



THE HABITAT

WHEN, WHY AND HOW TO MAKE SITE WALKS COUNT

Editor's Note: The following guidelines for conducting site walks for inland wetlands applications are distributed at the CT DEP's Municipal Inland Wetlands and Watercourse Commissioners Training Program for commissioners. To make sure a site walk is legal and that it elicits the site information needed to contribute to the decision process, we recommend you review these guidelines whenever a site walk is being considered for a proposed project.

Municipal Inland Wetlands Agency ~ Site Walks for Proposed Permit Applications

Purpose

A site walk occurs when members of an Inland Wetlands Agency visit the site of a proposed project to gather facts and review information needed to understand an application that is before the agency. The purpose of a site walk is for agency members to acquaint themselves with the site by orienting themselves to the "lay of the land" as it pertains to the proposed project. Site walks can be very important because they enable agency members to get a better understanding of existing property conditions and any issues that are not apparent from looking at plans on paper.

Site walks are simply that, a walk of the site. Site walks are NOT an opportunity to ask questions of the applicant or any of the applicant's experts, or to participate in discussions that go to the merits of the application or that evaluate various alternatives.

Discussion needs to be restricted to *orientation* and *location* of items referenced on the plans such as the location of landmarks, streams, wetland boundaries, footprints of proposed construction and so forth.

Administration

Before conducting any type of site walk an Inland Wetlands Agency MUST:

1. Obtain permission from the property owner to enter onto the property;
2. Provide notice to all parties (the applicant, property owner, and any intervenors) so that they may have the opportunity to be present and to observe the site walk.

An agency's best approach to obtain such permission is via the inland wetlands application itself. The application should contain at a minimum a statement indicating that a site

walk may be necessary to obtain essential information in order for the agency to make a decision on the application, and a statement that the owner may sign granting permission to enter the property. Sample authorizing language is as follows:

I hereby authorize members and staff of the (TOWN) Inland Wetlands Agency to conduct a site walk(s) of the property for the purposes of understanding existing property conditions, which may be necessary in order to make a decision on this application. Such site walk(s) will be conducted at reasonable times. (*Signature*)

The Inland Wetlands Agency should always follow the site walk with written minutes that are made part of the record and are provided to the applicant and any intervenors.

The Inland Wetlands Agency has an obligation to obtain all the information it needs to make an intelligent and informed decision on the application. If the agency determines that a site walk is necessary to properly evaluate an application that is before them, and the property owner refuses to allow access to the site, the agency will be

Site Walk, continued on page 3

INSIDE

30th Annual Meeting & Conf.	2	Encroachment Statute Survey	11
Looking Behind The Pavement	4	Resources	12
Journey to the Legal Horizon	5	Motorized Vehicle Regulations	13
CLCC & The Face of CT	10	Environmental Monitor	15

**CACIWC
BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

OFFICERS

ALAN SINISCALCHI	<i>President</i>
MARIANNE CORONA	<i>Vice President</i>
VACANT	<i>Secretary</i>
MARGUERITE PURNELL	<i>Treasurer</i>

COUNTY REPRESENTATIVES

LINDA BERGER	<i>Fairfield County</i>
ANN BEAUDIN	<i>Hartford County</i>
BOB FLANAGAN	<i>Litchfield County</i>
JODIE CHASE	<i>Middlesex County</i>
DIANA ROSS	<i>New Haven County</i>
MAUREEN FITZGERALD	<i>New London County</i>
RODNEY PARLEE	<i>Tolland County</i>
KIMBERLY KELLY	<i>Windham County</i>

**ALTERNATE COUNTY
REPRESENTATIVES**

STEVE DANZER	<i>Fairfield County</i>
VACANT	<i>Hartford County</i>
VACANT	<i>Litchfield County</i>
VACANT	<i>Middlesex County</i>
CHARLES DIMMICK	<i>New Haven County</i>
PAT YOUNG	<i>New London County</i>
VACANT	<i>Tolland County</i>
VACANT	<i>Windham County</i>

DARCY WINTHER *DEP Liaison*

Ann Letendre *Executive Co-Director*
Tom Odell *Executive Co-Director*

The Habitat is the newsletter of the Connecticut Association of Conservation and Inland Wetlands Commissions (CACIWC). Materials from *The Habitat* may be reprinted with credit given. The content of *The Habitat* is solely the responsibility of CACIWC and is not influenced by sponsors or advertisers.

The Habitat welcomes articles and items, but will not be responsible for loss or damage. Correspondence to the editor, manuscripts, inquiries, etc. should be addressed to *The Habitat*, c/o Tom Odell, 9 Cherry St., Westbrook, CT 06498. Phone & fax 860.399.1807 or e-mail todell@snet.net.

CACIWC'S 30TH ANNIVERSARY

A Record—280+ Commissioners and Professionals Attend CACIWC's 30th Annual Meeting and Environmental Conference.

Connecticut Conservation and Inland Wetlands commissioners, commission staff and other professionals invested their valuable time to network and strengthen land use decision skills – at CACIWC's 30th Annual Meeting and Environmental Conference, November 10, 2007. The event, held at the MountainRidge in Wallingford, was again a huge success. We thank YOU who



Dr. Michael Klemens gives the keynote address.

attended – for your willingness to educate yourself, and for the work you do for your community.

◆ **The Keynote Speaker**

Dr. Michael W. Klemens was the keynote speaker. His presentation, *Effective Preservation of Biological Communities: Local and Regional Strategies*, discussed the complex needs of

ecosystems and the importance of focusing attention on entire systems rather than on the 'subset' of that system on an individual site plan. He challenged commissioners to look beyond the boundary of the site plan and consider impacts to adjacent natural systems as they review and evaluate applications.

Dr. Klemens identified twelve primary challenges that are important for consideration in land use planning and biodiversity conservation at the local level. He provided alternatives to present decision process that should contribute to making more ecologically-informed decisions. His address was enthusiastically received and contributed greatly to the success of the entire day.

◆ **The Workshops & Exhibits**

Twelve excellent, well-received workshops were given by specialists and technologists, professionals in their respective fields. We thank these workshop leaders for contributing their time and expertise to strengthen local land use decisions.

Thirty-nine exhibits by commercial vendors and non-profit agencies provided additional and interesting educational materials for commissioners. Your evaluation forms told us how much you liked the workshops and displays.



Attorneys Janet Brooks and Mark Branse present a legal workshop.

We agree - they were GREAT! Can we improve? You bet - but, with your help. Send us your feedback (todell@snet.net). See you at the 2008 Conference!

30th, continued on page 8

Site Walk, continued from page 1

required to process the application with the information that is available for consideration.

