

AGENDA

TOWN/UNIVERSITY RELATIONS COMMITTEE

MEETING
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 2010

4:00 P.M.

**Audrey P. Beck Municipal Building
Council Chambers**

- 1) Call to order
- 2) August 10, 2010 Meeting Minutes
- 3) Updates:
 - a. Spring Weekend 2010
 - b. Mansfield Community Campus Partnership/Community Visitation Program
 - c. Mansfield Downtown Partnership/Festival on the Green
 - d. Staff visit to Amherst, MA
- 4) UConn Agronomy Farm
- 5) Fall 2010 Off-campus Activity
- 6) Other Business/Announcements
- 7) Communications
 - a. UConn Emergency Alert System
 - b. G. Weidemann re: Agronomy Farm
 - c. F. Conroy re: UConn – Back to School
- 8) Opportunity for Public to Address the Committee
- 9) Adjournment

Next Meeting: October 12, 2010

TOWN/UNIVERSITY RELATIONS COMMITTEE
Tuesday, August 10, 2010
Mansfield Community Center, Community Room
Minutes - DRAFT

Present: M. Beal, B. Clouette, M. Hart, J. Hintz, R. Hudd, E. Paterson, C. Paulhus, J. Saddlemire, R. Schurin, W. Simpson

Staff: M. Capriola, J. Jackman, G. Padick

Windham Neal Beets (Town Manager), Matt Vertefeuille (Director of Code Enforcement),
Guests: Lt. Evans & Sgt. Reed (Willimantic Police Department), Shirley Mustard and Richard Grillo
(Town/Gown members).

- 1) Meeting called to order at 4:00pm.
- 2) The meeting minutes of June 8, 2010 were moved by Mr. Simpson, seconded by Mr. Hart and approved as presented. Paulhus and Schurin abstained, with other members present voting in favor of the minutes as presented.
- 3) Discussion with Windham Town/Gown Committee
Members of the Windham and Mansfield Town/University Relations Committees discussed their challenges and successes in dealing with problematic off-campus student behaviors.
- 4) Updates
 - a) Spring Weekend. The Committee discussed updates and next steps in preparing the Spring Weekend 2010 report. UCONN has extended an invitation to the Town to have a Mansfield representative serve on the University's Spring Weekend Task Force.
 - b) Mansfield Community Campus Partnership (MCCP). MCCP is meeting this Thursday, August 12th.
 - c) Proposed Off-Street Parking Ordinance. Tabled to a future meeting.
- 5) Other
None.
- 6) Communications
 - a) UCONN Emergency Alert System. Mr. Schurin commented that UCONN Information Technology staff, Police staff, and others are working on the matter referenced in the communication.
 - b) G. Weideman re: Agronomy Farm. This communication/item will be discussed at the next Town-University Relations Committee meeting scheduled for September 14th.
- 7) Public Comment
Neil Facchinetti, 6 Storrs Heights Road. Mr. Facchinetti stated his desire for the Storrs Heights neighborhood to work directly with the University appointed liaison for the Agronomy Farm project in advance of the next Town-Gown meeting.
- 9) Mr. Clouette made a motion, seconded by Mr. Hintz to adjourn the meeting. The meeting adjourned at 5:28pm.

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

Sara-Ann Chainé

From: Danny Briere [DBriere@telechoice.com]
Sent: Monday, July 26, 2010 4:53 PM
To: Matthew W. Hart
Cc: Lou DeLoreto; Francis Archambault
Subject: Fw: UCONN Emergency Alert System
Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Blue

Persuant to Fran Archambault's suggestion below, I'm forwarding my original email here for consideration by the Town/University Relations Committee.

