play an essential role in controlling rodent populations. On the other hand, ratsnakes are preyed upon by mink, larger carnivores, and large birds of prey.

What You Can Do

Eastern ratsnakes are popular with the pet trade, therefore populations are often vulnerable to overcollection. This or any other wild snake should never be collected from the wild to keep as a pet. The removal of even one individual can negatively affect the population. In addition, wild snakes kept in captivity often succumb to infection, parasites, and stress.

Watch for snakes crossing roads or basking on the warm pavement. Just like many other snake species, ratsnakes are frequently killed by vehicles.

Northern Black Racer

Coluber c. constrictor

Background and Range

The northern black racer is one of two large, black snakes found in Connecticut (the other is the eastern ratsnake). It is considered an Important Species in the state as its population is declining due to loss of habitat through succession, fragmentation, and development.

Several subspecies of black racers are found throughout the 48 contiguous states, Canada, and Mexico. The northern black racer ranges from southern Maine, west to Ohio, and south to Georgia, Alabama and parts of Tennessee. In Connecticut, the species is found statewide but is rare in the extreme northwestern corner.

Description

This fairly large snake can measure in length from 33 to 65 inches. It has a solid black, cylindrical body with a bluish belly and white chin. The scales are smooth, giving the snake a "matte" appearance. The head, which is not much wider than the body, is small for this larger-sized snake. The eyes are large, with circular, dark brown-amber pupils, and prominent brow ridges. Young black racers do not resemble adults in pigmentation. Instead, they have a row of dark brown blotches on a light gray-brown body, and the venter has several rows of spots. The juvenile pattern is gradually replaced by the uniform adult coloration as a snake enters adulthood.

The similar-looking eastern ratsnake has lightly keeled (raised ridge along the center) scales, a belly that is white with black checkerboard patterns, and a more square-shaped body.

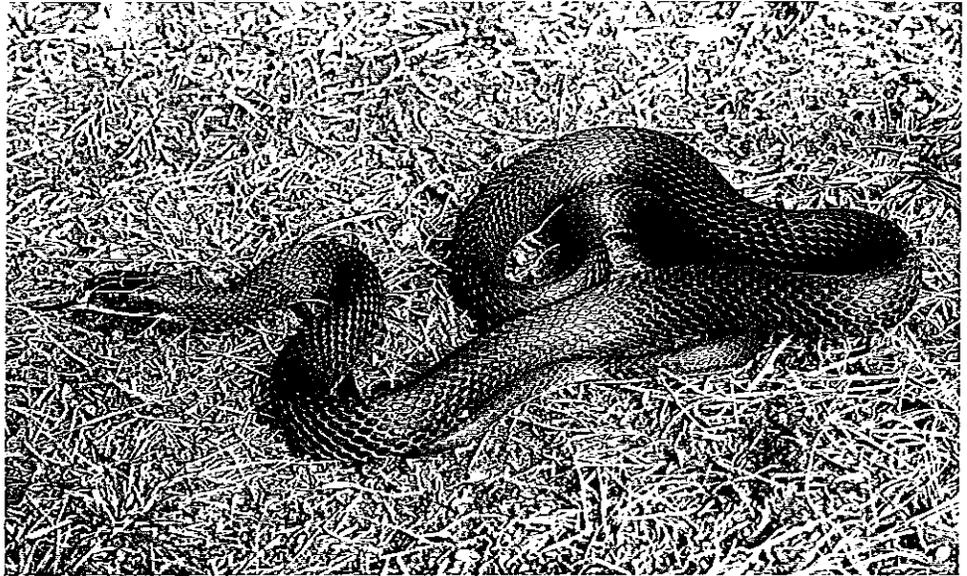
Habitat and Diet

The black racer prefers open, lightly wooded habitats. These include meadows, fields, powerline rights-of-way, roadsides, and transitional zones between forests and fields. This snake thrives in areas that are mowed or occasionally cleared, and will avoid heavily forested habitats. Winter den sites are usually in old burrows or rocky areas with deep fissure cracks.

An active daytime hunter, the black racer will search for prey over an extensive home range. Its prey consists of smaller individuals of other snake species, toads, frogs, small birds, chipmunks, mice, shrews, other small rodents, and invertebrates such as butterfly and moth larvae, various other insects, and spiders. Juvenile black racers tend to eat more invertebrates. Although this snake's scientific name implies it, the northern black racer does not constrict its food. Instead, the snake pins prey with its body and swallows it whole.

