



**TOWN OF MANSFIELD
TOWN COUNCIL MEETING
Monday, October 26, 2009
COUNCIL CHAMBERS
AUDREY P. BECK MUNICIPAL BUILDING
7:30 p.m.**

AGENDA

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OPPORTUNITY FOR PUBLIC TO ADDRESS THE COUNCIL

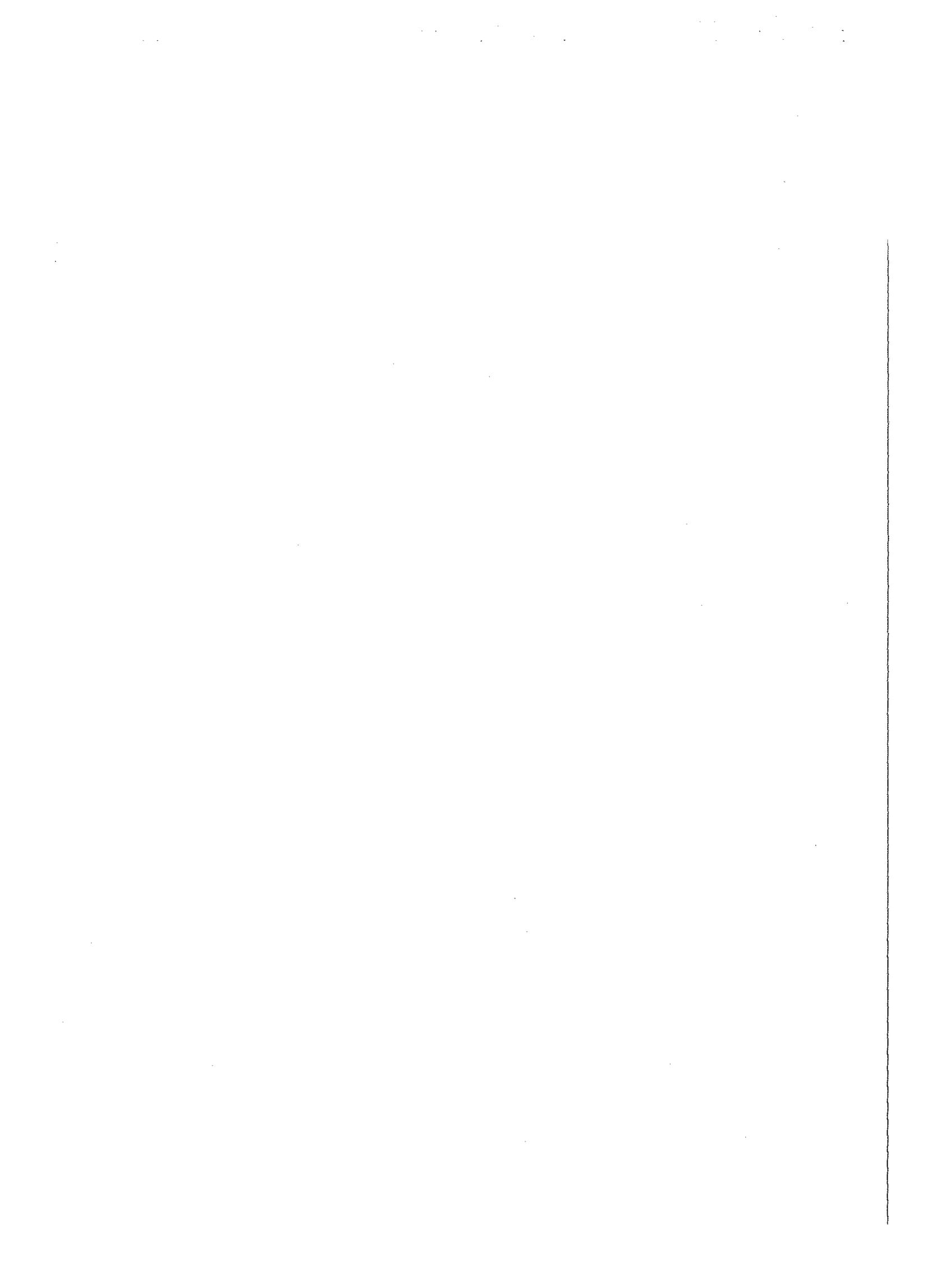
FUTURE AGENDAS

EXECUTIVE SESSION

**49. Strategy and Negotiations with Respect to Pending Claims or Pending Litigation,
CGS §1-200(6)(b)**

50. Personnel in accordance with CGS §1-200(6), 1-214(b)(5)(b)

ADJOURNMENT



REGULAR MEETING-MANSFIELD TOWN COUNCIL

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DRAFT

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

I. ROLL CALL

Present: Clouette, Duffy, Haddad, Koehn, Lindsey, Nesbitt, Paulhus
Excused: Paterson, Schaefer

II. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

Mr. Nesbitt moved and Ms. Duffy seconded to approve the minutes of the September 28, 2009 meetings as corrected. Motion passed. Ms. Koehn moved and Mr. Paulhus seconded to approve the minutes of the October 1, 2009 Special meeting as presented. The motion to approve passed unanimously.

III. OPPORTUNITY FOR PUBLIC TO ADDRESS THE COUNCIL

Denise Keane, Atwoodville Road, commented that after listening to a couple of presentations by SGT Kodzis regarding the Resident State Trooper Program and the enforcement of Town Ordinances she has some concerns about the low number of citations issued and the reasons given for that number. Ms. Keane referenced a photo she found on the internet of a State Trooper playing a drinking game with students in Mansfield. (Statement attached)

Ms. Denise Burchsted, Warrenville Road and Executive Director of the Naubesatuck Watershed Council, expressed her interest in joining the Four Corners Sewer Advisory Committee, as when she was initially invited she did not understand the scope of water issues that were to be addressed. She believes that bringing water to a location opens up not only that location, but also the whole pathway, to development. She also expressed environmental sustainability concerns that arise when water from one watershed to taken to supply another watershed.

IV. TOWN MANAGER'S REPORT

Report attached. Additionally the Town Manager reported that a Request for Qualifications has been issued to conduct a study on present and future policing needs. In response to a question regarding the aforementioned photo, the Town Manager noted that he was aware of the photo and that the pictured trooper was not a Mansfield resident trooper or a member of Troop C at the time of the incident.

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Ms. Koehn moved and Mr. Nesbitt seconded to move Item 2 Four Corners Sewer Study Advisory Committee and Item 6 Presentation: Communication Advisory Committee as the next items of business.
Motion passed unanimously.

V. OLD BUSINESS

1. Community/Campus Relations

Ms. Koehn, Chair of the Committee on Community Quality of Life, moved to modify the composition of the Committee to include two members of the Town Council, one UConn representative and four citizens at-large, for a total of seven members. Seconded by Mr. Paulhus the motion passed unanimously. The eliminated positions are currently vacant.

2. Community Water and Wastewater Issues

Mr. Nesbitt reviewed the memo updating the Town Council on the staff's and the Four Corners Sewer Advisory Committee's work to date. Mr. Nesbitt noted that the three components of the charge are environmental, maintaining the quality of life and economic development. Committee member Ken Rawn commented the Committee discussed water only in the context of Four Corners.

Ms. Koehn moved and Mr. Clouette seconded to approve the following changes to the enabling resolution:

RESOLUTION TO CLAIIFY THE ISSUE CHARGE TO THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR THE FOUR CORNERS SEWER PLANNING PROJECT

Whereas, the primary concern of the Town Council in adopting the resolution to establish the Four Corners Sewer Advisory Committee was the public health problem in the Four Corners area, specially those problems involving the Department of Environmental Protection;

Whereas, the Committee for the four Corners Sewer Planning Project is specifically limited to Four Corners Sewer area;

Whereas, the provision of water to any part or section of the Town of Mansfield is a town wide concern with a the potential to impact more than the businesses and residents located in the Four Corners Area;

Whereas, the Town of Mansfield economic development plans are considered within the context of Town wide planning and within the constructs of smart growth principles, avoiding the negatives affects of sprawl and the Town Plan of Conservation and Development, Planning and Zoning Commission regulations regarding use and design;

Whereas, more communities are realizing that one of the driving forces behind a sprawl pattern of development is the availability of public sewer and water service and these often costly extensions have been made without considering

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what consequences they will have on growth, and whether they will generate sprawl.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

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

1. The Chairperson shall report activities monthly in person or in writing to the Town Council, the Water Pollution Control Authority, the Planning and Zoning Commission, Sustainability Committee, Conservation Commission, Downtown Partnership staff about sewer or any other planning efforts for the Four Corners area;
2. Coordinate with the Town Council's Finance Committee on any recommendation for the Town's financial participation in the sewer project;
3. Assist with information sharing and public input for the project amongst sewer service area property owners, other interested parties and the Mansfield community;
4. Within the context of Town wide planning and within the construct of smart growth principles, avoiding sprawl, overall town water planning, may discuss ideas regarding possible economic development of the Four Corners area with the Town Council, The Water Pollution Control Authority, the Planning and Zoning Commission, Sustainability Committee, Conservation Commission and the Downtown Partnership;
5. Assist with information sharing and public input for the project amongst sewer service area property owners, other interested parties and the Mansfield community.

Change membership composition as follows:

Two members of the Town Council
One representative from the Planning and Zoning Commission
The Town Manager
One representative from the University of Connecticut
One representative from the Mansfield Downtown Partnership
Three citizens (preferably at least one from the Mansfield business community, one representing physical environmental issues, and one representing smart growth principles).

Members discussed the role, priorities and possible consequences of the Advisory Committee's work to date. The issues of the need for complete information, alternatives and the role of other elected and appointed boards and commission were also discussed.

Mr. Nesbitt moved to table the discussion. Seconded by Mr. Paulhus the motion failed with Lindsey, Nesbitt and Paulhus in favor and Clouette, Duffy, Haddad, Koehn opposed.

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The original motion passed in a show of hands with Clouette, Duffy, Haddad, Koehn in favor and Lindsey, Nesbitt and Paulhus opposed.

3. November 2009 Bond Referendum

Mr. Nesbitt requested information regarding whether or not the 15% voter turnout requirement for referendum approval contained in the Charter is applicable to those projects that could be approved at Town Meeting or is a simple majority is sufficient. The Town Attorney is reviewing the question.

4. Volunteer Driver Program

Mr. Grunwald, Director of Human Services, updated the Town Council on the information he has gathered regarding volunteer driving programs and asked the Council for direction. Mr. Grunwald commented that Coventry has such a program and have hired a part time employee to coordinate the scheduling of passengers and the training and recruitment of volunteer drivers. By consensus the Council agreed that Mr. Grunwald would explore regionalization possibilities and report back.

5. Enforcement of Town Ordinances

Town Council members discussed the information provided in SGT Kodzis presentation regarding the State Trooper program and the enforcement of Town ordinances. A number of questions were raised by members including: the definition of "calls for service"; an explanation of those cases that are referred to UConn; whether the state law prohibiting the possession of alcohol by minors or the local ordinance is used and why; why a breach of peace infraction is used instead of the noise ordinance; a listing of specific crimes committed by student (UConn and Eastern) and those committed by non-students; and a comparison of current ordinance enforcement statistic compared to last year and the last five years. The Town Manager will review the question with SGT Kodzis and report back to the Council. By consensus the Town Council expressed a desire to hear from other staff members who enforce ordinances.

VI. NEW BUSINESS

6. Presentation: Communications Advisory Committee

Communication Advisory Committee members Leila Fecho (Chair), Aline Booth and Patrick McGlamery presented a report outlining the Committee's work to date and summarizing the preliminary findings of the survey conducted at the May 2009 Town Meeting for Budget Consideration.

The report (attached) reviewed the vision, mission and goals statements the Committee has developed as well as an update on the progress since the Committee's inception. Those present discussed the possibility of

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passing an ordinance that would allow the pros and cons to be enumerated prior to a referendum, but by consensus, decided the concept would need to be carefully considered.

Council and Committee members discussed the results of the survey and possible ways to encourage younger citizens to engage in the process. Town Council members thanked the Committee for all their work. Ms. Fecho asked that the Committee on Committees consider some younger candidates to fill the current Committee openings. Ms. Koehn asked for an accounting of the number of Q-Notify subscribers.

7. Child and Adult Care Food Program

Mr. Paulhus moved and Mr. Clouette seconded to approve the following resolution:

Resolved, effective October 13, 2009, to authorize the Town Manager, Matthew W. Hart, to submit the attached application to the Connecticut Department of Education's Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP), to help fund the food service operation at the Mansfield Discovery Depot, and to execute any related grant documents.

The motion passed with all in favor except Mr. Nesbitt.

8. ARRA Overlay Project

Mr. Clouette moved and Mr. Paulhus seconded to schedule a public information session for 7:30 p.m. at the Town Council's regular meeting on October 26, 2009, regarding the ARRA overlay Project for the southernmost portion of Mansfield City Road.

Motion passed unanimously.

VII. DEPARTMENTAL AND COMMITTEE REPORTS

Referencing the minutes of the School Building Committee, Mr. Nesbitt requested that the level of public interest in a one-school option be ascertained prior to spending money to look at a specific site. Council members discussed the role of the Council with regards to this Committee, which is formed under state statutes. The Town Manager stated that all options are still on the table and the School Building Committee will have another joint meeting with the Council and the Board of Education to review their findings.

Mr. Paulhus left at 10:30 p.m.

VIII. REPORTS OF COUNCIL COMMITTEES

Ms. Duffy, Chair of the Committee on Committees, recommended that Alex Marcellino be appointed to the Transportation Advisory Committee.

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Motion passed unanimously.

IX. REPORTS OF COUNCIL MEMBERS

None

PETITIONS, REQUEST AND COMMUNICATIONS

9. Committee on Committees re: Volunteer Recognition
10. Communications Advisory Committee re: Committee Appointments
11. C. Vincente re: Pool Use Analysis Follow-up - Ms. Koehn expressed her continued concerns regarding the analysis.
12. Skate Park – Estimated Operating Budget
13. State of CT Office of Policy and Management re: STEAP
14. CCM re: FY 2009-10 Adopted State Budget Impact on Mansfield – Mr. Haddad expressed his appreciation to State Representative Denise Merrill for her good service to the Town.
15. Eastern CT Workforce Investment Council of Chief Elected Officials Meeting
16. Mattatuck Museum Arts & History Center re: Federal Arts Project
17. Chronicle “Letter to the editor” – 09/28/09
18. Chronicle “Mansfield ups fees for center” – 10/01/09
19. Chronicle “No extra money for Mansfield” – 10/05/09
20. Chronicle “Parking illegally about to get expensive” – 09/29/09
21. Chronicle “Report: UConn keeps local police busy” – 10/02/09
22. Hartford Courant “Mansfield is only municipality that stands...” – 10/01/09

X. OPPORTUNITY FOR PUBLIC TO ADDRESS THE COUNCIL

Betty Wassmundt, Old Turnpike Road, commented on her disappointment with the Mansfield Community Center pool usage analysis and objected to the proposed vetting process for volunteers for the Ethics Board. Ms. Wassmundt question Mr. Clouette’s right to speak regarding the Four Corners Sewer Advisory Committee as he had previously recused himself from voting and commented that she feels the information presented to the Council about issues is often inadequate.

Ric Hossack, Middle Turnpike, asked for “give and take” during Council meetings and questioned the timely inclusion of minutes in the packets. He also objected to the actions of the Council regarding the Four Corners Sewer Advisory Committee.

David Freudmann, Eastwood Road, called the Four Corner project the only viable economic project in Town. He stated that the Town needs to engage in a debate regarding future growth.

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XIII. FUTURE AGENDAS

Mr. Clouette asked that an update on the energy savings program be presented at a future meeting.

Ms. Koehn would like the Committee on Committees review their requirements for a letter of interest prior to appointment.

Mayor Paterson and Deputy Mayor Haddad offered information regarding an ordinance to be proposed that would guide the Council in ensuring that the principal purpose of the Open Space Fund be maintained. (statement attached)

Mr. Nesbitt and Ms. Lindsey requested a review of the Standard Operating Procedure undertaken when there is a performance issue with a contracted employee.

Mr. Clouette moved and Ms. Duffy seconded to recess the meeting and move into Executive Session regarding Personnel in accordance with CGS§1-200(6); 1-214(b)(5)(b)

Motion passed unanimously.

XI. EXECUTIVE SESSION

Present: Clouette, Duffy, Haddad, Koehn, Lindsey, Nesbitt

Personnel in accordance with CGS§1-200(6), 1-214(b)(5)(b)

XII. ADJOURNMENT

The Council reconvened in public session. Ms. Duffy moved and Ms. Lindsey seconded to adjourn the meeting.

Gregory Haddad, Deputy Mayor

Mary Stanton, Town Clerk

Two weeks ago, I was in attendance here to see the presentation by our resident troopers to the town council, and then again saw the same presentation at the Quality of Life Committee meeting that Thursday. On both occasions, I was surprised by the low numbers of citations given both over the last spring weekend events (which averaged 7 a night) and during the first six weeks of this fall semester for UCONN (which averaged 7 a week). At the Quality of life committee meeting it was explained that once a party gets to a certain size, the emphasis becomes crowd control and not the enforcement of ordinances such as underage drinking. In fact, a trooper asked us at that meeting if we really wanted a "police state" where young adults are asked to show their IDs? As a resident and a parent of young adults, my answer to that is yes, ask them to show their IDs.

In speaking to a number of young adults who have attended Mansfield party events as underage drinkers, I have heard them state that the troopers don't care if they are underage, as long as no one is getting hurt. Online you can find a photo of a State Trooper actually playing a beer drinking game – beer pong – with a young party crowd in Mansfield. It is not clear when the picture was taken – in fact, I believe it may be from a few years ago. However, it was posted on August 31, 2009 and has generated a number of comments during the time since it was posted. If you read the blogs on Yahoo associated with that picture, it is clear that many underage drinkers were in attendance that night, but were not cited. Rather, they were entertained by a uniformed state police officer playing along with them all.

I am wondering if perhaps there is a philosophical difference between what the residents of Mansfield are asking for – that is ordinance enforcement – and what our resident troopers believe they should be providing. Or perhaps it is a simple lack of communication between the town and the troopers. Have we provided our resident troopers with a copy of Mansfield ordinances? Do we update them on any changes? Are new resident troopers educated to know our ordinances? Are our resident troopers willing to enforce local ordinances? I am hopeful that the town council through its examination of our law enforcement needs will be able to clarify with the resident troopers that we wish our ordinances to be enforced and we wish our law enforcement officers to not publicly condone violations of those ordinances.

Denise Keane

96 Atwoodville Rd.

Mansfield, Ct 06250

**Preliminary Report of the Mansfield Communications Advisory Committee
Progress Since Formation Spring 2008, Survey Results and Initial Observations
Prepared for 10/13/09 Presentation to Mansfield Town Council**

I. Vision, Mission and Goals Statements

Created by a February 25, 2008 Town Council Resolution, the Communications Advisory Committee (CAC) was formed and began meeting in April 2008. In order to model clear communication, the CAC created and submitted the following vision, mission and goals statements.

APPROVED 11/3/08:

Mansfield Communications Advisory Committee Mission Statement:

Our mission is to promote successful communications which will facilitate good governance in Mansfield.

Governance refers to the way the Town manages and governs itself. Governance requires a dialogue among Mansfield town government, departments, Town Council, committees, citizens and community organizations. Effective communications is the timely and ongoing activity of transferring information and ideas back and forth among all parties, using a variety of available communications channels.

APPROVED 11/3/08:

Mansfield Communications Advisory Committee Values Statement:

"We encourage, engage and empower."

APPROVED 2/23/09:

Mansfield Communications Advisory Committee Goals:

1. Identify education opportunities, and propose improvements in making town government operations more understandable to citizens

Objectives:

Identify current level of knowledge of the governance process
Identify gaps in knowledge and educational opportunities
Propose instruction (curricula) to citizens and employees
Review and comment on Town Budget documentation
Review and comment on referendum process regarding communications

2. Identify communications methods and propose best practices

Objectives:

Determine current channels, that is modes, of communication used
Evaluate effectiveness of current channel use
Identify opportunities to improve communications effectiveness by altering the mix and use of channels through which we communicate
Propose best practices for each channel to maximize effectiveness

3. Evaluate and optimize communications efforts and effectiveness

Objectives:

Identify ways to evaluate effectiveness of communications efforts
Identify data points, that is measurable points of information
Prioritize data points to collect for evaluation

Identify baseline evaluation methods
Execute baseline survey(s)
Recommend opportunities for improvement

4. Review (create) communications strategies for the Town

Objectives:

Draft and adopt mission statement
Confirm proposed goals and objectives are clearly understood
Research comparable towns
Propose Town-wide communications strategy
Propose communication policies and procedures

II. Progress to Date

Careful review of the Minutes of the Committee from April 28, 2008 to September 14, 2009 document the Committee's work:

Overall Themes:

- Help Town Council, employees and citizens understand the importance of and improve processes to encourage broad-based, bi-directional and transparent communications
- Assess possible communication channels and benefits of each
- Implement survey of other communities to determine communications best practices
- Implement survey of citizens to develop baseline of current awareness of and satisfaction with Town communications

Specific Work:

- Successfully suggested and implemented communication strategies with Town residents concerning budget referenda process and budget documentation provided (2008 + 2009 referenda)
- Assisted in and made recommendations to bring Town into stricter compliance with DOT signage regulations and State town advocacy regulations (See June 16, 2008 minutes)
- Surveyed surrounding towns concerning best practices re: communications policies and staffing (See September 8, 2008 minutes; October 6, 2008 minutes)
- Assessed effectiveness of and improvements to the taping of town meetings (See Jan. 26, 2009 minutes)
- Recommended Town ordinance to allow for more effective advocacy and communication with and amongst residents in light of stringent requirements of CGS section 9-369b
- Studied and evaluated effectiveness of current and anticipated forms of communication to town residents in order to make recommendations to Town Council

III. CAC Impact to Date

After surveying various communities regarding their Town's public relations programs, the committee reviewed the response from South Windsor. In addition to a paid communications staff member, and formal policy to promote town staff-committee communications, South Windsor has "state of the art" broadcast capabilities for their meetings. Last fall, Mansfield citizens began volunteering to tape the Town Council meetings and they are now broadcast regularly on Charter Cable. The Council has budgeted money to improve the quality of the broadcast.

All in all, the Town Council has reacted favorably to suggestions made by this committee. For example, the Council now distributes a "Citizen's Budget Guide," "Dates to Remember," "Budget Review Calendar," and a "Town Meeting Format Guide." Prior to Special Elections, Public Hearings and Referenda, readable roadside signs have been posted in locations around town. Mailings are sent to all residents to make citizens aware of referenda, special events such as school needs forums, etc. At the last Town Budget meeting, motions made from the floor were projected on a screen for easy reference. As the Town Web site has also been cited as a valuable tool to disseminate information to residents, the IT staff is more diligent to ensure content is complete and current.

The following opportunities for citizen participation can be examined.

Region 19 Budget Referendum (number voting)

2007	380
2008	563
2009	772

Town Meeting on the Budget (number voting)

2008	471
2009	552

Budget Referendum (number voting)

2008	2267
2009	1371

In response to the May 6, 2009 Council Referral on Open and Transparent Government, the Communications Advisory Committee has been working closely with IT Director Jaime Russell and his staff to identify opportunities to improve the Web site to provide information regarding Town governance, especially as it pertains to budgeting, referenda and public information sessions. We referred the IT staff to best practices in heuristics, which are basic design qualities that have been successful in making user interfaces easier to use. We are impressed with the progress the IT staff has made to date. The IT staff released an RFP, selected a vendor and purchased a software program to facilitate content management. The Communications Advisory Committee is committed to be a part of the beta testing process before the new site is launched. We plan to meet with the IT staff in January 2010 to review the process and draft a policy for the future development and maintenance of the Web site that promotes successful communications and facilitates good governance.

In our committee's review, the town of Mansfield has made several important improvements in the way that it relays and receives information.

IV. CAC Survey Results

At the May 12, 2009 Town Meeting, we distributed an extensive survey regarding communications preferences and satisfaction. The overwhelming response received is encouraging and provides valuable information. Our committee has dedicated numerous hours to the data compilation and review.

Although the following is only our initial observations and reports only the key findings, we will continue to mine the data for relevant information and will present our final findings in early 2010. We are in the process of identifying when to survey a broader range of citizens in 2010. The 2009 Town Meeting survey provided excellent information, however we recognize the attendance at the meeting represents only a fraction of the citizens with whom the Town wishes to communicate.

May 2009 Town Meeting Survey Results

Initial Observations as Presented 10/13/09 to Town Council

There were 552 votes cast at the May 2009 Town Meeting.

We received 271 completed surveys.

Therefore, an impressive 49% of those in attendance completed the survey.

1. How DID you Receive Information about Tonight's Meeting: (Total 230 Responses)

Top Five Responses: Chronicle (139 responses), Signs (133 responses), Friends & Organizations (F&O 106 responses), Town Web Site (97 responses), and Mail (89 responses). Only 14 respondents indicated that they saw the information on local access Cable.

3. When did you decide to attend tonight's budget meeting? (Total 253 Responses)

31 In the last three days 55 In the last month

42 Sometime last week 125 Over a month ago

Therefore, 51% of those surveyed made decision to attend WITHIN last month.

6. Are you satisfied with the way the Town currently communicates with you?

165 Yes 69 No (Total 234 Responses)

Therefore, overall, 70.5% of citizens polled are satisfied with Town communications.

7. Gender (Total 244 Responses)

107 Male

137 Female

8. Age (Total 254 Responses)

0 18-24 years 92 50-64 years

3 25-29 years 65 65-74 years

16 30-39 years 38 75+ years

40 40-49 years

Therefore, 77% of those responding were 50+ yrs of age.

9. I am a/an (select all that apply): (Total 65 Responses)

16 Elected Official 10 Town Employee

39 Appointed Member / Volunteer for a Town Committee

Therefore, nearly 26% of those surveyed are significantly involved in governance.

Some Specific Observations:

- Identify ways to encourage younger citizens to engage in governance
- Continue to improve on usage and verbiage on signs posted
- Continue to develop the Town Web Site and improve navigation/accessibility for key items
- Recommend promoting greater use of Qnotify list-serve
- Recommend promoting greater use of Town Web site
- Recognizing the current commitment to the Council Media Project, recommend promoting greater viewing of recorded meetings (in addition to local Cable access schedule, make DVDs available at the Library and other locations)
- Recognizing "Friends & Organizations" are so integral to grass roots communications in our Town, continue to evaluate options to improve communications with these groups

TO: Mansfield Town Council
FROM: Betsy Paterson and Gregg Haddad
RE: Open Space
DATE: October 12, 2009

At our August 24, 2009 meeting, the six members present were asked by the Town Manager to consider and act upon a resolution prepared by bond counsel to seek authorization from the voters to replenish the Open Space Fund for the general purpose of continuing our successful program of open space purchase and preservation. The proposed resolution, called for the appropriation of \$1,052,450 for acquisition "of land or interests therein for open space, municipal, or passive or active recreational uses or any combination thereof."

Thereafter, a motion was made and passed to amend the subject resolution to add **"improvements, as to be determined by the Town Council to any parcel of land currently owned by the town or acquired by the Town pursuant to this resolution for such uses . . ."**

In a memorandum to fellow councilors in support of his successful motion to amend, the proponent began by noting that "Mansfield currently has a significant amount of town owned land acquired through the long-standing **open space program**, including that required by P & Z. . . . There are variable on-going maintenance costs and in some cases needed improvements to some of the [open space] parcels."

Nowhere in this memorandum does the proponent note any intent to limit in any way, payment for improvements to **any** parcel of land currently owned by the town, funded from the Open Space Fund, a source clearly intended to be replenished per the plain language of the bonding resolution. As amended, the resolution, if enacted by the voters on November 3, 2009, would give this Council the power to authorize such payment.

As rewritten, the primary overriding feature of the resolution continues to be the replenishment of the Open Space Fund. Even as amended, the resolution remains, in both letter and spirit, an Open Space Fund Resolution. Nevertheless, as amended, the resolution appears to give the Council *carte blanche*, without any express guidelines whatsoever, to pick and choose any project, **open space or not**, involving **any property currently own by the town**, to fund with monies from the Open Space Fund.

In order to prevent and avoid arbitrariness in our exercise of this new power which will exponentially expand our discretion to determine expenditures from the Open Space Fund, we need to enact a detailed ordinance to guide us in the exercise of our discretion to better ensure that we pay sufficient heed and homage to the principal purposes for which this Open Space Fund has been established.

To ensure that an ordinance is carefully considered and drafted, it is our strong recommendation that Council refer any draft ordinance to the Open Space Committee, the Conservation Commission and other interested advisory committees for their review. And, adoption of an ordinance will also require Council to hold a public hearing ensuring additional opportunity for residents to comment.

To initiate this process, we will propose an ordinance that will define the improvements that are permissible in a manner that will significantly limit expenditures from the open space fund. The proposed ordinance would prohibit expenditures from the Open Space Fund for improvements that are not consistent with passive recreational activities. The proposed ordinance would not restrict expenditures for land acquisition beyond the limitations inherent to the bond authorization.

The resulting program could fund trail improvements, land management plans, repairs to structures necessary to preserve and protect the land among other uses. Uses such as converting open space to recreational fields, construction or expansions of buildings, and other improvements for municipal or active recreational uses would not be permitted under the ordinance. We believe the ordinance is necessary to maintain residents' confidence that the fund will be utilized by the Council to support the mission our residents have come to expect from our open space program.

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

Memo

To: Town Council
From: Matt Hart, Town Manager *MH*
CC: Town Employees
Date: October 13, 2009
Re: Town Manager's Report

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

Budget and Finance

- *FY 2009/10 State Budget* – as you know, the state has adopted a budget for FY 2009/10 as well as related budget implementation bills. Please see communication #14, which provides an estimate of the revenue that Mansfield should receive this fiscal year under the statutory formula grant programs.
- *Municipal Election and Bond Referendum* – A municipal election and bond referendum will be held Tuesday, November 3, 2009 between the hours of 6:00 AM and 8:00 PM. Please be sure to confirm your voting district location. Related to the referendum, we will hold an information session on October 22, 2009 from 7:00 PM – 8:00 PM at the Mansfield Public Library in the Buchanan Auditorium to address questions from the public regarding the four referendum questions:
 - \$1,052,450 Open Space and Improvements to Such Lands
 - \$3,093,840 Stone Mill Road and Laurel Lane Bridge Replacement
 - \$105,250 Hunting Lodge Road Bikeway/Walkway Construction
 - \$263,130 Salt Storage Shed Construction

Also, we will hold at Special Town Meeting at 6:00 PM on October 26, 2009 regarding the Hunting Lodge Road Bikeway and Salt Storage Shed projects. The Town Meeting will be held in the Council Chambers at the Beck Building.

Council Requests for Information

- *Bond Referendum* – please see the attachment for item #3 in the packet in response to various questions posed by the Council. I have also inquired whether it would be appropriate for the Town to host a blog where citizens could comment on and discuss the pending bond referendum. Bond counsel has spoken with an attorney at the State Elections Enforcement Commission (SEEC) who has cautioned against the Town hosting such a blog. The SEEC attorney is concerned that to the extent that the Town were to exercise any control or place any limits on the blog, any advocacy posted on the blog might be attributable to the Town and in violation of C.G.S. Sec. 9-369b(d), in that Mansfield has not adopted an ordinance permitting pro-con summaries as permitted under this statute.
- *Mansfield Community Center Pool Use Analysis* – per Council's request, please see the community center pool use analysis included as item #11 in tonight's packet.
- *Mansfield Skate Park Estimated Operating Budget* – as requested by Town Council, please see the estimated operating budget for the Mansfield Skate Park included as item #12 of your packet. This budget was prepared a few years ago, but the estimated costs remain illustrative.

Departmental/Division News

- *Parks and Recreation*
 - Congratulations to Tony Noel, Maintainer at the Mansfield Community Center. Tony recently accepted a new position at the University of Connecticut. Though we are disappointed to see him leave, we are happy for this advance in his career and wish him well. Best of luck, Tony!
 - The Mansfield Community Center will serve as host for a Senior Fair sponsored by State Senators Don Williams and Edith Prague. The Fair is scheduled for Tuesday, October 20, 2009 from 10am-2pm at the Mansfield Community Center Gym. Fair participants will provide free blood pressure and blood sugar screenings, flu shots to those with Medicare Part B, Aetna, Anthem Blue Cross, Connecticutcare or Healthnet, bone density and body fat tests, and cholesterol screenings (\$10 fee for cholesterol)
- *Senior Services Retirement* – Congratulations to Jean Ann Kenny, Social Worker at the Senior Center. Jean is retiring from the Town after 17 years of service. Thank you, Jean, and best of luck in your retirement!

General Items of Interest

- *American Cancer Society's Relay for Life* – this coming weekend, Mansfield will host the Windham Area Relay for Life event at the ECSU ball-field. The Relay for Life is the American Cancer Society's signature fundraising and awareness event and over 4,000 Relays take place across the nation each year. The first Windham Area Relay was held in 1997 and featured 20 teams that raised \$33,000. In 2008, the Windham area assembled 78 teams and raised over \$202,000. Please lend us your support this weekend, and see <http://www.windhamrelayforlife.org/index.html> for more detail.
- *Mansfield's Candidates Night* – The Mansfield League of Women Voters will be hosting a candidates' night for candidates running for seats on the Town Council, the Mansfield Board of Education, the Planning and Zoning Commission and Region 19 Board of Education. The event will be held on October 27, 2009 from 7:00 PM – 9:00 PM in the Council Chambers at the Beck Municipal Building.
- *Passenger Rail Forum* – on October 1st I hosted a forum regarding the restoration of passenger rail to the existing New England Central Railroad line. We had a good discussion with active audience participation. As a next step I will work with the council of governments to initiate a discussion with the CT Department of Transportation, to assess the department's interest in this initiative.

Upcoming Meetings*

- School Building Committee, October 14, 2009, 5:00 PM, Council Chambers, Audrey P. Beck Municipal Building
- Mansfield Downtown Partnership Board of Directors, October 14, 2009, 4:00 PM, Partnership Office
- Zoning Board of Appeals, October 14, 2009, 7:00 PM, Council Chambers, Audrey P. Beck Municipal Building
- Committee on Committees, October 19, 2009, Conference Room B, Audrey P. Beck Municipal Building
- Planning and Zoning Commission, October 19, 2009, 7:00 PM, Council Chambers, Audrey P. Beck Municipal Building
- Communications Advisory Committee, October 19, 2009, 7:00 PM, Conference Room C, Audrey P. Beck Municipal Building
- Open Space Preservation Committee, October 20, 2009, 7:00 PM, Conference Room B, Audrey P. Beck Municipal Building
- Conservation Commission, October 21, 2009, 7:00 PM, Conference Room B, Audrey P. Beck Municipal Building
- Personnel Committee, October 22, 2009, 6:00 PM, Conference Room B, Audrey P. Beck Municipal Building
- Mansfield Board of Education, October 22, 2009, 7:30 PM, Council Chambers, Audrey P. Beck Municipal Building
- Mansfield Town Council, October 26, 2009, 7:30PM, Council Chambers, Audrey P. Beck Municipal Building

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**Town of Mansfield
Agenda Item Summary**

To: Town Council
From: Matt Hart, Town Manager *M.H.*
CC: Maria Capriola, Assistant to Town Manager; Lon Hultgren, Director of Public Works; Shawn Fitzgibbons, Engineering Student Intern
Date: October 26, 2009
Re: ARRA Overlay Project

Subject Matter/Background

The Town is scheduled to receive regional stimulus funds for a road improvement project to overlay the southernmost portion of Mansfield City Road. This roadway has been on our list of roads to resurface for several years now, but the work has been deferred due to lack of funds. In dividing up the ARRA stimulus moneys that came to the WinCOG region, this project has been designated for funding in the amount of approximately \$250,000. The ARRA program requires a public information meeting regarding project prior to implementation. Council has set this meeting for the beginning of the October 26th meeting.

The work under this project involves grinding off approximately 1.5 inches of the existing pavement between Meadowbrook Lane and the Town Line (the section under Route 6) and replacing it with 1.5 inches of new pavement. If there are sufficient funds available (after bids are opened), the overlay (only) will be extended to the north along Mansfield City Road to Independence Drive, Puddin Lane or even as far as Pleasant Valley Road. In any event, no changes to the roadway geometry are proposed. Representatives from our Department of Public Works will be available at Monday's meeting to present an overview of the project.

Financial Impact

There is no required local match for this program. Furthermore, as these funds would be used to resurface a roadway that we were planning to resurface as part of our regular resurfacing program, there should be a beneficial financial impact to the Town as we can use our resurfacing funds for other Town roads.

Recommendation

Once the public information meeting has been conducted, the Town Manager needs to send a letter to the State Department of Transportation indicating that the Town wishes to proceed with this project.

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

Move, effective October 26, 2009, to authorize the Town Manager to send a letter to the State Department of Transportation indicating the that Town of Mansfield wishes to proceed with the ARRA Overlay Project for the southernmost portion of Mansfield City Road.

Attachments

- 1) Box ad appearing in Willimantic Chronicle
- 2) Letter sent to abutters

NOTICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION MEETING
Federal ARRA "Stimulus" Program
Town of Mansfield
Southern Mansfield City Road Overlay Paving
October 26, 2009
7:30 PM
Council Chambers
Audrey P. Beck Municipal Building
Storrs Mansfield, CT

The design for the overlay paving of the southern end of Mansfield City Road has been completed and the Federal ARRA program which will fund its construction requires there to be a public information meeting to present this design and to hear comments from neighbors and interested parties.

Persons interested in learning more about his project may come to the meeting to hear a brief presentation, or contact the Mansfield Department of Public Works at 429-3332. Plans are available in the Engineering office of the Municipal Office Building, 4 South Eagleville Road, Storrs Mansfield, CT 06268.



TOWN OF MANSFIELD
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Lon R. Hultgren, Director of Public Works

AUDREY P. BECK BUILDING
FOUR SOUTH EAGLEVILLE ROAD
MANSFIELD, CT 06268-2599
(860) 429-3331
Fax: (860) 429-6863
hultgrenlr@mansfieldct.org

October 21, 2009

Mansfield Residents/Property Owners on Mansfield City Road:
(between the Windham Town Line and Meadowbrook Road/Independence Drive):

The Town of Mansfield will be receiving approximately \$250,000 in federal ARRA "stimulus" funds to overlay pave Mansfield City Road from the Windham Town Line northerly (perhaps as far as Pleasant Valley Road depending on bid prices). This is a section of road that is overdue for resurfacing.

In order to comply with the federal ARRA program requirements, a public information session has been scheduled for 7:30 pm at the October 26th Town Council meeting in the Mansfield Town Office building (4 South Eagleville Road) at which the plans will be presented and any questions about the project heard.

Please feel free to attend this meeting or to contact Shawn Fitzgibbons, of the Town's Engineering Department (429-3397) or me (429-3332) with any questions or concerns you may have. The notice for the meeting is enclosed.

We expect to be able to bid this project this fall and be able to have it completed in 2010.

Sincerely,


Lon Hultgren
Director of Public Works

cc: Shawn Fitzgibbons
DOT Project Liaison
File

encl: 1



**Town of Mansfield
Agenda Item Summary**

To: Town Council
From: Matt Hart, Town Manager *Matt*
CC: Maria Capriola, Assistant to Town Manager; Michael Ninteau, Director of Building and Housing Inspection; Gregory Padick, Director of Planning
Date: October 26, 2009
Re: Enforcement of Town Ordinances

Subject Matter/Background

Previously, SGT Kodzis conducted a presentation regarding the Resident State Trooper program and the enforcement of town ordinances. On Monday night, Michael Ninteau, Director of Building and Housing Inspection and Gregory Padick, Director of Planning, will give a presentation regarding the pertinent ordinances and regulations enforced by their respective departments.

Attachments

- 1) Michael Ninteau, *Housing Inspection, Landlord Registry, and Litter Enforcement, Fall 2009*
- 2) Gregory Padick, *Zoning Enforcement: Quality of Life Issues*

Housing Inspection Landlord Registry & Litter Enforcement Fall 2009

Purpose

- ◆ This presentation is designed to inform the viewer of the Department's enforcement activity regarding the Town's Landlord Registration Ordinance, Housing Code and Litter Ordinance.
- ◆ I have used the data from the last completed fiscal quarter.

Purpose of Landlord Registration

- ◆ This ordinance is designed to allow enforcement officials to contact a person responsible for a particular rental property.
- ◆ The ordinance is based on an enabling State statute.
- ◆ The main goal is to identify absentee landlords particularly those owning property as an LLC or corporation.

Overview Landlord Registration

- ◆ The Landlord Registration ordinance became effective on September 21, 2006.
- ◆ Several hundred owners have registered approximately 1200 units to date. (Most within the initial registration period.)
- ◆ The Department received 14 new registrations last quarter generating \$350 in fees.

Overview Landlord Registration

- ◆ Most of the new registrations are a result of sales of single family dwellings being converted to rentals and our code patrols finding rental signs at properties subject to the ordinance of which we were unaware.
- ◆ A database is maintained listing the registered properties and those that are exempt from the ordinance.

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Housing Code Update

- ◆ The Town Housing Code became effective on July 1, 2006.
- ◆ The zone now incorporates 75% of the rental dwelling units in Mansfield.
- ◆ The Department has conducted thousands of inspections to date.
- ◆ The code is enforced town-wide on a complaint basis.

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Certification

- ◆ The certification zone includes approximately 1250 rental dwelling units.
- ◆ 174 units were issued rental certificates in the last quarter generating \$26,100 in fees.

Housing Code Update

- ◆ Inspections are conducted that include initial inspections and all subsequent inspections to verify that violations have been abated.
- ◆ Since inception the inspections have revealed thousands of violations consisting of the following within the last quarter:
 - ◆ Electrical / Mechanical 147
 - ◆ Egress and/or Smoke Detectors 33

Housing Code Update

- ◆ Plumbing 42
- ◆ Heating / Ventilation 1
- ◆ Structural / General 106
- ◆ The department further categorizes these violation to be life safety or general. Of the 329 violations 226 were life safety and 103 were general.

Housing Code Update

- ◆ 35 waivers pending correction were approved allowing owners a set period of time to make repairs prior to certificate issuance.
- ◆ The Department responded to 22 complaints from neighbors and tenants.

Blight and Litter

- ◆ The Department responds to complaints regarding this ordinance and conducts zone patrols on a recurring basis.
- ◆ A 3 tiered warning / ticketing system was developed and has been implemented to aid in enforcement of this ordinance.
- ◆ 52 door hangers were used resulting in 11 written warnings and 6 \$90 citation since July 1, 2008

Future Programs and Research

- ◆ At the direction of the Town Manager and in conjunction with the CQLC; Department staff is reviewing possible future initiatives related to rental housing and quality of life.
- ◆ These included developing a uniform definition of "Family".
- ◆ Creating a new "student use" category and reducing the number of unrelated individuals that may reside at a dwelling unit.

Parking

- ◆ This is one of the most common complaints we get from citizens.
- ◆ Limiting off street parking on private property may be prudent. This change would regulate where and how many cars may be parked at a rental dwelling unit. (This initiative has been endorsed by the CQLC and is being drafted in ordinance form for council review.)
- ◆ A parking registry is a possible future step if area designation does not obtain positive results. Passes could be issued for residents with a limited number of visitor passes allowed.
- ◆ A fee would be collected to help offset the cost of enforcement.

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Future Programs and Research

- ◆ Permits for large assemblies
- ◆ Close the loophole that allows owners to transfer partial ownership to their children or tenants which at the present time exempts the property from inspection and registry
- ◆ This may be accomplished by having provisions that require ownership for a certain period of time or percentage of the property.

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Resources

- ◆ Given the current economic conditions we will need to consider the effect of any new initiatives based on limited resources.
- ◆ These additional programs would be tools to enhance enforcement. However; All would come at a cost. In descending order as follows: Parking Registry, Tenant Registry, Overcrowding (rental zone, number of occupants), Assembly permits, Parking area designation, Closing code loopholes.

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Questions



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Zoning Enforcement: Quality of Life Issues

October 21, 2009

Zoning Regulations affecting QOL issues

1. Article VI.B, Performance Standards:

Noise-Zoning regulations contain general standards. Zoning enforcement is more likely to be involved with commercial use violations rather than residential uses. The Noise Ordinance is enforced through the police.

Waste disposal/storage-Zoning has responded to and initiated enforcement for Blight conditions. The Ordinance however is more often enforced through the Building/Housing Dept. of DPW.

2. Article IV B 38; Article VI A 14 Junk Yards

Junk Yards, as defined in Mansfield's Zoning Regulations and the state statutes, includes two or more unregistered vehicles or equivalent in parts

3. Article VII, Permitted Uses: Single-family residences, Boarding houses, Fraternity/Sorority houses.

Single-family homes may be occupied by one family, as defined in Mansfield's Zoning Regulations. A maximum of four unrelated persons meet the current zoning definition of a family. This definition is under active review and is expected to change within the next few months.

Boarding House-The occupancy of a residence dwelling by more than four unrelated persons. A single-family residence occupied by more than four unrelated persons is cited as a boarding house.

Fraternity/Sorority House-A structure USED to conduct fraternity/sorority sponsored events. The mere occupancy of a dwelling by persons belonging to the same Greek Organization does not constitute a fraternity/sorority house.

Boarding/Fraternity/Sorority houses are only permitted with special permit approval in PRD, PB-4, B and I zoning districts. Currently, there are two Town authorized fraternity houses on Storrs Road south of UConn (authorized by in the 1970's).

Enforcement

Method of Zoning Enforcement

1. Complaints/observations received from any source
2. Referrals from the Building & Housing Inspection Office, Planning and Zoning Commission
3. Personal observation by the Zoning Agent. For occupancy investigations vehicle observation at pre-dawn hours is the primary enforcement tool.

The Zoning Agent has compiled a list of approximately 80 properties for active occupancy inspections.

Currently, there are approximately 15 properties of special interest (potential occupancy violations).

Violation notices are appealable to the Zoning Board of Appeals and the Connecticut Superior Court. Citations are appealable to a hearing officer and the Connecticut Superior Court

Recent Enforcement Actions

Since 8/01/09, ten (10) notices of violation and nine (9) citations (\$150 fines) have been issued for occupancy violations.

During the 2008/2009 fiscal year, seven (7) notices of violation and three (3) citations have been issued for zoning occupancy violations.

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**Town of Mansfield
Agenda Item Summary**

To: Town Council
From: Matt Hart, Town Manager *Matt*
CC: Maria Capriola, Assistant to Town Manager; Lon Hultgren, Director of Public Works
Date: October 26, 2009
Re: WPCA, Sewer Service Area Map

Subject Matter/Background

As reported at the September 28th meeting, late in 2008 all CT Town Water Pollution Control Authorities received a request from the Municipal Facilities Section of the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to develop and submit for planning purposes a sewer service area map of the Town. This map will help the State revise its plan of Conservation and Development.

Staff has prepared a map based on what we know to be our current and most likely future sewer service areas. Acting on the WPCA's referral, the Planning and Zoning Commission has reviewed and approved the map (see attached). Council, acting as the WPCA, may now act to forward it to the DEP.

Financial Impact

As this is a planning document, we do not anticipate any financial impact associated with the map itself. However, areas proposed for future sewers (like the Four Corners area) may involve some Town financial support.

Recommendation

The WPCA's action to approve the sewer service area map and submit it to the DEP is respectfully requested.

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

Move, effective October 26, 2009, to approve the Mansfield Sewer Service Area Map as prepared by staff and endorsed by the Planning and Zoning Commission, and to authorize the submittal of said map to the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection.

Attachments

- 1) October 6, 2009 memo from the PZC
- 2) Town of Mansfield Sewer Service Areas Map (dated 8/31/09)



PLANNING AND ZONING COMMISSION
TOWN OF MANSFIELD

AUDREY P. BECK BUILDING
FOUR SOUTH EAGLEVILLE ROAD
MANSFIELD, CONNECTICUT 06268
(860) 429-3330

Tuesday, October 06, 2009

To: Town Council
From: Planning and Zoning Commission 
Re: Water Pollution Control Authority Referral-Sewer Service Area Mapping

At a meeting held on 10/5/09, the Mansfield Planning and Zoning Commission unanimously adopted the following motion:

“That the Planning and Zoning Commission has reviewed the draft sewer service area mapping prepared by Mansfield Public Works Department pursuant to State guidelines. The subject mapping is consistent with Mansfield’s Plan of Conservation and Development and accordingly, it is recommended that the Water Pollution Control Authority authorize the submittal of this map to the State Department of Environmental Protection.”

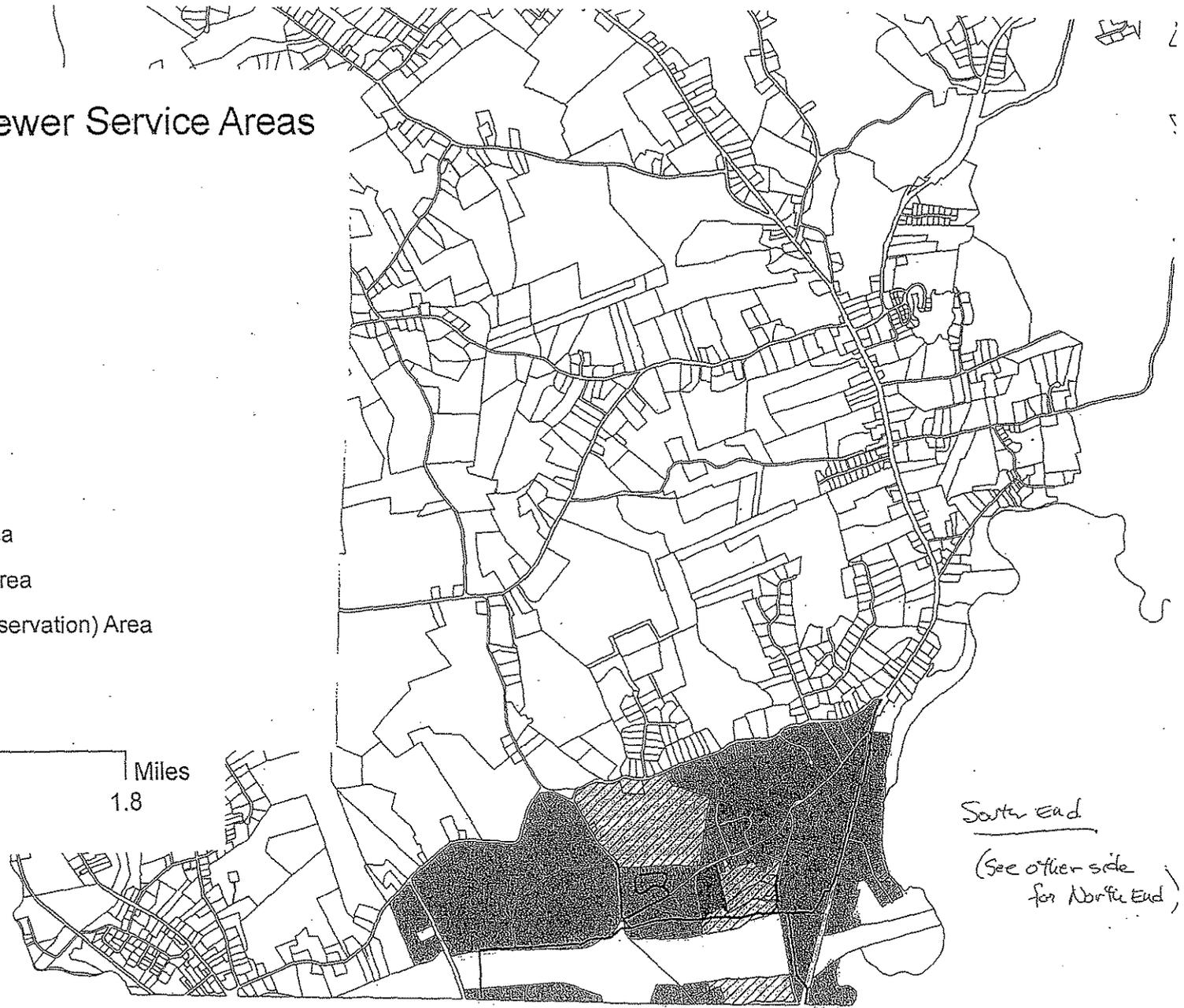
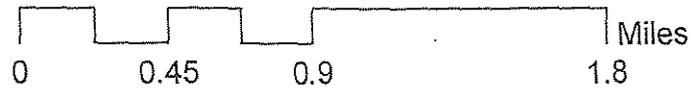
Town of Mansfield Sewer Service Areas

Map Date: 08-31-2009

Legend

-  Town Sewer
-  UCONN Sewer
-  Town Service Area
-  UCONN Service Area
-  Private Service Area
-  Planned Town Service Area
-  Planned Private Service Area
-  Planned Unsewered (Conservation) Area

1 inch = 2,000 feet



South End
(See other side for North End)

North End
(see other side for South End)





**Town of Mansfield
Agenda Item Summary**

To: Town Council
From: Matt Hart, Town Manager *Matt*
CC: Maria Capriola, Assistant to the Town Manager; Lon Hultgren, Director of Public Works
Date: October 26, 2009
Re: Community Water and Wastewater Issues; Water and Wastewater Policy Advisory Committee

Subject Matter/Background

Attached please find the meeting materials for the October 22, 2009 meeting of the UConn Water and Wastewater Policy Advisory Committee.

Attachments

- 1) UConn Water and Wastewater Policy Advisory Committee, October 22, 2009 meeting materials

AGENDA

Meeting of the UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT WATER AND WASTEWATER POLICY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

October 22, 2009 – 5:30 p.m.
University of Connecticut
Bishop Center, Room 7A/B

- 1) Opportunity for Public Comment
- 2) Approval March 19, 2009 and
June 18, 2009 Meeting Summaries Attachments 1, 2
- 3) General Update/Overview
- 4) Willimantic River Study Progress
- 5) UConn Reclaimed Water Update
- 6) Town of Mansfield Four Corners Update
- 7) 2009-10 Meeting Schedule Attachment 3
- 8) Other Business

DRAFT

University of Connecticut Water and Wastewater Systems Policy Advisory Group

Meeting Notes/Summary

March 19, 2009

**University of Connecticut
Bishop Center, Room 7A/B**

The meeting was convened at 5:30 PM

Members in attendance: Hart, Padick, Roberts, Bradley, Miller; Tussing; Kremer

Staff in attendance: Callahan, Pacholski, Hultgren; Pezanko

Opportunity for Public Comment

No comments were offered.

Approval of December 18, 2008 Meeting Summary (Attachment 1)

The December 18, 2008 meeting summary was approved as presented.

Schedule of Proposed Fire Connection and Special Charges (Attachment 2)

Mr. Callahan distributed a draft memo which included a proposed schedule new of charges for routine service (e.g., turn on/off; frozen meter; curb box repairs) and for access to the University's water supply system for fire protection purposes. Mr. Callahan explained that such schedules are standard practice among public water supply systems as a means for recovering costs associated with these aspects of their operations. The Committee discussed the memo and schedules and Messrs Hart and Hultgren indicated that representatives of the University's utilities department had discussed the proposed changes with them over the course of the past several months.

Mr. Callahan indicated that this matter was for notice purposes only so as to provide ample time for members to review the memo and proposed charges and to provide similar notice and opportunity to the University's off-campus customers. Formal committee action will be scheduled for the June meeting.

Four Corners Sewer Initiative

Mansfield Town Councilor, Gene Nesbitt, and Mansfield Director of Public Works, Lon Hultgren, provided a progress report on the deliberations of the Mansfield Four Corners Sewer Advisory Committee. The committee is exploring the issues, costs and financing options associated with extending sewer, and potentially, potable water service, to the Four Corners area. Messrs Nesbitt and Hultgren responded to Committee members' comments and questions and indicated they would provide a further update prior to the Committee finishing its work.

Reclaimed Water Initiative

Mike Pacholski, Assistant Director UConn Facilities Operations, briefed the committee on the recently completed Schematic Design Phase Basis of the Design Report for a reclaimed water facility at UConn. This facility would provide tertiary treatment to UConn's waste water treatment plant. The resulting effluent could be used as process and cooling water at the University's co-generation facility and for irrigation purposes, thereby significantly reducing demand for potable water. The University's senior operations managers have decided to proceed with engineering, design and permitting this facility. At this point, however, the University has not identified a source of funds for the approximately \$22 million required to finance such a facility.

Willimantic River Study Progress

Jason Coite, Environmental Compliance Analyst for UConn's Office of Environmental Policy, provided an update on the status of Willimantic River Study. Milone and MacBroom are making the necessary preparations to complete the habitat study and conduct a 72 hour pump test during low flow conditions during the coming summer.

Water/Wastewater Capital Projects Update

Mr. Pacholski provide an update on the progress of several significant UConn water and wastewater utility projects including the replacement of two of the Towers area water storage tanks; construction of a new Willimantic wellfield treatment facility; planning for new water distribution lines in the north and south campus areas; the completion of a new SCADA system for the wastewater treatment system.

There being no further business the meeting was adjourned at approximately 6:30 PM.

DRAFT

University of Connecticut Water and Wastewater Systems Policy Advisory Group

Meeting Notes/Summary

June 18, 2009

**University of Connecticut
Bishop Center, Room 7A/B**

The meeting was convened at 5:30 PM

Members in attendance: Hart, Padick, Roberts, Bradley, Miller; Tussing; Kremer; Pelliter

Staff in attendance: Callahan, Pacholski, Hultgren, Pezanko

Opportunity for Public Comment

No comments were offered.

Schedule of Proposed Fire Connection and Special Charges (Attachment 2)

Mr. Callahan distributed a draft memo and proposed new schedule of routine service charges (e.g., turn on/off; frozen meter; curb box repairs) and for fire protection. The memo was presented for notice purposes at the March 19, 2009 meeting. Mr. Callahan explained that such schedules are standard practice among public water supply systems as a means for recovering costs associated with operations. Mr. Callahan also indicated that should the Committee endorse the recommendation, it would be presented for approval by the University's Board of Trustees at their June 23, 2009 meeting. Should the Trustees approve, the new charges would become effective on July 1, 2009.

Following discussion, Mr. Hart moved and Mr. Roberts seconded a motion to endorse the recommendation. The motion was approved unanimously.

Town of Mansfield Water Conservation Update

Messrs Hart and Hultgren briefed Committee members on the town's efforts to strengthen water conservation in town owned facilities, including hiring a water

conservation expert. They indicated that they would continue to keep the Committee apprised of their efforts.

Reclaimed Water Initiative

Mr. Callahan indicated that the team of Hazen & Sawyer and Milone and MacBroom had embarked on the full engineering, design and permitting for the proposed facility. The University has yet to identify a source of funds for the approximately \$22 million needed to finance such a facility.

Willimantic River Study Progress

UConn's Jason Coite provided an update on the status of Willimantic River Study. Milone and MacBroom are prepared to complete the habitat study and conduct a 72 hour pump test assuming the needed low flow conditions materialize this summer.

There being no further business the meeting was adjourned at approximately 6:30 PM.

**WATER AND WASTEWATER ADVISORY COMMITTEE
MEETING SCHEDULE FOR 2009-2010**

DATE/TIME:	LOCATION:
October 22, 2009 - 5:30 – 7:00 p.m.	Bishop Center, Rm 7a/b
December 17, 2009 – 5:30 – 7:00 p.m.	Bishop Center, Rm 7a/b
March 18, 2010 – 5:30 – 7:00 p.m.	Bishop Center, Rm 7a/b
June 17, 2010 – 5:30 – 7:00 p.m.	Bishop Center, Rm 7a/b

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**Town of Mansfield
Agenda Item Summary**

To: Town Council
From: Matt Hart, Town Manager *MWH*
CC: Maria Capriola, Assistant to the Town Manager; Lon Hultgren, Director of Public Works
Date: October 26, 2009
Re: Four Corners Sewer Advisory Committee

Subject Matter/Background

Attached please find a proposed resolution from Council member Nesbitt, along with related background material, seeking clarification regarding the recently amended charge to the Four Corners Sewer Advisory Committee.

Attachments

- 1) Proposed Resolution to Clarify the Charges to the Four Corners Sewer Advisory Committee Established October 14, 2008
- 2) Four Corners Sewer and Water Advisory Committee Action Plan (10/26/09)
- 3) Resolution to Clarify the Issue Charge to the Advisory Committee for the Four Corners Sewer Planning Project (Approved 10/13/09)
- 4) Resolutions to Establish and Advisory Committee for the Four Corners Sewer Planning Project (Approved 10/14/08)

4-Corners Sewer and Water Advisory Committee Action Plan
October 26, 2009

4-corners Sewer

Action steps	In progress	Completed	Outcome
Identify initial boundaries of proposed district		Dec, 2008	
Identify potential additional parcels to add to district		Aug, 2009	None identified due to lack of gravity flow
Final proposed district boundaries		Aug 2009	Proposed district identified
Sewer lines map based on 4-Corners Feasibility Study		Feb 2009	Use as basis for final design
Draft sewer assessment/parcel		Feb 2009	Residential assessments to high
Revise sewer assessment/parcel		April 2009	Will need to be revised when final costs are determined
Legislative approval for UConn to process wastewater		June 2009	State approval to process wastewater from 4-Corners
Surveying of proposed sewer line (Dept. PW)	June 2009	(est. Spring 2010)	
Identification of needed easements (Dept of PW)	Aug 2009	(est Spring 2010)	
Completion of preliminary sewer costs		Mar 2009	Estimated \$5,000,000
Sewer pump station- design (consultant)	(est Dec 2009)	(est Summer 2010)	*Note will require funding appropriation
Cost out final sewer design		Est Summer 2010	
Submit grant requests to fed legislators	Jan 2009	On going	
Public information session for 4-Corners land owners		Mar 2009	Support, suggestions and concerns discussed
Public information session for Mansfield residents		June 2009	Support, suggestions and concerns discussed
Mansfield website- 4-corners information	June 2009	On going updates	Provides current information on the various 4-Corner topics
Hold workshop to update Council	Est Nov 2009		
Meet with finance committee for update	Jan 2010		
Public information session- residents/land owners	Mar 2010		
Draft sewer proposal to Council	Summer 2010		
Public Information sessions	Summer 2010		

4-Corners Water

Assess need for water	Jan 2009	Mar 2009	Needed to maximize use and to achieve maximum net town revenue from commercial parcels
Discussions with UConn	Jan 2009	ongoing	
Discussions with Ct. Water	Jan 2009	ongoing	
Discussions with Willimantic water	(est Nov 2009)		
Evaluation of Cedar Swamp aquifer & wells for 4-Corners Community Water (Dept PW)	Sept 2009	(est) Summer 2010	
Map water lines		Feb 2009	To follow sewer lines
Preliminary cost estimates		Feb 2009	\$3,000,000 for service lines within district
Update Town Council (workshop)	(est Nov 2009)		
Update Finance Comm	(Jan 2010)		
Public and Council information sessions	March & summer 2010		* concurrent with sewer update
Fiscal analysis	Feb 2009	ongoing	

Economic Development/redevelopment

Review of zoning/planning regulation	Jan 2009	ongoing	
Preliminary fiscal analysis	Feb 2009	Apr 2009	Estimated minimum net town revenue of \$4,000,000 with estimates of developable properties and build out time
Fiscal analysis of development and returns with sewer only vs sewer and water	Dec 2009	(est Mar 2010)	
Review of design regulations and suggested guidelines for PZC	July 2009	(est Feb. 2010)	
Update Town Council	(est Nov 2009)		
Update Finance Comm	(Jan 2010)		
Public information sessions	March and summer 2010		* concurrent with sewer and water update
Finalize fiscal analysis		Summer 2020	

RESOLUTION TO CLARIFY THE CHARGES TO THE FOUR CORNERS SEWER
ADVISORY COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED OCTOBER 14, 2008

BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The Four Corners Sewer Advisory Committee shall be renamed the Four Corners Sewer and Water Advisory Committee
2. The Committee will continue to perform the duties as outlined in the Committee charges date October 14, 2008
3. The Committee will continue to disseminate information to Mansfield Residents through public informational meetings, workshops. Town web sites and other modes as deemed timely and appropriate.
4. The Committee may assist the staff and will participate in discussions concerning sewer, water and economic development issues that have a direct impact on the Four Corners area.
5. The Committee will disseminate information of its discussions in a timely and appropriate manner (ie. minutes, workshops, memos, town web site) to all Town Boards and Commissions with an interest or statutory responsibility to items discussed.