Danny Briere
 803 Warrentville Road
 Mansfield Center, CT 06250
 (860) 429-0100 tel
 (860) 614-3403 cell



From: "Archambault, Jr, Francis" <francis.archambault@uconn.edu>
To: Danny Briere <DBriere@telechoice.com>
Cc: Lou DeLoreto <ldeloreto@EOSmith.org>
Date: 07/26/2010 10:17 AM
Subject: RE: UCONN Emergency Alert System

Danny,

Thanks for your thoughtful e-mail message. I will contact some people at UConn, and get back to you on this in a couple of weeks, given my schedule. Also, I'm sure you are aware that there is a "town-gown" committee which addresses issues of common interest to UConn and the surrounding community. I wonder if they have considered your suggestion? Have you spoken with anyone from that committee?

What is your schedule like over the next 2-3 weeks? I would like our technology group to get together soon to discuss progress, obstacles, etc. Any suggestions?

fran

From: Danny Briere [DBriere@telechoice.com]
Sent: Saturday, July 24, 2010 7:47 AM
To: Archambault, Jr, Francis
Cc: Lou DeLoreto
Subject: UCONN Emergency Alert System

Hi Francis-

I'm writing to you today in your capacity as a member of the UCONN Board of Trustees, but also given your knowledge of community affairs, EOSmith, etc. This is about:

<http://alert.uconn.edu/about.php>

and an alert yesterday that was issued on the UCONN campus emergency alert system that read:

"Storrs Campus Runaway 15 yr old female may be endangered wearing red coat khaki pants. If seen

8/5/2010

call, UCPD at 860-486-4800 or 911. Alert website for more info."

So this raised a number of concerns for me that I wanted to relate to see if there might be ways to address the situation.

1) UCONN relates that its emergency alert system is effectively for the "UCONN Community", and limits that to current UCONN students, faculty, and staff. You have to have a NetID to get on the emergency alert system.

This definition of UCONN Community is exceedingly narrow. I would proffer that UCONN's community is simply not so narrowly definable. Non-university people live close to campus. The new downtown project will have businesses close to campus. Our non-UCONN-age kids spend time on campus. I know that my kids will be on the UCONN campus as part of the EOSmith ECE program, and my kids also attend summer programs at the school, and yes, while they may have UCONN IDs (and therefore NetIDs) and so they can get such alerts, as parents, we don't have that option: UCONN's system does not allow multiple cell numbers to be stored in the system for alerting, so their's is a conscious effort to limit distribution.

Those in the community who wish to monitor the campus emergency alert system should be able to do so. We cannot today -- that I can see.

2) The Emergency alert system is very closed in its communications strategy. While it reports to UCONN webpages, uses SMS, and sometimes voice and email, since a) you cannot get access to these unless you are in the closed UCONN community (see above) and b) these are not really Web 2.0-style "open" protocols, other programs cannot access these. As you know, we are working on a Facebook extension for the community at large. Today, we have to visit the UCONN alert page every X seconds to see if there is a message and "scrape" it from the site. Yet, if the school is closed, I can monitor Twitter or via an RSS feed. http://today.uconn.edu/?page_id=1041

The emergency system should allow people to track alerts via commonly accepted protocols such as Twitter, RSS (preferably using a PubSubHubbub server for realtime access), and other current protocols to allow emergency alerts in the community to be accepted into community feeds.

I can predict that one argument against the above will be, "We don't want to air UCONN's dirty laundry in public". There have been murders, rapes, and other attacks on and close to campus. I believe that something happening on the UCONN campus affects all of those in the community here as well. Storrs/Mansfield is the UCONN Community, not just Campus. When problems walk off campus, they walk into our backyards.

I'd ask if you might forward this email to those who might be able to thoughtfully reply to my request.

ps; I have CCed Lou Deloreto, Principal of EOSmith here, because of the close proximity of his school to UCONN, and I believe that he might share my similar concerns about knowing what is going on in his "backyard" when it comes to emergency communications at UCONN. (He assuredly can speak for himself. I hear he's pretty good at it even.)

