

AGENDA
COVENTRY TOWN COUNCIL MEETING
October 17, 2016
7:30 PM
Town Hall Annex

1. Call To Order, Roll Call
2. Pledge Of Allegiance
3. Audience Of Citizens:
(30 minutes - 5 minutes maximum per citizen)
4. Acceptance Of Minutes:
 - 4.A. October 3, 2016 (E)
Documents:

[OCTOBER 3, 2016 WITH ATTACHMENTS.PDF](#)

5. Consent Agenda:
All items listed with an asterisk (*) will be acted on by one motion. There will be no separate discussion on these items unless a Council member so requests, in which case, the item will be removed from the consent agenda and considered in its normal sequence on the agenda.

6. Reports:
 - 6.A. Council Chairwoman: Julie Blanchard
 - 6.B. Council Members:
 - 6.C. Finance Committee: Matthew O'Brien
 - 6.C.1. * Monthly Financial Reports (E)
Documents:

[FINANCE DIRECTOR REPORT 100516.PDF](#)
[COUNCILOBJ.PDF](#)
[SHORTCUMS.PDF](#)

- 6.C.2. * Minutes, October 11, 2016 (To Be Distributed)
 - 6.D. * Steering Committee: Thomas Pope
 - 6.E. * COVRRRA - John A. Elsesser:
 - 6.F. Town Manager - John A. Elsesser:
 - 6.F.1. Projects Update (E):
Documents:

[10-17- 16 PROJECT MEMO.PDF](#)

- 6.F.2. LOTCIP Lake/Cross St Project: Revised Commitment To Fund, 9/28/16 (E)

Documents:

[LOTICIP COMMITMENT TO FUND 9-28-16.PDF](#)

6.F.3. 2016 Bureau Of Justice Assistance Award (E)

Documents:

[2016 BVP AWARDS.PDF](#)

6.F.4. Ecosystem Consulting Service: Follow-Up Monitoring Of Environmental And Ecological Impacts (E)

Documents:

[FOLLOW UP MONITORING 2016 HERBICIDE TREATMENT COVENTRY LAKE.PDF](#)

6.F.5. Crumbling Concrete Foundations Update (E)

Documents:

[CRCOG COMMITTEE ON CONCRETE FOUNDATIONS 10-5-16.PDF](#)
[CRCOG COMMITTEE ON CONCRETE FOUNDATIONS, MINUTES 10-5-16.PDF](#)
[QUEBEC PYRRHOTITE PROGRAM.PDF](#)

6.F.6. * Metro Hartford Progress Points (E)

Documents:

[METRO HARTFORD PROGRESS POINTS.PDF](#)

6.F.7. * I-84 Viaduct (E)

Documents:

[I-84 VIADUCT.PDF](#)

6.F.8. Tolland County Chamber Of Commerce: 59th Annual Meeting & Economic Development Business Awards (E)

Documents:

[TOLLAND CHAMBER ED BUSINESS AWARDS.PDF](#)

6.F.9. * CT Fastrak East (E)

Documents:

[CT FASSTRAK EXPANSION.PDF](#)

6.F.10. * Economic Future Of CT Summit: 11/14/16 (E)

Documents:

[ECONOMIC FUTURE OF CT SUMMIT.PDF](#)

6.F.11. * CCJEF Backgrounder, 9/16/16 (E)

Documents:

[CCJEF BACKGROUNDER 9-16-16.PDF](#)

6.F.12. * ProAct Prescription Drug Discount Program Results (E)

Documents:

[DISCOUNT CARD USAGE AUGUST 2016.PDF](#)

7. Unfinished Business:

8. New Business:

8.A. 16/17-15: Approval, Town Council 2017 Meeting Schedule (E)

Documents:

[PROPOSED SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS 2017.PDF](#)
[2017 HOLIDAY CALENDAR.PDF](#)

8.B. 16/17-16: Authorization, Lease Purchasing For CNG Natural Gas Conversion Project (E)

Documents:

[BOILER FINANCING PLAN.PDF](#)

8.C. 16/17-17: Consideration/Possible Action: CDBG Reuse Spending Plan (E)

Documents:

[PROGRAM INCOME REUSE PLAN.PDF](#)
[RESOLUTION FOR THE USE OF PROGRAM INCOME.PDF](#)

9. Miscellaneous/Correspondence:

9.A. * Board Of Education: 9/29/16 Minutes And 10/13/16 Agenda (E)

Documents:

[09-29-16_BOE_UNAPPROVED_MINUTES.PDF](#)
[10-13-16 BOE AGENDA.PDF](#)

10. Executive Session (E)

1. Negotiations
2. Litigation

Documents:

[EXEC SESSION E.PDF](#)
[EXECUTIVE SESSION MOTION B LITIGATION.PDF](#)

11. Adjournment

(E) *Denotes Enclosure*

Open Participation in Public Meetings: The Town of Coventry will provide reasonable accommodations to assist those with special needs to attend & participate in public meetings. Contact the Town Manager's Office at 742-6324 or e-

mail Lstone@Coventryct.org at least 48 hours in advance to discuss special needs.

Minutes
Coventry Town Council meeting
October 3, 2016
Town Hall Annex

1. The meeting was called to order at 7:30 PM.
Present: Hannah Pietrantonio, Richard Williams, Julie Blanchard, Matthew O'Brien, Thomas Pope, Andy Brodersen
Also present: John Elsesser, Town Manager; Beth Bauer, Finance Director
Absent: Lisa Thomas
2. The Pledge of Allegiance was recited.
3. **Audience of Citizens:**
Police Chief Mark Palmer recognized Coventry citizen Mary Suter for life saving efforts she contributed to on September 8th. After finishing an early-morning swim in the lake, Ms. Suter thought she heard a cry for help. She called the Police Department and reported it. Officer Wayne Greener arrived on the scene, and after a survey of the neighborhood, was able to locate the victim inside his house and summon medical assistance. If not for Mary Suter's efforts the victim might have experienced more life-threatening and long term issues. Chief Palmer presented a certificate of appreciation to Ms. Suter as well as a CPD challenge coin. He also presented Officer Wayne Greener with a certificate of meritorious commendation for his involvement. Officer Greener arrived on the scene within one minute and walked from house to house announcing his presence as well as checking yards. He heard a faint response after 20 minutes. Believing the person to be in imminent distress he climbed in through a window after removing the screen. The victim was injured in a fall the day before and could not leave his bed. Officer Greener requested an ambulance and provided liquids and comfort until the ambulance arrived. Chief Palmer thanked him for his perseverance and quick thinking.
4. **Acceptance of Minutes: September 19, 2016:**
Motion #16/17-48: Matthew O'Brien moved and Thomas Pope seconded to accept the minutes of the Town Council meeting on September 19, 2016. The following corrections were requested:
 - A. Page 2, first paragraph, last line: change Marchland's to Marchand's.
 - B. Page 8, last paragraph, 13th line: revise the end of the first sentence to read, "... more efficient than upgrading the current facility."
 - C. Page 12, item 8D, third line from bottom: revise sentence to read, "... paying cash for those items to minimize reduction in CNREF vs. lease purchasing the whole amount."**The motion to accept the minutes as corrected carried on unanimous vote.**
5. **Consent Agenda:**
Motion #16/17-49: Thomas Pope moved to accept the Consent Agenda, seconded by Matthew O'Brien and unanimously approved.
6. **Reports:**
 - A. **Council Chairwoman, Julie Blanchard:** No report.
 - B. **Council members:**

Hannah Pietrantonio attended the Economic Development Commission's training workshop last week. It included interesting topics such as branding, definitions of zoned areas, and roles of business visitations. Coventry is a mostly residential town with 84% of tax revenue coming from residential properties. She is not sure if that statistic is from the current year. John Elsesser replied it is probably one year old. Hannah said she thinks we have a lot of new prospects in tax-sharing areas with Bolton. If citizens would like to go to one of the EDC meetings they are at Town Hall on the last Thursday of the month at 7 PM.

C. Steering Committee, Thomas Pope:

Steering met last Monday and discussed the need for more volunteers to serve on Boards and Commissions. Details are available on the Town website. There is particular need for members on the Insurance Advisory Committee, CoventryVision, the Cable Television Advisory and the Personnel Appeals Board. All volunteers are appreciated and thanks to those who are serving for your commitment.

The Steering Committee also made continued progress on consideration of the acceptance of Avery Shores Road, tax abatement for senior citizens and development of a refined policy concerning the governing authority to make inter-fund reallocations after budget approval.

A. Reappointments:

- 1) **Motion #16/17-50: Thomas Pope moved and Matthew O'Brien seconded to reappoint Anne Vieten to the Cemetery Commission, term to expire 10/17/19. The motion carried on unanimous vote.**
- 2) **Motion #16/17-51: Thomas Pope moved and Matthew O'Brien seconded to reappoint Darby Pollansky to the Planning & Zoning Commission, term to expire 11/1/19. The motion carried with Hannah Pietrantonio abstaining and all other members present in favor.**
- 3) **Motion #16/17-52: Thomas Pope moved and Matthew O'Brien seconded to reappoint Steven Hall as an alternate to the Planning & Zoning Commission, term to expire 11/1/19. The motion carried on unanimous vote.**
- 4) **Motion #16/17-53: Thomas Pope moved and Matthew O'Brien seconded to reappoint Daniel Murphy to the Water Pollution Control Authority, term to expire 11/7/18. The motion carried on unanimous vote.**
- 5) **Motion #16/17-54: Thomas Pope moved and Matthew O'Brien seconded to reappoint Lyndon Wilmot to the Water Pollution Control Authority, term to expire 11/7/18. The motion carried on unanimous vote.**

B. Appointments:

- 1) **Motion #16/17-55: Thomas Pope moved and Matthew O'Brien seconded to appoint Joan Lewis to the Board of Assessment Appeals to fill the McMahon vacancy, term to expire 11/7/18. The motion carried on unanimous vote.**

8. New Business:

Motion #16/17-56: Matthew O'Brien made a motion to move up item 8B, Discussion of Concerns Regarding Group Home on Dunn Road, as the next item

of business. The motion was seconded by Hannah Pietrantonio and carried on unanimous vote.

B. 16/17-14: Discussion with Rep. Tim Ackert: concerns regarding Grant House Group Home on Dunn Road:

State Representative Tim Ackert and Police Chief Mark Palmer were present to discuss concerns regarding the group home. Rep. Ackert thanked the Council for having him here. He said the Town Council has been working diligently on issues regarding the home and he appreciates their efforts. The concerns that have been raised prompted him to move forward at his level, not just for Coventry but for other towns and the Department of Children and Families (DCF). We set up two meetings with DCF and CHR, the administrators of the home. He appreciates their prompt response in arranging the meetings.

Rep. Ackert distributed a packet of background literature outlining his findings (*attached to these minutes*). He said we started by questioning the change in age of residents. This was made as a directive of DCF. It was changed because DCF believes anyone under the age of 12 should be with a foster family rather than in a therapeutic setting. The Dunn Road home is now age 14 and older, usually up to age 18 but it can be older. We asked about the process for submitting that change and were told it was done by CHR and approved by DCF. It is followed up with a supervision component. In cases of younger residents the supervisors escorted them to other homes to play and the supervisors would stay with them. We asked for the scope of supervision now that residents are older. We were told they are young adults and are not captive. They are allowed to leave but are supposed to advise the supervisor they are leaving. If the supervisor believes they are at harm to themselves or others they are supposed to notify either the Care Line or police department. The standard timeframe for notification is about an hour. Policies are in place – they are contained in the literature he has provided. The key is CHR should be a good neighbor. They should let the neighbors know and follow up if there is a danger. That is the area where they lack the most. They are not letting the local community know what is going on and we are asking them to shore that up. Their feeling was they wished DCF had not changed the age bracket, but they work for DCF.

Rep. Ackert said we asked about the high number of calls to the police department. CHR said this is fairly typical of group homes. They serve troubled youth. They said we are actually on the low side which is of concern to Rep. Ackert. He asked DCF to come in and talk about homes in general. They are making some changes – such as investing in security cameras, but we have concerns that the youth would just leave areas where cameras exist. We also asked about what rules exist. There are no drugs or smoking allowed. Neighbors can attest these rules are not being followed. The supervisors said they pick their battles, serving the more critical needs first. We said if they allow one rule to be broken that the youth will stretch the rule breaking environment – and if you break one rule, what is next to be broken? Then we met with DCF – they have not been open to legislative meetings this summer. We were lucky to get a meeting and it was a good group of individuals including Administrator Linda Dixon, Director of Licensing Jim McPherson and Legislative Program Manager Josh Howroyd. We wanted to ask them questions about the change in age. Linda supported the concept of foster home placement for younger kids and said the age of group homes will be 14-18+. CHR gets their residents by referral. Then they follow up to evaluate the fit – whether it is a good connection or not. Their focus is to help the young people, getting them into the

community and with a mix of other students, and then move them back into a family setting. They are at the home because they have a background of problems. It is a no restraint environment. Supervisors can't restrain youth from leaving – they can call the police department if they feel the situation could be harmful. We asked about the state statute requiring notification to the municipality in the event of a change in resident age. Jim McPherson said he failed in his role to do that. He agreed to accept that responsibility – we have no recourse but we asked him to follow the statute. Supervision and communication with the neighborhood have been stressed. The home is not going anywhere. CHR has a good working relationship with DCF and they serve a group of very troubled individuals. DCF is supposed to perform quarterly inspections and do another inspection if an incident occurs with a follow-up. They can do interim inspections as well.

Hannah Pietrantonio asked how we appease the neighborhood with the disruptions and the fear the neighbors have for their own families. She also expressed concern about the volume of calls to our Police Department. Rep. Ackert replied that is a good point. It is a community issue. There are approximately 40 group homes in the state. They look for an area where they can help the youth fit in. Hannah said they were brought into the neighborhood as youngsters but now they are not. The home is not in tune with the neighborhood. Rep. Ackert replied it is hard to essentially choose your neighbors. There were public hearings when the home first opened but CHR purchased the home and by law they are allowed to do that. They are typically small homes with a cap of 6 individuals. The license can be changed in 3 areas: age, quantity of individuals and gender. He knows it is a tough situation. The neighbors have withstood a lot of issues. DCF's role is to find locations and provide youth with the opportunity to be in a better setting than they were in. In most cases their backgrounds were horrific and the home is there to care for them. Supervision is the key. They need to be good neighbors. If you have rules and regulations you must enforce them. That is where they failed.

Andy Brodersen said if the rules are not enforced what can we do to protect the neighborhood? Rep. Ackert said it is up to CHR to choose individuals they know they can work with and help. In any case there could be issues. There are troubles even in a regular home setting. We need to make sure they are upholding the rules, and they have not been. Neighbors can attest to that. When small rules are broken things begin to crumble. It will be a work in progress and we need to hold their feet to the fire.

Matthew O'Brien said once they have gotten numerous complaints and the police are involved in many cases, what is the recourse - what is the new standard? Rep. Ackert said if Coventry has a high number of calls the individual might be replaced. Chief Palmer noted the majority of police calls are for kids who have taken off. Hannah said the number of calls is absurd. She doesn't blame the neighbors for being concerned. Chief Palmer thanked Rep. Ackert for his efforts and noted it is important to remember this is not a secure facility. The State's position is to get as many kids out of a secure facility as possible. These kids have multiple issues while they are there - we are not privy to all the contacts they may have had with the juvenile justice system. When it comes to breaking the rules they will not be put in a juvenile system for smoking or using a cell phone. Sometimes a person is transferred in who is not a good fit. Calls to the police can ebb and flow. He encouraged the CHR supervisor to watch the Council meeting on video to understand the seriousness of the concern. He also noted when people leave the facility without permission the protocol is to wait an hour so as not to burden the Police Department. He told her we want to know immediately and they

agreed to do that. The supervisor said she would like to know the names of the burglary victims so she could personally apologize. He did not provide that information because people are upset and he doesn't know how she could make it better. Also, a couple things were reported that were not accurate. It was about 31 minutes after the individuals left that they were reported missing, not 25. The reports are not public at this point and can't be shared because it is an ongoing investigation.

Matthew O'Brien asked Rep. Ackert if these children are attending our schools. Rep. Ackert replied yes, like any child they can either attend ours or use school choice for a magnet or technical school. Matthew asked whether the State provides transportation. John Elsesser said it depends on if the student has a nexus town or not. If not, our taxpayers pay. There is no direct subsidy from the State.

Chief Palmer wanted to clarify one other thing, the question whether one of the staff members was told the boys who left were going to commit crimes. They were told that by a third party and the police were notified. Thomas Pope said we heard they were told and the police weren't called for 31 minutes. Chief Palmer replied no, this came up during the interim while the police were interviewing. Rep. Ackert said the policy is to call the Police Department immediately if the supervisor believes the individual is going to cause harm. They call Care Line first. If they leave unannounced they wait an hour. Chief Palmer said if they are 18 years old there is nothing we can do. They are adults in the eyes of the law. Matthew O'Brien asked what the State's responsibility is once the youth reach age 18. Rep. Ackert replied if they are in the system already they try to get them the care they need to get back into the community. Most are not referred after the age of 18. One concern is their whole background is not provided to CHR at the time of intake. One had an open warrant. Richard Williams asked who runs the Care Line. Rep. Ackert replied it is a DCF operation.

Thomas Pope said the State has a history of identifying problems. They also have a history of passing the buck to solve these problems. Unfunded mandates in education are one example. Regarding the mention of staff picking their battles – he recognizes the residents have problems, but these are their problems and the neighbors shouldn't have to shoulder those problems. It is not fair to the neighbors. They changed the age group, and violated State statute. They should go back to what they were approved for. The statute is very clear and the State is not living up to their responsibility. Rep. Ackert replied unfortunately that is not going to happen. Youth age 13 and under are no longer in any group homes. Thomas replied then they should close the home. Rep. Ackert said they completely failed in doing their job to notify the community. Thomas asked what would happen if he fails to pay his taxes – the State comes after him. What is the point of writing rules if they say we violated them, but so what? Rep. Ackert said because DCF failed in their role doesn't mean CHR didn't do what they were supposed to do. They did what they were required to do and it got approved. What didn't happen was notification to the lead town official. Richard Williams said so we wouldn't have had a choice regardless. John Elsesser said the Commissioner had said to him that they can send the notification letter and issue the license anyway. Julie asked if we ever got a letter. John replied no. Tim McPherson failed in his role and he has owned up to it.

Richard Williams said we still have a real problem. How are we going to make that go away? Rep. Ackert replied that CHR has to be a better neighbor. They need to be more involved in the neighborhood and let people know what is going on. People have gone to the home and gotten poor responses at the door. The home is there until CHR decides

to close it or it becomes unlicensed. We understand that DCF values the work CHR is doing.

Chief Palmer said over the years our officers have visited both homes. John Elsesser said we actually have 7 homes in town and an 8th one is coming next week. Chief Palmer said in order to try and make connections with individuals there our officers have visited, and had residents to the station for tours and lunch. One of our officers became certified so he could interact with youth and take them to movies, etc. When we look at use of force, 50% of such instances are at group homes. We don't like to physically interact with children so we try to make connections. It doesn't work with all of them, and they come and go. The kids who were at the home as 12 year olds are not there now. The next option for some of them is to become homeless and then there is a larger societal problem. We have to weigh what is best for the kids as well as the community.

Matthew O'Brien asked how big the drug problem is. Chief Palmer replied we have had some calls from neighbors about marijuana smoking but we're not there every week. Matthew asked if the State gives them money. Chief Palmer replied they get it from their girlfriends, kids they meet etc. Rep. Ackert said they go to school. Richard said until the other day he was only aware of two group homes in Coventry - we have eight? John replied that some are for mentally challenged individuals who are in supported living environments. Manchester has over 50 homes. DCF is cautious about opening homes here because we are isolated. There is no transportation. Some of the kids at Dunn Road are walking to Rt. 44 to get a soda. It is a long way. Rep. Ackert said the number of group homes is diminishing because the focus is on foster homes. More homes have been closing than opening. Thomas said when it was originally established, the home was in an area where 13 year olds wouldn't be walking to Rt. 44. They are applying 13 year old standards to 18 year olds. Rep. Ackert said he thinks the oldest youth is 16 right now. Chief Palmer replied they have a capacity of 6 - four are 18 years or older, two are 16.

John Elsesser said there are other recourses for the neighbors. They could do a private class action lawsuit for public nuisance. They would have to demonstrate evidence. A number of years ago bars could lose their liquor license if calls were repeatedly made to the police department. He wonders if a law could be passed that would close the home if it failed to meet standards. At least that would give them some motivation to follow the rules. Maybe there needs to be another law that holds both DCF and their licensees accountable. Loss of license could mean loss of investment in property. Even if it's a high standard, whatever the legislature considered to be high, at least it would give the neighbors some sense that something could be done. Right now the situation is one-sided. A lot of bars have been cleaned up as result of passing those laws. Richard asked how something like that would get started. John replied a legislator would have to introduce a bill. DCF is under federal oversight because they did such a bad job. We can't sue the State. We could sue a private provider however. Rep. Ackert said maybe the focus should be to reduce the age to younger levels. John said we are not dismissing the needs of the children. Incarceration is not a solution either. But the path for being a good neighbor takes leadership on their part.

Andy Brodersen noted that the services we provide through our Police Department are paid for by Coventry taxpayers. Is the home on the tax rolls? John replied in general the answer is no but he was able to negotiate that this one would pay (property taxes) because of discussion when they came in that it was too much of a burden on us. It is

not just police calls but ambulance calls as well.

Richard asked how we are going to follow up. Rep. Ackert said he thinks it is a group follow-up if calls continue to come in, and CHR doesn't reach out to the neighborhood. They are fortunate to have some of the most understanding neighbors he has talked to. Chief Palmer said he tried to make it clear they must still call when they need help. He doesn't want them to be afraid to call. When we put it in perspective, it is annoying to the neighbors but no one has gotten hurt. Julie Blanchard said but there are other effects - would you want to buy or sell a house there? Hannah said there are families with impressionable children living nearby. It is something you don't want your children to be witness to. Julie said she thinks the State needs to bear more responsibility. Hannah said yes, or the ability to move them to another area. Chief Palmer said the State thinks they are doing the best thing to help these kids. We may not agree. The number of juvenile detention spots is severely limited. Rep. Ackert said that CHR also has an outreach person who is supposed to be coordinating with the neighborhood. Her name is Lisa Hardcastle. The neighbors should be assured that if they go to the home they will be met at the door by a supervisor in a respectful manner. Richard said he understands the problem with the youth and that CHR is providing a service and may be doing the best they can. But it seems like a real problem and what is the solution going forward? How will they become accountable? Will Rep. Ackert continue to follow up? Rep. Ackert replied yes. Richard asked what we can do as a Council. Rep. Ackert replied the Council can do what they have been doing - respond to the concerns of the neighbors. There are not a lot of ways to say we don't want a home in the community. Richard said it seems like we are powerless. Rep. Ackert said maybe we can push for younger age groups. CHR is pressured by DCF but that is an approach we could hopefully push them toward. Julie expressed concern about the State coming up with solutions but not funding them. Are they equipped to handle this? Did they lose funding? Rep. Ackert said services are not dictated by age. If a 10 year old needed psychiatric services they would get them. CHR is not being paid more money because they went with older youth. We could push for CHR to be more age appropriate for the neighborhood. Matthew asked if there is any way to use technology to monitor the area. Chief Palmer replied only by State order. Thomas said when they were 13 or 14 years old, it wasn't as much of a concern, but now that they are older, he can understand a neighbor being more upset with 17 or 18 year olds. It's more of a danger and it is unfair to the neighbors. He is not sure what can be done but something can be done if we get the right people together to do it. The home can be closed. Perhaps we should send the building inspector there on a weekly basis. He can find violations. The State has said the neighbors' rights to quiet enjoyment of their homes don't matter.

Rep. Ackert said he appreciates John Elsesser reaching out to provide information - his role was to investigate the license issues. It is up to CHR and DCF to follow the rules and do the job they were asked to do. If not then maybe John's suggestion might be something to consider. But when the enforcing agency doesn't follow the rules it is difficult. The Council thanked Rep. Ackert for attending the meeting.

6E. COVRRRA, John Elsesser:

No report. Matthew O'Brien asked why this item is on the agenda. John replied it is a standard meeting topic. It could be put on consent if he doesn't have anything to report.

6F. Town Manager, John Elsesser:

1. **Projects Update:** A written memo is contained in the agenda packet. Updates include:

- We are ready to order the fire tanker. We will be buying it through the Houston Area Consortium. The net price is about \$324,000. We will be signing the bid and will have a lease purchase packet. Matthew asked what the original price estimate was. John replied \$300,000 but we came in much less on the Quint so we allowed extra on this for gear.
- We have been getting a series of letters requesting improvements on side roads in Waterfront Manor Association that were taken as Town roads two years ago. There is a whole series of dirt roads. In some cases we can't respond to the letters because the people didn't provide an address. Some of these roads are due to be graded this week. Although we stipulated bettering will not be done, some do need to be graded before we plow.
- We are signing contracts for the lake gate project and will have a draft contract for the boilers to give to the attorney to review. It will be to the Council on October 17th for approval.
- On Saturday October 8th there is a solar live installation at 2993 South Street, and a solar house tour on 10/15 at various sites. Details on the Town website and Manager's Facebook page.
- Regarding the potential hurricane: We are monitoring the weather and doing advance preparation. We are having a recognition event for volunteer fire fighters on Thursday and will have a quick hurricane prep meeting if necessary. Right now it is a very significant category 4 storm. As the path becomes clearer we will get the word out. We are starting our own internal checklist of emergency prep. We want to remind the public not to wait until the last minute to buy batteries and water. Start thinking about clearing plastic furniture off your decks and make sure your emergency supplies are sufficient. We need rain but if we get 12 inches in a day we will have road closures because there will be flooding. The lake hit winter level today but our road network and drainage cannot handle that level of volume. Don't drive through standing water. We will send announcements if needed but doesn't hurt to be thinking about getting prepared now.

8. New Business:

A. 16/17-13: Consideration/approval: request to purchase Town-owned land on Ireland Drive, Map Q, Block C, Lot 119 by abutter per recommendation of Planning & Zoning Commission:

John Elsesser showed a map of the general area with the location of the lots in question. He noted that the Planning & Zoning Commissions says these lots shouldn't be broken apart. He always thinks it is helpful to look at the purchase of lots in a larger context. He showed areas marked in green on the map that are lots owned by the Town or State. One option is to consider the creation of open space that has more value by infilling. If you look at connectivity there could be a band that connects lots in this area to the Nathan Hale forest. One idea when selling a lot is to put the proceeds into the open space fund to allow the purchase of connecting lots. You can see how connectivity to other parcels can be created. Matthew O'Brien asked how this concept affects tonight's decision. John replied in this case we think it would be ok because there would still be access. The broader question is whether we want to send letters to the owners of the other properties to see if they want to donate their lots. **Motion #16/17-57: Matthew O'Brien moved to proceed with the request to purchase Town-owned land on**

Ireland Drive, Map I, Block C, Lot 119 per our policy. Richard Williams seconded the motion. Andy Brodersen asked how much the lot is worth. John replied the minimum bid would \$2300. The question is whether the land is better to be in the neighbor's hands or ours. In some cases it is and in some cases it is not. **Motion #16/17-57 carried on unanimous vote.**

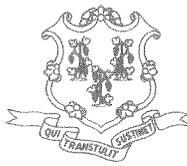
10. Adjournment:

Motion #16/17-58: Thomas Pope moved to adjourn the meeting at 9:10 PM. The motion was seconded by Matthew O'Brien and carried on unanimous vote.

Respectfully submitted,

Laura Stone
Town Council Clerk

Note: These minutes are not official until acted on by the Town Council at its next regular meeting. Those meeting minutes will reflect approval or changes to these minutes.



State of Connecticut

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
STATE CAPITOL

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Town of Coventry

Coventry Town Council Members

After recent concerns with some of the residents of the Grant Home located on Dunn Road I called for meetings with the owner and service provider Community Health Resources (CHR) and also the overseeing governing agent the Department of Children's and Families (DCF).

On September 15th I met CHR President Heather Gates and CHR Lobbyist Kevin Graff. My questions included the age change of the residents, the guidelines for supervision, the rules regarding residents leaving and other rule violations at the home. I also asked what provoked the change of age of the residents and how residents are referred to CHR.

My second meeting was on September 29th with DCF. In attendance were Administrator Linda Dixon, Director of Licensing Jim McPherson and Legislative Program Manager Josh Howroyd. My first concern for them was the lack of notification to the town as required by state statute. Secondly the change of referral age for the residents at Grant home. I also inquired about the role of DCF and the oversight of the Grant Home and other similar homes.

After the two meetings I had follow up questions and both CHR and DCF provided me answers that I included in the documents I am providing you tonight.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Tim Ackert", written in a cursive style.

Rep. Tim Ackert

Grant House Fact Sheet

Background

- Grant House has a long history of helping teen boys who have undergone tremendous trauma, and struggle with behavioral health issues. It provides intensive, therapeutic services for residents and many former residents have moved on to lead successful adult lives. It has the capacity for 6 boys.
- Funding to support Grant House comes from the state Department of Children and Families (DCF). The program is operated by CHR, the state's most comprehensive behavioral healthcare provider. All staff receives specialized training to treat youth who have a behavioral health issues. The program is unlocked.
- Many of the youth in the program have few community resources.
- CHR's goal is always to help youth recover and learn appropriate, lifelong skills.
- CHR has a long history of providing high quality services with excellent outcomes.

How the Program Works

- Youth in the program are referred to Grant House by DCF after they have reportedly made progress towards treatment goals and have achieved a level of success and stability which allows them to be referred to a community-based level of care.
- Youth come from group homes or hospitals. Following referral, CHR conducts a series of pre-placement visits which provide an opportunity for the youth to get to know the other youngsters in the home as well as the CHR caregivers.
- **The model and approach CHR uses is based on relationship and engagement, given all effective change and growth are developed and occur in the context of relationship.**
- The goal of the program, is to give youth the tools, support and skills they need to recover and be successful adults and contribute to society.

Supervision Levels

- The series of pre-placement visits include a tour, at least 1 or 2 dinner visits, a full day weekend visit and an overnight weekend visit. This allows for observation, assessment, and engagement in initial relationship and connection for everyone. During this period of time, youth are directly supervised both in the program and in the community by direct care staff.
- Once in Grant House, staffing ratios are 2-3-2. Two direct care staff on 1st shift, 3 on 2nd shift and 2 on 3rd shift. Often during 1st shift and evening hours there are additional team members present including supervisors, a therapist, a nurse, and the Program Director.
- **New residents are expected to stay in staff supervision.** The population served by Grant House includes adolescents or emerging young adults up to age 18 (developmentally speaking adolescence goes up to age 24). We more closely supervise youth for the first 24-72 hours upon admission to support their transition in to the house.
- Within the program, staff is on the same floor as the youth. If more than one youth is on the second floor of the house then one staff member is present and providing supervision on that floor. During activities in the community, staff provides supervision. **Levels and intensity of supervision vary depending upon age, ability, demonstrated trustworthiness and decision making of the youth.**

- All youth at Grant House are working toward the same developmental milestones as their typically-developing peers: the ability to be independent; maintain friendship/peer relationships; maintain part time jobs; after school sports and activities; and develop appropriate time management and accountability skills.
- Youth who are able to secure and keep a part time job or participate in after-school sports team are supervised as a typical teen would be: they communicate work or practice schedules, when they need to be dropped off or picked up and need to demonstrate the ability to organize and orchestrate all of those components related to the responsibility of a part time job or commitment to a team or activity.
- **However, when youth exhibit a behavior that is problematic, more intensive, individualized behavioral plans are developed.** Positive reinforcement and alternative interventions are employed based on the least restrictive alternatives first and moving to more restrictive alternatives when absolutely necessary.
- Behavior that demonstrates a safety risk requires the youth to be restricted from outside activities or other situations which may increase the risk. Time away from other youth or stimulating situations can be helpful at times in reducing negative behaviors.
- While staff are trained in Therapeutic Crisis Intervention, which includes the ability to physically intervene if there is imminent risk of harm to self, staff are never allowed to physically detain youth unless there is imminent safety risk.
- There are times when youth demonstrate a level of risk that requires police intervention, an ambulance for a transport to a higher level of care for assessment and stabilization and if all efforts at de-escalation fail and a safety risk are present, CHR will call for additional support.

Leaving the Premises

- Of note, all youth, including those who are 18 and legally an adult, are expected to follow program rules, and be positively engaged in treatment.
- **The program is not a locked facility and youth have the ability to leave the program without permission.** Youth have permission to be unsupervised in the community from either CHR and/or their DCF team members based on their behavior and level of trust. Youth can have individual and unique plans and differing levels of supervision based on their progress, age, and skills.
- When youth leave the program or supervision without permission the response depends on the situation at the time. In situations where there are concerns about safety or risk, staff will attempt to intervene, follow, or call the administrator on call and/or the police for assistance.
- For youth who leave the program without permission and do not present with an imminent safety risk, CHR staff can wait up to one hour per DCF Policy before calling the DCF worker during normal business hours or the DCF Careline after hours to report the missing youth and create a plan relative to responding.

Incident on Sept. 8, 2016

- CHR staff at Grant House contacted their supervisor at approximately 10:35 p.m. to report that four youth were dressing in dark clothing and ignoring prompts and interventions from the staff. The youth did not tell CHR staff what their intentions were.
- At approximately 11 p.m., the four youth left Grant House. Shortly after they left, another client/youth reported that he overheard the four talking about stealing a car. CHR staff immediately called their supervisor who instructed them to call the Coventry Police Department immediately. **(This was not accurately reported in the media.)**
- By 11:45 p.m., youth were taken into custody and the theft did not occur, thanks to timely action by CHR and the Coventry Police Department.

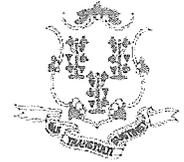
Follow-up to Sept. 8 incident

- As always, CHR cooperated fully with local officials. CHR values its relationship with all town officials and neighbors in the community.
- CHR conducted its own thorough review.
- Several recommendations have been put into place as a result of CHR's review:
 - CHR is requesting more thorough background information about each youth referred to Grant House by DCF, and reserves the right to question or reject youth who have troublesome backgrounds.
 - CHR has adjusted its supervision of youth so that staff are more active in intervening in the event that youth attempt to leave the program without permission.
 - CHR has done a treatment-team review of all youth in the program to reinforce the need that they use the therapeutic components of the program appropriately.
 - CHR is installing additional surveillance cameras and lighting to more closely monitor youth who are outside the house.



DEPARTMENT of CHILDREN and FAMILIES

Making a Difference for Children, Families and Communities



Joette Katz
Commissioner

Dannel P. Malloy
Governor

To: Congregate Care Providers
Careline Staff
DCF Regional Administrators and Office Directors

From: Fernando J. Muñiz, Chief of Quality and Planning

Date: March 20, 2012

Subject: Runaway / AWOL Notification Process

Current DCF practice requires providers to notify both DCF and the local police if a child has run away or is absent without leave (AWOL) from a congregate care setting. Our review of data over time shows that many young people who are absent from their placement return on their own within several hours and that, often, their physical whereabouts are known to the provider or to DCF staff even while on a runaway episode. In these instances, calling the police may not always be an appropriate course of action.

Therefore, we are hereby revising the protocol to be used when a child runs away or is AWOL from a placement. This new protocol includes a joint assessment by DCF and the facility to determine whether the police should be called in certain cases.

If the facility feels that a child or youth is a danger to self or others, police will be contacted immediately then followed by a phone call to the area office or Careline (after hours). Additionally, if the child or youth is age 13 or younger, the police will be contacted immediately followed by contact with the Area Office or Careline (after hours). In all other instances, the facility should call DCF and together assess the nature of the absence to determine if police intervention is needed. Some factors to be considered include whether the child or youth may be a danger to self or others, his/her medical/physical health, developmental stage, behavioral health and social and emotional functioning.