AND FURTHER

That this resolution shall be appended to the Resolution establishing the Four Corners Sewer Advisory Committee and shall replace the Resolution to Clarify the Issue Charge to the Advisory Committee for the Four Corners Sewer Planning project dated October 13, 2009.

That a proposed plan of action of Committee activities dated October 28, 2009 shall be appended to this Resolution.



Approved October 13, 2009

RESOLUTION TO CLARIFY THE ISSUE CHARGE TO THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
FOR THE FOUR CORNERS SEWER PLANNING PROJECT

Whereas, the primary concern of the Town Council in adopting the resolution to establish the Four Corners Sewer Advisory Committee was the public health problem in the Four Corners area, specially those problems involving the Department of Environmental Protection;

Whereas, the Committee for the Four Corners Sewer Planning Project is specifically limited to Four Corners Sewer area;

Whereas, the provision of water to any part or section of the Town of Mansfield is a Town wide concern with the potential to impact more than the businesses and residents located in the Four Corners Area;

Whereas, the Town of Mansfield economic development plans are considered within the context of Town wide planning and within the constructs of smart growth principles, avoiding the negatives affects of sprawl, and the Town Plan of Conservation and Development, Planning and Zoning Commission regulations regarding use and design;

Whereas, more communities are realizing that one of the driving forces behind a sprawl pattern of development is the availability of public sewer and water service and these often costly extensions have been made without considering what consequences they will have on growth, and whether they will generate sprawl.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

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

1. The Chairperson shall report activities monthly in person or in writing to the Town Council, the Water Pollution Control Authority, the Planning and Zoning Commission, Sustainability Committee, Conservation Commission, Downtown Partnership staff about sewer or any other planning efforts for the Four Corners area;
2. Coordinate with the Town Council's Finance Committee on any recommendation for the Town's financial participation in the sewer project;
3. Assist with information sharing and public input for the project amongst sewer service area property owners, other interested parties and the Mansfield community;

4. Within the context of Town wide planning and within the construct of smart growth principles, avoiding sprawl, overall town water planning, may discuss ideas regarding possible economic development of the Four Corners area with the Town Council, The Water Pollution Control Authority, the Planning and Zoning Commission, Sustainability Committee, Conservation Commission and the Downtown Partnership;
5. Assist with information sharing and public input for the project amongst sewer service area property owners, other interested parties and the Mansfield community.

Change membership composition as follows:

Two members of the Town Council

One representative from the Planning and Zoning Commission

The Town Manager

One representative from the University of Connecticut

One representative from the Mansfield Downtown Partnership

Three citizens (preferably at least one from the Mansfield business community, one representing physical environmental issues, and one representing smart growth principles).



**Town of Mansfield
TOWN COUNCIL**

**Proposed Resolutions to Establish an Advisory Committee
for the Four Corners Sewer Planning Project**

October 14, 2008

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

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

1. Advise the Town Council, the Water Pollution Control Authority, the Planning and Zoning Commission and staff in its sewer and water planning efforts for the Four Corners by reviewing plans, proposals, studies and analyses;
2. Assist the Town staff in creating and reviewing economic development scenarios and preliminary fiscal impact analyses for the Four Corners area;
3. Communicate with the Mansfield Downtown Partnership so that the proposed Storrs Center development and any Four Corners development are coordinated;
4. Coordinate with the Town Council's Finance Committee on any recommendation for the Town's financial participation in the sewer project;
5. Assist with information sharing and public input for the project amongst sewer service area property owners, other interested parties, and the Mansfield community.
6. Assist the staff and Planning and Zoning Commission in the review and expected adoption of a Four Corners special design district (in an advisory role as the PZC is statutorily charged with this activity).

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

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

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED TO:

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

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



**Town of Mansfield
Agenda Item Summary**

To: Town Council
From: Matt Hart, Town Manager *Matt H*
CC: Maria Capriola, Assistant to the Town Manager, David Dagon, Fire Chief
Date: October 26, 2009
Re: IAFF, Local 4120 (Fire) Contract Extension, July 1, 2009 – June 30, 2010

Subject Matter/Background

Staff has negotiated a proposed one-year contract extension to the collective bargaining agreement with our Fire union, and the union members have ratified that agreement. In accordance with our normal procedure, we are now presenting the proposed agreement to the Town Council for its review and consideration.

All provisions of the collective bargaining agreement currently dated July 1, 2006 – June 30, 2009 shall remain intact except for the following:

- Duration – the duration of the proposed agreement is a one-year contract extension, July 1, 2009 – June 30, 2010.
- Wages – members have agreed to no wage increase for FY 09/10.
- Wages – members have agreed to no longevity payments for FY 09/10.
- Wages – members have agreed to give back one day of holiday pay for FY 09/10.

In the event that actual revenues received by the State of Connecticut are significantly less than the proposed budget, the parties have agreed to meet and confer on cost saving ideas and areas that could be targeted for possible reductions. On the other hand, if intergovernmental revenues actually received by the Town from the State of Connecticut for FY 09/10 deviates from what was built into the proposed budget in an amount equal to or greater than \$500,000, the parties have agreed to a re-opener regarding wages.

We must commend the Union membership's efforts to work cooperatively with the Town during these difficult economic times. The Union and the Town both shared a common value during these negotiations – to protect the integrity of the workforce and the services provided to the citizens of Mansfield.

Financial Impact

The Union's longevity and holiday pay concessions have provided the Town with approximately \$9,873 in savings for FY 09/10. Savings from the concessions will be generated in the General Fund.

Additionally, union members agreed to a wage freeze. This bargaining unit represents approximately 19.2 percent of salary costs for the Town. If the membership had received a one percent, two percent or three percent wage increase, the cost to the Town would have been as follows:

Bargaining Unit	FY 08/09 Salaries	1% Wage Inc.	2% Wage Inc.	3% Wage Inc.
Fire	\$1,119,950	\$11,200	\$22,399	\$33,599

Recommendation

I recommend that the Town Council authorize me to execute the proposed one year contract extension to the existing collective bargaining agreement. During these difficult times, our employees in this bargaining unit have “stepped up to the plate” and are willing to accept a wage freeze and have offered other concessions.

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

Move, effective October 26, 2009, to authorize the Town Manager to execute the proposed one-year contract extension to the existing Collective Bargaining Agreement between the Town of Mansfield and Local 4120, IAFF, Fire Employees, which agreement shall enter into effect on July 1, 2009 and expire on June 30, 2010.

Attachment

- 1) Tentative Agreement for One-Year Contract Extension to the Existing Collective Bargaining Agreement

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

One (1) year Extension to Collective Bargaining Agreement Expiring June 30, 2009

IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED, CONSENTED AND AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

This Agreement is made between the Town of Mansfield (the "Town") and IAFF, Local 4120 - Mansfield Firefighters unit (the "Union") in full and final settlement of the 2009 contract negotiations for a successor contract.

- 1) Both parties agree that the collective bargaining agreement expiring June 30, 2009 shall be extended for a period of one (1) year from July 1, 2009 through June 30, 2010 which shall remain in force until a subsequent successor contract is negotiated.
- 2) During the one year contract extension, all provisions of the collective bargaining agreement shall remain unchanged with the following exceptions:
 - a. The half-year holiday compensation payment that is paid in two equal installments per fiscal year and is scheduled for January 2010 shall be reduced by ten (10) hours at straight time for Full-time employees. Full time employees shall receive fifty (50) hours of holiday compensation for the half-year payment. Payment shall be prorated for new hires and for those who leave the Town prior to the end of the half-year for which payment has been made.
 - a. There shall be no longevity payments made to eligible employees for the period of July 1, 2009 through June 30, 2010.
 - b. There shall be no general wage increase awarded or paid for the Fiscal Year period of July 1, 2009 through June 30, 2010.
- 3)
 - a. The parties agree that a primary objective of this agreement is to preserve the integrity of the workforce and to limit reductions in force.
 - b. At this time the Town intends no reductions in force within the bargaining unit. Nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the Town from electing not to fill a vacancy.
 - c. In the event that the final Town budget is less than the Town Manager's proposed budget and/or intergovernmental revenues received by the State of Connecticut are less than the Manager's proposed budget, and the Town is considering any reduction in force as a result, the Town agrees to meet and discuss with the Union over any such proposed reduction in force in order to consider alternatives including, but not limited to, furloughs, voluntary layoffs, and retirements.
- 4) All provisions relating to health insurance shall remain unchanged.
- 5) In the event that intergovernmental revenues actually received by the Town from the State of Connecticut for the Fiscal Year 2009-2010 deviates from the amount upon which the Town Manager's budget is based in an amount equal to or greater than

\$500,000, the parties agree to meet and collaboratively discuss whether any adjustment to this agreement, such as a general wage increase, is appropriate at that time.

- 6) The parties agree for the Fire Chief and the Local 4120 Union President to meet and confer within thirty (30) days following ratification and signing of this Agreement by both the Town and the Union regarding pilot staffing and apparatus assignments. Pilot assignments shall ultimately be determined and assigned at the discretion of the Fire Chief. Upon completion of the pilot staffing assignments, the Fire Chief will evaluate the quality and effectiveness of the pilot assignments.
- 7) The parties agree that the purpose of the pilot staffing assignments is an effort to identify whether different staffing configurations may improve the combination workforce delivery system based on the following considerations:
 - a. Firefighter Safety
 - b. Operational efficiency and effectiveness for the Town as a whole.
- 8) The parties agree and acknowledge that this Agreement is subject to the ratification of both the Town and the Union. The negotiating committees for the Town and the Union further agree to support and recommend the ratification of this Agreement. Once ratified, the parties understand and agree that this Agreement fully and finally resolves the 2009 contract negotiations for a successor contract to the 2006-2009 collective bargaining agreement.

Matthew W. Hart
Town Manager

Date

Matthew Flor, IAFF
Business Representative

Date

Uri Lavitt
Union President Local 4120

Date



**Town of Mansfield
Agenda Item Summary**

To: Town Council
From: Matt Hart, Town Manager *MWH*
CC: Maria Capriola, Assistant to the Town Manager; Cherie Trahan, Director of Finance; Paula Jeffers, Controller/Treasurer; William Hammon, Director of Facilities Maintenance
Date: October 26, 2009
Re: ARRA, Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant Program

Subject Matter/Background

The State of Connecticut has informed the Town of Mansfield that it may apply for an Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant that has been provided from the U.S. Department of Energy as part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. The amount offered is \$97,054.00 and the Connecticut Office of Policy and Management (OPM) is strongly encouraging municipalities to use the funding for conservation, efficiency and renewable projects as found in the allowable projects listed under the Federal EECBG ARRA. The funds may not be used to supplant existing state or local funds, and there will be no future funding.

William Hammon, Director of Facilities Management, has recommended the following uses for the block grant:

- \$40,000 to install upgrades to software and computers in all main buildings, with the future intent of wiring individual rooms with new thermostats and valves. Our Facilities Management Department would complete rewiring of rooms as time allows. The computer upgrades would immediately lower energy costs by 10-15 percent, but most of the savings would come as we upgrade and wire each individual room.
- \$25,000 to replace 7,000 T-8 bulbs to Super T-8 bulbs for maximum savings. Each bulb lasts four years and saves \$3.00 per year in electricity for a total savings of \$21,000 per year and \$84,000 over the four-year period. We have installed these light bulbs at the Mansfield Public Library.
- \$32,000 to replace the heating system in the maintenance shop with a new energy efficient system. The existing system is 40 years old; we estimate the payback on this investment at two to three years.

Financial Impact

This grant is a non-matching grant that will be used to upgrade/replace existing energy equipment for maximum efficiency. With respect to the software upgrades, we would over time need to wire each room to connect to the computer-controlled thermostat, at a cost of approximately \$48,000. However, the Town would realize initial savings with the installation of the computer-controlled thermostat on its own, and additional savings as each room is wired. As noted above, the installation of the light bulbs and the new boiler in the maintenance shop would also help to reduce emissions and lower energy costs.

Recommendation

Staff recommends that the Town Council authorize the application for the grant. In furtherance of our current energy conservation efforts, the proposed uses of the block grant program would allow the Town to reduce energy usage, thereby reducing emissions, and to lower our energy costs over time.

If the Town Council supports this recommendation, the following resolution is in order:

RESOLVED, that effective October 26, 2009, the Town Manager, Matthew W. Hart, is hereby certified to make, execute and approve on behalf of the Town of Mansfield any and all contracts and to execute and to approve on behalf of this municipality other instruments involved regarding the Town's application to the ARRA Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant program.

Attachments

1) Excerpts from Application for ARRA Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant

STATE OF CONNECTICUT OFFICE OF POLICY AND MANAGEMENT

**Application
For
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA)
Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant (EECBG)**

Section I: Background

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 ("ARRA")

On February 17, 2009, President Obama signed into law the landmark American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 ("ARRA" - Public Law 111-5).

The stated purposes of the ARRA are to preserve and create jobs and promote economic recovery; to assist those most impacted by the recession; to provide investments needed to increase economic efficiency by spurring technological advances in science and health; to invest in transportation, environmental protection, and other infrastructure that will provide long-term economic benefits; and to stabilize state and local government budgets, in order to minimize and avoid reductions in essential services and counterproductive state and local tax increases.

Accountability and Transparency

The ARRA places great emphasis on accountability and transparency in the use of taxpayer dollars. Among other things, it creates a new Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board at the federal level and a new federal website <http://www.recovery.gov/Pages/home.aspx> to provide information to the public, including access to detailed information on grants and contracts made with ARRA funds.

To ensure transparency and accountability at the state level, Governor Rell issued Executive Order No. 25 to establish multiple levels of oversight and accountability throughout state government to ensure federal stimulus dollars are used prudently and within the strict timeframes mandated under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. Under Governor Rell's Executive Order, all state agencies are required to post detailed information concerning grants and contracts supported by the ARRA funds to the State of Connecticut Recovery website www.ct.gov/recovery.

Federal Funding Source and State of Connecticut Program Structure

The ARRA appropriates federal funding for the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) to award formula-based grants to states and local governments under the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant (EECBG). Each state is eligible to receive funding according to a formula. The State of Connecticut, through the Office of Policy and Management, is receiving \$9,593,500 under the EECBG. Approximately ninety percent of this funding is being used to fund the OPM Municipal Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant program. This is a formula block grant for the 142 Connecticut municipalities that are not eligible to apply for EECBG funds directly through DOE. The 142 municipalities eligible under the OPM Municipal EECBG Program and the funding each municipality is eligible for is listed in Attachment A.

Approximately ten percent of the funding Connecticut will receive under the EECBG Program is being used to fund the Supplemental Regional Bonus Pool Program, a competitive program that all 169 Connecticut municipalities are eligible to apply for. Application instructions for this 'Bonus Pool' will be forthcoming.

Purpose of EECBG Funds

The purpose of the EECBG Program is to assist eligible entities in creating and implementing strategies to:

- Reduce fossil fuel emissions in a manner that is environmentally sustainable and, to the maximum extent practicable, maximize benefits for local and regional communities;
- Reduce total energy use of the eligible entities; and
- Improve energy efficiency in the building sector, transportation sector and other appropriate sectors.

Program Outcomes

The DOE has published the following desired outcomes through the use of EECBG funding:

- Increased energy efficiency, reduced energy consumption and reduced energy costs through efficiency improvements in the building, transportation and other appropriate sectors;
- New jobs and increased productivity to spur economic growth and community development;
- Accelerated deployment of market-ready distributed renewable energy technologies, including wind, solar, geothermal, hydropower, biomass and hydrogen technologies;
- Improved air quality and related environmental and health indicators associated with the reduction of fossil fuel emissions;
- Improved coordination of energy-related policies and programs across jurisdictional levels of governance and with other local and community level programs in order to maximize the impact of this program on long-term local priorities;
- Increased security, resilience, and reliability of energy generation and transmission infrastructure;
- Leveraging of the resources of federal, state and local governments, utilities and utility regulators, private sector and non-profit organizations to maximize the resulting energy, economic and environmental benefits; and
- Widespread use of innovative financial mechanisms that transform markets.

ARRA: OPM Municipal EECBG

Section II: Program Rules

Match

There is no match requirement.

Authorization to Access the OPM Grant Portal (PORTAL)

All applicants must register with OPM in order to submit an electronic application through the OPM Grant Portal (PORTAL). If your municipality hasn't already done so, follow the authorization procedures below.

Authorization Procedure:

1. Municipality must follow the OPM Grant Portal registration instructions (Attachment B) and return the *Portal Registration* form (Attachment C) to OPM with the name and contact information for up to three authorized users: Chief Elected/Executive Official (CEO), Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and Project Officer (PO). The CEO will have general read-only access rights to the portal. The CFO will be enabled to submit cash

requests. The PO will be enabled to submit application materials, reports and access all other portal functions.

2. OPM will send a confirmation message to each user which will include a **USER ID** along with instructions on creating a unique **Password**.

DUNS and CCR Registration Requirements

All Applicants Must Have a DUNS Number and Active CCR to Receive a Grant

3. DUNS (Data Universal Numbering System)

All entities that receive federal funds through the State or directly from a federal agency must have a **DUNS (Data Universal Numbering System)**. The DUNS number must be included on the application and used throughout the grant life cycle. To obtain a DUNS number, please visit federal website <http://fedgov.dnb.com/webform>

4. Central Contractor Registration (CCR)

In addition to the DUNS number requirement, all applicants must have a **current updated registration** in the federal **Central Contractor Registration (CCR)** database. The CCR database is the repository for standard information about federal financial assistance applicants, recipients, and subrecipients. To register in the CCR, please visit the federal website: <http://www.ccr.gov/>

IMPORTANT: If your agency or organization received federal funds within the past 3-4 years, you may already have a DUNS number and **current** CCR registration -- please check with your Financial Officer.

OPM will be unable to issue a grant award to any municipality that does not have a DUNS number or an active CCR status.

Use of Funds

The DOE has issued 14 eligible activities for use of program funds. For each project submitted as part of the application you will need to indicate which activity category the project falls under.

As established under the federal EECBG ARRA program, the following activities for use of program funds are allowable. However, given this unique opportunity to update energy infrastructure, the Office of Policy and Management strongly encourages municipalities applying under these programs to use funding for conservation, efficiency and renewable projects as opposed to other activities allowed.

1. Development and/or Implementation of an Energy Efficiency and Conservation Strategy: Entities may use a grant received under this part to develop and/or implement a strategy for energy efficiency and conservation to carry out activities to achieve the purposes of the program.
2. Technical Consultant Services: Towns may retain technical consultant services to assist in the development of an energy efficiency and conservation strategy, including –
 - A. Formulation of energy efficiency, energy conservation and energy usage goals;
 - B. Identification of strategies to achieve those goals through efforts to increase energy efficiency, reduce fossil fuel emissions or reduce energy consumption through investments or by encouraging behavioral changes.
 - C. Development of methods to measure progress in achieving the goals;
 - D. Development and publication of annual reports to the population served describing the strategies and goals and the progress made in achieving them during the

- preceding calendar year;
- E. Other services to assist in the implementation of the energy efficiency and conservation strategy.
3. Residential and Commercial Building Energy Audits: Entities may support the conduct of residential and commercial building energy audits.
 4. Financial Incentive Programs: Entities may establish financial incentive programs and mechanisms for energy efficiency improvements such as energy saving performance contracting, on-bill financing, and revolving loan funds.
 5. Energy Efficiency Retrofits: Grants may be made to nonprofit organizations and governmental agencies for the purpose of retrofitting existing facilities to improve energy efficiency.
 6. Energy Efficiency and Conservation Programs for Buildings and Facilities: Towns may develop and implement energy efficiency and conservation programs for buildings and facilities within their jurisdiction, including-
 - A. Design and operation of the programs;
 - B. The identification of the most effective methods for achieving maximum participation and efficiency rates;
 - C. Public education;
 - D. Measurement and verification protocols; and
 - E. Identification of energy efficient technologies.
 7. Development and Implementation of Transportation Programs: Towns may develop and implement programs to conserve energy used in transportation, including-
 - A. Use of flextime by employees;
 - B. Promoting use of satellite work centers;
 - C. Development and promotion of zoning guidelines or requirements that promote energy efficient development;
 - D. Development of non-highway infrastructure such as bike lanes and pathways and pedestrian walkways;
 - E. Synchronization of traffic signals;
 - F. Other measures that increase energy efficiency and decrease energy consumption such as -
 - Local and regional integrated planning activities with the goal of reducing green house gases and vehicle miles traveled;
 - Incentive programs to reduce commutes by single occupancy vehicles;
 - Improvements in operational and system efficiency of the transportation system such as implementation of intelligent transportation system strategies;
 - Idle-reduction technologies and/or facilities to conserve energy, reduce harmful air pollutants and green house gas emissions from freight movement; and
 - Installation of solar panels on interstate rights-of-way to conserve energy in highway operations and maintenance activities.
 8. Building Codes and Inspections: Entities may develop and implement building codes and inspection services to promote building energy efficiency.
 9. Energy Distribution: Entities may implement distributed energy resource technologies that significantly increase energy efficiency, including -

- A. Distributed resources such as
- Combined heat and power systems
 - Cogeneration systems
 - Energy storage systems
 - Absorption chillers
 - Desiccant humidifiers
 - Micro turbines
 - Ground source heat pumps
- B. District heating and cooling systems.
10. Material Conservation Programs: Entities may implement activities to increase participation and efficiency rates for material conservation programs, including source reduction, recycling, and recycled content procurement programs that lead to increases in energy efficiency.
11. Reduction and Capture of Methane and Green House Gases: Entities may use grant funds to purchase and implement technologies to reduce, capture, and, to the maximum extent practicable, use methane and other greenhouse gases generated by landfills or similar waste-related sources, such as waste-related sources, such as wastewater treatment plants, operations producing food waste, dairy farms and animal operations.
12. Traffic Signals and Street Lighting: Entities may use funds to replace traffic signals and street lighting with energy efficient lighting technologies, including light emitting diodes; and any other technology of equal or greater efficiency.
13. Renewable Technologies on Government Buildings: Entities may use grant funds to develop, implement, and install on or in any government building of the eligible entity onsite renewable energy technology that generates electricity from renewable resources, including solar energy; wind energy; fuel cells; and biomass.
14. Any Other Appropriate Activity: Entities may submit any other appropriate energy efficiency and conservation activity for approval (OPM will consult with the U.S. DOE to determine if project is appropriate).

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

The DOE must comply with NEPA in disbursing financial assistance grants under the ARRA EECBG. All projects funded with EECBG dollars must be reviewed for environmental impact under NEPA. As such, each project included in an application will be required to include an EF-1 Environmental Checklist form. EF-1 forms will be forwarded by OPM to DOE for NEPA review. **DOE will determine if additional environmental assessment will be required for any of these projects. Grant awards will not be made for any projects until DOE makes this determination.**

Funding for Municipal Personnel or Positions

Grant funds may not be used for general administrative purposes. Grant funds may be used to pay municipal employees for hours spent working directly on the project(s) funded with EECBG grant funds. For example, if your municipality is approved under the grant to use funding for a furnace replacement and a municipal employee is performing the installation, the hours that employee works on the installation can be charged to the EECBG grant funds. Municipalities must implement a system for tracking and documenting the amount of time municipal personnel spend working directly on projects funded by the EECBG grant. Only hours that have been validated by a tracking system will be reimbursable by the grant.

Prohibition Against Supplanting of Funds

ARRA funds may not be used to supplant local funds, but can be used to increase the amounts of such funds that would, in the absence of Federal funds, be made available for energy efficiency and conservation activities.

Funds from this program may not be used to supplant existing funds. Supplanting is defined as the use of grant funds in place of other funds currently budgeted for an activity and thereby reducing the expenditure of other funds for that activity. Supplanting can also be defined as removing other funds from an activity supported by grant funds with the effect that the activity is not increased or enhanced by the full value of the grant funds applied.

Prohibited Uses

No EECBG funds may be expended outside of the 14 EECBG eligible activity areas. In addition there is a prohibition on the use of EECBG funds for gambling establishments, aquariums, zoos, golf courses or swimming pools.

Grantee's Responsibilities

Each municipality should have designated the person responsible for serving as the *Grant Project Officer (PO)* via the *OPM grant administration portal registration process*. The *PO is responsible for management and oversight of all components of the grant project including project activities and financial matters. The grant project officer must provide OPM with information on the status of the grant project as well as the status of expenditures relative to the project budget.*

Responsibilities and Duties of the PO:

- Prepare and submit a grant application and budget to OPM.
- Ensure "on-time" submission of the Progress Reports and Financial Reports.
- Manage the financial and programmatic components of the grant; including oversight and coordination of the fiscal components of the grant.
- Prepare and submit progress and financial reports in accordance with guidelines issued by the Office of Policy and Management and the U.S. Department of Energy.
- Organize, manage and coordinate the operation of the grant project and work in compliance with grant requirements from OPM and U.S. Department of Energy.
- Monitor the use of grant funds for eligible activities approved under the grant award.

Accounting Practices

Although EECBG funds can be used in conjunction with other funding, and leveraging of other funding streams is strongly encouraged, the Grantee must maintain accounting practices to segregate the obligations and expenditures related to the funding under EECBG. Financial and accounting systems must be revised as necessary to segregate, track, maintain and report the EECBG funds apart and separate from other revenue streams.

Expenditure Deadline

ALL GRANT FUNDS MUST BE OBLIGATED BY THE END OF THE PERIOD OF AWARD AND EXPENDED WITHIN **30** DAYS OF THE GRANT END DATE.

Buy American

No funds may be used for a project for construction, alteration, maintenance, or repair of a public building or public work unless all of the iron, steel, and manufactured goods used in the project are produced in the United States.

The only exceptions to this rule would be if iron, steel, and relevant manufactured goods are not produced in the United States in sufficient and reasonably available quantities and of

satisfactory quality; or inclusion of iron steel and manufactured goods produced in the United States will increase the cost of the overall project by more than 25 percent.

Wage Rates

All laborers and mechanics employed by the Grantees or Grantees' contractors and subcontractors on projects funded directly by or assisted in whole or part of this funding, shall be paid wages conforming with the federal Davis-Bacon Act requirements at rates not less than those prevailing on projects of a character similar in the locality.

<http://www.dol.gov/esa/whd/programs/dbra/index.htm>

The only exception to this rule is if a Government agency (or a State or political subdivision thereof using Federal money) performs construction work under what is generally known as "force account". In essence, this is a "do-it-yourself" type of construction – the governmental agency receiving the grant decides not to contract out the work but actually performs it "in-house" with its own employees. Such work is not generally subject to Davis-Bacon Act requirements because governmental agencies and States or their political subdivisions are not considered "contractors" or "subcontractors" within the meaning of the Davis-Bacon Act. However, any part of the work not done under "force account" but contracted out is subject to the Davis-Bacon Act and prevailing wage rates.

Misuse of Award Funds

Grantee understands and agrees that misuse of award funds may result in a range of penalties, including suspension of current and future funds, suspension or debarment from federal grants, recouping of monies provided under award, and civil and/or criminal penalties.

Access to Records

All grantees must allow OPM, DOE, U.S. Office of the Inspector General (OIG), the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) and their representatives, to have access to and the right to examine all records (including, but not limited to, books, papers, and documents) related to this ARRA EECBG award, including such records of any subrecipient, contractor, or subcontractor.

The recipient also understands and agrees that OPM, DOE, OIG and the GAO are authorized to interview any officer or employee of the recipient (or of any subrecipient, contractor, or subcontractor) regarding transactions related to this ARRA award.

False Claims Act and Fraud, Waste and Similar Misconduct

Grantee shall promptly refer to the U.S. Office of the Inspector General (OIG) any credible evidence that a principal, employee, agent, contractor, sub-grantee, subcontractor or other person has submitted a false claim under the False Claims act or has committed a criminal or civil violation of laws pertaining to fraud, conflict of interest, bribery, gratuity or similar misconduct involving those laws.

The OIG address is:
Office of the Inspector General
US, Department of Justice
Investigation Division
950 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Room 4706
Washington, DC 20530-0001

e-mail: oig.hotline@usdoj.gov

hotline: (Contact information in English and Spanish): 800-869-4499

hotline fax: 202-616-9881

Additional information is available from the OIG website at www.usdoj.gov/oig/

Protecting State and Local Government and Contractor Whistleblowers

Grantees must recognize that the ARRA provides certain protections against reprisals for employees of non-Federal employers who disclose information reasonably believed to be evidence of gross mismanagement, gross waste, substantial and specific danger to public health or safety, abuse of authority, or violations of law related to contracts or grants using ARRA funds. For additional information, refer to section 1553 of the ARRA.

Updates, grant documents, forms and other grant-related news will post on www.ct.gov/opm/recovery and [Connecticut Recovery Initiative](#). In addition, OPM will email information directly to the Project Officer.

Section III: Reporting Requirements, Contract Compliance and Penalties

Transparency

All files, progress reports, financial reports, documents and data pertaining to the EECBG grant will be posted on federal and state websites for public viewing. The federal law mandates substantial reporting and documentation of funded activities as well as more intensive monitoring and audit.

Additional sources of ARRA information are available at:
<http://www.recovery.gov/Pages/home.aspx>, [Connecticut Recovery Initiative](#).

Reports

Please note that while some reporting requirement information is provided below, specific reporting requirements will be published as part of the actual grant award. Below is a matrix of required reports as of the time this document is being published.

Name of Report	Frequency	Description	Due Dates
Special Status Report	After Event	Developments that have a significant impact on the project.	Two calendar days after the event.
Financial Reporting	Quarterly, Final	Budget, expenditures etc....	Five days after close of quarter
Management Progress Report	Quarterly	Metrics on energy savings, etc.	Five days after close of quarter
Closeout Reporting	Final	To be determined	30 days after expiration of grant
Annual Reports	Annual	Status of project	One year after effective start date of grant
ARRA Progress Report	Quarterly	Jobs created and retained, related information	Five days after end of quarter
Property Certification Report	Final	Property secured with grant funding	End of grant period



**Town of Mansfield
Agenda Item Summary**

To: Town Council
From: Matt Hart, Town Manager *Matt*
CC: Maria Capriola, Assistant to Town Manager; Mary Stanton, Town Clerk
Date: October 26, 2009
Re: Town Council Term of Office

Subject Matter/Background

The term of office for Council members elected on November 6, 2007 ends on November 16, 2009 based on the Town Charter that was in effect at the time. Changes to the Town Charter, which were also approved on November 6, 2007 but did not take effect until February 15, 2008, include a provision that newly elected Town Council members take office at "the next regular meeting of the Town Council following the municipal election." The first regular meeting after November 3, 2009 election is November 9, 2009. Consequently there is a conflict between the terms of the current Council members and the effective date for the new Council members as established by the revised Charter. The Town Attorney has examined this issue and recommended that the current members of the Council continue to serve until November 16, 2009. (See the attached opinion for more detail.)

Recommendation

To address this conflict, staff recommends that the Council cancel the November 9, 2009 regular meeting and schedule a special meeting for November 16, 2009 for the swearing in of the new Council members. The organizational meeting for the newly elected Council would then be held at the next regular meeting on November 23, 2009.

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

Move, effective October 26, 2009 to cancel the November 9, 2009 regular meeting of the Mansfield Town Council and to schedule a special meeting for November 16, 2009.

Attachments

- 1) Town Attorney opinion dated October 22, 2009

O'Brien and Johnson

Attorneys at Law

120 Bolivia Street, Willimantic, Connecticut 06226

Fax (860) 423-1533

Attorney Dennis O'Brien
dennis@OBrienJohnsonLaw.com
(860) 423-2860

October 22, 2009

Attorney Susan Johnson
susan@OBrienJohnsonLaw.com
(860) 423-2085

Mary L. Stanton
Town Clerk
Town of Mansfield
Four South Eagleville Road
Mansfield, CT 06268

Re: Town Council Term of Office

Dear Mary:

With the exception of one councilor who filled an interim vacancy resulting from a resignation, the members of the Town Council were elected on Tuesday, November 6, 2007. At that time, sections C202 and C302A of the Town Charter mandated that these councilors would remain in place until a new Council takes office on the third Monday of November, in this instance November 16, 2009.

On the same day almost all of the current members of the Council were elected, the voters adopted a revised Charter per Chapter 99 of the Connecticut General Statutes. Among the changes made by the voters on November 6, 2007, were amendments to Charter sections C202 and C302A, providing that a newly elected Town Council is to take office "[a]t the next regular meeting of the Town Council following the municipal election." In this instance, as the Town Council now holds regular meetings on the second and fourth Mondays of the month, that would be on Monday, November 9, 2009.

Per Connecticut General Statutes section 9-187, the terms of office of elective municipal officers may be prescribed by charter. There is a conflict between the revised Charter of the Town of Mansfield and the Charter that was in effect at the time these councilors were elected in 2007. The question you have asked me is whether the new Council to be elected on Tuesday, November 3, 2009, may take office and replace the current members who are not re-elected, on Monday, November 9, 2009, as apparently required by the new Charter, or if the transition must be delayed until November 16, 2009, or even to November 23, 2009, per the Charter provisions in place on the day these councilors were elected, November 6, 2007.

As you know, Connecticut General Statutes section 9-461 requires you as town clerk to ". . . file with the Secretary of State a list of the candidates of each party for municipal offices to be filled at such election . . ." including the ". . . term for which each candidate has been nominated . . ." Section 9-461 requires that such list must be filed "[n]ot later than the seventh day following the date set for the primary for nomination at

Mary L. Stanton
Town Clerk
Town of Mansfield
October 22, 2009

any election at which a municipal office is to be filled . . . on a form provided by the Secretary of State. . .”

Per section 9-461, on the ‘List of Offices to be Filled’ form, ED-102, filed by you as town clerk with the Office of the Secretary of State several months before the November 6, 2007 election, it was clearly and correctly stated that the terms of any candidates elected to the Town Council on that date would extend from “11/19/07 to 11/16/09.”

When the electors of the Town of Mansfield elected the current members of the Council on November 6, 2007, they had every right and reason to believe that the candidates that were elected or their duly selected replacements would serve in these positions until November 16, 2009.

Connecticut General Statutes section 9-461 expressly permits changes to be made in the list set forth by you as town clerk on Secretary of State form ED-102, but only in instances of “contests and complaints in connection with any primary,” or if there is a post-filing “vacancy in nomination.” See, C.G.S. sections 9-329a and 9-460. There is no legislative authority whatsoever for an ED-102 form to be changed by a town clerk due to an interim charter revision like the one that happened in this case.

Per section C703 of the revised and current Charter, the charter revision did not become effective until 90 days after its adoption on November 6, 2007. For the Town of Mansfield to replace the current members of the Council one week before the end of the term mandated by the Charter at the time of their election, would illegally and unconstitutionally thwart the will of the electors of the town who cast their ballots in the November 2007 election.

In *Simons v. Canty*, 195 Conn. 524 (1985), our Supreme Court ruled that a local charter provision permitting the potential **recall** of an elected official prior to the end of his or her term of office is unauthorized by state law and therefore illegal and invalid. Here a local Charter provision which did not become effective until ninety days after this Town Council was elected for a previously specified term per C.G.S. section 9-461, cannot legally effect what would amount to a one week **recall** of the current members of the Town Council.

For all of the foregoing reasons, it is my opinion that the current members of the Council may continue to serve in office until Monday, November 16, 2009. In order to effect a proper transition in this transitional year, and reading and interpreting the letter and spirit of the subject provisions of the current and former Town Charters together, it is

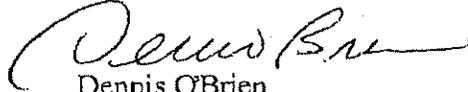
Mary L. Stanton
Town Clerk
Town of Mansfield
October 22, 2009

my recommendation that the regular Council meeting scheduled for November 9, 2009, be cancelled by action of the Council, and that a special meeting for scheduled for November 16, 2009, for the purpose of swearing in and welcoming the Council elected on November 3, 2009. The official activities required by Charter section C302A, such as electing a Mayor and Deputy Mayor and fixing the time and place of regular meetings, should be done at the regular meeting to be held on Monday, November 23, 2009.

I understand that the schedule I recommend is unusual, but, as you know, it is the result of changes in the Town Charter which became effective three months after the current Town Council was elected, inconsistencies between the former Charter and the current one, and the transition between the two.

Please let me know if you need any more from me on this.

Very truly yours,



Dennis O'Brien
Town Attorney

cc: Town Manager Matthew W. Hart
Mayor Elizabeth Paterson



**Town of Mansfield
Agenda Item Summary**

To: Town Council
From: Matt Hart, Town Manager *MWH*
CC: Maria Capriola, Assistant to Town Manager; Fred Baruzzi, Superintendent of Schools; Cherie Trahan, Director of Finance; William Hammon, Director of Facilities Management
Date: October 26, 2009
Re: Mansfield Middle School Fuel Conversion Project

Subject Matter/Background

On June 12, 2006, the Town Council approved a resolution authorizing an appropriation of \$3,800,000 to fund the cost of replacing the electrical heating system at the Mansfield Middle School with an alternative system using natural gas or fuel oil. On November 7, 2006 the voters affirmed that decision by passing a bonding resolution for \$3,800,000 with the understanding that the State Department of Education would provide a grant for approximately 73 percent of the total cost.

The General Assembly at the end of the 2006/07 legislative session approved the Town as eligible to receive a school building grant for the project. With funding in place, the Town hired Fuss and O'Neill consulting engineers to design the system. The first order of business was a request by the Council to review the project for alternative sources of energy other than fossil fuel. This process took some time. Fuss and O'Neill conducted the study and ultimately determined that considering the alternative technologies available, natural gas was our best option from both an environmental and financial perspective.

With the decision to use natural gas the project now broke into two phases.

- (1) Replace the electric heating system at MMS with an alternative system; and
- (2) Extend the natural gas line from Maple Road to the Middle School.

The design for phase I was completed at the end of summer 2008 and the project was put out to bid. The bids were opened on September 30, 2008, and the bids received considerably exceeded the estimated budget. This was the result of the length of time from project conception to full design, and the escalation of construction costs. To address this situation, we rebid the project in the winter of 2008/09 to take advantage of the slowing economy. In order to move forward, we rebid the project in a series of alternates to reduce the base price to within the

approved budget, and resubmitted the project to the legislature to secure an increase in state funding. In May of 2009 we executed a contract with Nutmeg Construction and we have now successfully completed the base project. With the passage of the recent budget implementation bills, we have also received approval to increase the authorized project cost from \$3,800,000 to \$4,600,000. Pursuant to this approval, we immediately contacted Nutmeg Construction to confirm the estimates to complete each of the alternates. With approval from the state and revised project estimates, we now need to increase the amount of authorized local funding. Under the school construction grant program, it is important to note that without the required amount of authorized local funding, no reimbursements from the state for expenditures to date will be made.

Financial Impact

In total, \$476,000 of additional local funding is needed. As of June 30, 2009, the Mansfield Board of Education approved a \$100,000 transfer to the project from their operating budget, leaving \$376,000 to be funded. Of this \$376,000 approximately \$262,000 will be budgeted under contingency. One funding option is to issue bonds for this amount. This would require either another bond referendum during FY 2009/10, or waiting until FY 2010/11 for action by the Town Council and Special Town Meeting. A second option is to fund the balance of the project through the CNR fund. Because of the decrease in Pequot funding, authorization to transfer \$350,000 of the FY 2009/10 PILOT grant to the CNR fund would be needed. In light of the proposed bond questions already on the ballot in November, management recommends the use of PILOT funds to complete this project. All alternates can be completed and we would begin receiving our state grant payments. In addition, any amounts remaining unspent in contingency would be applied toward the funding for the extension of the gas line.

A summary of the current and proposed financing plan for phase 1 (including the alternates) can be seen below:

<u>Resources:</u>	<u>Current</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Proposed</u>
Town of Mansfield - Bonds	\$1,025,000	\$	\$1,025,000
Town of Mansfield – CNR Fund		376,000	376,000
Mansfield Board of Ed Transfer		100,000	100,000
State of Connecticut	<u>2,775,000</u>	<u>324,000</u>	<u>3,099,000</u>
	<u>\$3,800,000</u>	<u>\$800,000</u>	<u>\$4,600,000</u>
 <u>Expenditures:</u>	 <u>\$3,800,000</u>	 <u>\$800,000</u>	 <u>\$4,600,000</u>

Phase II of this project began with discussions with the Connecticut Natural Gas Co. (CNG) concerning their willingness to extend their gas line to the middle school. After extensive negotiations CNG agreed to extend the gas line if the Town would agree to dig the trench for the pipe. While the total cost of this phase is estimated at \$783,000, \$500,000 of that will be paid for by Connecticut Natural Gas and \$100,000 will be provided by the Town of Mansfield Public Works Department.

The current and proposed financing plan for phase II of the project is as follows:

Revenues:	<u>Current</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Proposed</u>
Town – In Kind (DPW)	\$100,000	\$	\$100,000
Town – CNR Fund/Contingency		100,000	100,000
CNG	500,000		500,000
Grant on Co-Gen	<u>50,000</u>		<u>50,000</u>
	<u>\$650,000</u>	<u>\$100,000</u>	<u>\$750,000</u>

Any portion of phase I contingency remaining would be applied to the Town's CNR Fund contribution to phase II.

Recommendation

In order for the project to proceed it is respectfully requested that the Council:

(1) Amend the 2009/10 budgets as follows:

General Fund - Increase transfer to the CNR Fund	\$350,000
General Fund – Increase the PILOT Grant Appropriation	\$350,000
CNR Fund – Increase the transfer to the Capital Projects Fund	\$376,000
Capital Projects Fund – Increase the Appropriation for the MMS Heat Conversion Project	\$476,000

(Note: \$100,000 from the Mansfield Board of Education)

If the Town Council supports this recommendation, the following resolution is in order:

Resolved, effective October 26, 2009, the 2009/10 budget amendments as herein presented are adopted.

(2) Adopt the following resolution amending the appropriation for this project to be submitted to the State of Connecticut Department of Education:

If the Town Council supports this recommendation, the following resolution is in order:

Resolved, that the resolution adopted by the Town Council on June 12, 2006 is hereby amended to increase the appropriation from \$3,800,000 to \$4,600,000, to be funded \$1,501,000 from the Reserve Fund for Capital and Nonrecurring Expenditures and \$3,099,000 from anticipated grants from the State Department of Education for the cost of replacement of the electrical heating system at the Mansfield Middle School.

Attachments

- 1) Estimated Project Cost Breakdown
- 2) Estimated CNR Fund Roll-forward

**MMS Fuel Conversion Project
Based on State funding of \$4,600,000
Calculation of Revised Local Share**

Base Project Estimate as of October 14, 2009		\$ 3,800,000
Additional Cost to Complete Alternates:		
Alternate 2B - Music Wing	\$ 180,650	
Alternate 3 - Media Center	96,720	
Alternate 4 - Co-Gen System	190,000	
Alternate 6 - UST in Place - Preferred Option	11,800	
Price Increases & General Conditions	<u>106,253</u>	585,423
Contingency		214,577
Revised Project Estimate		<u><u>\$ 4,600,000</u></u>

Funding

Total Revised Project Estimate		\$ 4,600,000
Less: Estimated Ineligible Costs		(387,000)
Eligible for reimbursement		<u>4,213,000</u>
State Reimbursement	73.57%	<u>3,099,000</u>
Mansfield's Local Share		\$ 1,501,000
Current Authorized Local Funding		(1,025,000)
Additional Local Funding from BOE		<u>(100,000)</u>
Additional Local Funding from CNR (from PILOT)		<u><u>\$ 376,000</u></u>

TOWN OF MANSFIELD
 CAPITAL AND NONRECURRING RESERVE FUND BUDGET
 ESTIMATED REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
 FISCAL YEAR 2009/10

	Actual 99/00	Actual 00/01	Actual 01/02	Actual 02/03	Actual 03/04	Actual 04/05	Actual 05/06	Actual 06/07	Actual 07/08	Actual 08/09	Adopted 09/10	Estimated 09/10	Projected 10/11	Projected 11/12	Projected 12/13	Projected 13/14
SOURCES:																
Revenues:																
General Fund Contribution								100,000	644,000	85,000	50,000	400,000				
Property Tax Relief								359,404								
Energy Assistance Program																
State Revenue Sharing			472,523													
State Dept. of Education - MMS IRC/MMS Drainage				120,729	24,679											
Rural Development Grant - Downtown Revitalization					35,000											
Ambulance User Fees				253,312	179,317	216,712	222,724	187,045	289,884	304,089	250,000	275,000	275,000	275,000	275,000	275,000
Landfill Closing Grant - Inkind Reimbursement						109,470										
Insurance Settlement		100,524														
Interest Income	286,043	398,171				100,000	100,000	100,000								
Other			23,485		380			5,949		30,813						
Sewer Assessments	3,600	4,000	8,069	4,296	4,000	4,400	9,600		14,400		3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Pequot Funds	2,929,286	2,950,637	3,075,000	2,128,664	1,714,079	1,339,206	1,435,767	612,032	389,462	349,407	668,391	466,221	668,391	668,391	668,391	668,391
Total Sources	3,218,929	3,453,332	3,579,078	2,507,001	1,957,455	1,769,788	1,768,091	1,364,430	1,337,746	769,309	971,391	1,144,221	946,391	946,391	946,391	946,391
USES:																
Operating Transfers Out:																
General Fund - One Time Costs/Fund Balance Plan		61,100	47,500	400,000	350,000	250,000	150,000									
General Fund - State Revenue Sharing				472,520												
Community Events				12,500												
Management Services Fund	160,000	200,000	200,000	206,000	212,000	200,000	225,000	200,000	200,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Debt Service Sinking Fund		500,000	355,000	250,000	235,000	295,000	250,000	215,000	200,000	75,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	100,000		
Retire Debt for Fire Truck						70,000			70,000		80,000	80,000	80,000			
New Financial Reporting Model (Statement 34)			25,000	25,000												
Property Tax Revaluation Fund	25,000	25,090			25,000		25,000		25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	35,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Capital Fund	3,289,200	2,572,660	3,161,682	1,488,916	618,034	762,137	1,046,109	1,058,534	458,300	307,124	395,000	335,000	335,000	450,000	575,000	650,000
Capital Fund - MMS Heating Conversion												376,000				
Capital Fund - MMS Heating - Gas Line													50,000	50,000		
Day Care Pension				20,000	15,000	10,000	5,000									
Town Manager Search								21,171								
Emergency Services Administration				25,070	75,000											
Community Center Operating Subsidy				65,000	119,130	80,000	40,000									
Parks & Recreation Operating Subsidy								40,000	251,538	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Health Insurance Fund						200,000										
Retiree Medical Insurance Fund									50,000							
Compensated Absences Fund *									50,000	40,000	50,000	50,000	70,000	84,000	84,000	
Downtown Partnership									63,000							
Shared Projects with UConn	100,000	25,000														
Total Uses	3,574,200	3,383,760	3,789,182	2,965,006	1,649,164	1,867,137	1,811,109	1,534,705	1,367,838	647,124	900,000	1,216,000	970,000	959,000	934,000	925,000
Excess/(Deficiency)	(355,271)	69,572	(210,104)	(458,005)	308,291	(97,349)	(43,018)	(170,275)	(30,092)	122,185	71,391	(71,779)	(23,609)	(12,609)	12,391	21,391
Fund Balance/(Deficit) July 1	950,342	595,071	664,643	454,539	(3,466)	304,825	207,476	164,458	(5,817)	(35,909)	(43,528)	86,276	14,497	(9,112)	(21,721)	(9,330)
Fund Balance, June 30	\$595,071	\$664,643	\$454,539	(\$3,466)	\$304,825	\$207,476	\$164,458	(\$5,817)	(\$35,909)	\$86,276	\$27,863	\$14,497	(\$9,112)	(\$21,721)	(\$9,330)	\$12,061

* Compensated Absences needs to be funded for approximately \$288,000
 ** Estimated after proposed yearend transfers

**PAGE
BREAK**

**MANSFIELD DOWNTOWN PARTNERSHIP
MEMBERSHIP DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE MEETING
Mansfield Downtown Partnership Offices
September 28, 2009
8 AM**

MINUTES

Present: Frank McNabb (Chair), Jim Hintz, Steve Rhodes

Staff: Cynthia van Zelm

1. Call to Order

Frank McNabb called the meeting to order at 8:05 am.

2. Approval of Minutes from May 26, 2009 and September 21, 2009

Steve Rhodes noted a change in the September 21, 2009 minutes. He said that the University can provide contacts for organizations that print decals but the University does not create them itself. Mr. Rhodes made a motion to approve the September 21, 2009 minutes with the change and the May 26, 2009 minutes. Mr. Hintz seconded the motion. The minutes were approved unanimously.

3. Follow-up on Outreach Possibilities

Mr. McNabb suggested that the Committee prioritize its goals from now through December.

He referred to the stickers that appear on the cover of newspapers that may be a good opportunity to solicit membership. He said he spoke to someone at the Reminder where the circulation is 3,500. **Cynthia van Zelm said she would follow-up with Joe Muro who works at the Reminder.**

Mr. Rhodes said that he reviewed the current membership list and said he would follow-up with some University folks who were not yet members.

Mr. Rhodes said he will also talk to School of Liberal Arts and Sciences Dean Jeremy Teitelbaum about updating his staff at a meeting. He will touch base with Ms. van Zelm after the contact is made.

The Committee suggested that a short update on "What's Happening with Downtown Storrs Center" be included as a link on the UConn Alumni page and the President's blog. Ms. van Zelm will draft some language and work with Mr. Rhodes and the Town's Information Technology Department to provide the link.

Mr. Rhodes will talk to Alumni Association Director Lisa Lewis about providing information on the Partnership at Homecoming which is the week of October 12 (leading to the football game on October 17).

Jim Hintz said that he can include similar updates on Storrs Center for the e-mail and newsletters that he sends to off-campus students.

Mr. Hintz also suggested a reception with presidents of student organizations to learn more about the Partnership and Storrs Center. Mr. Hintz will work with UConn Student Activities. Mr. Rhodes thought this might also be a good way to help get consistent UConn volunteers for the Partnership staff for its events. It will be important to find ways to make a meeting like this attractive to students. It will be important to show the renderings and also what other college downtowns have to offer. Mr. Rhodes will work with Mr. Hintz.

Ms. van Zelm said she checked with LeylandAlliance about providing the Storrs Center logo as a decal to current and potential members – to continue to promote the project. Leyland agreed that use of the logo in this manner was fine. **Mr. Rhodes will follow-up with people at UConn who know “decal-makers.”**

The Committee agreed that a membership drive to all the businesses in town should be pursued. Ms. van Zelm noted that there will be a cost to printing brochures, in particular. **She will work with Kathleen Paterson, Special Projects Coordinator, on updating the business list and reviewing a budget for printing the brochure.** The message to businesses is that the new downtown will bring in traffic to town that will benefit them.

The Committee also suggested that the Partnership have a Facebook account. Ms. van Zelm will look into this with Ms. Paterson and the Town Information Technology Department.

The Committee also suggested more events to recognize and solicit members. A dance? One cost for members and another cost for non-members? **Ms. van Zelm said she would run this idea by the Advertising and Promotion Committee when it meets on Tuesday. Mr. McNabb will bring a list of events that the Windham Hospital does to update members and solicit members.**

Mr. Hintz will check on whether membership brochures can be left at the Student Union kiosk near the Information desk.

The Committee suggested adding a slogan for discussion at the next meeting.

4. Membership Renewal Drive

The Committee reviewed the DRAFT membership renewal letter and suggested some edits. With the advent of the design on Storrs Road, Mr. McNabb and Mr. Rhodes suggested that a schematic of Storrs Road be included as part of the membership packet. **Ms. van Zelm said she will follow-up with Leyland on what can be used (in process).**

Mr. McNabb said he will follow-up with the Windham Hospital Board and the President of Eastern Connecticut State University re: membership from people at those organizations.

5. Next Meeting

Committee members agreed to meet on Tuesday, October 13 at 8 am in the Partnership office.

6. Adjourn

The meeting adjourned at 9:15 am.

Minutes taken by Cynthia van Zelm.

RECREATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE
MEETING MINUTES – April 29, 2009

(approved Aug. 19, 2009)

ATTENDING: Darren Cook, Frank Musiek, Howard Raphaelson, Anne Rash
STAFF: Curt Vincente
GUESTS: None

- A. Call to Order – In the absence of Chairman S. Dyer, member A. Rash called the meeting to order at 7:40p.m.
- B. Approval of Minutes – A. Rash moved and D. Cook seconded that the minutes from the January 21, 2009 meeting be approved and the motion passed unanimously.
- C. Co-Sponsorship Update – The proposed revisions to the Co-Sponsorship policy that were presented to the Town Council were approved at their March 23, 2009 meeting. Staff will now communicate with the existing co-sponsored organizations and schedule a review for a future RAC meeting.
- D. Old Business – Community Center marketing project status report and conference report were reviewed. Membership reports and graphs and recent member surveys were discussed. C. Vincente discussed existing renewal and new member recruitment offers. C. Vincente updated the Committee on the co-generation project. The Southeast Park Restroom/Concession/Storage project will be open for use on Little League Opening Day, May 2. The Skate Park project equipment order is anticipated for later this spring, depending upon additional fundraising and equipment bids.
- E. Correspondence – None
- F. Director's Report – C. Vincente noted that most of his report was covered under Old Business or will be discussed under New Business items.
- G. New Business – The fall quarterly report was included in the packet and briefly reviewed. C. Vincente gave a brief presentation on the FY 2009-10 budget as approved by the Town Council. RAC members reviewed the referral from the Town Council regarding program sponsorship signs/banners at the Mansfield Skate Park. RAC members approved the following: *In the absence of other support funding from the Town for Skate Park equipment, RAC is encouraging fundraising to reach the goal of providing minimal equipment to make the park usable. The current fundraising group has raised \$12,960 to date. Extending the Parks Rules and Regulations to allow for a fourth location for sponsorship signs/banners will provide another potential option to raise much needed funds for equipment. RAC supports a change to the Park Rules and Regulations to accommodate this and if the Town Council supports this recommendation, the following modifications to the Mansfield Code of Ordinances would be necessary:*

Section A-194-1 Permitted activities

*Item J(2) Location. The location of temporary program sponsorship signs/banners in Town parks shall be limited to ~~three~~ **four** sites:*

- (a) Around the perimeter of the outfield fence at Southeast Park Field A;*
- (b) Adjacent to the Southeast Park Football Field;*
- (c) Adjacent to the playing fields at the Lions Memorial Park; and*
- (d) Around the interior perimeter of the fence at the Mansfield Skate Park.***

Item J(8) Other. Subject to the conditions expressed herein, the Parks and Recreation Department has the discretion to develop additional location requirements at the ~~three~~

four sites defined in Subsection J(2) above, and other restrictions and guidelines for signs/banners permitted under this subsection

In other new business, C. Vincente noted the Town Council is seeking feedback on the Strategic Plan draft that was included in the packet. RAC members did not wish to comment further on the existing draft. C. Vincente also noted the acquisition of the Lions Memorial Park property, reviewed the winter programs and gave a preview of spring programs.

Having no other business, the meeting was adjourned at 8:50pm.



MINUTES

MANSFIELD ADVOCATES FOR CHILDREN
 Wednesday, September 2, 2009
 6:30-8:00 PM
 Council Chambers- Town Hall

Present: K. Grunwald (staff), J. Goldman, MJ Newman, S. Baxter (staff), Lisa Young, Liz Buczynski, J. Higham, C. Guerreri, Gloria Bent, Terry Berthelot, F. Baruzzi, L. Dahn, Lisa Holle, K. Paulhus, Jim Greene
 Regrets: B. Lehmann, D. McLaughlin, A. Bladen, S. Daley, J. Stoughton,

Item	Discussion	Outcome
Open	<p>-S. Baxter welcomed back members along with newly appointed members (Jim Greene, Lisa Young): and welcomed interested visitors.</p> <p>-Note- There will be a Volunteer Recognition Picnic- Saturday, 9/12/09, 5:00-7:00PM, Behind E.O. Smith H.S.</p>	
New Chairs	<p>S. Baxter nominated new Co-Chairs, Gloria Bent and Judy Stoughton</p> <p>Vote to adopt 06/03/09 Minutes</p>	<p>Gloria Bent and Judy Stoughton were elected unanimously as co-chairs.</p> <p>Minutes adopted unanimously.</p>
Plan Review	<p>Discuss Mansfield's Plan for Young Children: G. Bent asked for feedback and questions on the Graustein Review Materials. S. Baxter stated that the group who worked on this is very proud of the plan, and she pointed out some of the key findings of the evaluation. C. Guerreri clarified that feedback came from the Charter Oak Group, Laura Downs and the State Dept. of Education. This is a technical review focused on the elements of the plan, and not a review of the process. C. Guerreri felt that the process was exemplary in the level of community involvement, and this will aid in the implementation of the plan. This is one element that will be taken into account in terms of future funding. J. Higham acknowledged the work</p>	

	<p>of the LWG, and feels that this provides a good starting point for the future work of MAC. C. Guerreri explained that this feedback needs to be incorporated into the plan before the end of the year. T. Berthelot added that we need to evaluate how important it is to secure this funding, and how does this impact our future work, and do we need this money to implement the plan. J. Goldman added that there was an understanding that the membership of MAC would need to be expanded to implement this plan. How can we prioritize the strategies and action items to move this forward in the time available? There was some discussion regarding the review of our current Discovery Action Plan, the importance of this to our future work, and the continuation of Discovery through March of 2010. J. Higham made a strong case for the importance completing the plan to be able to secure Option I funding.</p>	
Graustein Options	<p>-C. Guerreri explained the process of Graustein Options for future funding and facilitated a discussion regarding how to proceed. Option I requires a cash match of \$25K in each of the next two years. In years 3-5 the funding is stepped down and the cash match increases. We will need to be able to demonstrate the match at the time of application. This is not money intended to implement the plan, but to ensure that there is a paid staff person to administer the initiative. Funds can be used for implementation if the cost of the Coordinator is already covered. J. Higham asked for clarification about how the implementation of the plan can be funded? J. Higham moved that we proceed with Option I. MJ Newman asked how soon we will receive feedback that the plan is fully developed? No clear answer for this. C. Guerreri pointed out that we may have Technical Assistance money available to assist us with this. K. Grunwald suggested that a sub-group form to work on developing a work plan to prepare for the grant application and to prioritize next steps.</p>	<p>The group agreed unanimously to pursue Option I.</p> <p>A sub-group will meet prior to the next meeting to begin the work plan.</p>
MAC Action Plan	<p>-Review our 2008-09 Discovery Action Plan to assess accomplishments and incorporate into our 2009-10 Plan.</p>	
Updates	<p>-Board of Education Update: J. Higham provided a brief update on BOE news; next meeting is Sept. 10. R. Leclerc reported that the Books on the Bus program was very successful.</p> <p>-Mansfield Family Resource Guide (formerly Information Packets): J. Higham displayed a copy of the guide and</p>	

	<p>explained that she obtained enough funding to print 250 copies. Distribution will be primarily to new parents and families of young children who are new to town. It will be distributed at the "Know Your Towns Fair."</p> <p>-New Connections –"Spouses' Network at UConn": J. Goldman reported that this recently formed for new UConn families coming into Mansfield. It appears to be geared to newcomers. She also reported that she, S. Baxter and a grad student attended a graduate student reception. The primary concern of parents is the availability of infant/toddler care. The UConn Employee Benefits office is taking over the Work/Life Coordinators' function.</p>	
Next Meeting	<p>-Next meeting: Wednesday, October 7, 2009- Town Hall, Council Chambers</p> <p>Agenda Items to recommend for next meeting: 1) Ledyard pre-K survey;</p>	Meeting adjourned at 8:20 PM

Respectfully submitted,

Kevin Grunwald

TOWN OF MANSFIELD/DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION
PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE
WEDNESDAY, July 15, 2009
Audrey Beck Municipal Building – Council Chambers

Minutes

Members Present: G. Cole, C. Lary, C. Paulhus, Warden M. Rinaldi, W. Stauder (Chair), S. Thomas, W. Solenski

Members Absent: A. Barberet, R. Blicher, J. Kodzis, R. Pellegrine

Staff: Maria Capriola (Town of Mansfield), Deputy Warden N. Kearney (DOC), M. Davis (DOC)

I. CALL TO ORDER

The meeting came to order at 3:05p.m.

II. MINUTES

Minutes of April 15, 2009 were approved unanimously.

III. WARDEN'S REPORT AND DISCUSSION

Warden Higgins retired and Ms. Monica Rinaldi has replaced Ms. Higgins as Warden of Bergin. Warden Rinaldi provided an update on the prison population; it is currently at 1,036 inmates. Bergin has been able to close the overflow unit due to the decrease in population. A general discussion occurred regarding the list of offenses.

Deputy Warden Kearney updated the Committee on educational, programming, and outreach opportunities. Currently 108 inmates are assisting Towns and the DOT with work crews; the Towns and the DOT provide supervision to inmates on work crews. Mr. Cole asked about whether or not Bergin was having difficulties with inmates obtaining cell phones or other forms of contraband. Deputy Warden stated that it has not been a problem. Bergin employees are prohibited from bringing cell phones into the facilities. Beginning 7/17/09, educational classes (school) will be extended by one hour every day for inmates. There have been some vacancies at Bergin created by the retirement incentive offered to State employees in June. Recruitments are underway for replacement staff, including the Commissioner position for the DOC. The razor wire project has been completed. The emergency phone line will be tested within the next month or so. Bergin staff will notify Town staff so letters may be sent to residents on the emergency notification list.

IV. CHAIRPERSON'S REPORT

Chairwoman Stauder welcomed Warden Rinaldi to the Committee.

V. COMMUNICATIONS

No comments or concerns.

VI. OPPORTUNITY FOR PUBLIC TO SPEAK

None.