Danny Briere
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[\[cid: 1_07C40D2007C409980040D5398525776A\]<http://www.linkedin.com/in/dannybriere>](http://www.linkedin.com/in/dannybriere)

Matthew W. Hart

From: Weidemann, Gregory [gregory.weidemann@uconn.edu]
Sent: Thursday, July 29, 2010 3:42 PM
To: Town Mngr; Gregory J. Padick; 'natalie@minuttigroup.biz'
Cc: Coite, Jason; Musgrave, Mary; Olsen, Stephen; Richard Miller; Roe, Alexandria; Guillard, Karl; Gene Roberts
Subject: Response to questions regarding the UConn well project
Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Blue
Attachments: Questions from the Town-Gown Committee mtg.docx

In response to neighbor concerns, representatives of UConn provided an overview and update of the UConn Plant Science Farm irrigation project at the meeting of the Mansfield Town/University Relations Committee on June 8, 2010. At that time, several questions required follow up and additional questions were posed via email in response to a UConn letter dated May 14, 2010. Attached is the UConn response to questions posed by the committee members and the audience. Although not required by state or federal regulations, the university conducted a thorough study of the site, installed monitoring wells, made provision for public inspection of water usage from the wells via a web site and tested the monitoring wells for a wide range of pesticides. Our monitoring web site is up and running and results from an independent water analysis has been posted for public viewing. With the completion of these commitments, we have begun to pump water from the wells into the irrigation pond. I trust our responses to these questions will resolve any outstanding concerns regarding water usage and our appropriate use of pesticides in a safe and responsible manner.

Gregory J. Weidemann

Dean and Director
College of Agriculture and Natural Resources
University of Connecticut
1376 Storrs Road Unit 4066
Storrs, CT 06269-4066
PH:(860)486-2918
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email: gregory.weidemann@uconn.edu
www.canrdean@uconn.edu

At the meeting of Mansfield's Town/University Relations Committee on June 8, 2010, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Coite, and Mr. Guillard provided an overview of the UConn Agronomy Farm including irrigation plans; project/timeline; public information process; citizen concerns (water levels, water quality); analysis and testing; and plans for implementation.

Committee members and public participants posed several questions, some of which required follow-up. The questions have been assembled below based on the draft minutes, meeting notes provided by others, and list of questions provided in an email from Mr. Neil Facchinetti in response to a UConn letter dated May 14, 2010. Responses to the technical questions are provided in italics.

Questions from the Committee members:

1. A 15-foot drop in water height in a well corresponds to what percent?

Generally, average depth of a Storrs Heights bedrock well is about 250 feet, and there is about 200 feet of water in a well. A 15-foot drop corresponds to 7.5% decrease for a typical well that has 200 feet of water.

2. How close is the nearest offsite residential well?

We do not have accurate mapping of all the off-site wells, but the nearest wells appear to be about 150' from the property line.

Questions from audience:

N. Facchinetti:

1. How were the 15-foot and 25-foot thresholds established?

The 15-foot threshold was based on the research in Dr. Robbins' study. Based on a review of bedrock well water data in the area, it was observed that typical seasonal fluctuations do not exceed 15 feet. If a drop of 15 feet is observed at the boundary monitoring wells (MW-3 or MW-4) during operation of the irrigation wells, that decrease would exceed the expected seasonal fluctuation before pumping began. Pumping would then be readjusted to reduce the impact to below 15 feet. The 25 foot threshold was set as to not cause more than 10% lowering of the water levels at the farm boundary.

If curtailing does not reduce the draw down at the monitoring wells and water levels continue to drop, an overall decrease of 25' is set as a threshold when pumping will cease. Cessation of pumping is expected to eliminate the affect on the private wells and the depth of water should recover to pre-pumping conditions.

2. Are all 69 pesticides tested for in the water quality sampling?

We have tested those pesticides and herbicides that a) are used by the farm, and b) have an EPA-approved drinking water test. Several pesticides that are commercially available do not have corresponding drinking water tests that have been approved by EPA. Test results are only as good as the method. Data from test methods that have not been officially approved should not be relied upon.

With respect to those chemicals which are used but have no approved test, before approved for commercial use as a pesticide, the manufactures must develop strict instructions on proper use such that the applicator does not create any unintended affects to human health or the environment. Farm staff are licensed pesticide applicators that are fully aware of the legal and environmentally consequences of deviating the from the manufacturer's instructions.