Strategies

There are various strategies for conducting a site walk. They are as follows:

1. Each Individual Agency Member Conducts a Site Walk:

One approach to conducting a site walk is for the agency to agree that each member will visit the site individually when he or she has a chance, and after notice has been provided to all parties. In this situation a formal meeting of the agency is not being conducted and therefore notice requirements to the public under the Freedom of Information Act do not apply. However, since numerous members visiting a site on many different occasions may see different things, it is imperative that each member report, at the next regularly scheduled meeting, his or her observations. This enables all parties involved (applicant, agency, and intervenors) to know and understand the information the individual agency members obtained, and allows for the record of the agency's consideration of the application to be as complete as possible. This can become cumbersome. Further, there may be a situation in which the property owner refuses to allow a particular agency member access to the property for a site walk. In this circumstance that particular agency member will have to rely on the observations of the other agency members.

2. Two or Three Individuals of the Agency Conduct the Site Walk:

One or a number of individuals of the agency, so long as the group does NOT comprise a quorum, may conduct a site walk after providing notice to all parties. In this situation a formal meeting of the agency is not being conducted and therefore notice requirements to the public under the Freedom of Information Act do not apply. It is very important that ALL of the agency member(s) conducting the site walk report to the agency, at the next regularly scheduled meeting, what was observed during the site walk. This enables all parties involved (applicant, agency, and intervenors) to know and understand the information the agency is relying on to make its decision.

3. Quorum of the Agency:


If a quorum of the agency attends the site walk, it is by definition a public meeting, and it must comply fully with the Freedom of Information Act in addition to the Inland

Wetlands and Watercourses Act. The agency must provide notice to all parties *as well as* Freedom of Information Act notice to the public, take proper minutes, and allow unrestricted intervenor attendance as well as public attendance. This raises a potential conflict between public rights and the rights of the property owner. The property owner has the right to restrict access to the site and may not allow the entire agency, intervenors, and/or the public access to the property. A legally sufficient public meeting cannot be conducted if a party to the proceedings or the public is not allowed to attend such meeting (prohibited from entering the property). Therefore, the agency will be seriously hampered in terms of its ability to comply with both the Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Act and the Freedom of Information

Act. A quorum of the agency should avoid conducting a site walk, in other words a public meeting at the site, if the property owner restricts site access. Further, if a site walk is conducted by a quorum of the agency, it is possible that a large group of people will be in attendance. It is of the utmost importance to conduct the site walk in silence in order to avoid discussions other than those needed for orientation and location of items referenced on the plans.

4. Agency Staff:

An alternative to agency members or the entire agency conducting a site walk is to have the agency's staff, a non-voting member of the agency, conduct such site walk. This may avoid various legal issues relating to property access to the public, inappropriate discussion, meeting notice concerns, etc. as this strategy does not entail an agency meeting. In this situation the staff person conducts the site walk gathering facts about site conditions, and reports all findings back to the full agency at the next regularly scheduled meeting. It is recommended that this report be presented as a written report and should be referenced for receipt by the agency as an agenda item, and should be provided to all parties.

Whatever strategy is employed by an Inland Wetlands Agency, it is important to remember that site walks are no more than an opportunity for site orientation. No discussion regarding the merits of the application should take place. Discussion needs to be limited to orientation and location of items referenced on the plans. Discussions pertaining to the merits of the application are to occur at the agency's regularly scheduled meeting, and at its regularly scheduled place of meeting, where all parties have the benefit to hear and respond to such discussion, and where the public is allowed to attend and observe. 

Does your application contain signed authorization and appropriate language that enables members and staff of your Inland Wetlands Agency to conduct site walks of the property?

LOOKING BEYOND THE PAVEMENT ~ PART II: COMMUNITY ACTION

by Chet Arnold, Center for Land Use Education and Research, University of Connecticut

Editor's note: The following article is the second of two articles on the issue of impervious cover and its impact on water resources. Part One (Summer 2007 issue) describes the problem and the on-going research. Part Two describes some of the ways that a community can address the issue of impervious surfaces and storm water run off. The Summer2007 issue can be reviewed on caciwc.org; click on publications. Please see Part 1 for key references and www.epa.gov/npdes/greeninfrastructure for general information on other low impact development (LID) green infrastructure.

In this article we take one more look at impervious surfaces, impenetrable materials like asphalt, concrete and rooftops that prevent percolation of rainfall into the soil, initiating water resource problems both quantitative (flooding and groundwater depletion) and qualitative (nonpoint source pollution). In Part 1 of this series, we reviewed the national and state research bases for the "Impervious Cover Model" (ICM), which states that as the imperviousness of a watershed increases, the health of the receiving water body deteriorates. Our focus here is on what this relationship means for you in your "night job" as a land use commissioner.

Here's a quick recap of Part One. The ICM, which is generally supported by well over 200 studies nationally, suggests that watersheds begin to show negative effects of development at a watershed imperviousness of around 10%. Here in Connecticut, a recent statewide study by CTDEP relating stream macroinvertebrate populations and upstream impervious cover showed that no stream with over 12% impervious cover met the state's macroinvertebrate criteria for a healthy stream, thus supporting the ICM. Based on this, the DEP created the first impervious cover-based "Total Maximum Daily Load" water pollution regulation in the nation, for Eagleville Brook in Mansfield. In addition, the Jordan Cove long-term paired watershed study showed that by "disconnecting" impervious surfaces and promoting infiltration, low impact development (LID) practices can greatly ameliorate the negative impacts of development.

So, does this mean that the answer is to enact zoning regulations limiting impervious cover to 10% or 12% throughout your town? No. It's important to remember that the ICM is a watershed level relationship, not a site-level one. In general, concentrating development in village and urban centers, combined with open space preservation and

rural zoning in other areas of the watershed, can help to reduce imperviousness on a watershed scale. Strict limits, however, may be appropriate for areas of special concern, particularly where the following criteria are met: (1) the area must be geographically very well defined, such as an overlay zone or specific local watershed; (2) this area must have a strong and well-documented relationship to the water body that your town is trying to protect, and; (3) limits to impervious cover should be flexible, allowing "credits" for LID and other creative solutions that serve to reduce impacts.

Contrary to what might be supposed, the groundbreaking Eagleville Brook TMDL is an excellent example of using impervious cover (IC) as a framework for local action, rather than to impose strict limits. The TMDL goal is for the watershed to have water quantity and quality characteristics (as indicated by macroinvertebrate populations) equivalent to what they would be if the watershed had an IC of 11% (a 12% target based on the statewide research, plus a 1% margin of safety). The TMDL proposes four adaptive strategies for successful implementation: (1) reducing IC where practical; (2)

disconnecting IC from the surface waterbody; (3) minimizing additional disturbance to maintain existing natural buffering capacity, and; (4) installing engineered best management practices (BMPs) to reduce the impact of IC on the receiving water.