VII. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting adjourned at 3:22 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,
Maria E. Capriola, M.P.A., Assistant to Town Manager

TOWN/UNIVERSITY RELATIONS COMMITTEE

Tuesday, September 8, 2009
Audrey Beck Municipal Building
Council Chambers
4:00 pm

Minutes

Present: P. Barry, M. Beal, T. Callahan, M. Hart, J. Hintz, R. Hudd, E. Paterson, S. Rhodes, J. Saddlemire, N. Silander, W. Simpson

Staff: M. Capriola, J. Jackman

1. Opportunity for Public to Address the Committee
Cynara Stites of Hanks Hill Road addressed the Committee about negative behavior from students living off-campus and the impact such behavior has on neighborhoods in Storrs.
2. August 18, 2009 Meeting Minutes
The minutes of August 18, 2009 were passed unanimously, with the motion made by Barry and seconded by Simpson.
3. Hunting Lodge Road Bikeway
Mr. Hart provided an update. The project will be completed this fall. The bikeway is already in use and has improved pedestrian safety. Litter has been problematic along the bikeway; the Town has been actively enforcing the litter ordinance as a result.
4. Mansfield Downtown Partnership Update
Mayor Paterson provided an overview of the upcoming Festival on the Green celebration and events. The events will be held the weekend of September 11-13th.
5. Four Corners Sewer Project Update
Mr. Hart provided an update on the project and spoke to the limitations for providing water to the Four Corners. Installing sewer to the Four Corners is estimated to cost between \$5-6 million, adding water to the project would bring the total to approximately \$14 million. UCONN has the capacity to provide sewer to the Four Corners, but not water. The Four Corners Sewer Advisory Committee is beginning to look at zoning and design elements of the project.
6. University Spring Weekend
Mr. Rhodes provided an overview of the draft Spring Weekend report for 2009. The report is a joint Town/University initiative and will be submitted by the Town/University Relations Committee. Discussion occurred and suggestions were offered as improvements to the draft. The Committee agreed to the following revisions:
 - Attempt to determine direct costs for public safety personnel for Spring Weekend (Thu-Fri-Sat) that are above and beyond normal staffing requirements for a weekend. Public safety costs should encompass Mansfield Fire & EMS, Mansfield Police, Connecticut State Police, and UCONN Fire and Police.

- Attempt to define “infraction” and “warning” for the purposes of reporting statistics to ensure consistency in reporting amongst the various public safety entities.
 - A goal will be to reduce the number of outside visitors at the events and to gain better information about the outsiders (i.e. guests of students, no affiliation to university or students, etc.)
 - To take a qualitative approach to the report.
7. Preparations for Fall Semester
Mr. Saddelmire announced that the fall semester opening went smoothly from a logistical perspective. 12,346 people have moved into on-campus housing (largest amount of people living on campus in UCONN's history). Mr. Jackman and Mr. Hintz provided an update on prevention and outreach activities related to students moving into off-campus housing for the fall semester.
8. Other Business
Mayor Paterson requested that enforcement of ordinances be noted as a future agenda item.

The meeting adjourned at 5:30pm

Next Meeting: October 13, 2009

Respectfully Submitted,
Maria E. Capriola, Assistant to Town Manager
Town of Mansfield

Mansfield Historic District Commission

Minutes, Meeting June 6, 2009

Members Present: I. Atwood, A. Bacon, G. Bruhn, T. Holt, J. Newmyer, D. Spencer

Also attending: Dov Kugelmaas, to request approval of an application for a certificate of appropriateness to erect a 45 foot addition to the wooden picket fence in front of his house at 100 Mansfield Hollow Road. The application was not approved because more detail was needed in regard to size of the pickets, posts, etc. Information may be sent to G. Bruhn this summer so that she can convene the Commission to hold a hearing on the project, since there is no regular meeting scheduled for July or August.

The minutes of the May 12 meeting were approved after this correction: The removal of the sentence in paragraph tow "This letter will be . . . grant applications." This sentence is to be replaced with the following: "

A letter was written in To Whom It May Concern format in support of the historic preservation HPTAG grant so that it might also be used in other grant applications."

T.Holt presented the Commission with a copy of mailing addresses of all residents of historic districts in Mansfield.

Respectfully submitted,

Jody Newmyer
Clerk

Mansfield Historic District Commission

Minutes, Meeting September 8, 2009

Members Present: I. Atwood, G. Bruhn, T. Holt, D. Spencer, and J. Nardi

The meeting was called to order at 8:00 p.m.

It was noted that no communication had been received over the summer months from anyone requesting information on matters relevant to the historic districts. The expected communication from Mr. Kugelmaas in Mansfield Hollow Historic District was not received.

Jack Nardi reported on his work to date related to improving the certificate of appropriateness application and process. He will do further research on ideas for an "information packet", which may include examples of a site plan, rules and guidelines for drawing plot plans to scale and other relevant architectural reference material. It may be helpful to contact the State Historical District Commission to see if they have materials, which may be useful.

The minutes of the June 6 meeting were not approved, pending revisions.

The meeting was adjourned at 8:40 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Gail Bruhn
Chairman



COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES
September 21, 2009 @ 6:00 p.m.
Room B, Audrey P Beck Building

Present: Leigh Duffy (Chair), Meredith Lindsey

Chair Leigh Duffy called the meeting to order at 6:00 p.m.

Bruce Clouette delivered a copy of his proposed letter to the editor for Committee review
Minutes of the August 17, 2009 meeting were approved as presented.

The Committee members discussed the volunteer applications and the available committee openings and agreed to make the following recommendations to the Town Council:

Terry Cook to the Recreation Advisory Committee

Edward Wazer to the Agricultural Committee

Terry Berthelot and Vicki Fry to the Mansfield Advocates for Children

William Simpson (business), Phil Barry (citizen) and A.J. Papanikou (citizen) to the University Town Relations Board

Michael Taylor and Dennison Nash to the Transportation Advisory Committee

Isabelle Atwood and Patricia Maines to the Beautification Committee

Additionally the Committee members will contact the following committees and volunteers to ascertain openings and levels of interest:

Ms. Duffy will call Tim Quinn, Chair of the Commission on Aging, regarding their recommended slate of candidates and let him know that there is an additional candidate who has expressed an interest. Ms. Duffy will call the following citizens to see if they are still interested in serving: Anne Smith regarding the Mystic Country Tourism Council, Scott Lehman regarding the Arts Advisory Committee and Brien Buckman regarding the Transportation Advisory Committee.

Ms. Lindsey will call Jim Morrow, Chair of the Open Space Committee to review the membership situation. She will then call Michael Allison. Ms. Lindsey will also call Thomas Long regarding the Mansfield Advocates for Children.

The Town Clerk will compile a list of committees that require participation by members of the Town Council. Included in that list will be the standing committees of the Council.

Ms. Duffy will compile of list of available positions for posting on the website.

Members reviewed Mr.Clouette's letter to the editor. Ms. Duffy will contact him with possible changes.

The meeting was adjourned at 7:05 p.m.

Mary Stanton, Town Clerk



TOWN OF MANSFIELD
OFFICE OF THE YOUTH SERVICES BUREAU

Patricia Michalak, MA
Youth Service Bureau Coordinator

Mansfield YSB Advisory Board
Minutes

Tuesday September 8, 2009
12:00pm at Mansfield Town Hall
Conference Room B

Board Members

Present:

Ethel Mantzaris, Chair
Frank Perrotti, Co-Chair
Patricia Michalak, YSB Coordinator
Kathleen McNamara, YSB Senior Social Worker
Kevin Grunwald, Director of Human Services
Jay O'Keefe, Parks & Recreation
Jerry Marchon, Police Officer
Lauren DiGrazia, Graduate MSW Intern

Absent: Eileen Griffin, Candace Morrell, Sheila Riffle, & Amber Hoyt

Proceedings

- *Meeting called to order at 12:01pm by Chair, Ethel Mantzaris*
- *May 12, 2009 meeting minutes were accepted and approved*

- *Report from YSB Coordinator, Patricia Michalak*
 - Announced the arrival of the three graduate interns and distributed their profiles to the board members
 - Briefly discussed the concentrations and backgrounds of each Graduate Intern
 - YSB Senior Social Worker, Kathleen McNamara, worked this summer to get financial assistance for kids to attend camp and worked with families in crisis
 - Explored new methods of making COPE announcements by using press releases to various newspapers. The decision was made that the best way to get the information out there was through the schools, but will continue to explore other options.
 - There was a follow up to locate Mansfield children who have a parent incarcerated. Ms Hayward, a prison family advocate, agreed to send us updates from the Bergin Prison. Information on this population is hard to find.
 - Continuing to work on record keeping and data collection in the "My Senior" software
 - Multifamily Group continued over the summer and there was a strong turn out

- Report from the Director of Human Services, Kevin Grunwald
 - Handed out the quarterly report for the Department of Human Services
 - The report ended in June 2009
 - Discussed the Results Based Accountability (RBA) model (define results and then work backwards)
 - Discussed how this report was written. It was based on the mission of the department and then by identifying the means of accomplishing results. This was then broken down into five categories.
 - Discussed the birth through 8 grant and handed out the "Mansfield's Plan for Young Children." The goal of this project was explained as well as the opportunity for continued funding for the next five years once the project was finished. There is still one area that needs to be worked on before this proposal can be submitted.

- *Old Business:* None
- *New Business*
 - There was a discussion on revamping the meeting. It was decided that board members would receive a phone call the Friday before the meeting to remind them of the meeting. This will enhance the capability of knowing who will be in attendance and who will not.
 - There will be a copy of the previous month's minutes at each board meeting along with copies of the agenda. Both the agenda and the minutes will continue to be sent to the board members via email.

- *Goals*
 - The board wants to encourage student input on the board
 - The Director of Human Services, Kevin Grunwald, suggested that maybe there should be a focus on one area for the year.
 - The chair, Ethel Mantzaris, suggested that if there was going to be one focus she would like to see there be more emphasis on summer employment for kids to keep them out of trouble. We will further discussion on this topic in the future.

Meeting adjourned at 1 pm

Minutes submitted by,
Lauren DiGrazia Graduate MSW Intern

Mansfield Commission on Aging Minutes
9:30 AM – Senior Center
Monday, September 14, 2009

PRESENT: K. Grunwald (staff), M. Rogers, W. Bigl, J. Quarto, S. Gordon, P. Richardson (staff), T. Quinn (Chair), J. Kenny (staff), K. Doeg, C. Phillips, C. Pellegrine, T. Rogers, John Adamcik (guest), J. Brubacher

- I. **Call to Order:** Chair T. Quinn called the meeting to order at 9:35 AM.
- II. **Appointment of Recording Secretary:** K. Grunwald agreed to take minutes for the meeting.
- III. **Acceptance of Minutes of the June 8 meeting:** The minutes of the June 8 meeting were accepted as written.
- IV. **Correspondence – Chair and Staff:** none.
- V. **New Business**
 - A. **Annual Report: Accomplishments and Goals:** members reviewed last year's Annual Report. J. Quarto and C. Phillips volunteered to review these in more detail and to present them at next month's meeting prior to submission to the Town Manager.
 - B. **"Other":** C. Phillips reported on the nominating committee. C. Pellegrine and J. Quarto will serve second terms. Will Bigl was nominated to fill Mark Ross' seat. His nomination was approved unanimously. John Adamcik has volunteered to serve as the representative from Wright's Way. W. Bigl will attempt to find a new representative from Jensen's.
- VI. **Optional Reports on Services/Needs of Town Aging Populations**
 - A. **Health Care Services**

Wellness Center and Wellness Program – J. Kenny distributed copies of her report fro June-August. She reports that there have been many calls from family members for assisted living and home care. She announced that she will be retiring. J. Quarto moved that Jean be acknowledged for her service to the Town and seniors. She was recognized by a unanimous vote of the Commission and thanked for her many years of service.

Mansfield Center for Nursing and Rehabilitation – J. Kenny: no report.
 - B. **Social, Recreational and Educational**

Senior Center – P. Richardson distributed copies of her report for June-August. She noted some of the improvements to the Senior Center,

changes to the Sparks newsletter. She also announced that the Adult Day Center, Woodlake at Tolland, is closing. Anyone who is aware of space that they can rent is urged to contact them.

Senior Center Assoc. – T. Rogers added that the change in the Sparks newsletter was a big accomplishment for the Association. They are deep into a bylaws revision, facilitated by W. Bigl.

C. Housing

Assisted Living Advisory Committee: K. Grunwald reported that there is no movement.

Wrights Way: John Adamcik reported that there is no longer a Resident Service Coordinator at Wright's Way.

Juniper Hill: no representative.

Jensen's Park: W. Bigl reported no new information from Jensen's

Other

D. Related Town and Regional Organizations such as:

Advisory Committee on the Needs of Persons with Disabilities,

Senior Resources of Eastern CT: K. Grunwald reported that Carol McMillan is now on the Board of Senior Resources, and would be a good contact for a representative to this Commission.

VII. Old Business

- A. Long Range Plan for 2007- 2010: Update on Action Plans (all): T. Quinn pointed out that some work was done on transportation. Please review the Long-Range plan and Mansfield 2020 and come to the October meeting prepared to prioritize and integrate the long-range plan with Mansfield 2020. W. Bigl reported that he and Carol Phillips went to a Town Council meeting to speak in support for building a new Senior Center as an element of Mansfield 2020. He is willing to chair a sub-committee with C. Phillips and J. Quarto to look at building a new Senior Center.

VIII. Adjournment

Meeting adjourned at 10:15 AM. Next meeting: **Tuesday, October 13, 2009 at 9:30 AM** at the Senior Center. Please note the change of day due to the Columbus Day holiday.

Respectfully submitted,

Kevin Grunwald



MINUTES

MANSFIELD ADVOCATES FOR CHILDREN
 Wednesday, September 2, 2009
 6:30-8:00 PM
 Council Chambers- Town Hall

Present: K. Grunwald (staff), J. Goldman, MJ Newman, S. Baxter (staff), Lisa Young, Liz Buczynski, J. Higham, C. Guerreri, Gloria Bent, Terry Berthelot, F. Baruzzi, L. Dahn, Lisa Holle, K. Paulhus, Jim Greene
 Regrets: B. Lehmann, D. McLaughlin, A. Bladen, S. Daley, J. Stoughton,

Item	Discussion	Outcome
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New Chairs	<p>S. Baxter nominated new Co-Chairs, Gloria Bent and Judy Stoughton</p> <p>Vote to adopt 06/03/09 Minutes</p>	<p>Gloria Bent and Judy Stoughton were elected unanimously as co-chairs.</p> <p>Minutes adopted unanimously.</p>
Plan Review	<p>Discuss Mansfield's Plan for Young Children: G. Bent asked for feedback and questions on the Graustein Review Materials. S. Baxter stated that the group who worked on this is very proud of the plan, and she pointed out some of the key findings of the evaluation. C. Guerreri clarified that feedback came from the Charter Oak Group, Laura Downs and the State Dept. of Education. This is a technical review focused on the elements of the plan, and not a review of the process. C. Guerreri felt that the process was exemplary in the level of community involvement, and this will aid in the implementation of the plan. This is one element that will be taken into account in terms of future funding. J. Higham acknowledged the work</p>	

	<p>of the LWG, and feels that this provides a good starting point for the future work of MAC. C. Guerreri explained that this feedback needs to be incorporated into the plan before the end of the year. T. Berthelot added that we need to evaluate how important it is to secure this funding, and how does this impact our future work, and do we need this money to implement the plan. J. Goldman added that there was an understanding that the membership of MAC would need to be expanded to implement this plan. How can we prioritize the strategies and action items to move this forward in the time available? There was some discussion regarding the review of our current Discovery Action Plan, the importance of this to our future work, and the continuation of Discovery through March of 2010. J. Higham made a strong case for the importance completing the plan to be able to secure Option I funding.</p>	
Graustein Options	<p>-C. Guerreri explained the process of Graustein Options for future funding and facilitated a discussion regarding how to proceed. Option I requires a cash match of \$25K in each of the next two years. In years 3-5 the funding is stepped down and the cash match increases. We will need to be able to demonstrate the match at the time of application. This is not money intended to implement the plan, but to ensure that there is a paid staff person to administer the initiative. Funds can be used for implementation if the cost of the Coordinator is already covered. J. Higham asked for clarification about how the implementation of the plan can be funded? J. Higham moved that we proceed with Option I. MJ Newman asked how soon we will receive feedback that the plan is fully developed? No clear answer for this. C. Guerreri pointed out that we may have Technical Assistance money available to assist us with this. K. Grunwald suggested that a sub-group form to work on developing a work plan to prepare for the grant application and to prioritize next steps.</p>	<p>The group agreed unanimously to pursue Option I.</p> <p>A sub-group will meet prior to the next meeting to begin the work plan.</p>
MAC Action Plan	<p>-Review our 2008-09 Discovery Action Plan to assess accomplishments and incorporate into our 2009-10 Plan.</p>	
Updates	<p>-Board of Education Update: J. Higham provided a brief update on BOE news; next meeting is Sept. 10. R. Leclerc reported that the Books on the Bus program was very successful.</p> <p>-Mansfield Family Resource Guide (formerly Information Packets): J. Higham displayed a copy of the guide and</p>	

	<p>explained that she obtained enough funding to print 250 copies. Distribution will be primarily to new parents and families of young children who are new to town. It will be distributed at the "Know Your Towns Fair."</p> <p>-New Connections –"Spouses' Network at UConn": J. Goldman reported that this recently formed for new UConn families coming into Mansfield. It appears to be geared to newcomers. She also reported that she, S. Baxter and a grad student attended a graduate student reception. The primary concern of parents is the availability of infant/toddler care. The UConn Employee Benefits office is taking over the Work/Life Coordinators' function.</p>	
Next Meeting	<p>-Next meeting: Wednesday, October 7, 2009- Town Hall, Council Chambers</p> <p>Agenda Items to recommend for next meeting: 1) Ledyard pre-K survey;</p>	Meeting adjourned at 8:20 PM

Respectfully submitted,

Kevin Grunwald

TOWN OF MANSFIELD
Ethics Board
Thursday, September 17, 2009
Audrey Beck Municipal Building, Conference Room C
4:30pm

Minutes

Members Present: David Ferrero, Nancy Cox, Win Smith, Nora Stevens, Saul Nesselroth, Lena Barry
Staff Present: Maria Capriola, Assistant to Town Manager

I. PUBLIC COMMENT

Ms. Elizabeth Wassmundt, Old Turnpike Road, spoke to a provision in the Windham Ethics Code in which Council members or advisory committee members that miss three or more consecutive meetings without good cause must resign their post; she spoke to her desire to see such a provision in the Board's recommended revisions to the Code.

II. EXECUTIVE SESSION – PERSONNEL

Ms. Cox made a motion, seconded by Mr. Smith to add an executive session to their agenda and to enter into executive session. The motion was unanimously approved by the Board. The Board respectfully requested Ms. Capriola to be present to assist with technical advice on the matters to be discussed. Ferrero, Cox, Smith, Stevens, Nesselroth, Barry and Capriola were present. Mr. Smith made a motion, seconded by Mr. Ferrero to leave executive session (5:07pm); the motion was unanimously approved by the Board.

V. DISCUSSION ON ETHICS CODE

The Board continued to review and discuss Ms. Cox's suggestions regarding the Ethics Code. Recommended changes and pending items for further discussion are attached to these minutes. At the 9/17 meeting the following decisions were made:

- The Board did not recommend adding a provision to the Code about a process for vetting potential Ethics Board members. Through consensus the Board decided to make a recommendation to the Committee on Committees regarding the vetting process for Ethics Board members. The Board agreed that it would like to see a more thorough vetting process include some sort of resume and qualifications review (by the Committee on Committees) of potential Board members as well as a credit and criminal background check. The Board asked Ms. Capriola to draft a memorandum to the Committee on Committees for the Board's signature (based upon discussion on the matter); it will be reviewed and discussed at the October 15th meeting.
- Ms. Cox made a motion, seconded by Mr. Smith to add the following recommendation to 25-6 of the code, "The provisions of this Code will be reviewed and updated when necessary, but not less than every five years." All voted in favor of the motion.
- Through consensus the Board agreed to recommend adding language to 25-6 of the code that would include certain ethics documents subject to disclosure and public inspection being maintained in the Town Clerk's Office.
- Mr. Smith made a motion, seconded by Ms. Cox to remove and not include any recommendation that would permit "inquiries" under the Code of Ethics. All voted in favor of the motion.
- Through consensus the Board agreed to recommend the first sentence of 25-7A to read, "Advisory opinions may be sought by an official, employee, or body of the town regarding whether his, her, or its own action might violate a provision of this code."
- Through consensus the Board agreed to recommend adding language regarding waivers to 25-7E of the Code.
- Through consensus the Board agreed to recommend adding language regarding annual training offered by the Ethics Board to 25-9 of the Code.

The Board asked Ms. Capriola to prepare a polished version of its proposed recommendations for review at its next meeting. The Board also requested Ms. Capriola to prepare a draft annual disclosure statement form.

VI. FUTURE AGENDAS

The Board requested for the following to be added to the agenda for the next meeting: Recommendation to Committee on Committees re: Vetting Ethics Board Members; Discussion on Ethics Code; Executive Session.

The Board briefly discussed Ms. Wassmundt's remarks during public comment; the Board noted that she has previously spoken to the Board on the matter. However, the Board through consensus decided that it did not feel the need to discuss the matter further and it would not be included as a future agenda item.

VII. MEETING SCHEDULE

The next meeting will be held October 15th, 2009 at 4:30pm

VII. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting adjourned at 6:45 pm.

Respectfully Submitted,
Maria E. Capriola,
Assistant to Town Manager

Chapter 25: ETHICS, CODE OF

Notes on Recommended Changes Decided Up To the 9/17/09 meeting:

- **Strikethrough** = recommended deletions reached by consensus or majority of members
- **Bold/Italics** = recommended revisions by consensus or majority of members
- **Comment boxes** indicate items for further discussion

[HISTORY: Adopted by the Town Council of the Town of Mansfield 6-26-1995, effective 8-7-1995. Amendments noted where applicable.]

§ 25-1. Title.

This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the "Code of Ethics."

§ 25-2. Purpose.

- A. The purpose of these standards is to guide town officials, elected and appointed, town employees and citizens by establishing standards of conduct ~~for persons in the decisionmaking process~~. It is intended to strengthen the tradition of **good** government in the town.
- B. Good government depends on decisions which are based upon the merits of the issue and are in the best interests of the town as a whole, without regard to personal gain.
- C. In pursuit of that goal, these standards are provided to aid those involved in decisionmaking to act in accordance with the public interest, use objective judgment, assure accountability, provide democratic leadership and uphold the respectability of the government.

§ 25-3. Definitions.

As used in this chapter, the following words or phrases shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section:

- A. **APPEAR**— *Any form of communication including: in person, through another person, by letter, by telephone or by electronic media.*
- B. **CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION** — ~~Any information concerning the property, business or affairs of the town not generally available to the public. **not discloseable under or subject to FOI rules (chapter 14, § 1-210 C.G.S.)**~~ *Any information, whether transmitted orally or in writing, which is obtained by reason of the public position or office held and is of such a nature that it is not, at the time of transmission, a matter of public record or public knowledge as defined by Chapter 14, § 1-210 C.G.S.*
- C. **CONFLICT OF INTEREST** - *An official or employee may not use his or her position/office in a manner which he or she knows may result in a personal or financial benefit, not shared with a substantial segment of the town's population, for any of the following:*

- (1) *himself or herself;*
- (2) *a member of his or her household;*
- (3) *an outside employer/business of his or hers, or of a member of his or her household;*
- (4) *a customer or client;*
- (5) *person or entity from whom the official has received an election campaign contribution totaling more than \$200 in the aggregate during the past election cycle (this amount includes contributions from a person's immediate family or business);*
- (6) *a substantial debtor or creditor of his or hers, or of members of his or her household; or*
- (7) *a nongovernmental civic group, union, social, charitable, or religious organization of which he or she (or a member of his or her household) is an officer or director.*

D. EMPLOYEE — Any person receiving a salary, wages or compensation from the town for services rendered.

E. IMMEDIATE FAMILY — Any parent, brother, sister, child spouse or co-habiting partner of an individual as well as the parent, brother, sister or child of said spouse or co-habiting partner, and the spouse or co-habiting partner of any such child or any dependent relative who resides in said individual's household.

F. INTEREST IN A PERSONAL OR FINANCIAL SENSE — *A relationship in which a direct or indirect personal or financial benefit might be received. "Financial benefit" includes: money, service, entertainment, or any promise of these or anything else of value. This term does not include campaign contributions authorized by law.*

For the purpose of this Code, the same meaning as the courts of this state apply, from time to time, to the same phrase as used in §§ 8-11 and 8-21, C.G.S. 2.

G. OFFICIAL — Any person holding elective or appointive town office, paid or unpaid, including members and alternate members of town agencies, boards and commissions, and committees appointed to oversee the construction or improvement of town facilities, or any other board, commission or agency that perform legislative or judicial functions or exercise financial authority (collectively hereinafter referred to as "body"). *"Official or employee" does not include a judge, justice, or official or employee of the court system.*

H. OUTSIDE EMPLOYER OR BUSINESS—*This term includes: any substantial business activity other than service to the town; any entity of which the official/employee is a member, official, or employee, and from which he or she receives compensation; any entity located in the town or which does business with the town, in which the official/employee has an ownership interest; and any entity to which the official or employee owes, or is owed, more than \$10,000. For purposes of this definition, "compensation" does not include reimbursement for expenses.*

I. SUBORDINATE--*Another official/employee whose activities an official or employee directs/supervises.*

§ 25-4. Guidelines established.

If an official or employee is speaking before a body as an elector during public comment, said person shall disclose their name, address, and public affiliation, regardless of whether the affiliation is indirect or direct to the matter in which the person is speaking.

- A. Use of town assets. No official or employee shall use or permit the use of town funds, services, property, equipment, owned or leased vehicles or materials for personal convenience or profit, except when such services are available to the public generally or are provided in conformance with established **written** town policies for the use of such officials or employees. ***This applies not only to objects such as cars and trucks, but also to travel and other expense reimbursements, which may not be spent on anything but official business.***
- B. Fair and equal treatment.
- (1) ***Special Consideration***--No official or employee shall grant or accept any special consideration, treatment or advantage to or from any person beyond that which is available to every other person.
 - (2) ***Representation***--***An official/employee may not represent any other person or entity before the town, nor appear in any matter not before the town, but against the interests of the town. However, it is acceptable for elected officials to represent constituents without compensation in matters of public advocacy. Volunteer members of established boards and commissions may represent persons and entities before, or appear before, any town department, agency, board, or commission other than their own.***
 - (3) ***Appearances***--***An official or employee may not appear before any town department, agency, board or commission, except on his or her own behalf or on behalf of the town. Every time an official or employee appears or when he or she writes a letter to the editor or other publicly distributed correspondence regarding the Town, he or she is required to disclose whether he or she is appearing in an official capacity or as a private citizen. If the speech or writing is in response to criticism or other communication directed at his or her official role, the official/employee may respond only in his or her official role.***
 - (4) ***Political Solicitation***--***An official/employee may not request, or authorize anyone else to request, that any subordinate participate in an election campaign or make a political contribution. Nor may he or she engage in any political activity while on duty for the town, or with the use of town funds, supplies, vehicles, or facilities.***
 - (5) ***Patronage***--***No official or employee may use his or her influence to obtain an appointment of another person to any position as a reward for political activity or contribution.***
 - (6) ***Nepotism***--***No official or employee may appoint or hire a member of his or her household to any type of employment with the town without first obtaining a waiver pursuant to 25-7E. No official or employee may supervise or be in a direct line of supervision a member of his or her household.***

C. Conflict of interest.

- (1) Disqualification in matters involving a personal or financial interest. No employee or official shall participate in the hearing or decision of the body of which he or she is a member upon any matter in which he or she is interested in a personal or financial sense. The fact of such disqualification shall be entered on the records of such body. Nothing contained herein shall be construed as to prevent any elected official or employee from submitting a competitive sealed bid in response to an invitation to bid from any body of the town, provided that such person does not thereby violate Subsection C(2) of this section.
- (2) Disclosure of confidential information. No official or employee shall disclose or use any confidential information obtained in an official capacity for the purpose of advancing his or her financial or personal interest or that of others.
- (3) Gifts and favors. No official or employee or member of his or her immediate family shall solicit or accept any gift or gifts having a value of fifty dollars (\$50.) or more ~~in value in~~ any calendar year, whether in the form of service, loan, thing, promise or any other form, from any person or persons who to his or her knowledge is interested directly or indirectly in business dealings with the town. This prohibition shall not apply to lawful political contributors as defined in § 9-333(b), C.G.S. ***Gifts of property, money, or services received by an official or employee and given nominally to the town must be accepted by a resolution of the council.***
- (4) Use of influence. No official or employee shall ~~solicit any business~~ ***may engage in a financial transaction including charitable contributions***, directly or indirectly, from another official or employee ***especially one*** over whom he/she has any direct or indirect control or influence with respect to tenure, compensation or duties. ***Charitable events or fundraising activities subject to general sponsorship by the Town are exempted from this section .***
- (5) Representation of private or adverse interest. No official or employee shall appear on behalf of a private interest before any body of the town, nor shall he or she represent an adverse interest in any litigation involving the town.
- (6) Disclosure of interest. Any official or employee who has a personal or financial interest in any matter coming before any body of the town shall make the same known to such body ~~in a timely manner~~ ***immediately before any action.*** ~~and~~ Such interest shall be disclosed on the records of such body.

a. Annual Disclosure. Elected officials, department heads and those authorized to act on their behalf (e.g., first deputies), candidates for elected office and political party committee officers are required to file annual disclosure statements. Annual disclosure statements (for the calendar year) are to be filed with the Ethics Board:

- i. Within one-hundred-and-twenty days after the effective date of this section;***
- ii. Within thirty days after taking one of the job titles or positions listed in subsection a of this section; and***
- iii. No later than May 15 of each year thereafter***
- iv. Candidates for elected office, shall file the annual disclosure statement with their filing of the certificate of candidacy or declaration of intent***

and no later than May 15 of each year thereafter.

The annual disclosure statement will include the location of any real estate in the town, or within one mile of the boundary of the town, in which the person disclosing, or his or her immediate relative, has a financial interest, and the type of financial interest. This section does not apply to an official or employee's primary residence.

The disclosure statement will also include with respect to each outside employer or business of the person disclosing: its name (if any); the nature of its business or if it is an entity, the type of entity; the person disclosing's relationship to it, such as sole proprietor, owner, partner, official, director, member, employee, bondholder, or shareholder.

The disclosure statement will also include the names and addresses of all relatives employed by the town as employees, contractors, or consultants, including relatives who work for or are subcontractors of contractors, consultants*, or subcontractors.*

Failure to disclose the information with respect to a person disclosing's spouse or other relative does not constitute a violation of that subsection if the person disclosing made a good faith effort to obtain the information.

b. Recusal

- i. An official or employee must refrain from acting on or discussing a matter before the town, if acting on the matter, or failing to act on the matter, may result in personal or financial benefit. Such an official or employee should join the public if the recusal occurs at a public meeting, leave the room if it is not a public meeting, file with the Town Clerk a signed statement disclosing the reasons for recusal, or state this information on the public record of that board or commission.*
- ii. If a board or agency member is requested to recuse himself or herself with respect to a matter because he or she has a conflict of interest, the member must decide whether to recuse himself or herself. If the member decides not to recuse himself or herself, the remaining must consider any relevant evidence concerning such claimed conflict of interest, as defined in this code, and vote whether or not to allow the request and require that the member refrain from participating in the matter.*
- iii. Rule of Necessity: If recusal would leave a board with less than a quorum capable of acting, or if the official/employee is the only person authorized by law to act, the official/employee must disclose the nature and circumstances of the conflict to the Ethics Commission and ask for an advisory opinion.*

- (7) First year after termination. No official or employee shall, ~~during the first~~ **within one** year after termination of **his or her last date of** service or employment with the town,

appear before any body of the town or apply to any department in relation to any case, proceeding or application in which he or she personally participated during the period of his or her service or employment, or which was under his or her active consideration **official responsibility as a municipal employee.**

- (8) **First Year of Employment.** No official or employee shall award a contract or participate in an action benefiting a person that formerly employed him or her within one year of entering Town employment or service.
- (9) **Private employment.** No official or employee shall engage in or accept private employment or render service that is incompatible with the proper discharge of his or her official duties or would tend to impair his or her independence of judgment or action in the performance of official duties or give the appearance of impropriety, unless otherwise permitted by law.
- (10) **Post-Employment Employment.** Any official/employee shall not accept employment with a party to a contract with the town, within a year after the contract was signed, when he or she participated substantially in the negotiation or award a contract of \$50,000 or more.
- (11) **Quid Pro Quo.** No official or employee shall discuss or accept an offer of future employment with any person doing or seeking to do business with the town if the official or employee has reason to believe that the offer of employment is intended as reward for an action or failure to act.
- (12) **Fees and Honorariums.** No official or employee may accept a fee or honorarium for an article, appearance, or speech in his or her official capacity. He or she may receive payment or reimbursement for necessary expenses related to any such activity.
- (13) **Endorsements.** No official or employee in his or her official capacity may publicly endorse products or services; this does not prohibit an official or employee from answering inquiries by other governmental officials, consumer organizations, or product information services regarding products or services.

D. **Reporting Requirements and Whistleblower Provisions.**

- (1) **Complicity with or Knowledge of Others' Violations.** No one may encourage anyone to violate any provision of this code. If an official/employee suspects that someone has violated this code, he or she is required to report it to the relevant individual, either the employee's supervisor, appointing authority, or the Ethics Board. Anyone who reports a violation in good faith will be protected by the provisions of Section 2.
- (2) **Whistle-Blower Protection.** Neither the town nor any person, including officials and employees, may take or threaten to take official or personal action against any official, employee, or against any member of their family because that person, or a person acting on his or her behalf, (a) reports or files a complaint

with the Ethics Board regarding an alleged violation of this code, or (b) is requested by the Ethics Board to participate in an investigation, hearing, or inquiry of the Ethics Board. The provisions of this section are not applicable when the reporter of a violation knowingly made accusations or other statements that were malicious and false.

§ 25-5. Board of Ethics.

- A. There is hereby established a Board of Ethics consisting of five (5) members who shall be electors of the town. The members shall be appointed by the Town Council and shall serve for a term of three (3) years, ~~except that, of the initial Board, two (2) members shall serve for a term of two (2) years, and one (1) member for a term of one (1) year.~~
- B. Alternate members. In addition to the regular members, the Town Council shall appoint two (2) alternate members who shall serve in the absence of a regular member. ~~The initial appointments shall be for a term to expire on June 30, 1996. Thereafter, all **Alternate member** appointments shall be for two-year terms.~~
- C. No more than three (3) members and no more than one (1) alternate member shall be of the same political party at any time.
- D. ~~No member or alternate shall contemporaneously be an employee or official of the town on any other board.~~ **Members of the Board may also serve as members of advisory committees. Members of the Board should not simultaneously serve as a member of an elected board of the Town or be an employee of the Town.**

§ 25-6. Organization and procedure.

- A. The Board of Ethics shall elect a **Chair, Vice Chair, and Secretary annually. Rules and procedures shall be established. Confidentiality must be maintained in order to protect the privacy of public officials, employees and citizens, including the provisions of Sec 1-82(a)-(f) of the Connecticut General Statutes. The Board shall keep records of its meetings, planning to meet at least four times a year and at such other times as deemed necessary by any member.** ~~Chairperson and a Secretary and shall establish its own rules and procedures, which shall be available to any elector of the town through the Town Clerk's office. Rules and procedures shall be established within six (6) months of the initial appointment of all members and alternates. The need to maintain confidentiality in order to protect the privacy of public officials and employees and citizens [including the provisions of § 1-82a(a) through (f), C.G.S.] shall be considered when establishing the rules and procedures. The Board shall keep records of its meetings and shall hold meetings at the call of the Chairperson and at such other times as it may determine.~~
- B. **Practices regarding recordkeeping, release of documents, and notice of meetings will be consistent with Connecticut general statutes pertaining to freedom of information and ethics boards. The Town Clerk's Office must maintain on file for public inspection:**
 - (1) **A copy of the code of ethics and amendments thereto;**
 - (2) **A statement that the town has established an Ethics Board, and its members;**
 - (3) **A copy of the form of annual statement of financial disclosure;**

- (4) *A list of the names and offices, or positions, of all officials and employees required to file annual disclosure statements;*
- (5) *Copies of all annual disclosure statements filed pursuant to this code.*
- (6) *Other records of the Ethics Board subject to disclosure.*

C. *The provisions of this Code will be reviewed and updated when necessary, but not less than every five years.*

§ 25-7. Powers and duties.

- A. **Advisory Opinions.** *Advisory opinions may be sought by an official, employee, or body of the town regarding whether his, her, or its own action might violate a provision of this code.* The Board may also issue guidelines on such **general ethics** issues as, for example, ~~ex parte communication~~. Such opinions and guidelines, until amended or revoked, shall be binding on the Board and reliance upon them in good faith by any officer or employee in any action brought under the provisions of this chapter. Any request or opinion the disclosure of which invades the personal privacy [as that term is used in C.G.S. § 1-19(b)(2)] of any individual shall be kept confidential in a personnel or similar file and shall not be subject to public inspection or disclosure. The Board may make available to the public such advisory opinions which do not invade personal privacy, and ~~take other appropriate steps in an effort to increase public and officials' awareness of this Code of Ethics.~~
- B. **Complaints.** The Board shall establish procedures by which the public may initiate complaints alleging violations of this Code. The Board itself may also initiate such complaints. The Board shall have the power to hold hearings concerning the application of this Code and its violation and may administer oaths and compel attendance of witnesses by subpoena. Such hearings shall be closed to the public unless the respondent requests otherwise. If the Board determines the respondent has, in fact, violated the provisions of this Code, it shall file a memorandum of decision which may include a recommendation for action, with the Town Council or other appropriate body. The recommended action may include reprimand, public censure, termination or suspension of employment, removal or suspension from appointive office or termination of contractual status, except that no action may be recommended which would violate the provisions of the state or federal law. In the case of union employees, such recommended action does not constitute a unilateral change in conditions of employment. No such recommendation shall limit the authority of the Town Council under the Charter of the town or under any ordinance, statute or any other law. Any discussion by the Town Council or other body of an individual affected by the memorandum of decision shall be in executive session, unless the individual affected requests that such discussion be held in open session.
- C. Any complaint received by the Board must be in writing and signed under oath by the individual making said complaint, under penalty of false statement (C.G.S. § 53a-157b).
- D. **Correspondence.** The Board welcomes and encourages communications from the public regarding ethics issues relevant to this code, even if they do not fall within the categories of an advisory opinion, inquiry, or complaint. Communications will be handled on a case-by-case basis and at the discretion of the Board. The Board will take appropriate steps in an effort to increase public and officials' awareness of this Code of Ethics.

- E. Waivers.** *If an official or employee comes into a direct line of supervision of a member of his or her household, he or she will have six months to obtain a waiver.*
- (1)** *Upon written application and a showing of compelling need, at an open session after public notice, the Ethics Board may in exceptional circumstances grant a waiver of subsections 25-4B(6). Waiver applications should be submitted by the supervisor seeking the waiver.*
 - (2)** *Waivers must be in writing and must state the grounds upon which they are granted. Within ten days after granting a waiver, the Ethics Board must publish a notice setting forth the name of the person or entity requesting the waiver and a general description of the nature of the waiver.*

§ 25-8. Annual report.

Each year, at a time to be determined by the Board, it shall prepare and submit to the Town Council an annual report of its actions during the preceding twelve (12) months and its recommendations, if any. Additional reports, opinions and recommendations may be submitted by the Board to the Town Council at any time. In all such submissions, the Board shall be scrupulous in its avoidance of the undue invasion of the personal privacy of any individual.

§ 25-9. Distribution of Code of Ethics, Training

A. Distribution of Code. In order that all public officials and employees are aware of what constitutes ethical conduct in the operations of the government of the Town of Mansfield, the ~~Town Clerk~~ **appropriate officials** shall cause a copy of this Code of Ethics to be distributed to each and every official.

B. Training and Education. *The Ethics Board will hold an annual workshop for new and old officials and employees to discuss this code, its values and goals, its enforcement, and the ways in which it has affected their work and the working of the Town government.*

§ 25-10. Appeals.

A decision by the Board of Ethics may be appealed in the manner allowed by the general statutes.

§ 25-11. Severability; conflicts with other provisions.

If any section, subsection, subdivision, paragraph, sentence, clause, or phrase of this ordinance, or any part thereof, is for any reason held to be unconstitutional, invalid, or ineffective by any court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity or effectiveness of the remaining portions of this chapter. Furthermore, should any such provisions of this chapter conflict with any provisions of the Personnel Rules of the Town of Mansfield, the collective bargaining agreements of the Town of Mansfield or the Connecticut General Statutes, the relevant provisions of the Personnel Rules, collective bargaining agreements and/or the Connecticut General Statutes shall prevail.

TOWN OF MANSFIELD
Ethics Board
Thursday, July 16, 2009
Audrey Beck Municipal Building, Conference Room B
4:45pm

Minutes

Members Present: Mike Sikoski, Nancy Cox, Win Smith, Lena Barry

I. APPROVAL OF MINUTES FROM 6/4/09

Approval of 06/04/09 Minutes Cox motion for approval seconded by Barry all in favor

II. PUBLIC COMMENT

Betty Wassmundt who attended the FOI seminar held by Tom Hennick brought copies of Glastonbury's rules of procedure for their ethics board. She stated she recieved this from Mr. Hennick at the seminar.

III. EXECUTIVE SESSION (ethics complaint)

Motion was made by Sikoski to move executive session to item 4 on the agenda and seconded by Barry. All were in favor. Motion was made by Sikoski to move into executive session to discuss complaint, seconded by Smith, all in favor. Executive Session 4:56 pm. Present were Cox, Sikoski, Smith, Barry, (complaintant). Complaintant presented complaint and left at 5:05pm. Board came out of ex. session at 5:34pm. Discussion of letter(s) to Person(s) for notification was discussed and drafted. Chair will notify person(s) and ask Town Clerk to get clarification of State Statute 8-11 and 8-21 as they were on Oct 24th 2005.

VI. FUTURE AGENDAS AND MEETING SCHEDULE

Next meeting was scheduled for Sept 3, 2009 at 4:30

VII. ADJOURNMENT

Motion to adjourn made by Smith, seconded by Sikoski. All in favor. Adjourned at 6:30 PM.

Respectfully Submitted,
Mike Sikoski, Chair
Ethics Board

MANSFIELD ZONING BOARD OF APPEALS – REGULAR MEETING
MINUTES
SEPTEMBER 9, 2009

Chairman Pellegrine called the meeting to order at 7:00 p.m. in the Council Chamber of the Audrey P. Beck Municipal Building.

Present: Members – Pellegrine, Singer-Bansal, Wright

Alternates – Accorsi, Clauson

Absent: Members – Fraenkel, Katz

Alternates – Gotch

DAN BRITTON, SUNLIGHT SOLAR ENERGY – 7:00 PM

To hear comments on the application of Dan Britton, Sunlight Solar Energy, for a Variance of Art VIII A to erect an 11' x 55' solar panel array requiring a 47' rear yard and 32' side yard variance at 920 Storrs Rd.

Mr. Britton is seeking approval to install a 40 panel, ground mounted, solar array. He feels that the natural gas pipeline, which goes through the property, creates a hardship in determining the placement of the panels. To be most effective, these panels should be placed where there is the most sun. The front yard would not be a suitable location due to an old sycamore tree and other areas on the property would be shaded by the house or garage. There would be no moving parts, liquids or noise generated at the panel site.

A Neighborhood Approval Sheet and certified receipts were submitted, showing no objections from abutters.

Business Meeting:

Wright moved to approve the application of Dan Britton, Sunlight Solar Energy, for a Variance of Art VIII A to erect an 11' x 55' solar panel array requiring a 47' rear yard and 32' side yard variance at 920 Storrs Rd, as shown on submitted plan.

In favor: Accorsi, Clauson, Pellegrine, Singer-Bansal, Wright

Reasons for approval:

- Location of natural gas pipeline is a hardship

- Access to sun is limited
- Old sycamore tree will be saved

CONTINUED HEARING – JEROME D. SIPPLE

Pellegrine spoke to Mr. Sipple before the hearing. It has now been determined that he has a problem with his septic system and it may need replacing. He has asked for another 30-day extension so that he can look into what needs to be done. It was unanimously decided to grant an extension to Mr. Sipple until the regular ZBA meeting on October 14, 2009.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES FROM AUGUST 12, 2009

Wright moved to approve the minutes of August 12, 2009 as presented.

Motion passed

ADJOURNMENT

Meeting was adjourned at 7:29 p.m.

Respectfully Submitted,

Julie Wright
Secretary

**TOWN OF MANSFIELD
TOWN COUNCIL
Ad hoc Committee on Regionalism
Monday, June 15, 2009
Audrey P. Beck Municipal Building
Town Manager's Office
2:00 pm**

APPROVED MINUTES

1. Call to Order/Roll Call

Present: B. Clouette, M. Hart, G. Nesbitt

2. Overview of existing regional and shared services arrangements

Matt Hart distributed a draft spreadsheet providing an overview of current regional initiatives and service arrangements, as well as potential opportunities. The members discussed the spreadsheet at some length. By consensus, the members agreed to add a column indicating the primary fund (e.g. General Fund, management services, etc.) associated with each initiative. Also, under *existing initiatives*, the members agreed to add the inter-library loan program, as well as the purchasing coalitions that the Town participates in. Under the opportunities section, members suggested the addition of equipment sharing, probate, recreation and senior services.

The members articulated a short list of guiding principles to assist with the evaluation of new opportunities for regionalism and shared services:

- What is the level of service to be provided?
- How will delivery of the service be governed?
- How important to Mansfield's sense of community is it to deliver the service at a local level?
- Does the initiative require the construction of a new facility?
- What is the proximity of the service to Mansfield residents?
- What is the anticipated return on investment (ROI)?

3. Opportunities for additional regional and shared services arrangements

The members discussed opportunities with respect to public safety, particularly police services. Mr. Clouette suggested that it would be beneficial to discuss this issue at the Town/University Relations Committee; the other members concurred. Mr. Hart agreed to prepare a draft RFQ/RFP for the committee to review to solicit a qualified consultant to conduct a study regarding existing and future police services and demands.

In addition, the members suggested that Mr. Hart conduct an informal discussion with his colleagues in Coventry and Tolland to determine if there were additional partnership opportunities related to service delivery in general.

4. Other

The members asked Mr. Hart to convene the next meeting when he had sufficient information to move forward.

5. Adjournment

The members adjourned the meeting at 3:05 PM.

Respectfully submitted,

Matthew W. Hart
Town Manager

Mansfield Parks Advisory Committee

Minutes for June 3, 2009

Mansfield community Center

Present: Michelle Baughman, Tom Harrington, Penny, Potter, Jennifer Kaufman, Eric Kruger, Ethan Avery

Meeting was called to order at 7:30 pm

Minutes of March , 2009 meeting approved

1. Mount Hope Park Management Plan – discussed what could be done about the beaver. Jen was going to contact someone from the Humane Society. Mike Palladino has done some work at Mount Hope.
2. Continuing Business – Saturday Schoolhouse Brook walk and July Butterfly count were discussed.
3. Fall FOMP Program – Walktober - Dunhamtown, Fifty Foot, Wolf Rock, and WRA mentioned. Possible Astronomy program with Cindy Peterson. Michelle and Ethan walk (kayak) in September. September 12, 2009 kayak trial at River Park. Can Sue and Tom conduct walks?
4. Strategic Plan comments – Dunhamtown needs a cover for the well. This is being worked on. Sue and Ethan need a write-up for Dunhamtown.
5. NAV Workdays – Two for Old Spring Hill. Jen has UConn people for every weekend.
6. Online River Park trail guide is currently in proof.
7. PAC has \$3,000 for Torrey property trail guide.
8. Discussed the possibility of extending the boardwalk at Mount Hope.
9. Eighth grader interested in possible bird blind building at Commonfields.
10. Spring and Walktober 2010 – Is it possible to conduct a walk on the Dowart property.

Meeting adjourned at 8:30 pm

ARTS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
 Meeting of Tuesday, 01 September 2009
 Mansfield Community Center (MCC) Conference Room

MINUTES

1. The meeting was called to order at 7:04p by Chair Kim Bova. *Members present:* Jay Ames, Kim Bova, Scott Lehmann. *Members absent:* Tom Bruhn, Joan Prugh, Blanche Serban. *Others present:* Jay O'Keefe (staff).

2. The draft minutes of the 04 August 09 meeting were approved as written.

3. Correspondence.

a. All town committee volunteers are invited to Picnicpalooza (5-7p, 9/12/09, behind E. O. Smith) where there will be food, music, dancing, and general revelry in lieu of an expensive fireworks display on Festival of the Green weekend.

b. The Windham Region Chamber of Commerce is soliciting nominations of community organizers for its Community Volunteer Organizer Leadership Awards; nominations are due by .9/18/09.

4. MCC Art Exhibits.

a. No new applications have been received. Jay A. now knows he is exhibiting in the fall and will contact William Stallman to confirm his exhibit.

b. Kim suggested that AAC members go to some of the open studios this fall for ideas about artists who might be encouraged to exhibit at the MCC.

c. Jay O'K reminded the committee of its interest in organizing exhibits of student art. Jay A. agreed that we should start talking to art teachers in the Mansfield schools now if we want an exhibit later this school year. Kim will contact the Middle School and E. O. Smith art departments, and ask Blanche if she would approach the elementary schools. Maybe the elementary, middle, and high schools could use one of the display areas sequentially for a month each during the winter or spring quarters.

Exhibit Period	Entry cases		Sitting room		Hallway	
	Double-sided	Shelves	Upper (5)	Lower (3)	Long (5)	Short (2)
Summer 15 Jul – 15 Oct	8/15 – 10/15 <i>Festival on the Green</i>		<i>Liviu Cupceanu</i> (various media)			
Fall 15 Oct – 15 Jan	<i>William Stallman?</i> (found object sculpture)		<i>Jay Ames</i> (paintings)		<i>Sylvia Smith</i> (water media)	
Winter 15 Jan – 15 Apr	<i>Michael Allison</i> (colored wooden bowls)					

5. **Festival on the Green Art Show.** Helpers are needed to set up the art show, starting at 8:30a on 9/13/09; Kim needs a commitment from volunteers in advance. Michael Allison is lending display panels; however, table easels are also needed (Jay A. volunteered one that's presentable).

6. **Storrs Center Project.** Jay A. reported having seen at MassMOCA an attractive information kiosk, which he thought would be a fine addition to the Storrs Center Project. It had a small exhibit area, plus a screen for displaying information.

7. **Know Your Towns Fair.** The AAC finally has a table reserved at Know Your Towns Fair (11a – 2p, 9/12/09) to advertise display opportunities at the MCC, as well as other area arts activities. Scott will staff the table; Jay A. may be able to assist. Copies of the MCC art exhibit application should be available, plus other AAC publications, if still current; Jay O'K will send Scott electronic copies of this material for review and can photocopy material for us. Scott will try to assemble information on various arts groups for distribution – brochures, if available, but at least a mini-directory with contact information. Jay A. will contact Song a Day and a dance studio for information; he will also contribute a table easel and some art to help make the table attractive.

8. **Annual report.** The draft prepared by Scott and circulated by e-mail was approved.

9. **Adjourned** at 7:44p. Next meeting: Tuesday, 06 October 09, 7:00p.

Scott Lehmann, Acting Secretary, 04 September 09; approved 06 October 09

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Item # 11



**TOWN OF MANSFIELD
COMMUNICATIONS ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

AUDREY P. BECK BUILDING
FOUR SOUTH EAGLEVILLE ROAD
STORRS MANSFIELD, CT 06268-2599

TO: Mansfield Town Council
FROM: Mansfield Communications Advisory Committee
DATE: October 19, 2009
RE: Updated Request to Fill Committee Vacancies

Subsequent to our October 4, 2009 request to fill two positions on our committee, we received written resignation from Joyce Creapeau. Ms. Creapeau's term was due to expire in March 2010 and we are sad to see her leave early, but recognize her family comes first.

As discussed at the October 13 Town Council meeting, it is important to continue to engage the younger population in town governance. It would be helpful if, at minimum, one of the new committee members represent residents under the age of forty.

Please have the Committee on Committees notify us if they have any questions.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Communications Advisory Committee,

Leila A. Fecho, Committee Chair

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O'Brien and Johnson

Attorneys at Law

120 Bolivia Street, Willimantic, Connecticut 06226

Fax (860) 423-1533

Attorney Dennis O'Brien
dennis@OBrienJohnsonLaw.com
(860) 423-2860

October 22, 2009

Attorney Susan Johnson
susan@OBrienJohnsonLaw.com
(860) 423-2085

Mary L. Stanton
Town Clerk
Town of Mansfield
Four South Eagleville Road
Mansfield, CT 06268

Item #12

Re: Town Charter Section C407

Dear Mary:

On August 24, 2009, the Town Council approved resolutions prepared by town bond counsel regarding four separate proposed bond issuance appropriations to be placed on the ballot for the November 3, 2009 municipal election in the form of four separate questions.

Question number 1 asks whether **\$1,052,450** should be bonded for open space. Number 2 seeks **\$3,093,840** for bridge replacements. The third question includes **\$105,250** for a bikeway/walkway, while question 4 proposes **\$263,130** to construct a salt storage shed. Per Charter section C407, the items addressed in questions 3 and 4 were initially sent to a town meeting to be held on Monday, October 26, 2009, per Town Charter section C407, governing the "Issuance of bonds." Section C407 provides that:

Notwithstanding the provisions of section C406, the Council, after approval of consecutive actions of the Council and a Town Meeting, may authorize, in any one fiscal year, the issuance of bonds and borrowing in anticipation of bonds, and the appropriation of the proceeds thereof, in an aggregate amount not to exceed 1% of the annual budget. The authorization in any one fiscal year, of the issuance of bonds and borrowing in anticipation of bonds, and the appropriation of proceeds thereof, in an amount exceeding 1% of the annual budget may be approved by consecutive favorable action of the Council and a referendum of the voters of the Town if the favorable vote is at least 15% of the voters on the revised registry list last completed.

The current fiscal year began on July 1, 2009. Thus far, no Section C407 bonding has been done by the Town during this fiscal year. According to the Director of Finance, the **annual budget** referred to in C407 is **\$43,010,137**, one per cent of which is **\$430,101**.

Together, town meeting questions 3 and 4 on the November 3, 2009 ballot total only **\$368,380**, which is less than the 1 per cent threshold requiring a referendum. That is

Mary L. Stanton
Town Clerk
Town of Mansfield
October 22, 2009

apparently why the Town Council scheduled a town meeting to address these two much lesser items, to be held on Monday, October 26, 2009, per Charter section C407. You have asked me whether questions 3 and 4 each must garner "the favorable vote of at least 15% of the voters" at the November 3, 2009 referendum to gain legal approval.

Connecticut General Statutes section 7-7 governs town meetings. It provides in pertinent part that a "... town may, not less than five days prior to the day of any such [town] meeting, remove any such item on the call of such meeting for submission to the voters . . ." This is what the Council has done in this case, presumably to give more voters a chance to vote on the two town meeting questions in the referendum.

As noted, a town meeting has been scheduled and noticed, but the two items set to be addressed, the bikeway/walkway and salt storage shed bonding, have been removed for submission to the voters in the referendum. The November 3, 2009 vote to be taken on Questions 3 and 4 on the ballot is actually the vote of the "Town meeting" as that term is used in section C407 of the Charter with regard to "the approval of consecutive actions of the Council and a Town Meeting." Therefore, "the favorable vote of 15% of the voters on these two questions is not required.

Of course, the amount of money to be bonded for each of questions 1 and 2 on the November 3, 2009 ballot far exceeds the 1 per cent of the annual budget threshold in section C407. Thus, "the favorable vote of at least 15% of the voters" will be required to pass either one. Per section C407, neither of these two questions was scheduled to be addressed at the October 26, 2009 town meeting. Rather they were sent directly to referendum by virtue of that latter portion of C407 which provides that:

The authorization in any one fiscal year, of the issuance of bonds and borrowing in anticipation of bonds, and the appropriation of proceeds thereof, in an amount **exceeding 1% of the annual budget may be approved by consecutive favorable action of the Council and a referendum of the voters** of the Town if the favorable vote is at least 15% of the voters on the revised registry list last completed. (Emphasis added).

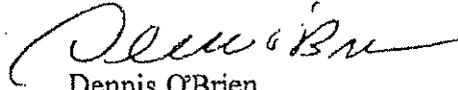
There is a clear and logical distinction between referendum questions 1 and 2 on the one hand, and 3 and 4 on the other. Items 1 and 2 each separately entail an appropriation far in excess of 1% of the annual town budget, and each therefore clearly requires a referendum; neither question 3 or 4, however, exceeds this 1% threshold, either separately or together, and thus neither requires either a referendum or the favorable vote of at least 15% of the voters. Instead, only a town meeting is necessary, even after the

Mary L. Stanton
Town Clerk
Town of Mansfield
October 22, 2009

town meeting questions have been removed to the referendum ballot per C.G.S. section 7-7, and merely the approval of a simple majority of the voters on Election Day, not 15% of them all.

Please let me know if you need any more from me on this.

Very truly yours,



Dennis O'Brien
Town Attorney

cc: Town Manager Matthew W. Hart
Director of Finance Cherie Trahan

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Mansfield's Candidates Night!

Sponsored By

The Mansfield League of Women Voters

Tuesday, October 27, 2009

7:00-9:00pm

Discuss town issues with your neighbors who are running for:

- Town Council
- Board of Education (K-8)
- Planning and Zoning Commission
- Region 19 Board of Education

Mansfield Town Hall/Council Chambers

At the intersection of Routes 195 and 275 (South Eagleville)

You can register to vote or obtain an absentee ballot in the Registrar of Voters office until 8p

HOMEMADE REFRESHMENTS WILL BE SERVED!

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LEGAL NOTICE
TOWN OF MANSFIELD

The electors of the Town of Mansfield are hereby warned to meet at their respective polling places in said Town on Tuesday, November 3, 2009 for the following purposes:

1. To cast their votes in the Town Election to fill the following offices:

Town Council
Board of Education Full term
Board of Education – To Fill Vacancy for 2 Years
Board of Assessment Appeals
Planning and Zoning Commission
Planning and Zoning Commission Alternates
Zoning Board of Appeals
Zoning Board of Appeals Alternates
Regional Board of Education

2. To vote on the following local questions for approval or disapproval of resolutions approved by the Town Council on August 24, 2009, which questions will be placed on the voting machines under the following headings, respectively:

“SHALL THE TOWN OF MANSFIELD APPROPRIATE \$1,052,450 FOR ACQUISITION OF LAND OR INTERESTS THEREIN FOR OPEN SPACE, MUNICIPAL, OR PASSIVE OR ACTIVE RECREATIONAL USES AND FOR IMPROVEMENTS TO LAND CURRENTLY OWNED BY THE TOWN OR TO BE ACQUIRED BY THE TOWN FOR SUCH PURPOSES, AND AUTHORIZE THE ISSUE OF BONDS AND NOTES IN THE SAME AMOUNT TO DEFRAY SAID APPROPRIATION?”

“SHALL THE TOWN OF MANSFIELD APPROPRIATE \$3,093,840 FOR REPLACEMENT OF THE STONE MILL ROAD AND LAUREL LANE BRIDGES AND AUTHORIZE THE ISSUE OF BONDS AND NOTES TO DEFRAY THE PORTION OF SAID APPROPRIATION NOT FUNDED FROM GRANTS?”

“SHALL THE TOWN OF MANSFIELD APPROPRIATE \$105,250 FOR CONSTRUCTION OF THE HUNTING LODGE ROAD BIKEWAY/WALKWAY AND AUTHORIZE THE ISSUE OF BONDS AND NOTES IN THE SAME AMOUNT TO DEFRAY SAID APPROPRIATION?”

“SHALL THE TOWN OF MANSFIELD APPROPRIATE \$263,130 FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A SALT STORAGE SHED TO BE LOCATED AT THE MANSFIELD PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT COMPLEX AND AUTHORIZE THE ISSUE OF BONDS AND NOTES IN THE SAME AMOUNT TO DEFRAY SAID APPROPRIATION?”

The vote on the above questions will be taken under the authority of Sections 406 and 407 of the Town Charter and Sections 7-7, 9-369 and 9-369d of the Connecticut General Statutes. A vote of "YES" will be a vote for approval of a resolution, and a vote of "NO" will be a vote for disapproval of said resolution. The full texts of the resolutions are on file and open to public inspection in the office of the Town Clerk. Application for absentee ballots should be made to the Town Clerk's office. Electors shall vote on the question at their respective polling places. Persons qualified to vote in town meetings who are not electors will vote at the following polling place: Registrar of Voters Office, Audrey P. Beck Building, 4 South Eagleville Road in Storrs, Connecticut.

Notice is hereby given that the locations of the polling places are as follows:

District 1 – Mansfield Community Center, 10 South Eagleville Road

District 2 – Mansfield Fire Department Station 107 @ Eagleville, 889 Stafford Road

District 3 – Buchanan Auditorium at the Buchanan Center, Mansfield Library, 54 Warrentown Road

Paper ballots will be used. The polls will open at 6:00 a.m. in the morning and will remain open until 8:00 p.m. in the evening. Absentee ballots will be counted at the following central location: Audrey P. Beck Building, 4 South Eagleville Road in Mansfield, Connecticut.

Dated at Mansfield, this 16 day of October 2009.

Mary Stanton, Town Clerk

TOWN OF MANSFIELD
NOTICE OF SPECIAL TOWN MEETING -- OCTOBER 26, 2009
NOTICE OF REFERENDUM -- NOVEMBER 3, 2009

A special town meeting of the electors and citizens qualified to vote in town meetings of the Town of Mansfield, Connecticut, will be held in the Council Chambers of the Audrey P. Beck Building, 4 South Eagleville Road in Storrs, Connecticut, on Monday, October 26, 2009 at 6:00 p.m. for the following purposes:

1. To consider a resolution adopted by the Town Council at meeting held August 24, 2009,

(a) to appropriate \$105,250 for costs related to the construction of the Hunting Lodge Road Bikeway/Walkway, contemplated to be completed substantially in accordance with the plans entitled "Hunting Lodge Road Pedestrian/Bikeway" prepared by the Town of Mansfield Department of Public Works dated revised October, 2008. The appropriation may be spent for construction and inspection of construction costs, materials, construction management costs, permits, legal fees, net temporary interest and other financing costs, and other expenses related to the project. The Town Council shall be authorized to determine the scope and particulars of the project and may reduce or modify the scope of the project; and the entire appropriation may be spent on the project as so reduced or modified;

(b) to authorize the issue of bonds or notes of the Town in an amount not to exceed \$105,250 to finance the appropriation; to authorize the issue of temporary notes of the Town in amount not to exceed \$105,250 in anticipation of such bonds or notes; and to authorize the Town Manager, the Director of Finance and the Treasurer of the Town, or any two of them, to determine the amounts, dates, interest rates, maturities, redemption provisions, form and other details of the bonds or notes; and to perform all other acts which are necessary or appropriate to issue the bonds or notes;

(c) to take such action to allow temporary advances of available funds which the Town reasonably expects will be reimbursed from the proceeds of borrowings; and to authorize the Town Manager, the Director of Finance and the Treasurer of the Town, or any two of them, to bind the Town pursuant to such representations and covenants as they deem necessary or advisable in order to maintain the continued exemption from federal income taxation of interest on the bonds or notes authorized by the resolution if issued on a tax-exempt basis, including covenants to pay rebates of investment earnings to the United States in future years;

(d) to authorize the Town Manager, the Director of Finance and the Treasurer of the Town, or any two of them, to make representations and enter into written agreements for the benefit of holders of the bonds or notes to provide secondary market disclosure information, which agreements may include such terms as they deem advisable or appropriate in order to comply with applicable laws or rules pertaining to the sale or purchase of such bonds or notes; and

(e) to authorize the Town Manager, the Director of Finance, the Treasurer and other proper officers and officials of the Town to take all other action which is necessary or desirable to complete the project and to issue bonds or notes to finance the aforesaid appropriation.