Life History

In colder environments, snakes will brumate during winter. Unlike hibernation when animals are asleep, brumating animals are awake but inactive. Black racers will migrate to their winter dens by late October, often using the same dens year after year and sometimes sharing them with other black racers or other snake species. Black racers usually emerge from their dens by



P. J. FUSCO

late March and begin breeding shortly after. It is at this time that they become more territorial and defensive. A clutch of 3-32 eggs will be laid in June-July, hatching in August-September. The eggs are distinct by having a rather granular texture. Egg clutches are hidden under logs or burrows, or in a nest cavity in leaf litter or sand. This species has been known to deposit eggs communally. Maturation occurs in 1-2 years for males and 2-3 years in females. The lifespan of black racers in the wild can last up to 10 years.

Interesting Facts

Although the black racer is swift, its top speed is about 8 to 10 miles per hour, about the same as a quick jog.

Racers are beneficial to humans by controlling rodents, especially when they occur in or near agricultural fields.

Racers are preyed upon by other vertebrates. They are often killed by vehicles and during mowing operations. Although less frequently mistaken for venomous snake species because they lack a blotched or banded pattern, some individuals are still killed unnecessarily by people.

If cornered or agitated, this non-venomous snake may lash out in defense and bite, expel musk, or discharge feces.

What You Can Do

Understanding that this snake species is non-venomous is important. No Connecticut venomous snake has an all black back. Although black racers are sometimes aggressive, no snake will deliberately attack a human. If startled or cornered it may strike in self defense. If you cross paths with a black racer, merely go around it and allow it venture on its way.

Black racers, or any other wild snake, should never be collected as a pet. This snake does not do well in captivity, often succumbing to infection, parasites, and stress. The removal of even one individual can negatively affect the population.

Some of the information for the snake fact sheets was obtained from *Amphibians and Reptiles of Connecticut and Adjacent Regions*, by Michael W. Klemens, and the Massachusetts Natural Heritage Endangered Species Program (www.nhesp.org).



Snakes

continued from page 16

leaving them where you find them. Consider how much more interesting and rewarding it is to view snakes in their natural environments (and not in a boring terrarium)!

For More Information

For more information about snakes and snake conservation in Connecticut, visit the DEEP's Year of the Snake webpage at www.ct.gov/deep/YearoftheSnake. You can also visit the Partners in Amphibian and Reptile Conservation (PARC) website at www.yearofthesnake.org.

Snake Art Contest for Kids

Entries must be postmarked by May 17, 2013

The DEEP Wildlife Division and the Friends of Sessions Woods are sponsoring a kid's art contest for 2013 Year of the Snake. All children from kindergarten through fifth grade are eligible to enter an original drawing, painting, or sketch of a snake species that can be found in Connecticut (see list of eligible species below). All submitted artwork will be on display and the winning entries will be announced during Snake Day at the Sessions Woods Conservation Education Center on June 23, 2013. Entries for the contest must be postmarked by May 17, 2013.

Contest details, guidelines, and an official entry form are available on the DEEP's Year of the Snake webpage (www.ct.gov/deep/YearoftheSnake). Questions or requests for more information can be directed to deep.ctwildlife@ct.gov or the Wildlife Division's Sessions Woods office at 860-675-8130 (Mon.-Fri., 8:30 AM-4:30 PM).

Connecticut's Native Snakes

- Common Gartersnake
- Northern Brownsnake
- Common Ribbonsnake
- Northern Copperhead
- Eastern Hog-nosed Snake
- Northern Watersnake
- Eastern Milksnake
- Northern Red-bellied Snake
- Eastern Ratsnake
- Ring-necked Snake
- Eastern Wormsnake
- Smooth Greensnake
- Northern Black Racer
- Timber Rattlesnake

Celebrate Year of the Snake!

The DEEP Wildlife Division, DEEP State Parks Division, local nature centers, and conservation organizations will be holding Year of the Snake events and activities throughout the year. Below is a selection of some of the scheduled events. A more up-to-date list is available on the DEEP's Year of the Snake webpage (www.ct.gov/deep/YearoftheSnake). Check the website regularly to find out about some exciting opportunities to learn about snakes and even see some snakes up-close. Snake programs will also be held at some of Connecticut's State Parks during the summer season. Educational snake programs offered during Year of the Snake can be added to the webpage listing by emailing deep.ctwildlife@ct.gov or calling 860-675-8130.

The following listed events and activities are free and open to the public, except where noted. Pre-registration may be required.

Snakes Alive!