3. When are pesticides going to be tested?

Water samples were collected on Monday 6/14/10 from the two shallow wells at the farm along the northern property line. This plan was announced at the 6/8/10 Town/University Relations Committee meeting. In addition, an email was sent on Wednesday 6/9/10 to the EHHD director, the Storrs Heights Association (SHA) president, the Mansfield Conservation Commission chair, and Mr. Facchinetti as a reminder of the planned water sampling.

4. How will pesticide data be disseminated?

Analytical data was forwarded to EHHD and SHA on July 19, 2010. No chemicals were detected. Had any chemicals been detected, UConn would have consulted with the Department of Environmental Protection. The data are also posted on the farm ground water monitoring website (<http://www.agfarm.uconn.edu>).

5. Will funding be available to monitor both the water availability and quality going forward?

It is our expectation that funding will be available for this purpose.

6. How can the use of a dry well (MW-2) be used for monitoring purposes?

MW-2 is not dry. The water level and responsiveness to pumping is comparable to the other bedrock wells installed at the farm. The water level in MW-2 was monitored while the new irrigation wells were being pump tested. The water level increased and decreased as would be expected in response to the well pumping.

J. Rickards:

Is the DEP concerned with the experimental chemical used in farm research?

Because the use of experimental compounds meets all federal and state requirements, DEP is not consulted on the use of these chemicals. The farm does at times incorporate experimental chemicals into their research. The use of these experimental pesticides is minute, generally amounting to no more than 2 grams (0.07 ounces) of active ingredient per 330 sq. ft. per year with one compound applied at 15 grams (0.53 ounces) in 2009 and 2010. The use of these pesticides is limited to fields located more than 1,000 feet from the nearest property line of the Storrs Heights community.

In all but one case, the compounds are already registered for use on food crops or turfgras. The research being conducted is investigating the effectiveness of these registered pesticides for other uses. A Materials Safety Data Sheet is available for all of these compounds.

G. Dunne:

Who is the principal university liaison on this?

Gregory Weidemann, Dean of the University of Connecticut College of Agriculture and Natural Resources, is the principal university liaison.

T. Markland:

What happens to the farm's grant-funded research if an off-site well goes dry?

Because UConn has no control on how private well owners use their water supply, the farm's activities is not be tied directly to what's observed at the private wells. If unusual conditions are observed by a nearby well owner, UConn should be contacted so that we can properly investigate by reviewing our monitoring and production data.

R. Coughlin:

1. Is there a contingency plan if we [home owners] run out of water?

Because UConn has no control on how private well owners use their water supply, UConn will not have a contingency plan for cases where an off-site well runs out of water. If unusual conditions are observed by a nearby well owner, UConn should be contacted so that we can properly investigate by reviewing our monitoring and production data.

2. What chemicals that will be stored on site and the potential unknown side effects, including fire and dispersal of chemicals in the air.

The list of chemicals stored and used at the farm has been previously distributed by the farm staff at the previous public meetings. The farm staff can be contacted for an updated list at any time. Potential health effects are identified on every pesticide's Material Safety Data Sheet, also available upon request.

Q. Kessel:

1. What affect will the 15 to 25 feet drop in the monitoring wells have on the private drinking wells?

A drop of 15 to 25 feet at the monitoring wells should correspond to, at most, a drop of 15 to 25 feet at the private drinking water wells that are located even further away from the pumping wells. If pumping causes a drop of 15 to 25 feet drop in a well with 200 to 250 feet of water, which is typical for the nearby private wells, approximately 90% of the water in the well is still available.

2. Will the water levels or pesticides be monitored in the wells?

Water levels are being monitored in the bedrock monitoring wells. Water samples analyzed for pesticides were collected from the shallow overburden monitoring wells.

3. Can the water levels measured in the monitoring wells be relied upon given that the aquifer is fractured bedrock?

We believe so based on testing to date. The monitoring wells surrounding the pumping wells are responding to pumpage. The perimeter wells are set at the average depth of wells in the Storrs Heights community. Previous monitoring of the wells in the community show widespread interconnection. Given the locations and depth of the monitoring wells, they should serve as good monitoring points.