Upon contact with DCF, the facility staff member will be asked the following:

- Why did the child or youth runaway/AWOL? What triggered this behavior?
- Name, phone # and address of all persons on the child's contact list.
- Name and phone number of mother, father and any other family members involved with child.
- Names of any friends that the child or youth may have. Have they been contacted?
- Does the child or youth have a cell phone?
- Have other children at the same placement setting been spoken to regarding child's or youth's whereabouts?
- Has child or youth ran away/went AWOL with other children or youth from the facility?
- How did the child or youth run away/AWOL? What was the mode of transportation?

- What has been done to locate the child or youth?
- How many times has the child or youth runaway/AWOL within the last six months and how long have they typically been away?
- Is there a place the child or youth typically runs to?
- Was the placement setting searched in an effort to locate the child or youth?
- Have you checked the local settings that the child or youth frequents?

If a complete assessment of the child's or youth's runaway/AWOL status does not meet the criteria for police intervention, DCF and the facility staff will develop a plan to search for the child or youth to ascertain his or her whereabouts. This plan will include actions steps mutually agreed upon by area office staff, Careline staff (after hours) and the placement setting staff. The area office or Careline staff will document the plan, including the justification for not calling the police.

If the child or youth's whereabouts are unknown, DCF and foster parent of facility setting staff will continue searching and a formal reassessment will be done within three hours, and/or prior to area office closing and the next Careline shift change during the child or youth's absence. If during the reassessment process, it is determined that police intervention is needed, DCF shall direct the program staff member to contact the local police department and report the child or youth as missing.

When there is knowledge of the child or youth's whereabouts, DCF Area Office or Careline on-call staff will work with the facility staff members to ensure the child or youth's immediate return. A child's or youth's refusal to immediately return should not by itself be a reason for police intervention. DCF Area Office or Careline on-call staff will work with the child or youth to determine how to maintain the current placement or if another placement is needed. Regional Resource Group staff or on-call Doctors will be utilized when necessary.

All efforts, discussions and planning will be documented in the LINK narrative. Additionally, if Careline responds after-hours, the narrative will be cut and pasted into an email and sent to the area office responsible for the child or youth. Information will be entered into the Runaway Log and updated by the Area Office.

If child or youth returns to the placement setting on his/her own accord, the facility staff will notify the DCF area office staff during business hours or the Careline after hours immediately in order to assess child and youth's needs and discuss planning.

A. DESCRIPTION AND CONTRACT CAPACITY

1. Service Description

This service is a congregate-care behavioral health treatment setting for children and youth.

2. Contract Capacity

The licensed bed capacity for this program is 6.

3. Payment for Absences

Should a child or youth require an extended period of hospitalization, the DCF Area Office or Parole Office in conjunction with the Central Office Program Lead and Contractor will determine collectively how long the bed will be held.

4. One-To-One Staffing Coverage

One-to-one staffing coverage is utilized for a child or youth in an emergency situation in order to maintain a placement and/or when there are behaviors and/or circumstances that require exclusive and continuous individual supervision. This can include suicidal and/or aggressive behaviors that put other youth and/or staff at risk or when medical care and attention is required as a result of a serious injury. One-to-one staffing is generally not covered in the Contractor's grant funding and requires prior authorization from the Connecticut Behavioral Health Partnership (BHP).

B. SERVICE DELIVERY REQUIREMENTS

1. Target Population

The clinical indicators of the youth who will be referred and will be served are as follows:

- a. Medical: Client is medically stable, or may require limited assistance to comply with medical regimen (e.g., diabetes treatment regimen, assistance taking medications). There is a need for medication management in combination with other interventions to alleviate symptoms.
- b. Risk of Harm (self and/or others): There is a past history of suicidal or homicidal thoughts and/or impulses, with significant current ideation without intent or conscious plan. There is an indication or report of episodic impulsivity and/or sexually aggressive impulses that are moderately endangering to self and/or others (e.g., status offenses, impulsivity while under the influence, self mutilation, running away from placement without voluntary return, fire setting, violence toward animals, affiliation with dangerous peer group).
- c. Functional: Moderate to severe functional problems in school/vocational setting or other community setting AEB failure in school, frequent and disruptive behavioral problems, frequent and disruptive difficulty maintaining appropriate conduct in community settings and/or pervasive inability accepting age appropriate direction and supervision in significant areas from caretakers and/or family members. Deficits in ability to manage personal health, safety, welfare.
- d. Family/Environmental: Child or youth has demonstrated increased difficulty maintaining in the naturally available family setting (including regular/specialized foster care/other community congregate care setting) AEB (but not limited to): having severe limitations in maintaining naturally occurring supportive relationships or an impaired ability to form trusting relationships with caretakers. The child may be at some risk for victimization, abuse or neglect in his/her home OR the child has been removed from the home and does not meet the criteria for a higher level of care.
- e. Level of Aggression: Frequent and severely disruptive verbal aggression and/or frequent and moderate property damage and/or occasional moderately intensive physical aggression toward self and/or others.

- f. Prior treatment: The child or youth has had moderate to severe difficulty in the community (or other community congregate care setting) as evidenced by, but not limited to, severe conflict in the setting, severely limited acceptance of behavioral expectations and other structure. The child has had intensive community based treatment and/or other placements in the past that produced mixed to poor outcomes.

2. Admission and Referral Process

In addition to the target population domains provided within this contract, the Contractor will admit children and/or youth with the indicators identified on the DCF Admission Criteria form.

a. Process of Referrals

Children or youth are identified as potentially requiring out-of-home care by their DCF Area Office Social Workers. The Social Worker's referral is reviewed for clinical appropriateness by the local Area Office clinical team (Area Resource Group) and the Behavioral Health Program Director. If these individuals concur (1) that the necessary clinical documentation is in place to support an out-of-home placement; (2) that all less restrictive options have been eliminated; then (3) a "Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths" (CANS) assessment is completed and submitted to CT BHP. CT BHP will determine what, if any, level of care is appropriate.

The DCF Central Office Program Leads will identify the most appropriate match for the child. The Contractor will be notified of any matches and will access the CANS electronically. Supplemental information (e.g. clinical, family, educational, vocational, medical) will be faxed to the Contractor. If the match is accepted a pre-placement visit will be scheduled (see Timelines below) and a transition schedule will be developed. Participants in the pre-placement visit will include: all appropriate individuals from the Contractor's staff, family and other community linkages, youth, area office social worker, area resource group clinician (as appropriate), behavioral health program director (as appropriate), and anyone else who may be helpful to planning the treatment for this child or youth.

The pre-placement visit will accomplish several things: identify treatment goals; identify initial and estimated length of stay; review facility protocols (e.g. visiting rules, level systems), identify any possible impediments to the placement (family disapproval, youth unwillingness, inappropriate constellation of youth at the particular time of placement). The placement may not go forward if family and/or youth do not support it or if the DCF team and the facility are in agreement that the placement is contraindicated.

b. Timelines

Match to match acceptance or denial = 5 business days.

Match acceptance to pre-placement meeting = 10 business days.

Pre-placement meeting to final decision = 2 business days.

Final acceptance to admission = 10 business days for a vacancy, or when the bed becomes available.

The Contractor will notify CT BHP regarding all of these decisions.

c. Appeals

The Contractor will have the right to appeal any placement decision made by the Department through this process either prior to or after the admission. An appeal must be made in writing and directed to the DCF Regional Office Behavioral Health Program Director with nexus for the child and to the DCF Statewide Coordinator for Therapeutic Group Homes. Appeals will be resolved by the DCF Statewide Coordinator for Therapeutic Group Homes in conjunction with the Regional Behavioral Health Program Director.

d. Length of Stay

As part of the treatment planning process, the Contractor will address and document, in concert with DCF and CT BHP, each child or youth's length of stay on a monthly basis or as otherwise determined by the Department

or its designated agent. Parents, the DCF Social Worker, CT BHP Care Manager/reviewer, the Enhanced Care Coordinator, and other providers as deemed appropriate as well as Child Specific Team members will be invited to participate in these decisions. Length of stay will be predicated on the time period necessary to reach treatment goals.

3. Treatment Services

The Contractor will provide a combination of trauma informed, gender responsive and culturally sensitive treatment and intervention approaches designed to meet the individual needs of children and their families, in their dominant language, including, but not limited to:

- a. *Clinical Service*, including but not limited to: screening and referral, individual (minimum of 1 hour per child per week), group (minimum of 2 evidenced based groups per week) and family treatment (as indicated), consultation, linkage to family substance abuse screening or other services, multi-family sessions and age appropriate therapy. Group Home staff will coordinate their clinical interventions with community providers delivering services to the child and/or family.
- b. *Milieu Therapy*, including but not limited to: therapeutic recreation and enrichment (e.g., ROPES or Challenge Course) activities, social skills development, tutoring/academic mentoring. In addition, staff will engage the child in weekly individual permanency planning for the next lower level of care (Bridge Work) for a minimum of 60 minutes per week. This involves working one on one with the child in the group home or community on activities (i.e. age appropriate life skills, budgeting and shopping, taking public transportation, vocational experiences) that prepare the child for the next lower level of care.
- c. *Empowerment and Family Support Services*, including but not limited to: parental guidance, empowerment and support, inclusion in transition/discharge planning and linkage to other community services, home-based outreach and visitation, parent education, instructional modeling, support groups and family activities.
- d. *Case Management and Aftercare* including, but not limited to: initial multi-disciplinary assessments and monthly review of the Master Treatment Plan, therapy and milieu progress notes, on-line bed tracking, initial and continued stay reviews with CT BHP, phone contact with DCF, families, and community providers and participation in Child Specific Team Meetings and PPT's and Discharge Planning Meetings.

4. Therapeutic Model

Program characteristics will be as follows:

- a. Addresses medically necessary goals for achieving relational support with caretakers and other relational supports in the community from which the child or youth came. Therapeutic techniques/strategies are utilized in the relationship with the child/family, primarily through group, milieu experiences. Provides the significant structure and supervision outlined in the model and consonant with the staffing requirements.
- b. Provides an intensive corrective relationship in which therapeutic interactions are dominant. Broad focus includes assisting child or youth in improving relationships at school, work and/or community settings.
- c. Emphasizes individualized interventions for specific skill acquisition that will enable the child or youth to achieve or maintain the most realistic and highest level of independent functioning. The child or youth is at serious risk of regression without this level of treatment intervention.
- d. Provides Individualized and intensive supervision in the structured setting is designed to minimize behaviors related to functional deficits, ensure safety during OOC behaviors and/or maintain an optimal level of functioning.
- e. Provides high level, targeted individualized psycho-educational/therapeutic interventions including (but not limited to) the development and maintenance of daily living skills, anger management, social skills, family

living skills, communication skills, stress management, relational support, intensive or near crisis management and de-escalation and occasional restraints.

- f. Involves each child or youth in naturally-occurring community support systems and supports the development of personal resources (e.g. assets, protective factors, existing coping skills). For those children who have more difficulty engaging in community activities, there are direct and active interventions in assisting them become involved in activities and maintain them in naturally occurring community support programming.

5. Recreational and Enrichment Activities

The Contractor will provide daily opportunities for children and youth to engage in recreational activities. In addition, creative and non-traditional mental health opportunities, which reflect the culture, customs and needs of the targeted population, will be offered. These opportunities should be offered in consideration of peer socialization, skill building/enhancement and personal enrichment of the youth served.

The contractor must adhere to the Reasonable and Prudent Parent Standard as referenced in: PL 113-183. The term 'reasonable and prudent parent standard' means the standard characterized by careful and sensible parental decisions that maintain the health, safety, and best interests of a child while at the same time encouraging the emotional and developmental growth of the child, that a caregiver shall use when determining whether to allow a child in congregate care under the responsibility of the State to participate in extracurricular, enrichment, cultural, and social activities.

6. Educational / Vocational Programming

The Contractor will provide opportunities for youth to receive training, information and to gain skills as they pertain to employment/educational options. Activities will include, but not be limited to, workshops, training, presentations, field trips, linkages to local businesses (coaching), post-secondary institutions, and mentoring. The Contractor will ensure that each child or youth is enrolled in and attends an approved full-time educational program. The Contractor will provide support and assistance to each youth including participation in educational planning and other related meetings.

7. Life Skills Development

The Contractor will assess each youth's competency in the area of life skills, provide ongoing education and training to improve life skills, and monitor and assess the development of competencies for each youth every ninety (90) days, or soon, if required by the youth's individualized needs.

8. Transportation

The transportation of children and youth to and from program-related activities (e.g., recreational) must be provided by the Contractor, by the LEA or through other agreements made by the program. DCF will not supplement transportation costs except in extraordinary circumstances pre-approved by the DCF Area Office behavioral health program director or designee.

9. Discharge Planning

The Contractor will establish discharge planning goals during the pre-admission planning conference for each child or youth and to assist the Department in identifying appropriate discharge settings.

In the event that a child or youth begins to experience difficulty in the Group Home suggesting any risk of placement disruption, the Contractor will contact immediately the DCF worker and CT BHP Care Manager/reviewer to request that an urgent clinical case review be held. The clinical case review will include, minimally: Contractor, DCF worker, clinical representation from the Department (e.g., ARG member, behavioral health program director), CT BHP Care Manager/reviewer, family or other community linkages for youth. In addition, the youth and, where appropriate, his or her family, will attend some portion of the meeting to present

his/her perspective on the difficulties. In addition, the DCF Program Lead for group homes should be notified. The meeting will result in a plan of what adjunctive measures are necessary to maintain the youth's placement with the Contractor. These measures (such as one-to-one staffing, specialty programming, additional visits to family and/or other community resources) will be subject to the approval of the DCF Area Office administration and / or CT BHP. However, all efforts will be made by the Department to maintain the placement if it appears that this is clinically appropriate.

If at some point it is the joint belief of DCF and the Contractor that all reasonable efforts have been made to maintain the placement and that the placement cannot and should not be maintained, DCF will move with all deliberate speed to locate an appropriate alternate placement in a planful way, barring any need for emergency level care. The Contractor will continue the placement while the search for the new placement occurs and to assist in providing pertinent information as appropriate. If the relocation process appears not to be occurring within a reasonable time-frame for the clinical needs of the child or youth and/or well-being of the facility, the Contractor may appeal to the DCF Statewide Coordinator for Therapeutic Group Homes.

The Contractor will ensure that appropriate linkage with alternative or transition services are in place prior to any discharge.

10. Staffing

The Contractor will provide and maintain the following direct care, supervisory and clinical staffing levels:

a. Weekday Staffing

Name of Group Home	Capacity	Ratio of Direct Child Care Staff (including Supervisors) to Youth
Grant House	6	1 st shift 2 : 6 (assumes administrative staff present)
		2 nd shift 3 : 6
		3 rd shift 2 : 6

b. Weekend / Holiday / School Vacation Staffing

Name of Group Home	Capacity	Ratio of Direct Child Care Staff (including Supervisors) to Youth
Grant House	6	1 st shift 2 : 6
		2 nd shift 3 : 6
		3 rd shift 2 : 6

c. Treatment and Support Staff

Position	FTE or Hours per Week
Caseworker/Therapist	1 FTE
RN	15 hours/week
Psychiatrist	3 hours/week
Program Director	1 FTE

C. DATA AND OUTCOME REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Data

The Contractor will provide quality improvement data to DCF. This data will include but not necessarily be limited to the following:

- a. demographic information (e.g., name, date of birth, gender, ethnicity/national origin, town of origin, DCF/ DDS status, prior placement setting, admission date);

- b. clinical and Diagnostic Information (e.g., DSM-IV, anticipated length of stay, targeted behaviors);
- c. Treatment Progress Data (e.g., participation in Administrative Case Reviews, critical incidents, participation in positive youth development activities), and will require monthly treatment update reports;
- d. discharge Information (e.g. reason for discharge, discharge placement setting, reason for any discharge delays, level of improvement for targeted behaviors); and,
- e. incident reports (e.g. injuries, emergency services use, restraints, police calls/arrests), AWOLs and other Significant Events.
- f. programmatic information (e.g., frequency and type of therapeutic services).

2. Quality Assurance Plan

The Contractor will develop a written quality assurance plan, not less than once a year, which will describe how the facility intends to monitor the quality of its services, the extent to which it complies with its stated purpose and program objectives. The quality assurance plan must be submitted to the department not less than once every two years. Any revision of the quality assurance plan will be made available to facility staff and the department upon its request. To this extent, the following requirements will be met by the Contractor:

- a. protocol is developed that includes frequency of program evaluation;
- b. protocol for formal review of staff and program evaluation data is developed and modifications to core intervention and implementation components are made as indicated by the data;
- c. protocols are developed that outline opportunities for youths to meet all levels of service design and delivery;
- d. administrators proactively work with funding and education/training sources to secure adequate resources, and to best meet the needs of the youths and families.

3. Reports

The Contractor will submit data to the DCF through the Department's Provider Information Exchange (PIE) or other system as required by the Department.

The contractor will submit to the Department of Children and Families the required statistical, financial and programmatic reports necessary for establishing payment schedules and grant formulae, monitoring and evaluation and the establishment of management information systems. Such reports will include, at minimum, service volume and performance based outcome measures.

2. Outcome Measures:

Percentage of children/youth who were admitted within 27 days from time of match to admission;

Percentage of children/youth admitted that did not experienced placement disruption;

Percentage of children/youth served who demonstrated improvement on the Ohio Scales measure of problem severity between admission and discharge;

Percentage of children/youth served who demonstrated improvement on the Ohio Scales measure of functioning between admission and discharge;

Percentage of children/youth served who demonstrated improvement on the Learning Inventory of Skills Training (L.I.S.T.) measure of functioning between admission and discharge;

Percentage of families who complete the YSS-F will indicate positive response on "Overall, I am satisfied with the services my child received";

Percentage of children/youth and families served will be successfully linked to community based services and/or pro-social supports upon discharge;

Percentage of children/youth who were discharged to a lower level of care.

5. State Revenue Maximization

The Contractor will work with the Department to implement a process for the maximization of federal reimbursements under the Title XIX program. This process will include pursuing the Medicaid Private Non-Medical Institution (PNMI) option. To accomplish this, the Contractor will:

- a. have on file a valid PNMI provider agreement;
- b. maintain their licensing status as a licensed DCF group home facility;
- c. comply with all Medicaid record keeping and documentation requirements;
- d. follow all laws, rules, regulations, policies, agreements and amendments that govern the Medicaid program as they relate to reimbursement for PNMI rehabilitative services;
- e. develop individual treatment plans for each PNMI client in accordance with section 17a-145-94 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies—signed and dated by a licensed clinical staff person employed by or sub-contracted by the Contractor;
- f. keep current service and progress notes in a permanent case record for each PNMI client;
- g. furnish information and documentation as required to the Department to allow the Department to prepare PNMI claims;
- h. and, cooperate with any quality assurance reviews or periodic audits to ensure compliance with PNMI rehabilitative service requirements.

AAG Approval Date: 11-12-15



DEPARTMENT of CHILDREN and FAMILIES
Making a Difference for Children, Families and Communities



Joette Katz
Commissioner

Dannel P. Malloy
Governor

April 24, 2015

Neil O'Leary, Mayor
City of Waterbury
235 Grand Street
Waterbury, CT 06702

Re: Notification of Change in Population Served

Dear Mayor O'Leary,

Pursuant to Connecticut General Statute Section 17a-145, the Department of Children and Families is providing notification that a licensed child caring facility located in your town has submitted an application for a change in the population served. The name of the child caring facility and location is:

Waterbury Youth Service System Inc.-Rainbow House
160 Grandview Avenue
Waterbury, CT 06702

The change in population requested is: Change in age range to 12-17 years of age

For additional details regarding the change in population you may contact the executive director of the parent agency:

Kathi Crowe, Executive Director
Waterbury Youth Service System Inc.
83 Prospect Street
Waterbury, CT 06702
(203) 755-0747

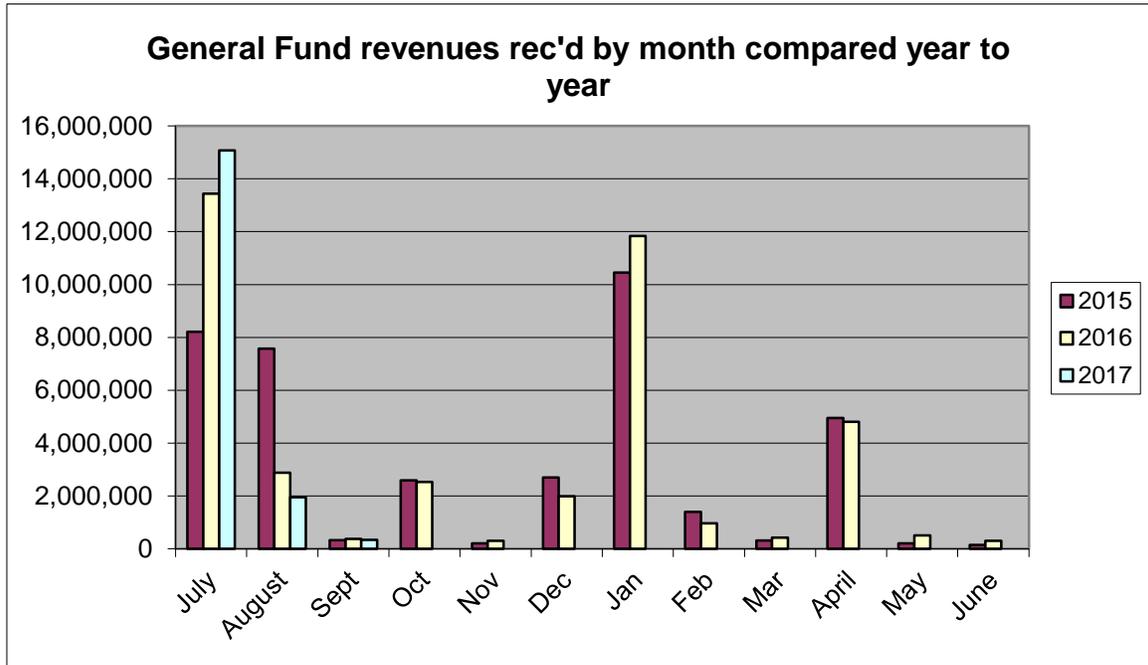
Should you have any questions you may contact the undersigned at 860-550-6532 or via email at jim.mcperson@ct.gov.

Sincerely,


Jim McPherson, Program Manager
DCF Licensing Unit

Date: October 5, 2016
 To: Finance Committee
 From: Elizabeth Bauer, Director of Finance
 Re: Monthly Update

Revenues

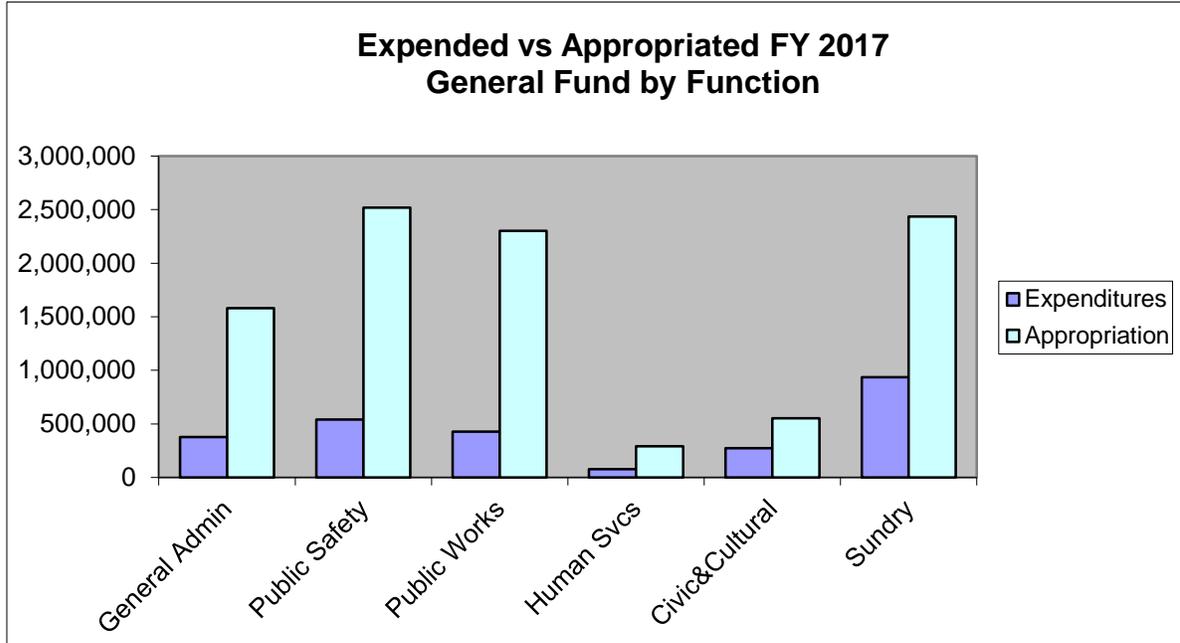


As of September 30, 2016, the Town of Coventry has collected \$16,835,446 or 56.37% of \$29,866,751 (anticipated) property tax revenue. The same period last year saw property tax revenue at 55.85% of anticipated revenue.

General fund revenue collections are \$17,378,764 or 42.86% of \$40,550,802 anticipated.

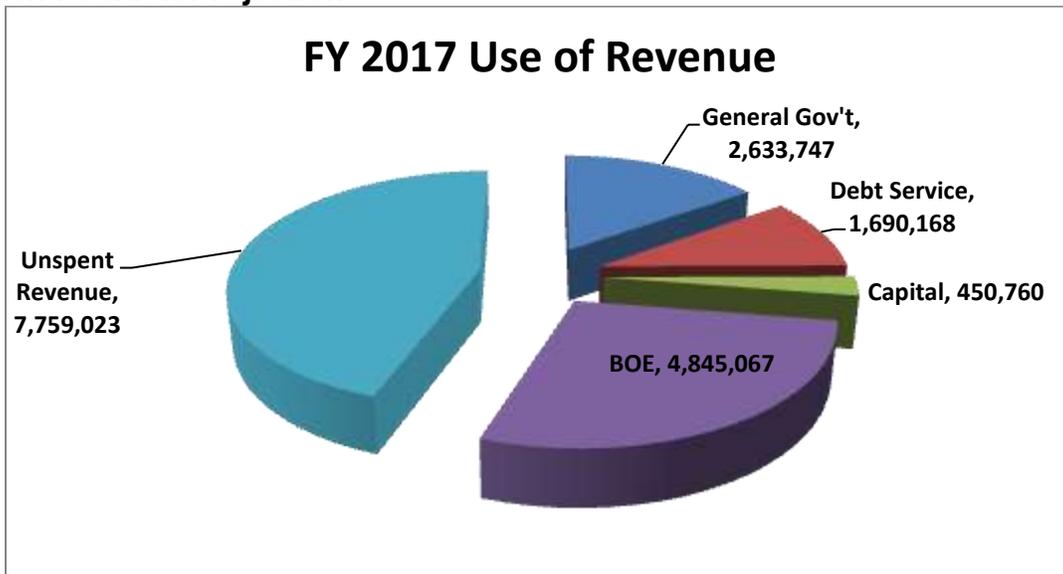
COVRRRA user fee collections are \$847,778 or 83.8% of \$1,011,480 anticipated. The same period last year saw COVRRRA collections at 89.56% of anticipated.

Expenditures



Current Fiscal year General Fund expenditures and encumbrances are at 36.71% of the adjusted budget appropriation, compared with 37.29% for the same period last year.

Cash Position/Projection



The chart above shows what has been spent from the revenues received this current fiscal year. As of September 30th, we have an unspent cash balance of \$7,759,023 and unspent appropriation of \$29,846,869. Available funds are currently invested at rates from .4% to .6%.

Tax Collector

In September, delinquent notices were sent to 1353 Real Estate/Trash accounts, 208 Personal Property and 773 Motor Vehicle accounts. Sewer User bills are due this month and collections were going smoothly. Back tax statements were prepared for Core Logic and Wells Fargo informing them of delinquencies with non-escrowed accounts.

Tax Assessor

The Board of Assessment Appeals met on Sept 15, 2016 to hear Motor Vehicle appeals only. There were 8 appellants appealing 8 motor vehicles. The Board made reductions on 5 out of the 8 totaling 16,710. This is a reduction in tax income of \$521.

For the 2015 grand list, the office has processed 903 Motor Vehicle corrections, 28 Personal Property corrections and 45 Real Estate corrections.

The year to date corrections against 10/1/2014 and 10/1/2015 grand lists are as follows:

	2014	2015
Original Grand List	930,973,231	949,163,141
BAA Reductions March	(407,900)	(22,040)
Corrections	(2,959,931)	(3,872,860)
BAA Reductions September	(16,370)	(16,710)
Prorates New Construction*	2,123,246	1,556,634
Supplemental MV GL	11,190,476	-
Total Net Grand List	940,904,766	946,808,165

Accounting

The yearend work continues in advance of the Auditors final visit at the end of October. Final numbers for fiscal year 2015-16 will not be available until after the audit work is done. Pension payouts were processed for 2 employees. The Town Accountant is attending a six week training class offered by GFOA-CT on municipal accounting. The office worked with CCM on their municipal salary survey, this year the entry is to be completed on-line. This valuable reference data compares a wide range of municipal positions for towns across Connecticut. The Workers Compensation annual audit was completed.

IT

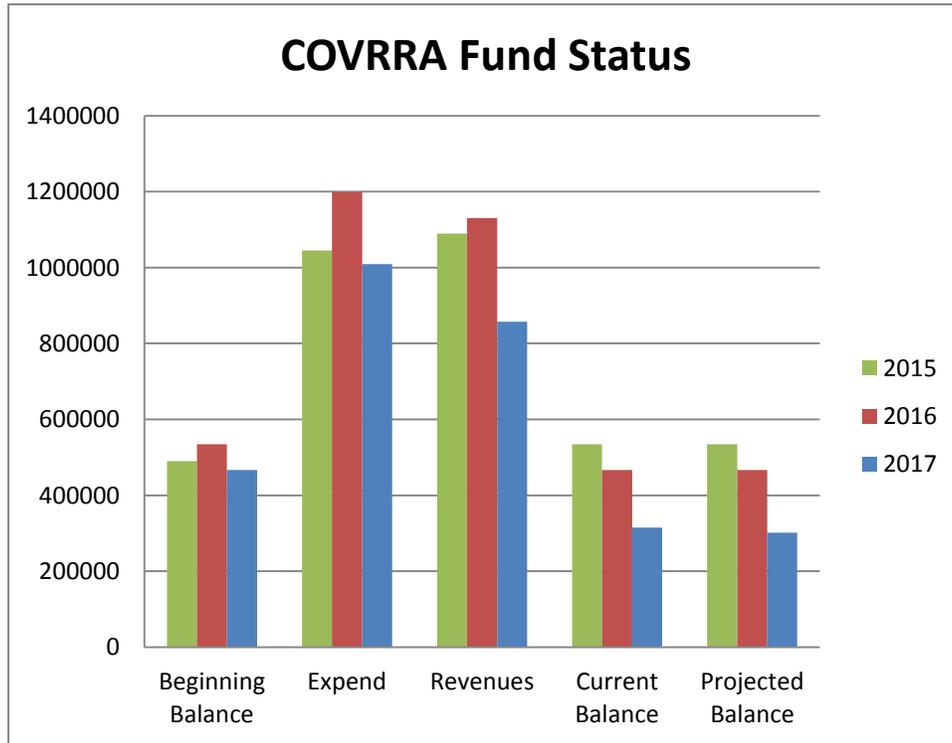
The VOIP project is moving slowly, we are working with departments and vendors on the deployment of phones and the call flow.