This list provides a pretty good framework for use in your capacity as an inland wetlands or conservation commissioner. The first line of defense, to reduce overall impervious cover, can be accomplished by many mechanisms, including revised parking formulas, road standards that allow narrower roads, and subdivision regulations that allow or require cluster and mixed-use developments. The use of pervious materials for traditionally paved surfaces such as parking lots and driveways also reduces the IC footprint. IC

Pavement, continued on page 6

Impervious Cover-based Framework for Reducing the Impact of Development on Water Resources

- 1. Reduce** overall amounts of impervious cover.
- 2. Disconnect** existing impervious cover from surface water and stormwater systems.
- 3. Minimize** disturbance to native soils, vegetation and buffer areas.
- 4. Remove** pollutant loads from runoff to the extent possible through use of best management practice.



Journey to the Legal Horizon... by Janet Brooks

Editor's Note: This column appears regularly in The Habitat. Attorney Brooks has broad legal experience in natural resource protection, including experience with the CT Environmental Protection Act as well as CT Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Act. If you'd like to see your question answered in the next issue, e-mail your queries to Tom ODell at todell@snet.net

In this column we'll wander through the halls of the Superior Court and look at a trial court decision. I don't usually focus on Superior Court decisions. While a Superior Court decision binds the specific parties in that case, i.e., Jane Doe and the ABC wetlands commission, only higher court decisions, from the Appellate Court and Supreme Court, are binding on all commissions. Superior Court decisions may measure the pulse of where the law is headed, from which we may glean some useful lessons.

THE FIRST TAKINGS CASE IN A WETLANDS APPEAL: "UNTAKEN" BY THE SUPERIOR COURT

In Turgeon v. East Lyme Conservation Commission, Superior Court, judicial district of New London, Docket No. CV 05-4002613S (March 9, 2007), the Superior Court held that the wetlands commission's denial of a permit constituted a taking without compensation. This is believed to be the first time a wetlands decision in Connecticut has been found to constitute a taking. (The previous time a Superior Court held a wetlands denial to be a taking, the Supreme Court reversed that finding. See Gil v. Inland Wetlands & Watercourses Agency, 219 Conn. 404 (1991).) The Town of East Lyme did not take an appeal from the Turgeon decision. Notice of the decision was discussed before a few hundred land use commissioners, zoning and wetlands, at the biennial Connecticut Bar Association training later in March. I waited for the fallout from the news to strike panic in the hearts of wetlands commissioners. I'm happy to say I haven't heard of any.

We've come a long way. In the late 1980s there was a sense of anxiety about the takings issue. Emanating from a number of United States Supreme Court decisions, it seemed the takings doctrine was gaining a foothold as a successful way to thwart regulatory action. After the Connecticut Supreme Court decision in Cioffoletti v. Planning & Zoning Commission, 209 Conn. 544 (1989), (where the zoning commission was acting in its capacity as a wetlands commission,) we knew that the claim of an unconstitutional taking could be bundled in a traditional wetlands appeal. Evidence could be admitted on the takings claim, even though no new evidence is permitted in a traditional appeal. Was the flood of takings claims going to overwhelm the wetlands regulatory system? That was the mood. It became commonplace to see takings claim included in traditional wetlands appeals.

The wetlands law since 1973 sets forth the consequences of a taking without compensation: "If upon appeal...the court finds that the action appealed from constitutes the equivalent of a taking without compensation, it shall set aside the action or it may modify the action so that it does not constitute a taking. In both instances the court shall remand the order to the inland wetland agency for action not inconsistent with its decision." Connecticut General Statutes § 22a-43a. So, the Connecticut law has long provided a mechanism for the court to "untake" the property. Yet the fear was deep-seated that the town, the commission, or worse, the commissioners could be exposed to paying for the taking. (Federal case law has created a claim for "temporary" taking. Thus, theoretically a Connecticut commission could be assessed for the temporary financial loss due to the amount of time between the "taking" and the "untaking." This has not happened to date.)

What occurred in East Lyme? The owner of the property was a developer who bought lots, built on property and sold them. The lot in question is 5000 square feet on public water and sewer. Eighty (80) % of the lot is wetlands. The first application for a 20' x 52' house with a deck was granted. However, a neighbor's appeal resulted in the reversal of the commission's decision because the commission hadn't complied with the proper factors for consideration under the wetlands law. Thereafter the applicant submitted an application for a 960 square foot house with no deck. This was further reduced to 665 square feet. The commission denied the application. On appeal, the Superior Court found substantial evidence to support the agency's action. Then, the applicant obtained a variance to allow him to reduce the setback from the street which allowed him to reduce the impact on the wetlands by five feet. Based on the variance, he filed a new application with the wetlands commission which refused to consider it. After an appeal in which the court required the commission to consider the new application, the commission did consider the application and in due course denied it. The commission made numerous findings: (1) the application will result in an irreversible and irretrievable loss of wetlands; (2) there is no feasible and prudent alternative, (3) the exercise of property rights and the public benefit from that use does not outweigh or justify the degradation of the wetland. The experts of both the applicant and the commission considered the wetlands in question to be of fair to poor quality, with their most important function being flood control. The commission con-

Legal, continued on page 7

Pavement, continued from page 4

reduction strategies are most effective for new development, but can also be applied to redevelopment projects.

The second line of defense is to minimize runoff coming from existing impervious surfaces. Here, the lessons of Jordan Cove and its low impact development techniques rise to the surface. Everything from rain gardens and rain barrels for roof runoff, to grassed swales and bioretention areas for roads and parking lots, fits into this category. CT DEP's 2004 Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual contains excellent information and guidance on many of these measures. True, most of these first- and second-line strategies are implemented within the purview of planning and zoning, but depending on your town's land use process, there may be opportunities for wetlands and conservation commissions to weigh in on these issues.

The third strategy, minimizing disturbance and maintaining stream and wetlands buffers, speaks more directly to commissioners. Land conservation and buffer protection are major strategies in this category. So also is protection of vegetation and soil permeability at development sites during the construction phase. Finally, the fourth strategy involves removing pollutant loads from runoff through the use of best management practices (BMPs). Be aware that the term BMP refers not only to mechanical devices but also to all LID and non-structural practices, which have been shown by research to be far more effective in removing pollutants than their mechanical counterparts.

Overall, the greatest value of the ICM to the local commissioner or planner is as a *framework* with which to think about and evaluate how to protect your water resources from the impacts of development. The University of Connecticut, CT DEP and other partners hope to develop a watershed plan in response to the IC-TMDL that will serve as a potential model for other communities facing these issues. Stay tuned....



New England Wetland Plants, Inc.
Wholesale Nursery & Greenhouses




Native Trees, Shrubs and Herbaceous Plants
Bioengineering and Erosion Control Products
Native Seed Mixes

FCI Conservation • Wetland Restoration
Water Quality Basins • Roadsides
Natural Landscapes

820 West Street
Amherst, MA 01002
Phone: 413.548.8000 Fax: 413.549.4000
Email: info@newp.com www.newp.com

Visit our website or call for a free catalog.