Jay Kaplan of Roaring Brook Nature Center will present a wide variety of live snakes at Dinosaur State Park.

Date and Time: Thursday, April 18, 2013. Two shows are scheduled: 11:00 AM and 12:30 PM.

Location: Dinosaur State Park, 400 West Street, Rocky Hill

Cost: Tickets are available with admission fee on a first-come, first-serve basis after 9:00 AM on the day of the show. Ticket prices are \$6.00 for ages 13 and up; \$2.00 for ages 6-12; and 5 and under is free. Each program is limited to 100 seats. Program is recommended for children 5 and up.

The Year of the Ssssssnake!

Come join the Friends of Greenwich Point as they collaborate with the Connecticut Audubon Society (CAS) and the Bruce Museum to present the Year of the Snake! You and your family will get to see some of these magnificent reptiles up close, learn identification tips, and explore the natural history of some of our native species. Find out how snakes benefit us and our environment. There will be various family-based hands-on activities about snakes, and one of CAS's teacher-naturalists will be on-site offering informational sessions, in addition to answering any questions regarding these scaly critters.

Date and Time: Sunday, May 5, 2013, from 1:30-3:30 PM.

Location: Innis Arden Cottage, Greenwich Point, CT

Other Event Information: The program is FREE but space is limited; RSVP is required. Please email Jane Guenther, Program Coordinator at CAS, at jguenther@ctaudubon.org or call 203-259-6305 x 109 to make your reservation today!

Eastern Hog-nosed Snake

Herpetologist Dennis Quinn will present an informative program on the amazing eastern hog-nosed snake. Participants will discover what makes this snake one of the most unique of Connecticut's 14 snake species. Learn how to identify eastern hog-nosed snakes and their habitat requirements during this interesting presentation.

Date and Time: Wednesday, May 29, 2013, starting at 6:30 PM.

Location: Wildlife Division's Sessions Woods Conservation Education Center, 341 Milford Street, Burlington, CT

Other Event Information: This FREE presentation sponsored by the DEEP Wildlife Division is appropriate for ages 12 and up. Please pre-register by calling the Sessions Woods office at 860-675-8130 (Mon.-Fri., 8:30 AM-4:30 PM).

Mark Your Calendar! SNAKE DAY at Sessions Woods on June 23

Join the DEEP Wildlife Division and the Friends of Sessions Woods for a FREE, special event focused on snakes. Individuals and families will have the opportunity to attend informative talks on Connecticut's native snakes, participate in snake crafts, and see live snakes up-close. Brian Kleinman from Riverside Reptiles will provide an educational program at 2:45 PM, featuring several live snakes. Snake Day will also allow participants to view artwork from the Snake Art Contest for Kids.

Date and Time: Sunday, June 23, 2013, from 1:00-4:00 PM

Location: Wildlife Division's Sessions Woods Conservation Education Center, 341 Milford Street, Burlington, CT 06013

Other Event Information: This event is FREE and suitable for all ages. Pre-registration is encouraged but not required. To pre-register or for more information, call the Sessions Woods office at 860-675-8130 (Mon.-Fri., 8:30 AM-4:30 PM).



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Snakes

continued from page 16

leaving them where you find them. Consider how much more interesting and rewarding it is to view snakes in their natural environments (and not in a boring terrarium)!

For More Information

For more information about snakes and snake conservation in Connecticut, visit the DEEP's Year of the Snake webpage at www.ct.gov/deep/YearoftheSnake. You can also visit the Partners in Amphibian and Reptile Conservation (PARC) website at www.yearofthesnake.org.

Snake Art Contest for Kids

Entries must be postmarked by May 17, 2013

The DEEP Wildlife Division and the Friends of Sessions Woods are sponsoring a kid's art contest for 2013 Year of the Snake. All children from kindergarten through fifth grade are eligible to enter an original drawing, painting, or sketch of a snake species that can be found in Connecticut (see list of eligible species below). All submitted artwork will be on display and the winning entries will be announced during Snake Day at the Sessions Woods Conservation Education Center on June 23, 2013. Entries for the contest must be postmarked by May 17, 2013.

Contest details, guidelines, and an official entry form are available on the DEEP's Year of the Snake webpage (www.ct.gov/deep/YearoftheSnake). Questions or requests for more information can be directed to deep.ctwildlife@ct.gov or the Wildlife Division's Sessions Woods office at 860-675-8130 (Mon.-Fri., 8:30 AM-4:30 PM).