BOE status

	BOE Expenditures to date
	FY 2017
Budget appropriation	27,141,365
Adjustments to approp	-
Encumbrances	
Expended to date	<u>4,845,067</u>
Balance remaining	22,296,298

Special Revenue Funds

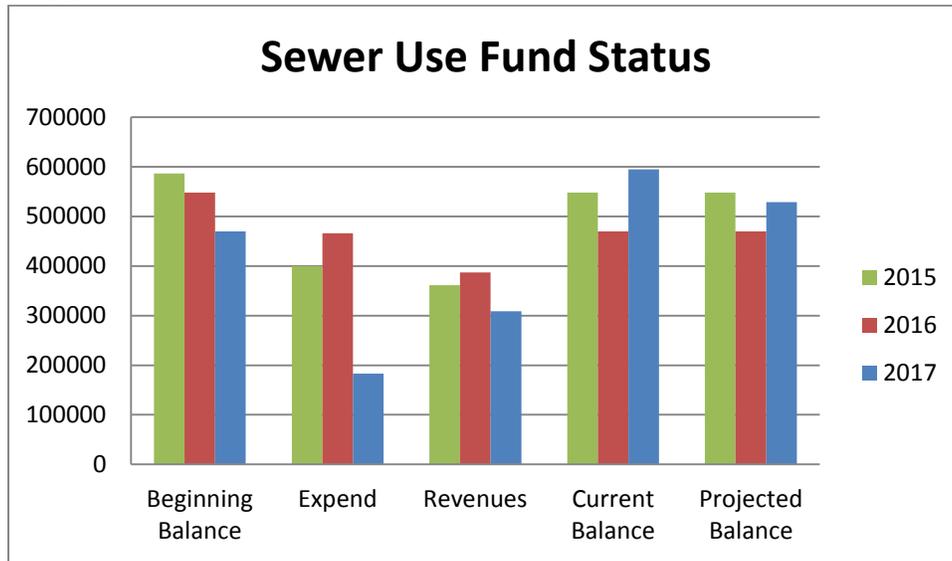
COVRRRA



	Beginning Balance	Expend	Revenues	Current Balance	Projected Balance
2017	466939	1009196	857278	315021	301683
2016	534282	1198200	1130857	466939	466939
2015	489808	1045363	1089836	534282	534282

FY 2016 numbers are unaudited

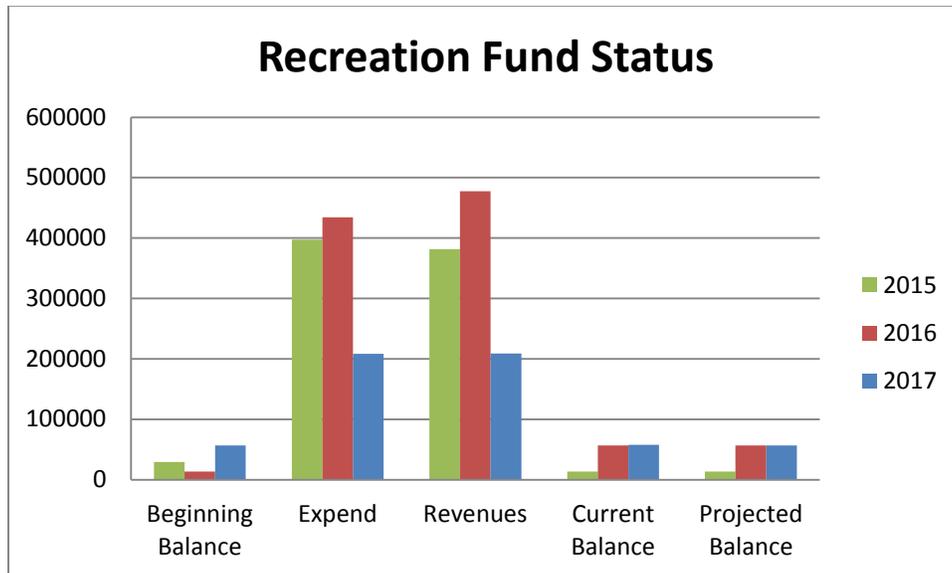
SEWER USE



	Beginning Balance	Expend	Revenues	Current Balance	Projected Balance
2017	469615	183257	308406	594765	528784
2016	548115	465526	387026	469615	469615
2015	586372	399792	361535	548115	548115

FY 2016 numbers are unaudited

RECREATION



	Beginning Balance	Expend	Revenues	Current Balance	Projected Balance
2017	56669	208248	209110	57531	56669
2016	13567	434273	477375	56669	56669
2015	29304	397283	381546	13567	13567

FY 2016 numbers are unaudited

Town of Coventry
 Monthly Expenditure Summary - (COUNCILOBJ.REP)

Fiscal Year: 2017 to 2017 for Dates from 01-Jul-2016 to 30-Sep-2016

Account and Description	Appropriation	Appropriation Adj	Encumbrances	Expenditures	Remaining Balance	% Used
51000 SALARY AND WAGES	289,657.00	.00	.00	.00	289,657.00	.00
51010 REGULAR FULL TIME	4,167,462.00	.00	.00	943,313.90	3,224,148.10	22.64
51020 PART TIME	101,921.00	.00	.00	22,569.47	79,351.53	22.14
51030 OVERTIME	232,611.00	.00	.00	42,146.10	190,464.90	18.12
51040 TEMPORARY	29,751.00	.00	.00	10,034.78	19,716.22	33.73
51059 PAYROLL TAXES & INSURANCE	27,762.00	.00	.00	.00	27,762.00	.00
51063 FICA - GA	78,000.00	.00	.00	20,441.02	57,558.98	26.21
51064 FICA - PS	147,900.00	.00	.00	40,396.19	107,503.81	27.31
51065 FICA - PW	116,250.00	.00	.00	30,625.21	85,624.79	26.34
51066 FICA - HUMAN SVCS	17,100.00	.00	.00	4,560.35	12,539.65	26.67
51067 FICA - CIVIC/CULTURAL	5,050.00	.00	.00	1,328.00	3,722.00	26.30
51070 PENSION	32,800.00	.00	.00	.00	32,800.00	.00
51071 PENSION - GA	123,770.00	.00	1,515.76	105,254.62	16,999.62	86.27
51072 PENSION - PS	237,500.00	.00	.00	192,171.32	45,328.68	80.91
51073 PENSION - PW	165,000.00	.00	.00	105,323.93	59,676.07	63.83
51074 PENSION - HS	26,500.00	.00	.00	24,174.85	2,325.15	91.23
51075 PENSION - CC	13,480.00	.00	.00	11,796.12	1,683.88	87.51
51090 OTHER	69,955.00	.00	.00	10,997.09	58,957.91	15.72
51100 LONGEVITY	51,400.00	.00	.00	17,200.00	34,200.00	33.46
51110 DIFFERENTIAL	4,999.00	.00	.00	601.63	4,397.37	12.04
51121 FRINGE BENEFITS	26,500.00	.00	.00	.00	26,500.00	.00
51711 HEALTH INS GENERAL ADMIN	247,760.00	.00	2,070.13	49,600.16	196,089.71	20.86
51712 HEALTH INS PUBLIC SAFETY	359,540.00	.00	4,323.07	73,589.73	281,627.20	21.67
51713 HEALTH INS PUBLIC WORKS	410,646.00	.00	3,661.60	91,438.95	315,545.45	23.16
51714 HEALTH INS HUMAN SERVICES	27,100.00	.00	237.19	7,147.63	19,715.18	27.25
51715 HEALTH INS CIVIC & CULTURAL	8,650.00	.00	204.08	2,034.87	6,411.05	25.88
51720 LIFE INSURANCE	6,500.00	.00	3,792.22	1,263.78	1,444.00	77.79
51999 REVENUE OFFSET	(16,000.00)	.00	.00	.00	(16,000.00)	.00
52010 ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERING	14,000.00	.00	7,500.00	.00	6,500.00	53.57
52020 FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING	7,600.00	.00	.00	.00	7,600.00	.00
52030 LEGAL	91,500.00	.00	.00	2,442.48	89,057.52	2.67
52040 LICENSES/SUPPORT-DATA PROCESSING	121,490.00	.00	5,158.85	86,829.10	29,502.05	75.72
52050 INSURANCE	142,800.00	.00	65,003.25	75,231.25	2,565.50	98.20
52060 INDEXING RECORDING	23,695.00	.00	.00	2,252.20	21,442.80	9.51
52070 OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	104,836.00	52.08	66,368.83	12,203.14	26,316.11	74.91
52080 PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATION	31,643.00	.00	818.85	23,816.00	7,008.15	77.85
52090 TRAVEL MEETINGS MILEAGE	91,940.00	.00	224.00	2,837.35	88,878.65	3.33
52100 TRAINING	35,725.00	(131.00)	1,127.62	6,781.63	27,684.75	22.22
52110 POSTAGE	30,300.00	.00	30,300.00	679.80	29,420.20	2.90
52130 SERVICE CONTRACTS	177,631.00	(575.00)	34,587.89	52,618.51	89,849.60	49.25
52140 EQUIPMENT REPAIRS	62,600.00	158.28	4,202.15	8,083.79	50,472.34	19.58
52150 RADIO AND ALARM REPAIRS	16,100.00	.00	8,143.25	356.75	7,600.00	52.80
52160 BUILDING REPAIRS/MAINTENANCE	64,060.00	(2,158.28)	4,865.86	10,862.88	46,172.98	25.41
52170 ADVERTISING	18,825.00	703.00	5,174.43	2,403.84	11,949.73	38.81
52180 PRINTING	26,820.00	.00	3,295.00	3,298.90	20,226.10	24.59
52190 COPIERS	3,350.00	.00	300.00	496.23	2,553.77	23.77
52200 EQUIPMENT RENTAL	2,400.00	.00	325.00	.00	2,075.00	13.54
52220 MEALS	5,480.00	.00	552.74	648.72	4,278.54	21.92
52240 MISCELLANEOUS	3,880.00	.00	.00	.00	3,880.00	.00
52250 GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	103,647.00	.00	275,566.52	272,803.33	(444,722.85)	529.08
52260 NEGOTIATED UNION CONTRACT	4,000.00	.00	.00	.00	4,000.00	.00

Town of Coventry
 Monthly Expenditure Summary - (COUNCILOBJ.REP)

Fiscal Year: 2017 to 2017 for Dates from 01-Jul-2016 to 30-Sep-2016

Account and Description	Appropriation	Appropriation Adj	Encumbrances	Expenditures	Remaining Balance	% Used
52270 OTHER SERVICES	300.00	.00	.00	.00	300.00	.00
52280 AUDIT	30,845.00	.00	22,631.36	4,905.00	3,308.64	89.27
52291 WORKER COMP - GA	24,100.00	.00	10,283.50	10,283.50	3,533.00	85.34
52292 WORKER COMP - PS	133,000.00	.00	54,846.50	54,846.50	23,307.00	82.48
52293 WORKER COMP - PW	105,000.00	.00	43,420.00	43,420.00	18,160.00	82.71
52294 WORKER COMP - HS	2,900.00	.00	1,142.50	1,142.50	615.00	78.79
52295 WORKER COMP - CC	13,010.00	.00	4,571.00	4,571.00	3,868.00	70.27
52840 VETERANS' PROGRAMS	1,000.00	.00	.00	.00	1,000.00	.00
52869 FEES	3,500.00	575.00	.00	4,075.00	.00	100.00
53010 OFFICE SUPPLIES	21,630.00	(450.00)	2,366.00	1,137.45	17,676.50	16.54
53020 OFFICE EQUIPMENT	350.00	.00	.00	.00	350.00	.00
53030 MICROFILM PHOTO SUPPLIES	1,100.00	.00	.00	518.46	581.54	47.13
53040 GASOLINE	51,400.00	.00	30,703.70	8,187.87	12,508.43	75.67
53050 DIESEL FUEL	50,500.00	.00	25,238.28	3,580.46	21,681.26	57.07
53060 MOTOR OIL LUBRICANTS	7,300.00	.00	1,939.74	2,585.26	2,775.00	61.99
53070 CUSTODIAL SUPPLIES	5,700.00	.00	1,151.07	1,040.99	3,507.94	38.46
53080 PAPER GOODS	6,350.00	.00	650.00	396.09	5,303.91	16.47
53090 CLOTHING SAFETY EQUIPMENT	45,250.00	.00	11,207.04	5,076.84	28,966.12	35.99
53091 OSHA REQMTS	4,000.00	.00	.00	663.21	3,336.79	16.58
53092 NFPA REQMTS	10,000.00	.00	.00	.00	10,000.00	.00
53100 AUTO PARTS	21,200.00	.00	2,772.87	1,878.78	16,548.35	21.94
53110 TRUCK PARTS	63,000.00	.00	14,854.99	17,659.03	30,485.98	51.61
53120 EQUIPMENT PARTS	65,000.00	.00	16,413.56	9,455.73	39,130.71	39.80
53130 WELDING SUPPLIES	2,375.00	.00	2,019.69	280.31	75.00	96.84
53140 HAND TOOLS	6,200.00	.00	2,850.00	270.60	3,079.40	50.33
53150 BUILDING SUPPLIES	1,350.00	.00	.00	.00	1,350.00	.00
53160 CEMENT SAND SALT GRAVEL	202,450.00	.00	54,000.00	.00	148,450.00	26.67
53170 GROUND SUPPLIES	27,850.00	.00	8,888.66	4,380.78	14,580.56	47.65
53180 STREET CLEANING SUPPLIES	2,500.00	.00	.00	.00	2,500.00	.00
53190 POLICE EQUIPMENT SUPPLIES	8,750.00	.00	2,535.07	526.20	5,688.73	34.99
53200 TRAFFIC CONTROL SIGNS	6,000.00	.00	2,000.00	(2,733.14)	6,733.14	(12.22)
53210 OTHER PURCHASED	8,400.00	(174.08)	3,291.00	939.00	3,995.92	51.42
53220 SUBSCRIPTIONS BOOKS	41,470.00	.00	2,225.04	186.87	39,058.09	5.82
53225 PROGRAM COSTS	16,750.00	.00	3,007.39	480.61	13,262.00	20.82
53230 TRANSFERS	150,701.00	.00	900.00	33,024.60	116,776.40	22.51
53240 TIRES	25,350.00	.00	6,676.05	10,732.59	7,941.36	68.67
53280 ASPHALT/HOT & COLD PATCH	25,000.00	.00	4,477.75	5,766.46	14,755.79	40.98
53290 KENNEL SERVICES	3,000.00	.00	.00	3,000.00	.00	100.00
53300 PUBLIC RELATIONS	5,385.00	.00	1,035.63	39.00	4,310.37	19.96
53610 VAN EXPENSES	1,350.00	.00	900.00	103.99	346.01	74.37
53640 LAUNDRY	600.00	.00	.00	.00	600.00	.00
54010 IMPROVEMENTS NOT BUILDING	1,000.00	.00	.00	.00	1,000.00	.00
54020 OFFICE FURNITURE & EQUIPMENT	3,000.00	.00	.00	.00	3,000.00	.00
54050 OTHER EQUIPMENT	10,450.00	.00	450.00	976.60	9,023.40	13.65
54540 COMPUTER REPLACEMENT AND UPGRADES	4,000.00	.00	.00	.00	4,000.00	.00
54960 EQUIPMENT PURCHASES	8,500.00	.00	652.25	945.38	6,902.37	18.80
55010 TELEPHONE	23,632.00	.00	7,370.39	3,040.64	13,220.97	44.06
55020 ELECTRIC	159,950.00	2,000.00	58,581.88	19,856.87	83,511.25	48.43
55030 HEATING FUEL	59,145.00	.00	14,500.00	.00	44,645.00	24.52
55040 WATER	1,005.00	.00	.00	.00	1,005.00	.00
55050 SEWER	4,535.00	.00	.00	3,850.00	685.00	84.90

Town of Coventry
Monthly Expenditure Summary - (COUNCILOBJ.REP)

Fiscal Year: 2017 to 2017 for Dates from 01-Jul-2016 to 30-Sep-2016

Account and Description	Appropriation	Appropriation Adj	Encumbrances	Expenditures	Remaining Balance	% Used
55130 DISPOSAL FEES	3,000.00	.00	.00	.00	3,000.00	.00
57040 DOG TAGS	175.00	.00	.00	.00	175.00	.00
57050 VETERINARY FEES	1,500.00	.00	.00	.00	1,500.00	.00
57060 ST CT LICENSE FEES	4,100.00	.00	.00	.00	4,100.00	.00
57064 PET ADOPTION FEES DEP	250.00	.00	.00	.00	250.00	.00
58190 ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS	500.00	.00	.00	.00	500.00	.00
*** Grand Total ***	9,680,544.00	.00	919,771.25	2,633,746.63	6,127,026.12	36.71

==== Selection Legend =====

Account Type: E
FY: 2017 to 2017
Trx. Date: 01-Jul-2016 to 30-Sep-2016
Department: 0000 to 8900
From Fund: 110 to 110
Account Sub Type: CP

Town of Coventry
 Monthly Expenditure Summary - (SHORTCUMS.REP)

Fiscal Year: 2017 to 2017 for Dates from 01-Jul-2016 to 30-Sep-2016

Account and Description	Appropriation	Appropriation Adj	Encumbrances	Expenditures	Remaining Balance	% Used
OPERATING BUDGET						
1101 TOWN COUNCIL	33,963.00	.00	1,035.63	22,629.26	10,298.11	69.68
1201 TOWN MANAGER	212,448.00	.00	271.63	48,904.64	163,271.73	23.15
1300 FINANCE ADMINISTRATION	115,710.00	.00	22,956.36	23,641.13	69,112.51	40.27
1301 ACCOUNTING	112,068.00	.00	.00	24,561.83	87,506.17	21.92
1302 COLLECTOR OF REVENUE	115,866.00	.00	.00	23,551.41	92,314.59	20.33
1303 ASSESSOR	140,064.00	.00	.00	31,784.21	108,279.79	22.69
1304 ASSESSMENT APPEALS	800.00	.00	.00	106.60	693.40	13.33
1305 TREASURER	25,324.00	.00	3,180.00	5,716.55	16,427.45	35.13
1306 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	157,590.00	.00	41,889.17	84,081.56	31,619.27	79.94
1401 PLANNING	142,769.00	.00	.00	31,808.93	110,960.07	22.28
1402 ZONING BOARD/APPEALS	23,271.00	.00	539.07	5,647.15	17,084.78	26.58
1403 CONSERVATION	2,135.00	.00	300.00	.00	1,835.00	14.05
1404 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	19,663.00	.00	.00	3,384.81	16,278.19	17.21
1406 INLAND WETLANDS	47,686.00	.00	1,875.10	10,066.28	35,744.62	25.04
1407 P&Z COMMISSION	4,300.00	.00	2,520.25	570.75	1,209.00	71.88
1501 LEGAL COUNSEL	90,000.00	.00	.00	2,402.48	87,597.52	2.67
1502 PROBATE COURT	7,295.00	.00	.00	7,294.62	.38	100.00
1601 RECORDING/LICENSING	148,262.00	.00	64.00	30,933.69	117,264.31	20.91
1701 ELECTIONS	51,773.00	.00	3,100.00	6,874.80	41,798.20	19.27
1801 TOWN OFFICE BLDG.	77,499.00	.00	4,339.91	9,304.62	63,854.47	17.61
1802 CENTRAL SERS./SUPPLY	51,581.00	.00	531.52	4,085.33	46,964.15	8.95
2101 POLICE ADMINISTRATION	184,651.00	575.00	557.96	51,085.02	133,583.02	27.88
2102 POLICE OPERATIONS	1,327,102.00	.00	2,826.60	291,117.90	1,033,157.50	22.15
2103 POLICE SUPPORTIVE SERVICES	320,658.00	(575.00)	17,479.58	76,311.65	226,291.77	29.30
2104 POLICE MARINE PATROL	8,400.00	.00	35.00	3,989.28	4,375.72	47.91
2105 POLICE STATION	56,300.00	.00	20,729.66	5,119.20	30,451.14	45.91
2201 FIRE MARSHAL	27,055.00	.00	1,305.00	5,126.61	20,623.39	23.77
2202 COVENTRY VOL FIRE ASSN	41,737.00	.00	17,596.69	4,924.21	19,216.10	53.96
2203 NORTH COV. VOL. FIRE DEPT	23,732.00	.00	7,769.45	6,616.05	9,346.50	60.62
2206 NO. COV. SUB-STATION	8,800.00	.00	2,014.68	285.32	6,500.00	26.14
2207 JOINT FIRE BUDGET	405,937.00	.00	26,433.00	72,072.19	307,431.81	24.27
2208 CVFA SOUTH ST. SUBSTATION	15,105.00	.00	1,980.17	1,964.96	11,159.87	26.12
2301 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	28,520.00	.00	.00	5,436.37	23,083.63	19.06
2401 ANIMAL CONTROL	71,201.00	.00	.00	18,428.41	52,772.59	25.88
3100 ROADS & DRAINAGE	571,233.00	.00	34,220.23	122,063.51	414,949.26	27.36
3101 PUBLIC WORKS BUILDING	55,257.00	.00	35,315.36	6,094.81	13,846.83	74.94
3102 SNOW REMOVAL	286,000.00	.00	56,866.08	933.92	228,200.00	20.21
3103 FACILITY MAINTENANCE	317,540.00	.00	7,398.82	69,784.90	240,356.28	24.31
3104 PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION	236,856.00	.00	9,135.44	53,967.76	173,752.80	26.64
3105 FLEET MAINTENANCE	452,593.00	.00	101,217.93	97,350.58	254,024.49	43.87
3107 MATCHING FUNDS	2,000.00	.00	.00	2,000.00	.00	100.00
3108 STREET LIGHTS	44,050.00	.00	.00	6,282.38	37,767.62	14.26
3109 CEMETERY COMM.	25,748.00	.00	500.23	5,197.73	20,050.04	22.13
3110 TREE WARDEN	23,450.00	.00	10,125.00	2,900.00	10,425.00	55.54
3201 ENGINEERING	78,280.00	.00	7,919.08	13,796.92	56,564.00	27.74
3301 BLDG. INSPECTION	142,989.00	.00	90.00	31,280.57	111,618.43	21.94
3302 BUILDING CODE BD. OF APPEALS	45.00	.00	.00	.00	45.00	.00
3501 HEALTH DEPT.	64,730.00	.00	48,542.52	16,180.84	6.64	99.99
4102 VISITING NURSE & COMM. CARE	2,500.00	.00	2,212.00	288.00	.00	100.00

Town of Coventry
 Monthly Expenditure Summary - (SHORTCUMS.REP)

Fiscal Year: 2017 to 2017 for Dates from 01-Jul-2016 to 30-Sep-2016

Account and Description	Appropriation	Appropriation Adj	Encumbrances	Expenditures	Remaining Balance	% Used
4200 HUMAN SERVICES/GA	194,495.00	.00	160.00	48,774.12	145,560.88	25.16
4205 ELDERLY SERVICES	95,439.00	.00	11,276.58	28,533.45	55,628.97	41.71
5101 BOOTH DIMOCK/PORTER LIBRARIES	449,624.00	.00	224,812.00	224,812.00	.00	100.00
5201 PARKS & REC SUPV/OPERATIONS	100,419.00	.00	.00	49,044.49	51,374.51	48.84
5301 MEMORIAL DAY	3,175.00	.00	.00	.00	3,175.00	.00
8101 MUNICIPAL INSURANCE	399,010.00	.00	171,945.50	176,162.50	50,902.00	87.24
8102 PENSION/SOCIAL SECURITY	925,650.00	.00	1,515.76	536,071.61	388,062.63	58.08
8103 HEALTH INSURANCE	1,060,196.00	.00	14,288.29	225,075.12	820,832.59	22.58
8301 CONTINGENCY	10,000.00	.00	.00	.00	10,000.00	.00
8303 CLAIMS AND LOSSES	40,000.00	.00	900.00	(2,676.40)	41,776.40	(4.44)
Total OPERATING BUDGET	9,680,544.00	.00	919,771.25	2,633,746.63	6,127,026.12	36.71
DEBT SERVICE / CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
9101 DEBT SERVICE	2,760,106.00	.00	.00	1,690,167.77	1,069,938.23	61.24
9201 CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	968,787.00	.00	164,420.75	450,760.04	353,606.21	63.50
Total DEBT SERVICE / CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	3,728,893.00	.00	164,420.75	2,140,927.81	1,423,544.44	61.82
*** Grand Total ***	13,409,437.00	.00	1,084,192.00	4,774,674.44	7,550,570.56	43.69

==== Selection Legend =====

Account Type: E
 FY: 2017 to 2017
 Trx. Date: 01-Jul-2016 to 30-Sep-2016
 From Fund: 110 to 110
 Account Sub Type: CP
 Department :

Manager's project update: October 17 2016 meeting

Below please find a brief summary and update of on-going projects.

Public Works/Engineering

- 1.) Survey and design complete for additional tennis court to be put out to bid for late spring construction. Optional pricing for recoating existing tennis courts will be included.
- 2.) Summer road work wrapping up. Still working on grading some dirt roads and minor drainage work. We decided to defer chip seal work until July to put money into doing additional shimming on lower Grant Hill, sections of Brewster, Hickory (on hold due to money), Springdale, Sean Circle, Oak Leaf, Zeya and Satari. We are spending time on roadside mowing and curb repair too. Line striping was completed.

Other Construction projects

- 1) Fencing at Miller Richardson and Laidlaw is complete. Fields were overseeded and fertilized. Crab grass preventer will be spread in spring. The field will likely not be ready for play until next fall. Keep off the growing grass signs are being ordered.
- 2) Lake/Cross Street project is almost at bid stage (anticipated real soon). We have received permission to extend scope for more pavement work and need minor design work. This will allow more pavement work on their dime. Construction inspector job advertised, candidates interviewed and we hired Eric Ohlund. He will monitor the lake gate construction and then move into the road project. For the Lake/Cross project it is an eligible project expense. We expect the work will start in winter and finish in spring.
- 3) Propane specs drafted and have been approved by school staff. Will get out now that we know what buildings are involved.
- 4) The Depot Road Trails grant was awarded to us and contract is complete. We will start the planning for fall/spring work. Required historical review has been completed with a finding of no impact. Matching funds for this are from the sale of the old town garage which was set aside by Council for the Millbrook greenway.
- 5) Main Street Investment Fund project continues. Our sidewalk change order work is well underway (lighting still to come). Clock has arrived. The gazebo and bridge are complete except landscaping. Tracy Shoddy contract is wrapping up this week with final inspection. Utilities installation now delayed until November/December due to Main Street project delays. We have started the balance of work with budget funds in the mill building. Stone work, painting and floors are complete. Connector construction starting this week. We had a goal of being operational for Christmas in the Village (no longer likely). Handicap lift funding from CDBG at Council level for consideration.
- 6) Continuing to work on association road concerns (no response to my letter from Gerald Park association yet) and the senior tax freeze for Steering.
- 7) The replacement propane furnace is scheduled to be installed this week in the lodge.
- 8) Transfer Station plan is being considered. We await the outcome of some litigation on abutting land before considering moving any further with the option next to the Public Works facility. In the meantime we will cost out repairs.

Grants

STEAP Grants: CHS sidewalk should be significantly complete by the end of this month. Adding tree planting from America the Beautiful grant to scope of work. Lake Gate STEAP should start construction on October 17th. Lowering the lake continues and we have sent out publicity on it. We were not on the list of STEAP grants for the Town Hall addition so that project is indefinitely postponed. The Council will need to start consideration of the next application. I will put together an options list for a future discussion.

DEEP open space: Williams' property survey work found minor title issue which requires some probate work. One heir is gathering family signatures to clear the title issue. Progress is being made and CT DEEP is still ok.

Farmland development rights: State says we are now on deck and hope it is finalized soon. They had some technical survey issues which are being resolved.

We are proceeding ahead with completing the Greenbank, Clean Communities program Led lighting program. Now we are focusing on indoor lighting replacement in the Community Center and lodge ceiling fans. Received revised pricing and have verified grant funds are still available. This will be the last program since the State has eliminated the Clean Communities funding. Big Update: Eversource will proceed with replacing the balance of our streetlights and are changing to a warmer color (3000 Kelvin) to avoid the harshness of the blueish lights (4000 Kelvin). No time frame announced.

Got a small grant from Last Green Valley to "tell our story" and will use it to share the old photographs we received from John Brainard.

We also received a small annual grant for emergency management which offsets a portion of Noel Waite's salary and expenses.

Public Safety

Onto the next round for police recruits. We have two slots for January and will consider candidates and options over the next month or so. Pricing out the staff vehicle in this year's budget now the temporary capital deferment has expired. Chief Palmer got a small grant to replace a couple protective vests for our officers.

Fire EMS/Administrator:

We continue to work with the State Department of Public Health to transfer the ambulance license. Post hearing requested information has been submitted to the State within the deadlines. We await the outcome. The Quint has been secured for late fall (maybe November) delivery. We have ordered a new tanker truck from Midwest using the HGAC buying consortium. It should be noted that the truck is almost 1/3 less than a same sized truck just purchased by our neighbor. Lettering on both trucks will feature "Town of Coventry Fire" with each Association's badge decal on the doors and unique numbering on truck (08 or 11). We are also finalizing the contract with Comstar for billing services (need to have DPH license first) which will save about \$8,000 per year.

Finance:

Tax bills were sent out and so far the DMV issues are manageable. Still do not know the financial impact to the Town of vehicles not garaged here. The ICE grant for computers has been approved by Bond Commission, a 50% grant for the Town/Schools/Library and we have been authorized to proceed so an order is being prepared. Audit work has started and year end work is underway to close out the year. Open Gov data was updated.

Development group:

PZC has geared up enforcement issues. Continue to work with attorney on stubborn cases. One case which sought a corrective agreement has been non responsive for 6 months and is now going to litigation. Court action expected in several other cases. The Court allowed the person who failed to appear in one zoning case, to now represent himself. Another feels they are moving toward compliance but significant blight remains and we are demanding entry into the house. EDC is working on selected sites for concept planning approved in the July budget. 2016 Farmers Market seems to be running well and was named number one market in state by CT magazine and 10th in the nation by American Farmland Trust. It will be receiving an award from the Tolland County Chamber of Commerce. The last summer market is 10/30. Working on an Ag Viability grant for next year.

Pushing ahead to seek authorization to allow sewer connection on RT. 44 for very limited extension from Bolton system. Had a positive meeting with Bolton and have submitted a formal request. They need to conduct a flow capacity test and don't have money right now. We are getting a price for the Bolton flow study. We held a special WPCA meeting in August to discuss our long term sewer capacity issues and concerns and recommended a consortium meeting in late fall. EDC conducted an Eco Dev workshop by CERC on September 22. Follow up is planned.

HR issues:

Negotiations with the Public Works Union are continuing. I am having our new labor attorney review our Personnel Rules which haven't had a major look since adopted in 1992. Selecting a Senior Center Coordinator after interviews on 10/13.

Other projects:

Working with the Assessing office on the sale of town acquired property. The first trial bid will be out the door this month. With the acceptance of the 272 acres of Rte. 6 open space I have asked staff to start planning an October excursion for interested land use groups.

NCFD solar building permit approved and installation is finally underway. Panels should be installed this month.

Working with CRCOG and neighboring towns we have set up a series of meetings on the crumbling foundation issue. Our response from the Governor was not what we had hoped for. Consumer protection is not pursuing litigation and no task force will be

established. CRCOG is proceeding ahead with an ad-hoc study committee to share experiences and get everyone on the same page. The Assessors met in early August to develop a common methodology for establishing values for applicants followed by a meeting of leaders and assessors in for late August. CRCOG has draft bid specs for engineering testing and other work to try to help Towns help residents avoid fraud. CNG natural gas project is underway. They have finished work on Rte. 31 and started working on Rte. 44. The gas service lines to the schools and town buildings and Rte. 31 are in place. I understand that they believe they will get the Railroad permit soon. We are being allowed to wait until April to connect. The Energy Building committee opened bids for boiler replacement and have recommended replacement of the oldest boilers and conversion of the connecting wing boilers. This was accepted by the Council and the contract and financing options are being prepared. It should be noted that the police station furnace manufacturer does not recommend conversion so replacement is necessary and the firehouse boiler is having problems. CNG is doing the road patching at their expense and it appears to be of high quality. We likely will defer major road work a couple of years to allow household connections without digging up a newly resurfaced road.

Hydrilla: DEEP's contractor treated for Hydrilla in August. DEEP Marine enforcement installed markers and buoys to isolate the cove area from traffic with permission of the cove neighbors. Dr. Kortmann has conducted a pre and post treatment water analysis so we can see the impact of the State's treatment procedure. The review does not look like the treatment cause hugely detrimental effect. It was discussed at the Lake Forum on September 20th. CT DEEP announced they have funds to continue monitoring and likely treatment next year also. Also Dr. Kortmann is still working on finding funding or UCONN support for the Flyboard study. This has not seemed to be an issue this year.

Eversource presented an update at the 9/19 Council Meeting regarding the high tension power line project in town. The work they characterized as minor vegetation removal is really full road construction with metal replacement poles at slightly higher height. A formal permit is required. Work will proceed when a permit is granted by the State.

SolarizeCoventry: Latest program stats - 8 contracts signed to date. Several events pending including a solar house tour at 3 sites on 10/15, and workshop on 11/9. Representatives are distributing literature at several upcoming events including the ChiliFest and Veterans' Day Run. Our goal is 50 more houses in this phase. Deadline to participate is 12/1.



STATE OF CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION



2800 BERLIN TURNPIKE, P.O. BOX 317546
NEWINGTON, CONNECTICUT 06131-7546

Phone:

(860) 594-3189

September 28, 2016

Mr. John Elsesser
Town Manager
Town of Coventry
1712 Main Street
Coventry, Connecticut 06238

Dear Mr. Elsesser:

Subject: Local Transportation Capital Improvement Program (LOTICIP)
Commitment to Fund (**Revised September 28, 2016**)
Pedestrian and Pavement Improvements
State Project No. L032-0001
Lake Street/Cross Street
Town of Coventry

Please be informed that this revised LOTICIP Commitment to Fund replaces the previously issued LOTICIP Commitment to Fund dated March 24, 2014 (copy enclosed). This revised Commitment to Fund reflects the inclusion of the rehabilitation of Cross Street between Lake Street and Bissell Road, as requested by the Town of Coventry (Municipality) and subsequently endorsed by the Capitol Region Council of Governments (CRCOG).

The Department of Transportation (Department) previously received the LOTICIP application prepared by the Municipality and submitted through the Windham Region Council of Governments (WINCOG) relative to this project. The Department previously reviewed these materials along with supplemental cost estimate information provided by the Municipality. Additional information provided relative to the rehabilitation of Cross Street, as noted above, has also been reviewed.

The Department hereby commits to fund eligible project costs as follows:

Contract items:	\$ 1,265,000
Contingencies:	\$ 126,500
<u>Incidentals to Construction:</u>	<u>\$ 126,500</u>
Total Funding Commitment:	\$ 1,518,000*

***Revised September 28, 2016**

It should be noted that this funding commitment encumbers the entire LOTICIP funding amount of One Million Four Hundred Twenty-four Thousand Dollars (\$1,424,000) originally allocated to WINCOG. The balance of this funding commitment will be drawn from the CRCOG LOTICIP allocation.

This Commitment to Fund is subject to general conditions including, but not limited to the following:

1. The project is to be administered by the Municipality in accordance with the *Local Transportation Capital Improvement Program Guidelines* dated March 2016, as may be revised. The guidelines are available on the Department's LOTCIP web page at www.ct.gov/dot/lotcip.
2. The project costs identified in this Commitment to Fund are based on estimates provided by the Municipality and are endorsed by CRCOG. These costs are to be considered capped until adjustment based on low bid or otherwise revised, in accordance with the LOTCIP guidelines.
3. Any scope revisions and/or twenty percent (20%) changes in cost identified during the design phase must be approved by CRCOG and the Department, as specified in the LOTCIP guidelines.
4. Upon completion of project design activities, the Municipality must forward to the Department, through CRCOG, a Final Design Submission along with supporting documentation and certifications, as defined in the LOTCIP guidelines.
5. The Municipality must execute and deliver a Project Authorization Letter (PAL) issued pursuant to the Master Municipal Agreement for Construction Projects and comply with its terms. The PAL will be forwarded to the Municipality for execution subsequent to the receipt of the Final Design Submission package by the Department.

This commitment is further subject to the following project-specific conditions:

1. This project is anticipated to require environmental permits. In accordance with the LOTCIP guidelines, the Municipality is responsible for the acquisition of all environmental permits that may be required for this project.
2. This project may require utility relocations. Coordination with utility companies who have facilities in the project area, as well as with any utilities that currently do not have facilities present but may have plans to expand service to the area, should begin early in the design process.
3. This project may require that work be performed within State-owned right of way in the vicinity of Main Street (Route 31). As such, an encroachment permit may be required. It is imperative that the design of the improvements proposed under this project be coordinated with the Department during the design phase to ensure conformance with applicable requirements relative to proposed work within State-owned right of way or otherwise affecting State-owned facilities. All matters relative to the encroachment permit process for this project are to be coordinated through the following Department contact:

Mr. John S. DeCastro
Transportation Maintenance Manager
(860) 594-2614
John.Decastro@ct.gov

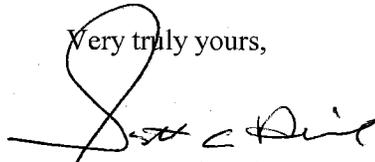
September 28, 2016

Please be informed that in accordance with the LOTCIP guidelines, the Department has initiated an Environmental Screening Review for this project to assist the Municipality in identifying items relative to environmental permitting, natural resources, historic/archaeological resources, etc. that may need to be investigated or addressed during the design phase. The Environmental Screening Review results were forwarded to the Municipality via email on August 12, 2014. A supplemental review of the expanded scope has been initiated by this office and the results will be forwarded to the Municipality and CROG when they become available.

If the Municipality accepts this Commitment to Fund, please sign below and return a copy of this letter to this office within thirty (30) days. Transmission via e-mail is acceptable.

Should you have any questions, please contact Mr. William Grant at (860) 594-3229 or by e-mail at William.E.Grant@ct.gov.

Very truly yours,



Manager of Highway Design
Bureau of Engineering and Construction

cc: Mr. Todd Penney, P.E., Town Engineer, Town of Coventry
Mr. Lyle Wray, Executive Director, Capitol Region Council of Governments

Accepted by: _____

Mr. John Elsesser
Town Manager

Date: _____

10/5/16

Laura Stone

Subject: FW: Fiscal Year 2016 BVP Awards

From: BVP <bvp@usdoj.gov>

Date: October 7, 2016 at 3:30:49 PM EDT

To: Undisclosed recipients;

Subject: Fiscal Year 2016 BVP Awards

Dear BVP applicant,

The Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) is pleased to inform you that your agency will receive an award under the Fiscal Year (FY) 2016 Bulletproof Vest Partnership (BVP) solicitation. These funds have been posted to your account in the BVP System. A complete list of FY 2016 BVP awards is available at: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bvpbasi/>.

The FY 2016 award may be used for National Institute of Justice (NIJ) compliant armored vests which were ordered after April 1, 2016. The deadline to request payments from the FY 2016 award is August 31, 2017, or until all available funds have been requested. Awards will not be extended past that date, and any unused funds will be forfeited.

Please see the following websites for a list of NIJ compliant vests:

Ballistic Vests: <http://nij.gov/nij/topics/technology/body-armor/compliant-ballistic-armor.htm>

Stab Resistant Vests: <http://nij.gov/nij/topics/technology/body-armor/compliant-stab-armor.htm>

As a reminder, all jurisdictions that applied for FY 2016 BVP funding certified that a mandatory wear policy was in place for their jurisdiction. BJA will be conducting reviews of the mandatory wear policies as funds are requested from the BVP System. For more information on the BVP mandatory wear policy, please see the BVP Frequently Asked Questions document:

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bvpbasi/docs/FAQsBVPMandatoryWearPolicy.pdf>

Finally, please visit the following page for checklists and guides for each step of the BVP process: <http://ojp.gov/bvpbasi/bvpprogramresources.htm>

For questions regarding the BVP Program or your award, please do not hesitate to contact the BVP Help Desk at vests@usdoj.gov or 1-877-758-3787.