R. Thorson:

1. Mr. Thorson spoke to the cone of depression, bedrock aquifers, and concerns about the proposed testing.

Since this is a bedrock aquifer, the cone of depression model isn't always applicable. But we can rely upon the early data that supports the fact that the private supply wells and our monitoring wells have some of the same fractures in common.

2. Mr. Thorson also stated his desire to have a person not affiliated with the agriculture school conducting the testing and monitoring.

The monitoring data is available for independent review on the website. Sampling and testing for pesticides are conducted by independent firms.

G. Gibson:

Mr. Gibson had questions about whether or not residential developments are subject to the same water requirements/review as this project.

We concur with response G. Padick gave to Mr. Gibson's question at the Town/University Relations Committee meeting. If a residential development is to be supplied potable water from wells, certain DPH regulations are applicable based on the number of persons that are expected to use the water.

Further, a new water supply system that pumps more than 50,000 gallons per day is also subject to DEP regulations. The farm's irrigation wells are not for potable use and the amount of water will be below 50,000 gpd. The wells are not subject to either the DPH or DEP regulations. All the data collection, analyses, and monitoring that's been completed and that will be on-going is completely voluntary to address the concerns of the farm's neighbors.



University of Connecticut
Administration and Operations Services

Facilities Operations

May 14, 2010

Mr. Neil Facchinetti
6 Storrs Heights Road
Storrs, CT 06268

Dear Mr. Facchinetti:

As you know, the University has met with the Storrs Heights association on three occasions since the proposal to install three new irrigation wells was first introduced. These meetings included detailed history of water quality monitoring at the farm. Dr. Gary Robbins has also presented the scope and results of his scientific hydrogeologic study for the farm and surrounding area at these meetings. At the last such public meeting the University committed to abide by the recommendations of Dr. Robbins' study, and made several other commitments to further investigate the quality of groundwater.

With the exception of the letter dated January 27, 2010 from the UConn Plant Science department and a follow-up visit to the farm by several Storrs Heights residents on February 9, 2010, there has not been a formal update on the progress of our commitments. We'll take this opportunity to address all of your questions, reprinted here as they appear on the "Information for Neighbors of the UConn Farm" website followed by our responses in italics.

Water Quantity Questions

- 1) Of the four (4) deep wells designated for testing, only two (2) have the potential for yielding useful data; one of the four is dry and the other collapsed at 60 feet. What are the plans for achieving a total of four (4) deep test wells?

It is true that PW-2 partially collapsed, making it impossible to use as a production well. However, it is still perfectly suitable for monitoring purposes, and it is one of the four wells that will be used to measure the depth of groundwater. The other deep wells are MW-3 and MW-4, located along the Storrs Heights boundary, and MW-2 (see attached map).

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25 LeDoyt Road Unit 3252
Storrs, Connecticut 06269-3252

Facsimile: (860) 486-1486

Mr. Neil Facchinetti

May 14, 2010

Page 2

- 2) We understand that data collection from the 4 test wells will be performed manually by visiting each test well periodically. How often will these readings be conducted? How can we routinely receive notification of testing and test results? We want the opportunity to observe data collection at the deep test wells and to receive the results promptly.

The water level data will be continually collected by instruments installed in the four deep test wells. The data will be continually transmitted to the office at the farm and automatically uploaded to a UConn Plant Science website that will be fully accessible to you and the public essentially in "real time."

In addition, Dr. Robbins study prescribed operating conditions that should make it highly unlikely for the farm's irrigation to affect the nearby residential wells. The pump rates and operating times of the irrigation wells will also be on the website. The Storrs Heights association shall be notified when the website is active.

- 3) What are the criteria by which pumping will be curtailed or suspended? Initial recommendations called for 15 feet and 25 feet as suspension and cessation thresholds, respectively. How are these criteria established? Should they be more restrictive to provide better protection for neighboring water supplies? Drops of 15 and 25 feet in our shared aquifer would be a massive loss of water resources for surrounding residential communities.