FUSS & O'NEILL

Disciplines to Deliver

Offering extraordinary ability with exceptional service

Water	Connecticut
Wastewater	Massachusetts
Stormwater	
Watershed Studies	Rhode Island
Ecological Risk Assessments	
Third-Party Review of Plans and Permit Applications	New York
Wetlands Delineations	North Carolina
Water Quality and Biological Monitoring	South Carolina

www.FandO.com T. 800.286.2469



Connwood Foresters, Inc. SINCE 1945

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Forest Stewardship Plans | Expert Witness Services |
| Property Tax Savings (PA490) | Timber Sales & Appraisals |
| Baseline Documentation Reports | Boundary Location/Maintenance |
| Tree Protection Plans | Invasive Species Control |
| Permit Acquisition | GIS and GPS Mapping |

860-349-9910

Foresters & Arborists in Central, Western and Eastern CT
CONNWOODFORESTERS.COM

Legal, continued from page 5


cluded by noting other important functions, such as nutrient retention and sediment trapping that the wetlands provide. Finally, the commission noted there were 10 other lots in the wetland system and the cumulative impact if all lots were developed would be a major negative wetland impact.

The Superior Court examined the reasons given. It did not consider the finding of no feasible or prudent alternative, as a commission is not required to grant a permit based upon the lack of alternatives. The court went through the evidence and the reasoning and found that substantial evidence existed to support the commission's decision on all of the other reasons. Thus, the denial was proper under the factors for consideration within the state wetlands act. The commission properly carried out its duties.

The Superior Court did examine the commission's finding of no feasible and prudent alternative when analyzing the takings claim. The court determined there was substantial evidence to support the finding that no other revision would pose less impact to the wetlands. This was an important point in establishing that nothing remained for the applicant to propose or revise. Then the court proceeded to apply the legal factors for a takings claim. The court held that regardless of which of two tests were used to determine a taking, in each method a taking occurred.

The Superior Court examined the statutory language quoted above and determined it lacked the authority to grant a monetary award to the applicant. The court remanded the matter to the commission "to approve the application with such conditions it finds reasonably necessary to protect the wetlands on and adjacent to the site."

The commission did its job under the wetlands law. The Superior Court did its job in finding a constitutional violation. The commission is given a final opportunity to impose such conditions it finds "reasonably necessary." Did the commission lose? Not under the wetlands act. The court affirmed the commission's denial. Should the commission have considered the takings claim when it reviewed the application and rendered its decision? No. An administrative agency can't determine a constitutional issue. The Connecticut and United States Constitutions are the backdrop against which all actions are judged, but by the courts, not by administrative agencies.

Should this decision make you anxious as a wetlands commissioner? Hardly. Do your job by relying on the substantial expert evidence in the record and make your decisions based on the factors for consideration in your regulations (and the state statute). If a court later in doing its job finds a constitutional taking, you will be given a chance to impose conditions that are reasonably necessary to protect the wetlands. 



High Performance Best Management Practices

- Perimeter Control
- Sediment Control
- Stormwater Management
- Bank & Slope Vegetation Establishment
- Beach Erosion Control

Contact: Al Rosenberg, Filtrexx Certified
167 Torrington Road, Winsted, CT 06098
Tel: 860-738-7777 | Cell: 860-601-2453 | arosenberg@snet.net

Separating sediment and oil from runoff is not a complicated matter.



SIMPLE DESIGN.

The ADS water quality unit is based on the fundamental principle of Stokes Law. Other systems that require expensive and convoluted add-ons to create a vortex haven't proven to be any more effective.

SIMPLE INSTALLATION.

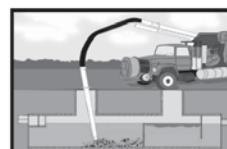
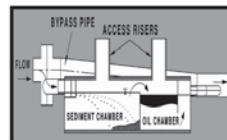
Based on our N-12® pipe, the water quality unit installs virtually the same way. Simply follow standard installation procedures.

SIMPLE MAINTENANCE.

Our water quality unit is fitted with two access risers for easy inspection and maintenance. A standard vacuum truck simply reaches through to remove trapped sediment and oils.

Life is complicated enough.

To learn how simple and effective water quality treatment systems can be, call ADS today.



Call for test results showing 80% TSS and oil removal rates.

THE MOST
ADVANCED
NAME IN
DRAINAGE
SYSTEMS®

Call 1-800-821-6710



© ADVANCED DRAINAGE SYSTEMS, INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED 2005.

CACIWC'S 30TH ANNUAL MEETING & ENVIRONMENTAL

30th, continued from page 2



Conservation Commissioner Jim Gage of Ellington checks out an exhibit.

sion received the award for **“New Haven County Conservation Commissioner of the Year.”**

Mr. Jurzynski was recognized for his efforts to complete the Beacon Falls open space inventory and develop a master plan for connecting local trails with state parcels. His efforts are made effective through his work as liaison to the Planning & Zoning Commission and many other organizations. Mr. Jurzynski, a charter member of the Beacon Falls Conservation Commission, has served its Chairman or Vice-Chair since its second meeting.

Brae Rafferty, Jr. of the Groton Conservation Commission received the award for **“New London County Conservation Commissioner of the Year.”** Mr. Rafferty was recognized for his efforts in the

◆ The Awards

Anne Cutter of the New Milford Conservation Commission received the award for **“Litchfield County Conservation Commissioner of the Year.”** Ms. Cutter was recognized for her efforts to categorize, map and prepare a comprehensive listing of all open space parcels within New Milford.

Edward Jurzynski of the Beacon Falls Conservation Commis-



CACIWC Board member Bob Flanagan (right) at the CACIWC table with a conference attendee

development of both the 1990 and 2002 Plans of Conservation and Development and promoting communication between local agencies and all those interested in resource protection. His tireless efforts to mark and maintain local trails are widely appreciated. Mr. Rafferty, who has chaired the Conservation Commission since 1982, also serves as the Groton director of the Avalonia Land Trust.

Joseph J. Fiteni, Jr. of the Wilton Inland Wetlands and Water-courses Commission received the award for **“Inland Wetlands Commissioner of the Year.”** He was recognized for his fair, consistent

oversight of all applications that come before his commission. Mr. Fiteni promotes continuing education of commission members and maintains compliance with all state and federal regulations. His efforts have raised statewide awareness of the importance of preserving wetlands biological communities.

Patricia M. P. Sesto, Director of Environmental Affairs for the Town of Wilton received the award for **“Commission Director of the Year.”** Ms. Sesto was recognized for her invaluable service in the protection of regional wetlands and natural resources through-

out the region. Her dedicated support to both the Wilton Conservation and Inland Wetlands Commissions has greatly enhanced their regulatory and conservation activities. Her involvement in numerous environmental initiatives extends her effectiveness.