Connecticut's Native Snakes

- Common Gartersnake
- Northern Brownsnake
- Common Ribbonsnake
- Northern Copperhead
- Eastern Hog-nosed Snake
- Northern Watersnake
- Eastern Milksnake
- Northern Red-bellied Snake
- Eastern Ratsnake
- Ring-necked Snake
- Eastern Wormsnake
- Smooth Greensnake
- Northern Black Racer
- Timber Rattlesnake

One Truly Extraordinary Bug

Written by Laura Rogers-Castro, DEEP Wildlife Division

What is big, has red eyes and orange-veined wings, and can only be seen every 17 years in central and south central Connecticut? The answer is the periodical cicada, *Magicicada septendecim*. The “magic” in *Magicicada* is fitting because cicadas are charmingly unique. Not all folks will agree, but a closer look at the biology of the periodical cicada should provide, at the very least, a bit of enchantment.

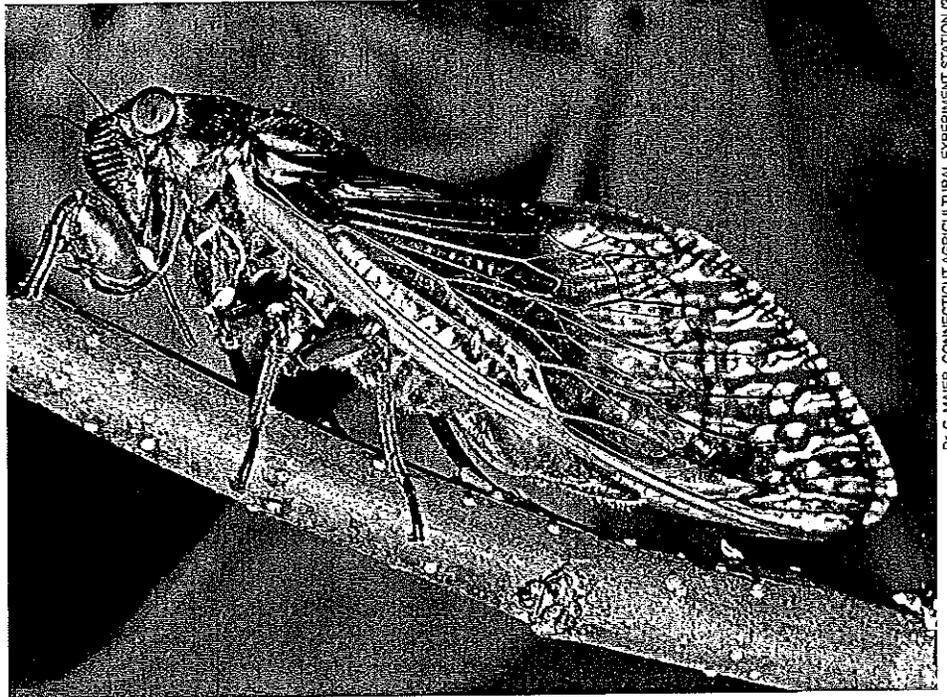
June 1996

A springtime visit to many upland forests in Connecticut 17 years ago brought an almost deafening sound to the air. The trees were alive with the mating calls of cicadas. In a noble effort to attract a mate, a male cicada sings by rapidly vibrating a pair of ribbed tymbals located at the base of the abdomen. The mating calls attract only females of the same species. One saying goes “Happy are the cicadas lives, because they all have voiceless wives,” referring to the belief that male cicadas are the only vocal cicadas. Females may respond to male calls with distinctive “clicks” made with their wings. These clicks are noticeable only to a trained ear.

Life Cycle

The life cycle of a periodical cicada begins with the eggs that are deposited in small twigs on trees by a female with her ovipositor. Each female may deposit 400 to 600 eggs. After the nymph hatches from the egg in late summer, it falls to the ground, tunnels underneath the soil, and begins to feed on the xylem fluids in the roots of trees. The nymphal stage is adapted to a “fossorial” life by having a highly specialized first pair of legs that is modified for digging.

For the next 17 years, the periodical cicadas of Connecticut spend their lives underground. During this time, they will molt four times, growing bigger after each shedding of the exoskeleton. The final molt (fifth) occurs after they emerge from the ground and climb the lower trunk of a nearby tree. Periodical cicadas typically emerge as the soil below the surface warms with spring temperatures. If spring is early, cicadas emerge the third week of May. A cold, wet spring may delay the cicadas until late May or early June. Regardless, the amazing fact is that in one woodland, many thousands of cicadas



The adult 17-year cicada, *Magicicada septendecim*, is striking with its red eyes and orange-veined wings.

emerge during a few weeks after spending almost two decades underground. The adult life is short, lasting only two to three weeks.