If groundwater levels at the property line as measured at MW-3 and MW-4 drop 15 feet from the seasonal norm, pumping will be curtailed. If groundwater levels drop 25 feet beneath the seasonal norm, all irrigation pumping will be suspended. Fluctuations on the order of 15 feet represent natural variations in bedrock well water levels in the area as noted in Dr. Robbins' study. Given the height of the water columns in the bedrock wells in the Storrs Heights community, as noted in Dr. Robbins's hydrogeologic study, a decrease of this magnitude at the property line represents an immaterial portion of the available water. Wells that are further away from the property line should be affected even less or not at all.

- 4) Apparently the three (3) deep production wells will be in service before the 4 test wells are fully functional. We question the usefulness of data from test wells without initial baseline measurements conducted in the absence of pumping from the production wells.

There will be no pumping from the irrigation wells until the four deep monitoring wells are capable of reporting actual data to the Plant Science website. Water level readings will be used to establish threshold water levels to evaluate the water level fluctuations in MW-3 and MW-4... The threshold estimates will be clearly displayed on the website for comparison to the actual "real time" groundwater levels.

Mr. Neil Facchinetti

May 14, 2010

Page 3

- 5) To date we have not discussed methods for applying water to the plots from these new wells. Certainly some methods are more efficient than others. Will the farm take steps to conserve water by using the most efficient and latest irrigation systems that minimize waste?

The farm will continue to implement several measures it already deploys to reduce the need to use the supply wells.

- *The irrigation systems used for both turfgrass and nursery plants are controlled by "rain-out" meters – these irrigation systems will automatically turn off water if more than a ¼" to ½" of rain is measured by these meters.*
- *More irrigation heads and watering hose hookups were recently installed and a mobile irrigation sprinkler was recently purchased. These features allow the farm to water only the small areas that need water the most.*
- *Potted plants are watered using drip-irrigation systems as much as feasible. Emitters placed in each pot that water only the plant, not the surrounding ground.*

In addition, the farm has also expanded its irrigation pond as part of the commitments made to the community. The purpose of this is to capture more rain water during the wetter months, which gives the farm more water in storage and delays when the new wells are needed to supplement the natural supply.

Water Quality Questions: Two (2) shallow (20') test wells are planned along the border between Storrs Heights and the farm. We have several questions regarding these shallow test wells:

- 1) Will these shallow test wells be ready for testing before new irrigation wells go into production and before the next and subsequent applications of agricultural and experimental chemicals? They should be online before increased irrigation takes place.

The two shallow water-quality wells have already been installed next to the deeper wells MW-3 and MW-4 (see attached map). The groundwater from these wells will be tested before the irrigation wells are used. Limited spring applications of agricultural chemicals typical of previous years have already occurred.

- 2) Who will conduct these tests and how often will these tests be conducted? Will we be notified of these tests and have the opportunity to be present when samples are drawn and tested?

A private environmental consulting firm will collect the samples. The quality analysis will be performed by a private laboratory. We will notify the Storrs Heights association and the Eastern Highlands Health District when the sampling is scheduled so that any interested persons can be present.

Mr. Neil Facchinetti

May 14, 2010

Page 4

- 3) How will we gain reliable access to these results?

The laboratory reports shall be forwarded to the Storrs Heights association, the Eastern Highlands Health District and any other persons who request the data.

- 4) Will pond water be tested?

The pond consists primarily of stormwater run-off from the wooded area southeast of the farm. There are no plans to test the pond water.

- 5) In a letter of January 27th from UConn, in response to questions from neighbors of the farm, we learned that tests for water quality will be limited to nitrate detection. We question whether this is adequate when we consider the grave consequences of toxic chemical slipping underneath the "radar," especially for children and pregnant women. It was stated in the UConn letter that the measurement of only nitrates is an "accepted and approved indication" of well contamination. By whom is it accepted and approved and is this approval based on expediency and commercial pressures on regulators or on sound scientific evidence?