Thank you

BVP Program Support Team
Bureau of Justice Assistance

Executive Summary: Follow-Up Monitoring of Environmental and Ecological Impacts of the 2016 Herbicide Treatment at Coventry Lake

Nine acres of littoral zone (where plants grow) were treated with two 1.5 ppm applications of Aquathol-K (a contact herbicide) on August 10 and 11, 2016 (approximately 2-3 weeks later than originally planned). Aquathol-K is not expected to kill the entire Hydrilla plants, only vegetative portions (reproductive root structures, turions, remain viable). Additional future treatments are anticipated. The treatment was performed at a time when the lake was at peak thermal stratification, and littoral zone plant biomass was at a maximum. The treatment was conducted at a time when Cyanobacteria (commonly referred to as “bluegreen algae”, which can produce toxins), become most abundant in the phytoplankton.

Concerns were raised regarding potential impacts to the ecology of Coventry Lake due to the herbicide treatment, and timing of treatment. Questions regarding the fate of the organic plant material that was killed, and its effect on lake features during summer stratification, were raised. Specifically, the concern was that treatment could deliver a large amount of decaying organic matter that would intensify anaerobic respiration (decomposition in the absence of oxygen) in deep strata, increase nutrient availability, stimulate an increase in Cyanobacteria and potentially alter the state of the lake. Pre- and post-treatment sampling and study was conducted to determine whether ecological impacts occurred, and to gain insight into how potential impacts of future treatments can be reduced. The following are aspects that would indicate that the “potential impacts of concern” occurred:

What to Watch to determine whether impacts occurred:

- Increase in Heterotrophic Bacteria (breaking down the dead plant material)
- Increase in Dissolved or Total Organic Carbon
- Increase in Iron (Fe) – Anaerobic Respiration Product
- Increase in Manganese (Mn) – Anaerobic Respiration Product
- Increase in Total Phosphorus (esp. in deep strata)
- Increase in Nitrogen Compounds (esp. in deep strata)
- Increase in Cyanobacteria (AKA Blue Green Algae)
- Decrease in Secchi Disk Transparency (water clarity)

A PowerPoint file accompanies this executive summary which presents all of the collected data and diagnostic interpretation. The following is a very brief summary of what was observed for the “What to Watch” aspects cited above, comparing pre-treatment to post-treatment conditions:

- Heterotrophic Bacteria: more than doubled at 3m, 6m, and 11m deep.
- Total Organic Carbon: remained at similar concentrations.
- Iron (Fe) increased 13x in deep strata.
- Manganese (Mn) increased approximately 60% in deep strata.

- Total Phosphorus (TP) increased 6x in deep strata, modest increases at 1m and 3m deep.
- Nitrogen Compounds:
 - Total Nitrogen increased 3.6x in deep strata;
 - Ammonia Nitrogen increased 330x in deep strata
- Cyanobacteria increased 7.8x
- Secchi Disk Transparency (Water Clarity) decreased a modest 2.3 ft.; Turbidity and Total Suspended Solids more than doubled in deep strata.

Treatment of 9 acres of littoral zone vegetation with Aquathol did appear to have some of the anticipated effects on respiration, nutrient availability, and ecological structure and function of the lake during thermal stratification. However, it could be argued that the observed pre- to post-treatment conditions were the result of natural processes that occur during the latter part of summer stratification. To determine whether the observed changes were natural, or likely related to treatment, results were compared to data collected over the past decade (and since 1999 for some parameters).

- The post-treatment Total Phosphorus (TP) concentration in deep strata was the highest August-September concentration observed over the past decade (approximately twice the next highest concentration). Indeed, it was the highest recorded TP concentration in any sample, from any depth, on any date, since 1999.
- The Iron (Fe) concentration in deep strata following treatment was the highest observed over the past decade.
- The Manganese (Mn) concentration in deep strata following treatment was the highest observed over the past decade.
- The Cyanobacteria density, although exhibiting a significant post-treatment increase, was not unusually high compared to August and September densities observed since 1999.

Summary

The Aquathol treatment of Hydrilla in August 2016 did have some of the ecological effects that were of concern. However, the impacts do not appear to be of the magnitude that is likely to result in long-term changes to the state of Coventry Lake. Several other Connecticut lakes were examined following treatment with a different contact herbicide, "Clipper". Aquathol appears to be more selective (kills target invasive plants while having less impact on more desirable native vegetation). Hence, the amount of dead decaying organic matter was less than anticipated based on observations at the other lakes. Aquathol also appears to be slower acting; plants took several weeks before beginning to collapse and decay. That resulted in a more gradual delivery of organic detritus. Coventry Lake also experienced a weather related mix-down event between August 15 and 22, 2016; deepening the thermocline by almost 2 meters (boundary between surface warm oxygen-rich water and deep, cold water devoid of oxygen). Hence, more volume and area of the lake operated in aerobic respiration (with oxygen) rather than in anaerobic respiration (without oxygen). Hence, the total internal loading of iron, manganese, and phosphorus was probably lower than if the deep strata remained larger (covering a larger area with water with no dissolved oxygen).

It is very important to continue efforts to eradicate Hydrilla in Coventry Lake; it is perhaps the most undesirable invasive aquatic plant that exists. Control of Hydrilla is important for the future quality of Coventry Lake, and also to reduce the potential for infestation of other Connecticut lakes. Future treatments will undoubtedly be needed. It is equally important to preserve the existing quality of Coventry Lake and prevent the development of potentially toxic Cyanobacteria blooms. A number of Connecticut lakes have been posted for such blooms in recent years (Pocotopaug in East Hampton and Lower Bolton Lake are nearby examples) and Coventry Lake is susceptible to such blooms (if nutrients increase, etc.). Imagine the consequences of the lake being posted for potentially toxic Cyanobacteria blooms. Weeds can be a nuisance, Cyanobacteria can be a health issue. Since future treatments of Hydrilla will likely be needed the following suggestions and recommendations are offered based on the monitoring results.

- Aquathol appears to be an appropriate herbicide for the treatment of Hydrilla, with lower potential for adverse impacts than other contact herbicides (more selective, slower acting).
- The magnitude of treatment (area and dose) should be no greater than the 2016 treatment.
- Treatment should not be performed earlier during summer stratification (allowing more time for internal nutrient loading, anaerobic respiration, Cyanobacteria response, etc.). Since it appears that Aquathol takes approximately 2-3 weeks to turn living vegetation into decaying detritus, and since Coventry Lake typically experiences Fall turnover in mid-September, the best time for treating with lower ecological risk is within 1-2 weeks of Labor Day. Decaying vegetation would then have all winter to decompose aerobically- as is the natural process for the annual breakdown of plant biomass.
- Copper-based algaecides are often used to treat algae following herbicide treatment of plants in lakes. Coventry Lake has had a very healthy population of herbivorous zooplankton for many years ("Water Flies", tiny animals that graze on algae, a very healthy feature). The lethal concentration of copper for 50% mortality (LC50) is an order of magnitude lower for those animals that eat algae than it is for the target algae. Copper-based products should not be used at Coventry Lake. (If algaecide treatment becomes necessary in the future, non-copper algaecides should be considered.)

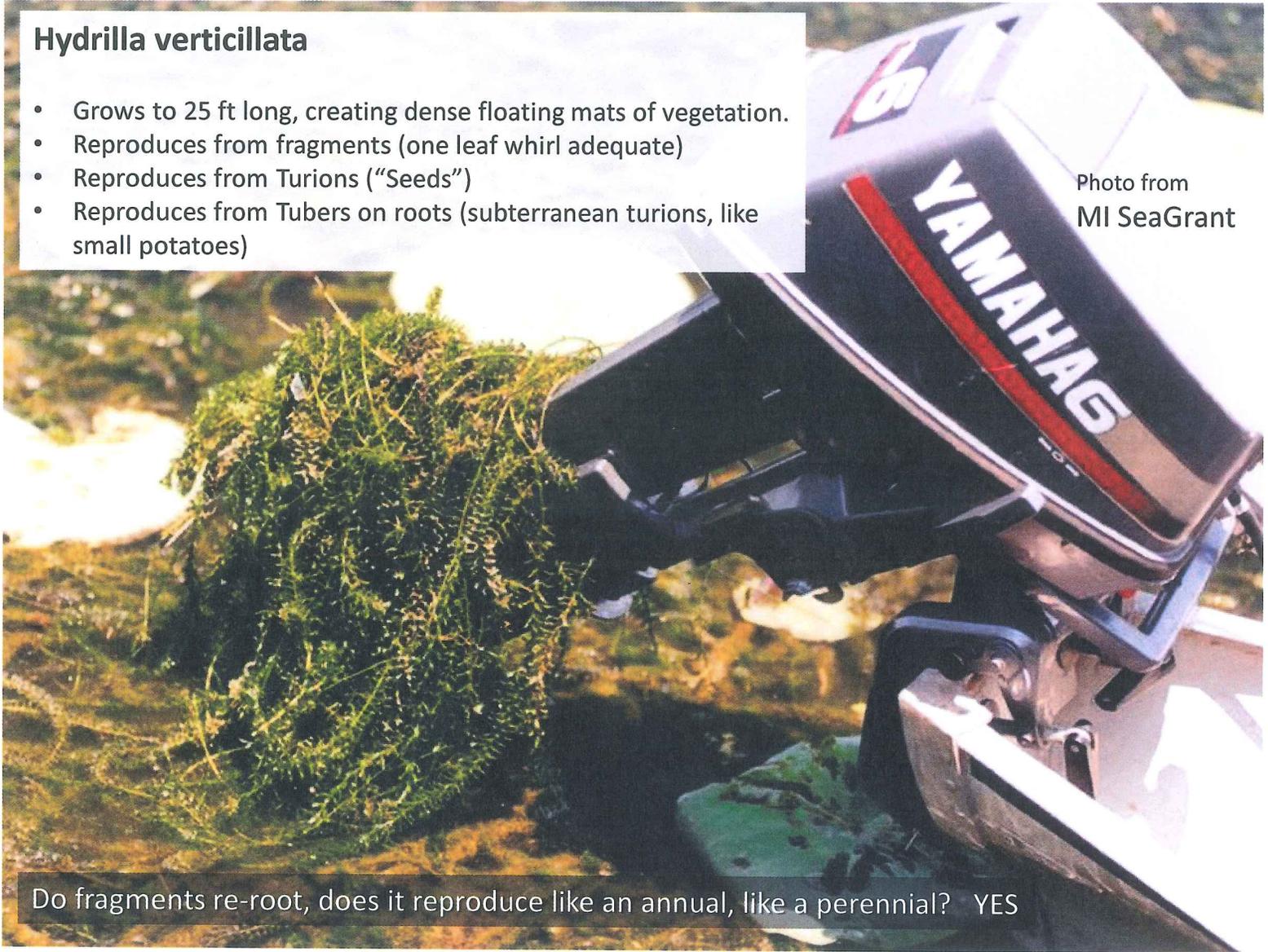
Respectfully Submitted,
Robert W. Kortmann, Ph.D.,
Limnologist-Ecosystem Consulting Service, Inc.

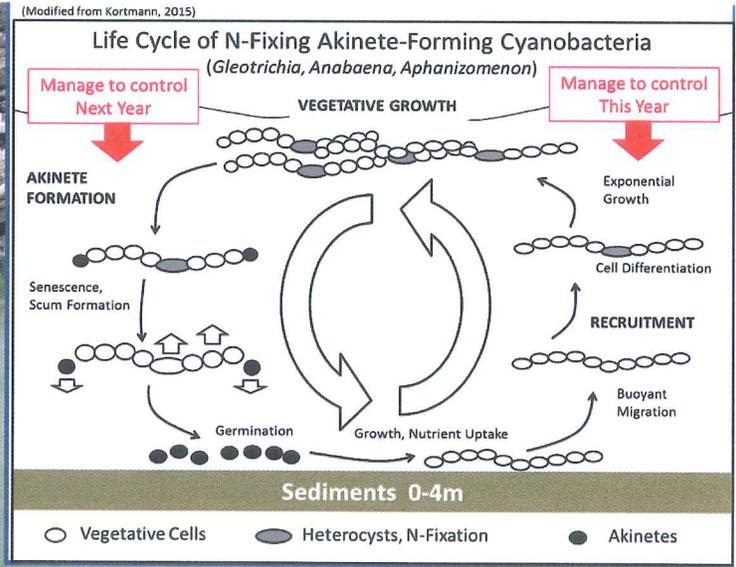
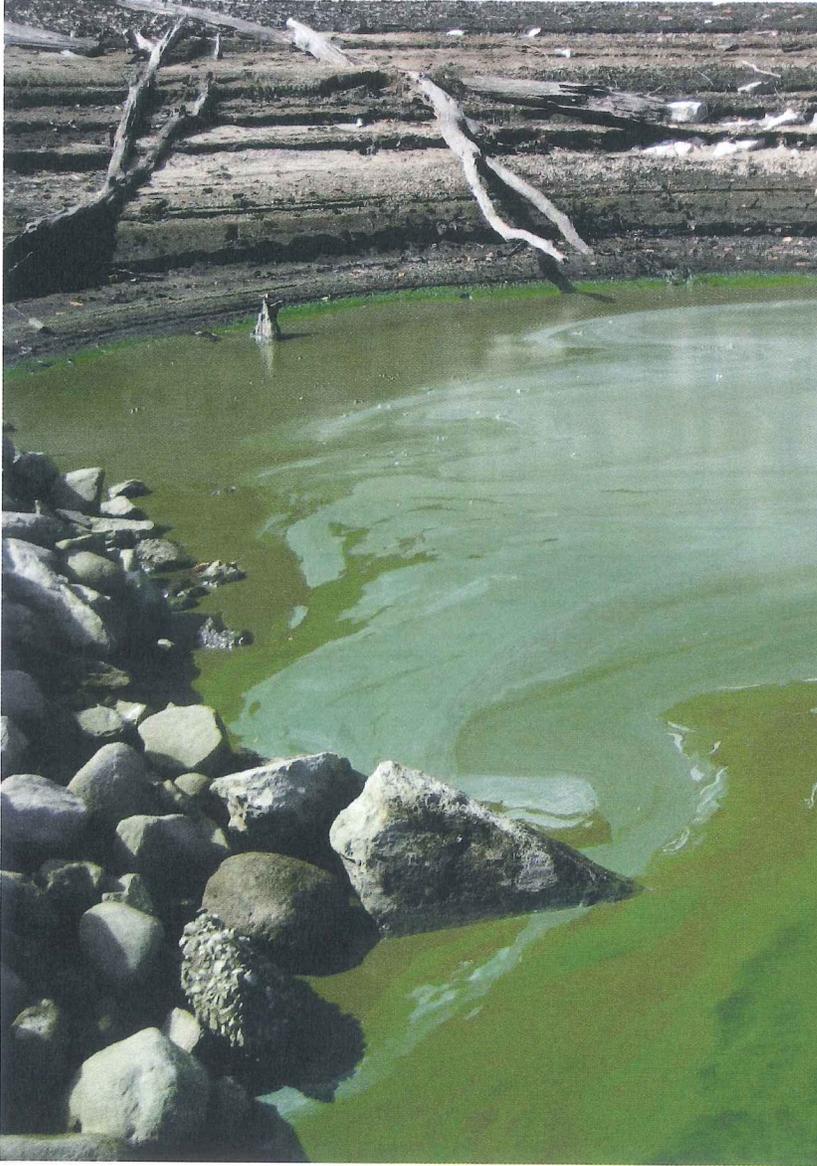
Hydrilla verticillata

- Grows to 25 ft long, creating dense floating mats of vegetation.
- Reproduces from fragments (one leaf whirl adequate)
- Reproduces from Turions (“Seeds”)
- Reproduces from Tubers on roots (subterranean turions, like small potatoes)

Photo from
MI SeaGrant

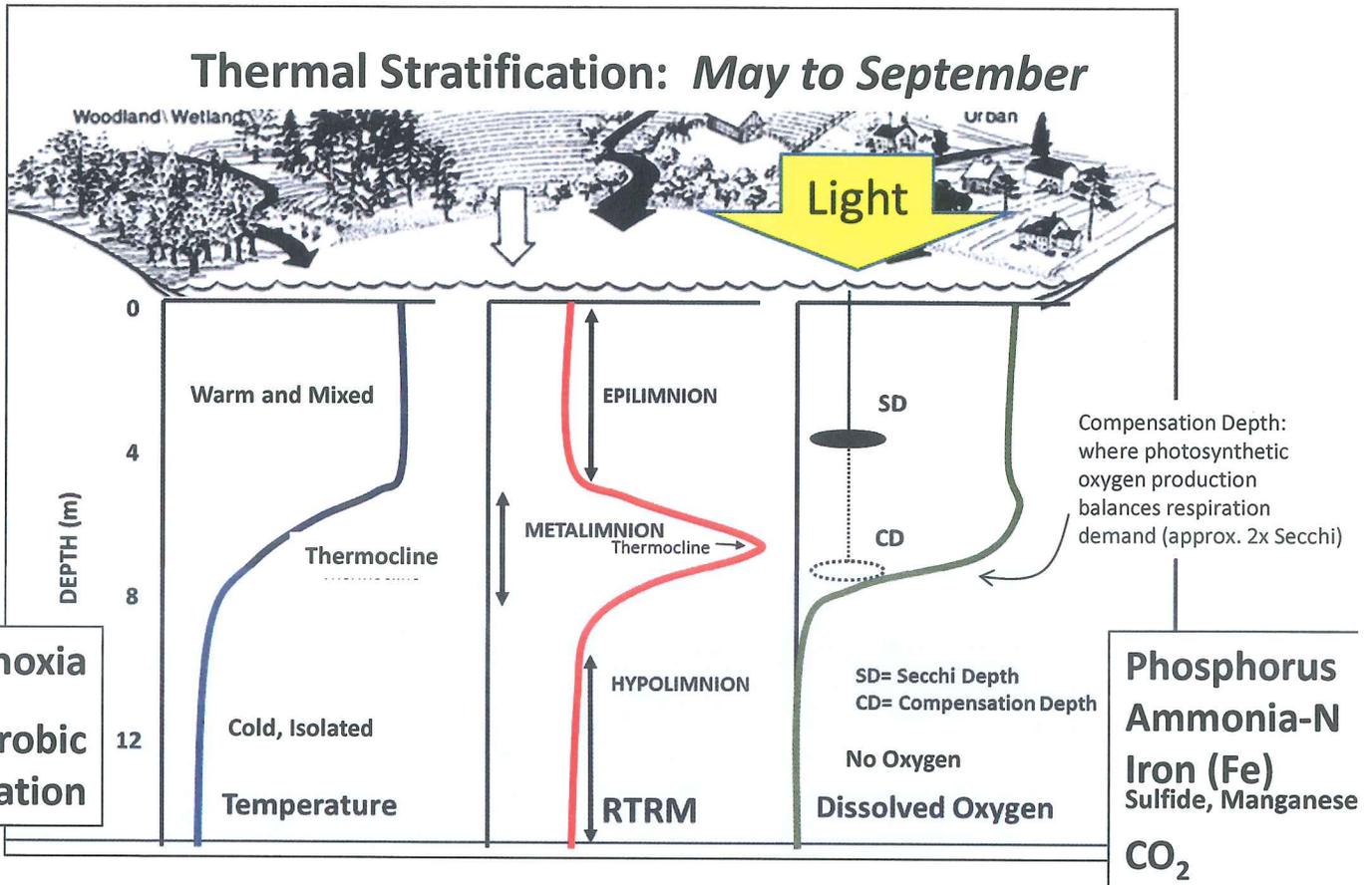
Do fragments re-root, does it reproduce like an annual, like a perennial? YES





Cyanobacteria

Thermal Stratification: *May to September*



Deep water becomes devoid of oxygen and accumulates:

- Soluble Reactive **Phosphorus** (SRP)
- **Ammonia Nitrogen** (from amino acid breakdown and lack of nitrification)
- Reduced **Ferrous Iron** (Fe^{+2}) **Manganese** (Mn) and **Sulfide** ($\text{S}^{=}$)
- **Carbon Dioxide** (which decreases pH)

Modified from: Kortmann and Rich, 1994

Concerns about a Herbicide Treatment during Summer Stratification

(Originally planned for July, actually conducted August 10-11)

- Killing 9 acres of aquatic vegetation could result in a large load of decaying organic matter (detritus) which could intensify the demand for dissolved oxygen, increase anaerobic respiration, increase internal nutrient loading from sediments and stimulate Cyanobacteria.
- Nutrients and organic matter would be released from dead plants, stimulating heterotrophic bacteria and Cyanobacteria.
- Water transparency could decrease, and adequate light penetration for oxygen production by photosynthesis may no longer penetrate the thermocline, adversely effecting cool water habitat for fish and the animals that graze on algae

(Note: Copper-based algaecides should be avoided at Coventry Lake).

What to Watch to determine whether impacts occurred:

- Increase in Heterotrophic Bacteria (breaking down the dead plant material)
- Increase in Dissolved or Total Organic Carbon
- Increase in Iron (Fe) – Anaerobic Respiration Product
- Increase in Manganese (Mn) – Anaerobic Respiration Product
- Increase in Total Phosphorus (esp. in deep strata)
- Increase in Nitrogen Compounds (esp. in deep strata)
- Increase in Cyanobacteria (AKA Blue Green Algae)
- Decrease in Secchi Disk Transparency (water clarity)

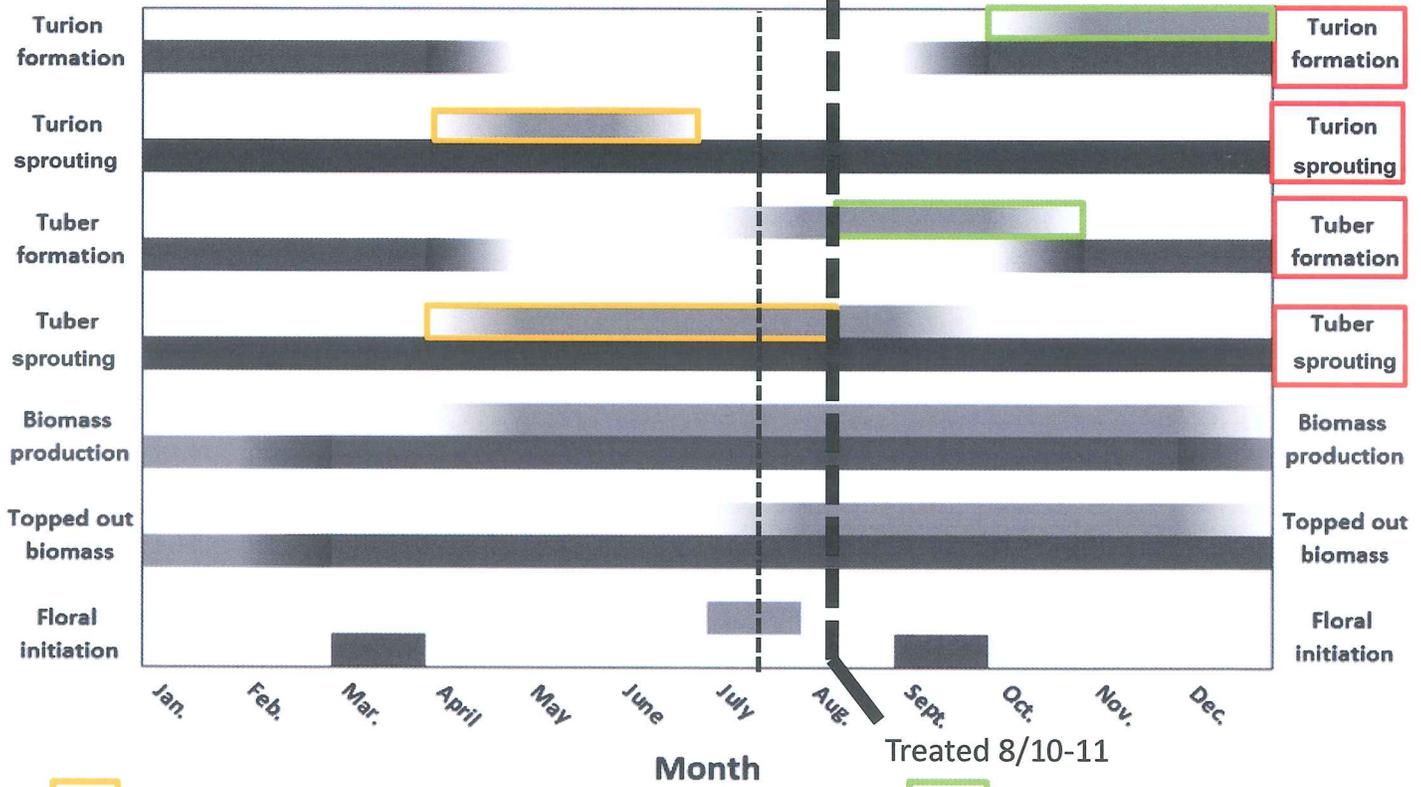
What to Watch to determine whether impacts occurred:

- Heterotrophic Bacteria: more than doubled at 3m, 6m, and 11m deep.
- Total Organic Carbon: remained at similar concentrations.
- Iron (Fe) increased 13x in deep strata.
- Manganese (Mn) increased approximately 60% in deep strata.
- Total Phosphorus (TP) increased 6x in deep strata, modest increases at 1m and 3m deep.
- Nitrogen Compounds:
 - Total Nitrogen increased 3.6x in deep strata;
 - Ammonia-N increased 330x in deep strata
- Cyanobacteria increased 7.8x
- Secchi Disk Transparency (Water Clarity) decreased a modest 2.3 ft.; Turbidity and Total Suspended Solids more than doubled in deep strata.
- The post-treatment Total Phosphorus (TP) concentration in deep strata was the highest August-September concentration observed over the past decade (approximately twice the next highest concentration).
- The post-treatment Total Phosphorus (TP) concentration in deep strata was the highest recorded TP concentration in any sample, from any depth, on any date, since 1999.
- The Iron (Fe) concentration in deep strata following treatment was the highest observed over the past decade.
- The Manganese (Mn) concentration in deep strata following treatment was the highest observed over the past decade.
- The Cyanobacteria density, although exhibiting a significant post-treatment increase, was not unusually high compared to August and September densities observed since 1999.

Thermal Stratification

Originally planned July Treatment

Monoecious hydrilla in NC ←
 Dioecious hydrilla in FL

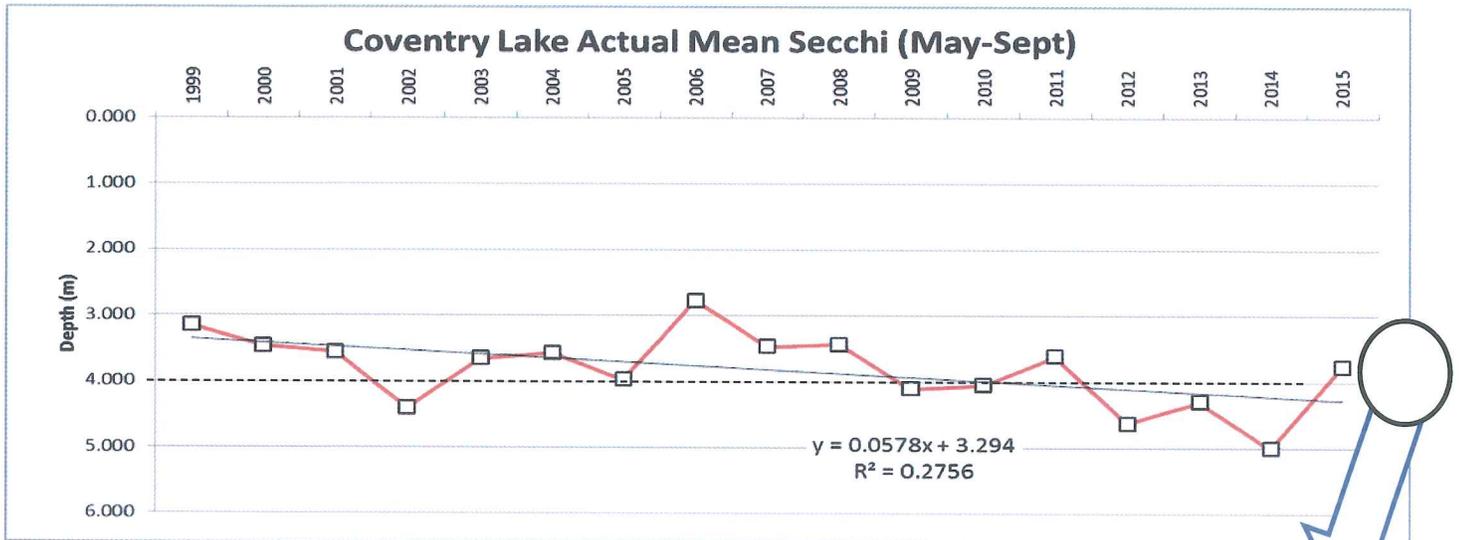


Aquathol kills vegetative portions, desired timing is when maximum vegetation is exposed

Treatment is desired before significant production of Turions and Tubers

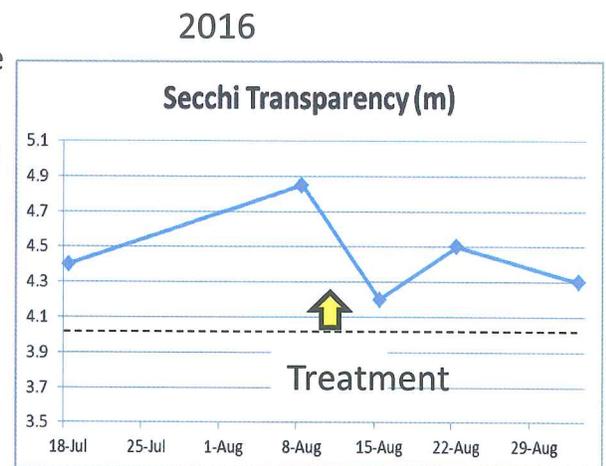
Further North sprouting is likely delayed, turion and tuber formation may be earlier.

Sarah True-Meadows, et. al., 2016. Monoecious hydrilla—A review of the literature, J. Aquat. Plant Manage. 54: 1-11



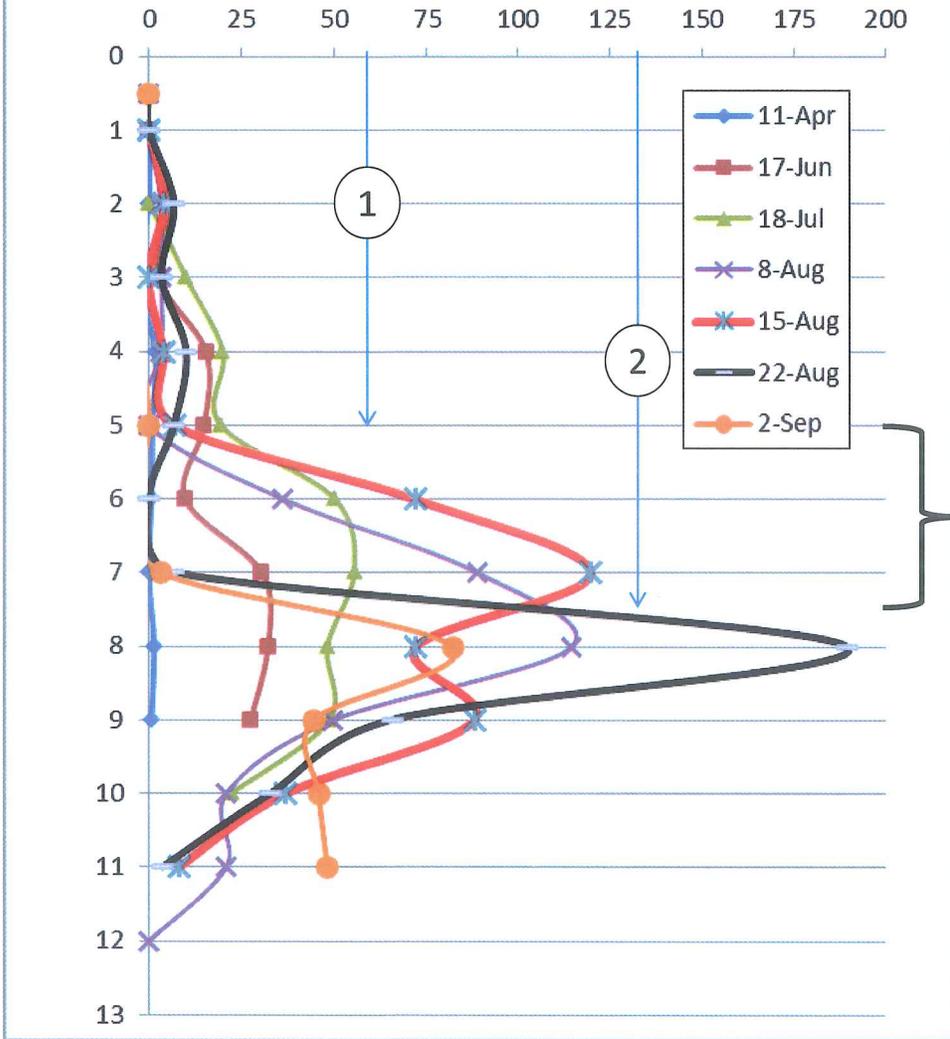
Secchi disk transparency (light penetration) decreased by approximately 2.3 feet after the Hydrilla treatment. That decrease could have been due to the intense heat wave we experienced and intense lake use. Although treatment may have contributed to the modest transparency decline, Secchi transparency remained greater than 4m.

Aquathol appears to be slower-acting than the Clipper Treatment at Eagleville Lake and elsewhere (both are contact herbicides that kill vegetative portions of the plants). Hence, detrital load (dead organic matter) tends to be more gradual.



Coventry Lake 2016 RTRM Profiles

RTRM



The warm, well-mixed, surface layer in Coventry Lake typically extends down to approximately 5m for most of the summer (1).

Between August 15 and 22 a mix-down occurred, pushing the thermocline approximately 2m deeper (2).

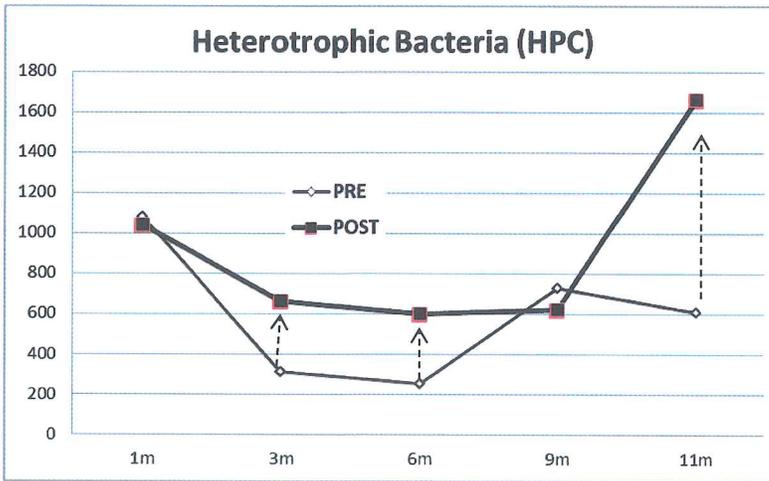


Coventry Lake 8/22/16

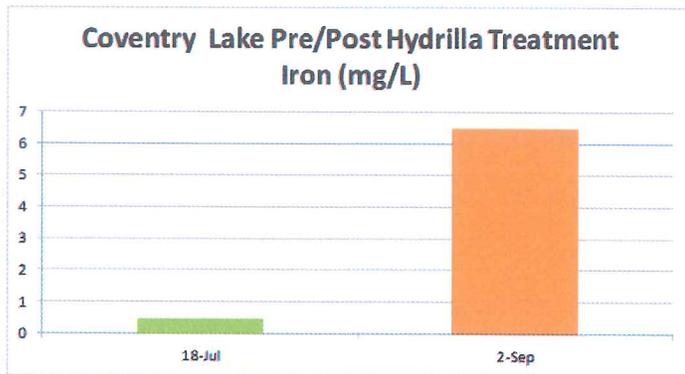
Submerged macrophytes in the treated bay were collapsing.