North Stonington Conservation Commission Volunteer **Nita Kincaid** received a **“Special Recognition Award.”** Ms. Kincaid was recognized for volunteering hundreds of hours to complete a comprehensive index and electronic database of all open space and recreational lands located in North Stonington. Her tenacity and attention to detail were responsible for the successful completion of this monumental task.



John Blake (left) and John Calendrelli (right) of the Sierra Club present a workshop.

STEVEN DANZER, PHD & ASSOCIATES LLC Wetlands & Environmental Consulting



STEVEN DANZER, PHD
Professional Wetland Scientist (PWS)
Soil Scientist

203 451-8319

WWW.CTWETLANDSCONSULTING.COM

WETLAND BOUNDARIES ▶ POND & LAKE MANAGEMENT
CONSTRUCTION FEASIBILITY CONSULTATIONS ▶ ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

CONFERENCE - AN EXCITING DAY, A GREAT SUCCESS!



CACIWC President, Alan Siniscalchi, (left) presents an award to Ed Jurzynski (right) of Beacon Falls.

Judy Preston, Juan Sanchez, Rob Sibley and Ellie Czarnowski. We thank them for the time they gave to CACIWC. Their talents will be missed.

Long-time Board members **Tom Odell** and **Ann Letendre** also stepped down from the Board in order to spend more time with their respective families and growing collection of grandchildren (twelve in all). The good news is that they will continue their work for CACIWC as volunteer Co-Executive Directors, and Tom will continue as editor of *The Habitat*.

Mr. Odell and Mrs. Letendre have contributed a total of 49 years of volunteer service on CACIWC's Board of Directors! As a founding member, Tom has been on the Board since CACIWC's inaugural meeting 30 years ago, alternating between the roles of President and Executive Director. Ann has been a member of the Board for 19 years, serving as both Treasurer and as volunteer Executive Director. Both were given awards for their dedicated service to CACIWC.

◆ The Elections: A Changing of the Guard

Significant changes to CACIWC Board of Directors have taken place during this past two-year term. We accepted resignations from Board members **Tim Bobroske, Holly Drinkuth,**

We welcome six new Board members!

Ann Beaudin, Representative, Hartford County. Vice Chairman, Windsor Conservation Commission, member six years. Background in teaching, communications, photography, marketing.

Jodie Chase, Representative, Middlesex County. Chairman, Deep River Inland Wetlands & Conservation Commission. Ecologist/consultant.

Steve Danzer, Alternate, Fairfield County. Former wetlands agent Greenwich and Stratford; professional wetlands scientist and soil scientist; environmental consultant.


Charles Dimmick, Alternate, New Haven County. Cheshire IWWC since 1974. Professional consultant in environmental geology, engineering geology, ground-water geology, flood and erosion control, and wetlands impacts.

Kimberly Kelly, Representative, Windham County. Canterbury IWWC, 7 years as Vice Chairman: UCONN Cooperative Extension Service and DEP Goodwin Conservation Center.

Pat Young, Alternate, New London County. Formerly Inland Wetlands Agent in Madison and Coventry; presently Natural Resource Specialist, Eastern CT Conservation District.

Congratulations to the new elected officers:

Alan Siniscalchi, President; **Marianne Corona**, Vice President and **Marguerite Purnell**, Treasurer. Board members **Linda Berger, Bob Flanagan, Maureen Fitzgerald, Rod Parlee and Diana Ross** will continue in their current capacities. We are grateful for their many contributions during this past term of office.

Most especially, we thank the Nominating Committee, **Maureen Fitzgerald, Diana Ross and Penni Sharp** for their thorough search and excellent recruitment efforts in bringing these new talents to the Board. They also ask that YOU consider being a member of CACIWC's Board of Directors. Openings exist for Hartford, Litchfield, Middlesex, Tolland and Windham Counties. Contact information is available at <http://www.caciwc.org/pages/about/bod.html>. 



Dr. Klemens discusses his new book with a conference attendee.

Managing Land as a Renewable and PROFITABLE Resource

- ▶ Ecological Inventories ▶ Wetlands Analysis
- ▶ Forestry ▶ Environmental Impact Studies
- ▶ Easements & Estate Planning

Offices in LYME and NORFOLK, CONNECTICUT.
Call (860) 434-2390 or (860) 542-5569 for more information.
Or visit our website at www.eecos.com

E|E|C|O|S Ecological and Environmental Consulting Services, Inc.
STARLING CHILDS, MFS; ANTHONY IRVING, MES

CONNECTICUT LAND CONSERVATION COUNCIL AND THE FACE OF CONNECTICUT CAMPAIGN

by *David Sutherland, The Nature Conservancy*

Editor's Note: CACIWC is a founding member of the Connecticut Land Conservation Council (CLCC) and continues to support CLCC activities as a member of its Steering Committee, and with dues to help support CLCC advocacy and education programs.

Increasing state funding for open space preservation has been a major focus of the Connecticut Land Conservation Council (CLCC) and its predecessor, the Land Conservation Coalition for Connecticut (LCCC) since 1987. Our advocacy for this funding has often been accomplished in partnership and collaboration with others, and most recently through the Face of Connecticut campaign.

In 1998, we worked closely with the Governor's Blue Ribbon Open Space Task Force, which resulted in the largest infusion of state land conservation funding ever - \$236 million over the following five years. In 2005, we worked with representatives of the farmland, housing and historic preservation communities to gain passage of the Community Investment Act which raises about \$5 million annually in additional funds for DEP's open space grants program.

For the past year, the CLCC has been working as part of the Face of Connecticut campaign. This campaign, an alliance of over 60 organizations organized by a ten-member steering committee, is pushing for a \$100 million annual state investment over the next 10 years in open space, farmland and historic properties preservation, urban and rural village redevelopment and land use planning. The campaign does not have its own staff and so depends on members like the CLCC for lobbying, grassroots organizing and administrative support.

Member dues to the CLCC support a lobbyist and a grassroots network which the CLCC uses to advocate for open space funding through the Face of Connecticut campaign, as well as legislation to enable towns to increase the real estate conveyance tax to support conservation projects and stronger enforcement against ATV's and other encroachments on preserved lands. In addition to helping us be a strong voice for local land conservation at the state capitol, member dues also support a help desk and stewardship workshops for local land trusts and conservation commissions.

For more information on CLCC, please go to www.nature.org/clcc; and for more information on the Face of Connecticut campaign, go to www.faceofconnecticut.com.



CME Associates, Inc.

Architects, Engineers, Scientists & Surveyors

Richard W. Canavan, Ph.D.



Richard W. Canavan, Ph.D. recently joined CME as Senior Environmental Scientist. He obtained a bachelors degree in botany from Connecticut College, M.S. in soil science from Cornell University, and Ph.D. in geochemistry from Utrecht University (Netherlands).