A copy of the full text of the resolution is on file in the office of the Town Clerk and available for public inspection.

2. To consider a resolution adopted by the Town Council at meeting held August 24, 2009,

(a) to appropriate \$263,130 for costs related to the construction of a salt storage shed to be located at the Mansfield Public Works Department complex, 230 Clover Mill Road in Mansfield, contemplated include a salt storage area capable of storing approximately 2,000 tons of deicing materials and sand/aggregate mixtures. The appropriation may be spent for design, construction of concrete floors, walls, electrical, lighting, doors and other appurtenances as well as site work consisting of demolition, excavation, grading, forming, paving, drainage, retaining walls, knee walls, foundations, footings and sealing as well as inspection of construction costs, materials testing, construction management costs, permits, legal fees, net temporary interest and other financing costs, and other expenses related to the project. The Town Council shall be authorized to determine the scope and particulars of the project and may reduce or modify the scope of the project; and the entire appropriation may be spent on the project as so reduced or modified;

(b) to authorize the issue of bonds or notes of the Town in an amount not to exceed \$263,130 to finance the appropriation; to authorize the issue of temporary notes of the Town in amount not to exceed \$263,130 in anticipation of such bonds or notes; and to authorize the Town Manager, the Director of Finance and the Treasurer of the Town, or any two of them, to determine the amounts, dates, interest rates, maturities, redemption provisions, form and other details of the bonds or notes; and to perform all other acts which are necessary or appropriate to issue the bonds or notes;

(c) to take such action to allow temporary advances of available funds which the Town reasonably expects will be reimbursed from the proceeds of borrowings; and to authorize the Town Manager, the Director of Finance and the Treasurer of the Town, or any two of them, to bind the Town pursuant to such representations and covenants as they deem necessary or advisable in order to maintain the continued exemption from federal income taxation of interest on the bonds or notes authorized by the resolution if issued on a tax-exempt basis, including covenants to pay rebates of investment earnings to the United States in future years;

(d) to authorize the Town Manager, the Director of Finance and the Treasurer of the Town, or any two of them, to make representations and enter into written agreements for the benefit of holders of the bonds or notes to provide secondary market disclosure information, which agreements may include such terms as they deem advisable

or appropriate in order to comply with applicable laws or rules pertaining to the sale or purchase of such bonds or notes; and

(e) to authorize the Town Manager, the Director of Finance, the Treasurer and other proper officers and officials of the Town to take all other action which is necessary or desirable to complete the project and to issue bonds or notes to finance the aforesaid appropriation.

A copy of the full text of the resolution is on file in the office of the Town Clerk and available for public inspection.

3. Pursuant to Section 7-7 of the General Statutes of Connecticut, Revision of 1958, as amended, and Sections 406 and 407 of the Town Charter, to adjourn said town meeting at its conclusion and to submit the resolution to be presented under items 1 and 2 of this Notice to vote upon voting machines, which vote shall be held on Tuesday, November 3, 2009, between the hours of 6:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. in conjunction with the election to be held on that date. Electors will vote at their respective polling places, as follows:

District 1 – Mansfield Community Center, 10 South Eagleville Road
District 2 – Mansfield Fire Department Station 107 @ Eagleville, 889 Stafford Road
District 3 – Buchanan Auditorium at the Buchanan Center, Mansfield Library, 54 Warrenville Road

Persons qualified to vote in town meetings who are not electors will vote at the following polling place: Registrar of Voters Office, Audrey P. Beck Building, 4 South Eagleville Road in Mansfield, Connecticut.

The aforesaid resolutions will be placed on the voting machines under the following headings, respectively

“SHALL THE TOWN OF MANSFIELD APPROPRIATE \$105,250 FOR COSTS RELATED TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE HUNTING LODGE ROAD BIKEWAY/WALKWAY, AND AUTHORIZE THE ISSUE OF BONDS AND NOTES IN THE SAME AMOUNT TO DEFRAY SAID APPROPRIATION?”

“SHALL THE TOWN OF MANSFIELD APPROPRIATE \$263,130 FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A SALT STORAGE SHED TO BE LOCATED AT THE MANSFIELD PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT COMPLEX AND AUTHORIZE THE ISSUE OF BONDS AND NOTES IN THE SAME AMOUNT TO DEFRAY SAID APPROPRIATION?”

Voters approving a resolution will vote “Yes” and those opposing the resolution will vote “No.” Absentee ballots will be available from the Town Clerk’s office. Absentee ballots will be counted at the following central location: Audrey P. Beck Building, 4 South Eagleville Road in Mansfield, Connecticut.

Dated at Mansfield, Connecticut, this 14th day of October 2009.

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**TOWN OF MANSFIELD
PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE**

Item #16



Wunderley Stauder, Chair

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

October 20, 2009

Joint Standing Committee on Judiciary
The Honorable Andrew J. McDonald, State Senate, Co-chair
The Honorable Michael P. Lawlor, State Representative, Co-chair

Joint Standing Committee on Public Safety and Security
The Honorable Andrea Stillman, State Senate, Co-chair
The Honorable Stephen D. Dargan, State Representative, Co-chair

Re: Annual Report for 2009

Dear Co-chair and Committee members:

In accordance with Section 18-81h of the Connecticut General Statutes, the Public Safety Committee of the Town of Mansfield hereby submits its report due for November 1, 2009.

As set out within the statute, the mission of Mansfield's Public Safety Committee is to review safety and security concerns related to our local correctional facility, the Donald T. Bergin Correctional Institution. The membership of our Public Safety Committee is comprised of Warden Monica Rinaldi of Bergin CI, as well as citizen representatives appointed by the Mayor of the Town of Mansfield. Our committee meets on a quarterly basis during the months of January, April, July and October.

The current capacity of Bergin CI is 962 inmates; the population can reach 1,040 before overflow is needed. As reported by Bergin staff at our quarterly meetings, the population peaked at 1,089 in April but has since been on a downward trend. At our October meeting the population was reported at 1,015 and the overflow unit has been closed.

2008-2009 accomplishments included:

- Mansfield and Bergin notified citizens that the emergency notification phone system would be tested.
- Bergin tested the emergency notification system.
- The Committee toured the DBCI facility to observe programming and interact with staff and inmates; heard presentation on educational programs and culinary program offered at DBCI.
- A good working relationship is maintained between the community and DBCI; the Committee appreciates and supports the outreach program.
- Mansfield and Bergin staff worked cooperatively to provide inmate work crews to the Town to help with litter pick-up.

- Razor wire along top of DBCI fence was installed and the project was completed.
- The Town and the Committee are glad that no escapes occurred from DBCI.

For the coming year, the Committee plans to focus on monitoring the inmate population with regard to its impact upon the community and Bergin CI. We also plan to: tour DBCI; re-test the emergency notification phone system; and introduce new DBCI command staff to the Public Safety Committee.

Another concern that we face every year is the Department of Correction's continued ability to maintain an appropriate level of staff, including educational personnel, at Bergin CI. Warden Rinaldi and her staff are very careful to adhere to the appropriate admission criteria. The educational programming at Bergin CI is of good quality, and it is important to our Committee to maintain this level of programming to encourage restorative justice and to facilitate the development of skills necessary to deter recidivism.

I wish to emphasize that the Department of Correction and the Town of Mansfield enjoy a productive working relationship. Bergin CI has often demonstrated its willingness to be a "good neighbor," and has frequently donated the services of a community outreach work detail to assist with tasks such as roadside clean up. During last holiday season, staff at DBCI adopted several local families through our Town of Mansfield Human Services Department which was greatly appreciated. We do our best to work collaboratively to address issues of concern and to continue Bergin CI's reputation as a pre-release model for the State of Connecticut.

Lastly, we want to commend Warden Higgins for a job well done during her tenure as the Warden of DBCI. We will certainly miss her but wish her well in her retirement. We have welcomed Warden Rinaldi to our Committee and look forward to a successful working relationship with her and her staff.

Please contact Ms. Maria Capriola, Assistant to Town Manager, at (860) 429-3336 with any questions or concerns regarding this report.

Sincerely,



Wunderley Stauder
Chair

C: Matthew W. Hart, Town Manager
 Maria Capriola, Assistant to Town Manager
 Mansfield Public Safety Committee
 Mansfield Town Council
 State Senator Donald E. Williams
 State Representative Denise W. Merrill
 Acting Commissioner Brian K. Murphy, Department of Correction
 Acting Deputy Commissioner Mark Strange, Department of Correction
 Warden Monica Rinaldi, Donald T. Bergin Correctional Institute

Number of Q-Notify Distribution List Subscribers (October 2009)

- ┌ Agendas & Minutes: Assisted Living Committee (50 Subscribers)
- ┌ Agendas & Minutes: Board of Education (296 Subscribers)
- ┌ Agendas & Minutes: Board of Ethics (28 Subscribers)
- ┌ Agendas & Minutes: Communications Advisory Committee (53 Subscribers)
- ┌ Agendas & Minutes: Community Quality of Life Committee (27 Subscribers)
- ┌ Agendas & Minutes: Downtown Partnership (160 Subscribers)
- ┌ Agendas & Minutes: Housing Code Board of Appeals (59 Subscribers)
- ┌ Agendas & Minutes: Library Advisory Board (71 Subscribers)
- ┌ Agendas & Minutes: Mansfield Advisory Committee for Persons with Disabilities (50 Subscribers)
- ┌ Agendas & Minutes: Mansfield Advocates for Children (99 Subscribers)
- ┌ Agendas & Minutes: Planning & Zoning Commission/Inland Wetlands Commission (193 Subscribers)
- ┌ Agendas & Minutes: Public Safety Committee (75 Subscribers)
- ┌ Agendas & Minutes: School Bldg Committee (65 Subscribers)
- ┌ Agendas & Minutes: Social Services Advisory Committee (63 Subscribers)
- ┌ Agendas & Minutes: Town Council (218 Subscribers)
- ┌ Agendas & Minutes: Town Council: Committee on Committees (51 Subscribers)
- ┌ Agendas & Minutes: Town Council: Finance Committee (60 Subscribers)
- ┌ Agendas & Minutes: Town Council: Personnel Committee (47 Subscribers)
- ┌ Agendas & Minutes: Town Council: Regionalism Committee (8 Subscribers)
- ┌ Agendas & Minutes: Town-University Relations Committee (94 Subscribers)
- ┌ Agendas & Minutes: Youth Service Bureau Advisory Council (64 Subscribers)
- ┌ Agendas & Minutes: Zoning Board of Appeals (162 Subscribers)
- ┌ At the Library: Adult Programs (341 Subscribers)
- ┌ At the Library: Children's Programs (436 Subscribers)
- ┌ At the Library: New Books (330 Subscribers)
- ┌ At the Library: Teen Programs (157 Subscribers)
- ┌ Community Center: Fitness Information (179 Subscribers)

- ┌ Employment Notification: Board of Education Job Openings (256 Subscribers)
- ┌ Employment Notification: Town Job Openings (282 Subscribers)
- ┌ Environmental Programs (122 Subscribers)
- ┌ Goodwin School News (173 Subscribers)
- ┌ Goodwin School Priority & Emergency Notices (253 Subscribers)
- ┌ Goodwin School PTO (Parent Teacher Organization) (156 Subscribers)
- ┌ Mansfield Middle School News (620 Subscribers)
- ┌ Mansfield Middle School Priority & Emergency Notices (900 Subscribers)
- ┌ Mansfield Record On-line (211 Subscribers)
- ┌ MBOE Substitute Teachers (5 Subscribers)
- ┌ Press Releases (221 Subscribers)
- ┌ Public Hearing Notices: Downtown Partnership (128 Subscribers)
- ┌ Public Hearing Notices: Planning & Zoning Commission/Inland Wetlands Commission (194 Subscribers)
- ┌ Public Hearing Notices: Town Council (197 Subscribers)
- ┌ Public Hearing Notices: Zoning Board of Appeals (161 Subscribers)
- ┌ Southeast School News (129 Subscribers)
- ┌ Southeast School Priority & Emergency Notices (162 Subscribers)
- ┌ Town Council Indexed Policies (33 Subscribers)
- ┌ Town Manager: Manager's Report to Council (181 Subscribers)
- ┌ Town: Volunteer Opportunities (52 Subscribers)
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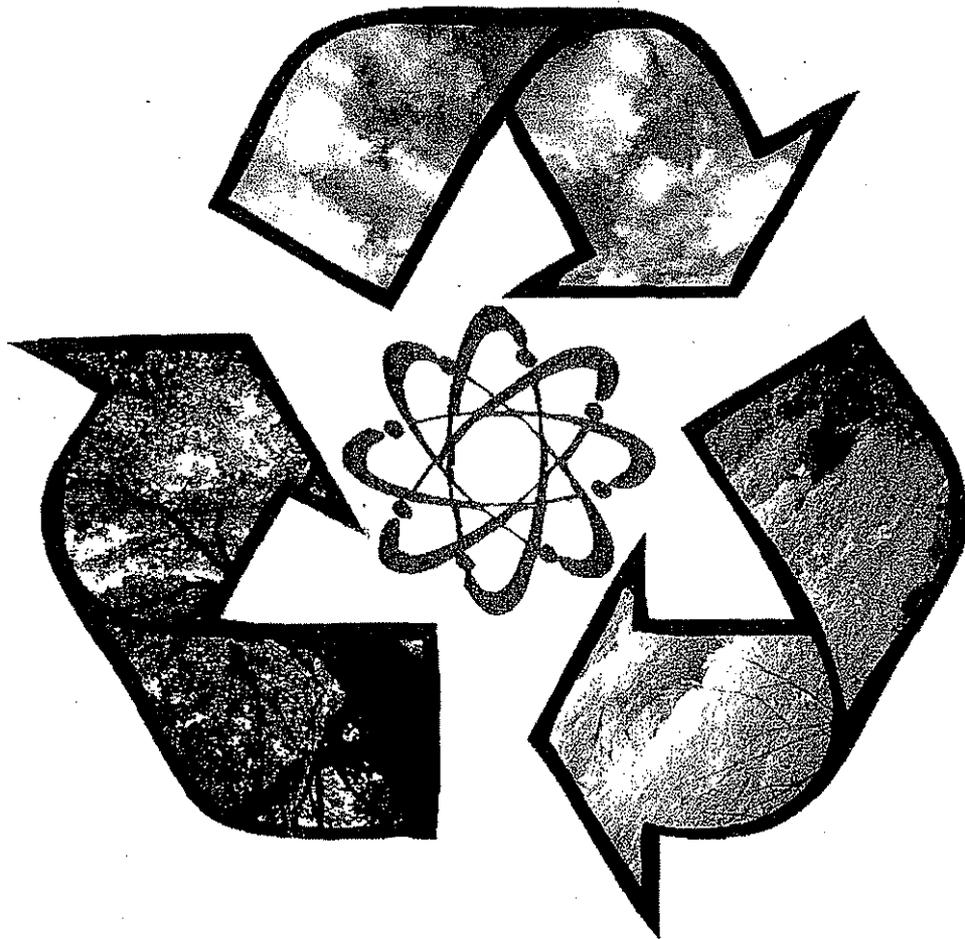
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**PAGE
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Windham Connecticut

Renewable Energy Potential

Courses of Action and Economic Effects



**Town of Windham Connecticut
Board of Selectmen's Committee on
Renewable Energy**

October 7, 2008

Town of Windham, Connecticut
Renewable Energy Committee

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Grace Adams
Richard Bloomer
Marylou DeVivo
Jean de Smet (First Selectman, ex officio)
Joe Gardner (Town Engineer)
Jim Hooper (Supt, Water Department)
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Megan Mancini (intern)
Nancy Tinker

Windham Connecticut

Renewable Energy Potential: Courses of Action and Economic Effects

**Town of Windham, Connecticut.
Board of Selectmen's Committee on
Renewable Energy**

October, 2008

Town of Windham Renewable Energy Committee

Progress Report

October, 2008

Preface

Electrical energy costs the average Town of Windham ratepayer nearly \$2000 per year. In a town with flagging economy and a reported median income of \$25000, (poverty level for a family of five) the increasingly rising energy costs represent a significant hardship

It is clear that the rising costs of electricity will continue to usurp a larger and larger portion of the local area income. There are a number of ways the Town of Windham can stem the flow of these nonproductive funds from the Windham economy. The Town of Windham Renewable Energy Committee, in this report described a number of these methods in the remaining sections of this report as follows:

Part I Future of Electricity prices shows some of the trends toward increasing electrical energy prices, With a stable electricity infrastructure increased energy produces no increased economic return to the community. This increased energy cost depletes ratepayers discretionary funds with a negative effect on the local Windham economy.

Part II Conservation outlines numerous conservation measures which may be implemented to save the Town of Windham taxpayers funds and mitigate in some measure the rising costs of energy to the town. Conservation in light of the increasing costs of electricity is essential.

Part III Production presents several techniques or projects by which the Town of Windham and its residents may profit from various methods of producing renewable energy.

Part IV What to do about it discusses several techniques to lower the costs of energy by negotiating with aggregators, purchasing wires and poles and developing a municipal electricity utility to benefit for both the municipality and the residents of the Town of Windham.

Part V Comparing Windham's Energy costs gives an example of a Municipal utilities in New England and compares the cost of energy with Windham. The appendic to this part of the report also provides examples from other New England Communities, who have their own municipal electric utilities in the face of constantly rising electricity costs.

Part VI Finances discusses sources of income and funding possibilities including Federal and State grants, Municipal Utility Bonding and income from sale of electricity

Appendices:In addition attached are several Appendices which spell out in greater detail many of the findings of the Renewable Energy Committee

Introduction

A hundred years ago Windham was a major industrial and vacation center in New England. Artists and wealthy vacationers from New York and Boston flocked to the grand homes and farms in the Windhams for the summer season. Mills producing silk, linen, and cotton sent their products via 35 railroads to all parts of the nation and the world. No passenger train between New York and Boston was without a stop in Willimantic. The town populace supported five theaters. Numerous stores and small businesses filled Willimantic's commercial district. Magnificent homes were built on the hill and in other sections for the prosperous merchants. The Windhams were a thriving economic hub for southern New England.

The Town of Windham is about 28 square miles. The City of Willimantic is about 4 square miles. Our population is mostly located in the 4 square miles (about 16,000 of the approximate 23,000 total population). Most of the Town services are in the Willimantic which has a full time police and fire department, as well as most of the school system.

Fifty years ago these mills were all but gone. The railroads had largely vanished into tanks in WW II and the downtrend has continued. The small businesses that once inhabited our commercial district have gradually succumbed to the pressures of malls and big box stores. Large sections of our once thriving commercial district have simply disappeared to the bulldozer. In a town which once had near the highest median income in the state, more than half our workers now makes less that \$25,000, the poverty level for a family of five. We have been woefully unable to attract businesses to fill our empty factories and stores. There is little need to dwell further on this continuing economic downturn which effects most of Eastern Connecticut..

"Nothing is sure but death and taxes"; and increases in energy costs. These rising costs forced on us impact community and its citizens alike. The more economic resources Windham residents are forced to devote to basic energy needs, the less economic support is available for local businesses, much less the arts and entertainment district we are attempting to stimulate. The future, in the face of increasing energy costs, looks even more bleak.

A taxpayer is a finite source of funds. This should come as no surprise to Windham residents. As the taxpayers proportion of fixed expenses increase, taxpayer discretionary money decreases. As taxpayer discretionary funds decrease, local businesses suffer. Eventually some go out of business. As a business leaves a community, its contribution to the circulation of funds is withdrawn from the community economy, causing a cumulative negative effect in the economy. This leads to empty stores, decreased jobs, and depressed, apathetic citizens. We in Windham are not unfamiliar with this process. What are the solutions? There seem to be three directions

STIMULATING BUSINESS

Solutions are easier said than done. The first and most obvious solution is bringing businesses and industry to town. New England's exceptionally high energy costs make for an unfavorable industrial climate. Windham's relatively inexpensive labor pool, the availability of some magnificent vacant factory buildings, access to transportation, are offset by these highest energy costs in the nation. In spite of economic development efforts; more businesses have left Windham for more economically positive environments, than have come to our community. Certainly more could be done in this area but it requires funds. The Town of Windham, like its taxpayers, does not have the surplus funds to mount a vigorous campaign to bring major

businesses and industries to our town.

TOURISM, ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RESTAURANTS

The second solution: The Town of Windham is attempting to cultivate an Arts and Entertainment center to attract tourism. This approach has two prongs, the first involves attracting artists and providing space for them to exhibit their talents. Windham has done reasonably well with this aspect and a number of highly skilled artists live within in the Windham Economic area. This area of growth is continuing to expand,

The second is to increase the attractiveness of the downtown shopping district so that pedestrians feel comfortable on our city streets. Windham is making some moves in this direction, but more needs to be done in the areas of noise and speed control, lighting, and facade reconstruction to make Willimantic an attractive tourist destination. Continued improvement in this area is going to require taxpayer funds. Arts and entertainment as an economic support is volatile and funded on surplus funds. Tourism is exceptionally susceptible to economic downturn and is thus directly competitive with energy costs.

REDUCING FIXED EXPENSES

The third alternative is to reduce the fixed expenses. Any reduction in fixed expenses will directly impact consumer discretionary funds and stimulate our local economy. Mostly we take the fixed expenses for granted. What are these fixed expenses? What are the unfailing absolutes in life? Death, Taxes, Mortgages and Utilities.

TAXES

In a healthy economy a town may have excess funds to provide some stimulation for self improvement. Local taxes are most sensitive to economic ebb and flow into the community. Unfortunately resulting decreases in local taxes is like shooting oneself in the foot; the lower the local taxes the less economic stimulation from your tax dollar, and the more precipitous the local decline.

Taxes, which support community functions, are directly competitive with the cost of energy for the economic dollar in the community. The higher the cost of electricity the less money available to the tax payer. Since the taxpayer feels he has no control over the Utilities he is more likely to complain about the taxes. The enigma is local taxes have a direct reciprocal economic feed back into the community itself, whereas funds from an increase in utility bills leave the local economy for increased stockholder and management benefits. In essence money for increased utility bills depresses the local economy.

On the other hand, most local taxes serve to pay local salaries to people who spend their money locally, and stimulate local businesses. On the positive side, poor economic times may increase scrutiny of public expenditures which may lead to the discovery of waste, or ill defined projects which should be eliminated, or like renewable energy, methods for reducing the fixed expenditures. In essence however, taxpayers have only limited control over any tax rate.

UTILITIES

Like death and taxes, increases in the unfettered utilities costs; natural gas, heating oil, and electricity are imposed on the taxpayer with little or no recourse. Connecticut's Northeast Utilities electricity costs are higher than those of California during the Enron scam. Unlike local taxes, very little of the money collected for utilities remains in the community to stimulate the local economy. An increase in a residential utility bill provides no additional service to that previously provided at a lower price. Any increase in utility costs is simply money flowing out of the local economy with little or no increase in local economic benefit. Citizens of Connecticut have become stolidly accepting of periodic increases in utilities costs to the highest level in the nation. In the meantime failure of CL&P to modify the infrastructure sufficiently to avoid an energy crisis has caused Federal intervention with yet a new tax on rate payers

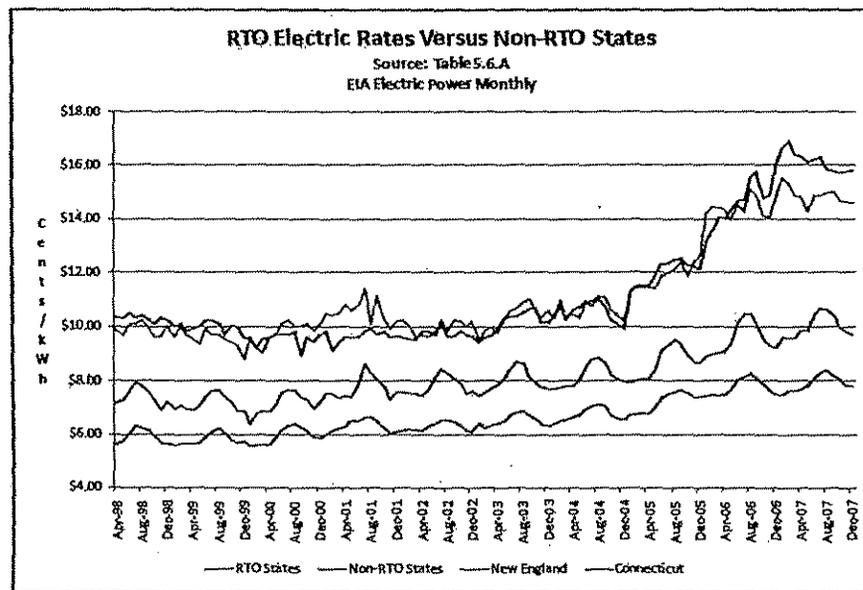


Figure 1 The top line is the CL&P price to the consumer for electric power (presently \$.1914). The next line down is the ISO New England price. The third line is the average Grid price for all the other grids in the remainder of the United States, (presently \$.117). Finally, the lowest line represents the cost of electricity to customers of Municipal Electric Utilities.

With rising fuel costs we can only expect utility costs to rise still further; drawing even more discretionary funds and further depressing the Windham area economy. In the past, grumbling, about increased utility costs has been met with the futility of grumbling passivity. The Connecticut administrative, and legal route for protesting energy price increases is long, torturous, and sufficiently expensive to mitigate any perceived advantage, thus frustrating action.

A tremendous amount of electric generation goes to waste each day. None the less rate payers pay for this wasted power. Simplified, what causes this waste is the need to plan for peak system draw down. Although this occurs only about 100 hours per year, we produce peak plus about 17% additional year round 24/7. This built-in excess safety capacity is wasted 99% of the time, but is paid for 100% of the time by rate payers. (See Appendix A)

Investigation of electricity costs, was in part, stimulated by the CL&P Card Street Plant proposal, and has been a major concern of the Town of Windham Renewable Energy Committee. While the renewable energy concept has laudable environmental consequences, renewable energy resources can be designed to reduce town energy expenditures, save taxpayers millions of dollars in electricity costs, and have beneficial effects on the Windham area economy. It is to this end we have prepared this report. We can do something toward bringing Windham to a sound economic footing and attract industry and commerce to our area.

ESTABLISHING A MUNICIPAL UTILITY FOR ENERGY INDEPENDENCE

The Renewable Energy Committee of the Town of Windham Connecticut was formed to explore the potential of renewable energy for reducing pollution, increasing efficiency, and saving money for the municipal government, reducing costs for the citizen tax payers, and stimulating the local economy.

Renewable energy offers a viable solution to the increasing rate of depletion of funds both for the residents and the municipality. Connecticut General Statutes Title 7 authorizes municipalities to establish a public electricity utility. It is a realistic solution to high energy costs that the municipality and it's citizens can control themselves. Windham is in an extremely fortunate position for developing renewable energy resources and becoming energy independent.

The road to energy independence is not easy. There are numerous regulatory and quasi-legal inhibitions placed in the way. On the other hand, it offers a way out of this economic slump that infects our town. In the following pages we will describe more fully the economic costs of increased utility bills, and alternatives to using electricity from CL&P and the ISO New England.

The goal of the Town of Windham Renewable Energy Committee is to promote the increased use of energy conservation, and the application of Windham's many opportunities for renewable energy production toward increased quality of life, and the economic recovery of the Town of Windham.

Part I THE ENERGY PROBLEM

WHAT PRICE ELECTRICITY

We, in New England, pay the highest prices for Electricity in the nation. The price of electrical energy in Connecticut is the highest among New England States. The prices continue to rise every six months. In the year 2000 the price of electricity was \$0.124 per kWh. Currently, as of the August, 2008 increase in power rates, it is \$0.1914 per kWh. The recent CL&P proposal to Department of Public Utility Control, (DPUC) concerning the Card Street plant indicates a potential price of \$0.294 per kWh. Even though the Card Street proposal has been shelved **for the moment**, the DPUC did recommend several other installations. The cost of construction and amortization of these peaking power plants will be passed along to the consumer and we can still anticipate increases in electricity rates to pay for unnecessary peaking power. Fortunately for the consumers in the Windham area CL&P is restricted by the DPUC, to raising the price to the consumer only two times each year.

THE "GREEN" ENERGY INITIATIVE

The state mandated in 2006 push for 20% 'Green' energy by 2010. The green energy mandate is anticipated to cost consumers an additional \$0.01 to \$0.02 per kWh. Even without the expected CL&P increases, the Green Energy Mandate is expected to drive energy prices in Windham to \$0.20 to \$0.22 per kWh within the next two years. It will not stop there. In August 2007, the U.S. House of Representatives passed energy legislation (H.R. 3221) that included a 15 percent clean energy by 2015 as the national standard.

With the actual shortage of available Green energy we can expect a bidding war for "Green Energy Credits" in the near future, providing large profits for those who control green energy, and seriously increased cost to the consumer. The Town of Windham is currently estimated at 1.8% Clean energy by the Connecticut Clean Energy Fund (CCFEF). To meet the 20% by 2010 mandate the Town of Windham will have to purchase Green Energy Credits from speculators. The Town alone would be required to buy 120 Green (Carbon) credits a month at a cost of \$1194 additional dollars per month, or \$14,238 additional per year at the current market. Since these credits are sold on a futures market, as the demand in 2010 increases this cost is expected to increase.

Ironically, within the Town of Windham there is almost 4.0 MW of hydroelectric power, clean energy, generated. This is just about 20% of the Town of Windham's energy power needs. Unfortunately, Windham receives no Clean Energy Credits for these hydro installations, since these were all sold to outside interests. In effect, the town will have to buy back power generated in our own river at a significant premium. Interestingly, since the town has no municipal utility, tangled regulations prevent us from buying the green electricity directly from our own river.

From the Town and the Windham residents point of view, electricity prices represent a serious \$20,000,000 a year drain on the local economy. Electric Utilities

generally have an established infrastructure which rarely needs upgrading. There is little increased return to the town or to the Windham Economic Area to match the increased energy prices. Add to this the fact that considerable industry and subsequent jobs have left the area, the high cost of power is a deterrent to location of new industry. The rapidly increasing energy prices will continue to bleed the local economy providing little economic input in return.

However all is not lost It has been the goal of the Town of Windham Renewable Energy Committee to discover and explore alternatives to this economic depletion of Windham and our surrounding economic area. This report will explore the options available to ease this increasing burden, increase economic opportunity, and improve the quality of life in Windham.

RISING ELECTRICITY RATES: HOW MUCH WILL IT COST US?

Electricity rates are slated to rise precipitously within the next few years. In the CL&P proposal for the Card Street Peaking Power Plant they indicated they expected the energy rate per kilowatt to rise from the then \$0.1078 to \$0.294 nearly three times the current rate. Each rise in electricity price of \$0.01 costs the Town of Windham an additional \$25,000 and the Windham Rate Payers over \$1,044,000 What are the forces that may contribute to this increase? (See Appendix A Why are your electric rates so high?)

1. "Green" Energy. Green energy can currently be bought on the market for an additional increase in price of \$0.014 per kilowatt bringing the cost of green electricity to \$0.2054 per kWh. It is expected as the 2010 approaches and demand increases that the cost of the necessary green energy will further increase by another \$0.02 to \$0.04 per kilowatt.

2. "Private"Renewable Energy Production Conversely, renewable energy production will be reflected in the price of electricity. As businesses, municipalities and homeowners conserve energy and produce greater and greater amounts of their own power, especially as the costs of renewable energy equipment drops, the demand for CL&P electricity will diminish. Contrary to the law of supply and demand, since CL&P has captive rate payers among the remaining "brown" energy users, CL&P will feel compelled to raise rates, to maintain their customary profitability of 10.25%,

3. Increasing Fuel Costs Most of the brown electricity is made from fossil fuels, coal, natural gas and oil. The inevitable rise in the price of fossil fuels, will be reflected in higher electricity costs.. While we have just experienced a sharp increase in fuel oil prices, the full impact will only be felt in February when the DPUC allows CL&P their semiannual rate increase.

4. Combined Public Benefits charge (PBF) is presumed to fund such things as "Conservation and Load Management", "Renewable Energy Investment" and some vague "Systems Benefit" Public benefits is charged to the Windham consumer at the rate of

\$0.006250 per kWh. A little more than six mills does not appear to be a great amount of money on the face of it for a good cause like Clean Energy. The average consumer pays a mere \$62.34 per year. The so called Public Benefits Charge sucks from the Town of Windham economy \$652,674 every year. Most of the money seems to be spent in advertising Clean Energy public awareness. Large amounts need to be spent in administration of the money by Connecticut Clean Energy Fund and other corporations set up to administer the funds. As the demand for clean energy rises, so will the cost of these "Public Benefits." Thus far no discernable amount of this more than 650 thousand dollars Windham contributes each year to these so called Public Benefit funds has been returned to Windham,

5. The Competitive Transition Charge (CTC) which apparently funds changes in the infrastructure was reduced in this last round of raises. CL&P is currently informing the public in our area of a new transmission line to triple its capacity to send electricity to and from Boston and Providence, which rate payers are required to pay for with a new rate increase. The Competitive Transition charge costs each Windham rate payer a \$101.73 per year. The total rate payers in Windham contribute \$1,092,361 to the C.T.C. Most of these monies are to relieve the congestion in the broad metropolitan New York area. None of these funds are returned to the Town of Windham economy. We can expect this tax to be increased as CL&P begins "Forward Pricing" their new transmission 375 volt line to Boston and Providence.

6. Bypassable Federally Mandated Congestion Charge CL&P and its parent NU Serves those unfortunates in New York and on Connecticut's Gold Coast to prevent brownout or even a blackout on those eight or ten hot summer days. The Federal Government at the behest of the local electric companies, decided somehow that taking money out of Eastern Connecticut, where the brownouts are unlikely, would solve the problem for the Gold Coast. This tax has apparently been so unsuccessful it was raised this August to \$0.006880 per kWh or \$68.62 per average household per year. Town of Windham residents are spending by \$718,463 per year to help solve the Gold Coast's and metropolitan New York City's electricity problem during those 8 or 10 hot days in the summer. It should be noted that this problem was caused by short term greed and the lack of foresight by CL&P, NU, and ISO-New England

These "extras" cost the average Windham rate payer \$232.69 above and beyond the already high CL&P energy and transmission costs. These "extras" draws \$2,436,264 from the Windham economy each year, and provide no additional benefit to the town or its residents. Now let's explore some actions to reduce the high cost of electricity in the Town of Windham

Part II

CONSERVATION MEASURES

What can we do about Energy usage??

TOWN OF WINDHAM CONSERVATION POTENTIAL

SAVING ENERGY.

Most of our town buildings and many homes use excessive amounts of energy. Work on windows, insulation, heating, cooling, and lighting will save money in the short run. We have instituted some of these measures and will continue in this direction. CL&P's systematic twice yearly rate increases will soon eat up any savings, but the impact would be worse if these energy saving measures were not implemented.

1. MORE EFFICIENT FUEL BURNING

Fitch Catalyst. We have explored the Fitch Catalytic process which atomizes fuel and makes it burn cleaner and more efficiently. It was invented by a John Fitch and vetted by UConn. The process can be applied to cars and trucks, It is relatively inexpensive and claims to save 15% on fuel costs. In Town Hall that would amount to about \$7200 a year in fuel costs and would reduce particulate emissions and maintenance. The savings would likely be considerably higher in the fire/Police complex and Kramer

Gas conversion. The use of natural gas (NG) as a heat source has the advantage that it burns cleaner and more completely than fuel oil. Maintenance is reduced.. Gas conversion in F/P complex has been instituted awaiting laying the gas line in the street. Traditionally natural gas has been considerably more expensive per btu than fuel oil and it is only with the precipitous rise of oil prices that there is any economic benefit to NG. We can expect over time that this economic advantage will disappear. The Fitch Catalyst does not work on NG

Efficient boilers Some of the boilers in the town buildings are old and inefficient, Newer boilers can recapture much of the heat that is dissipated from current boilers into the boiler room or up the stack. An exchange of boilers for these newer, more efficient models would save in fuel costs.

Caution: would dictate that where possible the town maintain dual burners, preferably with Fitch catalysts on the oil intake and calculate the relative cost of natural gas versus fuel oil at least yearly. For many years natural gas heat has been considerably more expensive than fuel oil. It is only because of the great increases in fuel oil costs that natural gas has become attractive for reasons other than it's cleaner burning qualities. It may be with the 15% savings with the Fitch catalyst oil may still be preferable. History tells us the present differential favoring natural gas is likely not long lived. Conversion

contracts with a guarantee to remain a customer for a number of years, may be immediately attractive but may in the long run be extremely costly, especially with uninsulated buildings

2. ELECTRICITY AUDIT

An electric audit was conducted by CL&P and the light bulbs in most of the buildings are now energy efficient. Further some automatic switches which shut down the lights when no one is in the room have been installed. This may result in considerable savings in Kramer where lights are often left on all night. This work will be paid for from the actual savings in electricity over a span of four years. Eventually the town will realize some reduction in electricity costs, \$33,419/yr. at present prices. However this will more than likely be offset by rising electricity rates. The company that performed the task of changing the light bulbs receives the state rebates.

3. INSULATION

Insulation of town buildings holds promise of considerable conservation of energy. Insulation in the Town Hall and the Fire Police complex is virtually non-existent. Kramer devours nearly 30,000 gallons of fuel oil per year. The potential for conservation and savings by insulating these and other town buildings is huge. Applying the calculations for R19 to the Windham Town Hall with a square footage of 30,717 square feet, we calculate a saving of \$12,100 = 25.2%. With R30 insulation the savings is \$ 12,500 or 26.1% (see Appendix B; Insulating Windham's Town Hall; The Economics of Insulation)

4. HEAT CONTROLS ON THE RADIATORS IN KRAMER.

Apparently the heat controls on the radiators in Kramer are non-functional and obsolete. Thus the temperature is often close to 80°. Consequently the windows in Kramer are often opened day and night during the winter months. This fault requires an estimate from someone knowledgeable. The Committee has not pursued this option with a local heating consultant

5. STREET LIGHTS: REPLACING INCANDESCENT STREET LIGHTS WITH LEDs

Most of Windham's street lights are currently 250 watt incandescent bulbs. The lights poles and fixtures are owned by CL&P. The Town of Windham currently owns around a dozen street lights. LED's are considerably more economical in saving energy and in replacement cost. We approached CL&P about conversion of street lights to LED bulbs and were refused. It would reduce their income from cheap nighttime kilowatts for each street light by about 11,000 kWh per year. A single LED street light would have about a 4 year payback

We searched for American companies and found only one, who offered to sell and install LED's for \$1400 each. Since they would be on CL&P Poles it seemed doubtful that we could get permission and any savings would be eaten up in the installation costs by this company.

There are several foreign companies who sell LED replacements. The prices vary in

the neighborhood of \$200 to \$500. We would have to install them ourselves. I have used this figure for calculating the relative cost of LED, Incandescent, and High density Sodium bulbs. LED's installed in 12 street lights owned by the Town of Windham would save slightly more than \$21,000 over a 12 year period. (about \$1750 per year) Converting 1000 streetlights from 250 watt incandescent to 25 Watt LED's would produce the same number of lumens and save, over a 12 year period., the Town of Windham taxpayers \$1,776,000. We have not yet explored the possibility of getting a grant for this change. (See Appendix C for Calculation of potential savings.)

6. SMART METERS

The Legislature enacted a "smart meter" bill in 2006. In effect all Public Utilities were mandated to install meters which directly reflected the rate for electricity. The smart meter is designed to allow the purchase of electricity at the extremely low nighttime rates when most of the electricity is going to waste. The Windham ratepayer could opt to buy electricity during the night time hours when it is cheaper. A consumer with some battery storage and an inverter could theoretically, take advantage of the low ISO nighttime rates and pay approximately 1/3 of his current bill.

The first sign of the Smart Meter is the flat fee Customer Charge of \$15.00 which was increased in February, 2008, presumably for "forward pricing" for the Smart Meters. In spite of the fact that this increased rate has been in effect for six months and the law requiring Smart Meters has been in effect since 2006 these meters have not been made available to rate payers. While smart meters are found operating in many areas of the nation, CL&P has chosen to prolong the installation by "testing" them in a few select towns. Thus the smart meters will be delayed for several years except in some few chosen pilot communities but are unavailable in other communities. We have been exploring ways to make these mandated "Smart Meters" available in Windham.

Further, to mitigate any advantage of the smart meter, CL&P currently provides only a "day" rate and a single "night" rate this differential appears to be as low as \$0.0029. This does not reflect the extremely low ISO night time usage price, often as low as \$0.01 to \$0.02 per kWh to CL&P but the municipal street light night rate is stable at \$0.115.

The practical side of this is that CL&P has not complied with Connecticut Public Act #07-242 requiring "Smart meters" that allow consumers to purchase low-cost off-peak power nor has the Department of Public Utility Control defined peak and off-peak times reasonably. The smart meter with appropriate electricity storage would help relieve excessive demands during peak power requirements. In turn, this would eliminate the demand for a peaking power plant.

7. BATTERY STORAGE

While it might be nice to stay up to 3:00 AM to run the clothes dryer, there is an effective alternative, the use of battery storage. Here the rate payer sets the time for Smart meter to charge his batteries from 2:00 AM until 4:30 AM and draws some of the wasted cheap power into his batteries. The rate payer uses this stored battery power during the day, thus operating on cheap wasted electricity and saving considerable money. All that is

required is a Smart meter, an inverter, pricing that reflects the ISO-NE night rate, and enough battery storage to last through the day. Battery storage is the main requirement for successful renewable energy Solar, with out storage, is worthless at night. Similarly, wind power without storage is useless on those hot muggy days when you want air conditioning

8. ELECTRIC CARS AND TRUCKS

One way to utilize this excess (wasted) capacity is to charge electric vehicles (EV). It would have a significant effect on both our budgets and our environment. The pollution associated with producing this electricity is there whether it is used for a purpose or just wasted. Electric vehicles provide a noble purpose.

When it comes to energy efficiency, electric vehicles hold the promise of being many times more cost effective to run and maintain over their lifetime than comparable gasoline or diesel powered vehicles. Conventional fuel powered vehicles cost on the order of \$0.60 cents per mile to run according to the latest available figures while EVs run on about \$0.06 cents per mile saving 90% of our current town fuel bill and considerable savings in automotive repairs.

In addition to the efficiency savings, is the effect on the environment of replacing carbon-fuel based vehicles with zero-emission vehicles. The Town of Windham has about 140 vehicles in its fleet. If all were eventually replaced, this would mean elimination of a minimum of about 1.5 tons of CO2 per vehicle or 210 tons of CO2 per year from the area of greatest population density. This may understate municipal savings as many of our vehicles are Heavy duty trucks and older, less fuel-efficient models.

9. CON-EDISON SOLUTIONS PROPOSAL

We have investigated having the insulation, and the heating and lighting projects all supplied by ConEdison Solutions. This company was previously selected by the Windham Board of Education to increase the energy efficiency of the schools. The proposed contract, which includes buying the electric poles for the town is estimated to cost **\$1,381,600** and estimated savings would be **\$212,000 /year** paid off over a ten year period at 4% tax free. This proposal would at least stabilize costs for a period of time. This proposal requires considerably more discussion and investigation before it is brought to the Board of Selectmen.

10. CONSERVATION IS ESSENTIAL

For some reason, the State, or DPUC, CL&P or somebody I have not tracked down, seems to have guaranteed CL&P a 10.25% profit. Thus as their income is reduced as the result of conservation, Smart Meters, or consumer generated renewable power, CL&P's electricity prices will have to be increased to maintain this level of profitability CL&P's systematic twice yearly rate increases will soon eat up any savings. It will be worse if these energy saving measures are not implemented. If these conservation measures are not implemented the negative impact on our local Windham economy will be accelerated.

Part III - RENEWABLE ENERGY

Why not make our own?

A. SOLAR POWER

According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration the sun shines with sufficient intensity to make electricity 1460 hours per year in Connecticut. While this is not the best level of sunshine for generating photovoltaic energy in the nation, with some care, solar energy may be economically feasible in Connecticut.

1. SOLAR BRICKS IN SIDEWALKS:

Quality of life and the friendliness of the commercial areas may be improved by the use of solar bricks placed in the sidewalks, or used to light the cross walks. I have explored a couple of sources for solar bricks. The samples seem to vary considerably in their emitted light and their longevity when exposed to weather. There are other alternatives in both source and construction materials. The committee has purchased four solar bricks. One appears too weak, a second has failed in the rain, the other two continue to function. This option will require more extensive testing before implementation.

2. INSTALLING SOLAR STREET LIGHTING

The preset street lighting in downtown Willimantic is inconsistent. Dark areas alternate with lighted areas. Installing solar powered street lights in between, or instead of the current streetlights is necessary to provide consistent illumination. The current Town of Windham street lighting requires about 1,228,356 kWh per year at a cost of about \$120,000 per year at the lower nighttime rate. If we owned the poles we could convert the present incandescent 250 watt bulbs to 25-28 watt LED. This would reduce our night time electricity cost by about \$108,000, or an overall 12 year saving, including the cost of the LED Bulbs of \$1182.60 per pole just in reduced electricity costs. LED also last much longer leading to large savings in bulb replacement costs.

There is less economic advantage to solar powered street lights which cost in the neighborhood of \$950 to \$1900 each. Over a twelve year period, at present market prices, comparing solar LED street lights with electricity driven LEDs shows a relative loss of approximately (\$820 each light) over the twelve years. However there is a solar LED saving over the cost of each incandescent street light of \$960 each and a saving of \$1620 over each HID replaced. The up side is the solar lights leave us independent from the inevitable price increases. Plus there may be the possibility of state grants or rebates (See Appendix D)

3. SOLAR PANELS ON TOWN BUILDINGS

The four largest town buildings Town Hall, Kramer, Fire/Police, and Library use, as of 2005, total of = 1,328,149 kWh per year. At present CL&P energy rates these four buildings consume about \$258,000 of taxpayers money. These buildings have roofs

amenable to solar panels. To produce enough energy to supply these four buildings would require 184 - five thousand watt installations.

With the current CCEF policy, after rebate, the project would cost the town \$3,312,000. If we used all the electricity, the project would have a 13 year payback, if the current electricity rate remains stable. Unfortunately, we are caught in the same problem as the residential rate payer. While the sun shines, we may sell the surplus to CL&P for \$0.055 only to buy it back later in the day for \$0.1943. This changes the economics considerably. Without storage the payback increases to about 40 years.

On the other hand for the same \$3,300,000, without the CCEF rebate, we could purchase about the same amount of solar wattage and have it installed by local electricians. The addition of battery storage would make the solar operation economically feasible. If the CCEF policy were changed, so we could have the panels installed by a local electrical contractor, and still get the State Rebate, could essentially get the whole system free including the appropriate storage.

4. SOLARIZING THE TOWN OF WINDHAM

In addition to putting Solar panels on the Town buildings we may be able find a cost sharing arrangement to put solar panels on many of the buildings on Main Street, on industrial plants, and south facing residences. This should both increase income and cut costs. We would be able to use cheap electricity as a bargaining chip to bring businesses and factories to Windham. We could consider using a tax incentive for the installation, while Windham maintains ownership of the equipment. This would allow us to combine across buildings and save inverter and battery costs. This would help provide cheaper electricity for the Town of Windham.

5. COST OF SOLAR PANELS

Currently the available solar panels are made from either monosilicate or polysilicate and are sensitive primarily to the visible spectrum and are about 16% to 18% efficient. They cost about \$3.00 to \$4.60 per watt. This makes Solar installations only marginally economic at present electricity prices. As the price of electricity rises installation of solar panels becomes more economically feasible. While silicon is the second most common element on the planet, rumors are being spread that it is in short supply, suggesting the market may begin to creep downward. The current polysilicate panels have a life of about 25 years.

There are several other possible types of solar panels. Some sensitive to a broader spectrum of light including ultra violet and infrared making them functional even on cloudy days. Some of these are up to 12% efficient, but produce energy on hot or cloudy days. It is important to note that some of these panels degenerate more rapidly than others

There are companies who indicate that they are able to make roofing shingles or thin film plastics printed in a printing press. Unfortunately these appear to be only about 4% efficient at the present time and thus a much larger area is required. There appears to be a long future in photovoltaics. Attracting these companies to utilize vacant factories in Windham would be a wise move.

B. WINDHAM'S CURRENT HYDRO -POWER

There has been some speculation about the electric potential in the Willimantic, Natchaug and Shetucket rivers, with little information readily available. Information on present power generation facilities for Windham along its three rivers, has been difficult to obtain and I'm not sure how much information is speculative.

The Mystery begins to unfold There are five active hydroelectric sites in the Town of Windham, and several non-operational dam sites without a FERC license at present

NATCHAUG RIVER

1. **The Willimantic Water Works has a capacity of 520 kW** and a FERC # CT036
Maximum Capacity 4,555,200 kWh per year wholesale @ \$0.0555 = \$173,098
This plant is in application form and has not been constructed

WILLIMANTIC RIVER

2. **In Windham on the Willimantic River there is a 390 kW** unlicensed hydro unit owned or operated by Summit Hydro FERC #09731 (expired license)
Maximum Capacity 3,416,400 kWh per year, wholesale @ \$0.055 = \$187,886
There is a question as to whether this unit currently is operational or not.

3. **Willimantic 1 Class II with a 700 kW** capacity licensed to Willimantic Power Corp
FERC #08047 License expires 9/30/2025
Maximum 6,123,000 kWh per year , wholesale @ 0.055 = \$336,765
4. **Willimantic 2 Class II with a 700 kW** capacity licensed to Willimantic Power Corp
FERC #08051 license expires 11/30/2025
Maximum 6,123,000 kWh per year , wholesale @ 0.055 = \$336,765

SHETUCKET RIVER

5. **Scotland Dam Class II with 2,200 kW** License expires in 2012
Windham Missed the opportunity to file with FERC for this generator early last November
Maximum 19,272,000 kWh per year wholesale at \$.055 = \$1,059,960

The Willimantic and Shetucket Rivers combined currently have the potential to produce 15,662,400 kWh @ wholesale \$0.055 = \$1,921,392 per year. This is enough renewable energy for 3,500 residences a little more than 30% of Windham's homes.

Please note: no electric facility runs at capacity for long. Over the year with fluctuations in demand and in water, and maintenance they are likely to average closer to half maximum capacity. This is still close to a million dollars a year

FLOW OF THE RIVER ELECTRICITY GENERATION

Recently there has been some concern mostly from fishermen and white water kayakers about the electric power dams on Connecticut rivers. In their best of all possible worlds all dams would disappear and the fish and kayakers would have untrammled run of the river. There are many arguments pro and con to this concept which is beyond our scope here. These groups have raised the concept of "Flow-of-the-River" electricity generation" to resolve our some of our electrical needs.

Flow-of-the-river electricity generation is a technique of anchoring small, floating or suspended generators in the river and making use of the movement of the water to generate electricity. Most folks advocate this technique assuming the generators will be along the side and the center of the river will be available for navigation, Unfortunately, as Mark Twain in Huckleberry Finn so aptly demonstrated several times, the movement of water on the sides of rivers is much slower than that in the center as the banks and shallower sides generate friction to slow, stop and sometimes even reverse the flow. Flow of the River electricity is possible only in the middle of small rivers and streams. Unfortunately these flow of the river generators and their supports are a hazard to navigation but could actually add to the thrill of kayakers.

Flow of the river is dependent upon the speed of the water. . Most sources I consulted want at least a speed of 4 to 5 feet per minute for small run of the river turbines

Cubic feet per second (cfs) is the measure used by the US Geological Survey to determine the amount of water flow in a river. These figures show the use of flow of the river electricity generation and shallow draft navigation as well in the Willimantic, Natchaug, and Setucket rivers is impractical for two to five months of the year. If the dams were removed the amount of available water in the summer and early fall would diminish even more and the danger of winter and spring floods would increase.

There are alternatives. First is construction of a flume which narrows the river and increases the speed of the flow. Unfortunately, for navigation, the turbine must be within the flume so careful design will be required.

A second alternative is to build a canal to divert some of the water into a large pond which will act as a reserve and the turbines can be fed downstream through a pentstock.

For many of the months of low water and hence diminished Hydro power there is greater sunshine. Solar power can in some measure offset the diminished hydro power.

Additional waterpower potential for the three rivers using flow of the river generation is estimated at approximately an additional 4.0 MW approximately double the output of existing dams

C. WIND POWER POTENTIAL:

According to the National Oceanic and Atmosphere Administration, inland in the State of Connecticut has a class 3 wind power potential described as "fair". However as the elevation increases the constancy and speed of the wind also increases. Within Windham there are five elevations over 500 feet and one over 600 feet. A windmill with a 200 ft tower would each at least 700 feet and might be appropriate for wind power.

The members of the Renewable Energy Committee have purchased and installed an anemometer on Hosmer mountain to gather data on the feasibility of wind power installations in the Windham area. This study will not be completed until June 2009. At that time we will be able to calculate the economic potential for the use of wind mills for generating electrical power in Windham.

D. BIOMASS

The Town of Windham has been contacted by several companies interested in putting biomass installations within the town of Windham

1. One possibility is the production of methane at our sewage treatment plant. In other installations the methane from sewage is sufficient to generate the electricity to run the sewage treatment plant with surplus to sell some power to the grid. This was apparently not included in the current proposed revamping of the plant.

2. An alternative to this was a proposal to use chicken, other animal waste and other biomass to generate methane and to sell the resultant non-odorous residual as fertilizer.

3. A third possibility at the sewage treatment facility is the use of the waste grease to produce bio-diesel. This proposal apparently involved trucking in waste grease from other areas.

4. Another group presented a technique for generating low-cost hydrogen from water. The hydrogen could then be used to power zero emissions engines or to generate heat or electricity.

5. Still another group presented a plan to build a plant to use household waste to make hydrogen and to construct a factory to use the waste residual to construct carbon fiber products like airplane parts or windmill blades.

6. Another company also would use household waste in a plasma burner to produce a hydrogen and a commercial gas. The residual slag from this operation could be used as an abrasive or further refined into its component elements and molecules.

The committee has listened to these proposals. We have referred some of them, but we have not evaluated any of them for their verity or practicality.

MAJOR STUMBLING BLOCKS TO PROFITABLE RENEWABLE ENERGY

The DPUC regulations have the effect of inhibiting renewable energy with power generation be it Solar, Wind or Hydropower. According to DPUC regulations, no one, other than a recognized public utility may put a wire across any road. Thus if we put a

large number of Solar panels of the Kramer building and wished to transport the surplus to Town Hall, not advantageously situated for solar panels, we would have to sell it from Kramer at \$0.055 to CL&P and buy the same electrons back from CL&P at Town Hall for \$0.1943. The same economics obtains if we were to operate hydroelectric plants in the Willimantic River. Basically this regulation prevents the municipality from generating power anywhere and transporting it anywhere except within the same city block. This problem can only be resolved by instituting a Town of Windham Municipal Electric Utility and buying the utility poles.

CCEF's Sweetheart installation contracts

The State of Connecticut through the Connecticut Clean Energy Funds (CCEF) pays a rebate, presumably to encourage the installation of solar power. The Connecticut Clean Energy fund was set up by CL&P at the behest of the state to disperse funds supplied to CL&P by the rate payers presumable to promote clean energy. Much of the funds go into advertising clean renewable energy. Most of the solar rebate funds go to southwest Connecticut and to big box stores. The reason: a 5000 watt installation requires \$18,000 outlay by the rate payer. In a town with a medial income of \$25,000, installing solar panels and receiving a rebate is indeed improbable.

Further these installations are designed without battery storage. This allows the sunny day time surplus to be sold to the CL&P for \$0.055 per kWh. This energy is, in turn, sold back to that same customer in the evening at \$0.1943 per kWh. The rate payer receives a minimal reduction of \$415, from his yearly average electricity bill of \$1938 which amounts to a 43 year payback on his \$18,000 investment.

The reason for this lies perhaps in CL&P's reluctance to foster solar power and in particular energy independence for the small rate payer. The CCEF fund has mandated, to get this State rebate, the installation must be installed by a "certified" contractor. Interestingly, these contractors apparently do not even need to be licensed electricians. While any licensed electrician is knowledgeable enough to properly do the installation, in essence the rebate of \$5.00 per watt is only paid to the "certified", but not necessarily licensed, contractors. In reality the rate payer is paying nearly the full price for the installation and the rebate is mostly profit for the "certified" contractor.

Alternative to the CCEF Rebate

Note that wiring a Solar installation is a simple task for a local licensed electrical contractor. Without the "Certified" contractor stipulation most 5000 watt installations can be constructed for about \$25,000 including battery storage. If the CCEF rebate were made available, the rebate of \$25,000 would cover the cost of the whole installation and the payback is 0 years. This would make the clean energy fund moneys available to a wider range of ratepayers. When battery storage is included the homeowner can produce and use 6059 kWh of his own electricity or a saving of \$1177 per year from his electricity bill. Conversely this reduces his average payments to CL&P to \$760, (see Appendix F)

Part IV TOWN OF WINDHAM ENERGY OPTIONS

What can we do about it??

Conservation work on windows , insulation, and lighting will save money in the short run. We have instituted some of these measures and will continue in this direction. Solar energy installations or Smart Power meters will also save the consumer.

1. SAVING ENERGY IS CRUCIAL.

The price of energy following the increases in fuel cost, the need for ratepayers to pay for new transmission lines, peaking power plants and other infrastructure, and the demand for increased "green" energy is expected to soar. Most of our town buildings and many homes use excessive amounts of energy. While the savings from energy reduction plans like light bulbs, insulation and windows will save money in the short run, but will soon be offset by the increased energy prices. Without these savings, costs for electricity will be prohibitive. We have instituted some of these measures and will continue in this direction. Smart Power meters will also save the consumer but without storage systems may require getting up at 3:00 AM to do the washing and vacuuming. CL&P's systematic twice yearly rate increases will soon eat up any savings, but it would be worse if these energy saving measures are not implemented.

2. BARGAIN WITH AGGREGATORS.

By bargaining with an aggregator we have been able to reduce the Town's electricity costs by \$0.01 or \$0.02 below the CL&P rates. Each penny saves the Town about \$25,000 over the CL&P cost, but you are still subject to increases in both energy rates and Transmission/Extra Charges. We have currently negotiated with PPNU, saving Town Electric about .02 per kWh = \$51,130 per year. We may be able to increase our negotiation leverage by including the residents and industries on a town wide basis, or by joining other independent communities for a larger negotiation base.

These aggregators want a long term contract. They usually allow only a few hours for a decision. Since the market is so apparently volatile, the danger of being stampeded into an unfavorable contract is high.

3. BECOME AN AGGREGATOR.

Entering the market at the next level down one can buy electricity at a lower rate. This lower rate might also be passed down to consumers and perhaps to other towns. There is even the chance to make a profit. The problems here are three:

1. Several million dollars up front credit.
2. Risk, you need someone skilled in the Electricity commodities market else you can end up paying more, and

3, You are still subject to CL&P's raises in Transmission/Extra Charges
Aggregation of "dirty energy" is long term gambling. It might save an additional \$0.02 to \$0.03 ie. \$50,000 to \$75,000. Aggregation is a somewhat risky business. We might also loose the same or more.

4. PRODUCE RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY.

Several of the Town buildings, residences, and many commercial spaces could be readily adapted to solar energy. There are other possibilities for wind or hydro power. Most of these are variable thus solar energy often produces an excess which you can sell to the grid for \$0.055. Installations then in the present regulatory climate must be dispersed within a city block. Thus the power from a generator in the river can only feed installations with no road between it and the recipient. One option is to form an electric company within each city block, the second and more realistic is to form a municipal electric utility and purchase the poles and wires and deliver the cheapest possible energy to consumers.

5. BUY THE WIRES POLES AND METERS Many towns have saved money and some of those "extra charges" by buying the poles, wires and meters. If Windham owned the wires the exorbitant CL&P Customer Charge could be reduced, from \$15.00. We could institute our own smart meters. We would save The CL&P Transmission/or distribution charge and shave other charges, perhaps as much as \$0.024 Per kWh. In fact the public has already paid for the telephone poles and wires and they have been amortized to a tax value of zero. The poles and wires do not appear of Windham's tax rolls

If we are able to only save the Transmission charge of \$0.0147 per kWh, which costs each rate payer \$146.62 per year, could be eliminated to release \$1,535,088 or 61 job equivalents into the Windham economy. Further with our own wires to maintain some part of the 1.75 million we pay yearly to maintain CL&P's profitability could be markedly reduced. We would still have to maintain and pay off the poles, and do the billing ourselves but these procedures are already in place, Owning the wires should save the town residents collectively 2.5 million. Managing this operation without a Municipal Electric Authority Commission would be difficult. On the other hand replacement of CL&P's the current 250 watt incandescent bulbs 25-28 watt LED lights will save the Town of Windham nearly \$100,000 per year

In addition, we could move our renewable electricity freely from one building to another on our own, another saving the town and the Windham residents potentially as much as nearly 4.5 million per per year. (See Appendix H)

6. ESTABLISH A MUNICIPAL UTILITY.

Title 7 of the Connecticut General Statutes allow Cities and towns to establish their own Municipal Utility. There are numerous advantages beyond cheaper renewable energy and the ability to move it. Most New England towns that have taken this step enjoy electricity rates less than half those of Windham Rate payers. In addition to providing jobs and affording the residents more money to spend in the local economy, the lower energy rates will help attract business and industry to the Windham area. Further, a Municipal Public Utility can enter into aggregation directly with power generators for better energy

prices, skipping the numerous layers of free market aggregators. A municipal utility may sell energy and/or carbon credits on the open market. (in Appendix J there are some arguments in favor of exercising that authority)

What are Windham's Options.? What are the consequences?

The price of Electricity is rising rapidly. The CL&P Prospective for the Card Street indicates that CL&P forecasts a price of \$0.294/kWh in the near future. In August the CL&P price to the consumer increased by 12.6% Currently CL&P is asking for an 11.2% increase for next February. Windhams problem with these raises is that there is no increase in service or income attributable to the increased outflow of money. The raise has a direct impact on ratepayers' discretionary funds and hence is a negative stimulus on the Windham economy and upon taxes What are Windham's options?