Chara appears to have been affected.

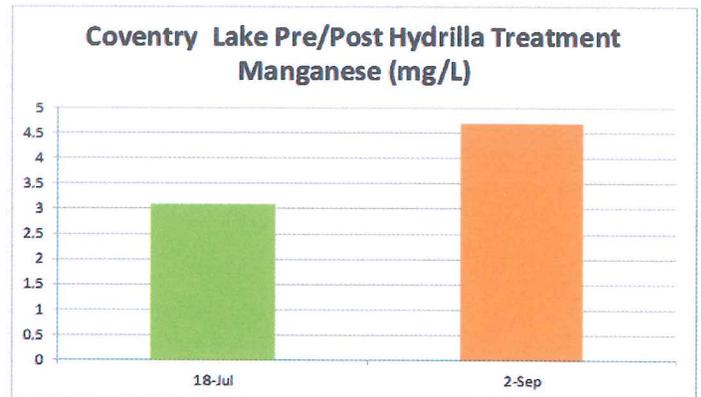
One dead floating walleye observed, not related to the treatment- probably catch-release mortality.



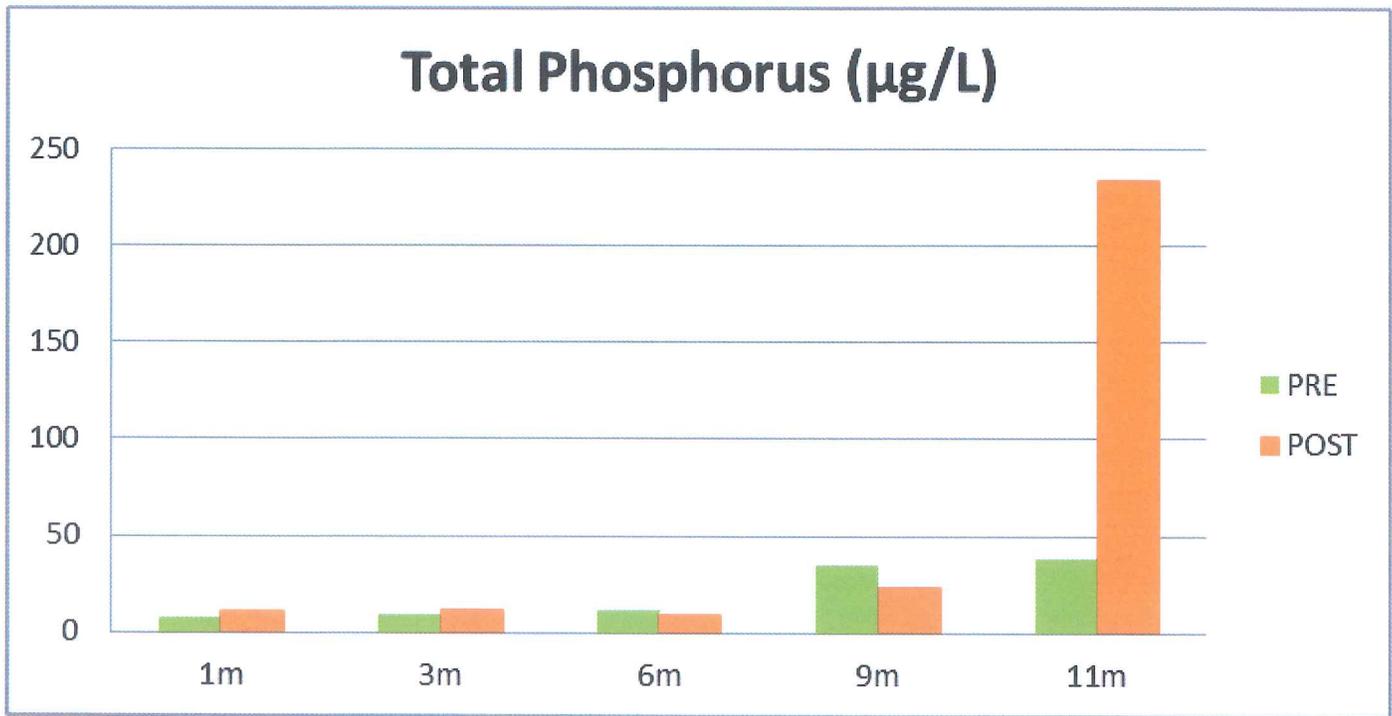
Heterotrophic Bacteria (HPC) increased at 3m, 6m, and over-bottom following the Hydrilla treatment.



Over-Bottom Iron increased 13 x following treatment.



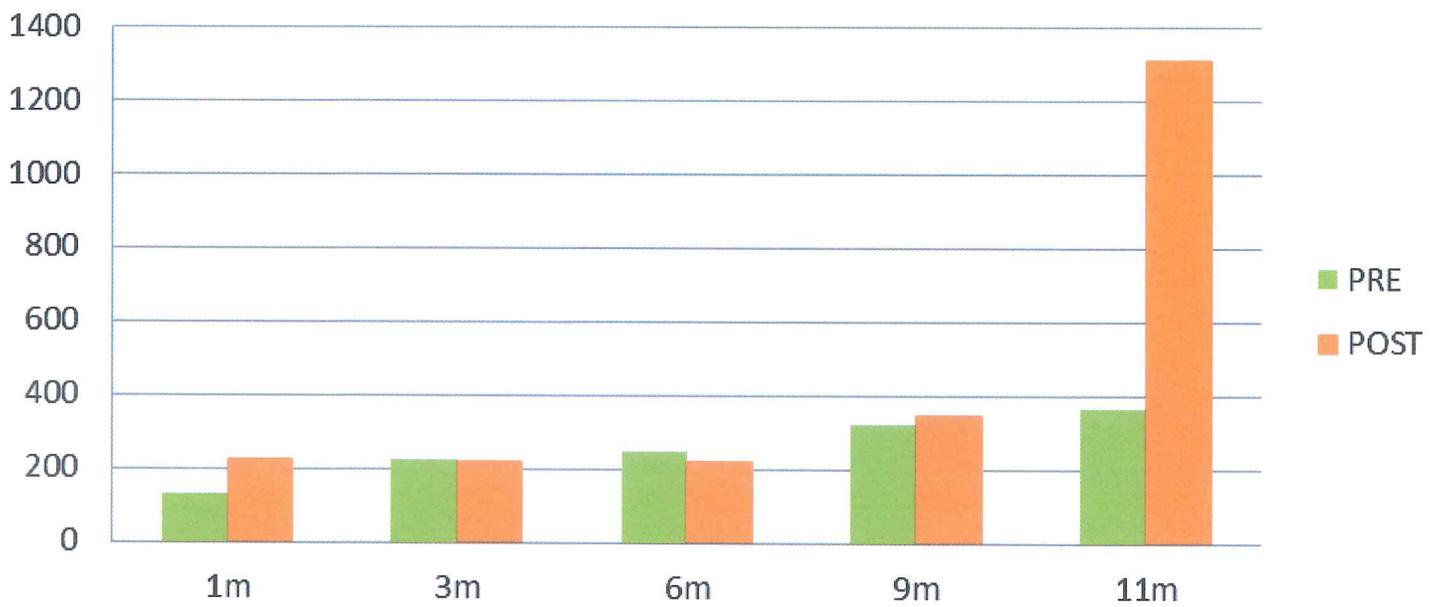
Over-Bottom Manganese increased by 1.6 mg/L following treatment.



Total Phosphorus as P ($\mu\text{g/L}$)		
Depth (m)	18-Jul	2-Sep
1m	8	11
3m	9	12
6m	12	10
9m	35	24
OB	38	234

Total Phosphorus exhibited a significant increase in deep strata following Hydrilla treatment.

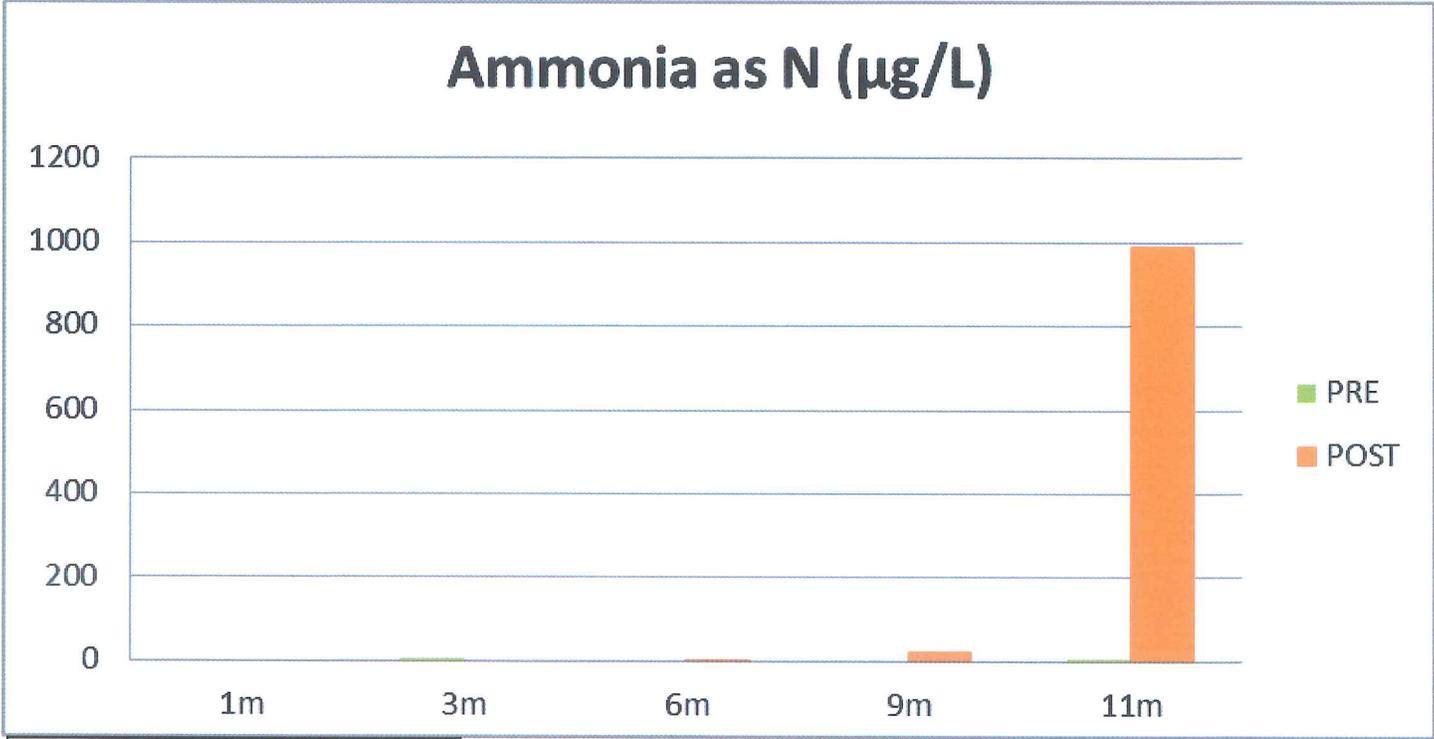
Total Nitrogen ($\mu\text{g/L}$)



Total Nitrogen ($\mu\text{g/L}$)		
Depth (m)	18-Jul	2-Sep
1m	130	229
3m	225	222
6m	249	224
9m	322	346
OB	362	1314

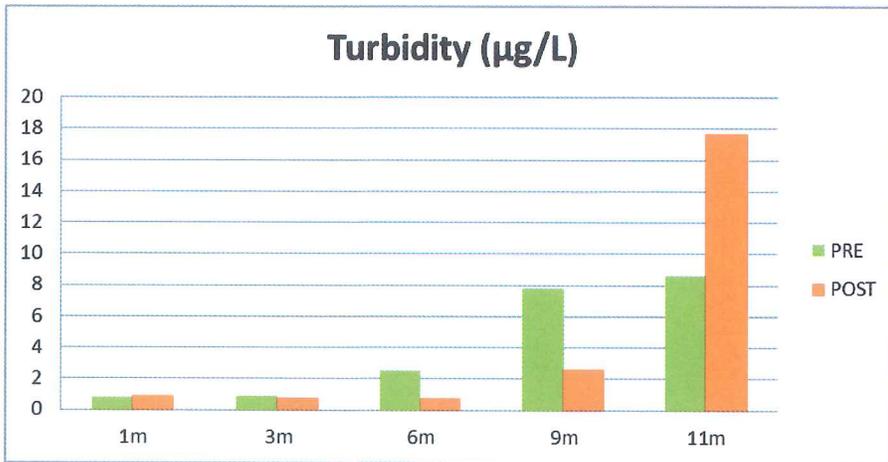
Total Nitrogen exhibited a significant increase in deep strata following Hydrilla treatment.

Ammonia as N ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

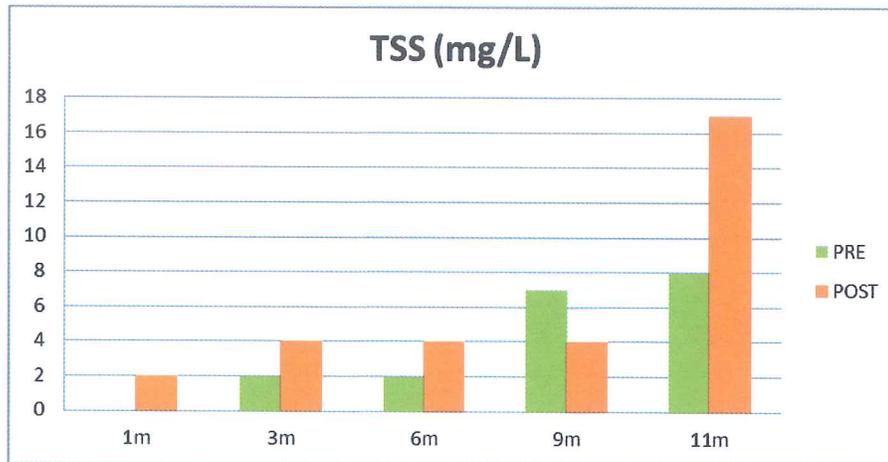


Ammonia as N ($\mu\text{g/L}$)		
Depth (m)	18-Jul	2-Sep
1m	ND	ND
3m	3	ND
6m	ND	4
9m	ND	23
OB	3	992

Ammonia-N exhibited a significant increase in deep strata following Hydrilla treatment.



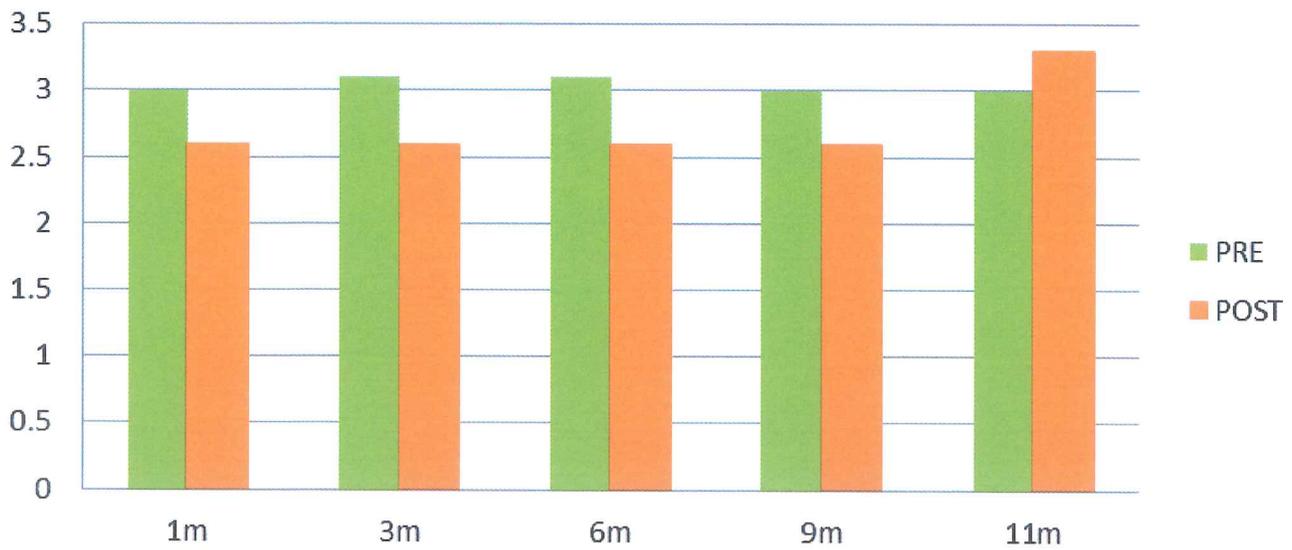
Depth (m)	18-Jul	2-Sep
1m	0.8	0.9
3m	0.9	0.8
6m	2.5	0.8
9m	7.8	2.6
OB	8.6	17.7



Depth (m)	18-Jul	2-Sep
1m	ND	2
3m	2	4
6m	2	4
9m	7	4
OB	8	17

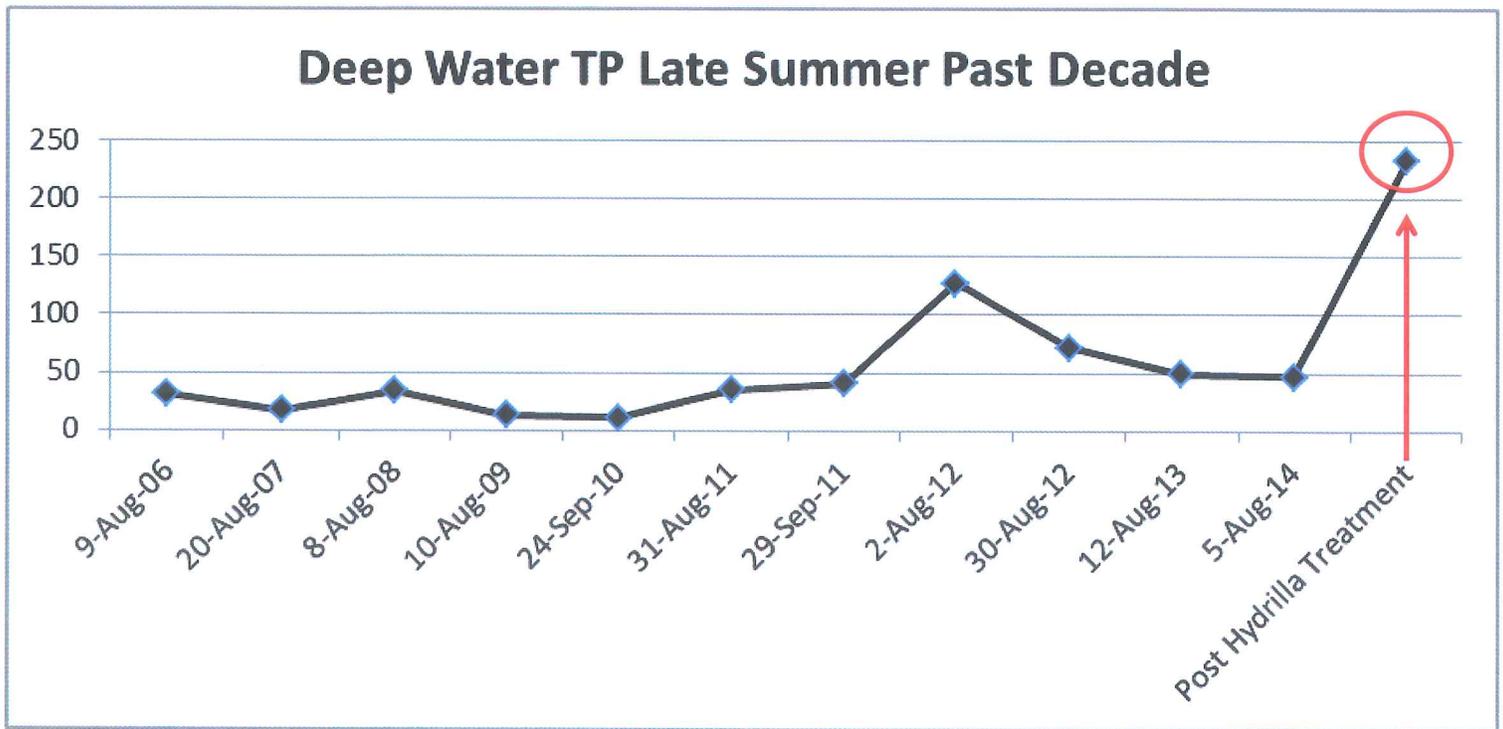
Turbidity and Total Suspended Solids exhibited significant increases in deep strata following Hydrilla treatment.

Total Organic Carbon (mg/L)



Total Organic Carbon (mg/L)		
Depth (m)	18-Jul	2-Sep
1m	3	2.6
3m	3.1	2.6
6m	3.1	2.6
9m	3	2.6
OB	3	3.3

TOC did not exhibit a significant change following Hydrilla treatment.

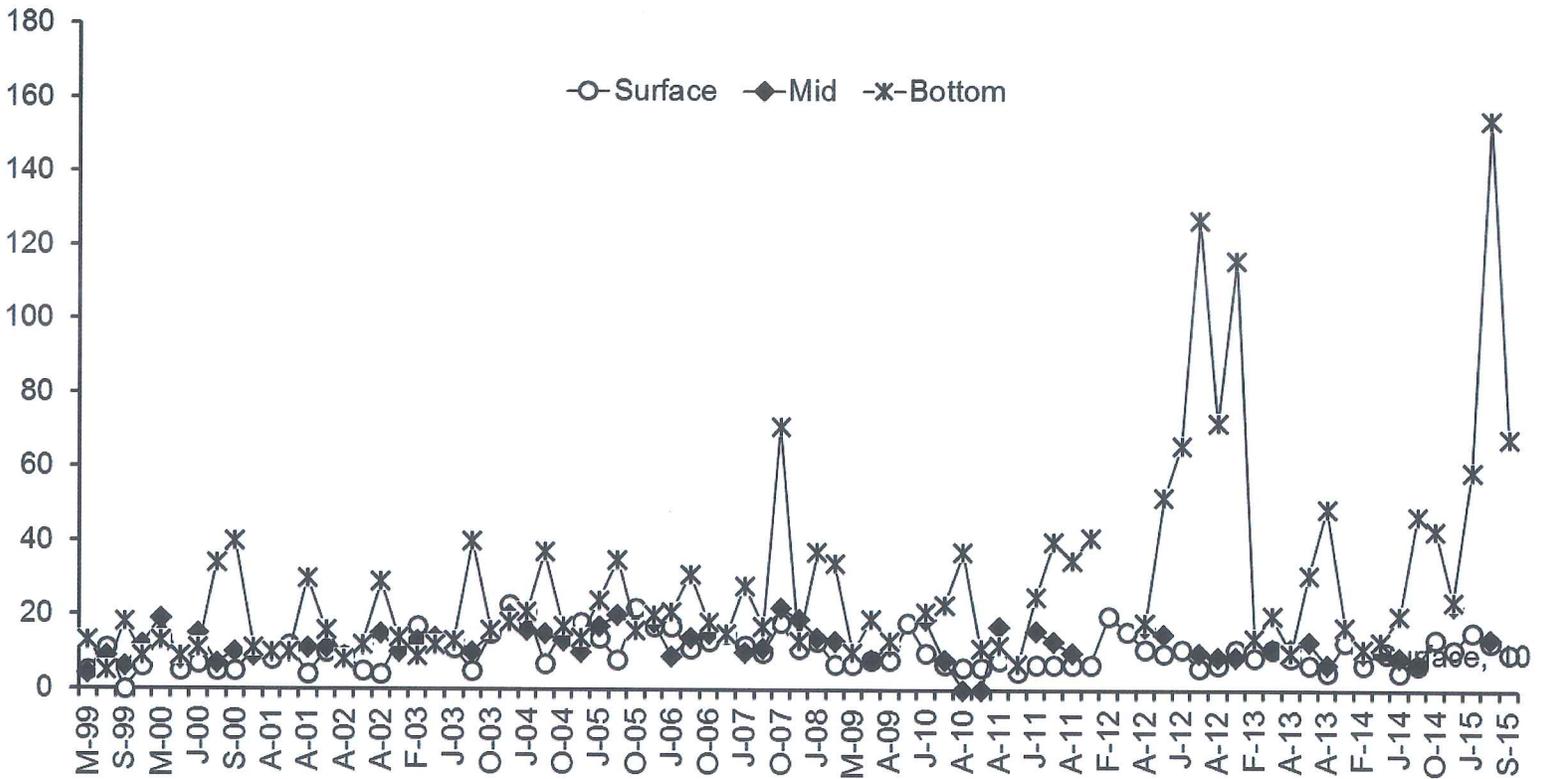


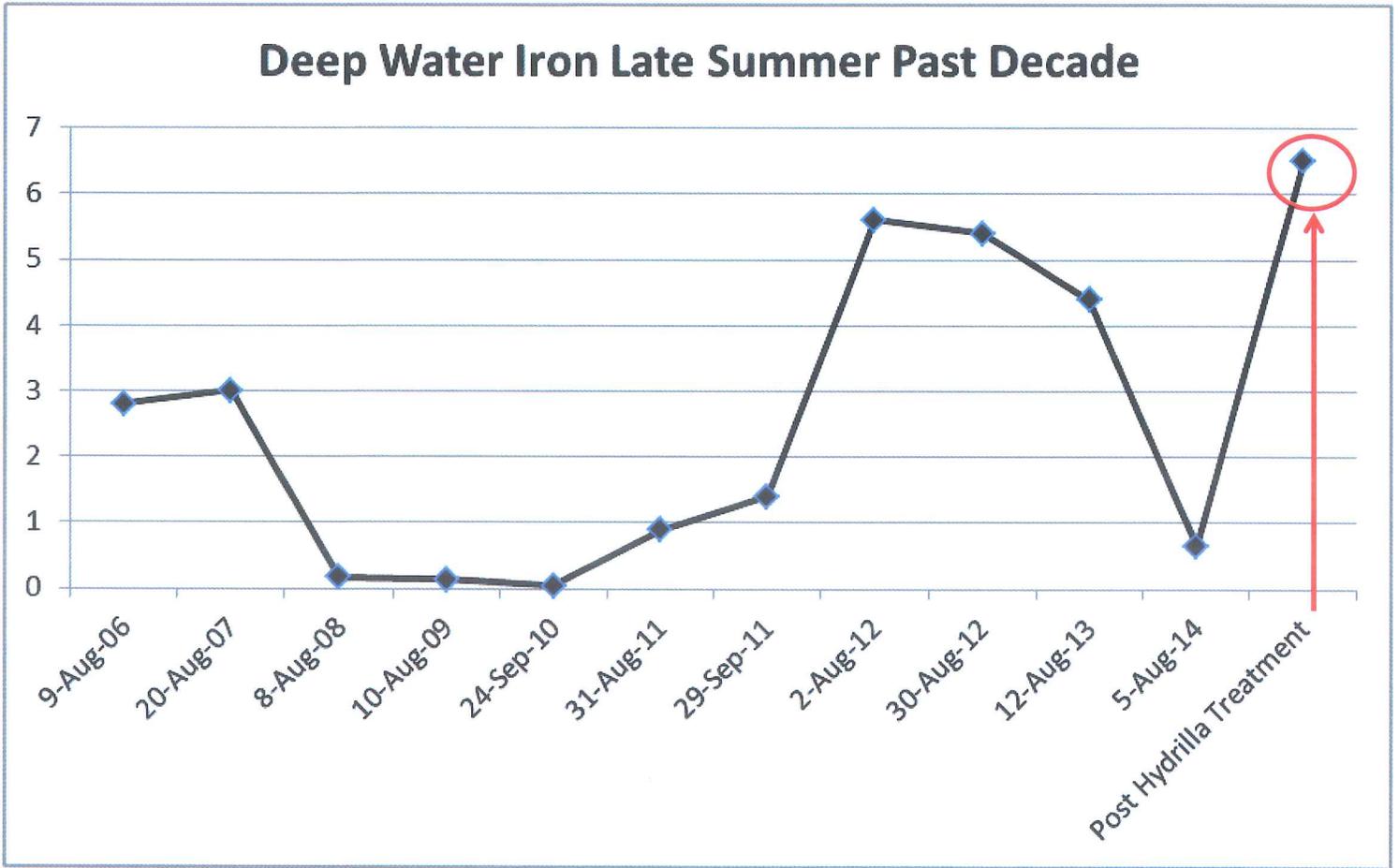
Total Phosphorus (TP) in the deep layer of Coventry Lake was higher than during any August or September sampling in the past decade.

Deep TP Following Hydrilla Treatment = 234 $\mu\text{g/L}$

(Highest observed TP Concentration anywhere in the lake since 1999)

Coventry Lake Total Phosphorus ($\mu\text{g/L}$) 1999-2015



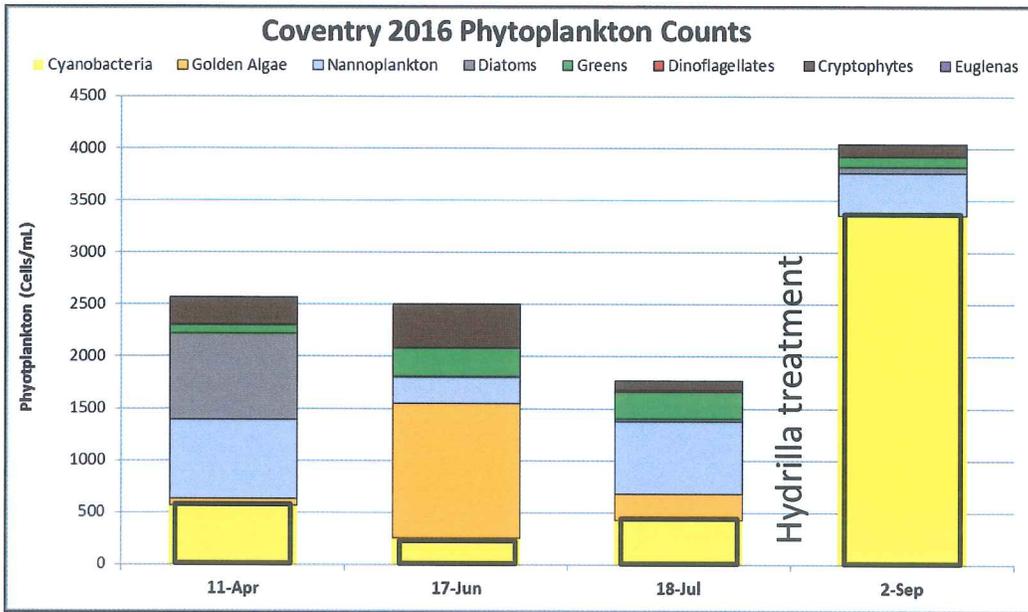


Iron (a product of anaerobic respiration) in the deep layer of Coventry Lake was higher than during any August or September sampling in the past decade.

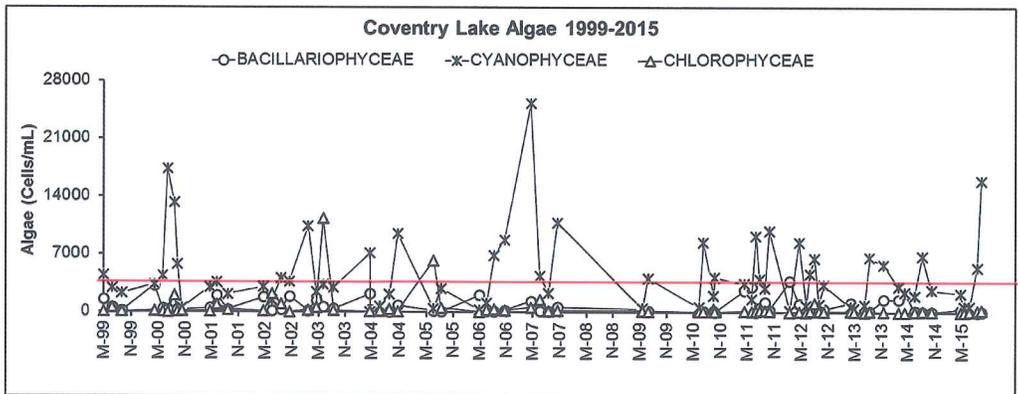
Deep Water Manganese Late Summer Past Decade



Manganese (a product of anaerobic respiration) in the deep layer of Coventry Lake was higher than during any August or September sampling in the past decade.



Cyanobacteria (commonly called Blue Green Algae) exhibited a significant increase following Hydrilla treatment. However, density following the Hydrilla treatment (3351 cells/ml) was not higher than is typically seen during late Summer in Coventry Lake.



3351 cells/ml)

Conclusions :

- Although water clarity and light penetration decreased a modest amount following treatment, transparency remained excellent (>4m).
- Dead organic detritus related to treatment probably contributed to increased respiratory demand, resulting in some of the observed increases in heterotrophic bacteria, Fe, and Mn.
- Post-Treatment Total Phosphorus, Total Nitrogen, Ammonia Nitrogen, Iron, Manganese, Turbidity, Total Suspended Solids, all exhibited very significant increases in deep strata following treatment.
- Cyanobacteria density increased dramatically following Hydrilla treatment, but did not exceed cell densities typically observed during late Summer.
- Aquathol appears to take longer to kill vegetation than Clipper (used at Eagleville Lake) and the detritus load is less abrupt. On 8/22/16 treated plants were still collapsing, and the lake had begun to lose thermal stratification.
- A "Mix-Down Episode" occurred between August 15 and 22, extending the mixed surface layer 2m deeper and resulting in a very steep thermocline. That was weather-related, not due to treatment.
- The later than planned treatment, and early lake mixing episode, may have been "fortuitous".
- Some of the "adverse effects of concern" were observed. However, the impacts do not appear to have been of a magnitude that would alter the ecology or water quality of Coventry Lake. Routine annual monitoring should continue.

Recommendations:

- Aquathol appears to be an appropriate herbicide for control of Hydrilla.
 - More selective than other contact herbicides (e.g. Clipper)- Less impact on native vegetation.
 - Slower acting than other herbicides (e.g. Clipper)- detritus load is more gradual
- Future treatments should not exceed the magnitude of the 2016 treatment.
- Future treatments should not be performed earlier in the Summer Stratification season.
- Copper-based algaecides or herbicides should not be used at Coventry Lake due to toxicity of copper to herbivorous zooplankton.

CRCOG Ad Hoc Committee on Concrete Foundations Issues

October 5, 2016 1:30 PM

1. Introductions
2. Current Status of towns involved. (Handout: Latest Map)
3. Assessors Update on handling assessments of affected properties.
(Handout: Guidelines, Letter to OPM Undersecretary LeVasseur)
 - Filing deadline recommendation
4. Possible Resources that could be applied to the concrete foundations issues.
 - HUD options. (Handout: Response Letter from HUD, Copy of relevant statute)
 - Contributions from insurance and banking industries
 - IRS tax credit
 - State income tax exemption
 - Building permit fee waivers at state and local level
5. Funding Pool to Remedy Concrete Foundations.
 - Discuss general guidelines, sources of funds: staff to further fill in details at a later meeting
 - Details on the Quebec grant program for crumbling foundations
(Handout: Program outline, Initial Submission Form, Building Form Submission)
6. Request for Qualifications Drafts
 - Structural engineering services
 - Concrete materials testing services
 - Foundations remediation services
7. Creation of an FAQ -- Discussion
 - For Homeowners (what to do infographic?)
 - For Homebuyers
8. Legislative agenda for the 2017 session on concrete foundations.
9. Future agenda items and next meeting.

Capitol Region Council of Governments

241 Main St., Hartford, CT 06106
Phone: (860) 522-2217 FAX: (860) 724-1274

Concrete Foundations Issues Meeting
MIRA Trash Museum Board Room, Hartford
Wednesday, October 5, 2016
1:30 p.m.