Dr. Canavan has conducted extensive research and published numerous scientific research papers on the effects of nutrients and other pollutants in soils, wetlands and lakes. Dr. Canavan also co-authored the Connecticut Arboretum publication "Connecticut Lakes: a study of the chemical and physical properties of fifty-six Connecticut lakes" which examined the effect of land use changes on water quality.

Selected Services:

*Engineering Review
Ecology and Hydrology
Wetland Delineation & Restoration
Stormwater Management
Lake, Pond and Watershed Planning
Environmental Permitting*

Toll Free: 1-888-291-3227
www.cmeengineering.com

Licensed in CT, MA, RI,
NH, VT, ME, and NY

*Engineering,
Landscape Architecture
and Environmental Science*



MILONE & MACBROOM®

*Assisting Municipalities, Developers,
State Agencies, and Private Clients with
Wetland Delineation and
Functional Assessment Services*

Engineering & Ecological Review of Municipal Applications
Inland & Coastal Wetland Delineations
Wetland & Wildlife Habitat Assessment
Natural Resource Management

99 Realty Drive
Cheshire, Connecticut 06410
Telephone (203) 271-1773
Fax (203) 272-9733
www.miloneandmacbroom.com


Regional offices in SC, ME & VT


ENCROACHMENT STATUTE SURVEY

Editor's Note: Attorney Diane Insolio, President of the Madison Land Trust, is conducting a survey to determine if the 2006 Encroachment Act (PA 06-89) has been beneficial to land trusts and municipalities (Conservation Commissions or Open Space Committees), and to provide others with guidelines for utilizing this important legislation. For more information on the Encroachment Act please refer to Attorney Janet Brooks' article in The Habitat, Spring 2006.

C.G.S. 52-560a, passed by the state legislature in 2006, prohibits encroachment onto open space land or land on which a conservation easement exists.

The statute gives the court the authority to require the encroacher to pay reasonable attorney's fees and the costs of bringing the suit. The court may, in addition, award damages of up to five times the cost of restoration, or statutory damages of up to five thousand dollars. Encroachment is defined to include, among other things, the cutting of trees or other vegetation, the moving of boundary markers, the depositing of materials, destroying or moving of stone walls, and the erecting of buildings or other structures.

If your organization, commission, or agency has used the statute in any way - as a basis for legal action, in negotiations with an encroacher, or to ward off potential encroachment - please email a description of your use of the statute to Diana Insolio at dinsolio@earthlink.net. She will add your response to the survey she is conducting, the results of which will be shared with CACIWC and other conservation organizations. 




Expert Review of Environmentally-Sensitive Projects

Wetlands
Wildlife
Stormwater Treatment
Civil and Environmental Engineering

100 Roscommon Drive
Suite 108
Middletown, CT 06457
Tel. 860.635.8200
Fax. 860.635.8203

35 Corporate Drive
Suite 1000
Trumbull, CT 06611
Tel. 203.268.8990
Fax. 203.268.7443

 **STEARNS & WHEELER**[®]
Environmental Engineers & Scientists

NEW ENGLAND ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.

9 Research Drive / Amherst, MA 01002
(413) 256-0202 / Fax: (413) 256-1092




ECOLOGICAL DESIGN & RESTORATION EXPERTS:

- * Wetland Design & Bioengineering
- * Natural Channel Design
- * Project Installation and Supervision
- * Native Plant Installation
- * Erosion Control Specialists
- * Full CAD, GIS, and GPS Capabilities

WWW.NEEINC.COM


The SNOUT[®]
Stormwater Quality System



Made in CT

Reduce Trash,
Free Oils, Grit and
Floatables

More than 20,000 installed in USA!

 *Connecticut's very own answer to improving our state's watersheds.*

Best Management Products, Inc., Lyme, CT
800-504-8008 • www.bmpinc.com

RESOURCES

Training

◆ The DEP's 2008 Municipal Inland Wetland Commissioners Training Program will begin in late March with the offering of Segment I. A program brochure for both Segment I and Segment II, and a voucher allowing free attendance for one person, will be mailed to every municipal inland wetlands agency in early February. For on-line registration and more information use the following link: <http://continuingstudies.uconn.edu/professional/dep/wetlands.html> or call Darcy Winther, DEP Wetlands Management Section, (860) 424-3019.

◆ Massachusetts Association of Conservation Commissions (MACC) Annual Environmental Conference - Saturday March 1, College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, MA - 8:00 am to 5:15pm. Considered "New England's largest environmental conference", this all-day event includes many exciting workshops and exhibits relevant to Connecticut commissioners. - visit <http://www.maccweb.org/> for further information or a conference brochure. Register early - workshops are limited. Fees range between \$90 and \$110.

Books & Movies

◆ *Discovering Amphibians - Frogs and Salamanders of the Northeast...* by John Himmelman

Although the "protagonists" of *Discovering Amphibians* may be small, the scope of the book is broad, covering everything from amphibians' physiology to their place in folklore and literature to possible explanations of why so many amphibian populations have declined. Along the way we learn where to find the different species of 'phibs, how to handle them safely, how to create vernal pools and year-round pond habitats for them, and how to effectively protect the populations of amphibians in our own areas.

"Perfect for any naturalist looking for more information about frogs and salamanders. Blending well-written and researched chapters on natural history with sharp, color photographs, Discovering Amphibians goes much deeper than the average field guide." —*Burlington Free Press, Burlington, Vermont*

Ask for it at your local bookstores, or order through the author's website at www.johnhimmelman.com.

◆ *Between Land & Water: Life Stories of Connecticut's Amphibians...* by Robert A. Levite, Esq., UMASS Extension

A new DVD is out that gives never before available views of frogs and salamanders of the northeast US in their native habitats. To view clips from the DVD, visit <http://www.cttrips.com/pages/BLWclips.html>.

The DVD follows CT's native amphibians over an annual season. Beginning with the thawing of vernal pools in early spring, the documentary follows local frogs and salamanders to reveal their life cycles including spring migrations, calls and breeding seasons, and phases from larval forms to metamorphs to adults.

Videotaped and narrated by naturalist Brian Kleinman, "Between Land & Water" also describes aspects of vernal pool, stream and woodland habitats upon which amphibians rely. Insightful and informative, this DVD provides a valuable new resource for herpetologists and educators—as well as for herps enthusiasts, parents and families.

"Connecticut is home to 22 kinds of salamanders, frogs and toads. Most remain hidden in the forests, swamps and streams—until now. Naturalist Brian Kleinman has captured some stunning images on a DVD to bring the world of Connecticut's amphibians into your lab, home or school."