Let us take as a baseline CL&P's July 1, 2008 price to the consumer of \$0.17492 per kWh

1. Do nothing

Electricity price up \$0.0214 = \$0.19632/kWh	
Cost to Town	(\$54,888)
Cost to rate payers	(\$2,243,993)
Job Equivalents @ \$50,000	(45)

2. Do nothing Next Year

Electricity price up \$0.02 = \$0.2163 per kWh		Cumulative costs
Cost to town	(\$51,130)	(\$106,018)
Cost to ratepayers	(\$2,090,331)	(\$4,334,343)
Job Equivalents @\$50,000	(37)	(82)

3. Town buys Green energy

Electricity Price up (\$0.0115) = \$0.2278 per kWh		
Cost to town	(\$29,400)	(\$134,018)
Cost to ratepayer	\$0.00	(\$4,334,343)
Job Equivalents @ \$50,000		(82)

4. Town enacts conservation

Energy price stable	= \$0.2278	
Town saves	\$60,000	(\$75,418)
Rate payer saves	\$0.00	(\$4,334,343)
Job Equivalent @ \$50,000		(82)

5. Town Bargains with Aggregator

Electricity price down \$0.01 = \$0.2178		
Town gains	\$25,565	(\$49,853)
Ratepayer gains	\$0.00	(\$4,334,343)

Job Equivalents @\$50,000		(82)
6. Or, Town Becomes an Aggregator		
Electricity Price down \$0.02 = \$0.2078		
Town gains	\$51,130	(\$24,288)
Ratepayer gains	\$2,090,351	(\$2,243,992)
Job equivalents @ \$50,000		(40)
7. Or buy infrastructure		
Electricity Price down \$0.0386 = \$0.1892		
Town gains	\$98,553	\$23,135
Ratepayers gain	\$4,034,377	(\$299,966)
Job equivalents @ \$50,000		(6)
8. And Develop Municipal Utility		
Electricity price down \$0.055 = \$0.1728		
Town gains	\$140,608	\$65,189
Ratepayers gain	\$5,732,904	\$1,398,561
Job equivalents @ \$50,000		28
9. Add 4MW Hydro electric		
Electricity price down \$0.759 = \$1519		
Town gains	\$194,039	\$129,315
Ratepayers gain	\$7,953,882	\$3,619,539
Job equivalents @ \$50,000		72
10. Add 3.2 MW Wind power		
Electricity Price down \$0.092 = \$0.1358		
Town gains	\$235,542	\$179,732
Ratepayers gain.	\$9,615,614	\$5,281,271
Job equivalents @ \$50,000		105
11. Add 4MW Solar Photovoltaic		
Electricity price down \$0.1128 = \$0.115		
Town gains	\$288,373	\$243,850
Ratepayer gains	\$11,789,579	\$7,455,236
Job equivalents @ \$50,000		149

As a Municipal Utility there are many more sources available to us for cheap electricity I have not included capital costs nor maintenance in these figures . Given the experiences of many communities with careful state and federal grant writing, capital costs are minimal and usually recovered in less than one year. How long these capital cost recovery grants will remain is open to question. Obviously, maintenance cannot be predicted without more information

Steps to Follow

Establish interrum renewable energy commission to begin implementation

Negotiate with aggregators

Apply for Aggregation from DPUC

Begin implementation of renewable energy projects

Apply for grants etc

Begin negotiation for infrastructure, poles, wires, meters

1. BOS - Votes to establish Town of Windham Electric Utility Commission
2. Vote approval of Electors at regular Election
- 3 Appoint Electric Utility Commission, non salaried
- 4 Develop Charter, Business Plan etc
5. DPUC approval
6. Bonding if necessary .Finances Production of income.

Part V Comparing Windham's Energy Costs with Municipal Utilities

It should be noted that all Municipal Utilities have lower costs to the consumer. Cheap Electricity from a municipal utility reduces the flow of money from the community economy. In addition it directly produces jobs and keeps money within the community. The savings from a municipal and the jobs further stimulate the economy. The cheaper electricity is a direct stimulus for business bringing more jobs and business into the community. Savings to the rate payers depends upon the model used to establish the Municipal Utility. Remember, I have figured energy cost and consumer charges only. For comparison CL&P's Energy + Consumer Charges is \$0.138 per kWh. Energy only costs \$1376.41 per year for the average CL&P residential rate payer. The ratepayer savings with a Municipal Utility, in reduced transmission, distribution, and "extras" will be even greater.

1. Municipal utilities that generate their own power, and sell the surplus, save the most money for their consumers (between \$600 to as much as \$1200 per rate payer less that Windham rate payers give CL&P).
2. Municipal Utilities that may themselves make some of their power but broker directly with power producers are next in line with savings to the consumer \$480 to \$550 per rate payer less than CL&P's energy cost.
- 3, The smallest savings come from second level "Decontrolled Free Market" brokers and "Municipal Cooperatives" but even here the savings are appreciable (\$300 to \$320 savings over Windham's CL&P rates)

AN EXAMPLE: COMPARISON OF CURRENT TOWN OF WINDHAM WITH READING MA MUNICIPAL UTILITY

Windham's electric power costs are much higher than any Municipal Utility in the New England area. They are more than two and one half times greater than Reading Mass. Municipal Power, the most economical New England municipal utility I found:

Reading Mass, Total energy cost of \$0.0727630 per kWh
No Transmission or Rate charges are posted

Reading MA. Energy Savings over Windham \$0.065017 per kWh
Estimated Household energy savings per year \$648.48
Plus Transmission etc saving \$538.88

Reading Ma residents Total Savings \$1187.36 each per year compared with
Windham

Town of Windham, residents estimated potential yearly savings:(based on 10,470
Windham residential customers)

Estimated savings over Windham residents per year	\$12,431,166
Estimated savings over Town of Windham per year =	\$166,217

That is 497 job equivalents (at Mdn \$25,000 ea) lost to the Town of Windham
in excess electrical energy costs

At the Reading Ma. rate, the electricity bill for all the residents in Windham a mere
\$7,598,479

Note: There is apparently no distribution costs since they own their own poles and facilities

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE READING MA MUNICIPAL POWER COMPANY

In 1894 The power station was equipped with two 125 hp boilers and two Corliss engines, one 100 hp, the other 200 hp. The engines were belted to a jack shaft, which extended the length of the engine room where four electric generators were belted. The plant was put into operation on September 26, 1895. 1926 an agreement with Boston Edison to purchase the required current was reached. RMLD became the first Massachusetts electric plant to offer customers a residential rate for the use of electricity "any time and for any purpose." The residential rate was further modified to a low rate of 2.33 cents per kilowatt hour, making it the lowest in Massachusetts. Then after several years Boston Edison raised their rates significantly. Town of Reading exercised its rights under its agreement with Boston Edison to purchase underground ducts and cables

In 1978, more than 84 years after that Town Meeting members voted to establish their own electric utility, the Department had 19,500 customers and gross revenues of \$17 million. By 1984 an additional 1,500 customers were added, to bring the total number of meters to 21,000. Revenues in 1984 increased to \$45 million. The plant value of \$13 million in 1976 increased to \$24 million by 1984. (See Appendix K for further examples of saving by New England Municipal Electric Utilities)

Part VI Financing Energy Savings

Renewable energy credits

Renewable energy programs have become mandatory. The town is required by both state and federal law to receive 20% of its energy from Green renewable sources by 2010. The United States Congress is currently considering a law making 15% green energy mandatory nationwide by 2015.

If the town does nothing, to meet the 20% by 2010 criterion, the Town of Windham, considering currently usage, would be required to purchase of 120 "Green" Energy credits at a cost of \$1,194.00 per month, an increase in the yearly electricity bill of \$14,304 per year

FINANCING OPTIONS FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY

There are multiple avenues to financing energy improvement projects through the judicious use of federal and state grants many large projects can be made relatively inexpensive to the taxpayer.

1. ENERGY IMPROVEMENT COMPANIES.

These companies will perform energy saving or energy producing tasks and pay for their work from grants and from the savings. They also collect the grant money that is available for the projects. Hence their capital outlay is often minimal. They usually want exclusivity for 5 to 10 years and perhaps more. We have one such contract for replacing all light bulbs with energy efficient bulbs. Unfortunately light bulbs and insulation do not count toward the Green energy goal, they do reduce energy consumption and thus the actual amount of energy required to meet the goal is reduced

One drawback to these energy improvement companies is we would be bound to the company for the period of the contract. These companies may reap the benefits of any future improvements the town may make or fund from other sources. Thus while they are a way to get some projects accomplished without additional up front capital, the town may not reap the full benefits of these improvements until project obsolescence. The major drawback is as the town becomes active in making additional conservation savings or producing renewable energy, these companies reap the major benefit.

This contract should not be entered without the advise of a lawyer specifically skilled in energy and available grants.

2 THE TOWN OF WINDHAM

The Town of Windham itself may have funds which may be diverted from Capital Improvement funds, grant funds, other funds for smaller projects. For example changing the bulbs in town owned street lights to LED would be relatively inexpensive and has a short payback period. (See Appendix G) If we authorize formation of a Municipal Utility of Town of Windham it may also issue bonds for renewable energy projects, with approval from the Board of Selectmen (Appendix J)

3. STATE GRANTS AND INCENTIVE PROGRAMS

There are several grant opportunities within the state of Connecticut. Windham has not in the past taken full advantage of many these opportunities

STATE OF CONNECTICUT FINANCIAL INCENTIVES

There are a number of incentive programs in the State of Connecticut. As we move from exploration into an action program these incentives will have to be explored seriously for their potential benefit for the Town of Windham and it's residential and commercial rate payers. The following are listed on the internet.

Industry Recruitment/Support

- * CCEF - Operational Demonstration Program
- * OPM - New Energy Technology Program

Production Incentive

- * Mass Energy - Renewable Energy Certificate Incentive

Property Tax Exemption

- * Property Tax Exemption for Renewable Energy Systems

Sales Tax Exemption

- * Sales and Use Tax Exemption for Solar and Geothermal Systems

State Grant Program

- * CCEF - Community Innovations Grant Program
- * CCEF - On-Site Renewable DG Program
- * CCEF - Project 150 Initiative

EEPP Energy Efficient Partner Program Connecticut's Electric Efficiency Partners Program

- * DPUC - Capital Grants for Customer-Side Distributed Resources

State Loan Program

- * CHIF - Energy Conservation Loan
- * DPUC - Low-Interest Loans for Customer-Side Distributed Resources

State Rebate Program

- * CCEF - Affordable Housing Initiative Solar PV Rebate Program
- * CCEF - Solar PV Rebate Program

Alternative Fuel and Vehicle Incentives

- * U.S. Department of Energy's Alternative Fuels Data Center

SEC. 32-80A. ENERGY IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS.

One option for providing funds is the establishment of an Energy Improvement District which is able to float bonds. It then purchases or rents "distributed resources" which are in turn means one or more of the following owned, leased, or financed by an Energy Improvement District Board: In essence the Energy Improvement District is a shell company which can float bonds and then lend money or equipment at interest to a municipal utility or any company involved in renewable energy

- (A) Customer-side distributed resources, as defined in section 16-1;
- (B) grid-side distributed resources, as defined in said section 16-1;
- (C) combined heat and power systems, as defined in said section 16-1; and
- (D) Class III sources, as defined in said section 16-1; and

This act provides for more rapid funding and reduces the steps to bonding as well as the facilitation the operation of a Municipal Utility. The down side is that less of the income can be used to provide savings for the direct consumer.

SECTION 94 OF PUBLIC ACT 07-242,

This is an Act Concerning Electricity and Energy Efficiency. It requires the Department of Public Utility Control (DPUC) to establish guidelines for the administration of the Connecticut Electric Efficiency Partners Program, and authorizes the DPUC to spend up to \$60 million annually to fund projects that will reduce Connecticut's peak electric demand under the Partners Program.

ISO-NE CAPACITY PAYEMENTS

ISO New England Accepts "Show of Interest" Applications from New Power Resources in implementing the region's Forward Capacity Market (FCM), a wholesale market enhancement November 1, 2006. This means if we build a new generator, it is can be a Forward Capacity contribution to the market and they will have to adjust the market to compensate for it. (i.e. raise prices)

FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES

Qualified Zone Academy Bonds (QZAB) provides interest free bonds applicable to clean energy projects within an academic setting. School districts need assistance renovating schools, and the federal role in school construction was improved to help schools meet their needs. In addition, these benefits can be used for other types of school renovations, such as paying the interest on loans. QZABs cannot be used for new construction but can be used for the following activities:

- * Renovating and repairing buildings
- * Investing in Equipment and Up to Date Technology
- * Developing Challenging Curricula
- * Training Quality Teachers

CREB Clean Renewable Energy Bonds Provides interest free bonding for clean energy projects. CREB provides interest free or low interest bonds for projects in Solar Thermal Electric, Photovoltaics, Landfill Gas, Wind, Biomass, Hydroelectric, Geothermal Electric, Municipal Solid Waste, Small Irrigation Power to Local Government, State Government, Tribal Government, Municipal Utility, Rural Electric Cooperative

There is also a wide range of Federal Grant opportunities from DOE and EPA and other agencies which I have been unable to access

SOME STUMBLING BLOCKS TO RENEWABLE ENERGY.

Department of Public Utilities Control Any scheme or plan for generation or distribution of an amount of surplus electricity is required to have the approval of the Connecticut Department of Utilities Control (DPUC). This process is usually long, arduous, and expensive. Further if the project is sizeable it is in the best interests of NU and CL&P and ISO-NE to control it in their best interests. Further, DPUC's current regulations require that we pay those "Extra" charges. Currently slightly more than \$0.03 per kWh on any current we generate. Whether or not we are an independent Municipal Utility. These charges which largely support CL&P's lack of foresight will be taxed to the Municipal Utility.

FERC Federal Energy Regulatory Commission The FERC was set up to expedite the generation of energy within the country. At that end they have veto power over all electrical generation plants in excess of 250kW or generation sufficient energy for approximately 450 homes. To insure that all the governmental regulations are met a lengthy application must be filled out. Prior to the application there is a necessary request for permission to fill out an application. The whole process including environmental impact studies takes on the order of four years and several inches of documents. In the meantime any project large enough to

provide sufficient electrical energy for the Town of Windham will be put on hold. In general it appears better to do one huge project, or numerous projects of less than 250kw such as run of the river generation or moderate sized solar arrays.

APPENDIX 'A'

Why are your electric rates so high?

Richard H. Bloomer
for
The Town of Windham
Renewable Energy Committee

Your electricity rate is one of the best kept mysteries of the last century and a half. We in New England for no perceivable reason, other than a stubborn willingness to pay, have the highest rates in the nation including California, even during the Enron scam. New Englanders have long been fed the propaganda that energy costs more in New England than we swallow exorbitant electricity bills with Puritanical stoicism, because we are proud to be New Englanders. All the while electric companies, and "free market" electric speculators, supported by our state government reap billions of excess profits each year from New England consumers. Let us explore this mystery a bit in the hopes that knowledge may father some action.

State statute has mandated that 20% of each town's energy shall be from renewable sources by the year 2010. Windham's current renewable energy use is 1.8%, an 18.2% deficit from the 20% by 2010 criterion. Electricity costs to the consumer in Windham are among the highest in the nation. At present, renewable energy costs approximately 10% more than our current already excessive energy rate. When the scramble to fulfill the 20% criterion for renewable energy peaks in 2010 electricity rates will surge even higher.

We are faced with three options:

1. Windham can buy "Energy Credits" via speculators from towns that have a surplus of renewable energy.
2. The Windham consumer can pay higher prices for electric energy from a "renewable energy" producer.
3. Windham can produce energy from it's own renewable resources sources, (and sell any surplus "energy credits" to other towns)

Let us look at the electrical energy situation in terms of it's impact on Windham

1. Real Energy Price

Rumored, but close, since secret, hard figures are not readily available

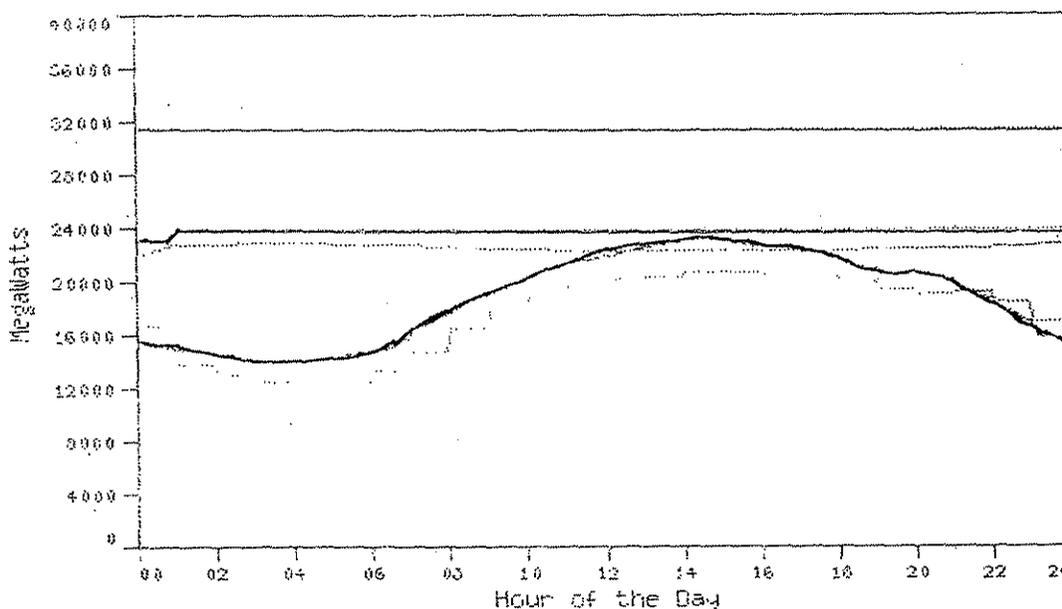
Currently energy from PSANY Niagra is about	\$0.028 per kWh
Energy from Quebec Hydro is about	\$0.020 per kWh or less
Energy from Nuclear plants is about	\$0.0212 per kWh

What happens between this generator price and the \$0.138 that CL&P customers currently paying for electricity. CL&P although it is a "distributor", charges the highest rates in the nation even higher than the rest of New England. Nobody seems to know why. We will attempt unravel some of the secrecy

2. ISO New England Is an association of New England Electricity Producers and distributors.
3. It's Public purpose is to control the flow of electricity to areas in need and stabilize the current for the consumer, preventing brownouts etc.
4. It's private Purpose is to keep a lot of old obsolete Electricity plants in operation, and to keep the price of electricity and the profits up.
5. Fact: There is more than twice the necessary generation capacity in New England, around 32 Gigawatts, New England normally uses between , about 12-16 GW leaving a surplus capacity of 16 to 20 GW, Consequently about many generating plants are idle, except in a few peak demand days in July and August.

NE Electricity System Status

Fri. Aug. 20, 2004



Note the top line is the capacity of ISO NE in gigawatts, the middle line is the amount of electricity on line. The difference, about 8 gigawatts receives a non production fee of \$.028 per non produced kWh paid to idle electric producers by the consumers.

The bottom line is the actual amount of electricity used by the consumers. The difference between the middle line and the bottom line is waste electricity also paid for by the consumers at \$.028 per kWh

(Note: ISO New England used to publish the price and usage graphs on line but discontinued the practice in 2004)

6. To keep these idle plants from going out of business, ISO New England pays each idle power plant in New England a base rate \$0.028 per kW for not running. Thus a 200MW Peaking Power like the CL&P proposed Card Street plant would receive \$40,000,000 per year for

not running. The sixteen or eighteen idle gigawatts at \$0.028 from idle generators are factored into the consumers electricity bill, about \$448,000,000 per hour, of your money goes to keep inefficient electricity plants available for potential shortages a few days each year.

7. All plants producing power at any time receive as a base rate the price of electricity at the least efficient plant. Thus if Millstone is producing 2000 MW of electricity at \$0.0212 per kW, and plant 'A' is producing 500MW of electricity at \$0.035 per kW, and plant 'B' is producing 100MW at \$0.055 per kW. The price to the commodities market is \$0.055 for all 2600MW. The consumer is paying an additional \$.033 per kWh for Millstone electricity and an additional \$.020 for electricity from Plant 'A'. This is not to mention paying \$0.033 per kWh additional for Quebec Electric and a similar amount for electricity from PSNY Niagra where extra this money goes is unknown.
 8. ISO New England controls the price by phasing in or out the more inefficient plants. Thus even the most inefficient plants will run for a few days a month to insure the price will remain high. According to the recent CL&P proposal the Card Street Plant, being completely oil fired, was designed to produce electricity at the astronomical rate of \$0.294 per kWh nearly three times the rate at that time the plan was written. It appears CL&P expects electricity to be at this rate by 2033. The wholesale rate thus has risen from about \$0.028 to \$0.055 or higher depending upon the whim of ISO New England
 9. All of this juggling behind the scenes is evened out by ISO New England into a base price for electricity which is then open to the speculators the "Decontrolled Free Market" The layers of this speculative commodities market are unfathomable. Speculator 'A' may buy a million megawatts for \$0.055 and then sell some portion to the next layer of speculators for \$0.085 who in turn may sell to another speculator or directly to the consumer. To dignify and hide the speculation these folks are called Aggregators. and their profit is lumped into the bill that CL&P sends so there is no overt track record of the speculators profits. Speculators often further attempt to lull the consumer by calling them selves Cooperatives, or Municipal conglomerates and other benign names.
 10. In the end Electricity, without the transmission and other costs bought through CL&P ends up at \$0.138. There are other aggregator/speculators. who will save you a penny or two per kWh. They are mostly available for Commercial and Municipal customers. PPNU is one such aggregator who will take home accounts. You will be still billed through CL&P, but at a lesser rate, for your energy. A one cent decrease in electric rates will save the rate payers in Windham \$1,044,278 and the Town of Windham \$25,565 This will save you a little bit but CL&P as a distributor still tacks on considerable extra charges. For example CL&P adds a \$15.00 or an additional \$0.018 per kWh, or \$180 per year for the average customer This Customer Charge, is among the highest in the nation. For most other electric companies Customer Charges range upwards from \$0.0 to \$7.25.
- That is not the end. The average CL&P customer also pays a transmission/ distribution and

"other" in addition to just energy

First some basic facts

The CL&P annual report for 2005 (the latest I could find) indicates the average residential rate payer uses 9,974 kWh per year which factors into 831.2 kWh per month or 27.32 kWh per day. I have assumed the residential rate payers are distributed as 2.4 persons per residence hence, based on census figures from 2005, there is an estimated 10479 ratepayers in the Town of Windham. Similarly estimates of population in the surrounding town are bases on that same 2005 census. Similarly I have stabilized the Town of Windham's Electric Energy consumption at the 2005 rate of 2,556,505 kWh, the last year for which I have complete figures.

CL&P as of 08/08 charges	\$0.11973 per kWh for energy (up from \$0.1078)
They also add a service charge of \$15.00 or	\$0.01805 per kWh
Total real energy price is	\$0.13778 per kWh

The Average Windham rate payer \$1,374.22 per year for energy only

In addition

Transmission charge as of 08/08	\$0.014700
Distribution charge	\$0.020510
Combined Public Benefits charge	\$0.006250
Competitive Transition Charge	\$0.010200
<u>FMCC delivery charge</u>	<u>\$0.006880</u>
Total distribution charges	\$0.058540 per kWh

In July 2008 this additional charge was \$0.049, up 9.54 mills
The average Windham Rate Payer now pays \$583.88 for "other costs"

Total customer charge per kWh	$\$0.13778 + \$0.05854 = .19632$ per kWh
Average Residential Energy Cost	\$1374.22
Average Residential Distribution cost	\$ 583.88
Average Yearly residential bill	\$1958.10
The Pre August 2008 yearly bill	\$1849.98
Added August Cost to each Windham rate payer	\$108.12.

The August total increase in energy and distribution costs is \$0.019 per kWh. This will cost the Town of Windham an additional \$48,574 in the coming year

With the new August 2008 rate Windham residents will an additional \$1,132,989 bringing the total to \$20,518,930 this year to CL&P for electricity. Resident rate payers in the ten town Windham Economic Area will pay out \$66,746,262 with the almost no direct economic return to the ten town area This August 2008 increase in the CL&P Electricity rates by itself will remove an additional \$3,173,686 yearly of potentially discretionary funds from the ten town Windham

Economic Area. The total Impact of Electricity costs in the area towns is given in the table below

CL&P's Current Yearly Energy and Distribution Costs to Windham Area Towns

Town	Rate payers	CL&P ENERGY	CL&P- DIST	CL&P Total
Scotland	648	890,494	345,954	1,268,848
Mansfield	10,315	14,175,079	5,558,547	20,197,802
Coventry	5,081	6,983,412	2,738,049	9,949,196
Hampton	744	1,022,420	400,927	1,456,752
Franklin	745	1,023,794	410,466	1,458,710
Chaplin	938	1,289,018	505,489	1,836,604
Lebanon	2,917	4,008,559	1,571,913	5,711,485
Windham	10,479	14,767,368	5,790,804	20,518,930
Columbia	2,223	3,054,489	1,197,930	4,352,856
TOTAL RATE PAYERS	34,089	47,214,633	18,369,880	66,746,262

Currently much of this nearly \$66.7 million dollars of potentially discretionary funds are removed from the local economic area per year for residential electricity.

The goal of renewable energy committee is to explore ways to decrease this outflow of funds through conservation measures and production of renewable energy.

Appendix B

Insulating Windham's Town Hall: The Economics of Insulation

Richard H Bloomer
for
Town of Windham
Renewable Energy Committee

The town of Windham stands to save a large amount of taxpayer monies by insulating the town buildings. In this paper I have calculated the savings which will accrue to the taxpayers from insulating the ceilings in the Town Hall. I have used a standard 100 square foot unit for calculation so it may be directly applied to any other town building

The calculations below are made on the basis a ten foot square generalized area. Simply multiplying these calculations by the total area will give an indication of the heat loss per hour for the whole building. Thus the savings from R19 added to a 10 foot square in the ceiling of town hall will save the taxpayer \$39.43. If we estimate the town hall to be 30,717 square feet The tax payers will save \$12,105 each year thereafter given stable oil prices

I have summarized my findings in the table below. I have spared the less fastidious agonizing over the calculations by reserving them till later in the paper. Similarly I have reserved discussion of potential heat loss from the side walls of Town Hall till the end of the paper I need considerably more information than I have available. I did speculate on calculations of the estimated heat loss through section of wall with no windows, and the potential effect of adding an R11 insulation

Table 1

EFFECT OF INSULATION: WINDHAM'S SAVINGS WITH R19 INSULATION PER EACH 100 SQUARE FEET

	Btu loss heat	Btu loss cool	Btu loss tot	Fuel oil /10'sq	Dollars
Present Insulation	11,245,978	1,040,000	12,284,400	10.7gal	(\$42,80)
R19 Insulation	822,978	76,050	959,028	.83gal	(\$3.37)
R19 Savings	10,423,000	964,950	11,387,950	9.87gal	<u>\$39.43</u>
R30 Insulation	535,990	49,530	595,520	.51gal	(\$20.37)
R30 Savings	10,709,988	990,470	11,688,880	10.19gal	<u>\$40.76</u>

Applying these calculations for R19 to the Windham Town Hall with a square footage of 30,717 square feet. We get a saving of \$12,111.70 = 25.2%. With R30 insulation the savings is \$12,528.40 or 26.1%
12,000 gallons of fuel oil at \$4.00 is \$48,000.

INITIAL DATA

Heat transfer can occur by conduction, convection and radiation. It is typically modeled in terms of conduction, that is infiltration through ceilings(49%) and walls (11% average). Windows (40% average) can contribute a significant additional loss if they are not well sealed. Radiation loss can be inexpensively minimized by using foil-backed insulation as a radiation barrier. This presents a shiny metallic surface more suited to industry than office or residential space.

The U.S. heating and air conditioning industry uses almost entirely the old British and U.S. common units for their calculations. For compatibility with the commonly encountered quantities, this example will be expressed in those units.

The calculations below are generic for the Windham area and can be applied to any town or commercial building, or private residence with a simple adaptation for the specific existing R factors. I have used the Town Hall as an example since the savings to the taxpayers will be clear.

The mean temperature in Hartford CT is 50.2F (USGS)(Hartford Courant)

I am assuming 650 cooling degree days and 7034 heating degree days (USGS data for Coventry CT 2005)

I am assuming a mean office temperature of 68.0 F

The present Town Hall cellulose tile ceilings have an R factor of 1.5 Note that the tile itself has an R factor from 3.0 to 5.4. Most heat loss in tiled ceiling is from the metal supports and the leaks around the edges of the tiles.

I am assuming it would be intelligent to use at least the recommended R=19 in ceilings, six inches of fiberglass. Insulation to a factor of R = 30 is better but there is a diminishing return on investment

I am calculating for want of better figures on the basis of 100 sq. ft.

I am calculating for ceiling insulation separately because installation is more productive of savings and less expensive and requires minimal disruption

Heat loss ratio equals Q/t

where: Q = total exposed area x temperature differential (ΔT), :

t = thermal resistance of wall (R factor)

The formula came from an online physics source

<http://hyperphysics.phy-astr.gsu.edu>

This formula was confirmed by a similar formula in Wikipedia

CALCULATIONS

HEAT LOSS IN TOWN HALL, Present Town Hall insulation

Temperature differential = $\Delta T = 68^{\circ} - 50^{\circ} = 18^{\circ}$.

Calculate wall Heat loss rate Thermal resistance per hour for present ceiling

Ceiling:

Current Town Hall w/w Ceiling tiles = $10 \text{ ft}^2 \times 18^{\circ} = 180 / 1.5 = 120 \text{ Btu/ hour}$

TOTAL

$120 \text{ Btu per hour} \times 24 \text{ hours} = 2,880 \text{ btu per day}$ Heat loss in a 10 x10 ceiling with present insulation

Degree days, Present Town Hall configuration

Ceiling:

$(10 \text{ ft}^2, \times 1^{\circ} / 1.5) \times 24 = 160 \text{ Btu heat loss per degree day}$

Total per Degree day:

$160 \text{ Btu per degree day} \times 7034 \text{ degree days} = 1,125,440 \text{ Btu heat loss, plus,}$

$160 \text{ Btu} \times 650 \text{ cooling degree days} = 104,000 \text{ Btu cooling loss per year}$

equals $1,229,440 \text{ Btu energy loss, or}$

A total of 1.23 million Btu per year for every 100 square feet in Town Hall

A gallon of fuel oil contains 115,000 Btu

The Windham Town Hall loses at least the equivalent of 10.7 gallons of fuel oil @ \$4.00 =r \$42.80 from every 10 square feet of area with the present configuration. More than this is lost in rooms with windows and outside doors and stairwells. Some of this energy may be recaptured in the upper floors

INSULATED WINDHAM TOWN HALL - HEAT LOSS

For a 10 ft by 10 ft room with an 10 ft ceiling, with ceiling insulated to R19 as recommended by the U.S. D.O.E. inside temperature 68°F and outside temperature average 50.2°F :

R19 fiberglass insulation laid on top of the present ceiling tiles = R20.5

Ceiling

$10 \text{ ft}^2 \times 18^{\circ} = 180 / R20.5 = 8.78 \text{ Btu/hour}$

Daily Total = $8.78 \text{ Btu, per hour} \times 24 \text{ hours} = 211 \text{ Btu per day}$ average heat loss in a 10 x10 area ceiling per day.

R-19 Insulated Degree days

$(10 \text{ ft}^2 \times 1^{\circ} / R-20.5) \times 24 = 11.7 \text{ Btu Heat loss per degree day}$

Thus $11.7 \text{ Btu heat loss per degree day} \times 7034 = 82,298 \text{ Btu yearly heat loss plus,}$

$11.7 \text{ btu per degree day} \times 650 \text{ cooling days} = 7,605 \text{ Btu cooling loss per year equals}$

95,903 Btu heat loss per year for 100 square feet of Windham Town Hall with R19 insulation over the present ceilings

A proximate total of 96 thousand Btu per year for every hundred square feet

A gallon of fuel oil contains 115,000 Btu

This is the equivalent of .83 gallons of fuel oil or \$ 3.34 will be lost from every 100 square feet of area in Windham's Town Hall with R19 insulation.

R-Savings with R-19 insulation

With the application of R-19 insulation over the existing ceiling tiles the Town of Windham will save the equivalent of 9.9 gallons of fuel oil, or an average of \$36.20 for each 10' x 10' ceiling space in Windham Town Hall. This does not account for excess heat loss from windows, doors, stairways etc., nor the diminished heat loss in areas without outside walls

Savings with R30 insulation

Applying the same calculations with an R30 insulation calculates to a heat loss of 5.72 Btu per hour or 137.3 Btu per day over 80% of the heat loss now comes from the walls

$(10 \text{ ft}^2 \times 1^\circ / 31.5) \times 24 = 7.62 \text{ Btu loss from the 100 sq ft ceiling per degree day}$

$7.62 \text{ Btu per degree day.} \times 7034 \text{ degree days} = 53,599 \text{ Btu, Plus}$

$7.62 \text{ Btu /degree day} \times 650 \text{ cooling degree days} = 4,953 \text{ Btu for a total of}$

Grand total of 58,552 Btu heating and cooling per year.

This is the equivalent of .51 gallons of fuel oil lost or an average of \$2.04 will be lost from each 100 square feet of area in Windham's Town Hall. With R30 insulation

By applying R30 Insulation The Town of Windham will save the equivalent of 10.18 gallons of fuel oil, or an average of \$40.72 for each 10' x 10' x 10' space in Windham Town Hall. This does not account for excess heat loss from windows, doors, stairways etc., nor the diminished heat loss in areas without outside walls

SIDE WALL INSULATION

Side Walls

I do not have sufficient data to calculate the true heat loss from the sidewalls thus I have erred on the conservative side. When Windows and doors are calculated in the heat loss from side should prove to be much greater.

Traditional estimates average 11% of heat loss comes from the walls. The estimate of heat loss for single pane windows and doors is 40%. The remaining major portion of heat loss is from ceilings and roofs. Side wall insulation in a brick building will likely require application on the inside of the building, especially if we want to maintain the Victorian Character of our Town Hall. Insulation then would include considerable redecorating and might be expensive On the other hand the loss of Btu through the walls is huge and the potential savings quite respectable.

The side wall project might better be deferred until savings from insulating the ceilings are available

I suspect the Windham Town Hall's walls are more porous than the average

Brick walls have an R factor of .8 per 4 inches of depth

I am assuming town hall brick walls 8 inches plus 1" plaster. $R = 2.8$

U.S.D.O.E. recommendation for side walls is R-11. This may be because it is traditional to leave a 3 1/2 "air space in standard balloon construction which when filled with fiberglass = R11

I am calculating on the basis of one wall, exposed to the outside

I am calculating on the basis of 10 foot ceilings.

I am assuming no windows,

Heat loss from sidewalls will be much greater with windows and doors; savings will be less

I am assuming 12,000 gallons of fuel oil per year

SIDE WALLS (EST)

Brick outside walls = $10 \text{ ft}^2 \times 18^\circ = 180 / 2.8 = 64.3 \text{ Btu per hour per } 10 \text{ ft}^2$

Degree day Estimate, present Side Wall:

$(10 \text{ ft}^2 \times 1^\circ / 2.8) \times 24 \text{ hours} = 85.7 \text{ Btu estimated for the side wall for one degree day}$

$85.7 \text{ Btu} \times 7034 \text{ heating degree days} = 603,585 \text{ Btu per year heat loss from } 10 \text{ ft}^2 \text{ of plain side wall in Windham Town Hall}$

$85.7 \text{ Btu} \times 650 \text{ cooling degree days} = 57,714 \text{ Btu per year cooling loss from } 10 \text{ ft}^2 \text{ of plain side wall}$

Total yearly loss 659,299 Btu per 100 sq ft

10 linear feet of side wall without windows or doors in Windham Town Hall loses at least the equivalent of 5.73 gallons of fuel oil per year at a cost of \$22.93

With R11 insulation added to the side walls of the Town Hall

$(10 \text{ ft}^2 \times 18^\circ / 13.8) = 13.04 \text{ Btu per hour per } 10 \text{ ft}^2 \text{ of side wall}$

this calculates to 17.4 Btu per degree day

$17.4 \text{ Btu} \times 7034 = 122,330 \text{ Btu loss for heating per year for each } 10 \text{ feet of outside blank wall}$

$17.4 \text{ Btu} \times 650 = 11,310 \text{ Btu loss for cooling per year for each ten feet of blank outside wall}$

Total R11 ESTIMATE = 133,640 Btu total loss per 10 linear feet of sidewall with R11 added to the present estimated 8" of Brick and one inch of plaster

This is the equivalent of loss of 1.16 gallons of fuel oil, a cost of \$4.65 for each 10 linear feet of

wall per year

R11 insulation would save the taxpayers approximately \$18.25 for each 10 linear feet of wall per year

NOTE: *This side wall calculation should be considered a minimum estimate of heat loss. Calculations may be very different if with the actual composition of the walls be discovered, and Windows, Doors, unsealed leaks, and Stairwells etc be included.*

N.B. *these calculations are not nearly as complete as those of a heating engineer and are meant for illustration only;*

Needs estimates of cost and savings.

Local Insulators

C&R 367-5784

R&R 642-4226

Eastern CT Insulation Service 564-2507

Masters 456-1544

APPENDIX C

Electric Cars: General Facts on Electric Generation

Leo Santuicci
for
Town of Windham
Renewable Energy Committee

A tremendous amount of electric generation goes to waste each day. Simplified, what causes this waste is the need to plan for peak system draw down. Although this occurs only about 100 hours per year, we produce peak plus about 17% additional year round -24/7. This built-in excess safety capacity is wasted 99% of the time, but is paid for 100% of the time by rate payers.

If we could utilize this excess (wasted) capacity to charge electric vehicles, it would have a significant effect on both our budgets and our environment. The pollution associated with producing this electricity is there whether it is used for a purpose or just wasted. Electric vehicles provide a noble purpose.

The practical side of this is that CL&P has not complied with Connecticut Public Act #07-242 requiring "Smart meters" that allow consumers to purchase low-cost off-peak power nor has the Department of Public Utility Control defined peak and off-peak times reasonably.

The bottom line is that , on the state level, there are a number of impediments to efficient use of already existing electrical power.

The Case for Electric Vehicles (EV) – Plug-ins

If the Smart Meter becomes a reality Plugging in your car each evening and charging the battery on that waste electricity, will become even more economical than it presently is

When it comes to energy efficiency, electric vehicles hold the promise of being many times more cost effective to run and maintain over their lifetime than comparable gasoline or diesel powered vehicles. Conventional fuel powered vehicles cost on the order of 60 cents per mile to run according to the latest available figures while EVs run on about 06 cents per mile.

The Town of Windham is about 28 square miles. The City of Willimantic is about 4

square miles. Our population is mostly located in the 4 square miles (about 16,000 of the approximate 23,000 total population). Most of the Town services are in the City which has a full time police and fire department, as well as most of the school system. Many of our town vehicles that are used within the city could be switched to some of the current models of electric vehicle with a 40 mil range and a 25MPH speed limit.

In addition to the efficiency savings, is the effect on the environment of replacing carbon-fuel based vehicles with zero-emission vehicles. The Town of Windham has about 140 vehicles in its fleet. If all were eventually replaced, this would mean elimination of a minimum of about 1.5 tons of CO2 per vehicle or 210 tons of CO2 per year from the area of greatest population density. This may understate municipal savings as many of our vehicles are Heavy duty trucks and older, less fuel-efficient models.

These facts make EVs and hybrids prime options since their parameters are well suited to current technology levels.

Reality of Electric Vehicles

In June we began an extensive review of currently available EVs. We have ruled out electric two-wheel vehicles as they do not have all-weather capability. Included in those reviewed were

Zenn - (very small 2-door)

Miles - Utility (small SUV)

Miles - 1/2 ton LS truck

Zap sedan and dump truck

I would describe these as first generation vehicles. The Miles and Zenn are only street-legal to 25 MPH.

We traveled to Falmouth, ME to view and drive all but the Zap. Of the two remaining, Zenn is small and not built on a conventional car chassis. It felt unsubstantial.

The Miles vehicles were more practical and feature normal car and truck chassis and gave a feeling of more substance. There may be a municipal role for either of these vehicles.

The Zap sedan and dump truck are three-wheel vehicles registered as motorcycles. The vehicles have a higher top speed (40 MPH) than the Miles' and adequate range but are very small and not adequate for the current average-sized American profile or weight.

The future promises to have major manufacturers focused on EVs, with GM, Nissan, BMW, and Mercedes all working on the technology. All are passenger cars or small SUVs and no heavy-duty trucks are on the horizon. Unfortunately all of these vehicles are slated for show-room arrival in 2010 or later. Battery technology is what is currently holding the entire segment back.

Miles EV will reportedly release a new model 4 door sedan with a 120 mile range and 80

MPH top speed sometime prior to 2010.

Cost also plays into current battery technology which means it is likely that any EV approaching a conventional internal combustion vehicle will be priced about 5-8 thousand dollars more. Over time and with mass production, the prices will likely fall. For the present, tax credits, federal and state, will be needed to ease the transition.

Hybrids - combination of internal combustion (IC) and electric

Hybrids are an effective way to extend the range of EVs. Typically, with the addition of a small IC engine, ranges extend to a point similar to conventional vehicles. Amenities, such as AC, full power, etc., also become comparable. The down side of hybrids is they still possess an IC engine and hence still add some greenhouse gases into the atmosphere, albeit much less than a conventional vehicle.

A lot has changed since Honda and Toyota introduced the first mass-produced hybrids in 1997 (in Japan), and brought them to the US in 1999.

We have, as of 2008, approximately 24 models from small cars to large SUVs and with EPA mileage ranges from 19 MPG to 44 MPG.

When tax credits, rebates and incentives are figured in, these vehicles are a viable option NOW. Consumer Reports Magazine figured that overall owner costs, including fuel, depreciation, insurance, interest on financing, maintenance, repairs and sales tax many of these vehicles are a one (1) year payback to equal a conventional vehicle. When you figure in the fact that they release far fewer green-house gases than conventional vehicles this makes them worthy of consideration.

Although we are only in the early stage of EVs and hybrids, there are many models we can begin to take advantage of with the ultimate goal of replacing the municipal fleet as appropriate vehicles become available. There are probably some places in town where the current available models of EV might be profitably employed.

The Town of Windham Water Department has broken ground by ordering a Ford Escape SUV largely for meter reading in the City of Willimantic.

Appendix D

The Strange Economics of Smart Meters in Connecticut

Richard H Bloomer
for
Town of Windham
Renewable Energy Committee

I have begun a bit of research on Smart Meters. The Smart Meter is latest touted salvation of the overburdened electricity rate payers. The cracks in the system are beginning to show already. Let's take a look at how the consumer fares in this present electrical environment..

Smart Meters

Now-A-days we are hearing a lot about how the smart meter is use a lot of our current wasted electricity is going to save us a fortune, will prevent the need for peaking power plants and all kinds of wonderful things. In 2006 the Connecticut Legislature saw fit to mandate "Smart Meters" for all households. CL&P has already begun "Foreward Pricing" by doubling the Customer Charge in February of 2008. But the smart meters have yet to appear in any but a few "Test" sites

The smart meter allows for differential pricing for peak and off peak power usage Hence from 8:00 am to 8:00 pm, we could designate as peak power and charge thr regular rate for energy currently at \$0.11793 per kWh. During the night time hours especially after 11:00 pm to 8:00am the ISO-NE price for a killowatt often drops to \$0.02 to \$0.04 Presumably saving the rate payer from almost \$0.08 to \$0.10. It would certainly pay to start the dishwasher ond the washer and dryer at 3:00 am. However, those potential savings will not appear. Let us give the smart meter a little closer inspection. From the little I have seen there seems to be two levels of smart meter

According to Bill Garrett, the average price for off peak on the ISO is about \$.025. It would be great if you continued this piece using the ISO real time pricing (which is on their site) and calculated the potential savings at wholesale buying off peak and using storage during peak.

Simple Smart Meters

A. The first, a simple smart meter which times overall household usage during specific times during the day and night They are programmable for two to four time periods They are simple, relatively cheap and appears to simply replace the meter in your house. They are wi-fi or infrared and report directly to some substation by the time of use. This would be adequate for use with a battery storage system if the differential between night and day time loads were appreciable. The price range for this level smart meter currently seems to be between \$150 and \$700 partially depending upon the number of variations in price you are recording. Average price is about \$500.

CL&P's energy only price right now is \$0.11793 for daytime peak usage. At night, at least for our street lights, they are charging us \$0.115 a differential of \$0.00293 per kWh. Even if the most fastidious ratepayer saved all of his daily 27.3 kWh electricity needs for "off Peak" he would save \$0.08 per day.

If this pricing differential obtains, and the most fastidious homeowner installed a large enough battery system to meet his daily needs and took all of his electric current at the night time rate he would save \$29.22 per year and it would take him 68.45 years to pay off a \$2000 battery system.

In the meantime CL&P is "forward pricing" us for the smart meters which is hidden within the new increased Customer Charge of \$15.00 or at the rate of \$180 per year. When you compare the potential \$29.22 gain with the actual \$180 expenditure you can see that even "vapor ware" Smart Meters are pretty expensive. Even if only \$7.50 is Forward Pricing the consumer with a smart meter is losing \$60.78 per year. The consumer without a smart meter is paying the full \$90. If we have smart meter for all Windham residents the drain on the local economy will be \$636,367. On the other hand as long as we do not have smart meters of battery storage the drain on the Windham economy is \$942,300. This amount of money would provide 1885 Smart meters if we paid \$500 each. A pay back of 5.6 years

Setting the Price of Electricity

How does CL&P set its prices? Hypothetically they are not free to charge as much as the market would bare but are restrained in the public interest by the DPUC. It is an agreement, (some may say collusion) between the DPUC and CL&P or NU that has set the night time rate at \$0.115, rather than let it move with the ISO-NE market price. Rumor has it CL&P has argued that the computer program for fluctuating pricing is too expensive, so they and/or some aggregator will have to share this nearly \$0.08 to \$0.10 per off peak kilowatt. This does not mitigate the fact that smart meters with or without storage are virtually worthless as long as CL&P maintains a miniscule differential between Day time and Night rates. While presumably the DPUC is supposed to be the voice of the public they appear to know where their retirement read is buttered

This is the critical issue. When Lee and I met with UI, they explained that the DPUC averaged rates over two given peak times and came up with a number. There is no good reason, other than lack of administrative capabilities, why people can't choose for themselves when and how much electricity they buy and at what price. I imagine that the prevailing thought amongst our leaders is that people are just too stupid to pull it off. Hmmm.

CL&P's Guaranteed Profit

Remember CL&P is an electricity distributor, They have a profit already built in to the transmission and distribution costs plus whatever transaction or handling fees they squeeze out of the "other" fees. They have no capital investment costs since the rate payers are charged specifically for all capital investment, interest and CL&P's 10.25% profit. All CL&P has to do is arrange a bank loan. What better collateral than the incomes of a million or so homeowners. The number of kilowatts used will not change so CL&P has a stable return regardless of day or night usage. Except CL&P, or some aggregator, charging captive communities \$.115 for street lights are making \$0.09 per kWh for night time energy

A reasonable differential

Let us take a hypothetical case, A simple smart meter costs \$500 and a storage system that costs \$2000. If we want a five year payback, we need a differential of \$0.05 per kWh between day time and night time pricing. The following solutions seem feasible.

Given the optimal situation where the consumer's night time costs are \$0.088 and the present day time is \$0.11793 we have a differential of \$0.02993. Thus the average rate payer could save \$298.52 per year by buying and storing his electricity at night Now if a home owner buys his own smart meter, at \$500 and puts \$2000 into battery storage. He has an 8.4 year payback

Now let us look at a scenario slanted toward the consumer. The best information I could find, says the average night time price at ISO-NE is \$0.025 per kWh. If the rate payer could tap into this rate and took all his energy during the night time hours and stored it for daytime use his electric bill for energy would be \$249.35 per year and the rate payer would save \$962.71 per year in energy costs. He would still be responsible for CL&P's transmission/distribution and "other" costs which currently average about \$588 per year. Of course If all the households began to use the nighttime wasted power this ISO-NE price would go up some and the "peak demand would level out

You can understand CL&P's resistance to Solar and Wind power with battery storage because it takes some electricity production out of the grid and out of their profit stream. You must wonder why CL&P seems to be so resistant to "Smart" power and a lower night time rate? Why did they choose the "research, drag your feet scam" when smart power has already been tried and found satisfactory elsewhere in many places. Perhaps it is the fact that they are already forward pricing the smart meters and want to make more money and or interest before actually spending. Or is it that they are acting as both aggregators and distributors?

Cadillac Smart Meters

B. The second type of smart meter is basically the iphone of the smart meters. It does everything you could wish for; a geek's wet dream. It tells you how much electricity and the current cost for each appliance is as you are using it. You can turn on specific appliances at given times. This of course suggests you have generation based pricing. The distributors claim

you can save about 5% on your electric bill. For the average CL&P home owner this would amount to about \$96 per year. These toys cost around \$5000 so the payback would be 52 years. If you added battery storage at the present rates you could save \$125 per year and the payback would increase to 56 years. This smart meter is obviously a novelty to impress the Gold Coast set with your environmental consciousness. Useful over martinis on a pleasant evening when you have little else to spark a conversation. Maybe you could get your picture in Connecticut Magazine. This is definitely not the meter for you and me, unless you use 500,000 kWh a year otherwise it's just a toy.

What can we do about it?

1. If all that \$0.09 or so, is not appropriated solely by CL&P we should be able to buy night time electricity from one of those "Free Market" aggregators for considerably less than \$0.115. Are there night time aggregators?

2 In any case we should petition the DPUC to have CL&P's night time rates follow the market. This is bound to be a lengthy process and overall costly in legal advice. Given CL&P's favorite position whether such a push would succeed in the DPUC is certainly questionable. Possibly intervention by the Attorney General might expedite this process.

3. Petition Law makers to pass legislation requiring that the price to the consumer reflect the generator market price for electricity rather than the Aggregators speculation price. This too would be a hard sell since CL&P and NU would lobby and it is "known" that some legislators close families own considerable amounts of CL&P or NU stock. However, simply rescinding the "Free Market" laws within the state would save the rate payers vast sums

4, Develop a Municipal Utility which can then buy current at the night time rate and make it available at a reduced price to the consumer with a smart meter and/or storage.

5: The individual Homeowner can get off the grid entirely with solar, wind or water power and sufficient battery storage for his needs. For the average home owner this is about a 7.5 kW system and could be had for in the neighborhood of \$25,000. At present electricity rates this would amortize in about thirteen years. As the rates climb for the rest of us the payback time decreases rapidly

6. Perhaps it is time to organize a consumer protection and have a voice or some input in these deliberations, We could bring to the public's attention some of these inequities and have a to be at each meeting between DPUC. We should be able to use some of those funds funneled to clean energy to lower prices and clarify who gets what

Appendix E

Solar Energy Potential for Windham

Richard H. Boomer
for
Town of Windham
Renewable Energy Committee

Solar on Four major town Buildings

The Four buildings, Town Hall, Kramer, Fire/Police, and Library use, as of 2005, total of = 1,328,149 kWh per year. At present CL&P rates these four buildings consume about \$258,000 of taxpayers money. Some of these buildings have roofs amenable to solar panels To produce enough energy to supply these four buildings would require 184 - five thousand watt installations.

With the current CCEF policy after rebate the project would cost the town \$3,312,000. If we used all the electricity the project would have a 13 year payback if the current electricity rate remains stable. Unfortunately we are caught in the same problem as the residential rate payer where while the sun shines we sell the surplus to CL&P for \$0.055 and buy it back later in the day for \$0.1943. Without storage the payback increases to about 40 years.

On the other hand for the same \$3,300,000 without the CCEF rebate we could purchase about the same amount of solar wattage and have it installed by local electricians. The addition of battery storage would make te solar operation economically feasible If the CCEF policy were changed, so we could have the panels installed by a local electrical contractor, and still get the State Rebate. We could essentially get the whole system free including the appropriate storage as well.

This should be broken down into s separate plan for each building and include battery storage and potential resale to the grid.

Some Facts

The average solar generating time = 4 hours per day

The average solar production = 1460 hours per year

A 5kWh solar panel generates an average of 7250 kWh per year

Library 127,680 kWh requires 18 x 5 kWh solar panels

Fire and police	552,129 kWh requires	76 x 5 kWh solar panels
Kramer	439,740 kWh requires	61 x 5 kWh solar panels
<u>Town Hall</u>	<u>208,600 kWh requires</u>	<u>29 x 5 kWh solar panels</u>

Total for four buildings = 1,328,149 kWh per year

Total 184 x 5 kW solar panels = 940 kW of solar panels with sufficient storage to produce, 1,363,000 kWh per year @ \$0.194 per kWh = \$264,422 per year savings to the town. Much of this comes during the summer at times of peak demand. That would be 4600 x 200 watt solar panels or 10,120 linear feet of solar panels. This as you might speculate would probably more than fill the available roof space on those buildings.

The alternative: If the rebate could be available without a "certified" contractor

Solar panels themselves presently cost between \$3.00 and \$4.80 per watt. A 5 kW panel ranges between \$15,000 and \$24,000, average \$20,000. We can probably get a much better deal with a quantity purchase.

Solar panels, at \$4.00 per watt cost (this does not include engineering, inverters, transformers, wiring and switches, etc.),

Library	18 panels x \$20,000 = \$ 360,000
Fire and police	76 panels x \$20,000 = \$1,520,000
Kramer	61 panels x \$20,000 = \$1,220,000
Town Hall	29 panels x \$20,000 = \$ 580,000

Total	\$ 3,680,000
State Rebate \$5.00 per watt x 940,000	\$ 4,700,000
Residual funds for Batteries, Inverters, switches etc	\$1,020,000

This is too large a project for CCEF to consider and it would probably have to be broken into 80kW to 100 kW projects.

Note also that using our own electricity saves us the whole \$0.01943 per kWh. When selling the surplus to CL&P nets us only wholesale, about \$0.055 per kWh and we still have to pay transmission and distribution costs.

Note: many of the smaller use municipal installations with limited use and lighting can employ a small off grid solar power at little cost other than the installation.

Solarizing Windham

In addition to this we may be able to find a cost sharing arrangement to put solar panels on many of the buildings on Main Street, on industrial plants, and south facing residences. This should increase both income and cut costs. We would be able to use cheap electricity as a bargaining chip to bring businesses and factories to Windham. We should consider using a tax incentive for the installation, while Windham maintains ownership of the equipment. This would allow us to combine across buildings and save inverter and battery costs.

Solarizing Main Street

Given from Walnut to Church on the south side, a single row of 412x200 watt solar panels will provide 82,400 watts of power, If every property owner complies. A second row would double that to nearly 160kW. Note A single row is about the same as the Mansfield Community center project

Similarly, If all those on the north side of Main Street had one line of solar panels 371x200 =74,200 enough energy for similarly a second row would double that to 148kW

Since solar panels cost at present on average \$4.00 per watt and perhaps less in container lots. The solar panels would cost \$624,000 The state is paying \$5.00 per watt for installation. or \$780,000 this might be enough for batteries, inverters and controls if we grouped block by block. There would still be labor and the cost of a certified electrician. We have a lot of willing \$10.00 labor around town.

Of course, when we calculate the final figures we would have to take into consideration the actual usage of the building,

Combined, that would be 156kW or 22,776kWh per year for a single row, less than half the rated power in that single Summit 360kW turbine in our river.

If we have this project done by a Commercial outfit at \$45,000 per 5 kW , the project would cost \$1,404,000. Less the \$780,000 rebate leaves us with a cost of \$624,000, the same price as the original solar panels.

Regulations: A Major stumbling Block to renewable energy

The DPUC regulations are designed to inhibit renewable energy with power generation be it Solar, Wind or Hydropower. According to DPUC regulations, no one, other than a recognized public utility may put a wire across any road. Thus if we put a number of Solar panels of the Kramer building and wished to transport the surplus in Town Hall, which at present is not advantageously situated for solar panels, we would have to sell it from Kramer at \$0.055 to CL&P and buy the same electrons back from CL&P at Town Hall for \$0.1943. The same economics obtain if we were to operate hydro plants in the Willimantic River. Basically this prevents the municipality from generating power anywhere and transporting it anywhere except within the same city block This problem can only be resolved by buying the poles institute a Town of Windham Municipal Electric Utility

If we solarized all Municipal buildings and owned the distribution system yearly savings and income to the town for electricity would approximate \$ 2,110,524.

In addition to this we may be able to put solar panels on many of the buildings on main street, on industrial plants, and south facing residences. This should increase both income and cut costs, We should consider using a tax incentive for the installation, while Windham maintains ownership of the equipment. This would allow us to save inverter and battery costs.

We have all heard rumors stating *In essence the use of solar panels for renewable energy is not feasible* given the present CCEF requirement for a sweetheart "certified" contractor inhibition on rebates, The lack of storage in their plans requiring sale of surplus back to the grid and the DUPC regulations prohibiting sending energy across thoroughfares. The current price of photovoltaics, is such that an individual can buy and install his own system for the same price without the CCEF rebates

It is expected that the price of photovoltaic will drop to around \$1.00 per watt in the next year, or so. This will make it much cheaper to use the new plastic printed solar panels than to pay the excess after the CCEF rebates. The lower prices and the ease of application will allow surplus funds for the average rate payer to fund sufficient battery storage. The DPUC regulation can be circumvented by buying the infrastructure and forming a municipal utility. And the use of battery storage will make solar power economical and reserve discretionary funds to build the Windham economy

Appendix F

CCEF and the Economics of Solar Power in Connecticut: Why you don't have a solar installation.

Richard H Bloomer
for
Town of Windham
Renewable Energy Committee

The state of Connecticut through the Connecticut Clean Energy Funds (CCEF) pays a rebate, presumably to encourage the installation of solar power. The Connecticut Clean Energy fund was set up by CL&P at the behest of the state to disburse funds supplied to CL&P by the rate payers presumably to promote clean energy. The current state mandated rate is \$5.00 per watt. This appears generous since the going rate for solar panels ranges from \$3.00 to \$4.60 per watt. According to the press this rate may fall to as low as \$1.00 per watt in the future. Until that time we will deal with the current price range for silicon photovoltaics,

The CCEF fund has mandated, to get this refund, that these installations must be installed by a "certified" electrician. While any electrician is knowledgeable enough to properly do the installation. Solar installation is limited to about a dozen installers in Connecticut and Massachusetts. The rebates are not given to the consumer, but are distributed directly to the certified installer.

The customary price for a typical 5000 watt installation is \$45,000. The clean energy fund state will return \$25,000 (5000 watts x \$5.00) for the installation there is also a Federal Tax credit of \$2000 thus:

Installation \$5000 watts	=	\$45,000
Rebate Clean Energy	=	\$25,000
<u>Tax Incentive</u>	=	<u>\$2,000</u>
Cost to the rate payer	=	\$18,000

From the point of view of the Town of Windham, where the median income is in the neighborhood of \$25,000, this is out of range of most homeowners. Any assistance from solar energy from those who might profit most from it is out of the question. Thus CCEF solar installations are restricted to those who have sufficient excess funds. Thus far the rebates have been largely limited to residents of the Gold Coast and businesses mostly Big Box stores. Since these rebates are generated from a tax on the rate payers, the vast majority of the support for the more affluent in our state is provided by a tax on those less fortunates, a proportion of whom live in Windham. Morality aside, let us look at the economics as it has evolved in Connecticut by the

CCEF stewardship

First some facts:

1. According to the CL&P annual report the average CL&P rate payer uses 9974 kWh per year or 1.15 kwh per hour, or 27.7 kWh per day
2. According to the USGS, the average amount of useable sunlight in Connecticut is 1460 hours per year, or 4 hours per day
3. A 5,000 watt solar installation produces (5000 x .83) or 4150watts of AC electricity after inversion, or 4.15 kilowatts per hour .
4. The current price of electricity to the rate payer including all charges is \$0.1943
5. The current rate that CL&P pays to the rate payer for solar power is mandated by the State of Connecticut at \$0.055 per kWh

Thus an average solar rate payer will in one average day produce 16.6 kilowatt hours of electricity. During that time on average he will use 4.62 kWh, leaving a balance of 11.98kwh sold to CL&P at \$0.055 or \$0.6589 per average day. The rate payer will receive a yearly check from CL&P of \$240.50 in payment for his electricity

At the same time the rate payer will use 4.62 kWh of his own solar power and save himself, (4.62 x .1943 = \$.08976) per day. This is a saving of 327.65 off his electric bill per year.

In short, for a grid connected 5000 watt solar installation at 83% inverter efficiency

Produces 4 hours of Solar	16.60 kWh per day, or 6,059 kWh per year
Uses 4 hours of Solar	4.62 kWh per day, or 1,686 kWh per year
Sells to 4 hours to CL&P	11.98 kWh per day, or 4,373 kWh per year
Pays CL&P 20 Hours	23.0 kWh per day or 8,395 kWh per year

Current average yearly CL&P bill	=	\$1,938.24
Minus Savings for 4 hours solar	=	\$174.31
<u>Minus sale to CL&P at \$0.055</u>	=	<u>\$240.50</u>
New Yearly CL&P bill		\$1,523.41
Solar Savings	=	\$414.83

Payback on the \$18000 after the rebates (18000 /414.83) is 43.4 years.

Note the higher the CL&P price for electricity the faster the payback. Thus if CL&P achieves their projected energy charge of \$0.294 and, improbably, the other charges remain the same at \$0.05854 energy will cost \$.35254 per kWh. The savings on the solar panels will increase to \$834.88 and the payback on the original \$18,000 investment will be reduced to 21.6 years. On the other hand, the solar rate payers yearly electric bill will increase to \$ 2,959.57. If you do not have a solar installation the yearly bill for electricity will be \$3516.23 The life span of a solar installation is estimated at 25 years with a gradual reduction in efficiency which I have not figured in.

What about Battery Storage

Let us add the cost of battery storage approx \$2000. Now the total project cost to the consumer after CCEF rebates is 20,000

Now, the average installation produces 16.6 kWh per day and uses 27.7 leaving 11.1 kWh to be supplied by CL&P.

Current average yearly CL&P bill, 9974 Kwh	=	\$1,938.24
Solar production a 83% efficient , 6059 kWh	=	\$1,177.26
Yearly CL&P Bill	=	\$760.89

This puts our pay back period at a mere a 16.99 years assuming prices remain stable. Some of us may even live that long!

Certified Installation??

There is no magic to installation of solar panels that is beyond the ken of the qualified local electrical contractor. The "sweetheart" Certification is mainly smoke and mirrors to make the installation of solar power prohibitive. It also allows the Clean energy fund control and can funnel work to preferred installers.

What about we eliminate the "Certified Installer" requirement and let the homeowner go on the open market and use a local qualified Electrician.