DRAFT

Attendees

Kevin Alvarez
Tajah Anderson
Chair Chip Beckett
Rep. Joe Courtney
Thomas Delnicki
John Filchak
Tony Frassinelli
Andy Goodhall
Matthew Hart
Christina Mailhos
Lisa Pellegrini
Scott Shanley
Lori Spielman
Joyce Stille
Mark Walter
John Ward
Steve Werbner

Town/Organization

Office of Joe Courtney
Office of Joe Courtney
Glastonbury
US Representative
South Windsor
NECOG
Stafford
Union
Mansfield
Willington
Somers
Manchester
Ellington
Bolton
Columbia
Vernon
Tolland

Staff

Maureen Goulet
Brittany Stephenson
Lyle Wray
Pauline Yoder

CRCOG
CRCOG
CRCOG
CRCOG

Chairperson Lisa Pellegrina called the meeting to order at 1:33PM

Introductions

The committee introduced themselves. The goal of the ad hoc committee is uniformity in affected towns.

Current Status of Towns Involved

The latest map of affected towns was handed out. Thirty-six towns so far now have at least one home affected. Some towns have in excess of 40 properties identified at this point. Manchester was identified as having in excess of 30 properties as well.

Assessors Update on Handling Assessments of Affected Properties

Assessors met to develop a methodology. Dr. Wray sent an email to OPM on 9/15 and then again more recently, but has so far not received a response. Dr. Wray thinks we should just move forward with the majority approach adopted by the assessors group. There was discussion as to whether we should send the document assessors compiled to the towns. Mr. Ward cautioned that the assessors have not come to a unanimous view on this. Mr. Shanley said that we need to move forward, there will never be a unanimous decision and they need to get building officials involved. Adoption of the approach is not compulsory. The approach is a suggested framework. Mr. Filchak reported that NECCOG reviewed and endorsed the document and sent it out to their members. Members indicated agreement for sending out the Assessors recommendation to all CEO's from the Ad Hoc Committee as well as a press release that should go to all Town Councils/Boards of Selectmen and the general public on the work of the Ad Hoc Committee including this item and other items below

ACTION: Mark Walter moved to approve the guidelines. Joyce Stille approved. Motion passed with two dissensions.

Building Permit Waiver

How do towns ensure credit for impacted building permits go to homeowner and are not retained by the contractor? In Stafford, they issue a rebate of the cost of the building permit for work related to the concrete foundation back to the homeowner. There is a cost involved to them but makes it easy to track. They are still working out all the details. Governor Malloy recently said that the state would waive their portion of the building permit if the municipalities do, but this may be a moot point as the State's portion is a percentage – if municipalities waive the building permit fee, the percentage would be zero. The State Building Official's office should pass some language regarding this because with other municipal projects when we waive the fee we still have to pay the state portion based on the value of the project Would like to have State Building Official's office to develop a procedure that could be implemented regarding the waiver that could replace each town from having to take action on this issue. May have to reach out to state legislators to press this issue.

The committee selected seven affected town building officials to have a discussion. The committee agreed to ask the building officials to meet and report findings at the next meeting. A number of towns volunteered their building officials to participate in a committee to develop a report for the next meeting. CRCOG will reach out to the State Building Official's office.

ACTION: Joyce Stille moved to approve the creation of the building official subcommittee. Tom Delnicki seconded. Motion carried unanimously.

Possible Resources that could be applied to the concrete foundations issues.

US Congressman Joe Courtney was asked to speak about some of the possible resources that could be applied to assist with this issue. He said this year's money is already committed but expects an omnibus bill which includes an increase to CDBG will

pass. Would like to make case for why the money should be used this way. There may be some pushback from those favoring existing uses.

The committee discussed various resources that could be applied to concrete issues, including possible HUD options, contributions from insurance and banking industries, and building permit waivers.

The committee discussed focusing on inspection services as a use for the funds. Thus far claims made has been used as a measuring stick, not really accurate. Congressman Courtney stated that he has met with insurers who have declined to participate in the fund. If the State primes the pump with some money, it may move those insurers to participate. The fact that the scope is unknown terrifies them; inspections would help.

As far as IRS tax credits, Congressman Courtney will be looking for a “sudden event” tax break, such as happened with the Chinese Drywall in Florida.

HUD options – HOME is means tested, but CDBG could be used, state has leeway in how that money is used. The current Small Cities Grant is already spoken for, new applications should be available in December/January. Towns need to flag whether they can use program income, they might need help making that allowable. The State could move this.

Important to identify need, narrow it down, and create a rationale for how much it will cost. Estimate of up to \$5000 per house means \$35 million, just for inspections. We could set it up with a match or sliding scales to appease CT Department of Housing. Volunteers were solicited to meet with Congressmen and Commissioners on this. State income tax exemption. This item will be referred to the CRCOG Legislative Committee for consideration. Would like to waive fees on all tasks related to concrete foundations, including sales tax. A question arose as to the exploration of USDA funds for rural areas. These funds are predominately loans and not grants but could follow up with them. Some homes underwritten by USDA may be involved.

Funding Pool to Remedy Concrete Foundations

The committee discussed creating a pool of dollars to be used as funds to offer to residents. The Province of Quebec’s application process and documents were included in the packet. In Quebec, homeowner’s get work done and are reimbursed if eligible. Not clear if the contractor or homeowner receives the payment. They also are working to lower the acceptable threshold for pyrrhotite, currently 0.30%; homeowners at 0.30% can qualify for assistance, but damage can be caused by 0.23%. There is a gray area for homeowners below 0.30%. Would it be better to base it on actual damage? The CT General Assembly of cognizance would be Appropriations or Finance. Planning and Development might also authorize. Once the ad hoc committee has a template, we can sit down and fill in detailed financial numbers when we have them. Action. Suggestion made to start a working group from this group to generate a funding pool template.

Scott Shanley moved to approve the creation of the commissioner subcommittee. Matt Hart seconded. Motion carried unanimously.

Request for Qualifications Drafts

The committee agreed to approve the qualifications drafts which will be released shortly. There is a three week period to receive qualifications. There will be three RFQs dispersed and the creation of a review panel is needed.

Scott Shanley moved to approve the qualifications drafts. Joyce Stille seconded. Motion carried unanimously.

Behavioral Health

Behavioral health assistance is also needed for some community members affected by this issue. May need to ask for some donation of free EAP time and could ask Universities for assistance in this area.

Creation of an FAQ-Discussion

The committee discussed ways in which affected homeowners and regions could proceed with frequently asked questions. The committee decided against providing technical advice, as it varies, but more general assistance in the future. The sense was that it would be good to identify best practices and prepare a pamphlet. In Quebec, they have a checklist for homeowners so they can identify what is included in the cost of remediation – sometimes the low bidder is not actually the lowest cost provider of services. We can pull together the beginnings of a FAQ, will need to have a disclaimer, and the FAQ can direct people to other information.

Time Limits related to coming forward.

There was a concern that coming forward might negatively impact procedural timelines for homeowners. There may be need for a legislative fix for the timeline for filing suits. Mr. Werbner will be contacting local legislative leaders for assistance with the Insurance Commission on this issue.

Update on Canadian Concrete Meeting

Maureen Goulet provided an update on the meeting she attended on 10/01/2016 regarding concrete foundations. The handout will be uploaded to the website. The meeting was productive and included positive actions that citizens should be taking such as filling out forms and being counted. She discussed the presentation given by Jim Mahooney. She stated Canada shared helpful, encouraging, and strategic approaches, suggesting getting support from those not affected/affected regions. See Attachment A for full report.

Legislative Agenda for the 2017 Session on Concrete Foundations

The committee agreed to have CRCOG's legislative committee add this issue to its agenda. The committee would like to see a special hearing on this subject, if possible, after the first of the year. There will also be a push to reach out to state representatives and congressmen to recruit involvement.

Future Agenda Items and Next Meeting

The committee agreed to meet on Thursday, November 3, 2016 at the CRCOG offices at noon. The goal is to discuss outcomes of subcommittee meetings and continue working together for solutions.

Attachment A

Report on the Crumbling Concrete Foundations Meeting
Ellington High School, October 1, 2016

Cheryl Cranick, the CCACB VP kicked off the meeting by telling her story. She introduced the President, Tim Heim, and he introduced and thanked a number of people before inviting Mariah Mahoney to speak.

Mariah Mahoney spoke about the need for volunteers, and reported that the CCACB is now setting up some sub-committees to focus on various aspects of their plan, including Community Outreach, Legislative, and Real Estate.

Tim Heim invited George Colli to speak. Mr. Colli spoke about the history of the problems

Legislation: insurance companies cannot drop customers; victims can get their houses reassessed; information reported cannot be FOI'd; all concrete suppliers/installers will be listed on building permits

May be some HUD money (income related); ask insurance co's to contribute to fund.

Legal issue of collapse needs to be defined.

YOU NEED TO BE COUNTED

If you don't want to speak up directly, call your Town Assessor, let them know; DCP needs to know; George Colli gave his contact info, he will not give specific info, but the agencies need to know how many people are affected.

Presentation given by Jim Mahoney is in your hands: good outline of positive action citizens can take.

His own modeling suggests 10,300 homes may be affected directly. Avg Cost of repair is \$215,000, so total could be around \$2 Billion. Plus side: not all funding needs to be secured at once, it's a slow motion disaster.

Push for the State to obtain records of where aggregate materials come from; consider problem could affect septic systems as well.

Develop a specification for the maximum amount of pyrrhotite allowed. (NYDOT has one)

Quarries should be required to run petrographic analysis every other year;

Should be uniform standards for measuring pyrrhotite

Require all houses built in time period have testing done to rebuild confidence in real estate. Research should also be done houses less than 10 years old so we can find the endpoint.

Should have a standard for foundation replacement; use local resources like the CT Academy of Science & Engineering.

Alternate methods of mitigation should be reviewed.

Canada

“happy” to hear they weren’t alone

Straight line down from the Three Rivers area through VT, southwestern NH, central MA to Becker’s Quarry.

Had approx. 4000 homes affected – 1500 have been repaired so far
In Quebec, home sales thru a realtor include a warranty, so some homeowners had the costs covered by warranty, some homeowners were no longer in warranty, some were self-built.

They had a small bout of problems in the 90s (about 30 homes) before 2009 when their “slow motion disaster” started.

They formed their Coalition – they have one full-time employee who provides support to victims, in addition to President/VP. Have a mission statement: Represent and support victims of pyrrhotite in the Mauricie region, work actively to obtain financial assistance programs with governments, contribute to revision of standards and quality control in residential construction.

They have consolidated with one lawyer representing all victims

Taking strategic approach – organization must be credible, work WITH politicians and media, consistent in their actions. They seek funding, help victims, reach out for political support, understand the technical aspects, promote their organizing, hold public events & actions;

Have received \$35 million from Govt of Quebec since 2011; \$30 million over three years from Canadian govt, starting this year –this money is exclusively to repair houses. They get financial support from town of Three Rivers, minor financial support from other municipalities, sponsors and donations – this money is used for coalition activity.

Got municipal tax adjustments, school tax adjustments, government support of \$75,000 for out of warranty homeowners, \$15,000 towards foundation repairs for homes under warranty, discounts on purchases of materials.

Trial was held in 2014 – 850 victims. The laboratory that tested, the quarry, cement mixers and contractors ordered by pay nearly \$196 million in compensation. Broken down: Lab – 70%, cement mixers & quarry – 12.5% each, contractors pay balance of 5%. Judgment is under appeal, but only for the percentages. Other lawsuits are pending.

In Europe, standards require no more than 0.10% sulfur when pyrrhotite is present. In Canada, warranties would cover at 0.23% pyrrhotite; 0.30% to be eligible for government aid program – people w/less than 0.30% are in a gray area; working to change standards to 0.23%, would like to go lower.

Public events – had a public rally, had many supporters who were not victims - important

Active in media and publishing articles; the University of Three Rivers has done psychological studies on victims.

Partnership with Real Estate Chamber of Commerce – they held golf tournament; helped developed new warranty plan;

Has affected institutional, condos, single family, multihousing, luxury properties (showed a gorgeous home completely made out of concrete – was not just problem in foundation but throughout house);



Rep. Joe Courtney [Follow](#)

U.S. Congressman proudly fighting for the residents of Connecticut's 2nd Congressional District...
yesterday · 4 min read

Update on crumbling foundations

I would like to update you on my efforts to find solutions to the crumbling foundations issue facing homeowners and communities across eastern and central Connecticut.

Over the last two years, an alarming number of homeowners in our region have discovered that the foundations of their homes have been deteriorating and threatening the structural integrity of their house. After media reports appeared last year regarding this problem, my office began to receive calls from worried families seeking help. My staff and I have attended numerous public meetings to learn more, and I have met with a number of impacted homeowners individually to see what they are dealing with firsthand.

Since then, my office has taken action on several fronts to start finding workable solutions to this problem. My first concern is for the homeowners who may be living in homes that are unsafe, or are structurally weakening to the point of being unsafe. I am also worried about the longer-term impact to our communities if this problem continues to go unaddressed. It could add a sense of uncertainty to the housing market in our region and have a wide-ranging negative impact on the area.

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20545

August 3, 2016

Mr. Stephen S. Kaminow
National Travelers
One Nationwide Plaza
Washington, DC 20004

Dear Mr. Kaminow:

We are today to underscore the seriousness and urgency of addressing foundations in central and eastern Connecticut and to urge your support for the Crumbling Concrete Assistance Program, the Connecticut Attorney General's proposal for creating a public-private fund to assist homeowners who are home-bound and in an overwhelming. We are personally committed to exploring all options available to find relief for our constituents, and urge you to join in collaborative efforts to address the problem.

Half of us have personally visited homes with these crumbling foundations and first seen the extent of the structural and financial peril that the condition has caused the homeowners. Their financial futures have been threatened by a condition they did not know existed at the time they received a mortgage loan or when they were given their first mortgage. Repair work for the problem is often in excess of \$100,000 – a significant financial burden for people who are often retired or on a fixed income. Equally concerning, the loss of value of the impacted homes also threatens to weaken the fabric of many communities in our state. Finally and unfortunately, the state's ability to repair these homes and the potential for future damage to the budget through increased emergency services is not good for anyone – neither the homeowners, nor state, nor state and federal government, or taxpayer.

State officials have already made significant progress in laying the groundwork for solutions. Through our partnership the Attorney General, the Department of Economic Development, and the Department of Insurance, all options for relief are being studied on the state and federal levels and we remain committed to doing all we can to continue this effort. We urge that the Connecticut Insurance Department preserve bond rating parity, and especially since the Connecticut State Bond Rating Authority (CBRA) is authorized to address any under or overpayment of premiums, such as filing a lawsuit to preserve litigation that has been filed against and, in some cases, settled by insurers. We remain steadfastly committed to ensuring that every one's ability to address full extent to provide relief for our constituents.

Given the complex factors contributing to the foundation problem, it is imperative that all stakeholders – including the insurance industry, experts in the state to seek solutions to the difficult problem. We urge that the same approach be taken with Connecticut's assistance program, which creates a relief fund for homeowners in financial distress and provides additional assistance. This approach creates a transparent, fair and to homeowners and reasonable accommodations to insure. Most of all, it would provide a tangible path for relief for those people who are homeowners that are unable to repair and keep their homes.

For the past 20 years and for the past 100 years of Connecticut history, the policy of partnership by the state with the insurance industry has been a key element of our state's success. We are already supporting many other programs, including your company. We are not interested in being a part of the problem. We understand that you and your fellow travelers may have specific concerns about the program, and certainly agree that all options should be explored to work together to address. However, we are most interested in how we can work together to find the only way to repair, to ensure that you are able to provide relief for our constituents, and to provide relief for our constituents.

For copies of this program or for more information, please contact the program manager. We have a full-time program manager and his/her name and contact information is provided below. We hope that your company will be a constructive and collaborative part of making the plan work in order to provide relief for our constituents and to provide relief.

Richard H. Campbell
RICHARD H. CAMPBELL
Travelers Insurance
Chris Fisher
CHRIS FISHER, M.D.
Travelers Insurance
John Larson
JOHN LARSON
Travelers Insurance

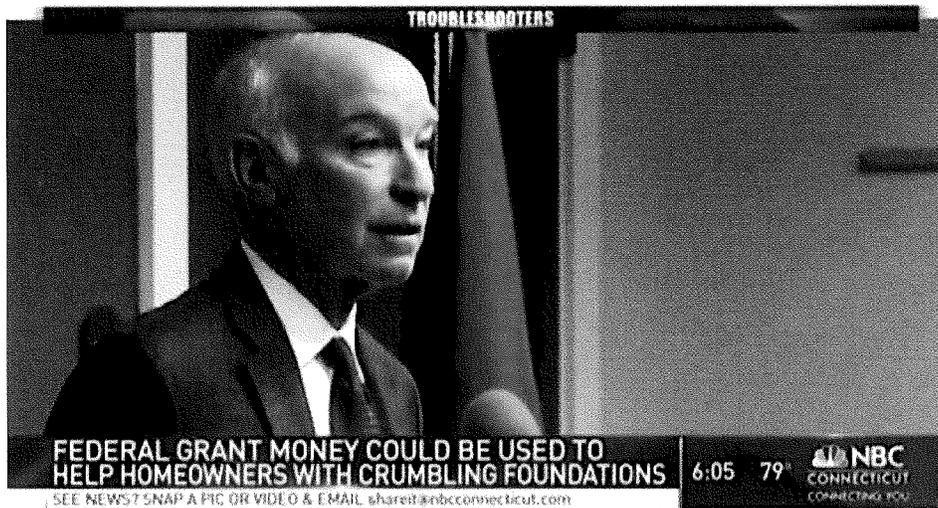
One example of a letter sent to insurance companies asking that they participate in a fund to assist homeowners with crumbling foundations

Last month, I joined the Connecticut Attorney General George Jepsen, and other members of the Connecticut congressional delegation in reaching out to home insurance companies asking them to join together to create a fund which would provide funding for homeowners to complete foundation repair work. We have already had an encouraging response from four insurance companies who are willing to participate, including Connecticut-based Travelers and The Hartford. At this point we are still waiting on nearly two dozen additional companies to see if we can make this work.

At the same time, I have instructed my staff to begin researching all federal options that may offer assistance to our local homeowners. They have done an extensive amount of work with agencies such as the Congressional Research Service, the IRS, the Small Business Administration, the Federal Trade Commission, and FEMA. We have also sent requests for information to federal agencies asking them to identify any funding opportunities that could help homeowners with crumbling foundations—and just this week, I released an encouraging response from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

Earlier this week, I released a letter I received from HUD which states that there may be some federal grant money which can be directed at housing rehabilitation programs. In the letter, the Deputy Regional Administrator for New England identified two sources of funding which Connecticut already receives each year, the Small Cities CDBG and the HOME program.

Currently, the money is granted to the Connecticut Department of Housing (DOH), which then divides it up across towns and communities across our state for various purposes. HUD has said that if towns in the impacted areas form municipal 'housing rehabilitation programs', they could be eligible to request part of these funds from the Department of Housing.



Watch Rep. Courtney's interview with NBC Connecticut here

To be clear, this funding will not be a complete answer to the crumbling foundations issue in itself. The scale of this problem is large, and the costs associated with repairing damaged foundations is so high that we will likely need to bundle several different solutions together in order to fully address it. That is why I am in constant contact with local officials, like town CEOs and the Capitol Region Council of Governments, and state officials such as the Attorney General, the Commissioner of the Department of Consumer Protection, and others. Finding a solution will require cooperation from officials at all levels of government as well as insurance companies and other private stakeholders.

As your representative in Washington, I am committed to investigating every possible source of federal assistance that may be available to our local homeowners who need help. As more residents are discovering that their home may be impacted by this problem, we are going to need an all-hands-on-deck response in order to make these homeowners whole again.

Right now, we need every homeowner who has reason to believe that their home could have a deteriorating foundation to register with the Connecticut Department of Consumer Protection (CDCP) by filling out a complaint form through their website: www.ct.gov/DCP/concrete. Earlier this year, the state

legislature passed a law to ensure that any information submitted to CDCP will remain confidential for up to seven years to preserve homeowners' privacy. This state law also allows affected homeowners to request a reassessment of their home value if affected by crumbling foundations, and some towns, including Vernon and South Windsor, have also passed measures to waive building permit fees for affected homeowners. In addition, CDCP has created an online information sheet with basic resources that homeowners should be aware of if they believe they have an affected foundation.

If you have any questions about this newsletter, or need help with resources related to crumbling foundations, you can contact my Norwich district office at: (860) 886-0139

You can sign-up to receive future weekly newsletters in your inbox by clicking [here](#)

Quebec Trois-Rivières Pyrrhotite Program

(Verified on 9/20/2016 by the manager responsible for the Pyrrhotite program in Quebec)

Eligibility

1. Owner of a residential building
2. The building has damage OR a laboratory report confirms 0.3% or more of pyrrhotite (by volume)
3. The damage is caused by pyrrhotite in the concrete and work is necessary to ensure the integrity of the foundation
4. The building was not purchased after June 22, 2011. Buyers after this date are presumed to have included a discount in the price

Assistance Offered

75% of eligible costs up to \$75,000. If grantee receives compensation from an insurance company or another source (including results of civil remedies), the grantee will repay the assistance given.

Eligible Work

- Replacement of the building foundations, including building accesses if integrated into foundations and, if necessary, the building exterior (siding)
- Rooms located in the basement

Ineligible Work

- Landscaping,
- Driveways (pavement, asphalt paving),
- Replacement or remediation of wooden structures, swimming pools, spas, or other "accessories"

Application Process

1. Complete initial form (attached)
2. Submit the application by mail or in person
3. Manager confirms application receipt. If funding is available, an inspector will contact the applicant to conduct an initial inspection.
 - The assigned inspector becomes the single point of contact for the applicant for the process.
 - At the initial inspection, the inspector conducts a visual inspection as well as taking photos of the foundation and records the existing layout of the basement.
4. Applicant must then submit two quotes from licensed contractors as well as a building form (also attached)
5. The inspector analyzes the submissions and determines the maximum allowable financial assistance, depending on the estimate of the work.
 - Trois Rivières approves the file by signing a certificate of eligibility and issues a building permit
 - Work that begins prior to the signed certificate is not eligible for the grant program

6. Once the work is complete, the applicant contacts the inspector who conducts a final inspection. He/she will ensure that the final progress report is signed by the owner, contractor (if applicable) and the inspector.
 - During the final inspection, the inspector will conduct a visual inspection as well as taking photos of the foundation and the newly remediated parts of the basement.
7. Once all the necessary documentation has been complete, the inspector submits a check request for the work performed, not to exceed the maximum amount established previously.
 - Please note, any work conducted prior to approval are not eligible for the program.

Who: Community leaders, beginning with board members from the Progress Points partner organizations, CRCOG Foundation board members and key stakeholders

What: Commit your support as a community leader to create vision for change for the following areas:

- The Next Generation: Attracting and Retaining Millennials
- Mobility: Connecting People to Opportunity in the Region
- Job Growth: Aligning Talent Development, and Economic Development – with a focus on Advanced Manufacturing, Entrepreneurship and Innovation
- Education: Ensuring a Quality Education for All Despite Scarce Resources
- Anchor Institutions: Engaging Neighborhoods, Driving Innovation and Development

When: Tuesday, November 15, 2016 from 7:30 – 10:00 AM

Where: Elmwood Community Center, 1106 New Britain Avenue, West Hartford, CT 06110

Why: We rank last nationally for job growth. We rank last nationally at retaining recent college graduates. We have one of the largest achievement gaps nationwide. We are facing bankruptcy in Hartford and enormous budget deficits for the State. Some things are going well, but not enough. We have tried time and time again to address these issues and have made little progress. It is time to try something different. Come and help design that future with us.

What We've Already Done: Over the last year, CRCOG Foundation and the Metro Hartford Progress Points partners have held a series of events to discuss key regional challenges to identify obstacles, challenges and potential solutions to regional challenges:

- **Access to stronger neighborhoods: How can housing and transit connect people to opportunity?** (Elmwood Community Center, 10/8/15)
- **Talent Development and Advanced Manufacturing Session**, (October 23, 2015, Legislative Office Building)
- **Access to Better Jobs: Where are the opportunities to find work at living wages?** (Manchester Community College, 11/20/15)
- **Access to Better Schools: How will declining enrollment and school choice shape our region?** (Trinity College, 12/8/15)
- **Innovation and Entrepreneurship: Key Drivers of Job Growth in Connecticut** (January 29th, 2016, Legislative Office Building)
- **Anchor Institutions, Neighborhood Involvement and the Innovation Economy** (June 17th, 2016, Legislative Office Building)

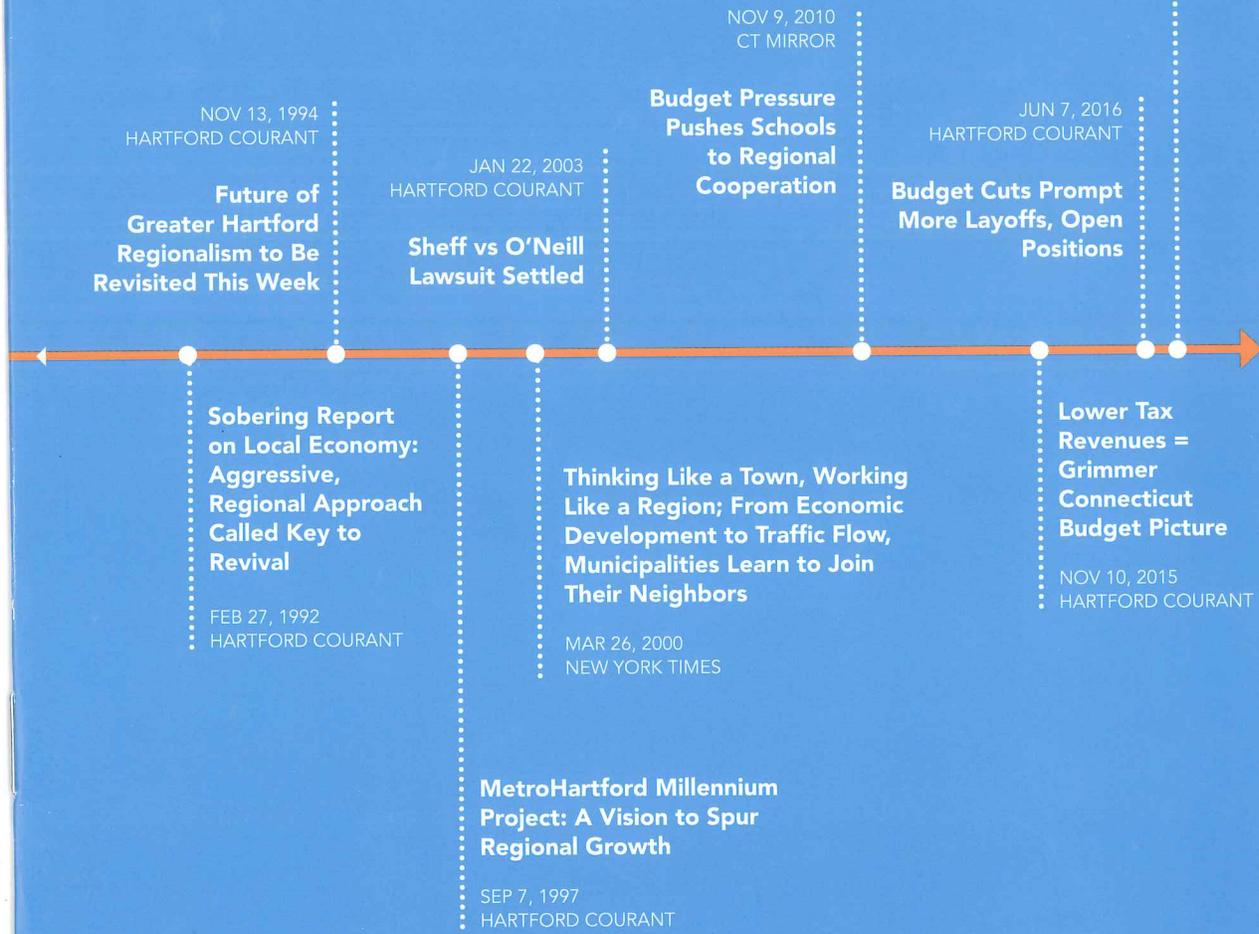
The November 15th event will build on these to chart a path forward.

How: Register at: www.hfpg.org/events using the event code: **PP2016**



METRO HARTFORD
**PROGRESS
 POINTS**

JULY 2016
**What Can We Do Differently?
 A Look at Progress and
 Promise in Our Communities**



What is Metro Hartford?

The Metro Hartford region consists of 1 million people living in Hartford, New Britain and the 36 surrounding towns and communities. While there is no perfect definition for "Metro Hartford," the Capitol Region Council of Governments brings together municipal leaders from these 38 towns to coordinate on shared issues, planning and economic development for the region.

■ City ■ Inner Suburbs* ■ Outer Suburbs

** Inner suburbs have higher population density and poverty than outer suburbs*

Meaningful change in 2016?

Last year's report focused on access to schools, jobs, neighborhoods and the ongoing challenge of creating access to opportunity. In this year's report, we focus on five related themes consistent with those priorities. With ongoing declines in state and local resources, how can we support meaningful change consistent with these priorities?



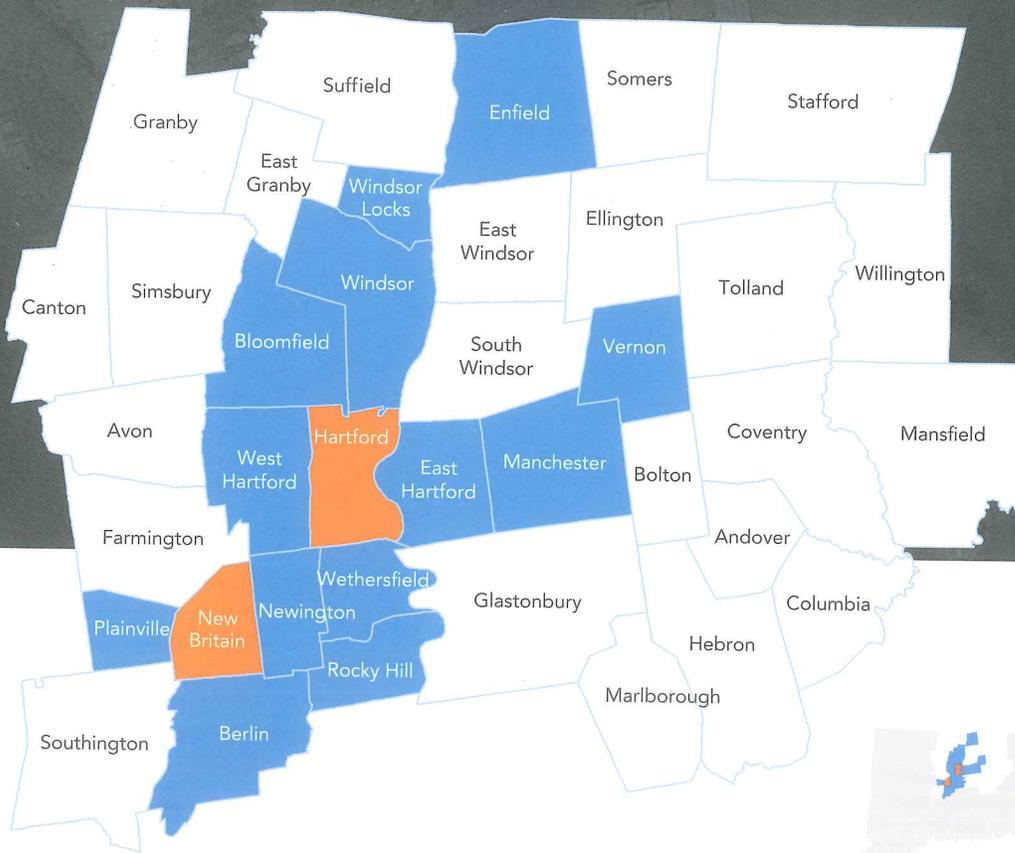
The Next Generation
attracting and retaining millennials



Mobility
connecting people to opportunity in the region



Job Growth
aligning workforce and economic development



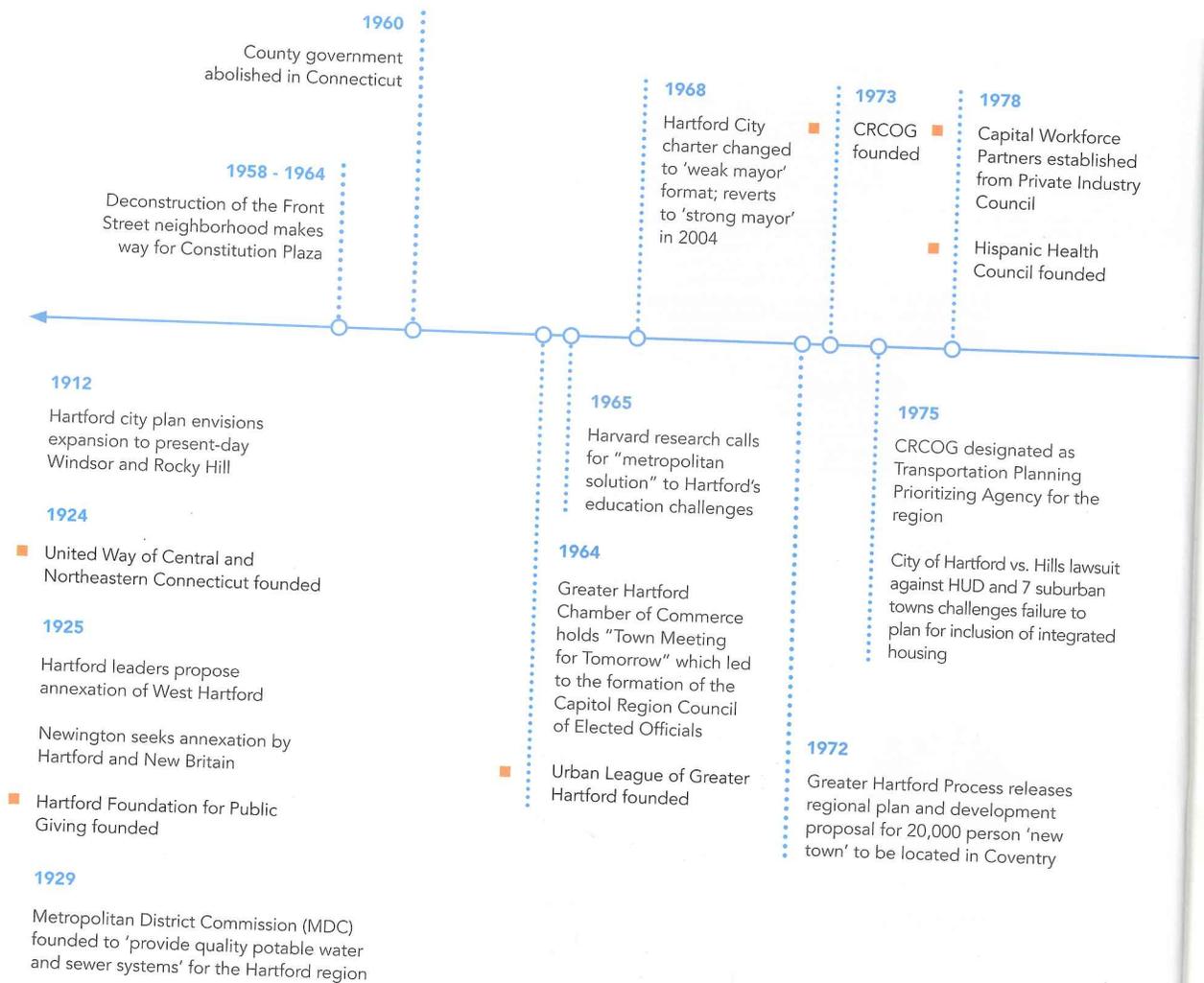
Education
ensuring a quality
education for all despite
scarce resources



**Leadership +
Civic Engagement**
for deliberate
long-term progress

What has worked? What can we do differently?