How to Find Cicadas

There actually are three species of 17-year periodical cicadas in the Northeast. *Magicicada septendecim*, Connecticut’s lone species, is the most common. The two other species, *M. cassini* and *M. septendecula*, are found in the nearby Hudson Valley. Each species has its own distinctive mating call and habitat preference. All of the cicadas that emerge in the same year and have the same length of life cycle are assigned to a “brood.” Connecticut’s cicadas are “Brood II (two).” This brood is distributed from New York and Connecticut south to North Carolina. Brood II in Connecticut may especially



Periodical cicada nymphs remain underground for 17 years. They are expected to emerge in central Connecticut this year in late May through June.

be heard in broad-leaved forests associated with traprock ridges in New Haven, Hartford, and Middlesex Counties.

If you hear cicadas, search the ground for circular exit holes (about ½-inch in diameter), which are often near the base of a tree. Scan tree trunks near the holes for “nymphal skins” or exuviae from which

Dr. C. MAIER, CONNECTICUT AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION (2)

the adult cicadas have emerged. Adults are one inch to one-and-a-half inches long, mostly black and red-eyed. Their long wings extend past the abdomen, with many of the wing veins reddish-orange along the leading margin of the wings.

Cicada Conservation

Although a noisy forest is unnerving to some, the singing chorus of cicadas does not last long. The late entomologist Charles Remington from Yale University was influential in the creation of a "Magicicada Preserve" in Hamden (owned by the South Central Connecticut Regional Water Authority), probably the first cicada preserve in the world. Although not recommended but an interesting tidbit for those who enjoy living off the land, Dr. Remington has been quoted as saying the flavor of cicadas is "vaguely

cashew-like" or like the "sweetness in good, young venison!" Cicadas are prey items for many birds, especially starlings, grackles, robins, and blue jays, as well as other animals. Populations also can be infested by a fungal parasite.

Connecticut's 17-year cicada colonies are constantly threatened by loss of habitat due to development. A few colonies seen in 1996 may not appear this year because they are covered by pavement or buildings. Historically, in addition to Brood II, Connecticut had a Brood XI in Suffield, Willington, and probably Glastonbury. The brood was last seen in Willington in 1954 and is now presumed to be extinct.

Where to See the Phenomenon

As the weather warms, head for the ridges of Central Connecticut for a little

cicada magic. A visit to Hubbard Park in Meriden, Ragged Mountain in Southington and Berlin, and Sleeping Giant State Park in Hamden will provide the best chance for seeing the cicadas. Rest assured, you will not have any difficulty hearing them!

The author extends her appreciation to Dr. Maler for his review of this article

Dr. Chris Maler, an entomologist at the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station (CAES), has studied the periodical cicada for over three decades. This year he is particularly interested in locating populations of cicadas that have not been recorded during the last two emergences (1979 and 1996). If you find a colony in Avon, New Haven, Newington, Rocky Hill, or West Hartford, please contact Dr. Maler (203-974-8476 or chris.maler@ct.gov).

Connecticut Outdoors



Burnt Corn Flakes and Elephant Legs - How to Identify Trees by their Bark

Written by Jerry Milne, DEEP Forester

Most tree identification books focus on leaves, twigs, and buds. But what do you do when you cannot reach the branches, or the leaves are obscured by other trees, or it is winter?

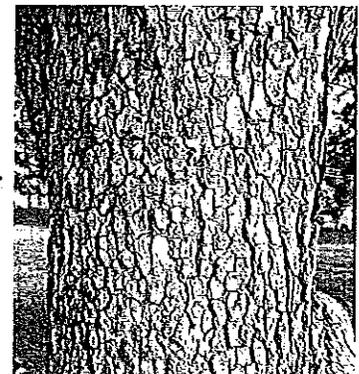
Foresters need to identify trees by bark alone. Fortunately, different species of trees have distinctive bark that can be distinguished by color, thickness, and patterns. Some are easier to pick out than others, such as shagbark hickory (see photo), which is easily identified by its shaggy strips. Gray birch (see photo) also is obvious.

Other trees are more difficult to identify by the bark. In my experience, I have found that describing bark in terms of familiar objects can be helpful. For example, the bark of black cherry looks like "burnt corn flakes" (see photo). Flowering dogwood bark resembles "alligator hide" (see photo). American sycamore reminds me of "camouflage" (see photo), while American beech looks like "an elephant's leg" (see photo).