The groundwater samples will be analyzed for nitrates and agricultural chemicals. The list of pesticides used on the farm has been reviewed with the CT Department of Public Health testing lab and several private laboratories. The consensus has been to test the groundwater using several EPA-approved drinking water test methods designed to detect pesticides and herbicides.

- 6) Concrete action plans need to be developed to ensure a rapid and effective response in the event chemicals are detected in the water. Under what test criteria will applications be suspended and remedial actions taken? Specifically, how will neighboring wells be protected in light of positive tests? In the UConn letter of January 27th, it was stated that "we [UConn] would institute any necessary remediation in consultation with the appropriate state agency including the installation of carbon trap filters if recommended," in response to neighbors' concerns. This statement leads us to several more questions: a) What state agency would be consulted? Who in that agency would be involved in decision making? B)Does this agency have established criteria and related remedial actions for chemical contamination? c) Are these agency criteria and remedial actions simply recommendations or are they backed by formal compulsory regulations? d) Where would funding be found for implementing remedial steps?

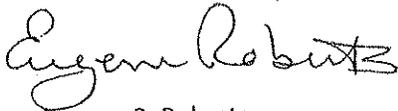
Should any contaminants be detected in the monitoring wells, the results shall also be forwarded to the CT Department of Environmental Protection. More specifically, the Remediation Division of the Bureau of Water Protection and Land Reuse will be consulted, since this division administers the State's Remediation Standard Regulations, which include established criteria for remediating contamination. UConn shall abide by any requirements or recommendations made by DEP.

Mr. Neil Facchinetti
May 14, 2010
Page 5

It's my understanding that the questions on the "Information for Neighbors of the UConn Farm" website are generally more comprehensive than those posed at the Mansfield Conservation Commission on April 21, 2010. However, in reviewing the minutes from that meeting, it appears that there is an additional question regarding provisions for monitoring any neighborhood wells. The intent is to operate the farm in a manner such that there could only be minimal affects at the property line, and this shall be confirmed with our monitoring. Private wells that are further away from the property line should be affected even less or not at all. As such, we have no plans to interfere with any private wells.

Should you have any questions or wish to discuss further, please contact me at 860-486-3185 or eugene.roberts@uconn.edu.

Sincerely,



Eugene B. Roberts
Director of Facilities Operations

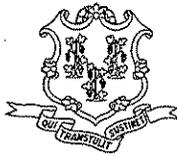
CC (electronic): Quentin Kessel, Mansfield Conservation Commission, Chair
Greg Padick, Mansfield Director of Planning
Matt Hart, Mansfield Town Manager
Rob Miller, Eastern Highlands Health District Director
Natalie Miniutti, President, Storrs Heights Association
Steve Olsen, UConn Plant Science Farm Manager
Karl Guillard, UConn Professor, Department of Plant Science and Landscape Architecture
Mary Musgrave, UConn Professor and Head, Department of Plant Science and Landscape Architecture
Gary Robbins, UConn Professor of Geology, Department of Natural Resources and the Environment
Rich Miller, UConn Director of Environmental Policy
Alexandria Roe, UConn Director of Planning and Project Development
Tom Callahan, UConn Health Center
Barry Feldman, UConn Vice President/COO

Monitoring Well and Production Well Locations
University of Connecticut
Plant Science Research and Education Facility





State of Connecticut



Commanding Officer
Lt. Francis Conroy
Executive Officer
M/Sgt. Charles York

Connecticut State Police Troop C- Tolland

To: Major Frank Griffin
From: Lt. Buddy Conroy
Date: 09/03/10
Subject: UCONN- back to school

Sir,

A review of UCONN back to school weekend.

Friday, 08/27/2010, Carriage House Apts.-

Estimated crowd of 1,500 – 2,000

Crowd was well behaved for the most part a couple of incidents of can/bottle throwing at CSP.
16 liquor violation tickets issued.

Carriage House Apts. did not have an onsite manager on duty. This made determining who lived in which apt problematic at the end of night when the “push” was being done. A lot of the apt renters did not have Carriage House IDs issued to them yet nor did they have parking stickers for their vehicles.