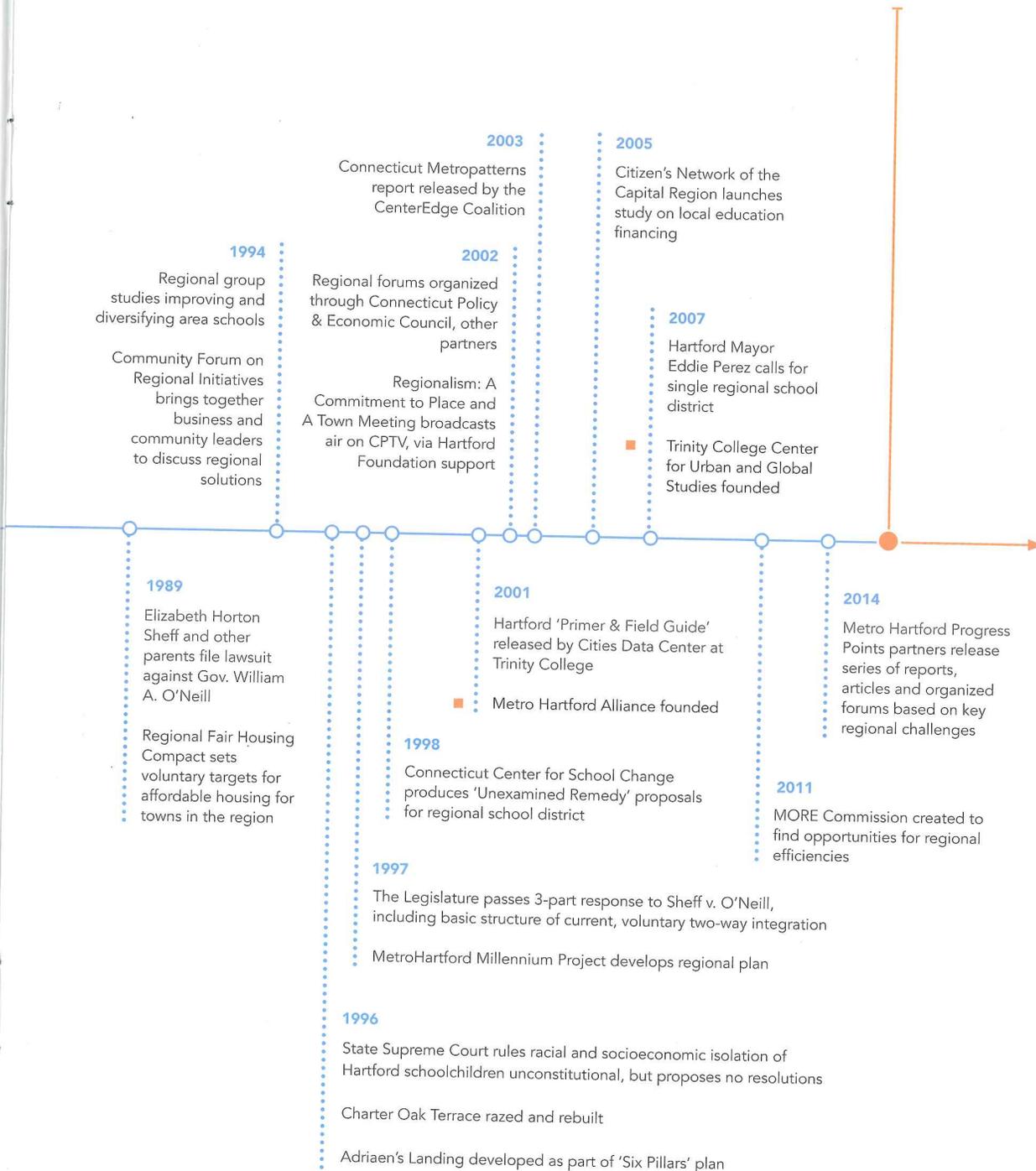
Regional thinking is not new to Metro Hartford, even if the effectiveness of our actions has been inconsistent. In the absence of regional government, we must rely on informal, voluntary collaboration among regional leaders to address regional challenges. Here are a few examples:



"The Bishops Era"

The 'Bishops' were business leaders who informally shaped many development projects and policies in Hartford and the region

How do we learn from our region's past to shape a more successful future?
 We can start by building awareness and a shared understanding of the evidence.



■ The orange square represents Metro Hartford Progress Points Partners

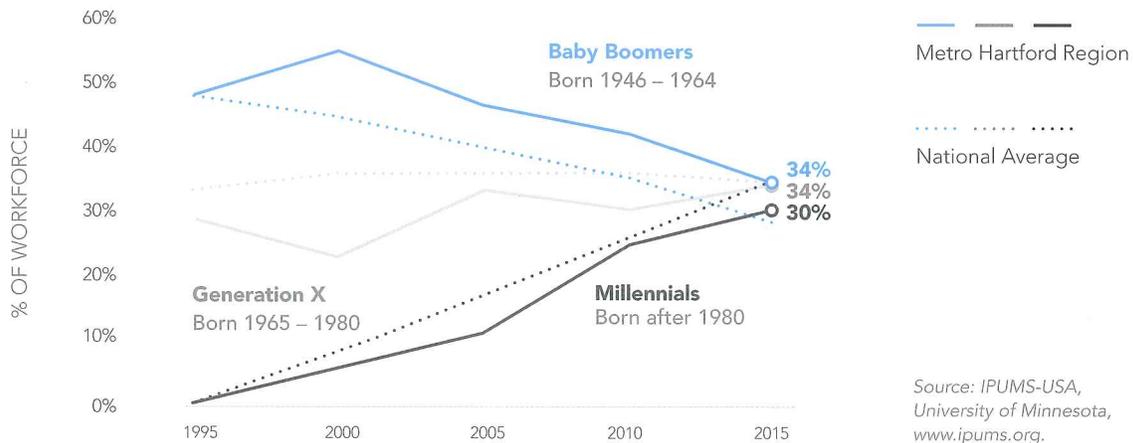
Sources: Hartford Courant archives, Jack Dougherty et. al. 'On the Line' book-in-progress, Connecticut Fair Housing Center 'Major Events Affecting Hartford.'

Full source references available at MetroHartfordProgressPoints.org

What can we do to ensure our region retains and attracts a sufficient supply of skilled workers?



By 2025, millennials are projected to be the largest workforce segment in the Metro Hartford region.



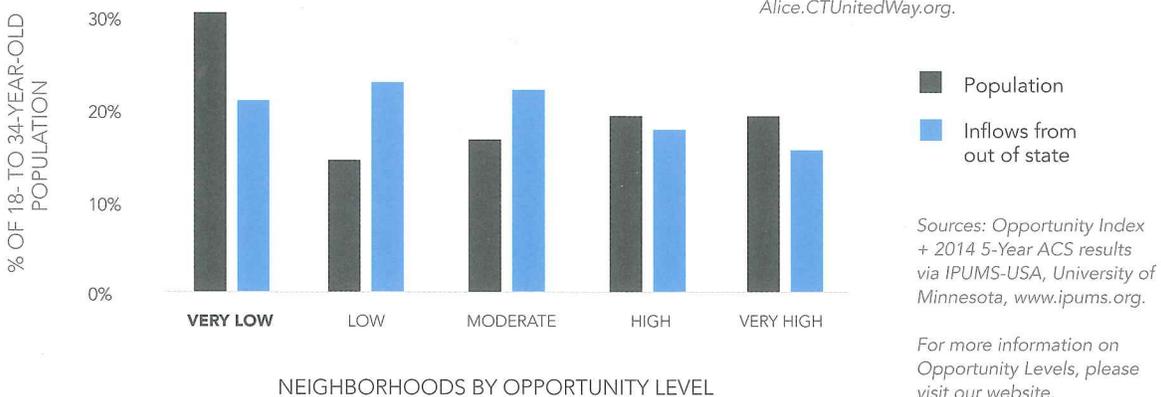
Many of the region's millennials are not high-mobility college-educated individuals.

Population numbers by opportunity level show that 45% of the 18- to 34-year-olds in our region live in low or very low opportunity neighborhoods, and most of the inflows from out of state are to the same neighborhoods.

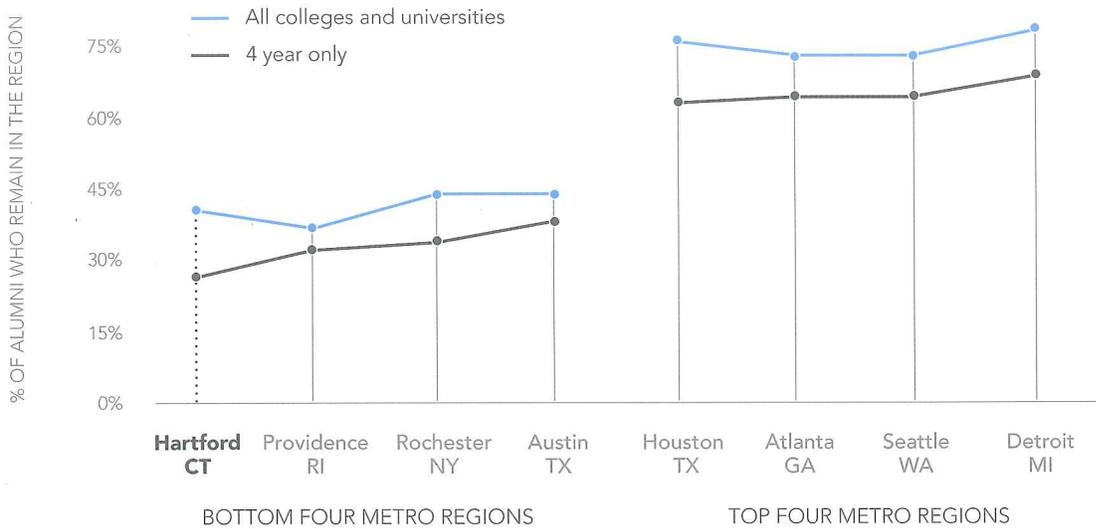
43% OF MILLENNIALS IN THE REGION LIVE IN HOUSEHOLDS THAT DON'T EARN FAMILY-SUSTAINING WAGES*

45% OF YOUNG CHILDREN IN THE REGION (BIRTH - 3) ARE IN HOUSEHOLDS THAT DON'T EARN FAMILY-SUSTAINING WAGES*

*Based on ALICE household budgets. ALICE means "Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed," a shorthand for working poor. Alice.CTUnitedWay.org.

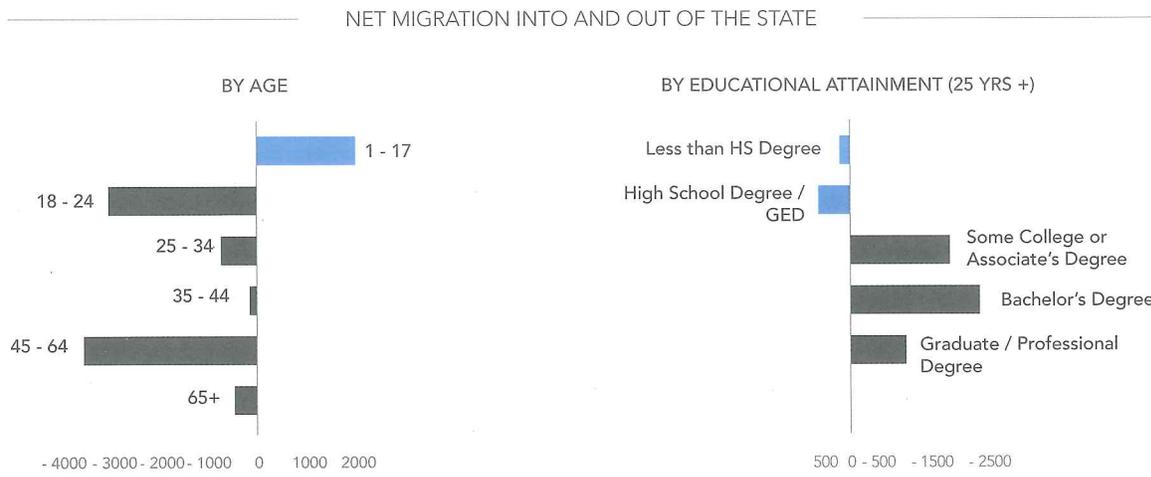


The Metro Hartford region retains the fewest four-year graduates of any metro region in the country with 60% of recent graduates citing 'jobs' as their primary reason for leaving.



Source: Brookings Institution, Metropolitan Policy Program, 2014.

College graduates, individuals with advanced degrees and older residents are moving out of our state, while younger and less educated people are moving in.



Source: American Community Survey, 2014.

This out-migration increases budget challenges as taxpayers leave the region and businesses lose customers.

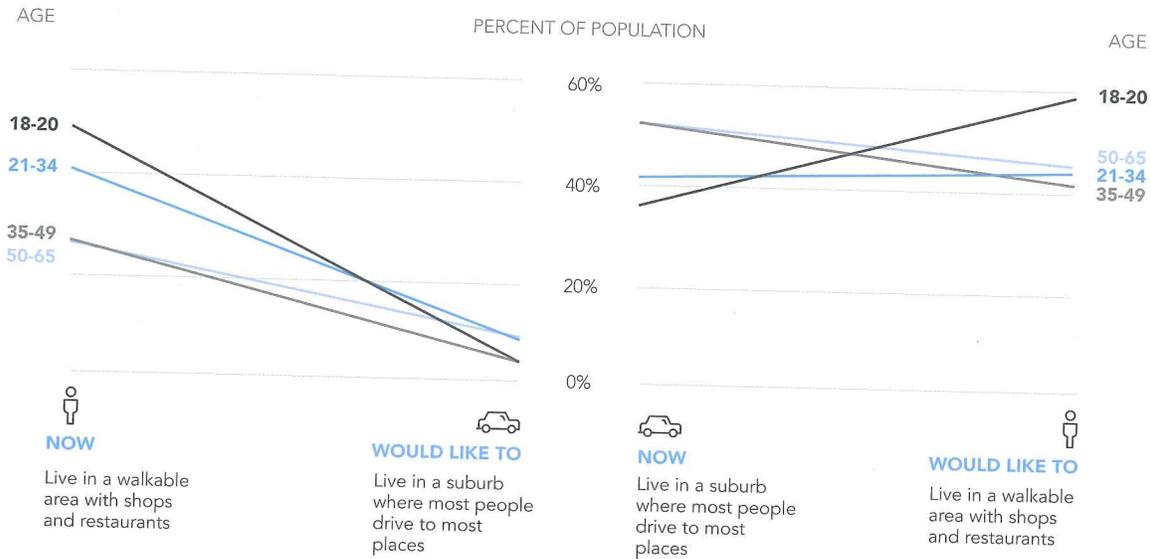
FROM 2012 – 2014 THE NET MIGRATION OF TAXPAYER INCOME OUT OF THE REGION WAS **\$912,360,000** →

Source: IRS SOI Tax Stats migration data

How can new transit options and amenities improve access and spur growth for our communities?

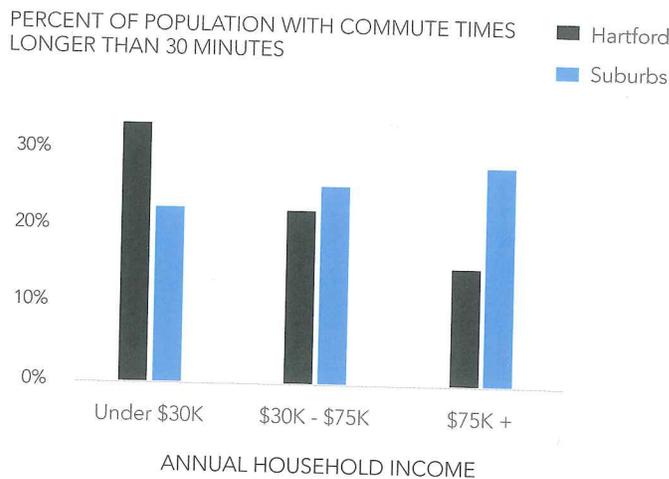


Many of our region's residents of all ages would like to live where they can walk to shops, restaurants and other amenities, compared to where they live today.



Source: 'Housing Report,' 2015. Legislative Commission on Aging, CCAPA and CRCOG

Many in the region face long commutes, especially low-income Hartford residents who spend time and money traveling to jobs in suburbs not well served by public transportation.



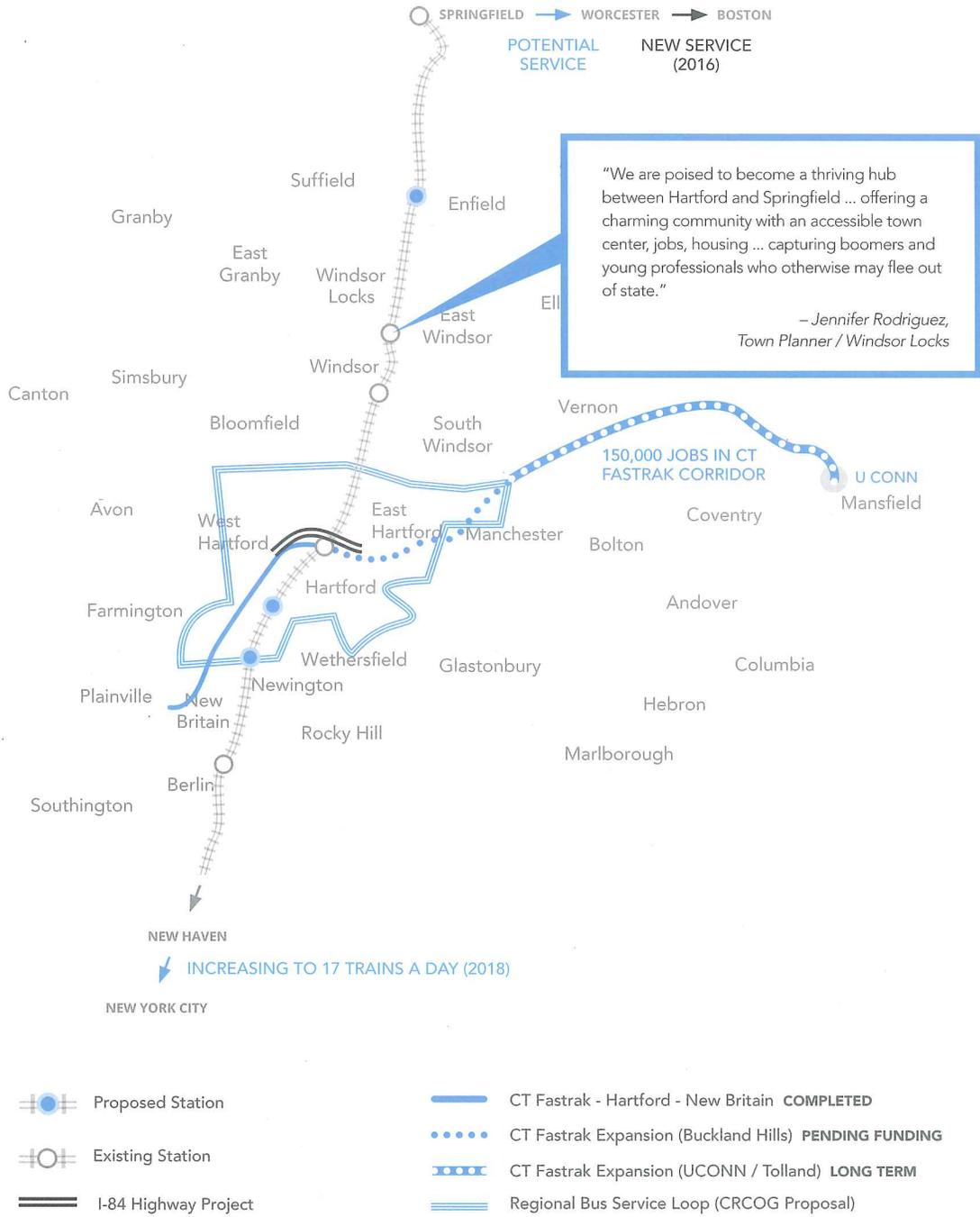
21% OF HARTFORD RESIDENTS NEVER OR ALMOST NEVER HAVE ACCESS TO A CAR

5% OF SUBURBAN RESIDENTS NEVER OR ALMOST NEVER HAVE ACCESS TO A CAR

Source: 2015 DataHaven Community Wellbeing Survey

New and proposed rail, bus and highway projects aim to increase access by linking towns and communities within and outside the region.

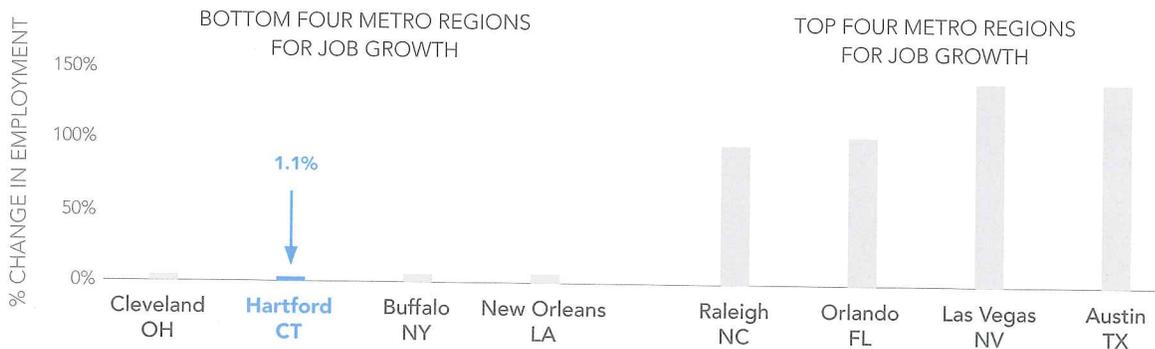
A regional bus loop, expanded bus service, improvements to highway infrastructure and new train stations all work toward improving access to amenities, housing and jobs in order to spur growth and generate vibrant communities.



How can we better align workforce and economic development strategies for the region?



- The Metro Hartford region has not produced meaningful job growth in the past 25 years, despite having advanced industries that offer a family-sustaining wage and having residents eager to work.



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1991 - 2016

- Advanced industries, such as aerospace manufacturing and computer systems designs, are a vital part of the region's economy, but growth has been slow and our competitive advantage may be eroding.

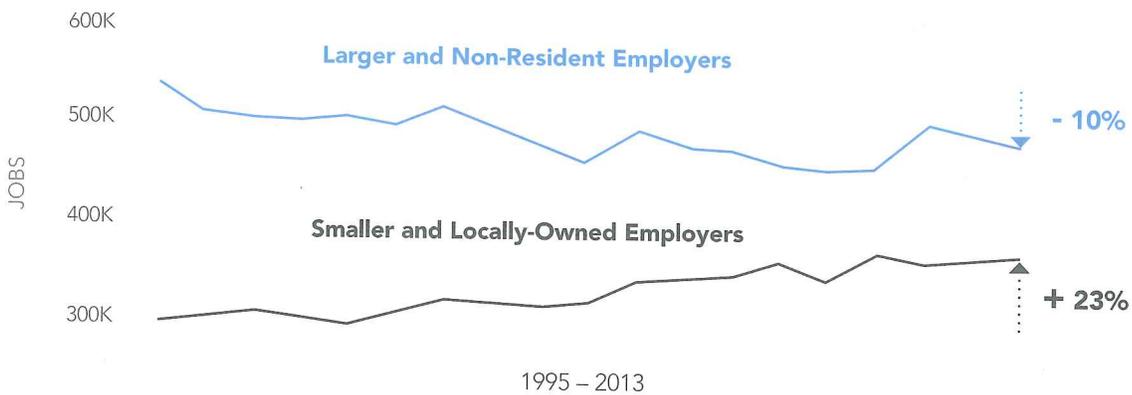
OUT OF THE 100 LARGEST METRO AREAS, METRO HARTFORD RANKS

21ST SHARE OF JOBS IN ADVANCED INDUSTRIES

74TH GROWTH IN JOBS IN ADVANCED INDUSTRIES

Source: Brookings Institution, America's Advanced Industries, 2015.

- The net zero regional job growth masks an employment decline by large and non-resident firms, but employment growth by smaller and locally-owned businesses and nonprofits.



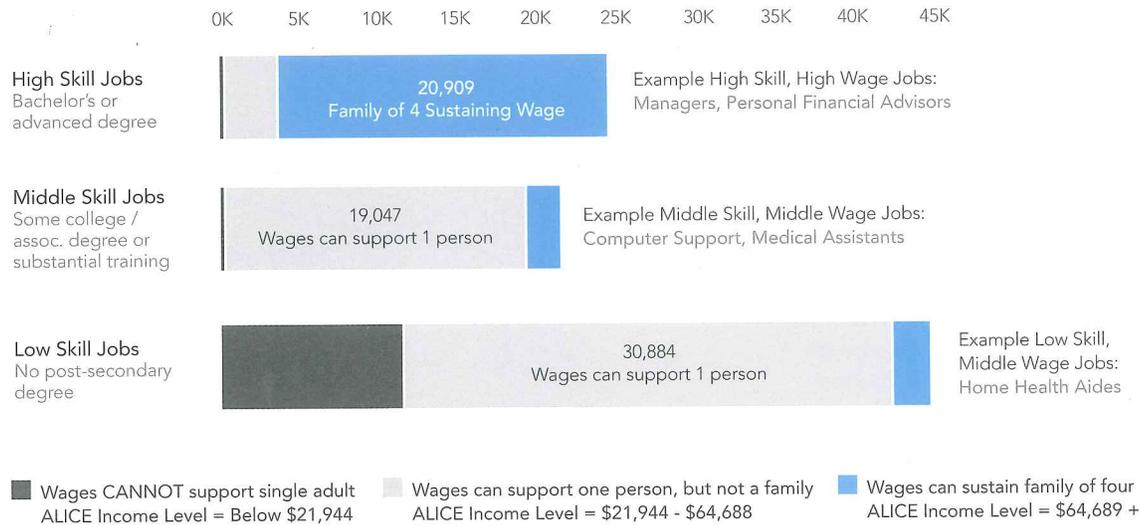
Source: YourEconomy.org

Most future job openings will be high-wage jobs that require advanced degrees or low-skill jobs with high turnover and wages that cannot sustain a family of four.

27% OF FUTURE JOB OPENINGS IN OUR REGION WILL BE HIGH-SKILL JOBS

72% OF FUTURE JOB OPENINGS IN OUR REGION WILL BE JOBS THAT DON'T PAY A FAMILY-SUSTAINING WAGE

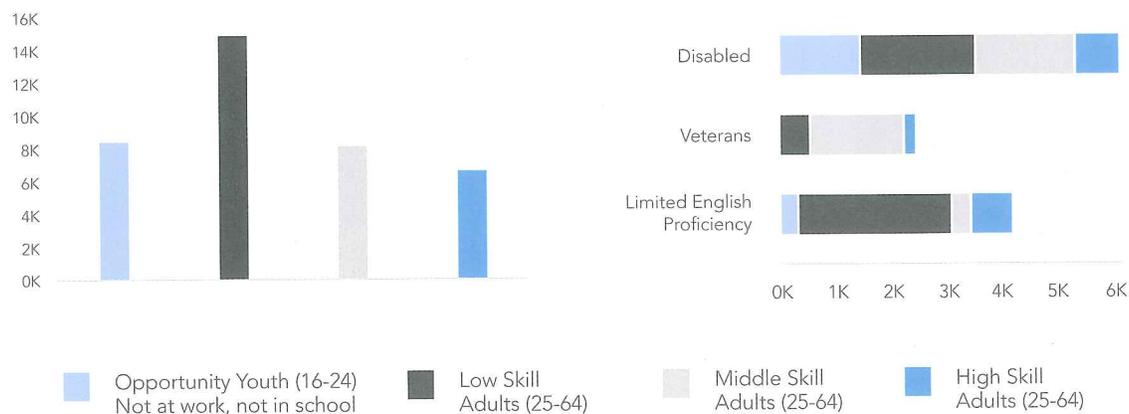
PROJECTED NUMBER OF JOB OPENINGS 2016 – 2022



Source: Conn. Department of Labor occupational projections, 2012 – 2022. Alice.CTUnitedWay.org.

38,000 men and women in our region who are unemployed, not in school, and ready to work fall into one or more categories with traditionally high unemployment levels.

NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED / LOOKING FOR WORK



Source: 2014 ACS data from IPUMS-USA, University of Minnesota, www.ipums.org.

How can we ensure a quality education for all students in the region despite increasingly scarce resources?

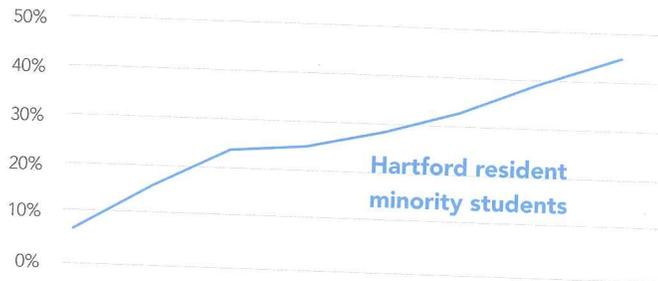


While there has been progress in Hartford school integration, we know little about the academic impact of that effort.

Almost half of Hartford residents in public schools are now in integrated settings. The majority of the remaining students attend traditional schools.

Although magnet schools are accessible to all students in the region, 62% of applicants to these schools were not offered seats in 2015.

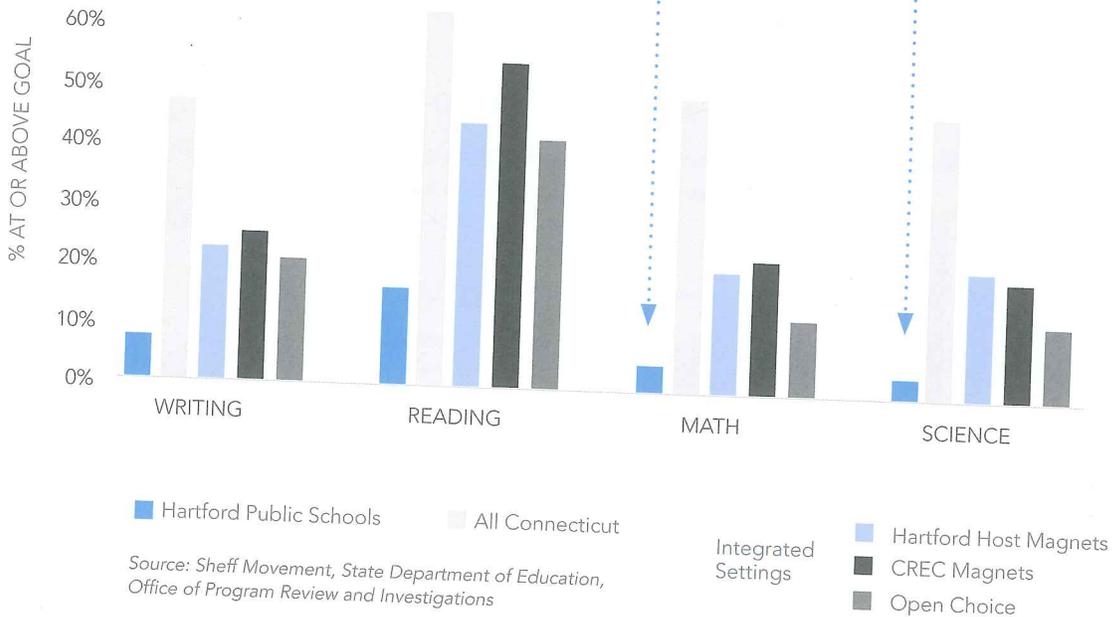
% OF STUDENTS EDUCATED IN INTEGRATED SCHOOLS (2008 - 2015)



Less than 4% of Hartford resident students who attend traditional public schools score above 10th grade goals for math and science.

2012 10TH GRADE CAPT RESULTS

What do these results mean for the future of advanced industries in our region?



Source: Sheff Movement, State Department of Education, Office of Program Review and Investigations

Our neighborhood schools continue to experience declining enrollment, but our region continues to spend millions annually on new school construction.

7% ↓ SCHOOL ENROLLMENT SINCE 2001

25% ↑ EDUCATION EXPENDITURES BY TOWNS SINCE 2001

29K ↑ EMPTY SEATS IN OUR REGION'S SCHOOLS OVER PAST 10 YEARS



Prior to 2010, towns in the Hartford region received in excess of \$100-million/year for new school construction, renovations and remodeling. That figure has since dropped to around \$80 million/year since 2010 and was further reduced in 2016.

\$1.4 Billion

IN CONSTRUCTION GRANTS WERE AWARDED TO MAGNET SCHOOLS AND OTHER CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS RELATED TO THE SHEFF VS. O'NEILL CASE (2003 – 2012)

\$1.2 Billion

IN LOCAL SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION GRANTS WERE AWARDED TO SINGLE SCHOOL DISTRICTS (2004 – 2012)

Source: State Department of Education school capacity data, Office of Fiscal Analysis data via CTdata.org

Full source references available at MetroHartfordProgressPoints.org

Where will we see meaningful change in our region?

In the absence of regional government, we must look to **collaborative leadership and civic engagement** as the drivers that will move us toward deliberate long-term progress.

A number of public and private initiatives that have the potential for positive change for schools, jobs and neighborhoods are underway. These are a great start. But more is needed.



The Next Generation

attracting and retaining millennials

- Towns are creating walkable areas near transportation through transit-oriented development along the CT Fastrak corridor and the New Haven-Hartford-Springfield rail line.
- Colleges and universities, including Trinity College, UConn and University of Saint Joseph, are expanding their presence in downtown Hartford.
- Groups like the Metro Hartford Alliance's Hartford Young Professionals and Entrepreneurs (HYPE), United Way's Emerging Leaders and the Urban League's Young Professionals continue to engage and connect millennials with each other and the region.



Mobility

connecting people to opportunity in the region

- Regional, state and federal efforts are expanding transportation options and redesigning existing infrastructure to better meet the needs of today's population and employers.



Job Growth

aligning workforce and economic development

- Innovation hubs like reSET, Make Hartford and Axis 901, and entrepreneur support centers like Innovation Destination Hartford, offer business advisory services and other supports to help small businesses thrive.
- Several regional collaboratives are creating career pathways and bridging middle schools, high schools, higher education, adult education, employers and workforce development.
- The federally-designated North Hartford Promise Zone and the Working Cities Challenge are opportunities to bring in new local and federal sources of funding.



Education

ensuring a quality education for all

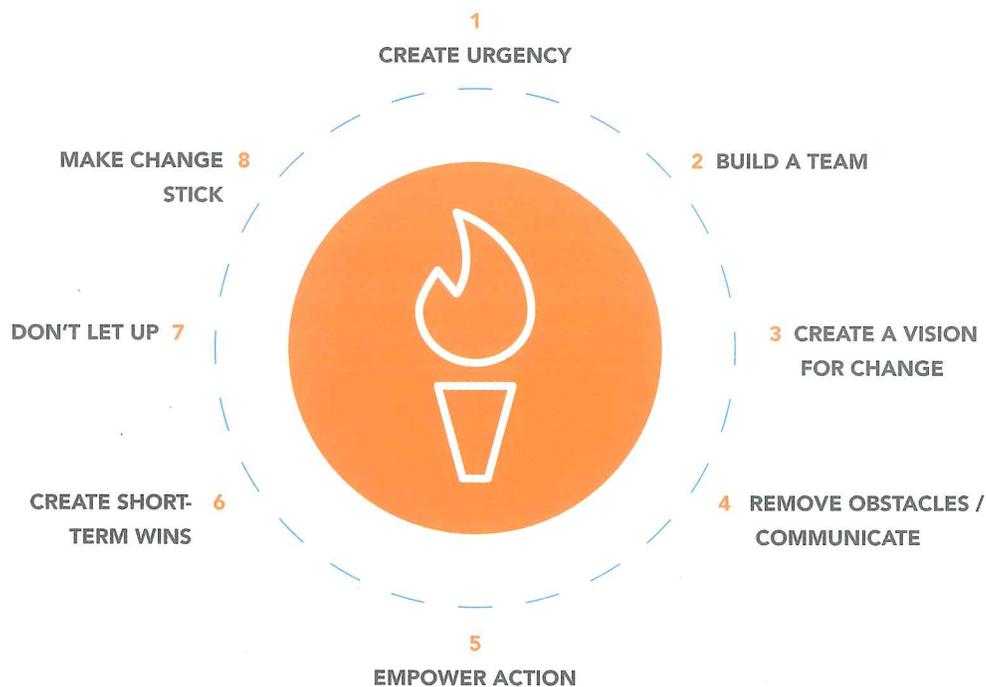
- Local funders and nonprofits are creating new connections between superintendents and administrators in underperforming districts.
- Our state and region will be called upon to address educational disparities through Sheff vs. O'Neill and — potentially — financial disparities through Connecticut Coalition for Justice in Education Funding vs. Rell.