"The DVD joins Brian as he documents the seasonal life cycles of these fascinating creatures. We experience the sights and sounds of each discovery: the cold, rainy night march of the spotted salamanders, a deafening midnight chorus of treefrogs, the springtime aquatic dance of the newt, the capture of a "purple salamander" along a forest brook in summer and much more. —Hank Gruner, Herpetologist, Project Coordinator, The Connecticut Amphibian Monitoring Project, & Interim Director of the Children's Museum, West Hartford"

Robert A. Levite, Esq., UMASS Extension, 237 Chandler Street, Worcester, MA 01609, **508-831-1223, Ext 244** (Voice); 508-831-0120(Fax); **413-577-0858**(Amherst Office) email: boblevite@hotmail.com
www.umassextension.org/NREC



AGRESOURCE

The Source for Compost and Soil

Including: Wetland Soil and Organic Fertilizer

800-313-3320 WWW.AGRESOURCEINC.COM

MOTORIZED VEHICLE REGULATIONS FOR MUNICIPAL OPEN SPACE AND CONSERVATION RESTRICTIONS

Editor's Note: The Westbrook Conservation Commission researched and developed a draft ordinance for restricting motorized vehicles from town owned open space and worked with the Board of Selectmen and Attorney Mark Branse on subsequent revisions. In December 2007 the Board of Selectmen designated five open space properties and one conservation restriction to be open space for the purposes of the ordinance, as recommended by the commission. Signs with "Town of Westbrook" and "No Hunting, Motorized Vehicles Prohibited," have been designed and purchased for posting in all designated areas. For more information contact Tom ODell, Chairman Conservation Commission at 860-399-1807 or todell@snet.net.

To prevent All Terrain Vehicles (ATV) and other motorized vehicles from tearing up forest trails, wildlife habitat and wetlands in Town-owned open space, on October 4, 2007, the Town of Westbrook approved the following ordinance restricting motorized vehicles from all open spaces and conservation restriction lands owned in fee simple by the Town of Westbrook.

ARTICLE XII - MOTORIZED VEHICLE REGULATIONS FOR OPEN SPACE AND CONSERVATION RESTRICTIONS

Sec. 9-204. Restrictions on Open Space and Conservation Restrictions; Definitions.

The following restrictions apply to all Open Spaces and Conservation Restriction Lands owned in fee simple by the Town of Westbrook, except where such restrictions are limited by the express terms of the subject conservation restriction, per Section 9-208 of this Article XII. For purposes of this Article XII, the term "Open Spaces" shall be defined as all land owned or hereafter acquired in fee simple by the Town of Westbrook which is maintained essentially in its natural, undisturbed condition, and which has been designated as "open space" by the Board of Selectmen, upon the recommendation of the Conservation Commission. For the purposes of this Article XII, the term "Conservation Restriction Lands" shall be defined as all easements, declarations, or other property interests or restrictions, either existing or which may hereafter be acquired, which run in favor of the Town of Westbrook which provide for the preservation of land not owned in fee

simple by the Town of Westbrook, and which provide for public access in some form, including, but not limited to, trails, scenic overlooks, bridal paths, bikeways, and similar routes of passage for recreation, nature study, contemplation, or other similar uses. For the purposes of this Article XII, the term "Motor Vehicle" shall include, but not be limited to, automobiles, trucks, farm or agricultural vehicles, motorcycles, motorbikes, motor scooters, go-carts, snowmobiles, motorized bicycles, mopeds or all-terrain vehicles.

Sec. 9-205. Motorized Vehicles Restricted. On Town Open Space and Conservation Restriction Lands, Motorized Vehicles are restricted to parking areas, vehicular access driveways and other areas specifically posted for Motor Vehicle use by the public. No Motorized Vehicles will be allowed on any Town Open Space or Conservation Restriction Lands at anytime. The following Motor Vehicles and uses are exempted from this prohibition:

- (a) Town maintenance vehicles, ambulance, law enforcement, fire or other emergency vehicles will be allowed to enter onto Town Open Space and Conservation Restriction Lands in the course of carrying out their normal duties.
- (b) Snowmobiles may be allowed onto Town Open Space and Conservation Restriction Lands with prior permission of the Board of Selectmen to set cross-country ski tracks or to otherwise install or maintain Nordic trails.
- (c) Construction or maintenance vehicles owned and operated by private contractors may enter onto Town Open Space and Conservation Restriction Lands subject to specific written permission from the First Selectman.
- (d) Agricultural, farm or personal vehicles belonging to specific owners, their employees or assigns, may enter onto Conservation Restriction Lands subject to the terms of the conservation restrictions or agreements between the Town and the individual landowners for the subject property.

Sec. 9-206. Allowed Uses. Anything in this Article to the contrary notwithstanding, wheelchairs or similar non-motorized vehicles necessary for access by those suffering physical handicaps shall be permitted onto Town Open Space and Conservation Restriction Lands. Similarly, bicycles, pedestrians, skates, skateboards, non-motorized scooters, and baby strollers are allowed on all Town Open



Applied Ecology Research Institute

Providing Solutions for Connecticut's
Inland Wetlands & Conservation Commissions

Michael Aurelia
Certified Professional Wetlands Scientist
72 Oak Ridge Street Greenwich, CT 06830
203-622-9297
maurelia@optonline.net

Vehicles, continued on page 14

Vehicles, continued from page 13

Space and Conservation Restriction Lands, but such vehicles shall be at all times restricted to designated trails unless such vehicles are specifically prohibited from such trails and is so posted. All trail users will travel at safe speeds at all times.

Sec. 9-207. Right of Way. In areas of mixed non-vehicular use, i.e., horses, bicycles and pedestrians, equestrians shall have the right of way in all circumstances. Bicycle or other wheeled traffic shall yield to pedestrians.

Sec. 9-208. Easements and agreements. To the extent of any conflict between this Article and the terms of any particular conservation restrictions for a specific area of Conservation Restriction Land, the terms of such restrictions will control.


Sec. 9-209. Amendment of rules and regulations. The Board of Selectmen may promulgate rules and regulations to implement the provisions of this Article. Such rules and regulations may be amended from time to time by the Board of Selectmen.

Sec. 9-210. Violations, enforcement and penalties.

- (a) **Unlawful Activity.** It is unlawful to engage in any activity that is in violation of this Article.
- (b) **Penalty.** Violation of this chapter is punishable by a fine of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) for each offense.
- (c) **Criminal Enforcement.** Any law enforcement officer authorized by law to enforce ordinances of the Town of Westbrook may enforce the provisions of this Article in the manner prescribed by law.
- (d) **Civil Enforcement.** In the event of any activity in violation of this Article the Board of Selectmen, in addition to other remedies provided by law or specified herein, may institute an action for injunction or other appropriate action or proceeding to prevent, enjoin or abate any unlawful activity, or to remove any improvements on construction resulting from such unlawful activity. In the event that such unlawful activity has damaged any Town property, the violator shall be liable for any damage to Town property resulting from any such unlawful activity, including, but not limited to, compensation for staff time and for use of Town equipment to repair such damage. Any civil action or proceeding can include a claim to recover all such money damages.