Now the economics change

5000 watts of solar panel can be had for \$3.60 a watt	=	-\$18,000
Inverter and Storage	=	- \$3,000
Local Qualified Electrician	=	- \$4,000
Total project cost	=	-\$25,000
Connecticut Rebate	=	+\$25,000
Cost to the consumer	=	\$00.00

The payback is quite rapid in thi case

The smart consumer would add another 3000 watts and get off the grid all together.

Essentially it is the Sweetheart contractor deal set up by the CL&P sub corporation Connecticut Clean Energy Fund, that makes the fund useless to most of the average citizens of the State of Connecticut, impedes the development of Solar energy in Connecticut, instead of fostering home owners independence from of mounting electrical energy charges, and reducing the need for development of more fossil fuel electricity plants.

APPENDIX G

POTENTIAL SAVINGS BY THE CONVERSION OF INCANDESCENT STREET LIGHTS TO LIGHT EMITTING DIODES (LED)

Richard H. Bloomer
for
Town of Windham
Renewable Energy Committee

A single street light burns approximately 4,400 hours per year. Each Incandescent I understand CL&P was asked about LEDs and gave an excuse that they were too expensive. Given the fact that CL&P currently appears to charge us a flat rate for street lights, no matter the amount of electricity or the number of bulbs, and the fact that CL&P The actual savings for CL&P given the extremely low energy cost at night diminishes this differential between types of lighting. However the overall profit remains little effected

Since CL&P's stable profit is tied to the number of kilowatts that pass through their lines, one can expect resistance to techniques reduce wattage, especially those with such a drastic cut in power requirements as the substitution of LED's for incandescent or HID's
The town of Windham Does not have to maintain a 10.25% profit margin for share holders and hence the savings in costs would accrue to the town and to the citizens in the form of lower tax rate

Some Basic Facts

1. An LED street light replacement bulb costs \$400 to \$500 and lasts 100,000+ hours est. 12 years full tile operation or 25 years nights only. An LED uses 20 to 30 watts of power
2. An Incandescent replacement bulb costs \$120 to \$200 lasts 2,000 to 6,000 hours est. 1 to 2 years. An incandescent bulb uses 250 watts of power.
3. An HID bulb costs \$150 to \$300 and lasts 8,000 to 16,000 est. 3 to 4 years. An HID uses 400 watts of power.

In 12 years a full time single pole will use:

One LED	\$450
Eight 250 Watt Incandescents	\$1280
Four HIDs	\$900

In 12 years at \$0.10 per kWh and 4,380 hours per year:

One LED uses	109.5 kWh x 12 years = 1,314 kWh and costs	\$131.40
One Incandescent uses	1,095 kWh x 12 years = 13,140 kWh and costs	\$1,314.00
One HID	1,752.00 kWh x 12 Yrs. = 21,024 kWh and costs	\$2,102.40

Total 12 year cost per street light

LED 25 watt	\$450 bulb + \$131.40 energy =	\$581.40
Incandescent 250 watt	\$1280 bulbs + \$1,314.00 energy =	\$2,357.48
HID 400 watt	\$900 bulbs + \$2,102.40 energy =	\$3,002.40

LED estimated savings over a 12 year period \$1,776.082 over 250 Watt incandescent street lights and \$2,421 over HID

Converting 1000 streetlights from 250 watt incandescent to 25 Watt LED's would produce the same number of lumens and save the town of Windham taxpayers \$1,776,000 savings for each thousand incandescent street lights, or \$2,421,000 over the use of HID street lights

Since these street lights burn on average only 12 hours per day. The actual life is probably longer than I have reported. The proportions of energy usage between bulb types however is constant

Solar Street Lights

If we convert to Solar powered Street lights the equation is somewhat different, A 25-30 Watt Solar Streetlight costs between \$900 to \$1900. However it requires no electrical input. Batteries according to my findings last three to four years and for a street light cost in the neighborhood of \$100 Thus, the twelve year cost of a solar LED street light will be:

Solar LED street light: Batteries x 4 is \$400 + cost is \$1000 =	\$1,400.00
Compared with LED street lights at current rates	(\$881.60)
Compared with 250 watt incandescents	\$957.48
Compared with 400 watt HID bulbs	\$1,602.40

There is a distinct economic advantage to solar streetlights over incandescent and HID street light bulbs

At the present prices, there is no advantage to solar powered LED street lights over the substitution of LED's with the current street light electricity. In general LED's are over priced given that flashlights and other LED equipment can be had very inexpensively and the prices of batteries may drop and/or better methods of energy storage become available. As prices of electricity rise the advantage of straight LEDs over Solar LEDs will diminish especially if the solar panel itself decreases on price.

Appendix H

What are the Economics of the Electric Poles?

Richard H. Bloomer
for
Town of Windham
Renewable Energy Committee

Buying the Poles, Wires, and Meters should be a part of the Municipal .The reasoning behind buying the poles is to reduce the transmission costs. And possibly customer charges At present I could find no CL&P telephone poles on the tax rolls Along with the poles comes the meters and the lines into the houses The Town could then change the street lights and greatly reduce the cost. With the poles comes the maintenance. Natrually one cannot estimate

Buy poles lines and meters. Estimated potential yearly Saving for both town and residents

\$15.00 Customer Charge

Town = \$8,100

Residents = \$1,884,600

\$0.024 per kWh. Transmission Approx

Town = \$61,356

Residents = \$2,506,267

Total potential \$4,460,323

Add to this the potential energy savings for street lights of \$1,095,500 and there is considerable flexibility for maintenance, for savings for citizens or for paying for new projects.

The cost of Distribution and transmission is bound up in the Electric poles, wires and Meters. There are numerous charges attached to this distribution

There are a number of "other" charges that accrue to the electricity distributor which are of doubtful benefit to the residents of Windham. I will discuss these below. Whether, should we own the lines, be still responsible to fund these for CL&P enterprises or whether these funds would accrue to a Windham Electric Commission we would have to determine from the DPUC

Cost to Windham of " the Combined Public Benefits tax

The "combined Public Benefits charge" in your electricity bill is the funding for the Connecticut CL&P tp perform tasks which they should perform anyway. "Conservation and Load Management", "Renewable Energy Investment" and some vague "Systems Benefit" all appear to be just another squeeze on the consumer that. Perhaps this is the bundle of money to support the Connecticut Clean Energy Fund and other presumably public spirited energy corporation which CL&P wishes to be nameless. Public benefits is charged to the Windham consumer at the rate of

\$0.006250 per kWh. A little more than six mills does not appear to be a great amount of money on the face of it for a good cause like Clean Energy. The average consumer pays a mere \$62.34 per year. The so called Public Benefits Charge sucks from the Town of Windham economy \$652,674 every year. Most of the money seems to be spent in advertising Clean Energy public awareness? Large amounts need to be spent in administration of the money and most of that which actually gets spent on renewable energy is spent in along the "Gold Coast" south west Connecticut. Walamrt, Kmart, Sears and other big box stores appear to be the main recipients of the clean energy largess. Not one penny of this more than 650 thousand dollars Windham contributes to these so called Public Benefit funds has been returned to Windham, Connecticut. Partly this is our fault since we do not, as a town, have the mechanism to go after these monies e

But Wait!

Cost to Windham of the Competitive Transition Charge

The Competitive Transition Charge is another mystery charge has been reduced from \$.01138 per kWh, mysteriously to \$0.01020 with which we rate payers appears to help CL&P maintain it's 10.25% level of profitability. CL&P is building in our area a new transmission line to double its capacity to send electricity to Boston and Providence. I'm sure this is a worthy cause, lauded no doubt by the citizens of Mass. and R. I. The benefit to Windham remains obscure

Then there is the Norwalk-Danbury transmission line in western CT that is causing such a stir. None of this helps the rate payers of Windham. Regardless of the manner CL&P is spending this tax, the cost to each Windham rate payer a mere \$113.50 per year or \$101.73 by the new rate. The total rate payers in Windham are contributing \$1,219,034 or **\$1,092,361** to maintain the profitability of CL&P. None of these funds are returned to the Town of Windham economy.

There's still more!

Cost to Windham of the Bypassable Federally Mandated Congestion Charge

CL&P Serves those unfortunates on Connecticut's Gold Coast. Apparently between the Gold Coast and NYC they use so much electricity it may cause a brownout or even a blackout. The Federal Government at the behest of the local electric companies decided somehow that taking money out of Eastern Connecticut, where the brownouts are unlikely, would solve the problem for the Gold Coast. Thence a Federally mandated Congestion Charge. The old rate of \$0.005170 apparently did not resolve the problem for the Gold Coasters, so it was recently raised to \$0.006880 to a meager \$68.62 per average household per year. Town of Windham residents whose median income is in the neighborhood of \$25,000 are currently reducing their discretionary spending by **\$718,463** per year in Good Neighbor funds to help solve the Gold Coast's and metropolitan New York City's electricity problem during those 8 or 10 hot days in the summer

Summary: **Costs independent of the energy rates**

the Combined Public Benefits	\$ 652,674
the Competitive Transition Charge	\$1,092,361
the Bypassable Federally Mandated Congestion Charge	\$ 718,463
Sub total Extra Charges	<u>\$2,463,498</u>
Plus	
August 2008 Energy/Transmission Rate Increase	\$1,132,016 per year
Total Cash Outflow From Windham	<u>\$3,595,514</u>
with no increase in service or income feed back in new jobs	

What does this mean for Windham? What kind of stimulus package might 3.6 million dollars be for Windham? How many credit card balances? How much gasoline? How much could be spent at local merchants? The median wage in Windham is low for the nation at \$25,000. The CL&P raise plus those "Extra Charges" is taking the equivalent of 144 median paying jobs from Windham.

Instead \$3.6 million are leaving Windham to maintain profitability and "respectable" salaries for CL&P Management and shareholders

Appendix I

HYDROELECTRIC POWER IN WILLIMANTIC

The City of Willimantic in the Town of Windham, Connecticut sits at the confluence of three rivers that currently produce 4.2MW of electricity, about 12% of Windham's current electricity needs. Windham does not get any Green Energy or Carbon Credits from this production.

Flow of the River Electricity Generation

Recently there has been some concern mostly from fishermen and white water kayakers about the electric power dams on Connecticut rivers. In their best of all possible worlds all dams would disappear and the fish and kayakers would have untrammelled run of the river. There are many arguments pro and con to this concept which is beyond our scope here. These groups have raised the concept of "Flow of the River" electricity generation" to resolve our electrical needs

Flow of the river electricity generation- is a technique of anchoring small, floating or suspended generators, in the river and making use of the movement of the water to generate electricity. Most folks advocate this technique assuming the generators will be along the side and the center of the river will be available for navigation, Unfortunately, as Huckelberry Finn has so aptly demonstrated several times the movement of water on the sides of rivers is much slower than that in the center since the banks and shallower sides generate friction to slow, stop and sometimes even reverse the flow. Flow of the River electricity is possible only in the middle of small rivers and streams. Unfortunately these flow of the river generators and their supports may be a hazard to navigation.

Flow of the river is dependent upon the speed of the water. . Most sources I consulted want at least speed of 4 to 5 feet per minute for small run of the river turbines

Cubic feet per second (cfs) is the measure used by the US Geological survey to determine the amount of water flow in a river. The actual speed of the river which is critical for Run of the River electricity production is determined by the volume of the river, the water depth times the width of the river. Thus a river that is 100 feet across and two feet deep has a volume of 2000 cubic feet per linear foot of river. If the flow is 100cfs it will take that volume 20 seconds to move a foot or three feet per minute, insufficient for flow of the river electricity production thus in our 100 ft wide x 2ft deep river we will need a flow of 150cfs for the 4.5 feet per minute the minimum required for flow of the river generation.

As is shown below the use of flow of the river electricity generation and shallow draft

navigation as well in the Willimantic, Natchaug, and Setucket rivers is impractical for two to five months of the year. If the dams were removed the amount of available water in the summer and early fall would diminish even more and the danger of winter and spring floods would increase.

There are alternatives. Construction of a flume which narrows the river will increase the speed of the flow. Unfortunately for navigation the turbine must be within the flume so careful design will be required.

A second alternative is to build a canal to divert some of the water into a large pond which will act as a reserve and the turbines can be fed downstream through a pentstock.

For many of the months of the year low water and hence diminished Hydro power there is greater sunshine. Solar power can in some measure offset the diminished hydro power. Leaving the rivers as they are, but making use of small flow of the river generators Windham can probably produce an additional 2 to 4 megawatts of power with a value of 2 million dollars wholesale or around 5 million at a reasonable retail rate.

Windham's Current Hydro power

There has been some speculation about the electric potential in the Willimantic, Natchaug and Shetucket rivers, with little information readily available. Information on present power generation facilities for Windham along its three rivers. Has been difficult to obtain and I'm not sure how much information is speculative

The Mystery begins to unfold There are five active hydroelectric sites in the Town of Windham, and several Non-Operational damn sites without a FERC license at present

Natchaug River

1. **The Willimantic Water Works has a capacity of 520 kW and a FERC # CT036**
Maximum Capacity 4,555,200 kWh per year wholesale @ \$0.0555 = \$173,098

Willimantic River

2. **In Windham on the Willimantic River there is a 390 KW unlicensed hydro unit owned or operated by Summit Hydro FERC #09731**

Maximum Capacity 3,416,400 kWh per year, wholesale @ \$0.055 = \$187,886

There is a question as to whether this unit currently is operational or not. *I should check the Tax Rolls to see*

The Mills:

3. **Willimantic 1 Class II with a 700 kw capacity licensed to Willimantic Power Corp**
FERC #08047 License expires 9/30/2025
Maximum 6,123,000 kWh per year , wholesale @ 0.055 = \$336,765

4. **Willimantic 2 Class II with a 700 kw capacity** licensed to Willimantic Power Corp
FERC #08051 license expires 11/30/2025
Maximum 6,123,000 kWh per year , wholesale @ 0.038 = \$336,765

The Willimantic River currently has the potential to produce 15,662,400 kWh @ wholesale \$0.055 = \$861,416. This is enough renewable energy for 1,560 residences a little more than 13% of Windham's homes.

Please note: no electric facility runs at capacity for long. Over the year with fluctuations in demand and in water, and maintenance they are likely to average closer to half maximum capacity

As the American Thread mills were taken over by the town in 1995 after a presentation by a power generating company the Windham Board of selectmen ceded rights for power generation to this company. Whether there was compensation for these rights is not known. *Theoretically this transaction should be recorded in the minutes accompanied by some paperwork relating to the transfer of these rights. Thus we might be able to answer some of the questions*

The Willimantic Power Corp (a Connecticut Company) is a wholly owned subsidiary of The Willimantic Hydro Company , (a Delaware company, authorized to do business in Connecticut), and are both wholly owned subsidiaries of CHI Energy Inc. (S.E.C 10-K405) CHI Energy has many energy interests around the nation and in Quebec and Argentine. I think it is one of those holding companies which just skim the profits. I'd be interested in who the stockholders are? Apparently there is now some French company who now has control of the Willimantic #1 and Willimantic#2 plants. *I have not yet followed up on this.*

Shetucket River

5. **Scotland Dam produces 2,200 kw** currently licensed to Northeast Generation,
FERC #20662 License expires 8/31/2012

Maximum Capacity 19,272,000 kWh per year, wholesale @ \$0.055 = \$1,059,960

During the confusion of the change in 2007 the defeated First selectman did nothing to orient the incoming selectwoman During the interrum when Windham was essentially without a chief officer, from November 7, 2007 to Jan 1, 2008. The Federal Energy Resources Conservation held a meeting on November 17 to start the application process for the 25 year FERC license for Scotland Dam due four years from now, in 2012. There were two parties in contention. The City of Norwich and an private firm. Windham was represented only by the white water folks who want to blow the dams so folks can kayak down the Willimantic when there is enough water to float a Kayak. The lack of Town of Windham representation was discovered in January and FERC was contacted to see if Windham could apply, we were informed that it was too late. It seems peculiar that being a two weeks late in a process of

Windham's current maximum total Hydro Capacity 4510 kw 39,507,600 kWh per year

Wholesale @ \$0.055 per kWh = \$2,172,918

or retail @ \$0.138 per kWh = \$5,452,049

Maximum Differential \$3,279,131

Through one fiasco or another the potential profit from this enterprise, which should benefit the Town of Windham has slipped from our grasp

Hydro power potential, Willimantic River

It seems clear from casual perusal that we can probably generate another 2 to 4 megawatts on top of the 4.2 megawatt capacity of existing generating plants currently in the river. On the following pages I will explore the rivers themselves and provide the capacity of each of the extant power generating facilities on the Town of Windham.. These speculations as well as other potential sites need specific engineering by a person with the proper qualifications.

The Willimantic river Falls 100 feet in one mile. There are at least two Blown dams which might be available for flow of the river low head hydro plants, without disturbing the present river. Guessing from the water flow these might generate 500 kW each or perhaps more

There are also two functioning damns. With some calculation the same submerged low head techniques might be employed and perhaps generate another 500 kW to 1000kW from these damns. The addition of fish ladders and Kayak chutes in the project could would extend the white water experience save them the difficulty of a portage. And quell any opposition from white water or fish enthusiasts.

In addition there is an apparent old disused flume downstream from the Mills, theis might be explored for additional 500 kW power potential

Natchaug River

There appears to be the potential for additional electricity production in the Natchaug River. A five foot dam in the steep valley north of Route Six could easily produce an additional 500 kW This will need considerable further exploration but might also open up a sizable pond or lake for Windham's recreational purposes,

Shetucket River,

The Shetucket river may be deep enough to use submerged flow of the river turbines these might could be set beneath the two current bridges and might produce another 500 kW to 1000 kW. This as with the other potential projects needs to be explored further. Below are the water flow data for each of these rivers which is essential for engineering these projects.

There appears to be the potential for at least 4.5 additional megawatts in the three rivers which meet in willimantic. There may be the potential for more with unique low head generation designs

Implementation:

As is the case in many small cities and townships , most of the Town of Windham's

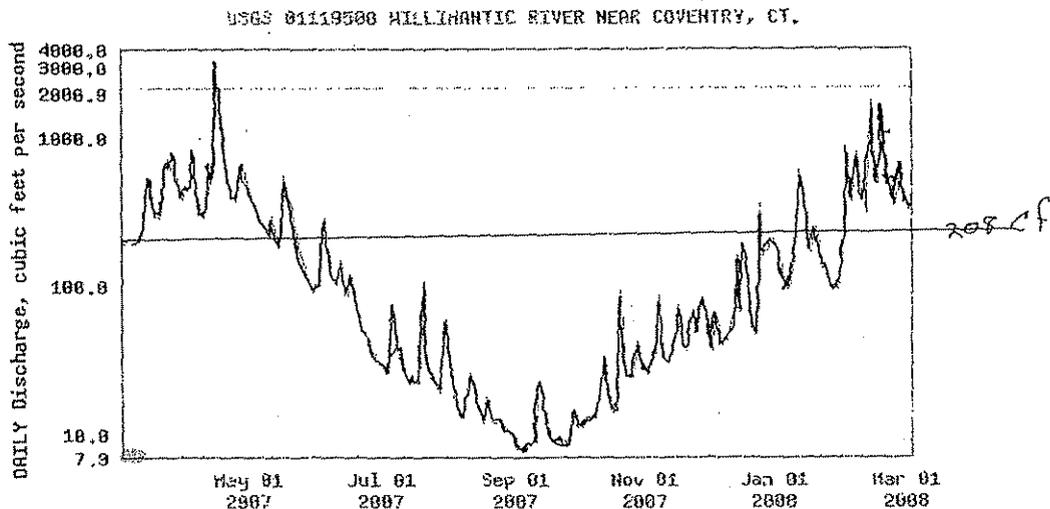
future planning is done by volunteers. Town employees are generally occupied with the day to day maintenance, administration, and operation of the town. While volunteerism is laudable it has limits, in terms of both time and skills. We should seek a partnership with a turbine/engineering firm to design and construct these several hydroelectric projects to develop and sell "green" energy.



Willimantic River

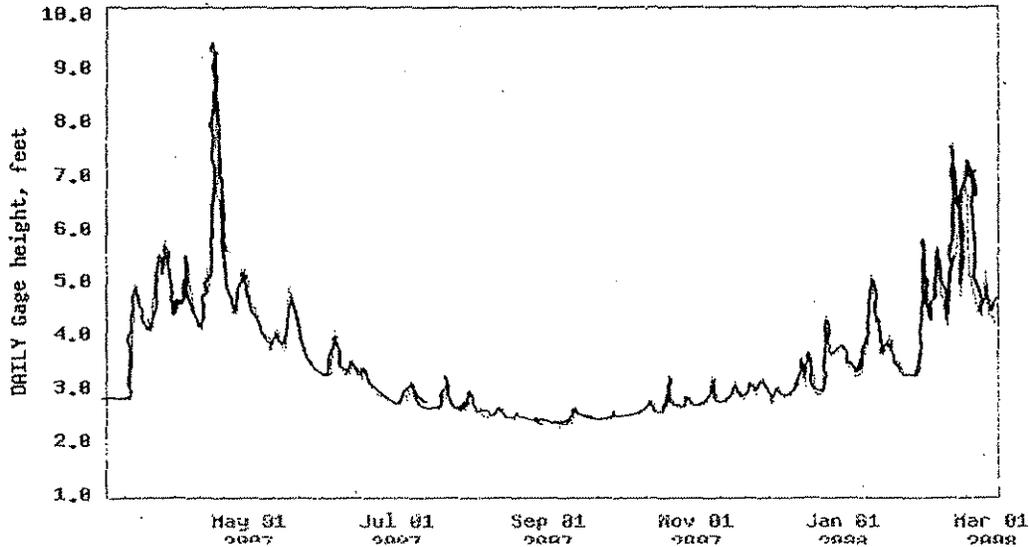
In Windham Hydro is a good compliment for solar. In the winter months when solar potential is less there is usually considerable water in the Willimantic river on average up to around four feet, with an average discharge of around 300 cfs (USGS 01119500). Calculation of the volume in cfs to produce a current of 5mph, necessary acceptable for power generation in the Willimantic is 208cfs, A line through the graph below shows that most days do not reach the necessary 5mph,

Discharge, cubic feet per second



In the summer the average depth falls below 3 feet and the flow diminishes by a factor of 10 to an average 30cfs from June to October, with a low of .7 cfs. Flow of the river, in the Willimantic River without a dam to provide water storage electrical power will be very erratic of during these five months, except possibly below the tailstock of existing plants

USGS 01119560 WILLIMANTIC RIVER NEAR COVENTRY, CT.

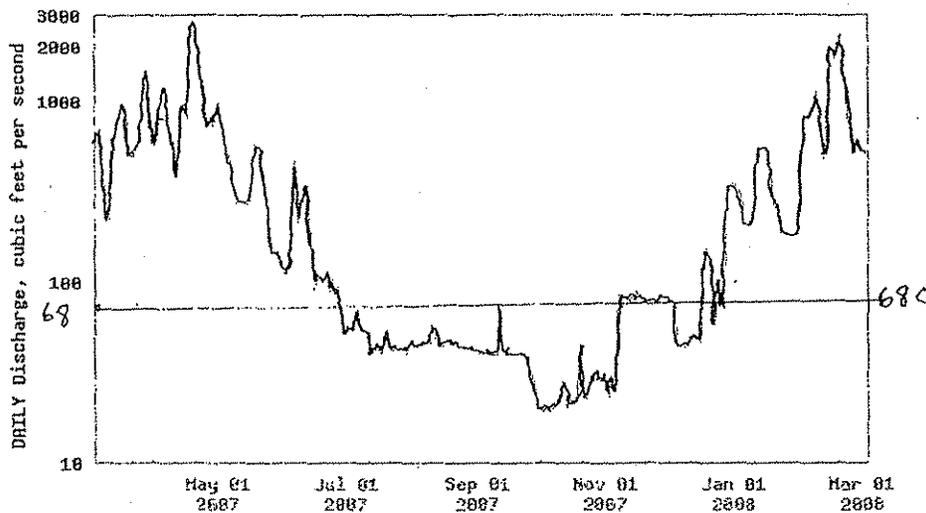


The Natchaug River

Similarly the Natchaug river from February to May averages about 3.5 feet in depth and a flow of approximately 300cfs. The minimum flow to generate run of the river electricity at 5 mph is 68 cfs

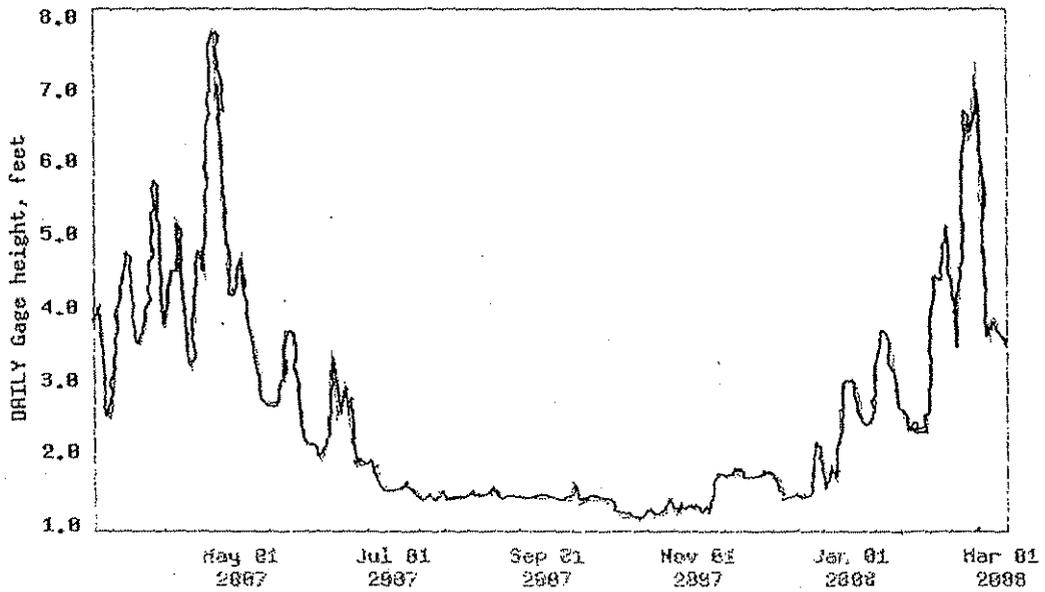
Discharge, cubic feet per second

USGS 03122000 NATCHAUG RIVER AT WILLIMANTIC, CT.



From July through December the depth of the Natchaug River is less than 30 inches, and the flow averages 30 cfs. Here again, run of the river power generation at 30 cfs would be very non productive during the summer months without a dam to conserve the supply of water. "Run of the River may be possible in the tailstock of the existing generators

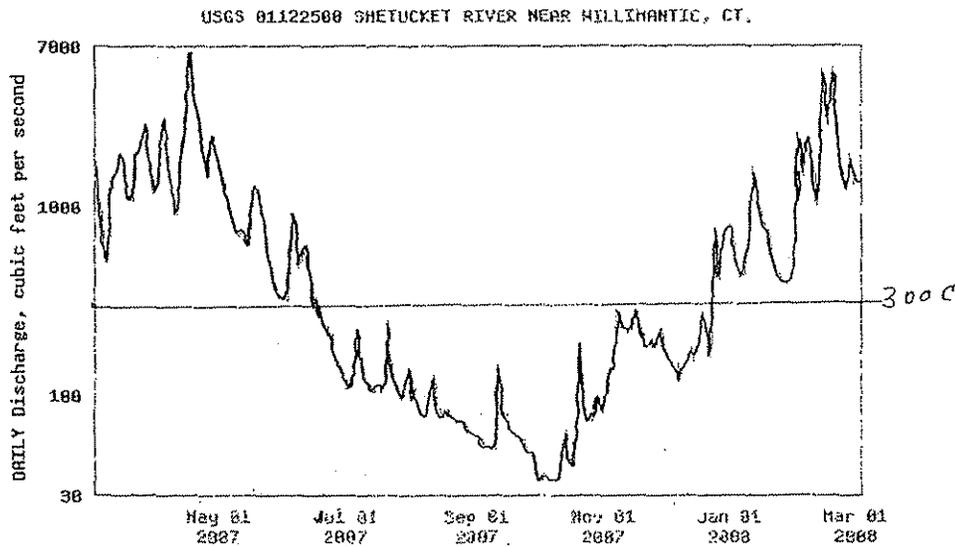
0566 01122000 NATCHAUG RIVER AT WILLIMANTIC, CT.



The Shetucket River

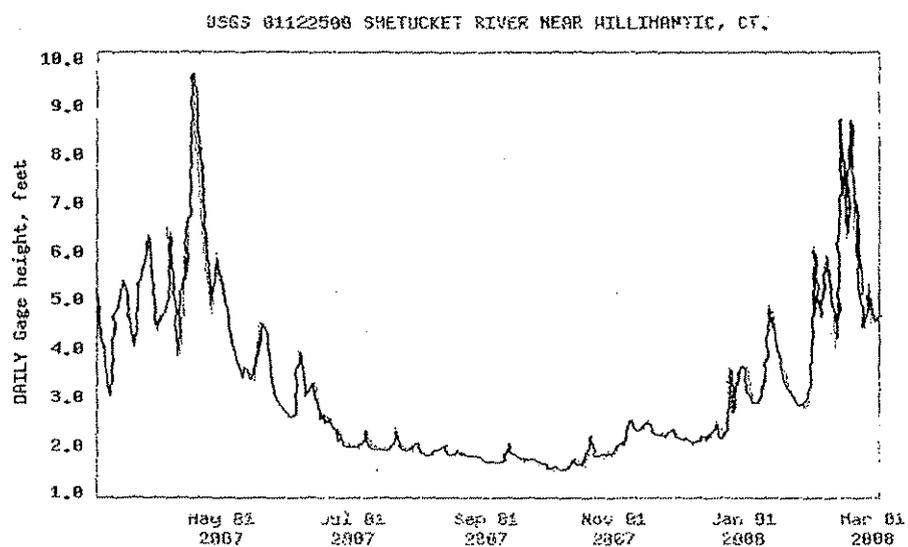
The Shetucket River in Windham is largely within the pond of the Scotland Dam. From January to June averages about 700cfs with a depth averaging about 3.5 feet. The Shetucket river requires a flow of 300 cfs to produce a current of five miles per hour necessary for run of the river electricity production.

Discharge, cubic feet per second



From July to December the flow averages around 100cfs with a low of 35cfs and the depth is less than two feet. Even being in Scotland Dam pond there are days during the summer when the depth may be insufficient for power generation. This time might be employed for turbine maintenance.

Gage height, feet



Appendix J

Establishing a Town of Windham Municipal Electric Utility, under Connecticut General Statutes, Title 7

Establishing a Municipal Utility. Title 7 of the Connecticut General Statutes allow Cities and towns to establish their own Municipal Utility. There are numerous advantages beyond cheaper renewable energy and the ability to move it. The Town of Windham, under Title 7 of the Connecticut General Statutes, is empowered to establish a Municipal Electric Utility. Most New England towns that have taken this step enjoy electricity rates less than half those for Windham Rate payers. Below are some arguments in favor of exercising that authority

Hypothetically if the Windham Municipal Electric Utility Saves \$0.05 per kWh over the current CL&P price

Town of Windham savings =	\$127,826 per year
Windham Residents savings =	\$5,211,338 per year
Commercial/Industrial savings est =	\$4,750,000 per year

While the above figures are hypothetical, it is important to note that no municipal utility rate payers in New England pay as much as Windham residents pay to CL&P. Savings from control of our own power supply can act as a tremendous economic stimulus to the Town of Windham.

Some Arguments in favor of developing a Town of Windham Municipal Electric Utility

1. Most successful municipal utilities return PILOT in one form or another to the town thus helping reduce the tax burden on citizens and businesses
2. Municipal utilities increase jobs in the local area:
 - a. linemen
 - b. operators for generators
 - c. clerical staff
 - d. electricians for installations and maintenance
3. When the 20% by 2010 goes into effect Windham will be spared from buying expensive Energy Credits, or the at least 10% inevitable price increases for

"renewable" energy.

- 4 A functioning municipal electrical utility will be able to sell Clean Energy Credits to other towns.
- 5 Other Municipal utilities in other communities have been able to:
 - a. construct, maintain and amortize production facilities,
 - b. own and maintain distribution facilities,
 - c. provide shorter local recovery times from catastrophic causing power outages.
 - d. Pay some form of pilot to the municipality, and,
 - e. still provide reliable electricity to consumers at rates much lower rates than CL&P or the New England Pool.
6. Lower cost electricity will be important in the decisions of businesses and industries to settle in the town of Windham.
7. Lowered electricity rates will provide each taxpayer with several hundred dollars in additional disposable income which, in turn, will act as an economic stimulus to the local area.
8. Provides a local taxpayer voice in the energy production and use in Windham and protects Windham taxpayer from the unreasonable electric rate increases so common in the past.
9. We can enter the Grid market at a lower level thus saving money.
10. We can buy, even force the sale of those 1.8MW generators in the Willimantic river with an income of at \$.055 per kWh of \$825,000 per year
11. We can transport electricity anywhere, Thus if we have a surplus we can sell it to anyone. We may even establish a wind farm in an area outside Windham where there is sufficient sustainable winds
12. We can provide service to other towns either as an aggregator or a producer
13. A Municipal Utility functional administrative structure is currently in place
14. Billing and administrative procedures are already available and running well.
15. Water and sewer pay for themselves at no additional cost to the taxpayer .
16. We are already making some electricity in Windham and have much of the knowledge and know how required to develop a profitable electrical component
17. There are other portions of our current water and sewer complex that can be easily adapted to produce renewable electric power
 - a. Biomass digested in sewage treatment for gas electric generation of fuel cell operation
 - b. Electrical generation in sewers themselves.
 - c. All three rivers offer numerous possibilities for hydroelectric production.
 - d. There are several sites in Windham where windpower might be feasible.
 - e. Main Street, the schools, and many of the residential areas have southerly facing roofs suitable for solar power
18. A municipal utility would decrease cost to local consumers for solar and other installations by:
 - a. wholesale purchase of solar collectors generators and other equipment

- b. provision of a local municipal electrician licensed for solar installation
 - c. providing a funding service for qualified consumers
19. There are numerous state and federal subsidies available to help pay for the development of renewable power,. Many of these stipends diminish every year and are set phase out by 2012.

D. Municipal Electric Utility CGS Title 7 and the DPUC regulations allow the Municipal Utility all the rights and powers of a commercial utility and include several distinct advantages for the municipal utility.

Advantages

- Buy materials/equipment direct from manufacturers skip middlemen.
- Install our own renewable electricity generation facilities.
- Buy Electricity directly from generator.
- Buy existing Electric generators in river, or install generation anywhere else.
- Provide rapid repairs with local salaried employees
- Can serve other communities selling excess or brokering for them

Steps to follow

Establish interrum commission to begin implementation

- Negotiate with aggregators
 - Apply for Aggregation from DPUC
 - Begin implementation of renewable energy projects
 - Apply for grants etc
 - Begin negotiation for infrastructure, poles, wires, meters
1. BOS - Votes to establish Town of Windham Electric Utility Commission
 2. Vote approval of Electors at regular Election
 3. Appoint Electric Utility Commission, non salaried
 4. Develop Charter, Business Plan etc
 5. DPUC approval
 6. Bonding if necessary .Finances Production of income.

Appendix K

Examples of New England Municipal Power Companies

It should be noted that all Municipal Utilities have lower costs to the consumer. Cheap Electricity from a municipal utility reduces the flow of money from the community economy. In addition it directly produces jobs and keeps money within the community. The savings from a municipal and the jobs further stimulate the economy. The cheaper electricity is a direct stimulus for business bringing more jobs and business into the community. Savings to the rate payers depends upon the model used to establish the Municipal Utility. Remember, I have figured energy cost only. For comparison CL&P's Energy + Consumer Charges is \$0.138 per kWh. This is 1376.41 per year for the average CL&P residential rate payer. The ratepayer savings with a Municipal Utility, in reduced transmission, distribution, and "extras" will be even greater.

1. Municipal utilities that generate their own power, and sell the surplus, save the most money for their consumers (between \$600 to as much as \$1200 per rate payer less than Windham rate payers give CL&P).
2. Municipal Utilities that broker directly with power producers are next in line with savings to the consumer \$480 to \$550 per rate payer less than CL&P's energy cost.
3. The smallest savings come from second level "Decontrolled Free Market" brokers and "Municipal Cooperatives" but even here the savings are appreciable (\$300 to \$320 savings over Windham's CL&P rates)
4. I will also include one municipal utility, Princeton MA, which is putting in two wind turbines and expects to produce electricity at \$0.05 per kWh

Note: I will include only energy and Customer charge only in these calculations since the Transmission and Extra Charges vary from state to state and company to company. CL&P's \$0.0583 for transmission and "extras" has the distinction of being the highest I was able to find. Some Municipal Utilities appear to have no "Other Charges" at all

Note also: The following calculations are based figures are three months old as of Sept 2008. They are subject to momentary change.

A. Municipals that produce their own power

Windham's electric power costs are much higher than any Municipal Utility in the New England area. They are more than two and one half times greater than Reading Mass. Municipal Power, the most economical New England municipal utility I found:

Reading Mass, Total energy cost of \$0.0727630 per kWh

Reading MA. Energy Savings over Windham \$0.065017 per kWh

Estimated Household energy savings per year \$648.48

Plus Transmission etc saving \$538.88

Reading Ma residents Total Savings \$1187.36 each per year compared with Windham

Town of Windham, residents estimated potential yearly savings:(based on 10,470 Windham residential customers)

Estimated savings over Windham residents per year \$12,431,166

Estimated savings over Town of Windham per year = \$166,217

that is 497 job equivalents (at Mdn \$25,000 ea) lost to the Town of Windham

At the Reading Ma. rate, the electricity bill for all the residents in Windham a mere \$7,598,479

Note: There is apparently no distribution costs since they own their own poles and facilities
In 1894 The power station was equipped with two 125 hp boilers and two Corliss engines, one 100 hp, the other 200 hp. The engines were belted to a jackshaft, which extended the length of the engine room where four electric generators were belted. The plant was put into operation on September 26, 1895. 1926 an agreement with Boston Edison to purchase the required current was reached RMLD became the first Massachusetts electric plant to offer customers a residential rate for the use of electricity "any time and for any purpose." The residential rate was further modified to a low rate of 2.33 cents per kilowatt hour, making it the lowest in Massachusetts. Then Boston Edison raised their rates significantly. Town of Reading exercised its rights under its agreement with Boston Edison to purchase underground ducts and cables. More than 84 years after Town Meeting members voted to establish their own electric utility, the Department had 19,500 customers and gross revenues of \$17 million in 1978. By 1984 an additional 1,500 customers were added, to bring the total number of meters to 21,000. Revenues in 1984 increased to \$45 million. The plant value of \$13 million in 1976 increased to \$24 million by 1984. (See Appendix X for examples of other New England Municipal Electric Utilities)

Braintree Electric Light Department (MA) Is the second municipal Utility that produces most of it's own power. It also serves broadband Internet and cable The BELD began in the 1890's to provide street lights. Braintree was once the only town on the rail service that did not have street lights. They built a coal fired generating plant and had street lights on from dusk to midnight 25 days a moth. The moon, they reasoned. would provide enough light on those five nights. Currently they have diesel generation facilities and two sub stations for peak power They both buy and sell power from the grid. They are in the process of building a new generating plant and have demolished their older one. Residential electricity there is a

Customer charge of \$3.65 per month/831 kWh	\$0.004392 per kWh
Electricity Charges	\$0.071000 per kWh
Total Electricity	\$0.075392 per kWh

Savings over Windham's current rate.= \$0.06239 per kWh

Estimated household energy savings per year =	\$622.27
Estimated savings over Windham residents per year	\$6,515,249
Estimated savings over Windham Muncipal per year	\$159,500

Braintree also has broadband Internet is \$43.25 and complete bundled cable and Internet broadband is \$123.50

They pay a PILOT to the Town of Braintree (\$842,000 in 2005) and support various benefits (i.e. \$10,000 to a town parade.)

B. Municipal Utilities that appear to broker much of their power directly from producers

Chicopee Electric Light (MA) began as the result of high power costs from private companies in 1886 with a coal fired generator. They have expanded to meet the need over the years, especially during WWII, and buy some power from the Holyoke water power company. Now some power seems to be brokered directly from PASNY (Power Authority of New York), Quebec Hydropower, and North East Utilities. The residential cost is \$.076 per kWh added to this is a transmission charge of \$.0297 per kWh and a purchase power adjustment of \$.0035

Customer Charge	\$5.60 per month./831kWh	\$0.006739 per kWh
Electricity Generation Charge		\$0.076000 per kWh
Total		\$0.082739 per kWh

Savings over Windham's current rate = \$0.05504 per kWh

Estimated Household energy savings per year = \$544.98

Estimated savings over Windham residents per year	\$5,747,809
Estimated savings over Windham Municipal per year	\$140,710

Littleton MA. Electric Light and Water Department (MA) they were not explicit on their power generation sources they appear to be power distributors hooked on to the GRID they also appear to be somewhat cheaper than most of the other Grid companies

Customer charge: (*) \$ 5.00 per month/831=	\$0.0060168
Energy charge: \$ 0.0829 per kWh	\$0.082900
Total	\$0.0889168 per kWh

Savings over Windham's current rate = \$0.04886 per kWh

Estimated Household energy savings per year =	\$487.36
Estimated savings over Windham residents per year	\$5,102,675
Estimated savings over Windham Municipal per year,	\$124,911

Note This do not include the following costs or savings which we do not have in Connecticut
 PCA charge: For all kWh's, an additional charge or credit per kWh for periodic changes in cost of power in accordance with currently filed Power Cost Adjustment Clause (PCA).

PASNY credit: A credit is given to residential electric customers each month based on discounted purchased power from Niagara Falls Hydro.

ECS charge: State regulations mandate that a fee be collected from all customers to cover the cost of the Energy Conservation Service. See Rate Schedule: Energy Conservation Service.

Minimum charge: The Customer Charge plus the ECS charge.

C. Municipal Energy that are part of "Cooperatives"

The least efficient and the lowest municipal savings are from those Municipal Utilities that are members of "Municipal energy Cooperatives". The "cooperative" adds another layer of profit on the consumer and appear to be just another electricity aggregatarod/speculator hiding in the guise of a cooperative. Even at that there is some savings over purchasing from the grid. However the price for electricity for these next two Municipalities, Groton and Norwich is volatile as noted below:

Purchased Power Adjustment applied to every kWh sold is based on any difference between current and base unit Demand Charge, Energy Charge, and Fuel Cost of the jointly-owned wholesale power supplier of the Department, Connecticut Municipal Electric Energy Cooperative, all as set forth in Appendix B of the Department's Rules and Regulations.

Norwich Public Utilities (CT) A municipally owned utility serving Norwich, CT with natural gas, electricity, water and sewer services. They are a member of a Municipal Cooperative. Which apparently acquires and distribute power from the Grid. Norwich is the first municipality in Connecticut to meet the 20% by 2010 criterion. There are several dams producing Electricity in Norwich however they are licensed to brokers hence Norwich pays an additional fee per kWh. Norwich does not run their own hydroelectric plants and must pay license fees, Norwich has one of the highest rates for a municipal utility. They appear to be attempting to rectify this applying toy license Windham's Scotland #1 themselves. In fact it appears that it is really the cooperative that is buying it Using Norwich municipal as a cover. A recent in Connecticut law is designed to allow shifting the power to another entity

Norwich Public Utilities Charges Residential

Customer Charge, Per Month \$7.14/ 831kWh	\$0.00859
First 1,000 kWh per Month \$0.09738 per kWh	\$0.09738
Total	\$0.10597 per kWh

Norwich residential Energy Cost \$1,056.96

Savings over Windham = \$0.03181 per kWh

Household savings per year = \$317.79

Estimated potential Town of Windham residents savings per year	\$3,321,848
Estimated Windham Municipal savings per year	\$71,779

Groton Utilities (CT) is a member of a municipal cooperative which appears to be basically an electric power broker. Groton Utilities who also supplies water, cable TV and Internet service. They have recently bought Bozrah Light and Power which caused a rate increase for BLP customers of \$8.00 per month, nearly \$0.03 per kWh. Groton Utilities also helps engineer new electrical projects Groton's monthly rate is the sum of Customer Charge, Energy Charge, and any Purchased Power Adjustment:

Customer Charge: \$9.14/ 831 kWh=	\$0.010558 per kWh
Energy Charge:	\$0.096300 per kWh
Total	\$0.107298 per kWh

Savings over Windham = \$0.0304 per Kwh

Estimated Household energy savings per year = \$304.02

Estimated savings over Windham residents per year	\$3,183,167
Estimated savings over Town of Windham savings	\$77,718

Municipal Utility Construction of a Wind Farm

Princeton Municipal Light Department (MA) since 1911 PMLD is a non-profit public service corporation whose primary goal is to provide reliable and low cost electric service to the residents and businesses of the Town of Princeton provides electric power to approximately 1500 customers throughout the 35.85 square miles of Princeton, MA. PMLD is a Town asset, working as a separate governmental unit, with its own Board of Light Commissioners, policies and budget serving the needs and providing value to our ratepayers. They have operated a wind farm for over 25 years in the past but it became too costly to repair. They are starting a new wind farm (see below) which will drastically reduce their electricity cost to the consumer. These prices are based on purchase from an aggregator.

Monthly Service charge:

Customer service Charge	\$8.95 /607 kWh=	\$0.0147611 per kWh
Energy Charge:		\$0.1183 per kWh
	Total	\$0.1330611 per kWh.

Savings over Windham = \$0.0094 per kWh

Estimated Household energy savings per year	= \$93.76
Estimated savings over Windham residents per year	\$843,800
Estimated savings over Windham Municipal per year	\$38,475

PMLD also provide broad band Internet service. They have had a wind farm since 1984. It is now out of operation and power is purchased from the grid PMLD purchases and distributes about 21 million kWh from Northeast Utilities, VPPSA, PSNY, various hydro stations (Webster, Dudley, Powder Mill, South Barre) in central Massachusetts and the spot market, when necessary.

From a Newspaper Article about the New Princeton Wind Farm

They are currently replacing the wind farm with two 1.5-megawatt wind turbines in the spring of next year and then erect them at the town wind farm on Mount Wachusett. They expect the energy cost to drop nearly in half to around \$.05 per kWh They plan to sell about 8 million kilowatt hours of energy credits to the alliance annually once the town's wind turbines are built.

The Princeton Municipal Light Department, because it is a municipal light company, is exempt from the energy credit requirement. Nevertheless, the Light Department will voluntarily comply by using about a million kilowatt hours of credits per year to comply with the standard. The additional eight million kilowatt hours of credits produced by the turbines will be used as a revenue source. Project Cost 7.4 million

PMLD Joined MMWEC to form "municipal lighting plant cooperatives" to conduct business associated with the purchase, sale and distribution of electricity. "Forming the

cooperative gives us the ability to finance and construct an energy facility, in this case a wind turbine facility, total cost for the two turbines and towers is \$4.6 million. The total budget for the project is \$7.15 million. They think the cost of electricity will fall from \$.10 per kWh to .05 per kWh

The two 3.2MW Semiens wind turbines are capable of producing 56,064,000 kWh per year. Enough electricity for 5500 homes. If they are able to achieve a five cent kWh the windmills will produce a gross income of \$2,803,200 per year It will save their average local consumer over \$600 per year in energy costs

DeCurzio, chief financial and operating officer of MMWEC, said, "There were a number of issues to address in financing the Princeton project, but Peoples Bank stepped up with the willingness and expertise needed to close the deal. The wind energy co-op is all about moving renewable energy projects like this into production, and the agreement with Peoples Bank is an important step forward for the Princeton project."

MMWEC negotiated the financing package, providing the cooperative with a variety of financial, power-supply and administrative services.

"MMWEC has worked with this bank before," said Fitch. He said Peoples Bank had the best deal, interest, terms and conditions, and wanted to show they are interested in investing in renewable energy projects.

"The long-term financing won't happen until after the wind turbines are installed. That financing will be for 20 years," Fitch said. "This financing with Peoples Bank is short term for 18 months. At the end of that time we'll go out and secure long-term financing, and go out to bid again at that time."

An alternative is to finance with a Clean Renewable Energy Bond, said Fitch. "If we get a CREB allocation it would give us a no interest borrowing, because the investor would be paid the interest by the government. That means the cooperative would pay no interest for the 20-year borrowing cost. The government would pick up the interest tab because they support renewable energy projects."

The PMLD currently has an 18-month construction loan for \$7.15 million, said Fitch. "Once we convert the construction loan to a long-term loan we'll be paying equal or less for what I would be paying for energy anyway," he said.

"If we receive a CREB loan it's a great deal for us and our ratepayers because we'll save approximately \$3 million in interest costs over the life of the loan based on five percent interest. The first year's interest on a long term loan would be at the most and we'd save \$360,000 with a CREB allocation. The interest goes down over the life of the loan.

"If all that works out our energy will cost us much less than we're paying now," he said. "The average cost will be about five cents per kilowatt hour versus the nine to 10 cents per kilowatt hour we're paying now for energy."

Fitch is confident PMLD will get some amount of CREB allocation. "The Internal Revenue Service has called me for updates about the wind project so I feel confident we're being considered."

He said there are hundreds of renewable projects across the country, and all are looking for CREB bonds. 2006 was the first allocation of \$800 million in CREB bonds.

"They had 709 applications from 40 different states. In the second round [2007] they also wanted to do \$800 million in clean energy credits. We had to have our application in by April 2007. The allocations only go to public projects," he said. "It's essentially a zero interest loan."

Appendix L

Part VI Financing Energy Savings

The Renewable Energy Committee was not constituted to take action, but only to explore possibilities in renewable energy. This section is only to provide loose information as to some of the possibilities for funding projects. Each project will require different types of funding. There are multiple avenues to financing renewable energy improvement projects through the judicious use of federal and state grants; many large projects can be

To take full advantage of all potential sources of revenue from State and Federal sources, the committee recommends using an "Energy Lawyer" to facilitate application for the various available funding sources.

1. Energy Improvement companies. These companies will perform energy saving or energy producing tasks and pay for their work from grants and from the savings. They also collect the grant money that is available for the projects. Hence their capital outlay is often minimal. They usually want exclusivity for 5 to 10 years and perhaps more. We have one such contract for replacing all light bulbs with energy efficient bulbs.

The drawback is you are bound to the company for the time of the contract. These companies may reap the benefits of any future improvements the town may make or fund from other sources. Thus while they are a way to get some projects accomplished without additional up front capital, the town may not reap the full benefits of these improvements till project obsolescence. The major drawback is as the town becomes active in making additional conservation savings or producing renewable energy, these companies reap the major benefit.

This contract should not be entered without the advice of a lawyer specifically skilled in energy and available grants.

2. The Town itself may have funds which may be diverted from Capital Improvement funds or grant funds, other funds for smaller projects. For example, changing the bulbs in town owned street lights to LED would be relatively inexpensive and has a short payback.

3. Grants There are several grant opportunities within the state of Connecticut. Windham has not taken advantage of these opportunities largely because many of them require an initial capital outlay.

State:

1. Connecticut Clean Energy Fund (CEEF)
2. Connecticut energy efficiency fund (CCEF)
3. Section 8(a) grants and rebates DPUC

Federal:

4. Energy Efficiency Partners.
5. Qualified Zone Academy Bonds (QZABs)

6. Clean Renewable Energy Bonds (CREBs)
7. Tax Credits (IRS)
8. Renewable Energy Credits (RECs)
9. Capacity Payments (ISO-NE)
10. Renewable Capital from the DOE

Judicious use of these funds may make the cost of large projects well within reason

CCCF Connecticut Clean Energy Fund was Authorized by the State Legislature and set up by CL&P as the repository for the funds collected from electricity rate payers . Monies support Clean Energy education effort and several varieties of renewable energy projects around the state.

CEEF The benefits of Connecticut Energy Efficiency Fund programs are easy to see and feel. From simple solutions in lighting to energy-efficient appliance upgrades to HVAC retrofits, there are a variety of programs, incentives and rebates to fit homes and businesses of all sizes.

Section 8(a) DPUC

Section 94 of Public Act 07-242, An Act Concerning Electricity and Energy Efficiency requires the Department of Public Utility Control (DPUC) to establish guidelines for the administration of the Connecticut Electric Efficiency Partners Program and authorizes the DPUC to spend up to \$60 million annually to fund projects that will reduce Connecticut's peak electric demand under the Partners Program.

ISO-NE Capacity Payments

November 1, 2006 -- Press Release: ISO New England Meets Initial Milestone for New Capacity Market Design Now Accepting "Show of Interest" Applications from New Power Resources

Holyoke, MA—November 1, 2006—ISO New England Inc., operator of the region's bulk power system and wholesale electricity markets, today achieved its first milestone in implementing the region's Forward Capacity Market (FCM), a wholesale market enhancement that will promote investment in the power resources needed to meet growing consumer demand and maintain a reliable bulk power system.

Beginning today, ISO New England will begin accepting applications from entities interested in providing a new resource through the FCM to meet the region's future energy needs. All prospective new capacity resources serving New England, including distributed generation resources greater than five megawatts, must complete a "Show of Interest" application. Such applications shall be accepted until at least December 31, 2006, for new capacity resources seeking to participate in the first FCM auction, planned for February 2008. In addition to fulfilling other qualification measures, new resources would need to be available and ready to operate by June of 2010. The Show of Interest window for all other demand resources will be

announced at a later date.

“While we have much work ahead of us in developing the FCM market, this initial step brings the region that much closer to attracting the new power supplies needed to meet future demands,” said Gordon van Welie, ISO New England President and CEO. “The application process will demonstrate interest in investing in New England’s energy infrastructure.”

The application is available on ISO New England’s Web site at http://www.iso-ne.com/markets/othrmkts_data/fcm/qual/index.html.

Innovative Market Design

Under the new FCM design, ISO New England will project the needs of the power system three years in advance and then hold an annual auction to purchase power resources to satisfy the region’s future needs. These resources include increased electricity supply from power plants or decreased electricity use through demand-response resources. The ISO plans to hold the first forward capacity auction in February 2008, with the resources being paid roughly two and one-half years later – in June 2010.

November 2006 -- Options for State Funded Energy Efficiency Programs in the Forward Capacity Market, Synapse

Federal

EEPP Energy Efficient Partner Program Connecticut's Electric Efficiency Partners Program

General

Section 94 of Public Act 07-242, An Act Concerning Electricity and Energy Efficiency requires the Department of Public Utility Control (DPUC) to establish guidelines for the administration of the Connecticut Electric Efficiency Partners Program and authorizes the DPUC to spend up to \$60 million annually to fund projects that will reduce Connecticut's peak electric demand under the Partners Program.

The Connecticut Electric Efficiency Partner Program is a new initiative that will offer funding for the purchase and deployment of enhanced demand-side management technologies to help consumers conserve energy and reduce demand in Connecticut.

The DPUC conducted a formal proceeding under Docket No. 07-06-59 to establish the guidelines and application process for the Connecticut Electric Efficiency Partners Program.

In a Final Decision dated June 4, 2008, the DPUC approved the program. Use the following links to view information about the Connecticut Electric Efficiency Partners Program.

DPUC Final Decision dated June 4, 2008 - Electric Efficiency Partners Program - Docket No. 07-06-59

Qualified Zone Academy Bonds (QZAB) provides interest free bonds applicable to clean energy projects within an academic setting. School districts need assistance renovating schools, and the federal role in school construction was improved to help schools meet their needs. Through the establishment of Qualified Zone Academy Bonds (QZABs) school districts with low-income populations can save on interest costs associated with financing school renovations and repairs. School districts in at least 21 states are currently using QZABs, and an additional five states are planning exploring their use.

In addition, these benefits can be used for other types of school renovations, such as paying the interest on loans. QZABs cannot be used for new construction but can be used for the following activities:

- * Renovating and repairing buildings
- * Investing in Equipment and Up to Date Technology
- * Developing Challenging Curricula
- * Training Quality Teachers

QZABs also encourage schools and businesses to cooperate in innovative ways that expand students' learning opportunities and help schools prepare students with the kinds of skills employers, and our nation, need to compete in the global economy.

CREB Clean Renewable Energy Bonds Provides interest free bonding for clean energy projects.

Clean Renewable Energy Bonds (CREBs)

Incentive Type: Federal Loan Program

Eligible Renewable/Other Technologies: Solar Thermal Electric, Photovoltaics, Landfill Gas, Wind, Biomass, Hydroelectric, Geothermal Electric, Municipal Solid Waste, Small Irrigation Power

Applicable Sectors: Local Government, State Government, Tribal Government, Municipal Utility, Rural Electric Cooperative

Authority 1: 26 USC § 54

Effective Date: 8/8/2005

Expiration Date: 12/31/2008

Website: http://www.irs.gov/irb/2007-14_IRB/ar17.html

Summary:

The federal Energy Tax Incentive Act of 2005, under Title XIII of the federal Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPAct 2005), established Clean Energy Renewable Bonds (CREBs) as a financing mechanism for public sector renewable energy projects. This legislation originally allocated \$800 million of tax credit bonds to be issued between January 1, 2006, and December 31, 2007.

Following the enactment of the federal Tax Relief and Health Care Act of 2006, the Internal Revenue Service made an additional \$400 million in CREBs financing available for 2008 through Notice 2007-26. In February 2008, the IRS announced 312 projects eligible to be financed with tax-credit bonds under the CREBs program. CREBs may be issued by electric cooperatives, government entities (states, cities, counties, territories, Indian tribal government, or any political subdivision thereof), and certain lenders. Of the \$1.2 billion total of tax-credit bond volume cap allocated to fund renewable-energy projects, state and local government borrowers are limited to \$750 million of the volume cap, with the rest reserved for qualified mutual or cooperative electric companies.

CREBs are issued with a 0% interest rate. The borrower pays back only the principal of the bond, and the bondholder receives federal tax credits in lieu of the traditional bond interest. Tax credit funds are allocated by the U.S. Treasury Department. The tax credit rate is set daily by the U.S. Treasury Department and may be taken quarterly on a dollar-for-dollar basis to offset the tax liability of the bondholder.

CREBs differ from traditional tax-exempt bonds in that the tax credits issued through CREBs are treated as taxable income for the bondholder. The tax credit may be taken each year the bondholder has a tax liability as long as the credit amount does not exceed the limits established by EPAct 2005.

CREBs rates are available here. For more information on CREBs, contact Tina Hill at the Internal Revenue Service at 202.283.9774.

Contact:

Public Information - IRS
Internal Revenue Service
1111 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20224
Phone: (800) 829-1040
Web site: <http://www.irs.gov>

IRS Approves 610 Clean Renewable Energy Bond Applications

Last week, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) announced that 610 projects have been given the authority to issue Clean Renewable Energy Bonds (CREBs) to help finance renewable energy development across the country. State and local governments and municipal and cooperative utilities were eligible to apply.

Rules prohibiting the IRS from disclosing taxpayer specific information prevents the IRS from providing a listing the successful projects. Applicants are currently being notified about the

results.

General information regarding the allocations of the CREBs volume cap is as follows: Projects for the governmental borrowers will receive allocations in 24 states and projects for the cooperative borrowers will receive allocations in 22 states. The allocations for the governmental borrowers range from \$23,000 to about \$3.2 million and for the cooperatives ranged from \$120,548 to \$31 million.

Of the approved projects for the governmental borrowers, 401 are for solar facilities, 99 for wind facilities, 23 for landfill gas facilities, eight for hydropower facilities and one for an open loop biomass facility. Of the projects approved for the cooperatives, 33 are for solar facilities, 13 for wind facilities, 13 for landfill gas facilities, 12 for open-loop biomass facilities, six for hydropower facilities and one for a refined coal production facility.

Overall, there were 709 total applications from 40 different states and the District of Columbia requesting allocations for authority to issue approximately \$2.6 billion in CREBs to finance 786 projects. There were 231 proposed projects in California, 67 in New Mexico, 64 in Minnesota, 41 in New Jersey, 38 in Montana, 27 in Colorado, 24 in Massachusetts, 13 in New York and 12 in Ohio. The size of the proposed projects in the applications ranged from \$23,000 to \$80 million.

Governmental borrowers submitted applications for about \$2 billion of CREBs to finance 701 projects with an average project size of about \$2.9 million. Cooperative borrowers submitted applications for about \$554 million of CREBs to finance 85 projects with an average project size of about \$6.5 million.

The CREBs program was created under the Energy Tax Incentives Act of 2005. Internal Revenue Code Section 54 authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to allocate an \$800 million volume cap in tax credit bonds to fund projects that can generate clean renewable energy.

Download: Cashing In - National 15%

OCTOBER 2007 UPDATE

Analysis of the House-passed 15 percent by 2020 Renewable Electricity Standard.

In August 2007, the U.S. House of Representatives passed energy legislation (H.R. 3221) that included a 15 percent by 2020 national standard. Although the Senate passed an energy bill in June 2007 that did not include a national standard, it has supported the policy three times since 2002 (most recently in June 2005). House and Senate negotiators will have to decide whether to include a national standard in the final bill. UCS updated our July 2007 Cashing In on Clean Energy analysis to examine the effects of the House-passed standard and found that it would provide the following benefits:

Consumer Savings

\$13 billion to \$18.1 billion in lower electricity and natural gas bills by 2020 (growing to \$27.7 billion to \$31.8 billion by 2030)

Energy Diversity

Increase in clean, renewable energy capacity to between 3.6 and 4.5 times over 2005 levels

Climate Solutions

Reductions in global warming pollution equal to taking between 13.7 and 20.6 million cars off the road

Download the updated Cashing In on Clean Energy analysis including a breakout of consumer energy bill savings by state.

National Job Creation

185,000 new jobs from renewable energy development

Economic Development

\$66.7 billion in new capital investment, \$25.6 billion in income to farmers, ranchers, and rural landowners, and \$2 billion in new local tax revenues

Consumer Savings

\$10.5 billion in lower electricity and natural gas bills by 2020 (growing to \$31.8 billion by 2030)

Climate Solutions

Reductions in global warming pollution equal to taking 36.4 million cars off the road

State of Connecticut Financial Incentives

There are a number of incentive programs in the state of Connecticut. As we move from exploration into an action program these incentives will have to be explored seriously for their potential benefit for the Town of Windham and its residential and commercial rate payers.