The fence was not erected as in past years. This created a problem of controlling access to the complex when the road was shut down for the push. Partygoers were able to gain access by going in behind the Apts along the wood line.

Saturday, 08/28/2010, Carriage House Apts.-

Estimated crowd of 5,000 – 6,000 (largest in recent years)

Crowd was well behaved for the most part a couple of incidents of can/bottle throwing at CSP
28 liquor violation tickets issued

1 criminal arrest for narcotics- UCONN student

Carriage House Apts. did not have an onsite manager on duty. This made determining who lived in which apt problematic at the end of night when the “push” was being done. A lot of the apt renters did not have Carriage House IDs issued to them yet nor did they have parking stickers for their vehicles.

The fence was not erected as in past years. This created a problem of controlling access to the complex when the road was shut down for the push. Partygoers were able to gain access by going in behind the Apts along the wood line.

Thursday, 09/2/10, Carriage House Apts.-

Estimated crowd of 2,000 – 3,000

Carriage House provided a night manager and put up the fence. They provided a tenant list as well as parking permits and most resident permits.

13 liquor violation tickets issued.

Two OPA Troopers on site.

The evening was very busy for a holiday weekend and it appeared as though the students did not go home. There were parking issues on Carriage House Rd which were addressed by the OPA Troopers. Simultaneously there was a medical issue (intoxicated student) which was also in the complex and handled by the OPA personnel (they ensured that the victim's airway was unobstructed until medics arrived). Throughout the evening there were three medical calls at the complex and two were transported to the hospital for treatment (intox). Numerous parking citations were issued and a tow truck was called to remove a vehicle partially blocking the roadway. Carriage House Dr was closed to vehicular traffic due to the heavy volume of pedestrian traffic. There was numerous alcohol violations observed however due to manpower issues we were unable to effectively address many of these violations There were only a handful of citations issued as personnel were tied up with other responsibilities.

It was decided, based upon the size and intoxication level of the crowd (reports of fights, vandalisms, noise complaints, etc), to have evening shift respond prior to breaking up the large gathering within the complex.

During "push" there was one individual later verified as an UCONN student/Carriage House resident who was standing on the roadway. He was asked to leave several times and refused stating that he lives here. He was arrested for BOP and interfering after he became aggressive and belligerent when attempts were made to escort him from the roadway.

The immediate area was successfully cleared by approx. 0130 hours. A presence was maintained on Hunting Lodge Rd and our areas of responsibilities in Mansfield (Sgt Peps) until approx. 0145 hours.

Carriage House management observed the apartments involved and explained that follow up action would be taken against the tenants for lease violations. All arrests will be referred to the UCONN off campus student services office for student code violations as well.

Friday, 09/03/10, Carriage House Apts-

Estimated crowd of 3,000

24 liquor violation tickets issued.

Carriage House Apts. did have an onsite manager on duty.

Large house parties building on Hunting Lodge RD.

Saturday, 09/04/10, Carriage House Apts.-

Estimated crowd of **6,000**. (Largest non- Spring Weekend gathering I have seen in several years)

10 liquor violation tickets issued

Carriage House had two night managers on site.

Three (3) OPA Troopers on site.

Carriage House Dr was closed to vehicular traffic due to the heavy volume of pedestrian traffic

At approx 2330 hrs it was decided, based upon the size and intoxication level and behavior of the crowd (reports of fights) to have evening shift respond prior to breaking up the large gatherings within the complex. The "push" took almost 40 minutes to complete. The crowd was confrontational and belligerent. They were reluctant to leave, follow verbal directives, and very slow to move. At one point during the "push" some students began to yell they were being assaulted by police in an attempt to excite the crowd.

A presence was maintained on Hunting Lodge Rd and our areas of responsibilities in Mansfield

Sunday, 09/05/10, Carriage House Apts.-

Estimated crowd of 2,000

No night managers

No OPA Tprs.

Mansfield Resident Tprs handle this gathering w/o incident.