Code of Ordinances of the Town of Westbrook, Connecticut, is hereby amended by adding Article XII to Chapter 9; Passed by vote of the Town Meeting, October 4, 2007. 

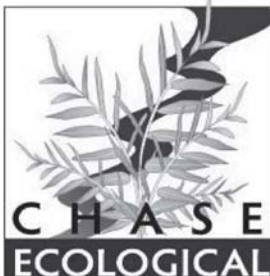
LAW OFFICES OF
Branse, Willis & Knapp, LLC



Zoning & Inland Wetlands
Commercial & Residential Real Estate
Business Law • Municipal Law
Wills & Probate

MARK K. BRANSE • MATTHEW J. WILLIS
ERIC KNAPP • RONALD F. OCHSNER

148 Eastern Boulevard, Suite 301
Glastonbury, CT 06033
Tel: 860.659.3735 • Fax: 860.659.9368



**CHASE
ECOLOGICAL**

Since 1982

Jodie Chase, Ecologist
POB 752
Essex, CT 06426
PH: 860.767.9955
FX: 860.767.1264
jodie@chaseecological.com

**Municipal and Peer Application Review
Wetland & Wildlife Habitat Assessment
Inland & Tidal Wetland Delineation
Coastal Resource Delineation
Vernal Pool & Herpetological Survey
Rare & Endangered Species Survey
Wetland Assessment, Mitigation, Creation
Riparian & Wetland Buffer Design
Storm Water Quality Design**

DON'T LIKE UNPLEASANT SURPRISES? SUBSCRIBE TO THE *ENVIRONMENTAL MONITOR* (IT'S FREE!)


You can learn what state-funded projects are being planned for your community by checking the *Environmental Monitor*, which is published twice a month by the state Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ). Thanks to a new state law, the *Monitor* also will let you know when an agency is proposing to sell or transfer state-owned lands.

The *Environmental Monitor* replaced the *Connecticut Law Journal* in 2002 as the official publication site for all state-sponsored and state-funded projects for which an Environmental Impact Evaluation is required. It informs citizens and officials about what is planned, where the public hearings are, where comments can be sent and when comments are due. As of October, it also includes notices of proposed transfers of state lands.

Reversing decades of state policy, the General Assembly and Governor M. Jodi Rell decided this year that the public should be notified of proposed sales and transfers of state lands and given the opportunity to comment on such transfers (Public Act 07- 213). The *Environmental Monitor* was designated as the publication site for all such notices. The new law was adopted after a lot of work by the Connecticut Fund for the Environment, Rivers Alliance of Connecticut, Connecticut League of Conservation Voters, Audubon Connecticut, CACIWC and other groups, all of whom should be congratulated for their success.

We all know of properties or easements that became subjects of environmental controversy after the state transferred them. The new law will help to avoid such events in the future *if people read the notices and submit comments*. Often, the environmental values of a site are known best by individual citizens or local officials who are familiar with the land.

The *Environmental Monitor* is designed as a web-based publication and includes links to project maps, Environmental Impact Evaluations, relevant laws and other useful information.

Twice each month, when the *Environmental Monitor* is published, the CEQ sends each subscriber an "e-alert" with a link to the new edition. To sign up, go to the CEQ's website at <http://www.ct.gov/ceq> and subscribe to e-alerts. (You will be prompted to enter a user name and password of your choosing.) In addition to the *Environmental Monitor*, you can elect to receive e-alerts when the CEQ publishes reports and/or posts its monthly meeting notices. 



Environmental Land Solutions, LLC

Landscape Architects
Professional Wetland Scientists
Environmental Analysts
Certified Professionals in Erosion & Sediment Control

8 Knight Street, Suite 203, Norwalk, CT 06851
Phone: (203) 855-7879 • Fax: (203) 855-7836
www.elsllc.net

ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING SERVICES

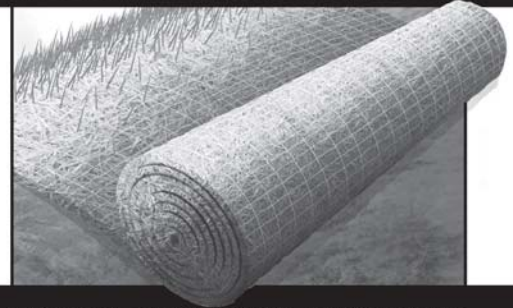
Wetland, Biological and Soil Surveys,
Impact Assessment and Mitigation Planning

– MICHAEL S. KLEIN, Principal –
Certified Professional Wetland Scientist
Registered Soil Scientist

89 BELKNAP ROAD
WEST HARTFORD, CT 06117

PHONE/FAX
(860) 236-1578

EJ Prescott Is Your Local Source For NPDES COMPLIANCE.



SOMETIMES YOU NEED A SPECIALIST.

North American Green, Inc., the nation's leading erosion control blanket and turf reinforcement product manufacturer, is pleased to offer our products through this local source with specialized knowledge, training and expertise.



North American Green rolled erosion control products are guaranteed to assist in meeting the EPA's NPDES Phase II regulations for erosion control on slopes, drainage channels, shorelines and active job sites to reduce sediment migration.



NPDES Compliance is as easy as installing North American Green erosion control products – available locally only through this authorized source!

If you need information about the Phase II rules or the North American Green products that can ensure your job site is compliant, talk to the local Erosion Control Specialists today at:

Team EJ Prescott
36 Clark Road • Vernon, CT 06066
(860) 875-9711

North American Green 1-800-772-2040



**Connecticut Association of Conservation
and Inland Wetlands Commissions, Inc.**
P.O. Box 2373 | Vernon, CT 06066-1773

NON-PROFIT ORG
U.S. POSTAGE PAID
Permit 59
Vernon, CT 06066

WHAT'S NEW IN GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE?

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has a Green Infrastructure web page, www.epa.gov/npdes/greeninfrastructure, with new information and resources. Included are excellent Fact Sheets on the following:

Common Green Infrastructure Approaches

- ◆ Conservation Easements
- ◆ Green Parking
- ◆ Infiltration Trenches
- ◆ Open Space Design
- ◆ Protection of Natural Features
- ◆ Redevelopment
- ◆ Riparian Buffers/Forested Buffers
- ◆ Urban Forestry (Trees and Tree Boxes)
- ◆ Low Impact Development (LID) and Other Green Design Strategies
- ◆ On-Lot Treatment (e.g., rain barrels, cisterns, downspout disconnections)
- ◆ Grassed Swales
- ◆ Green Roofs
- ◆ Innovative Street Design
- ◆ Porous Pavements
- ◆ Rain Gardens/Bioretenion
- ◆ Reforestation
- ◆ Stormwater Wetlands
- ◆ Vegetated Filter Strips

Fall 2007

www.caciwc.org

THE HABITAT

*Dedicated to constant vigilance, judicious management and
conservation of our precious natural resources.*



**PRINTED ON RECYCLED
PAPER**