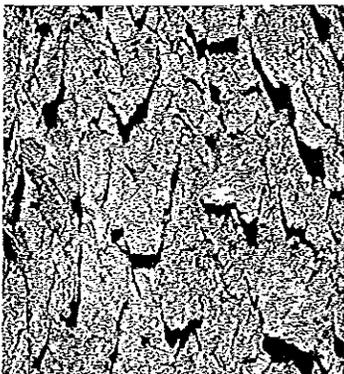
I recently discovered an excellent book for identifying trees by their bark: *Bark - A Field Guide to Trees of the Northeast*, by Michael Wojtech and published by University Press of New England. The photos in the book clearly

show the differences in bark, not only among species, but at different ages of individual species. This is important because bark changes in appearance as a tree grows from

young to mature to old. Using this guide, you can identify just the trees in your backyard, or if you are more ambitious, the entire forest!



From left to right: American sycamore, shagbark hickory, and flowering dogwood.



From left to right: black cherry, gray birch, and American beech.

J. MILNE, DEEP FORESTRY DIVISION (6)



CT State of the Birds 2013

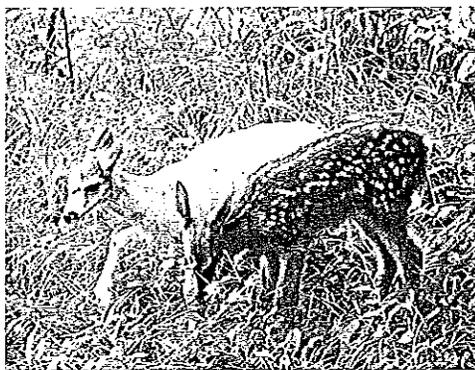
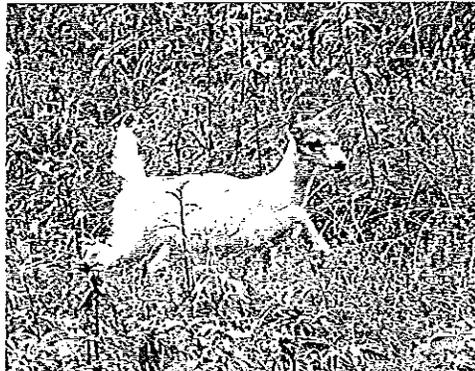
Concerned with the dramatic decline of 17 species of birds that nest in Connecticut and eat only insects caught while flying, Connecticut Audubon Society has called for a multi-agency program of research and assessment, along with immediate remedies such as reductions in pesticide use and the creation of man-made nesting sites. The recommendations and action plan are contained in Connecticut State of the Birds 2013, *The Seventh Habitat and the Decline of Our Aerial Insectivores*. The authors of the report include staff from the DEEP Wildlife Division, along with other bird experts and researchers. The 17 species – known as aerial insectivores because they eat insects on the wing – include barn swallows, whip-poor-wills, common nighthawks, chimney swifts, purple martins, and tree swallows. The Connecticut State of the Birds report can be found at www.ctaudubon.org.

Emerald Ash Borer Found in Three More CT Towns

The emerald ash borer has been detected in three more Connecticut towns – Cheshire, Oxford, and Middlebury – all located in New Haven County where it was previously found in July 2012. This invasive, exotic insect is responsible for the death and decline of tens of millions of ash trees from the Midwest to New York State and south to Tennessee. A “delimiting” survey to determine the area in which ash borers are present and the extent of infestations resulted in the detection of the new areas. The survey is being conducted by the DEEP Division of Forestry, with assistance from the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Forest Service, New York Department of Conservation, and Vermont Department of Forests, Parks & Recreation. Emerald ash borers have been previously confirmed in five other New Haven County communities, as well as in Dutchess County, New York, and most recently, Berkshire County, Massachusetts. The insect is a plant pest under federal and state regulations. Detailed information about the quarantine placed on New Haven County and firewood regulations can be found at www.ct.gov/deep/eab or www.ct.gov/caes. Information about the emerald ash borer is available at www.emeraldashborer.info.