Industry Recruitment/Support

- * CCEF - Operational Demonstration Program
- * OPM - New Energy Technology Program

Production Incentive

- * Mass Energy - Renewable Energy Certificate Incentive

Property Tax Exemption

- * Property Tax Exemption for Renewable Energy Systems

Sales Tax Exemption

- * Sales and Use Tax Exemption for Solar and Geothermal Systems

State Grant Program

- * CCEF - Community Innovations Grant Program
- * CCEF - On-Site Renewable DG Program
- * CCEF - Project 150 Initiative
- * DPUC - Capital Grants for Customer-Side Distributed Resources

State Loan Program

- * CHIF - Energy Conservation Loan
- * DPUC - Low-Interest Loans for Customer-Side Distributed Resources

State Rebate Program

- * CCEF - Affordable Housing Initiative Solar PV Rebate Program
- * CCEF - Solar PV Rebate Program

Alternative Fuel and Vehicle Incentives

- * U.S. Department of Energy's Alternative Fuels Data Center

Renewable energy credits

If the town does nothing, to meet the 20% by 2010 criterion, the Town of Windham currently usage would require the purchase of 120 "Green" Energy credits at a cost of \$1,194.00 per month, an increase in the electricity bill of \$14,304 per year

* Carbon Dioxide is nearly 3/4 of global greenhouse emissions, and almost 40 percent higher than before the Industrial Revolution, The Federal Government has made possible a market in "geen" energy or carbon credits

Want to claim credit for the environmental benefit of each MWh you buy from your energy provider? A Renewable Energy Credit (REC) represents one megawatt hour (MWh) of renewable electricity generated and delivered somewhere on the power grid. An REC also represents the environmental benefits of replacing traditional, fossil-fuel power with clean, renewable power. For every MWh of renewable energy produced, there is one less MWh of power that is harmful to the

environment. By purchasing RECs from GreenEnergyChoice, you are playing a significant role in pushing renewable energy into the forefront of the energy industry, and helping protect your environment for future generations to come.

Why RECs are a Great Way to Go Green

Purchasing RECs at GreenEnergyChoice allows you to directly affect how much renewable energy is produced in the energy grid. The more RECs are sold, the more renewable energy is produced. Buying an REC means you are greatly impacting the fight against global warming.

However:

Should the Municipal utility generate an excess of renewable energy in excess of 20% it may be able to sell this energy to Us- New England, but in addition the Municipal Utility can enter the Carbon market as a seller and reap some benefit from the carbon credits

There are other

Stumbling Blocks to renewable energy.

Department of Public Utilities Control Any scheme or plan for generation or distribution of an amount of surplus electricity is required to have the approval of the Connecticut Department of Utilities Control (DPUC). This process is usually long, arduous, and expensive. Further if the project is sizeable it is in the best interests of NU and CL&P and ISO-NE to control it in their best interests. Further, DPUC's current regulations require that we pay those "Extra" charges Currently slightly more than \$0.03 per kWh on any current we generate. Whether or not we are an independent Municipal Utility. These charges which largely support CL&P's lack of foresight will be taxed to the Municipal Utility.

FERC Federal Energy Regulatory Commission The FERC was set up to expedite the generation of energy within the country. At that end they have veto power over all electrical generation plants in excess of 250kW which will generate sufficient energy for approximately 450 homes. To insure that all the governmental regulations are met a lengthy application must be filled out. Prior to the application there is a necessary request for permission to fill out an application. The whole process including environmental impact studies takes on the order of four years. In the meantime any project large enough to feed sufficient electrical energy for the Town of Windham will be put on hold

Bonding

Sec. 32-80a. Energy improvement districts. Definitions. Board.:

(1) "Energy improvement district distributed resources" means one or more of the following owned, leased, or financed by an Energy Improvement District Board:

- (A) Customer-side distributed resources, as defined in section 16-1;
- (B) grid-side distributed resources, as defined in said section 16-1;
- (C) combined heat and power systems, as defined in said section 16-1; and
- (D) Class III sources, as defined in said section 16-1; and

From what I can see this allows the Energy Improvement District the ability to sell bonds and then act as a lending agency to somebody else like CL&P or A Municipal utility. The energy Improvement District is not a Utility. It cannot generate sell or distribute energy. There is nothing in the Energy Improvement District statute that is not already authorized by statute.

However, It can be formed immediately and begin raising money and begin projects with only the B.O.S. approval, and then rent the facilities to the Municipal utility, whereas a Municipal Utility requires a referendum at a "regular election" and will take longer.

It looks like a statute to which may enable the rapid formation of a municipal utility thus not leaving us at the mercy of the energy gougers when the "clean 20% energy" rush hits us in 2010 and the price of electricity skyrockets

It appears to be just another administrative layer since once it acquires all these facilities it cant sell the electricity I really fail to see what this Energy Improvement board is supposed to do that a municipal electric utility cannot under existing statutes do better, other than expedite the process.

Smart Grid 101: It's Here...Are You Ready?

A Webinar Presented by The Energy Daily

October 29, 2009

2:00 P.M. - 3:30 P.M. ET

Register!

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Registration Per Site/Computer is just \$297!
No Travel Required

- Speakers
- How Does It Work?
- What Equipment Do I Need?
- Questions?

Smart Grid Technology is the talk of the industry these days, and before you know it, your utility and your customers will either be willingly or forcibly embracing it.

Smart Grid isn't some gimmicky idea far off in the future – it's very real technology being advanced by the industry and government and your utility will be expected to embrace it very quickly. Amazingly, most utilities aren't ready for Smart Grid – and your customers are even further behind.

Now's the time to get educated and up to speed on Smart Grid – how it works; what will it demand from your utility and how will your customers react. Smart Grid 101 is the Webinar for you.

Discussion Topics Include:

- Learn what Smart Grid technology is...and how it will impact your utility!
- Learn how make this technology work for you – from your marketing and sales departments to your DSM programs.
- Learn how to talk with your customers about Smart Grid – heading off any customer angst that will likely flood your call centers.
- Watch a demonstration of an on-line Smart Grid platform.
- Understand how to maximize Smart Grid Technology for your utility and your customers.

A **smart grid** delivers electricity from suppliers to consumers using digital technology to save energy, reduce cost and increase reliability and transparency. Such a modernized electricity network is being promoted by many governments as a way of addressing energy independence, global warming and emergency resilience issues.

As with any heavily promoted initiative, many similar proposals have many similar names, including at least *smart electric grid*, *smart power grid*, *intelligent grid* (or *intelligrid*), *FutureGrid*, and the more modern *intergrid* and *intragrid*.

[edit] Deployments and deployment attempts

One of the first attempted deployments of "smart grid" technologies in the United States caused a firestorm of criticism and was recently rejected by electricity regulators in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, a US state.^[1] According to an article in the Boston Globe, Northeast Utilities' Western Massachusetts Electric Co. subsidiary actually attempted to create a "smart grid" program using public subsidies that would switch low income customers from post-pay to pre-pay billing (using "smart cards") in addition to special hiked "premium" rates for electricity used above a predetermined amount.^[1] This plan was rejected by regulators as it "eroded important protections for low-income customers against shutoffs".^[1] According to the Boston Globe, the plan "unfairly targeted low-income customers and circumvented Massachusetts laws meant to help struggling consumers keep the lights on".^[1] A spokesman for an environmental group supportive of smart grid plans and Western Massachusetts' Electric's aforementioned "smart grid" plan, in particular, stated "If used properly, smart grid technology has a lot of potential for reducing peak demand, which would allow us to shut down some of the oldest, dirtiest power plants... It's a tool."^[1]

[edit] Goals

In principle, the smart grid is a simple upgrade of 20th century power grids which generally "broadcast" power from a few central power generators to a large number of users, to instead be capable of routing power in more optimal ways to respond to a very wide range of conditions.

[edit] Respond to many conditions in supply and demand

The conditions to which a smart grid, broadly stated, could respond, occur anywhere in the power generation, distribution and demand chain. Events may occur generally in the environment (clouds blocking the sun and reducing the amount of solar power, a very hot day), commercially in the power supply market (prices to meet a high peak demand exceeding one dollar per kilowatt-hour), locally on the distribution grid (MV transformer failure requiring a temporary shutdown of one distribution line) or in the home (someone leaving for work, putting various devices into hibernation, data ceasing to flow to an IPTV), which motivate a change to power flow.

Latency of the data flow is a major concern, with some early smart meter architectures allowing actually as long as 24 hours delay in receiving the data, preventing any possible reaction by either supplying or demanding devices.^[2]

[edit]Provision megabits, control power with kilobits, sell the rest

The amount of data required to perform monitoring and switching is very small compared with that already reaching even remote homes to support voice, security, Internet and TV services. Many smart grid bandwidth upgrades are paid for by over-provisioning to support also consumer services, and subsidizing the communications with energy-related services or subsidizing the energy-related services with communications. This is particularly true where governments run both sets of services as a public monopoly, e.g. in India. Because power and communications companies are generally separate commercial enterprises in North America and Europe, it has required considerable government and large-vendor effort to encourage various enterprises to cooperate. Some, like Cisco, see opportunity in providing devices to consumers very similar to those they have long been providing to industry.^[3] Others, such as Silver Spring Networks^[4] or Google ^[5]^[6], are data integrators rather than vendors of equipment. While the AC power control standards suggest powerline networking would be the primary means of communication among smart grid and home devices, the bits may not reach the home via BPL initially but by fixed wireless. This may be only an interim solution however as separate power and data connections simply defeats full control.

[edit]Scale and scope

Europe's SuperSmart Grid, as well as earlier proposals (such as Al Gore's continental Unified Smart Grid) make semantic distinctions between local and national grids that sometimes conflict. Papers ^[7] by Battaglini et al. associate the term "smart grid" with local clusters (page 6), whereas the intelligent interconnecting backbone provides an additional layer of coordination above the local smart grids. Media use in both Europe and the US however tends to conflict national and local.

Regardless of terminology used, smart grid projects always intend to allow the continental and national interconnection backbones fail without causing local smart grids to fail. They would have to be able to function independently and ration whatever power is available to critical needs.

[edit]Municipal grid

Before recent standards efforts, municipal governments, for example in Miami, Florida^[8], have historically taken the lead in enforcing integration standards for smart grids/meters. As municipalities or municipal electricity monopolies also often own some fiber optic backbones and control transit exchanges at which communication service providers meet, they are often well positioned to force good integration.

Municipalities also have primary responsibility for emergency response and resilience, and would in most cases have the legal mandate to ration or provision power, say to ensure that hospitals and fire response and shelters have priority and receive whatever power is still available in a general outage.

[edit]Home grid

A "home grid" extends some of these capabilities into the home using powerline networking and extensions to DC (power over Ethernet). The IEEE P2030-specified interoperability standards are expected to resolve these distinctions and clarify global, continental, regional, municipal and

home scopes. *The distinctions are similar to those that are required to differentiate types of LAN, Internet Protocol and the Internet itself. Since many of the same technologies are used in smart and home grids, notably IPv6 and SNMP, terminology such as *intergrid* and *intragrid* is sometimes used in the trade press.*

Because the communication standards both smart power grids and home grids build on support more bandwidth than is required for power control, a home grid generally has megabits of additional bandwidth for other services (burglary, fire, medical and environmental sensors and alarms, ULC and CCTV monitoring, access control and keying systems, intercoms and secure phone line services), and accordingly can't be separated from LAN and VoIP networking, nor from TV once the IPTV standards have emerged.

Consumer electronics devices now consume over half the power in a typical US home. Accordingly, the ability to shut down or hibernate devices when they are not receiving data could be a major factor in cutting energy use.

[edit]Government support and developments

In 2009, smart grid companies may represent one of the biggest and fastest growing sectors in the "cleantech" market ^[9]. It consistently receives more than half the venture capital investment.

In 2009 President Barack Obama asked the United States Congress "to act without delay" to pass legislation that included doubling alternative energy production in the next three years and building a new electricity "**smart grid**". ^[10] On April 13, 2009, George W. Arnold was named the first National Coordinator for Smart Grid Interoperability ^[11]. In June 2009, the NIST announced a smart grid interoperability project via IEEE P2030^[12].

Europe and Australia are also following similar visions. In those parts of the world, the integration of communications and power control, both of which have generally fallen under more government supervision, is more advanced, with utilities often required or asked to provide competitive access to communications transit exchanges and distributed power co-generation connection points.

On August 20, 2009, Casa Presidencial in Costa Rica introduced a bill to the country's Legislative Assembly that would open up the energy market, which is currently run by a government monopoly, and require all new private electricity generators to use smart grid technology.

[edit]Researchers and regulators support IP, closer power and data ties

Bill St. Arnaud of CANARIE (Canada's backbone research institute) argues often for closer integration of power and telecom policy, proposing that consumers should own their own power meter data explicitly and that they should have a choice of service providers for communication and power management, with reach potentially into every home AC outlet. ^[13] In the US, FCC Chair Michael Powell likewise expresses support for this principle of unifying the power management and other data services and offering basic levels of both to every consumer, rather than allowing power management to exist in its own separate "silo" or be confined only to non-IP-based meters or devices.

The IEEE P2030 project seeks to define interoperability between various types of power grids, in part to prevent the emergence of too many incompatible silos that would cause the overall grid to be less resilient.

[edit]What a grid is

An "electricity grid" is not a single entity but an aggregate of multiple networks and multiple power generation companies with multiple operators employing varying levels of communication and coordination, most of which is manually controlled. Smart grids increase the connectivity, automation and coordination between these suppliers, consumers and networks that perform either long distance transmission or local distribution tasks.

- Transmission networks move electricity in bulk over medium to long distances, are actively managed, and generally operate from 345kV to 800kV over AC and DC lines.
- Local networks traditionally moved power in one direction, "distributing" the bulk power to consumers and businesses via lines operating at 132kV and lower.

This paradigm is changing as businesses and homes begin generating more wind and solar electricity, enabling them to sell surplus energy back to their utilities. Modernization is necessary for energy consumption efficiency, real time management of power flows and to provide the bi-directional metering needed to compensate local producers of power. Although transmission networks are already controlled in real time, many in the US and European countries are antiquated^[14] by world standards, and unable to handle modern challenges such as those posed by the intermittent nature of alternative electricity generation, or continental scale bulk energy transmission.

[edit]Modernizes both transmission and distribution

A smart grid is an umbrella term that covers modernization of both the transmission and distribution grids. The modernization is directed at a disparate set of goals including facilitating greater competition between providers, enabling greater use of variable energy sources, establishing the automation and monitoring capabilities needed for bulk transmission at cross continent distances, and enabling the use of market forces to drive energy conservation.

Many smart grid features readily apparent to consumers such as smart meters serve the energy efficiency goal. The approach is to make it possible for energy suppliers to charge variable electric rates so that charges would reflect the large differences in cost of generating electricity during peak or off peak periods. Such capabilities allow load control switches to control large energy consuming devices such as hot water heaters so that they consume electricity when it is cheaper to produce.

[edit]Peak curtailment/levelling and time of use pricing

To reduce demand during the high cost peak usage periods, communications and metering technologies inform smart devices in the home and business when energy demand is high and track how much electricity is used and when it is used. To motivate them to cut back use and perform what is called **peak curtailment** or **peak levelling**, prices of electricity are increased during high demand periods, and decreased during low demand periods. It is thought that consumers and businesses will tend to consume less during high demand periods if it is possible

for consumers and consumer devices to be aware of the high price premium for using electricity at peak periods. When businesses and consumers see a direct economic benefit to become more energy efficient, the theory is that they will include energy cost of operation into their consumer device and building construction decisions. See time of use pricing and peak curtailment for more information on how this affects the consumer, and peak levelling for how the utilities view the overall supply problem.

According to proponents of smart grid plans,^[who?] this will reduce the amount of spinning reserve that electric utilities have to keep on stand-by, as the load curve will level itself through a combination of "invisible hand" free-market capitalism and central control of a large number of devices by power management services that pay consumers a portion of the peak power saved by turning their devices off. To economists^[who?], this is a form of rent seeking: Consumers have the right to consume expensive power even during peak periods, and give this up if they are offered a share of the savings of not having to provide it. The opportunity only exists because the consumer doesn't pay the real price of meeting peak demand, and is a function of power price regulation.^[citation needed]

[edit] Essential for renewable energy

Supporters of renewable energy favor smarter grids, because most renewable energy sources are intermittent in nature, depending on natural phenomena (the sun and the wind) to generate power. Thus, any type of power infrastructure using a significant portion of intermittent renewable energy resources must have means of effectively reducing electrical demand by "load shedding" in the event that the natural phenomena necessary to generate power do not occur. By increasing electricity prices exactly when the desired natural phenomena are not present, consumers will, in theory, decrease consumption. However this means prices are unpredictable and literally vary with the weather, at least to the distribution utility.

[edit] Platform for advanced services

As with other industries, use of robust two-way communications, advanced sensors, and distributed computing technology will improve the efficiency, reliability and safety of power delivery and use. It also opens up the potential for entirely new services or improvements on existing ones, such as fire monitoring and alarms that can shut off power, make phone calls to emergency services and etc..



STATE OF CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND HOMELAND SECURITY



Peter J. Boynton
Commissioner

Item #19

RECEIVED
OCT 19, 2009

October 13, 2009

The Honorable Matthew Hart
Town Manager
Town of Mansfield
4 South Eagleville Road
Mansfield, CT 06268

Dear Town Manager Hart:

This letter will serve to confirm that the Town of Mansfield Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) has been reviewed by the Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security (DEMHS) and found to be in satisfactory compliance with Federal Emergency Management Agency and National Incident Management System (NIMS) guidelines. As required by Title 28, Chapter 517 of the Connecticut General Statutes, this document has been approved.

Your municipality is required to maintain the EOP current by conducting annual reviews and submitting updates, as necessary, to this department via the Region 4 Office until July, 2010. At that time, a complete review and revision of the EOP and included annexes will be required again for review and approval by this department.

At this time I wish to express my appreciation to you and all others who contributed to the preparation of your Emergency Operations Plan. The quality of this document is a clear indication of the commitment to public safety in your community.

Sincerely,

Peter J. Boynton
Commissioner

PJB/dr

cc: Mr. John Jackman, Emergency Management Director
DEMHS Region 4 Coordinator

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CT Department of
Emergency Management
and Homeland Security



M. Jodi Rell, Governor



CT Department of
Public Health

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

H1N1 Situation Report

Report Period: October 9, 2009 to October 15, 2009

Item #20

The Connecticut Departments of Public Health (DPH) and Emergency Management and Homeland Security (DEMHS) are working together to provide a weekly CT Situation Report on what the State of Connecticut is doing in preparation and response to a H1N1 influenza pandemic. This report provides a brief overview of the H1N1 situation in CT, as well as on the national and international levels.

NOTE: According to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) the start of the 2009-10 influenza season began Sunday August 30, 2009. All statistics provided will be based on this calendar.

CURRENT SITUATION SUMMARY:

I. Connecticut Situation Summary

- **Department of Public Health (DPH)**

- * Among the pandemic (H1N1) 2009 influenza cases, 35 cases tested positive since the new influenza season started on August 30th, 2009. The patients for whom home address is known are from the following counties: Fairfield (3), Hartford (11), Litchfield (5), Middlesex (5), New Haven (9), Tolland (2); Of these cases:
 - 45.7% are female, 54.3% are male;
 - Ages range from 3 to 55 years (median age 19);
 - 2 patients have been hospitalized for pandemic (H1N1) related illness
 - No fatal case reported.
- * **As of October 14, 2009** 32,600 doses Adult Formulation in multi dose vials, 2,700 pre filled syringes of adult formulation, and 47,800 Flu Mist have been confirmed as shipped to CT.
- * **Local Health Update:**
 - The first arrival of flu mist has occurred at some of the Mass Dispensing Areas.
 - All local health districts/departments have submitted H1N1 plans to DPH and are currently under review. The plan review team will meet next week and submit comments back to local health directors.
 - During yesterday's weekly DPH conference call with local health partners, updates were provided on H1N1 disease and surveillance, vaccine allocation, Web EOC and the DPH H1N1 Hotline.

- **Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security (DEMHS)**

- * Current DEMHS activation level — monitoring (information review and sharing, and outreach mode).

- * The Governor's Office continues to meet weekly with DEMHS, DPH and the Department of Administrative Services (DAS) on H1N1 public information preparedness and response activities.
- * H1N1 incident information has been posted for state and local public safety officials on Web EOC.

- **Other State Agencies**
 - * On Friday, October 16, 2009, DEMHS and DPH will be conducting a conference call entitled "H1N1 for State of Connecticut Agencies and Commissions" that will include updates to the State's H1N1 situation status, vaccine status and continuity of operations planning for state government.
 - * All new and veteran State agency Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Liaisons are being provided with emergency operations training during the next couple of weeks.

- **Public Information**
 - * Current public messaging is:
 - o More vaccine is on the way.
 - o Check website on a regular basis. www.ct.gov/ctfluwatch
 - o Public can also call hotline and check with the Mass Dispensing Area closest to them.
 - * The DPH hotline (1-800-830-9426) has received 1062 calls since their call center opened Monday, October 5th. The DPH Hotline is accessible Monday through Friday 7:00 AM to 7:00 PM.
 - * 2-1-1 Infoline reported that their prerecorded messages were selected 53 times during the week of 10/04/09 - 10/10/2009. 2-1-1 has multilingual call specialists 24/7.
 - * DPH has H1N1 information in Brazilian Portuguese, Chinese, Haitian Creole, Polish, Russian, Spanish, Vietnamese.

II. New England States Situation/FEMA Region 1 Update Summary

- The 24/7 Regional Response Coordination Center at FEMA Region 1 is currently at a Watch/Steady State Activation Level. FEMA Region 1 reports daily to DEMHS and will update DEMHS with H1N1 situational awareness as it becomes available.
- In FEMA Region A (*FEMA Region 1 plus New York and New Jersey*) State health officials have reported issues related to receiving significantly fewer doses of A(H1N1) vaccine than expected, and the delayed distribution of injectable seasonal flu vaccine. As a result, states have had to restrict and scale back distribution of A(H1N1) vaccines (altering their original planning for the sequencing and number of doses to the established priority groups) and restructure early seasonal flu vaccination programs.
- All the New England States have reported receiving the intranasal H1N1 vaccine except for Vermont.
- As of October 9, 2009, Maine is the only State in the US to declare a public health or civil emergency. (*Source: HHS/CDC*)

III. National Situation Update Summary

- As of 09 October, the number of Influenza-Like Illness (ILI) deaths in the U.S. was 405 this week compared to 443 deaths reported last week. (*Source: HHS/CDC*)
- As of 09 October, the most significant impacts of A(H1N1) has been the increased ILI outpatient visits and influenza-associated pediatric deaths. (*Source: HHS/CDC*)
- According to the HHS/CDC, efforts are underway to deliver 250 million doses of A(H1N1) influenza vaccine to over 90,000 vaccination sites throughout the United States and eight U.S. territories. Several states have begun vaccinating health care workers. (*Source: HHS/CDC*)

- US Geographic spread is increasing, thirty-seven (37) states reported geographically widespread influenza activity compared to 26 last week, 13 states reported regional or local influenza activity as compared to 22 last week.
- The American Red Cross just released a new flu preparedness course targeted to small businesses entitled "Preparing Small Business Workplaces for Pandemic Flu". The course was launched with a joint ARC/OSHA web cast on pandemic preparedness for the workplace, with more than 2,500 businesses registered.
- The CDC has released a fact sheet on **What You Should Know About Flu Antiviral Drugs that can be found** www.cdc.gov/flu/freeresources/2009-10/pdf/Antiviral_H1N1_factsheet.pdf
- Each week the CDC publishes a report called the Flu View that can be found on the CDC website www.cdc.gov/h1n1flu/.

IV. International H1N1 Update Summary

- Globally, the number of A(H1N1) deaths per week (not including U.S.) remained the same this week (190) compared to deaths reported last week (190). The three-month trend indicates a slight decrease. *(Source: European Center for Disease Control)*
- Global Clustering - Trends indicate most pronounced clustering in city centers and within socio-economic at-risk populations. Brazil, U.S., and Argentina are leading death rates (number of deaths per number of ILI cases)

V. Non-H1N1 Critical Information

Two storm systems expected to affect Connecticut during the next 4 days. The latest computer models are in fair agreement and are forecasting that two low pressure systems will form off the mid-Atlantic Coast during the next 4 days and bring rain and a mix (in the hills) to Connecticut. A fairly large coastal storm is expected to develop this afternoon off the Virginia / North Carolina Coast. This storm system is forecast to intensify as it moves to the East Northeast and well south of New England by early Friday morning. The northern edge of the precipitation shield from this storm is expected to move through Southern New England later today and overnight. For Connecticut, towns can expect light rain to develop across the state from West to East between 11:00 AM this morning and 2:00 PM this afternoon. The light rain will continue through the afternoon and into this evening, mixing with wet snow and sleet at times above 1,000 feet in the Northwest and Northeast Hills. Temperatures should hold in the low 40's in the valleys and along the coast and in the mid to upper 30's in the Hills above 1,000 feet. Little or no accumulation is expected.

Distribution List: CT City, Town & Tribal Nation Chief Elected Officials/Chief Executive Officers
 CT City, Town & Tribal Nation Emergency Management Directors
 CT City, Town & Tribal Nation Health Department/Districts
 CT Emergency Management Association (CEMA) – Executive Board
 CT City, Town & Tribal Nation Public Safety – Police & Fire Chiefs
 Regional Planning Organizations/Agencies, Council of Governments/Elected Officials
 DEMHS Coordinating Council
 State of Connecticut Emergency Operation Center (EOC) Liaisons
 Security Communications Access Network (SCAN)

Submitted by: Peter J. Boynton, Commissioner, CT Dept. of Emergency Management & Homeland Security

Dr. J. Robert Galvin, Commissioner, CT Department of Public Health

October 15, 2009

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Connecticut Association of Boards of Education, Inc.

81 Wolcott Hill Road, Wethersfield, CT 06109-1242 • (860) 571-7446 • Fax (860) 571-7452 • www.cabe.org

J. Callender Heminway
President
Granby

October 14, 2009

Item #21

Donald Blevins
First Vice President
Waterford

Mr. Frederick Baruzzi, Superintendent
Mansfield Public Schools
4 South Eagleville Road
Storrs, CT 06268

Lydia Tedone
Vice President
for Government Relations
Simsbury

John Prins
Vice President
for Professional Development
Branford

Dear Mr. Baruzzi:

Richard Murray
Secretary/Treasurer
Killingly

We are delighted to inform you that your school district has won an **Honorable Mention in the CABE Award of Excellence for Educational Communications** contest. A list of the winning districts is enclosed.

Robert Hale
Immediate Past President
Madison

Your Honorable Mention framed certificate will be sent directly to your local school district so that you or your board chairperson can make the presentation. CABE wants to bring recognition to the talented staff members who create these outstanding examples, as well as to your entire district. Therefore, we believe that by making the presentation at your board meeting you will have the opportunity to invite the local media, and members of the staff and the community who otherwise would be unable to attend the awards presentation ceremony at the convention.

Robert Rader
Executive Director

Patrice A. McCarthy
Deputy Director
and General Counsel

Bonnie B. Carney
Senior Staff Associate
for Publications

Winning districts will be showcased at the 2009 CABE/CAPSS Convention in November. Please send approximately 30 copies of your winning entry, **PRINT MATERIAL ONLY**, (videos, computer generated projects, and website excluded). Send your material for display to CABE, 81 Wolcott Hill Road, Wethersfield, CT 06109 **BEFORE NOVEMBER 10, 2009** or bring them to the registration area before 7:30 a.m. on Friday, November 20, 2009.

Nicholas D. Caruso, Jr.
Senior Staff Associate
for Field Services

Sheila McKay
Senior Staff Associate
for Government Relations

Kelly Balsler Moyher
Senior Staff Attorney

If you have any questions or comments about this process, please feel free to call me at CABE.

Vincent A. Mustaro
Senior Staff Associate
for Policy Service

Sincerely,

Lisa M. Steimer
Senior Staff Associate
for Professional Development

Bonnie B. Carney
Senior Staff Associate for Publications

Teresa Costa
Coordinator of Finance
and Administration

Enclosure

cc: Board Chair

2009 Communications Award Winners

*Congratulations to the school districts which won awards in
CABE 2009 Award of Excellence for Educational Communications contest.*

Under 2000 ADM

Newsletter

Award Winner
EASTCONN
Connections Newsletter

Honorable Mentions

Hebron Public Schools
Back to School September
2009 Board Bulletin

Education Connection

Making Connections Newsletter

Region 18 Public Schools
The Center School Gazette

Annual Report

Award Winner
Education Connection
Annual Report 2007-2008

Honorable Mention

EASTCONN
EASTCONN Annual Report 2007-2008

District Budget

Award Winner
Canton Public Schools
Brick by Brick Study

Honorable Mentions

Region 18 Public Schools
2009-2010 Budget Book

Salem Public Schools

Salem School District Budget

Mansfield Public Schools
Town of Mansfield
Board of Education Budget

Parent/Student Handbook

Award Winner
Region 9 Joel Barlow High School
Student/Parent/Guardian
Handbook 2009-1010

Honorable Mention

Redding Public Schools
Redding Elementary School Handbook

Course Selection Guide

Award Winner
EASTCONN
Community Education Brochure Fall 2008

Honorable Mentions

Region 9 Joel Barlow High School
Program of Studies

EASTCONN
Professional Development
Opportunities 2008-2009

Calendar

Award Winner
Redding Public Schools
RES Calendar

Honorable Mentions

Education Connection
Education Connection Member District
Calendar 2008-2009

EASTCONN

EASTCONN Calendar 2008-2009

Region 18 Public Schools
School Calendar

Special Project

Award Winner
Region 9 Joel Barlow High School
Academic Integrity Program

Honorable Mentions

EASTCONN
Summer Classes at EASTCONN

Hebron Public Schools
2008 CMT Review

Cooperative Educational Services
The C.E.S. Guide to Spending Your
Economic Stimulus Funds Effectively

Special Project (AV)

Award Winner
EASTCONN
PSA Video/
The Danger of Street Racing

Honorable Mentions

Redding Public Schools
I Get. . .

Region 9 Joel Barlow High School
9th Grade Student/Parent Orientation

Easton Public Schools
Gang Green

Computer Generated Projects

Winner
Easton Public Schools
My Three Words

Honorable Mention

Redding Public Schools
Swine Flu

Websites

Award Winner
Canton Public Schools
Canton Public Schools Website

Honorable Mention

Region 18 Public Schools
District Website

EASTCONN
EASTCONN New Website

Salem Public Schools
Salem School District Website



TOLLAND COUNTY MUTUAL AID FIRE SERVICE INC.

56 TOLLAND GREEN P.O. BOX 6 TOLLAND CT. 06084

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Dispatch – 860-875-2543 Operations Director – 860-872-2421 Finance Director – 860-871-8684

Fax – 860-872-0382



Item #22

September 15, 2009

To: Member Municipal CEO's

From: Tyler Millix, Operations Director
Tolland County Mutual Aid Fire Service

Re: Reverse Notification System

As you may be aware, the State of Connecticut has contracted with Everbridge to provide a reverse 911 notification system statewide. This statewide implementation is the first of its kind in the Country. This system will allow the staff of the 911 center to alert the residents of your respective communities of a pending emergency in a rapid manner.

Although some municipalities within the CROC Region have been working towards a notification system of their own, the Board of Directors has decided to implement the statewide system here in the center for all communities. This will allow for a single source notification system that is implemented countywide rather than the potential for several dissimilar systems. We feel that this is the most prudent approach that will benefit the entire county.

The State is working towards implementation in a rapid manner and more details will be provided to you in the near future. Should you have any questions please do not hesitate to call my office.

Best regards,

Tyler F. Millix, Operations Director
Tolland County Mutual Aid Fire Service Inc.

Dedicated 911 and dispatching services for the following communities:

ANDOVER - ASHFORD - BOLTON - COLUMBIA - COVENTRY - EAST WINDSOR - ELLINGTON
MANSFIELD - SOMERS - STAFFORD - TOLLAND - UNION - VERNON - WILLINGTON

PAGE
BREAK

AGREEMENT BETWEEN TOWN OF MANSFIELD
AND MANSFIELD DISCOVERY DEPOT

This agreement made this 2nd of Jan, 199~~8~~⁷ by and between the Town of Mansfield (hereinafter called the Town) and the Mansfield Discovery Depot (hereinafter called MDD) witnesseth that;

Whereas the Town of Mansfield has for many years supported the concept of child daycare for all of its citizens, and;

Whereas the Town owns a building on Depot Road designed and built for the provision of daycare services, and;

Whereas the Town pursuant to C.G.S. 8-210 receives State financial assistance for the provision of daycare services, and;

Whereas the Town annually receives a grant from the University of Connecticut for the provision of daycare services for families associated with the University and;

Whereas MDD, which prior to July 1, 1992, was known as Mansfield Daycare Center, Inc. has provided child daycare services at Town owned buildings since October 1, 1973.

Now, therefore, in consideration of the promises contained herein, the Town and MDD do hereby agree as follows:

I. The Town of Mansfield agrees to:

1. Provide the building at 50 Depot Road for MDD to use as a child daycare center;
2. Apply annually for a State daycare grant. Said funds to be made available to MDD for the use in operating a child daycare center at the Town facility;
3. Apply annually to the University of Connecticut for a grant to provide child daycare services to University families. Said funds to be made available to MDD for the use in operating a child daycare center at the Town facility;
4. Annually apply for the food reimbursement program from the State Department of Education, said funds to be made available to MDD for use in operating a child daycare center at the Town facility.
5. Provide a full range of building and grounds maintenance services to MDD at costs mutually agreed upon;

c:\wsfiles\reports\6012.lwp

6. Provide a full range of financial management services to MDD at costs mutually agreed upon. The Director of Finance shall serve as Treasurer of the MDD.
7. Pay debt service on the building at 50 Depot Road.

II. Mansfield Discovery Depot agrees to:

1. Provide licensed child daycare services in accordance with the regulations of the State Department of Health. One-third of the enrolled slots shall be available to families associated with the University of Connecticut;
2. Assure that any meals provided to children with funding from the State Department of Education are in accordance with the standards of the State Department of Education;
3. Determine its own internal policies and methods of operation, provided that it maintain compliance with all State of Connecticut child daycare regulations and all local health and safety regulations;
4. Carry and maintain the following insurances:

a. Property insurance for all of its equipment and building contents.

b. General liability in the amount of \$1 million each occurrence and \$2 million aggregate for the furnishing of child daycare activities.

Each year, the MDD shall provide the Town with a Certificate of Insurance stating the above coverages are in effect and the Town of Mansfield is an additionally insured party. The MDD agrees to hold the Town of Mansfield harmless.

5. Keep all assets purchased with Town funds free from any adverse lien, levy, security interest, attachment or encumbrance and in good working order. MDD agrees not to sell, transfer or dispose of any personal property with a value in excess of Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000) without prior consent of the Town Manager.
6. Annually adopt a balanced budget wherein total revenues are anticipated to be equal to or greater than total expenditures. Supplemental appropriations in excess of Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000) that must be paid for by the use of fund balance must be approved by consecutive actions of the MDD Board of Directors and the Town Council.

In the event that MDD dissolves, ceases to operate, commences any proceeding under bankruptcy or insolvency laws or fails to provide child daycare services to the Town, the Town reserves the right to take title to the assets of MDD including all equipment.

MDD's Board of Directors will at all times include (as a member of the Daycare Board) up to two members appointed by the Town Council.

The term of this agreement shall commence as of the date first mentioned above, and shall terminate on the 5th anniversary of such date, provided, however, that the term of this agreement shall be automatically extended for a period of five years at each such 5th anniversary, unless either party hereto shall give written notice of its intent to terminate this agreement not less than 90 days prior to such 5th anniversary date.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hand and seal this 2ND day of JAN
in the year nineteen hundred and ninety ~~six~~ SEVEN

Virginia K. Malik
Witness

Robyn Hermes
for the Mansfield Discovery Depot

Jeffrey H. Smith
Witness

Martin H. Belue
for the Town of Mansfield

A Short History of the Mansfield Discovery Depot

In 1969 the Mansfield League of women Voters conducted a survey of social service needs. The need for day care services was identified in the results. Planning for the service was a cooperative effort of the League, the Mansfield Community Counsel and the Community Development Action Plan. The day care center was a recommended service in their final report of 1971.

The Preschool program was begun in October of 1970 in the First Baptist Church at the intersection of RT 195 and Spring Hill Road. It was supported and funded through the State Department of Community Affairs and within three years was serving 26 children. The stated mission of the center, in line with funding from the state, was to serve children "disadvantaged by reasons of economic, social or environmental conditions." The center's funding was received through the Windham Area Community Action Program (WACAP).

The relationship with WACAP was less than satisfactory and MDCC felt that the purposes of the center would be better served if the Town were its delegate agency and its space was in a town facility. In the summer of 1972 the Town Council established a committee that would explore in detail the Town's concerns, and the responsibilities involved, if the center were to relocate to a Town building. This committee included members of the Town Council, Social Services, the Board of Education and the MDCC staff and parents. Following the work of this committee and a public hearing, on May 8, 1973 the Town Council voted unanimously to become the sponsor of MDCC. Renovations were begun on the Storrs Grammar School, at the Town of Mansfield's expense, and on October 1, 1973 the doors were opened at the new quarters with 26 children enrolled and expanded space to meet the needs of up to 45 children.

In 1978 the Town of Mansfield authorized a bond to pay for renovations at Storrs Grammar School, which would turn the building into the present municipal building. The day care center needed to move! Space was located in the Buchanan Center, which was then housing the finance department and the board of education. On December 4, 1978 this new home was opened. To meet the funding requirements of a hot lunch program, meals were catered from the Southeast Elementary School.

Again the site turned out to be a temporary home. In 1984 MDCC was moved to space in the Southeast School, which was no longer being used as an elementary school. The school was shared with Eastconn, which ran a large program for children with special needs. The staff of MDCC collaborated with the staff of Eastconn to run some unique cooperative programs that benefited the children in

both programs. Only a few years later, it was determined that Southeast would be reopened as an elementary school and the day care again needed to move on.

A committee went to work looking for suitable sites in town. None were readily available. A temporary home in the Middle School was negotiated and the staff again packed boxes. In the summer of 1988 the program moved to a wing of the Middle School. At the same time a committee continued to work towards establishing a permanent home for the program. The University of Connecticut determined that their own need for day care was acute. They joined the effort and in collaboration with the Town of Mansfield accessed land and funds to build an early childhood building from the ground up. Following a town referendum in which support was expressed for the town to apply for bond funds for the project, the committee began working with Jim Vance and Associates, an architectural firm in Hartford, to design a uniquely beautiful and functional building. It was opened in the fall of 1991 and the Program's name was officially changed to Mansfield Discovery Depot. With the move in 1991, the program expanded once again to include a small infant/toddler program and more preschool enrollment. In the 1994-95 school year the program began an all day kindergarten in response to many requests from parents. The program still receives state funding and serves a wide cross section of the community. As we began the 5th program year in this building we were serving 80 children with a staff of 24 people.

The center is a healthy organization largely due to the unique relationships among various entities that support it. The Town of Mansfield owns the building at 50 Depot Road. The center contracts with the Town for grounds work and maintenance. In addition, the Town has provided ongoing in-kind services in terms of staff support, financial services, and access to group insurance rates. We receive the benefit of the expertise of the employees of the Town on a formal informal basis. The university has a purchase of service agreement with the Town/Center. In exchange for one-third of the enrolled slots being connected to Uconn, the university gives the center a cash payment yearly in July. The State of Connecticut provides support for low income families with infant/toddler, preschool and kindergarten children who attend the center. As of September 1995 this support is still in the form of a grant with wide eligibility criteria. The program itself is a non-profit with a Board of Directors as the body which sets policy and hires the Director of the center.

ITEM #4



TOWN OF MANSFIELD
OFFICE OF THE TOWN MANAGER

MARTIN H. BERLINER, TOWN MANAGER

AUDREY P. BECK BUILDING
FOUR SOUTH EAGLEVILLE ROAD
MANSFIELD, CT 06268-2588
(203) 429-3338

September 6, 1990

Town Council
Town of Mansfield

Dear Councilmembers:

As you are aware, the University of Connecticut received a \$495,000 from the State Department of Human Resources to fund its portion of the construction cost for our joint child day care center. This agreement provides for the University to transfer these funds to the Town since we will be making the progress payments to the General Contractor. Authorization to execute the agreement is respectfully recommended.

Respectfully submitted,

Martin H. Berliner
Town Manager

PERSONAL SERVICE AGREEMENT
CO-802A REV. 2/86 (Stock No. 6938-170-01)

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
OFFICE OF THE STATE COMPTROLLER

Prepare in quintuplicate.

The State agency and the contractor as listed below hereby enter into an agreement subject to the terms and conditions stated herein and/or attached hereto and subject to the provisions of Section 4-98 of the Connecticut General Statutes as applicable.

(1) Original Amendment

CONTRACTOR	(2) NAME AND ADDRESS OF CONTRACTOR (Include FEIN/SSN) Town of Mansfield, 4 South Eagleville Rd., Mansfield, CT 06268		(3) Are you presently a state employee? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	
STATE AGENCY	(4) AGENCY NAME AND ADDRESS University of Connecticut Office of V. P. Administration, 352 Mansfield Rd., U-130, Storrs, CT		(5) AGENCY NO. 7301	(6) IDENTIFICATION NO. P.S. # _____
CONTRACT PERIOD	(7) FROM (Date) 10/1/90	THROUGH (Date) 10/1/91	(8) INDICATE <input type="checkbox"/> Master Agreement <input type="checkbox"/> Contract Award No. _____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Neither	
CANCELLATION CLAUSE	This agreement shall remain in full force and effect for the entire term of the contract period stated above unless cancelled by the State agency by giving the contractor written notice of such intention (required days notice specified at right.)			(9) Required No. of days written notice: 30
TERMS AND CONDITIONS	Acceptance of this contract implies conformance with conditions stated on the reverse side of this form.			

(10) CONTRACTOR AGREES TO

Provide financial and other administrative functions as might be required to insure proper management related to the construction of a day care facility. Funds authorized under this PSA will be utilized for construction of the facility. For consideration of the \$495,000.00, the University will be assigned one third of available slots in the facility.

(include special provisions- Use additional blank sheets of same size if required)

(11) PAYMENT TO BE MADE UNDER THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE UPON RECEIPT OF PROPERLY EXECUTED AND APPROVED INVOICES.

One payment of \$495,000.00 upon approval and execution of this PSA and receipt of invoice from the Town of Mansfield.

(12) ACT. CD.	(13) DOC. TYP.	(14) COM. TYP.	(15) LSE. IND.	(16) AGENCY NUMBER	(17) DOCUMENT NUMBER	(18) COMMITMENT NUMBER	(19) VENDOR FEIN/SSN

(20) COMMITTED AMOUNT	(21) OBLIGATED AMOUNT	(22) CONTRACT PERIOD
\$495,000.00	\$495,000.00	FROM 10/1/90 TO 10/1/91

(23) ACT. CD.	(24) LINE NO.	(25) COMMITTED AMOUNT	(26) AGENCY	(27) COST CENTER		(28) OBJECT	(29) AGENCY TAIL		(30) EXTENSION	(31)
				FUND	SID		(29A) FUNCTION	(29B) ACTIVITY		
		\$495,000.00	7301	1843	010	02230	45	06700	17 002	1

STATUTORY AUTHORITY (32)

ACCEPTANCES AND

(33) CONTRACTOR (Owner or authorized)	TITLE	DATE
(34) AGENCY (Authorized Official)	Vice President for Administration	8/28/90
(35) (Office of Policy & Mgmt./Dept. of Adm. Services)	-253-	DATE

CHILD DAY CARE CONSTRUCTION AGREEMENT

WHEREAS, both The University of Connecticut and the Town of Mansfield are desirous of providing child day care services, and

WHEREAS, the Town has acquired a 17.5 acre site pursuant to H.B. 5850 for the purpose of providing for the development of a child day care center, and

WHEREAS, a joint Town and University Building Committee has been appointed to oversee the planning for and construction of the center, and

WHEREAS, the Mansfield voters approved a bond referendum question on November 8, 1988 in the amount of \$1,760,000 for construction of the center, and

NOW THEREFORE, be it resolved that in consideration of the \$495,000 Department of Human Resources Grant the University will bring to the project, it will be guaranteed a pro rata percentage of child day care slots at the ratio of \$495,000 to the total construction cost, and

NOW THEREFORE, be it further resolved that the Town of Mansfield will be the owner of the project for the purposed of project management, and

NOW THEREFORE, be it further resolved that upon completion of this agreement the University will transfer to the Town's Tax Exempt Proceeds Fund account no. 6100-01-0040, \$495,000 as its share of construction costs.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have caused this Agreement to be executed by their duly authorized representatives.

Town of Mansfield

By Martin H. Berliner
Martin H. Berliner
Town Manager

The University of Connecticut

By Sallie A. Giffen
Sallie A. Giffen
Vice President for
Administration

Date 8-10-90

Date 8/24/90

Witness Joan T. Somes
JOAN T. SOMES

Witness Janice A. Parnis

TOWN OF MANSFIELD
OFFICE OF THE TOWN MANAGER

ITEM #8



MARTIN H. BERLINER, TOWN MANAGER

AUDREY P. BECK BUILDING
FOUR SOUTH EAGLEVILLE ROAD
MANSFIELD, CT 06268-2589
(203) 429-3336

September 20, 1989

Town Council
Town of Mansfield

Dear Councilmembers:

The attached agreement with the Department of Mental Retardation implements the provisions of special Act 89-54, the Day Care Land transfer at the Mansfield Training School. It is my understanding that it should be considered by the State Properties Review Board within the next few weeks.

In order to keep the process moving, I executed the agreement on behalf of the Town at a meeting in Hartford on September 14, 1989. I felt that I had at least the implicit agreement of the Town Council to proceed with this action. Nevertheless, in order that there be no procedural problems, I respectfully request authorization to execute this agreement effective September 14, 1989.

Respectfully submitted,

Martin H. Berliner
Town Manager



STATE OF CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL RETARDATION

DMR

September 15, 1989

Donald R. Cassin
Commissioner
Department of Public Works
165 Capitol Avenue
Hartford, CT 06106

Re: Land Transfer--Mansfield Training School
Special Act 89-54

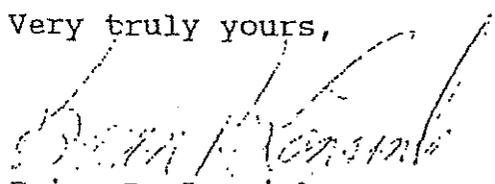
Dear Commissioner Cassin:

Attached please find an executed Agreement between the Department of Mental Retardation and the Town of Mansfield pertaining to the transfer of state owned land located at Mansfield Training School to the Town of Mansfield in accordance with the terms of Special Act 89-54. Also enclosed is a complete stamped set of the appropriate property maps.

James Welsh, Asst. Attorney General, is requesting that the Department of Public Works prepare a deed or other instrument of conveyance that is consistent with the terms of the Agreement and the Special Act and submit the package to the State Properties Review Board for approval. Upon approval by the Board, the State Treasurer may execute the instrument of conveyance.

Thank you for your assistance.

Very truly yours,


Brian R. Lensink
Commissioner

pdb

cc: David O. Elliott, Director, Facilities Management, DMR
James Welsh, Asst. Attorney General
Joseph O'Hearn, Director, Leasing & Property Mgmt., DPW
John Gilligan, Leasing Agent, DPW
M. R. Berliner, Town Mgr., Mansfield

-256-

Phone : 528-7141

06108

AGREEMENT RE CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN REAL PROPERTY
FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF MENTAL RETARDATION TO
THE TOWN OF MANSFIELD IN ACCORDANCE WITH
SPECIAL ACT NO. 89-54

In accordance with Special Act No. 89-54 Brian R. Lensink, Commissioner of Mental Retardation hereby agrees to convey two parcels of property located in the Town of Mansfield, as described herein, subject the conditions and requirements of this Agreement between said Commissioner and the Town of Mansfield.

The parcels of property subject to this agreement, having a total area of approximately 16 acres, are described as follows:

The first parcel of land contains approximately 15.6 acres, is a portion of a larger parcel conveyed to the state of Connecticut by William P. Kelley and recorded in the Mansfield Land Records at Volume 47, Page 227 and is the same property shown on a map entitled "Map Showing Land of the State of Connecticut to be Acquired by the Town of Mansfield" dated December 1988, scale 1" = 40 feet, 2 sheets certified A-2 by Grant Meitzler, RLS #10,005, which map is filed in the Mansfield Land Records. Said parcel is subject to and shall be conveyed subject to an access easement of record in favor of Raymond E. and Marianne Gergler, which is of unspecified width giving a right to pass over said parcel from a point near the top of the hill (at land of Gergler) to Depot Road.

The second parcel of land is a triangular parcel of land located westerly of the southwesterly corner of land of Gergler, easterly of the Central Vermont Railroad Company land, and northerly of the northwesterly corner of the first parcel herein described and is the same property shown on a map entitled "Map Showing Land of State of Connecticut to be acquired by the Town of Mansfield," dated January 1989, scale 1" = 20 feet, sheet 2-A of 2, certified Class D by Grant Meitzler, RLS #10,005, which map is to be filed in the Mansfield Land Records.

Copies of the relevant maps referred to above are attached hereto, and are made a part hereof, as Attachments 'A' and 'B'.

1. Conveyance of the aforementioned parcels of land may occur only upon review and approval of this agreement by the State Properties Review Board and upon execution and delivery thereafter, by the State Treasurer of any deed or instrument necessary for the conveyance.
2. The parcels of land conveyed are for use by the Town of Mansfield for a day care facility. If said parcels are not used for such purpose, the parcels shall revert to the State of Connecticut.
3. The conveyance of the parcels of land includes the transfer of rights to the abandoned railroad siding located thereon.
4. The conveyance of the parcels of land includes the right to use the existing sewer line, water line, and utility lines located on Connecticut Light and Power Company poles 21, 22, 23 and 24. The Town of Mansfield, at its option and as most appropriate and efficient, shall arrange to be served by the existing utilities and either: (a) pay the utility companies directly; (b) meter its use of utilities through the Mansfield Training School and compensate the State of Connecticut for the Town of Mansfield's proportional use of such utilities; or (c) arrange for some combination of

utility service in accordance with (a) and (b), above. The Department of Mental Retardation will cooperate with the Town of Mansfield and Utility Companies in arranging any required separate metering of distribution system changes.

5. For the purpose of effecting this agreement the State of Connecticut grants an easement, fully described in Attachment 'C' and made a part hereof, to allow the Town of Mansfield to connect to and use existing sewer and water lines.
6. The Town of Mansfield shall remit, prior to the conveyance of the parcels of land, the payment of three hundred dollars (\$300.00) to the Department of Mental Retardation as a cost of making this conveyance, such costs based upon the actual administrative costs incurred by the Department of Mental Retardation in making this conveyance.

This Agreement, together with any deed or instrument executed by the State Treasurer necessary to make this conveyance, shall be properly filed in the Mansfield Land Records.

Signed, sealed and delivered this _____ day of _____, 1989, in the presence of:

Witnesses: _____ Department of Mental Retardation

Brian R. Lensink,
Commissioner
duly authorized

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

State of Connecticut :
County of Hartford : s.s. East Hartford, _____, 1989

Before me, the undersigned officer, personally appeared Brian R. Lensink, known to me to be the person described in the foregoing instrument and acknowledged that he executed the same in the capacity therein stated and for the purposes therein contained.

Notary Public/Commissioner of
the Superior Court

Signed, sealed and delivered this 14th day of September
1989, in the presence of:

Witnesses:

Town of Mansfield

Martin H. Berliner

Martin H. Berliner
Town Manager
duly authorized

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

State of Connecticut :
County of : s.s. Mansfield , 1989

Before me, the undersigned officer, personally appeared
Martin H. Berliner, known to me to be the person described in the
foregoing instrument and acknowledged in the foregoing instrument
and acknowledged that he executed the same in the capacity
therein stated and for the purposes of therein contained.

Notary Public/Commissioner of
the Superior Court

APPROVED:

James P. Welsh
Assistant Attorney General

ATTACHMENT C

beginning at an iron pin set in the southerly highway line of Depot Road, said iron pin being 595.99' easterly of property of the Central Vermont Railroad as measured along the above mentioned southerly highway line; thence S 77°-12'-53" E a distance of 160.78' to an iron pin; thence S 60°-05'-06" E 290.00' to an iron pin; thence turning N 29°-54'-54" E 25.00' to an iron pin; the last described line being 17.50' southeasterly of the center of a sanitary manhole; thence N 60°-05'-06" W a distance of 293.76' to an iron pin; thence N 77°-12'-53" W 125.54' to an iron pin set in the southerly highway line of Depot Road; thence S 70°-07'-20" W along the highway line of Depot Road 46.32' to the point and place of beginning: the above described Easement containing access to and use of existing sanitary and water systems.



Susan Bysiewicz
Secretary of the State
Connecticut

For Immediate Release:
October 7, 2009

For more information:
Tammy Marzik (860) 509-6269

**SECRETARY BYSIEWICZ, OFFICIALS FROM MANSFIELD AND
WILLINGTON SEEK WORLD WAR II VETERANS FOR PUBLIC
SERVICE AWARDS**
PROGRAM PAYS TRIBUTE TO CONNECTICUT'S WORLD WAR II VETERANS

HARTFORD: Secretary of the State Susan Bysiewicz today announced that she is seeking World War II veterans currently residing in the town of Mansfield or Willington for the purposes of presenting them with Public Service Awards at a ceremony to be held on October 27, 2009 at 3:00pm in the Mansfield Middle School Auditorium. The Secretary of the State's Office has thus far conducted more than 110 Public Service Award presentations to veterans of World War II in towns across Connecticut since the fall of 2007.

"After summoning the courage to defeat tyranny, our World War II veterans had the courage and strength to change our country for the better," Bysiewicz said, "They did it without great fanfare – without seeking recognition – never asking to be honored. Today we salute them as the greatest generation."

Secretary Bysiewicz is asking World War II veterans presently residing in Mansfield or Willington to contact the following office with their mailing address:

- Town Clerk, Town of Mansfield, 860-429-3302
- Town Clerk, Town of Willington, 860-487-3121

Invitations for the ceremony will be sent to World War II veterans who provide their mailing address. At the ceremony, Secretary Bysiewicz will present each veteran with an award in recognition of their service during the Second World War and will invite the veterans to share their stories with friends and family attending the event. The upcoming event is a continuation of the Office of the Secretary of the State Public Service Awards Program, which began in 2001. Since then, more than 16,000 people in Connecticut have been honored for their public service, including: elected officials, professional firefighters, volunteer coaches, community and youth volunteers, board and commission members, emergency service workers and elections officials.

**PAGE
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Opinion 10/20**Chronicle**Lucy B. Crosbie
*President*Kevin Crosbie
*Publisher*Charles C. Ryan
*Editor***Editorial****City should get tough
on 'party houses'**

The academic year is not even two months old and residents in the Hill section of Willimantic have already had enough of the noise, litter and late-night confusion caused by college student parties.

Eastern Connecticut State University is a dry campus. No alcohol is allowed on campus or in student dormitories.

But the large number of homes rented by groups of students in the town's Hill section and along Valley Street and its many side streets are not part of the campus and have become a growing problem for regular residents trying to live their lives in peace.

Students living on campus, many of them under age, have been flocking to the party houses, creating a nuisance, noise and traffic problem.

This problem isn't new.

The town/gown committee has been wrestling with it for years.

But the problem is growing larger as ECSU's student population keeps growing and more and more students seek places to rent because there aren't enough dorm rooms on campus. Town Code Enforcement Director Matthew Vertefeuille, who has had to deal with the issue, agrees the intensity of the student parties seems to be getting worse.

Residents in nearby Mansfield located near the University of Connecticut have been living with a similar problem for years and have held countless meetings to deal with

Last year, Mansfield adopted a new ordinance which assesses fees against landlords, or the property leasees, who allow students to use their property for late night parties, seeking to recover the costs of emergency responders and excessive police visits.

The Windham Board of Selectmen is currently developing a similar ordinance with the hope the penalties might reduce the number of late night parties.

The ordinances may compensate taxpayers for an excessive drain on police and fire resources, but they do little to restore peace for those residents who have the misfortune to abut any of the party houses.

At the beginning of this year, Willimantic and ECSU police issued warnings to students. More recently, they have been arresting students for disorderly conduct and those minors they catch who possess alcohol.

Students who are arrested not only face prosecution in local courts, they also face disciplinary action from ECSU officials who are kept informed about the violations.

While the proposed ordinance may help reduce such excessive parties once it is passed, we believe an even more stringent penalty needs to be assessed against those who continue to violate the law.

Windham officials should consider toughening the town's public nuisance law so it can revoke the occupancy permits of the owners of any dwellings that habitually allow out-of-control student parties.

10/19

Opinion

Chronicle

Lucy B. Crosbie
President

Kevin Crosbie
Publisher

Charles C. Ryan
Editor

Editorial

We offer these threads, needles

Needles to Mansfield councilman Helen Koehn for her accusation the town's Four Corners sewer study advisory committee had "overstepped its bounds" when committee members discussed water service with potential water providers for the area. Additional needles also should go to the town council, for voting 4-3 Oct. 13 to support Koehn. Currently, most of the buildings at the intersection of Route 195 and Route 44 are empty and abandoned, with many attributing the lack of development there to a lack of public water and sewer service. Historically, water and sewer services go hand-in-hand when utilized as a development incentive. At a council meeting earlier this month, Koehn claimed the committee was only supposed to address sewer issues, not water issues. In reality, the committee — led by Councilman Gene Nesbitt — was merely on a fact-finding mission about potential water options when it discussed the situation with Connecticut Water Co. and the University of Connecticut. Limiting the group's charge won't accomplish much. The bottom line is if the town wants to see that previously developed area restored, it needs to solve the water and sewer question.

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Four Corners committee's role clarified

By CAITLIN M. DINEEN
Chronicle Staff Writer

MANSFIELD — Town council members narrowly voted 4-3 Tuesday in favor of “clarifying” the charge given to the town’s Four Corners sewer advisory committee.

Under the resolution passed during the regular council meeting, the committee will only focus on sewers and not the combination of sewage and water.

In addition to clarifying the committee’s charge, committee members are now required to provide monthly activity reports to the following town groups:

- Town council.
- Water pollution control authority.
- Planning and zoning commission.
- Conservation commission.
- Downtown partnership.

The committee came under fire at the end of September when councilman Helen Koehn said committee members lost focus and were overstepping their boundaries by researching water.

According to Koehn, she thought the committee was acting outside their parameters

when members talked with Connecticut Water Co. and University of Connecticut about bringing water to the busy intersection.

Town officials currently view the intersection of routes 44 and 195 as a gateway to Mansfield and one of the main entrances to UConn.

However, the intersection has been plagued with poor sewage and no public water. It’s currently on a state Department of Environmental Protection’s watch list.

Koehn said she wanted the council to review the committee’s charge and potentially modify it. Her resolution did just that.

Although the resolution passed, not all council members agreed. The vote was along party lines.

Democratic councilmen Bruce Clouette, Koehn and Leigh Duffy supported the resolution while Republicans Gene Nesbitt, Meredith Lindsey and Christopher Paulhus opposed it.

Deputy Mayor Gregory Haddad, a Democrat, broke the tie and voted in favor of the resolution.

Nesbitt — who is also chairman of the Four Corners committee — said it made sense for

the committee to research water and sewage together because the two go hand-in-hand.

“You can’t divorce the two,” he said.

However, Nesbitt reiterated — as he did when Koehn voiced her concern — that the committee was not taking any action, just researching possibilities.

“Our role has been and will continue to be an advisory to the staff,” he said.

Clouette said he agreed with Koehn because he thought by researching both water and sewers at the same time, the need to address the sewer problems at the intersection is being delayed.

“(When voting to form the committee) my major priority was to solve the public health problem,” said Clouette. “That has not been made a priority of the committee.”

While the council was split on the issue, those against clarification said they supported researching all aspects of improvement for the intersection.

“They’re taking a broad stroke approach to looking at all options available out there,” said Lindsey. “I do think if we’re putting sewers in we need to look at the whole broad picture.”

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Editor: *Chronicle 9/21/08*

The Festival on the Green in Mansfield Sept. 13 was once again a wonderful community event that was well planned, well organized and a whole lot of fun.

One activity in which many Mansfield residents participated was a survey of Mansfield town issues, meant to provide residents with a means through which to voice their desires and concerns directly to local government representatives.

The aggregated responses showed that the overriding number one concern of the respondents was their desire that Mansfield consistently enforce local ordinances.

One comment summed it up well: "Do it or remove it."

The lack of consistent enforcement of ordinances created to safeguard the quality of life within our neighborhoods has frustrated many of our resident homeowners.

As more and more single family dwellings become housing options for groups of off-campus University of Connecticut students, long-time residents are experiencing deterioration in the appearance and peace of their neighborhoods.

While blight laws are being successfully utilized as one measure to maintain our neighborhoods' quality of life, there is more that can and should be done.

I would like to invite residents to attend and participate in a Mansfield Community Quality of Life Committee meeting to contribute to the work on proposals to respond to the needs of our neighborhoods.

I would also like to invite Mansfield residents to attend a fundraising meet and greet at the Eagleville Fire Station, Sunday, Sept. 26 from 4 to 7 p.m.

There you can meet the Republican slate of town council candidates who are dedicated to improving local ordinance enforcement. Come and tell us what your thoughts, views, and ideas are on this and other issues of local concern to you.

We are committed to having an open, transparent and balanced leadership within Mansfield, which responds to the needs of its residents — let us know yours.

**Denise Keane
Mansfield**

(Member of the community quality of life committee and town council candidate)

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Editor:

10/8

For the second year, the membership fees at the Mansfield Community Center were not increased. Community center staff anticipated that an increase in rates could continue to erode the center's membership base. I am sure that this was a correct assumption.

Families are making very careful decisions as to how they budget any discretionary income they may have to spend. During the recent survey of Mansfield residents conducted at the Festival on the Green, the issue that generated the second highest response was community center membership fees.

While one respondent was concerned that opening up the center to all Mansfield residents would "create chaos," most respondents were overwhelmingly in favor of finding a way to allow all residents access. Many commented that they used to be members, but simply could not afford to any longer. Most respondents favored a sliding scale fee structure to increase the number of residents who could take advantage of this wonderful town facility.

I believe that finding a way for all my neighbors to access the community center would have a positive and beneficial impact on the center and our town. Certainly the vast majority of current members would continue to pay full cost, as they are able to do so now.

Additionally, residents who are currently unable to afford membership, but want to enjoy the same town benefits as their wealthier neighbors, would have a greater chance of being able to do so. That would mean increased membership and revenue for the community center and increased access for Mansfield residents to Mansfield facilities.

On the other hand, if we are not able or willing to find a way for all our neighbors to be able to make a real choice about accessing the community center, we should call it what it is

— the Mansfield Health Club.

Denise Keane
town council candidate
Mansfield

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Editor:

10/14

As a Democratic candidate for an alternate position on the Mansfield Planning and Zoning Commission, I will bring a blend of experience in local government and a spirit of volunteerism to the work of the PZC. From 1993 to 2005, I served on the board of finance in Canterbury. I am currently serving as the public representative on Mansfield's Four Corners Water and Sewer Advisory Committee.

Since moving to Mansfield in 2006, I have volunteered as a coach of youth soccer and basketball.

I believe that Mansfield can anticipate that state grants to the town will not keep pace with the town's expenses for essential town services and public schools. Mansfield needs to increase revenue by increasing the value of our grand list.

Such economic development projects as the completion of the Storrs Center and the securing of public water and sewers for the Four Corners area will result in increased revenue for Mansfield.

The development of these areas will require the planning and zoning commission to take input from citizens and judiciously apply our regulations so that development may take place that meets our need for property tax revenue and protects our resources for future use.