Leucistic Hawk Photo Sparks Readers' Interest

The photograph of a leucistic red-tailed hawk on the back cover of the January/February 2013 issue of *Connecticut Wildlife* generated reader interest. We heard from residents who have seen a similar-looking hawk (maybe even the same individual), as well as leucistic gray squirrels and white-tailed deer. Mike Cristina sent us these amazing photographs of a leucistic fawn and its “family” that he took at his home in eastern Connecticut. Readers are encouraged to send along similar observations and photographs to deep.ctwildlife@ct.gov. Depending on space and photo quality (as well as permission), we may be able to share them in *Connecticut Wildlife* or on our Facebook page (www.facebook.com/CTFishandWildlife).



www.facebook.com/CTFishandWildlife

Teaming With Wildlife Honors Congresswoman Rosa DeLauro

The Teaming With Wildlife Coalition and the Association of Fish & Wildlife Agencies recently honored Congresswoman Rosa L. DeLauro (CT), along with Senators Dick Durbin (IL) and Saxby Chambliss (GA), and Congressman Jim Gerlach (PA), for their outstanding leadership to safeguard imperiled species during the coalition’s annual Teaming With Wildlife Fly-In in Washington, D.C. in early March 2013. The Fly-In is a critical Capitol Hill event for the 6,300+ member Teaming With Wildlife Coalition to advocate for dedicated, on-the-ground conservation funding in every state and territory to prevent wildlife from becoming endangered.

“I am honored to have received this award and take it as a call to continue advancing efforts to protect our wildlife,” DeLauro said. “The state and tribal wildlife grants I have strongly supported throughout my career help states preserve wildlife and prevent more species from becoming endangered.”

The State and Tribal Wildlife Grants Program provides each state and territory with approximately \$1 million annually to develop and implement their Congressionally mandated State Wildlife Action Plans aimed at conserving fish and wildlife that are in decline and may be headed towards federal listing.

Since 2010, funding for the State and Tribal Wildlife Grants Program has been cut by more than 30%. Coupled with the impacts of budget sequestration, further cuts to the program could force state fish and wildlife agencies into making tough decisions that could include reducing invasive species control efforts that cause billions of dollars in economic damage; providing less technical assistance to private landowners; decreasing surveillance on diseases such as white-nose syndrome that is devastating bat populations; and reducing the number of projects to reintroduce at-risk species back into their native habitat. In addition, further cuts to State and Tribal Wildlife Grants could lead to increased federal ESA listings and threaten the associated jobs and local economies tied to the \$45 billion wildlife recreation industry. A recent economic study by Southwick and Associates showed that the State and Tribal Wildlife Grants Program supports twice the number of jobs as those supported by road and bridge construction.

Conservation Calendar

- Late March.....Remove bird feeders from your yard to avoid attracting hungry bears that are emerging from their winter dens. Whenever a bear visits a bird feeder, take the feeder down immediately. To learn more about what to do if you encounter a black bear, visit the DEEP's website at www.ct.gov/deep/blackbear.
- Late April-August....Respect fenced and posted shorebird and waterbird nesting areas when visiting the Connecticut coastline. Also keep dogs and cats off shoreline beaches to avoid disturbing nesting birds.
- April 22 **Earth Day** — Visit the DEEP website for more information and a listing of Earth Day events (www.ct.gov/deep/earthday).
- May 11 **Free Fishing Day** (see page 11 for more information).
- May 11 **International Migratory Bird Day** — Celebrate this special day with a focus on life cycles. This theme details all aspects of a migratory bird's life, from nesting and migration to breeding and raising young. Most importantly, it addresses the need for conservation throughout the life cycle. Learn more at www.birdday.org.
- May 17 **Endangered Species Day**, which was initiated by the U.S. Congress in 2006, is an opportunity for people young and old to learn about the importance of protecting endangered species and everyday actions that people can take to help protect our nation's disappearing wildlife and last remaining open spaces. Learn more at www.stopextinction.org/esd.html.

Programs at the Sessions Woods Conservation Education Center

Programs are a cooperative venture between the Wildlife Division and the Friends of Sessions Woods. Please pre-register by calling 860-675-8130 (Mon.-Fri., 8:30 AM-4:30 PM). Programs are free unless noted. An adult must accompany children under 12 years old. No pets allowed! Sessions Woods is located at 341 Milford St. (Route 69) in Burlington.