Once elected to the Mansfield PZC, I will continue the PZC's tradition of the careful application of Mansfield's zoning regulations to property development in town.

**Ken Rawn
Storrs**

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Editor:

10/15

I write this letter as a Mansfield resident and as a candidate for Mansfield Town Council. For the past year and a half, as a volunteer, I have been recording town council meetings for public broadcast. During this time, I have attended the council meetings and have seen and heard the council discuss plans and hopes for Mansfield's future. It is the job of council to guide the town by developing policy for the town manager to implement and to oversee this implementation.

The Mansfield charter provides you with the opportunity to elect nine independent council members to represent you. The makeup of the council for many years now has been six Democrats and three minority representatives, Republicans.

Many times I have witnessed gallant attempts by the minority party to enhance the town with very good ideas only to be thwarted by the majority party. With just three seats on the council, it is almost impossible for the minority party to be heard and I have heard very good ideas from them.

As a resident and one who has observed council proceedings for the last year and a half, I don't think this is healthy. This is why I have chosen to run for town council. It is why I intend to work very hard to secure your vote. I want to see a more balanced town council. I want to see a council where all nine voices

will be heard. I want to see a council where all good ideas will be properly deliberated in the interest of the public.

I am a proponent of open and transparent government. Our town government should be ruled by all of the townspeople, not just a few. To this end I implore all citizens of Mansfield to vote on Nov. 3 and I ask you to vote for me. I will listen to you. I ask you to be active in the decisions befalling our town in the years to come. If elected, you may phone me anytime. My e-mail is rhoss1@juno.com.

One issue I see is the use of our community center. I believe to be called a community center it should be available for all people of Mansfield to use it.

Your tax dollar has subsidized the operations of the community center since its inception. All taxpayers are already paying for the community center. Yet many townspeople cannot use the center because of the hefty membership fee.

By excluding all but a few townspeople, we as taxpayers are simply subsidizing a town-owned health club. I do not think this is right. I publicly advocate the opening of the community center to all Mansfield residents. I have many suggestions as to how we can do this.

In order to achieve this goal, I need the voters of Mansfield to vote for me and for the other council candidates in the Republican Party so that a new voice can be heard. Vote for the person and vote as Mansfield residents for the future of our town. Vote for a better balance in your town government.

Thank you for your consideration.

Ric Hossack
Storrs

Editor: 10/15

To All Mansfield residents: Town elections will be on Tuesday, Nov. 3. For democracy to work, everyone has to voice his opinion. You need to vote; the people of Mansfield need your vote.

I know who I will not vote for. I will not vote for the Democratic team. I am a registered Democrat but I cannot vote for this "Winning Team." Here are some reasons why.

I became interested in the operation of the town about 2½ years ago and have attended almost all council meetings and many committee meetings since that time. I've watched our town government in action. My conclusion is that the Democratic "winning team" does nothing but rubber stamp what town management brings to them.

My observation is that the Democratic "Winning Team" has allowed our town management to grow into a typical governmental bureaucracy having a culture of entitlement. I do not feel that they look out for the interest of the Mansfield taxpayers.

Ask the people who have student party problems in their neighborhoods what has been done for them.

Talk to the senior citizens who have brought issues to the council and to town management just to be ignored.

Call me. I'll tell you all the things I have learned in the last two years.

It is my observation that the Democratic "Winning Team" does not want to hear from the public nor do they want the public to know what is going on. There is a lack of open/transparent government.

Recently, Helen Koehn, a member of the council, and a Democrat, proposed a motion in favor of open and transparent government. Her fellow Democrats voted against it. That's not what I want of my council. Do you? I want an open and transparent government that encourages public participation.

The Democratic Team has had control of the

Town of Mansfield Council for many years. Having observed this "winning team," I am convinced that all positions, at all levels of government, should have term limits. The repeated election of one person, or one team, to an office can lead to an arrogance of power and complacency with the position. This is not in the interest of the public. I am going to vote for new energy and new ideas for Mansfield.

Join with me to vote for change; say "No" to the Democratic team. Vote with me for some new voices on the council. Vote for:

Lee Girard — Girard is a young man, raised in Mansfield, who has strong management skills. He has the background needed to develop efficiency within the local governmental structure.

Ric Hossack — Hossack has a very good understanding of how our town spends money. He's spent many hours pouring over town financial records to accomplish that.

Denise Keane — Keane has the skills and the interest that the senior citizens in town need, and she has shown special interest in the quality of life in town.

Meredith Lindsey — Lindsey has been on the council for only a few months but has shown her ability to understand issues and contribute very good judgment.

Gene Nesbitt — Nesbitt is a council member and has proven his wisdom and commitment to the town and its citizens. His record speaks to his ability.

Chris Paulhus — Paulhus is a veteran of both the military and of the council. One can count on Paulhus.

Thank you for reading this. Please vote and please consider the candidates I endorse.

Betty Wassmundt
Storrs

Editor: 10/19

I am a Democrat running for Mansfield Town Council. I am running because I believe Mansfield is a wonderful community and I'd like to help it remain that way.

Some of the important issues which will face the town in the next several years include:

- The development known as "Storrs Center."

Generally, I favor increased development in this area and I am pleased with the meticulous approach the town has taken so far. While I do not believe this project should go forward at any cost, I do think that a sensible plan will generate increased tax revenues and improve our quality of life.

- The percentage of senior citizens in our town is increasing and more attention should be directed to the operation of the senior center.

- The quality of the Mansfield and Region 19 Schools is outstanding and a source of pride (and higher residential values) for all of us. The K-8 system buildings need a significant overhaul and we must address that issue quickly.

- The community center truly makes this a unique town in our area. While I would hope that eventually the CC can be run without any town subsidy, the very small price we now pay is, in my view, well worth it for the sense of community that truly is fostered by its existence.

We have lived in Mansfield for more than 36 years and our two children have been educated in our schools. I have served on the economic development commission, the zoning board of appeals and, most recently, as chairman of the finance and building committees for Region School District 19. I would like to continue service to this fine town and I ask for your vote on Nov. 3.

William M. Ryan
Mansfield Center

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Editor: 10/21

I am writing in support of the Republican Party in Mansfield. Mansfield needs real leadership.

The philosophy of the current Democratic-led council is to let town management do whatever it wants. Town management currently runs Mansfield and oversees what the council does. Unfortunately, that is backwards. The council should set policy and oversee what town management does.

I would like to enlighten Mansfield residents as to some of the current policies that the Democratic-led council has allowed management to implement.

First, do you know it is permissible for town employees to use town issued snowplows to plow their own driveways?

Do you know it is permissible for the fire department employees to use the fire stations to work on their personal vehicles? What if someone gets hurt? Whose tools do they use?

Do you know that town employees can take town-owned equipment home for personal use? Would you like to borrow the chainsaw for the weekend? What about the payloader? I think we should know that all equipment is where it belongs in case it is needed for town use, not broken in some town employee's garage.

There are lots of town policies that need attention. I, for one, expect that equipment and property purchased with my tax dollar is used exactly for its intended purpose. Mansfield employees are paid very well and have a very good benefit package.

It is awfully kind of the leaders in town to offer these other special benefits.

I want representatives on the council who pay attention to what town management is doing and who are responsible with the taxpayers' money and assets. I am voting for a

change.

I will vote for Merideth Lindsey, Gene Nesbitt, Lee Girard, Denise Keane and Ric Hosack, I believe they will represent the residents of Mansfield well.

Also, there will be four referendum questions on the ballot, one concerns bonding for open space. Please be aware that this is not the same issue residents approved years ago. The new package gives the "powers to be" the option to spend the proceeds for "improvements" to current or future town own property.

Scenario: the council decides that the skate park needs "improvements;" the sidewalks around the town hall needs "improvements;" the salt shed at the garage needs "improvements."

All of this money can be spent without purchasing even one really great property. Remember this is not the same bonding package we approved before.

Mike Sikoski
Storrs

Editor: 10/21

Last election year I voted for Gene Nesbitt who offered us a new voice in Mansfield and I have watched his outstanding performance on the Mansfield Town Council. Then along came Meredith Lindsey as a replacement on council. I find her to be a most impressive woman who is dedicated to the interests of the citizen. You should vote for both of them.

Based on my observations of performance at council meetings, I changed my party affiliation so that I could run for Mansfield council with them. We are running on the Republican Party ticket.

Chris Paulhus, a dedicated council member is running and we have two new candidates who you should know about: Denise Keane and Lee Girard.

Each of them brings a knowledge and expertise that is needed in this town. To learn about us, please go to our web site: www.balancedleadershipfor-mansfield-ct.org.

Call us or email us with any questions you may have.

We are all dedicated to open and transparent government, fiscal responsibility and efficiency within the operation of the town.

We will listen to you and work for you. Please vote for all of us on Tuesday, Nov. 3.

Ric Hossack
Mansfield

10/7

Mansfield committee challenged

By **CAITLIN M. DINEEN**
Chronicle Staff Writer

MANSFIELD — The charge of the town's Four Corners sewer study advisory committee has been questioned and town council members will review it at their next meeting.

"I don't know where other council members stand," said Councilman Helen Koehn at the last town council meeting. "But, I think this committee is overstepping its bounds."

Specifically, Koehn said she was concerned members of the committee — the group overseeing the potential for re-growth at the intersection of routes 195 and 44 — were looking to bring public water lines to the intersection.

She said she originally thought the committee's focus would solely be on sewer issues. The intersection isn't served by public sewers and that is seen as a key hurdle to Four Corners development.

Koehn told council members Sept. 28 she was concerned the committee was meeting with University of Connecticut and Connecticut Water Co. officials about the water situation when sewers are considered a major issue.

Committee chairman and Councilman Gene Nesbitt said he did not agree with Koehn, adding the committee is doing what they were charged to do.

"I think the charge was very clear," he said, claiming the group's charge did include probing water project possibilities. "(Water) was not added after we voted on it."

Koehn said when the council voted to form the advisory committee, water was not discussed.

According to Nesbitt, committee members were talking to both UConn and Connecticut Water only to get information on the current water situation at the busy intersection — currently served with well water.

"Sewer alone is not going to be satisfactory or a sustainable way to attack this," he said. "Water is, obviously, a major challenge."

He said committee members were not negotiating for the town, just asking questions about ways to bring better water to the area.

"We're just an advisory committee trying to gather information," said Nesbitt.

However, Koehn said she had not been presented with information and would hope work done at the committee level would be brought forward to the council.

Nesbitt said Koehn was welcome to attend committee meetings and he would try to gather information for the council.

Despite concerns raised by Koehn, Nesbitt said he was confident the committee was acting in the confines of its charge.

"Water is a very hot issue," he said. "It could come back to bite the next council in the whazoo (sic)."

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More progress on Storrs Center proposal

By CAITLIN M. DINEEN
Chronicle Staff Writer

MANSFIELD — Officials with the \$220-million Storrs Center project claim it is gaining momentum, citing the announcement of a letter of intent from a travel agency to locate there and added state funding.

During its Sept. 25 meeting, the state bond commission approved a \$200,000 grant for the project.

Town officials said the town applied for the grant in February through the state's Small Town Economic Assistance Program.

The funds will be used toward the construction of the "town square" portion of the project.

The proposed Storrs Center project is a mix of residential developments, retail shops and commercial buildings to be built along Storrs Road from Dog Lane to South Eagleville Road.

The "town square" portion of the project will include a new town green and a town hall.

Supporters hope the redevelopment project will create a "college town" atmosphere around the University of Connecticut, something many say the Storrs campus lacks.

State funding will specifically be used for site work, road alignment, building demolition, utility work, landscaping and streetscaping.

"This is certainly good news for Storrs Center and the Town of Mansfield," said Town Manager Matthew Hart. "We are very appreciative of the state's grant and are committed to putting it to productive use."

Town officials are not the only ones excited for the grant funding, Mansfield Downtown Partnership officials said they are pleased with state funding as well.

The Downtown Partnership is the main group behind the proposed project.

Partnership Executive Director Cynthia van Zelm said the funding has rejuvenated those working with the project.

"We're thrilled and gratified that the state

has responded favorably to last year's grant request," said van Zelm. "This re-confirms the confidence Connecticut's leadership has placed in Storrs Center and the future of Mansfield."

In addition to receiving funding, a fourth letter of intent was signed for the future center.

Officials from Travelplanners, a travel agency, said they would put an office in the center once it is open.

Currently, there is an office located on Storrs Road. This office will be relocated to Storrs Center.

"We expect our relocation to Storrs Center to be favorable both in terms of servicing our existing clients and the foot traffic that will be generated from our new neighbors and visitors," said David Schiller, president of Travelplanners.

Other letters of intent were from owners of the Pomfret-based Vanilla Bean Café, officials from Storrs Automotive and Moe's Southwest Grill.

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Proposed volunteer driver program now in limbo

By CAITLIN M. DINEEN 10/19
Chronicle Staff Writer

MANSFIELD — The likelihood of a possible volunteer driver program remains unknown after it was determined the program would not be operated through the senior center.

According to Mansfield Director of Human Services Kevin Grunwald, officials at the Mansfield Senior Center are afraid to host the program because of any liabilities that come with it.

"They're not willing to take it on because of the liability associated with it," he said to town council members last week.

The volunteer driver program would be a town-wide program available to people as an alternative form of public transportation.

The program is geared toward helping those who do not have their own form of transportation or need assistance for trips such as shopping and medical appointments.

The announcement of the senior center's lack of interest in hosting the program has prompted town council members to look elsewhere to provide the program.

Councilman Helen Koehn suggested setting

up another organization that could oversee the program.

Grunwald said he and other town officials had talked to Coventry officials about their program. He said Coventry — which has a similar program — has been successful.

"They've had good success with that program," he said.

According to Grunwald, Coventry's program is overseen by a volunteer driver coordinator who works approximately 10 hours a week on the program.

He said the program has 22 drivers and has scheduled routes. Drivers also give rides on request.

Koehn suggested contacting Coventry to see if there was a possibility to regionalize the program.

"They've already done this," she said. "Let's piggy back off them."

She suggested town officials utilize Coventry's services and train local drivers for Mansfield residents.

Although councilmen first brought up the program in August, some members were not sure if there was a large need for the program

in town.

Grunwald — citing a 2006 survey done by the town's commission on aging — said respondents support the program, but would not utilize the program themselves.

The survey was completed by residents in their mid-50s and older. "When I talk to people, they say there is a need for this, but say they won't use it," he said.

Despite the mixed support for the program, Councilman Bruce Clouette said the council should consider the program because it will be used by residents at some point.

"It's important to keep in mind the opportunity and advantage this would have," he said, adding council members should not have "blinkers" up and be open to the dozen or so people who would use the program.

He said the town should still try to provide the service even if there is low or sporadic demand for it.

Deputy Mayor Gregory Haddad agreed with Clouette and said council members should continue to pursue the program.

"The opportunity to get a ride around town could be great for many people," he said.

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Relay for Life to help find cancer cure

By TOM CHIARI 10/12
Chronicle Staff Writer

MANSFIELD — Eastern Connecticut State University will host the 12th annual Windham Area Relay for Life this weekend at the Eastern Sports Complex in Mansfield.

The 24-hour event to benefit the American Cancer Society will start at noon Saturday and continue to noon on Sunday.

The money raised from the relay goes to support cancer research, education, advocacy and patient service groups.

Last year's event featured 78 teams and raised more than \$202,000, according to event co-chairman Jessie Shea.

"We're hoping to do better this year, even though it's a tough economy," she said.

So far, the group has raised \$32,000 and registered 74 teams through its web site, www.relayforlife.org/windhamct.

The relay will include a traditional "survivor's lap" dedicated to those who have survived cancer. It will also include a candle-lighting ceremony, held at 8:30 p.m. on Saturday.

"This is the most inspirational and emotional part of the entire event," Shea said.

As part of the process, people purchase "luminaries," or bagged candles — in memory of those who are battling or have battled cancer — and place them around the track while track lights are turned off. Last year's ceremony had 1,872 luminaries, according to the event web site.

A large screen at the site scrolls through the names of each person with a dedicated luminary and people walk one lap in silence, Shea said.

The event will also feature registration for the third Cancer

Prevention Study of the American Cancer Society.

Registration will take place Saturday from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

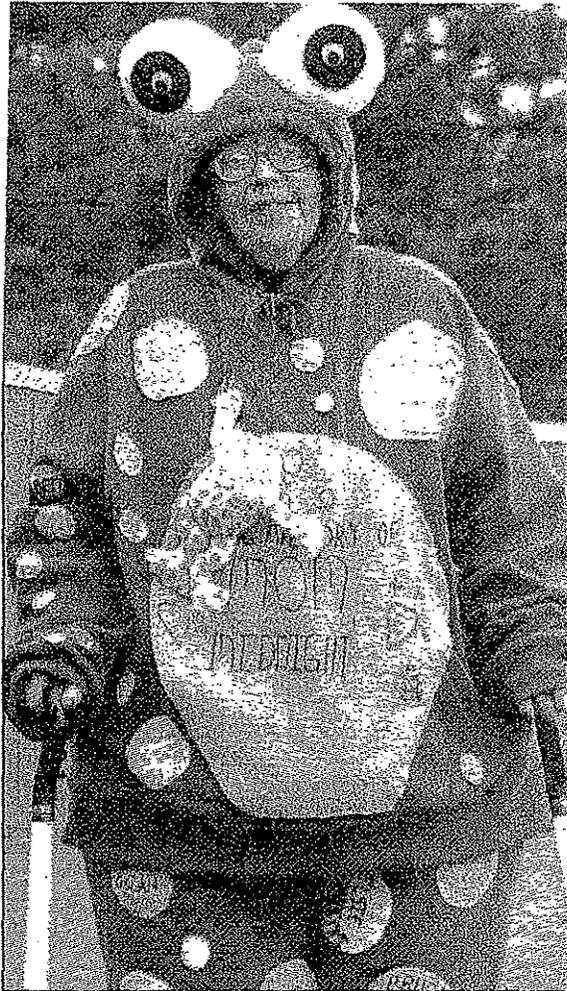
The Relay for Life was started in 1985 in Tacoma, Wash., and continues to take place in more than 20 countries.

Last year, more than 5,000 relays took place, more than 200 of them in New England.

The Windham Area Relay for Life includes participating people, organizations, groups and businesses from Andover, Ashford, Chaplin, Colchester, Columbia, Coventry, Eastford, Hampton, Hebron, Lebanon, Mansfield, Scotland, Willington and Windham. The Eastern Sports Complex is located on Mansfield City Road about a mile north of the Eastern's main campus. It is located just across the Willimantic border in Mansfield.

To form or join a team, make an online donation, sign up for the survivor lap or for more information, visit relayforlife.org/windhamct or contact Kim Silcox at Silcoxk@easternct.edu or 465-4426.

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Marie Brennan photos

LEFT: Kathy Coletti of Norwich is dressed as a frog at the Windham Area Relay for Life on Saturday at the Eastern Connecticut State University Sports Complex in Mansfield. ABOVE: Stephanie Tanaka, 11, of Willington, lights a luminary. BELOW: The luminaries honor those who are battling or have battled cancer. See more photos on Page 8.

Relay walkers undeterred

By DAVID HINCHEY 10/19
Chronicle Staff Writer

MANSFIELD — Despite battling early morning rain Sunday, participants still trudged around the Eastern Connecticut State University Sports Complex as part of the Windham Area Relay for Life.

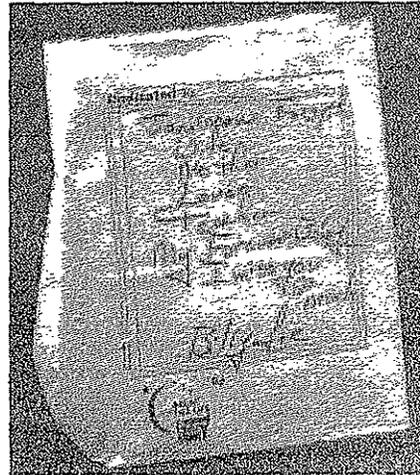
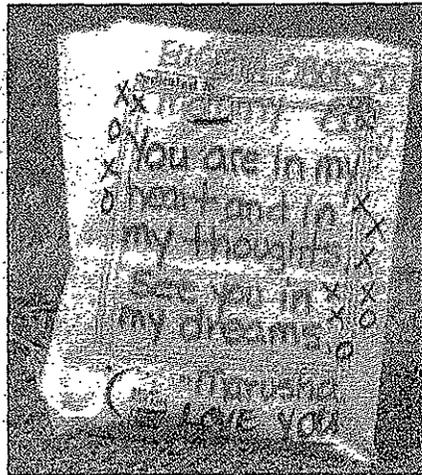
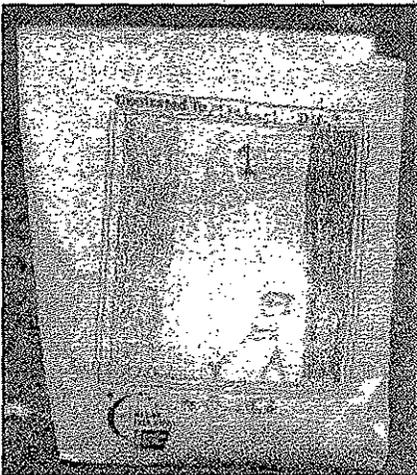
That's because the 24-hour event — in its 12th year — benefits the American Cancer Society.

Considering the difficulties cancer patients and their families face, a few wet laps in the chilly October air is nothing.

"It went well," said Jessie Shea, event co-chairman, this morning, adding this year's walk, as of late Saturday, had raised \$154,000.

Event organizers are still counting the proceeds from this year's relay, which started at 11 a.m.

(Walkers, Page 4)



Walkers undeterred during annual Relay for Life

(Continued from Page 1)

aturday and finished at 11 a.m. Monday at the sports complex, just across the Willimantic city line in Mansfield.



Stop & Shop WITH CARD	2.54
Mobil W. Main (CASH)	2.59
Stop & Shop W/O CARD	2.59
Jeen's Quick Mart (CASH)	2.59
Sam's Citgo	2.61
Quick Mart Rt. 66	2.61
A-1 (CASH)	2.63
Valeo	2.63
Gibbs	2.63
A-1 (CREDIT)	2.63
Gulf Rec. Park	2.63
A-1 (CREDIT)	2.63
Gulf Rec. Park	2.63

Shea said donations were still being counted and they are hoping to reach their \$200,000 goal.

The money raised from the relay goes to support cancer research, education, advocacy and patient service groups.

As part of the event, people purchased "luminaries," or bagged candles — in memory of those battling, or who have battled, cancer. They were placed around the track while stadium lights were turned off.

Meanwhile, a large screen at the site scrolled through the names of each person with a dedicated luminary and people walk one lap in silence.

While Sunday was wet and chilly, it could have been worse. Forecasts for a wet Saturday never came to fruition with much of the event happening under drier-than-expected conditions.

Shea said it was "fantastic" the rain had held off until after the

illuminating ceremony, with participants constantly checking the weather radar to make sure the rain would hold off.

It did until about 3 a.m. Sunday, she said.

Shea said, given what cancer survivors go through, a little cold weather and rain was not going to keep participants away.

She said there were many youth groups who attended and having so many there was "really encouraging."

"And they braved the cold," she said.

The Relay for Life was started in 1985 in Tacoma, Wash., and continues to take place in more than 20 countries.

Last year, more than 5,000 relays took place, more than 200 of them in New England.

The Windham Area Relay for Life includes participating people, organizations, groups and businesses from Andover, Ashford, Chaplin, Colchester,

Columbia, Coventry, Eastford, Hampton, Hebron, Lebanon, Mansfield, Scotland, Willington and Windham.

The Eastern Sports Complex is located on Mansfield City Road about a mile north of Eastern's main campus. It is located just across the Willimantic border in Mansfield.

If people missed out or wish to send a donation, they can make checks out to the American Cancer Society, and drop them off or mail them to three places.

Those places are:

- Mansfield's Audrey P. Beck Municipal Office Building, in the planning office during town hall hours, which can be handed to Shea, who works there.

- The Savings Institute in Willimantic at 803 Main St., which can be handed to Chris Lataille-Santiago.

- Donations can also be mailed to the American Cancer Society, 106 Route 32, Franklin 06254.

Daily Campus
Mansfield celebrates, raises morale for future plans



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Entertainers at the Mansfield Festival on the Green put on an act for children and families Sunday afternoon.

RYAN SAYERS

Item #39

By Katie Hannafin
Staff Writer

Mansfield is often overlooked and underrated – known as the community that supports UConn due to because it is completely dominated economically and demographically by the presence of the campus. However, take a look past the campus – and the cows, farms, mills and hills – and you'll find an active neighborhood of residents that have deep roots connected with the town and a passion to keep Mansfield liberal, green and fun. It may be hard for some students to believe, but surrounding the six-square-mile bubble of Storrs and the thousands of young scholars it homes eight months of the year, there is a town that has much to celebrate. And celebrate it did this

weekend.

"Mansfield Weekend" was dedicated to celebrating Mansfield's unique town, residents, organizations and businesses while promoting causes and issues inherent within the community.

The celebration began with a wine tasting Friday night in "Vintage Mansfield" at the Altnaveigh Inn and Restaurant. Saturday kicked off the 23rd annual "Know Your Towns Fair" that took place at the Mansfield Community Center, sponsored by the Mansfield League of Women Voters. The fair had a gathering of representatives from town offices, UConn groups and non-profit groups in the area. The purpose was to make newcomers to town and long-time residents alike aware of the services the groups offer and the opportunities for public partici-

pation available to them, according to Mansfield's official Web site.

There was also an opportunity to explore River Park along the Willimantic River and enjoy the musical talents of Mansfield's own Seldom Heard at the Farmer's Market. The market goes on every Saturday from May through November in the Mansfield Town Hall parking lot and everything available is Connecticut grown. Lastly, Saturday's festivities ended with "Picnicpalooza: An All-Town Picnic," sponsored by the Town of Mansfield and the Mansfield Downtown Partnership, featuring a performance by Bruce John and The Eagleville Band.

Residents took the streets Sunday with the "Celebrate Mansfield Parade," complete with marching bands, dancers, police and fire trucks, athletic

teams, puppets, old cars, horses, local politicians, the 2009 Mansfield Grand Marshal, animals and more. The sixth annual "Festival on the Green" then got started behind the Storrs Center commercial plazas.

The festival drew thousands of residents as well as some interested students to the future site of Storrs Center project. The Mansfield Downtown Partnership hopes to begin construction on the project next year, aiming to combine retail, restaurant and office space alongside residential zoning including studios, town homes, condominium apartments and rental apartments, according to the Storrs Center Web site. The festival provided many local food options, including

» **CREATING**, page 9

Creating little waste and lots of entertainment was the goal for Mansfield's celebration weekend

from **MANSFIELD**, page 7

free Dairy Bar ice cream, pony rides, local talent showcases, massages, art shows, pie-eating contests, and local business information.

"The festival is a great way for people in the area to get out, eat lots of good food and find out more about the town," said Larissa Gordon, a junior at E.O. Smith High School who spent her afternoon attending the E.O. Smith art showcase. "The artwork [displayed] was done by 15 E.O. Smith students who do everything — painting, drawing, ceramics, and sculpture."

Other vendors offered information about cultural centers,

real estate companies, "going green" causes, political petitions, or just-for-fun arts, crafts and music. Some companies, such as Starbucks, gave their products to visitors free of charge, but asked for donations to be put toward the Storrs Center project. "Interacting with Mansfield residents at this festival today, and seeing how passionate many of them are about changing and updating the community, made me feel that this [cause] is going to benefit the town in the long run," said Jesse Grab, a 7th-semester journalism major and Starbucks employee who worked at the festival. "I've lived in Tolland my whole life but have never been to this

festival before. It's a good time, though, and the music has been great."

Several musicians drew large crowds of listeners and got many couples up and dancing throughout the afternoon. The James Montgomery Band wrapped up the festival with its bluesy rock sound and happy jam sessions.

One of the key parts of the festival is the push to keep it a "low-waste event." Waste stations with bins for recyclables (cans and plastic bottles), compostables (food scraps, paper plates and bowls, and corn-based utensils and cups), and trash were set up around the perimeter of the festival with volunteers to clear up

any confusion about properly sorting garbage. According to Mansfield's Web site, the festival organizers work to reduce the amount of waste generated at the event and to divert a greater percentage of waste from Mansfield's trash incinerator.

Although many students passed yesterday afternoon by or were not aware of the activities, the successful festival celebrated much more than just a town. With their history and goals, the people of Mansfield have made quite the effort to create not only a supportive town for UConn, but a lively and fun community for all.

Katherine.Hannafin@UConn.edu

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UConn students can help out in tough economic times

By: Madeline Ward

Posted: 10/22/09

There was a chaotic swarm of colorful coats and the occasional Halloween costume, as about 25 children boarded two separate buses provided by UConn. Each of them had a "big friend" from UConn at their side. They were all participants in a program called Mansfield Youth Services Big Friends.

The program coordinator, Pat Michalak, checked to see if all the students were with their "big friends."

They then went to a pumpkin patch at Edmondson's Farm in Coventry, where they were allowed to bring home a jack-o-lantern and took a hayride around the woods. Meanwhile the children were able to bond with their student mentors.

To the untrained eye this would seem nothing more than an average field trip. But if one were to take a closer look, they would see that almost none of the children had cell phones. Nor is it likely that they could have been able to afford a pumpkin for Halloween this year.

Occurrences like this are common among UConn's Community Outreach and other volunteer programs.

The economic downturn has hit home - and most UConn students do not realize it. Sure, they may see minor repercussions in their own lives or their friends', but for the towns surrounding UConn there is a long, hard road ahead.

In 2007, 16.8 percent of Mansfield residents were below the state poverty level. It's safe to assume that things have gotten worse. Even if the economy continues to improve, it can take a very long time for someone who has fallen to get back on his or her feet.

There is some evidence of tough times around campus. The florist shop is now an empty storefront. Mansfield social worker Kathy Ann Easley has seen a spike in demand at the food pantry she runs.

Holiday requests, such as assistance with Thanksgiving and Christmas, have tripled. People who never considered seeking out services are now finding themselves asking for help.

Many people that need financial help do not come forward fearing the stigma associated with seeking out assistance. But that stigma is vanishing as people from Mansfield to Willimantic to Rockville find themselves in desperate straits.

From requests for assistance paying utility bills to applications for winter coats, the requests are often simple. They just need help to keep the lights on another month. Get a gift for a Christmas that otherwise wouldn't happen. Help secure an apartment rent voucher to keep a working single mother and her children in their home. Make sure that a handicapped man doesn't choose between eating and paying his rent.

The Daily Campus - UConn students can help out in tough economic times

Most of them are families with jobs, or migrant workers, who have found themselves in a world where their dollar doesn't get them as far as it once did. Seniors and disabled residents are among the most affected, despite government assistance.

UConn is a vast resource of students, all learning various skills. With the time and the will, they could change the lives of hundreds of people.

Community Outreach and all the other volunteer programs run by UConn students do great work. They have always met the demand before, but there are no guarantees that an end to the recession is in sight. It may not be visible around campus, but there is a growing population that needs students' help.

If you are thinking about volunteering, consider this a call to arms. You are needed now and many more may be needed very soon.

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Pay-As-You-Throw

Fees On Trash Designed To Encourage Recycling

By JOSH KOVNER

The Hartford Courant

October 18, 2009

It's been awhile since Massachusetts could run with Connecticut on the college hardwood, but the Bay State trounces Nutmeggers on another front: trash and recycling.

Try 144 to 29. That's the number of towns and cities in the respective states that have some kind of "pay-as-you-throw" program. When people have to pay per-bag fees to dispose of trash, they tend to treat their trash output more like their electricity bill and less like a bottomless pit.

Regulators and program consultants say there has been a lack of political will in Connecticut's cities to fight through the initial opposition to anything that could tack on another payment for residents. That is the case even though towns that have adopted pay-as-you-throw, such as Granby and Stonington, report widespread acceptance over time, large reductions in trash output and corresponding increases in recycling, and savings for taxpayers as a result of lower garbage-disposal fees paid by the town.

And try these numbers: 1,000 pounds to 500 pounds. That's the typical reduction in the yearly amount of trash per person that occurs when communities buy into some version of pay-as-you-throw.

Here's what's involved with the program in towns that offer curbside trash pickup: First, there's a public education campaign. Then there's a switch — a recycling bin that is *bigger* than the trash bin. And then, if you throw out more than can fit in, say, a 65-gallon trash bin each week, there's a charge — \$1 or \$2 — for each extra, specially marked bag that you have to buy from the town.

Only a handful of Connecticut towns, such as Putnam, Mansfield and Coventry, have the curbside program. Most of the 29 communities involved sell bags that residents must use to take their own trash to the local transfer station.

Granby has had curbside collection since July, opting for a 65-gallon trash bin and a 95-gallon recycling bin. Extra trash bags are \$2 each.



"The feedback has been overwhelmingly positive," said Granby's recycling coordinator, Sally Crapser. "A lot of the naysayers have come back and said, 'You know, I'm making this work.' A lot of people view this as a challenge, and they're proud they're doing this."

The town's recycling rate shot up by 58 percent in the first month and is now holding steady at about a 30 percent increase over the last three years, Crapser said. The town projects savings of \$50,000 by the end of the first year.

Stonington, with a population of roughly 20,000, about twice that of Granby, saves about \$140,000 a year on lower tipping fees, said John Phetteplace, the town's recycling coordinator. Stonington has had a "pay-as-you-throw" system for 26 years.

Diane Duva of the state Department of Environmental Protection said there always will be fervent recyclers, no matter what the policy, and some people who won't recycle more of their trash, regardless of the consequences.

"It's the 80 percent in the middle that we're targeting," said Duva, assistant director of the DEP's Waste Management Bureau, "and what they need is the economic incentive to understand the consequence of taking that shampoo bottle, that detergent container, that tuna fish can and throwing it in the trash instead of the recycling bin."

Across the country, 7,000 communities, including Seattle and San Francisco, are doing pay-as-you-throw. As a result, they are seeing an easing of the pressure to add landfills or trash-burning plants — something Connecticut is feeling more acutely with each passing month.

Opposition from residents, lawmakers, the governor and the state attorney general pushed the Connecticut Resources Recovery Authority in late August to scrap plans for an ash landfill in Franklin, but regulators say that additional landfills and trash-burning facilities are inevitable unless the state drastically cuts the amount of trash it generates.

But Connecticut's larger cities have yet to adopt the pay-as-you-throw fee incentives.

New Haven, Hartford and Bridgeport all have made big strides in recycling. Hartford on Monday is starting single-stream recycling — where paper and plastic can be mingled — and an awards program to boost compliance. The New Haven Board of Aldermen on Thursday voted to go with automated recycling collection that features 96-gallon recycling bins and 48-gallon trash bins. Bridgeport has worked with national consultant Kristen Brown on a pay-as-you-throw plan.

But the cities have stopped short of taking the leap and adding a fee component.

"The difficulty has been politics and a reluctance to change," Brown said. "It is more challenging in cities to communicate the message because you are dealing with so many different cultures. But you can put information out in multiple languages; and once you do, people quickly catch on. It's amazing. Your waste basically gets cut in half. It's almost a given."

Brown said Worcester, with a population of 175,000, has set an example by instituting a program while confronting all of the typical urban hurdles — multiple-unit housing, language barriers, pockets of poverty, absentee landlords. Bob Fiore, the Worcester public works official who helped bring pay-as-you-throw to the city in 1993, said compliance approaches 100 percent.

He said every week across Worcester there's a sea of bright yellow, city-issued bags on the curb at

pickup time, and only a smattering of illegal black bags. On any given week, there's maybe 100 of the non-yellow bags out of the 52,000 households in the city that have trash collection, Fiore said. The stray bags are tagged, and code-enforcement staffers look for the people who put them out. Sometimes, the culprits are college students who haven't yet caught on. Fiore said very few fines have been issued.

In Worcester, the bags are sold at grocery stores and at city hall. It's \$1.50 for each 30-gallon bag, and 75 cents for a 15-gallon bag. They come in rolls of five or 10. The average household in Worcester puts out 1.2 of the 30-gallon bags each week.

Fiore, his wife and two children "put out one, very stuffed, 30-gallon trash bag a week and two recycling bins," adding that over time, the trash output has been cut in half in the city.

Stonington started its curbside program in 1992. After six months, residents voted overwhelmingly to keep it.

"Public education is the key. We had 24 public hearings," Phetteplace said. "It's kept our recycling rates very high compared with other towns because it puts the onus on the residents to control their own trash-disposal costs."

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PAGE
BREAK

Join in the fun at the Sixth Annual Festival on the Green!

Submitted by Kathleen M. Paterson, Special Projects Coordinator, Mansfield Downtown Partnership, Inc.

Planning for the Sixth Annual *Festival on the Green* is well underway! The Mansfield Downtown Partnership announces that this year's *Festival* will be Sunday, September 13 from noon to 5:00 pm behind the Storrs Center commercial plazas. In the event of rain, activities will move inside E.O. Smith High School.

The *Festival on the Green* is an annual community event to celebrate Mansfield and all of the individuals, organizations, and businesses that make it a unique town. Among the planned activities at this year's *Festival* are musical performances by the Kidsville Kuckoo Revue, the UConn Marching Band, and the James Montgomery Band. Additional performances are planned. The Partnership also looks forward to a variety of children's activities, including pottery demos, games, side-walk drawing, and a pumpkin decorating/carving contest. For adults, there will be a Juried Art Show, cooking demonstrations, and much more. Planning continues throughout the summer, and many additional events are in the works!

All of the fun begins with the Celebrate Mansfield Parade at noon. Plan to arrive early to find a seat because portions of Storrs Road

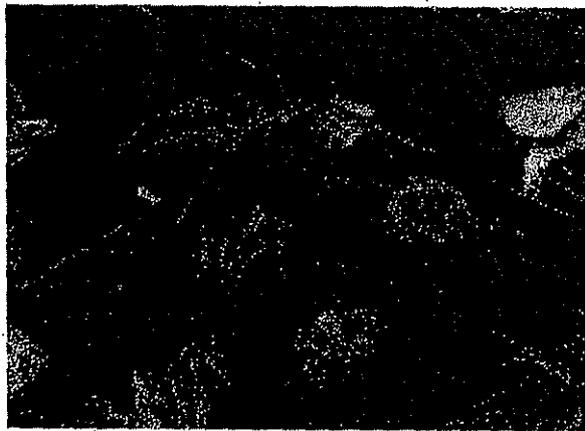
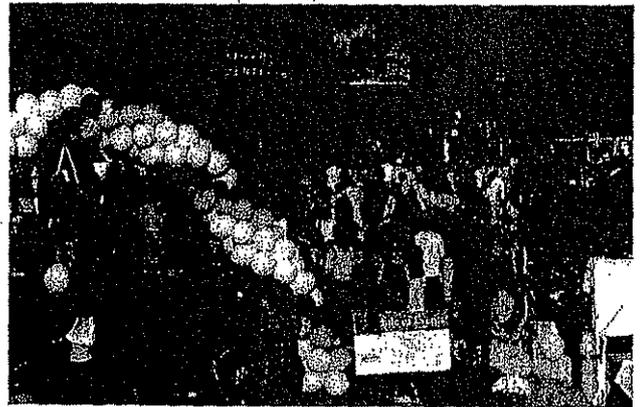
and Dog Lane will be closed to accommodate the Parade. The UConn Marching Band will lead the way for children on their decorated bicycles, tricycles, and strollers as they roll down Storrs Road and into the *Festival* grounds.

Each year, the *Festival on the Green* strives to be a low-waste event. The goal for this year is to reduce the amount of garbage generated at the *Festival* by ninety percent. Several efforts help "Keep it Green," beginning with the waste stations located around the *Festival* grounds. Attendees will notice there are separate receptacles for cans and bottles (aluminum foil, cans, and plastics #1 and #2), compost (food scraps, paper plates and bowls, and corn-based spoons, forks, and cups), and other trash (Styrofoam, plastic wrappers, and straws). The food vendors at *Festival on the Green* also assist in the low-waste efforts by serving their food on compostable paper plates and with forks, spoons, and knives that look like plastic but are actually made from corn. The Partnership encourages all of the *Festival* participants to keep the low-waste goal in mind while planning activities. With everyone's cooperation, our goal of a low-waste event can be easily met.

The *Festival on the Green* is made possible by generous donations from local businesses and residents. To date, our sponsors include People's United Bank; Willimantic Waste Paper; Zlotnick Construction, Inc.; Tedeschi Food Shops (Store 24); LeylandAlliance; ReminderNews; and a number of individual residents. Please contact the Partnership office at 429.2740 to learn more about the

great benefits of sponsoring the *Festival*. The *Festival on the Green* is a wonderful opportunity for businesses to reach a large audience- over 2,000 people braved morning rain to attend in 2008! For residents, sponsorship is a great way to contribute to an event that has become a true community celebration.

The Mansfield Downtown Partnership's *Festival on the Green* sub-committee is always looking for new ideas to make this day a special one for residents. If you or your organization would like to be a sponsor, to volunteer, or to have a booth at the *Festival*, please contact the Partnership office (429.2740 or mdp@mansfieldct.org). We hope to see you in September! Photos courtesy of Kim Bova Photography.



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Tag Sale July 19

Paul's Episcopal Church, 220 Valley Street, Willimantic is holding its annual Tag Sale at the Mansfield Drive-In Flea Market all day Sunday, July 19, 2009. Tables will be set outside with a variety of items such as jewelry, games, books, videos, CDs, DVDs, and knickknacks. For information please call 423-4551.

Mansfield Downtown Partnership Invites Local Artists to Show

Organized by Kathleen M. Paterson, Special Projects Coordinator

The Mansfield Downtown Partnership's *Festival on the Green* subcommittee is pleased to announce the fourth annual Juried Art Show as part of the upcoming *Festival on the Green*. The *Festival* will be Sunday, September 13, from noon to 5:00 pm in the parking lots of the Storrs Center commercial plazas. If it rains, the *Festival* will move inside E.O. Smith High School.

A Call to Artists and Prospectus is available for local artists who are interested in submitting works for consideration. Interested artists may contact the Partnership office at 860-429-2740 to request these items or to receive additional information about this wonderful community event.

Artists wishing to exhibit may submit up to four (4) pieces of creative works of original art for review. These pieces may be two- or three-dimensional and, because space is limited, they must be no more than 36 inches by 48 inches (the maximum single measurement for sculptures must be 48 inches). This measurement includes the frame. A selection committee will determine what pieces will be shown. Of the shown pieces, a jury will award the following prizes: Best in Show (\$250), 1st (\$125), 2nd (\$100), and 3rd (\$75) during the *Festival on the Green*. There is a non-refundable \$10 entry fee. The deadline to submit is July 24, 2009.

Participation in the *Festival's* Juried Art Show is a unique opportunity for local artists to showcase their work and to join in the celebration of Mansfield. Our community will have the opportunity to enjoy fine art created by neighbors and friends and to become more aware of the quality of artists in our region.

To learn more about the Juried Art Show or for more information about the *Festival on the Green*, please contact the Mansfield Downtown Partnership, Inc., at 429.2740.

Jorgensen Tickets

Jorgensen Center for the Performing Arts is again offering seniors a "buy one get one free" ticket incentive for the following Jorgensen events through April 2010. Tickets *must be purchased* through the Mansfield Senior Center, 303 Maple Road, Mansfield. Please stop by and sign up early!

- Oct. 15, 7:30 PM: Alexei Volodin, piano
- Oct. 20, 7:30 PM: Shaolin Warriors
- Oct. 29, 7:30 PM: The Best of Momix
- Nov. 7, 8:00 PM: Bruckner Orchestra of Linz
- Nov. 17, 7:30 PM: Pacifica Quartet
- Dec. 1, 7:30 PM: Kangho Lee, cello
- Jan. 28, 2010, 7:30 PM: Capucon-Angelich Trio
- Feb. 18, 8:00 PM: Moscow State Symphony
- Mar. 16, 7:30 PM: Tao
- Mar. 25, 7:30 PM: Coppelia
- Mar. 27, 7:30 PM: Brentano String Quartet
- Apr. 29, 7:30 PM: Aspen Santa Fe Ballet

HLAA Takes a Summer Break

Hearing Loss Association (HLAA) monthly meetings at Ashford Senior Housing takes a break for the summer and will meet again Saturday September 12th at 10 A.M. Topic will be Cochlear Implants. Q & A to follow. Hearing Loss Association (HLAA) meetings include educational presentations that review the latest in aural rehabilitation, technological developments and medical interventions, along with a variety of hearing health topics. Meetings provide an opportunity to interact with guests and members who are hearing impaired. We promote self-confidence and improved self-esteem for those with hearing impairments. You do not have to face hearing loss alone. INFO: (860) 487-3989 Patricia.

Garden Gate Club Meeting

The Garden Gate Club will meet at 9 a.m. on Monday, July 20 at the Buchanan Auditorium parking lot, Mansfield Public Library, Route 89, Mansfield Center. Members will car pool to Chaplin and Mansfield Center Gardens for a tour of the Smith's and Best's gardens. Bring a bag lunch. Call 429 - 1040 for more information. Shirley Katz 429-4122

Windham Hospital Welcomes

Fadi Al-Khayer, MD, FACE



Dr. Fadi Al-Khayer has opened his practice, the Connecticut Endocrinology Center, in Storrs, offering care for patients with thyroid and parathyroid diseases, diabetes, osteoporosis, and pituitary and adrenal disorders. Board-certified in Endocrinology, Diabetes & Metabolism, Internal and Geriatric Medicine, Dr. Al-Khayer completed fellowships at the University of Michigan and Wayne State University, and received a number of certifications from the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota. He is delighted to join the medical staff at Windham Hospital and looks forward to serving the people of eastern Connecticut.

Connecticut Endocrinology Center

34 Professional Park Road (Route 44) in Storrs

For appointments, phone 860.487.9102.

Use our physician-finder at www.windhamhospital.org.

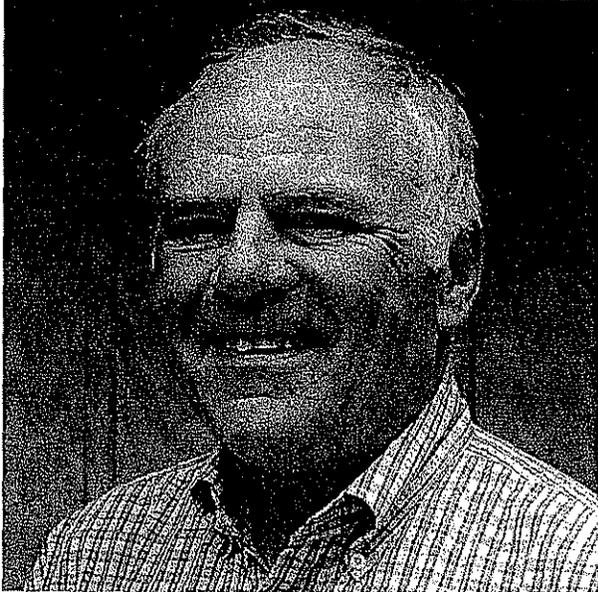
WINDHAM HOSPITAL

HARTFORD HEALTHCARE

Campaign 2009: William Ryan for Town Council

by: Brenda Sullivan | HTNP.com Editor Monday, October 19th, 2009

Item #43



William M. Ryan, 2009 candidate for Mansfield Town Council. Courtesy photo.

To the Editor:

I am a Democrat running for the Town Council in Mansfield. I am running because I believe Mansfield is a wonderful community and I'd like to help it remain that way.

Some of the important issues that will face the town in the next several years include:

- The development known as "Storrs Center." Generally, I favor increased development in this area and I am pleased with the meticulous approach the town has taken, so far. While I do not believe this project should go forward at any cost, I do think that a sensible plan will generate increased tax revenues and improve our quality of life.
- The percentage of senior citizens in our town is increasing and more attention should be directed to the operation of the Senior Center.
- The quality of the Mansfield and Region 19 Schools is outstanding and a source of pride (and higher residential values) for all of us. The K-8 system buildings need a significant overhaul and we must address that issue quickly.
- The Community Center truly makes this a unique town in our area. While I would hope that eventually the CC can be run without any town subsidy, the very small price we now pay is, in my view, well worth it for the sense of community that truly is fostered by its existence.

We have lived in Mansfield for over 36 years and our two children have been educated in our schools. I have served on the Economic Development Commission, the Zoning Board of Appeals and, most recently, as Chair of the Finance and Building Committees for Region 19. I would like to continue

service to this fine town and I ask for your vote on November 3rd.

Very truly yours,

William M. Ryan

Is committee 'overstepping its bounds'?

by: Caitlin M. Dineen | Staff Writer Friday, October 9th, 2009

Item #44



The Four Corners village of Mansfield, CT - where Routes 195 and 44 intersect. File photo © 2009 by Brenda Sullivan.

The charge of the town's Four Corners sewer study advisory committee has been questioned and town council members will review it at their next meeting.

"I don't know where other council members stand," said Council member Helen Koehn at the last town council meeting. "But, I think this committee is overstepping its bounds."

Specifically, Koehn said she was concerned members of the committee - the group overseeing the potential for re-growth at the intersection of routes 195 and 44 - are suggesting bringing public water lines to the intersection.

She said she originally thought the committee's focus was solely on sewer issues. The intersection isn't served by public sewers and that is seen as a key hurdle to Four Corners development.

Koehn told council members Sept. 28 she was concerned the committee was meeting with University of Connecticut and Connecticut Water Co. officials about the water situation when sewers are considered a major issue.

Committee chair and Council member Gene Nesbitt said he did not agree with Koehn. He said the committee is doing what they were charged to do.

"I think the charge was very clear," he said; the group's charge did include probing water project possibilities. "[Water] was not added after we voted on it."

Koehn said when the council voted to form the advisory committee, water was not discussed.

According to Nesbitt, committee members were talking to both UConn and CT Water only to get information on the current water situation at the busy intersection - currently served with well water.

"Sewer, alone, is not going to be satisfactory or a sustainable way to attack this," he said. "Water is, obviously, a major challenge."

He said committee members were not negotiating for the town, just asking questions about ways to bring better water to the area.

"We're just an advisory committee trying to gather information," said Nesbitt.

However, Koehn said she had not been presented with information and would hope work done at the committee level would be brought forward to the council.

Nesbitt said Koehn is welcome to attend committee meetings and he would try to gather information for the council.

Despite concerns raised by Koehn, Nesbitt said he is confident the committee is acting within the confines of its charge.

"Water is a very hot issue," he said. "It could come back to bite the next council in the whazoo (sic)."

Posted Oct. 10, 2009

Town may require parking permits for some residents

Item #45

by: Caitlin M. Dineen | Staff Writer Thursday, October 22nd, 2009



Town officials are hoping to control the number of vehicles - and illegal parking at rental homes - by possibly requiring parking permits for vehicles in town.

Especially targeted are properties rented to University of Connecticut students, who have caused headaches and traffic issues with cars parked on narrow streets and grassy patches during party weekends.

The plan would not encompass all rental properties in town and would mostly affect single-family dwelling units rented out to tenants.

“Parking certainly feels like the biggest issue with single-family homes,” said Mansfield Director of Planning Gregory Padick.

According to Padick, the same parking issues do not plague multi-family housing units. The proposals would not apply to larger apartment complexes.

They also do not apply to regular long-term residents in permanent homes throughout town.

He said there are two proposals being considered: one being a comprehensive parking plan and the other being mandatory parking permits for rental home tenants.

It has not been determined if they would be merged into a single policy.

Town Manager Matthew Hart said town officials are not only looking to curb parking problems in town, such as parking on narrow roads, but they hope to deal with the blight issues in town.

The proposals were brought up during Monday’s regular town-university relations committee meeting.

The subject came before both town and University of Connecticut officials because a high number of UConn students live in rented single-family dwellings off-campus.

These changes would specifically apply to them, even though they are temporary residents.

"We're anticipating some property owners will not be happy with these changes," said Padick.

Padick said the proposed parking plan would require landlords to provide a sufficient number of parking spaces - to be located on the property - and adhere to a cap in parking.

He said parking would only be permitted in parking areas approved by town officials. Parking in non-approved areas would be a violation.

If parking permits were created, there would be separate passes for property tenants and invited guests.

Padick said the parking plan was the easiest proposal to enforce, but town officials were still researching both options.

Committee member and Councilman Bruce Clouette said he thought these proposals might be beneficial to the town, but recommended they be researched further before enacting them.

"As we enact each level of control over housing, you have to accept an administrative (cost)," he said.

Passes would be purchased through town officials. Permit costs, who would administer and who would monitor those passes has not yet been determined.

Thomas Haggerty, UConn's undergraduate student president and committee member, said he understood the need to control parking in town, but was concerned with the potential impact it would have on students.

He said he thought requiring landlords to have parking permits would result in increased rent for students living off-campus.

Hart agreed an increase is possible.

"Most landlords do pass those costs to their tenants," he said.

Clouette said the proposals would help ensure all landlords and their tenants are adhering to town parking policies and would make all single-family dwellings equal.

"I think it will, in a sense, level the playing field a little more," he said. "It is leveling the playing field of units that don't meet expectations."

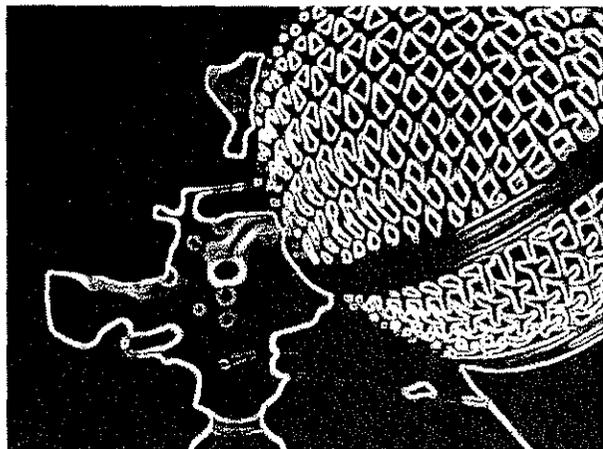
Padick emphasized the two concepts are in the proposal stage and have not been finalized.

He said he hopes the proposals would be completed and presented to residents by the end of the calendar year.

Your best opportunity to get to know candidates in the 2009 election

by: Brenda Sullivan | HTNP.com Editor Friday, October 16th, 2009

Item #46



The Mansfield League of Women Voters (LWV) has again taken on the formidable task of gathering candidates in this year's municipal elections. It is your best and perhaps last opportunity to hear what the contenders have to say - and to pose your own questions. These forums have been well attended in the past, and for good reason.

This 2009 Mansfield LWV Candidates' Night is on Tuesday, October 27 from 7 to 9 p.m. in the Council Chambers of the Audrey P. Beck Municipal Building (Town Hall), at 4 South Eagleville Road (at the corner of Routes 195 and 275, next to E.O. Smith High School.)

The evening will offer an opportunity to discuss town issues with candidates running for Town Council, the Board of Education (K-8), the Planning and Zoning Commission, and the Region 19 Board of Education.

Refreshments will be served.

These "off-year" elections focus on local issues. In Mansfield, these range from a proposal to consolidate elementary schools, to the Storrs Center project, to bringing sewer service to the Four Corners section of town, and so on.

According to their press release, the Mansfield LWV is not preparing a Voter's Guide for the election this year.

Peter Milman, chair of voter services for the Mansfield LWV, explains that voters are increasingly using electronic media to inform themselves about the candidates' experience and political positions. "The information is already available on the candidates' Web sites, so it's easier to simply publicize those links," he says.

And so, for more information on the candidates, voters can visit these sites:

Democrats: mansfieldctdemocrats.org

Your best opportunity to get to know candidates in the 2009 election :: Mansfield Today

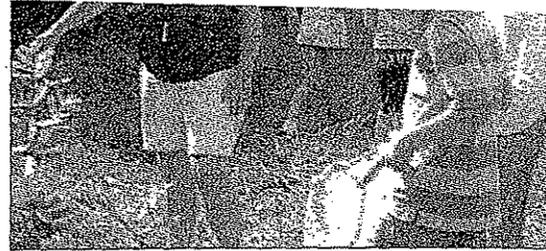
Republicans: mansfieldrepublicans-ct.com

Petitioning Candidate, Donald Curtis: www.donaldwcurtis.com

“Even with these new ways to engage the voting public, face-to-face exchanges of views between candidates and voters are essential,” the LWV release states. “Candidates’ Night remains an informative and enjoyable way to learn about the candidates and the issues at stake in this year’s elections.

CLASSROOM

After-School Nature Club PAGE 9



Students from Miss Kelly's Dance and Drama perform at the 6th Annual Festival on the Green in Mansfield. Photo by Melanie Savage.

older, and hopefully wiser. Einstein said the definition of insanity is: doing the same thing over and over and expecting different results. If your children have struggled in the past, how much TV do you let them watch, how many hours of video games, instead of homework? Learning has to be reinforced at home.

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WINDHAM

MOVING FORWARD WITH LAND PURCHASE

PAGE 8

WILLIM

ARTS ACADEMY OPEN

PAGE 7

Item #47

COMMUNITY COMES OUT FOR FESTIVAL

PAGE 2

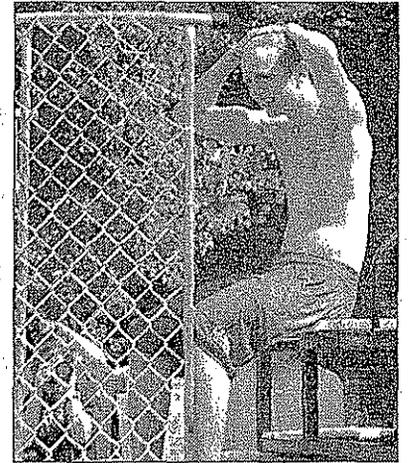
LOCAL NEWS

MANSFIELD

Festival a town-wide celebration



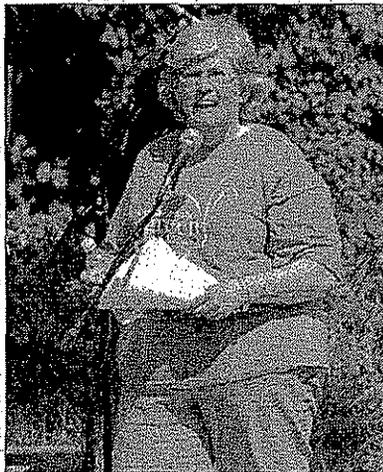
The Kidsville Kuckoo Review entertains from the main stage at the sixth annual Mansfield Festival on the Green. Photos by Melanie Savage.



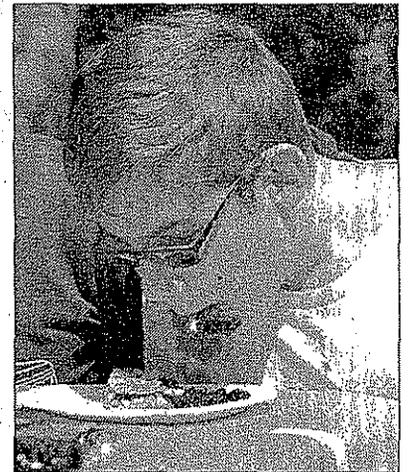
Jake prepares to get wet (again) at the EO Smith Football dunk tank.



The E. O. Smith mascot attempts to dunk one of his classmates.



Mayor Betsy Paterson opens the event from the main stage.



Aaron competes in the pie-eating contest.



Julia and Michaela work on sand sculptures at the UConn Co-op booth.



Autumn and Caitlyn escort Viking the pony to the corral.



A giant Operation game helps bring attention to health care reform.

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Storrs Center gains Traffic Commission approval, tenants

Reminder News 7/3/09

BY MELANIE SAVAGE
Staff Writer

With the Connecticut State Traffic Commission approval of plans for improvements to Storrs Road, the Storrs Center project proceeded one step closer to becoming reality. "This was the last major approval in terms of pre-construction," said Mansfield Downtown Partnership Executive Director Cynthia van Zelm. "The improvements to Storrs Road will play a key role in the civic life Mansfield, and in the success of Storrs Center." The approved plans include the changes that will improve traffic flow, as well as crosswalk zones and sidewalk improvements designed to make the area more pedestrian-friendly.

BL Companies, a Meriden-headquartered engineering firm, has been retained by the Town of Mansfield to provide engineering services for the modifications to Storrs Road. "Hopefully, next year we can move ahead with some construction," said van Zelm.

The first three businesses to sign on to the project reflect the vision of Storrs Center as a location drawing a mixture of regional, local, and national businesses. "That's always been the focus of the project," said van Zelm. "We're very pleased with the progress over the past several months."

The Vanilla Bean Cafe, has been a popular eatery in Pomfret for more than 20 years. The owners, brothers Barry and Brian Jessurun, also own 85 Main Street in Putnam. "We get a lot of people saying, 'You've got to open one of these in our town'," said Barry. "We've especially gotten a lot of that from Storrs. We've been looking for a lot of years for a location in Storrs, and this is just perfect." Jessurun believes that his restaurant's style, which he calls "fast casual," will be a perfect fit for Storrs Center. "It's a comfortable, nice atmosphere, where people might want to linger for awhile," he said. Jessurun said both his food and his atmosphere are a step up from traditional fast food. "But people can still get a quick lunch, if that's what they want."

"People are waking up to the fact that fast food isn't healthy for your body or your soul," said Jessurun. His aim is to offer quality, healthy fare, while still providing a service that fits into today's

The jury's still out on whether the Jessuruns will be able to continue The Vanilla Bean tradition of offering live entertainment in the new location. The restaurant has been offering musical performances since shortly after it opened in 1989. "We have bluegrass, jazz, a variety of different music," said Jessurun. "We focus on original songs, not cover." While the Pomfret restaurant is located in a converted barn with a number of separate rooms, the Storrs location will be "a 3,000 square-foot square."

"We're trying to work out a way that we can accommodate the entertainment in the new location," said Jessurun.

Representing the national aspect of the Storrs Center equation is Moe's Southwest Grill, "a well-priced, 'quick serve' restaurant featuring burritos, quesadillas, nachos, salads and fajitas," according to a MDP press release. "The Moe's experience centers on 'welcoming your hunger and then satisfying it.' Every meal is customized specifically for the customer."

Storrs Automotive, an auto repair business now located at 4 Dog Lane in Mansfield, has also signed on for the first phase of Storrs Center. The business is the first local relocation to commit to the project. "We're thrilled to be a part of the new community," said Storrs Automotive owner Rene Schein in a press release. "Our plans call for expanding the facility into three bays, which will be good for business. I'm honored by the community support in keeping me here. The Mansfield Downtown Partnership and Leyland Alliance worked hard to accommodate our operation into the plans for the first building...We look forward to the challenge and pleasure of meeting and serving an even larger and more diverse community in the new Storrs Center."

Said Macon Toledano, Vice President of Planning and Development for master developer Leyland Alliance, "Since the earliest planning phases of Storrs Center, we've been hopeful of bringing Storrs Automotive into the community. They are a well-regarded Mansfield business and will be a welcome tenant in the first phase of the project."

For more information regarding Storrs Center, go to www.mansfieldct.org and click on the MDP logo.

PAGE
BREAK