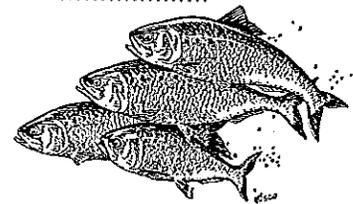
- April 28 **The Friends of Sessions Woods Annual Meeting with Talons! A Bird of Prey Experience**, starting at 1:00 PM. Master Falconer Lorrie Schumacher will share her knowledge about these beautiful birds and the audience will get to see the birds fly within inches of their outstretched arms. The Annual Meeting also features a potluck dessert extravaganza preceding the presentation at 12:30 p.m. Please bring a dessert to share. Registration will ensure a seat and is greatly appreciated.
- May 8 **Tree Identification Hike**, starting at 5:30 PM. Join Hillary Clifton on a 2.5-mile hike and learn tree identification tips and the value of trees to wildlife and people. Meet at the flagpole in front of the Education Center. Bring water and wear proper shoes.
- May 29 **Hognose Snake Talk**, starting at 6:30 PM, with Dennis Quinn. See page 19 for more details.
- June 1 **Trails Day Hike**, starting at 1:00 PM. Sessions Woods will be participating this year with a 3-mile hike on the beaver marsh trail to enjoy the outdoors and learn about the unique habitats at this wildlife management area. Meet leader Hillary Clifton at the flagpole in front of the Conservation Education Center. Bring water, a snack, and proper walking shoes.
- June 23 **Snake Day**, from 1:00-4:00 PM. See page 19 for more details.
- July 17 **Butterfly Walk**, starting at 10:00 AM. Visit the flowers and fields at Sessions Woods to identify the local butterfly fauna with Wildlife Division Natural Resources Educator Laura Rogers-Castro. Participants will learn the basics to butterfly identification, including tips on distinguishing the various butterfly families. This program will begin in the classroom area located in the exhibit room of the Sessions Woods Conservation Education Center.

Hunting Season Dates

- April 13 & 20 **Spring Turkey Junior Hunter Training Days** to provide junior hunters with an opportunity to learn safe and effective hunting practices from experienced hunters. Visit the DEEP website (www.ct.gov/deep/hunting) for more details.
- April 20 **Opening Day of Fishing Season** (www.ct.gov/deep/fishing).
- April 24-May 25 **Spring Turkey Hunting Season**

Consult the 2013 Connecticut Hunting & Trapping Guide and 2013 Connecticut Angler's Guide for specific season dates and details. Printed guides can be found at DEEP facilities, town halls, bait and tackle shops, and outdoor equipment stores. The guides also are available on the DEEP Web site (www.ct.gov/deep/hunting or www.ct.gov/deep/fishing). Go to www.ct.gov/deep/sportsmenlicensing to purchase Connecticut hunting, trapping, and fishing licenses, as well as required deer, turkey, and migratory bird permits and stamps. The system accepts payment by VISA or MasterCard.

Connecticut Wildlife



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Connecticut Wildlife

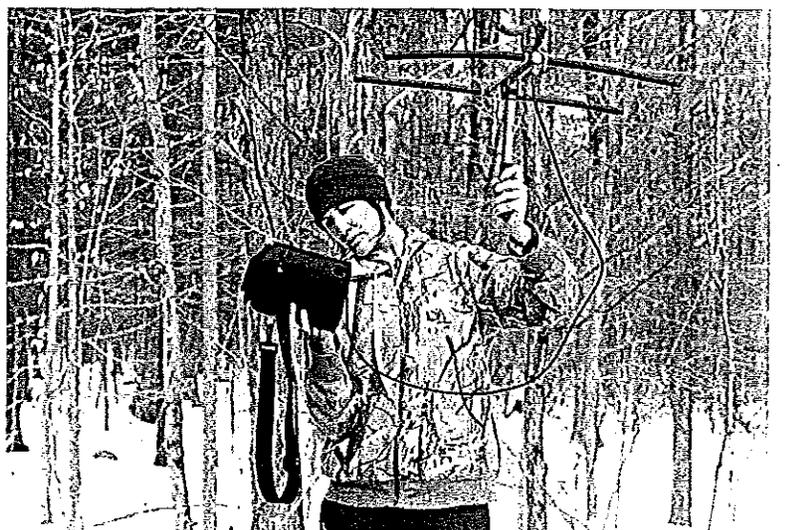
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Bureau of Natural Resources / Wildlife Division
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P. J. FISHER

The DEEP Wildlife Division continues to monitor the state's bear population by tracking 24 radio-collared females and checking their winter dens to determine how many cubs are born each year and whether or not their cubs survive the first year of life. Annual measurements and other data are collected from each female and its offspring. DEEP Wildlife Division staff in these photographs include wildlife biologists Paul Rego and Jason Hawley, and seasonal resource technician Melissa Ruszczyk.