Why will the future be different than the past?

The need for systemic change implied by this report requires leadership and more regional coordination and integration.

There are various models of transformational change - one possible path forward is to use John Kotter's eight-step Model for Transformational Change as a roadmap to addressing our shared regional challenges. We hope this report creates the sense of urgency necessary to address these issues.

MODEL FOR TRANSFORMATIONAL CHANGE*



**Adapted from Kotter, John P., "Leading Change: Why transformation efforts fail," Harvard Business Review, 2007*



METRO HARTFORD PROGRESS POINTS

FOR MORE INFORMATION VISIT

MetroHartfordProgressPoints.org

JAN 1, 1965
HARVARD UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL FOR
EDUCATION, CENTER FOR
FIELD STUDIES

Schools for Hartford: A Long-Range Plan

SEP 13, 1964
HARTFORD COURANT

Regional Town Meeting in November Will Plot Future of Hartford Area

JAN 1925
HARTFORD CHAMBER OF
COMMERCE

Formal Steps for Bringing West Hartford 'Back Home'

Legislators from Seven Towns Affected to Talk of Metropolitan Plan

FEB 25, 1929
HARTFORD COURANT



Thursday, September 08, 2016

Gov. Malloy Announces I-84 Hartford Viaduct Project Moves Forward as Environmental Process Begins

(HARTFORD, CT) - Governor Dannel P. Malloy today announced that the Connecticut Department of Transportation (CTDOT) will soon begin the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the I-84 Hartford Viaduct Project - a major step in the process to replace the 50-year-old elevated structure through downtown Hartford.

"The project to redesign and reconstruct I-84 in Hartford is critical to address this aging and obsolete section of interstate in our capital city - steps that should have been completed many years ago and are finally being addressed," Governor Malloy said. "I-84 is critical for local and regional commuters and truckers - our economic vitality in the region depends on it. We want Connecticut residents to have a best-in-class infrastructure that attracts growth and improves the quality of life for all who live here. By making these much needed and long overdue investments to the I-84 viaduct, we will finally make the bold steps toward an efficient, upgraded, and renewed infrastructure that advances progress, mitigates congestion, and creates jobs."

The Governor also noted that renewing this stretch of highway also provides the opportunity to improve the area's adjoining neighborhoods, freeing up as many as 45 acres of land for open space or development.

"As many as 20 acres near Sisson Avenue could be made available for housing and small businesses. Twenty to 25 acres near Asylum Hill and Bushnell Park, along with a new rail station, would be a strong catalyst for transit oriented development," the Governor noted.

CTDOT Commissioner James P. Redeker pointed out that the highway was originally designed to carry 50,000 vehicles per day. Today, it carries as many as 175,000 vehicles per day - the highest volume of any section of roadway in the state. Portions of I-84 in Hartford have a crash rate four times higher than other comparable state freeways. On average, there are two crashes per day, often causing severe travel delays.

"We need a modernized, safer and more reliable I-84," Commissioner Redeker said. "Much has been accomplished in the planning process in the past few years, and the public has helped tremendously in guiding the development of the various design alternatives. Moving forward with the preparation of the Environmental Impact Statement is a major step toward a final decision of what the new I-84 will look like."

Commissioner Redeker has written to the Federal Highway Administration requesting FHWA to issue a Notice of Intent in the Federal Register, another necessary early step in this process.

The purpose of the I-84 Hartford Project is to address I-84's structural deficiencies, as well as improve traffic operations, safety, and mobility on the I-84 mainline and its interchanges between Flatbush Avenue and I-91 in Hartford. Other goals include reconfiguring the interstate in a manner that frees up land for development or open space; reducing the physical impact of the interstate by reducing its footprint; repairing the visual and physical connectivity of the neighborhoods that the interstate corridor divides; supporting the city's urban design goals; and enhancing pedestrian, biking and transit interconnectivity.

With significant public input, CTDOT has been analyzing several alternatives for replacing the aging viaduct and redesigning the two-mile section of I-84 in Hartford, which include:

- No Build Alternative - keeping the existing structure in a state of good repair;
- Elevated Highway Alternative - complete reconstruction of I-84 with much of the interstate on elevated structures;
- Lowered Highway Alternative - complete reconstruction of I-84 at ground level or slightly below; and
- Tunneled Highway Alternative - complete reconstruction of I-84, with approximately 4,000 feet in an underground section between Myrtle Street and Laurel Street.

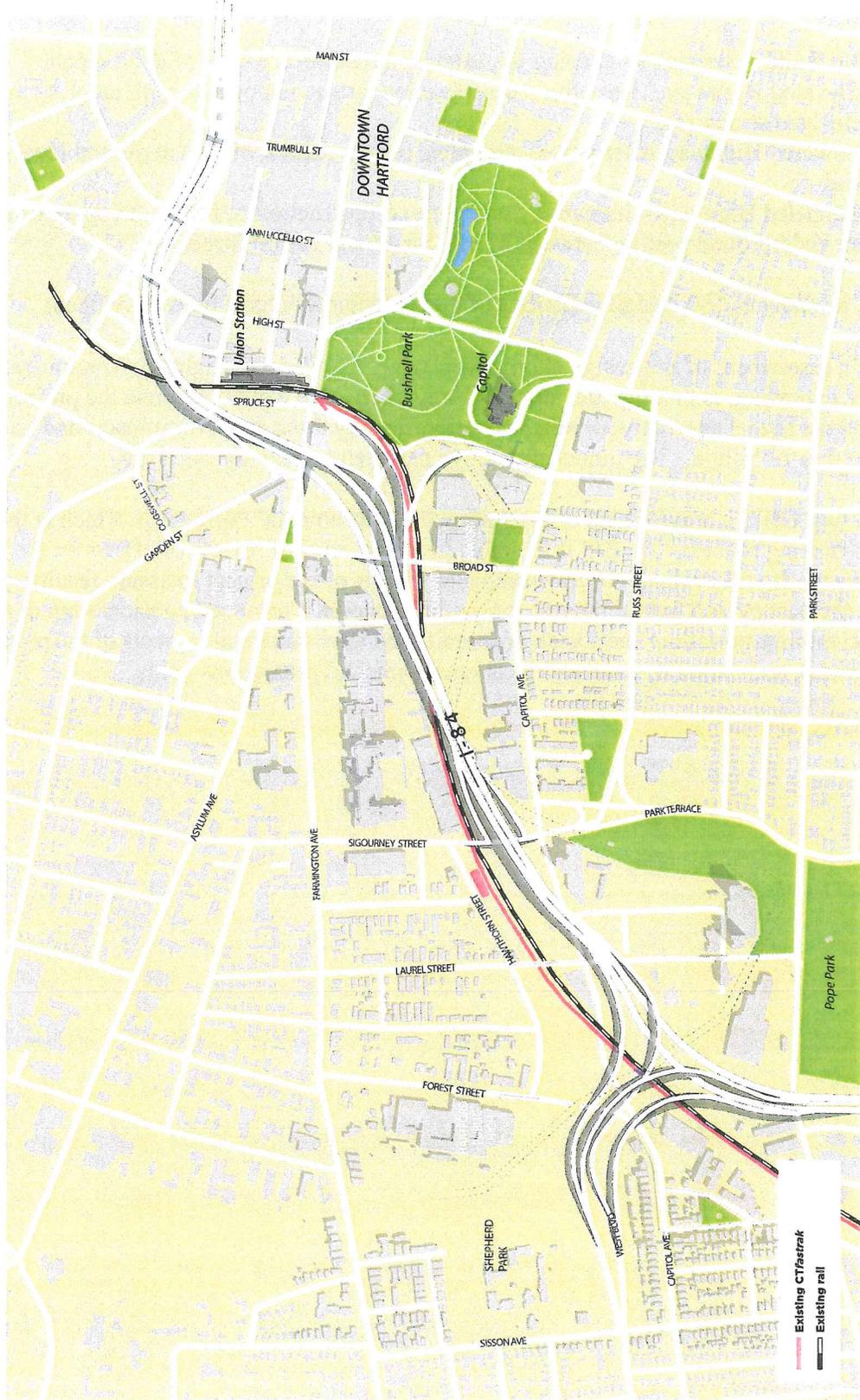
To date, as many as 150 design variations of these alternatives have been developed.

CTDOT's assessment of the design alternatives, which the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) is currently reviewing, is that the Elevated Highway alternative would not meet the project's purpose and need, and the tunnel alternative would cause significantly more property impacts and have an extreme cost at \$10 to 12 billion. The tunnel alternative has been essentially ruled out.

The EIS will fulfill a requirement of the National Environmental Policy Act, which is the federal project decision-making process. An EIS is the most intensive level of review of effects on the built and natural environment. It will evaluate the environmental effects of the project to assure resulting decisions are made in the best overall public interest, taking into account a balanced consideration of the need for safe and efficient transportation; the social, economic, and environmental impacts of the proposed improvement; and national, state, and local environmental protections goals.



I-84 HARTFORD PROJECT EXISTING CONDITIONS

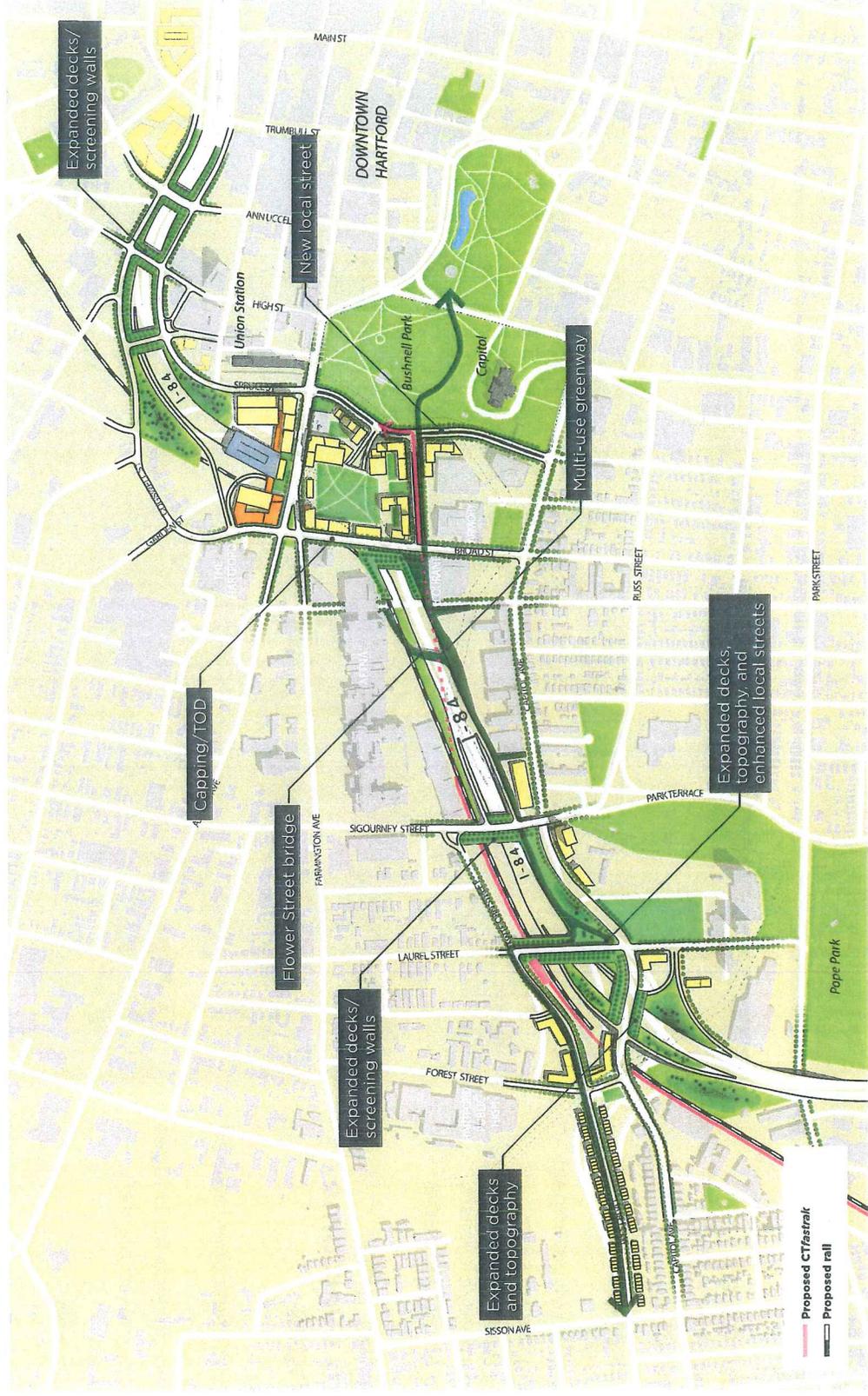


Connecticut Department of Transportation





I-84 HARTFORD PROJECT INTEGRATING I-84 INTO THE CITY



Connecticut Department of Transportation





I-84 HARTFORD PROJECT

INTEGRATING I-84 INTO THE CITY

Challenges of integrating I-84 into the city

- Overcoming neighborhood discontinuity
- Mitigating the visual impact
- Mitigating the noise impact
- Creating quality local streets for pedestrians/bicyclists
- Creating attractive places

Strategies and tools to overcome challenges

- Capping
- Buildings/streets over lowered highway
- Expanded decking for bridges
- Landscape/raised planters
- Topography
- Screening walls

PRECEDENTS

HARTFORD, CT

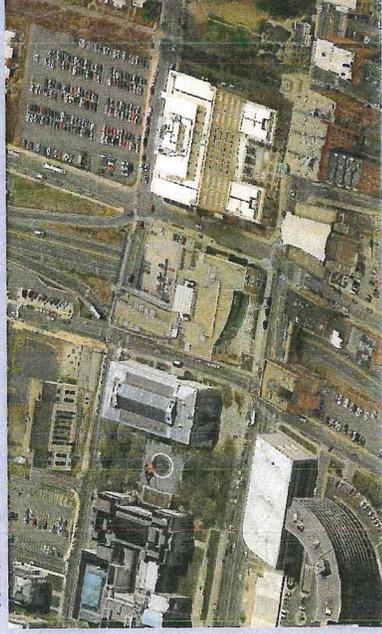
Capping and park



Founders Plaza



Capping and buildings

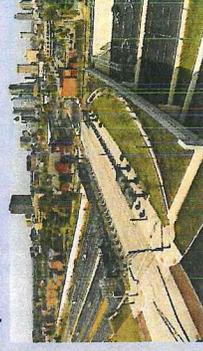


COLUMBUS, OH

Capping and buildings



Expanded deck



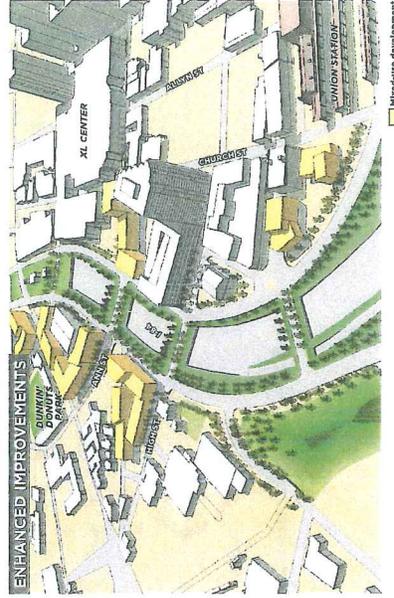
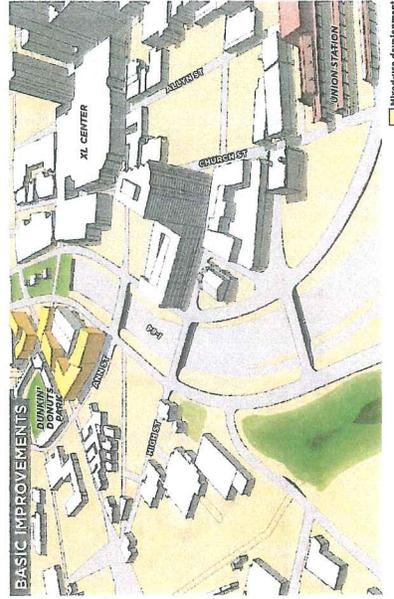
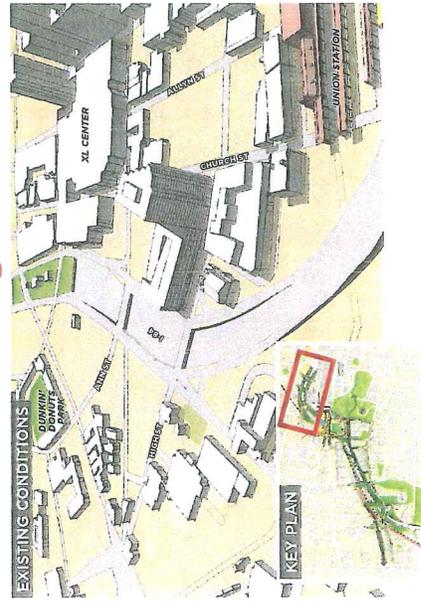
Hartford Public Library



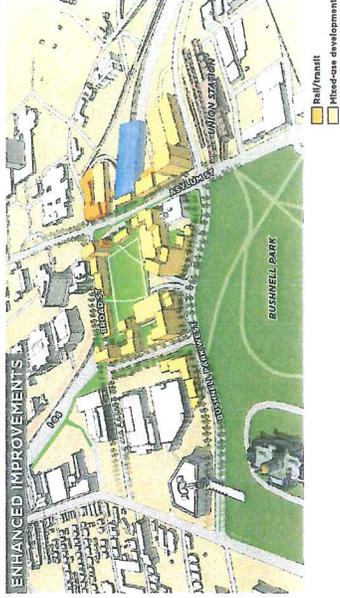
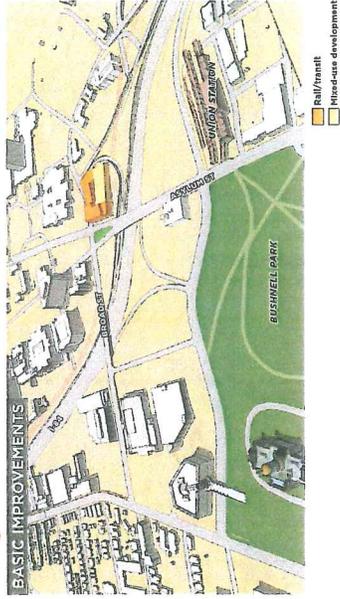
I-84 HARTFORD PROJECT

INTEGRATING I-84 INTO THE CITY

I-84 between High Street and Ann Street



I-84 between Broad Street and Asylum Street



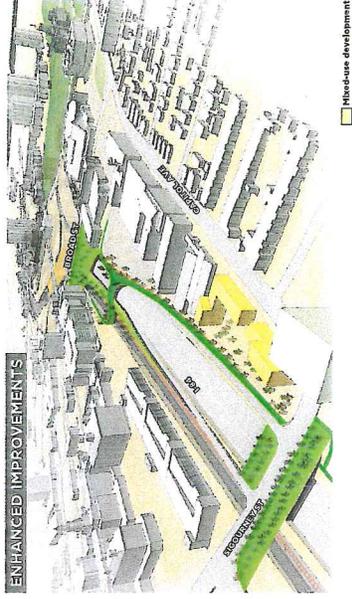
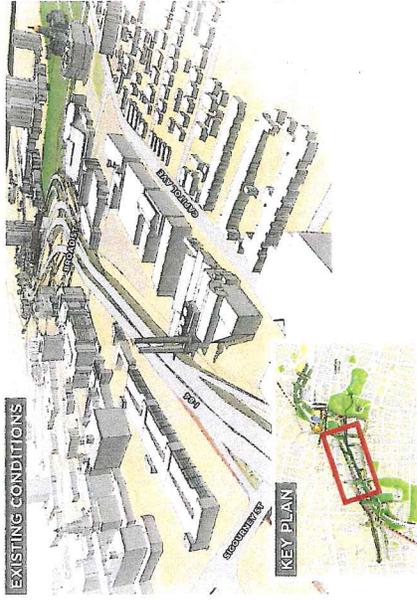
Connecticut Department of Transportation



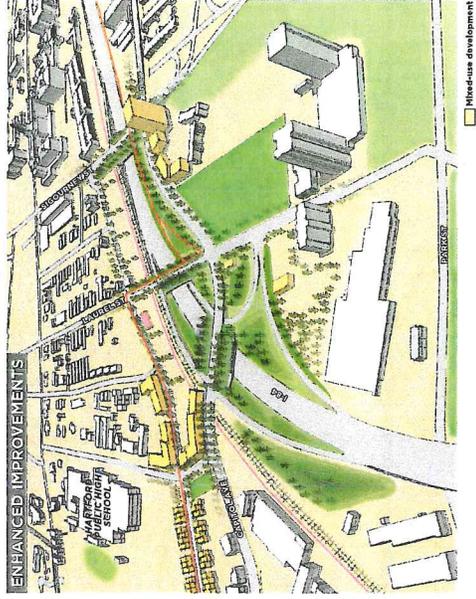
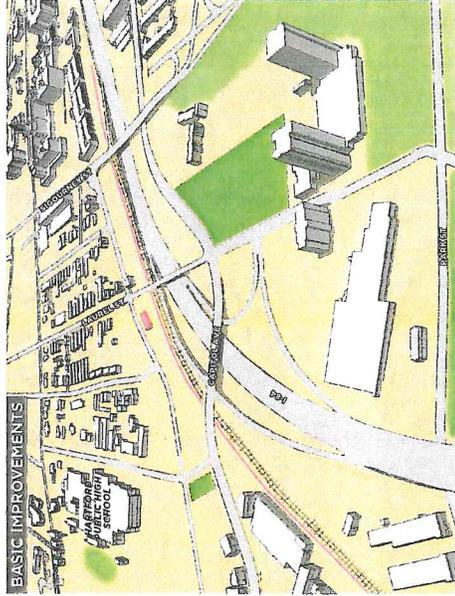
I-84 HARTFORD PROJECT

INTEGRATING I-84 INTO THE CITY

I-84 between Sigourney Street and Broad Street



I-84 between Park Street and Sigourney Street



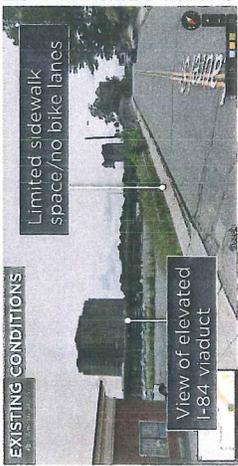
Connecticut Department of Transportation



I-84 HARTFORD PROJECT

INTEGRATING I-84 INTO THE CITY

Laurel Street looking south



EXISTING CONDITIONS

Limited sidewalk space/no bike lanes

View of elevated I-84 viaduct

POTENTIAL

Screening wall hiding lowered highway

Multi-use greenway on expanded deck

Dedicated Laurel Street bike lanes



Connecticut Department of Transportation



I-84 HARTFORD PROJECT INTEGRATING I-84 INTO THE CITY

Sigourney Street looking south



Connecticut Department of Transportation



I-84 HARTFORD PROJECT

INTEGRATING I-84 INTO THE CITY

Broad Street looking south

EXISTING CONDITIONS



View of elevated I-84 viaduct

Width of roadway emphasizes automobile

POTENTIAL



Dedicated bike lanes

Access to multi-use greenway

Expanded deck and plaza over I-84

Landscaped screening

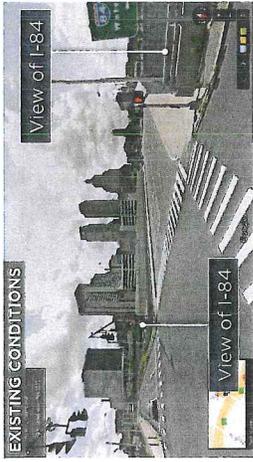


Connecticut Department of Transportation



I-84 HARTFORD PROJECT INTEGRATING I-84 INTO THE CITY

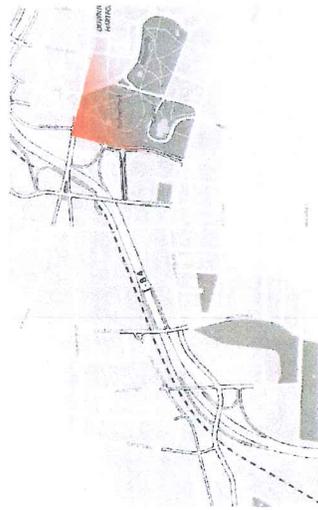
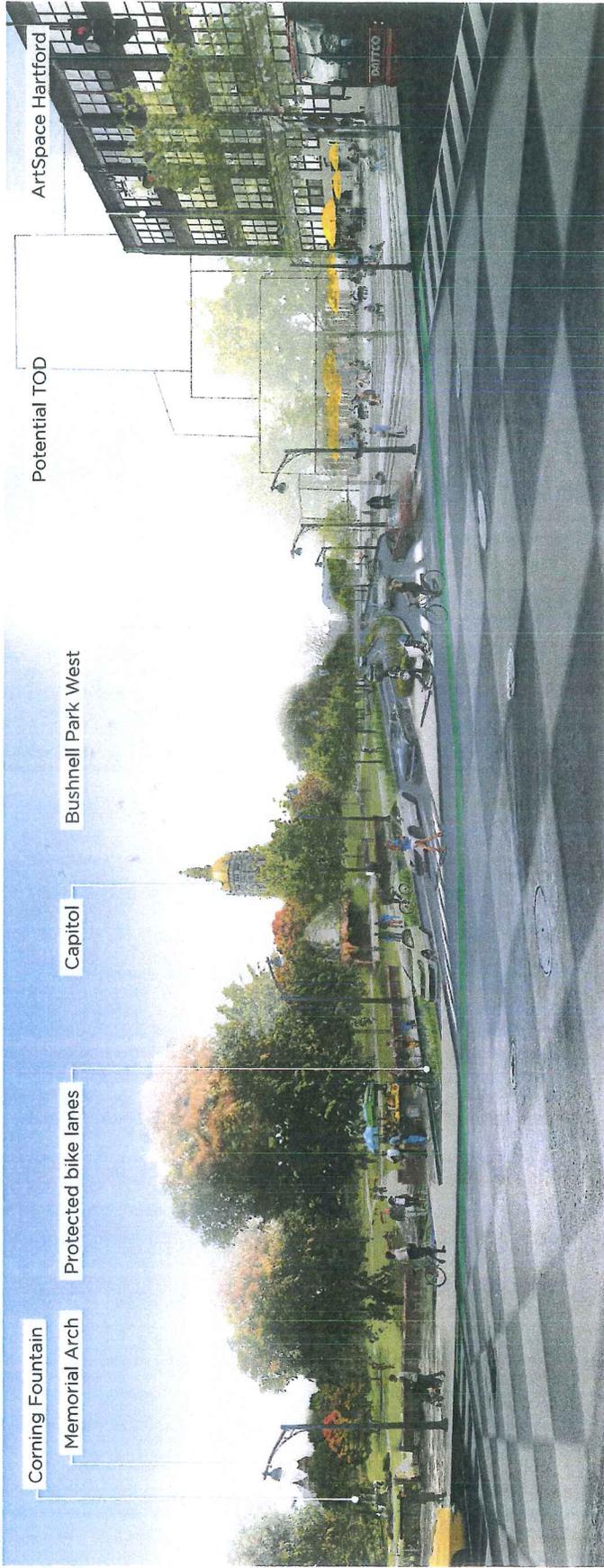
Ann Street Bridge



Connecticut Department of Transportation



I-84 HARTFORD PROJECT ASYLUM STREET



KEY PLAN



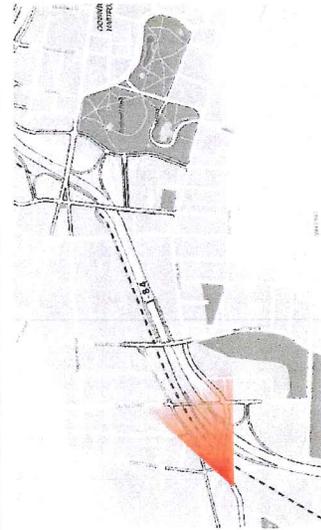
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Connecticut Department of Transportation



I-84 HARTFORD PROJECT CAPITOL AVENUE



KEY PLAN



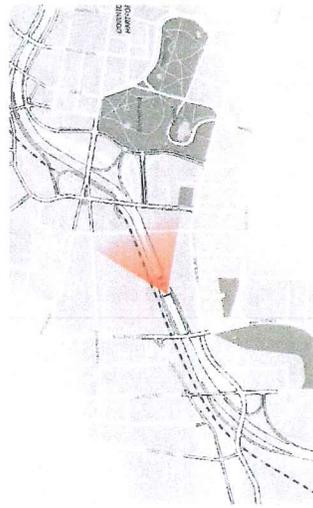
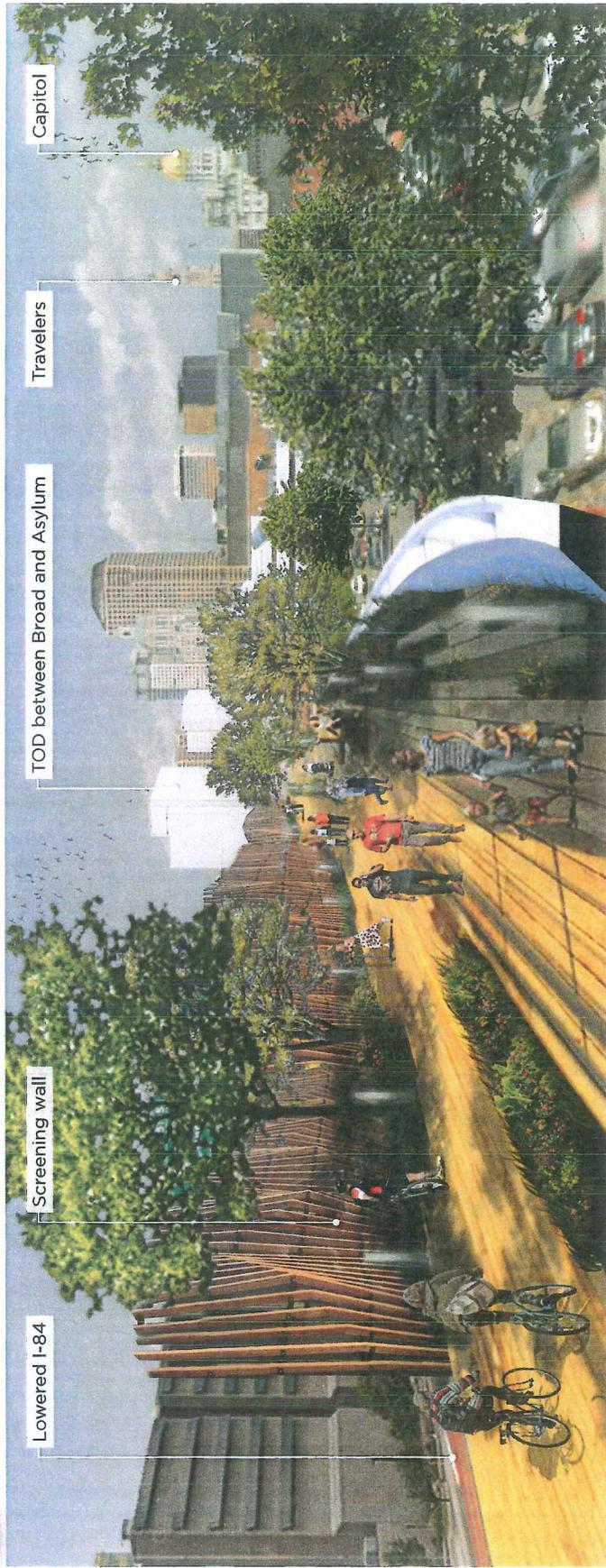
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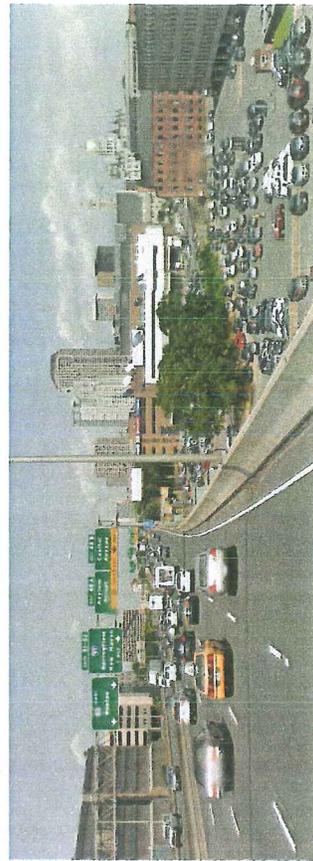
Connecticut Department of Transportation



I-84 HARTFORD PROJECT MULTI-USE GREENWAY



KEY PLAN



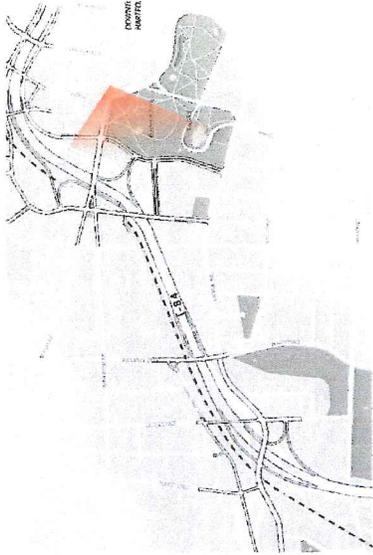
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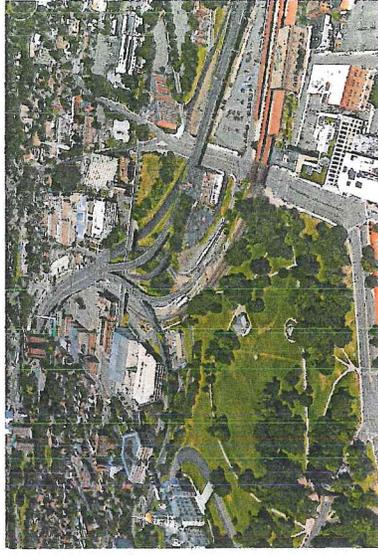
Connecticut Department of Transportation



I-84 HARTFORD PROJECT POTENTIAL TOD OPPORTUNITIES



KEY PLAN



EXISTING



I-84 HARTFORD PROJECT

ASYLUM STREET

TWO POTENTIAL VIEWS



ASYLUM STREET
LOOKING WEST TOWARDS
RAIL VIADUCT



EXISTING

SPRUCE/ASYLUM INTERSECTION
LOOKING TOWARDS THE CAPITOL



EXISTING



Connecticut Department of Transportation



**I-84 HARTFORD PROJECT
PARK STREET**

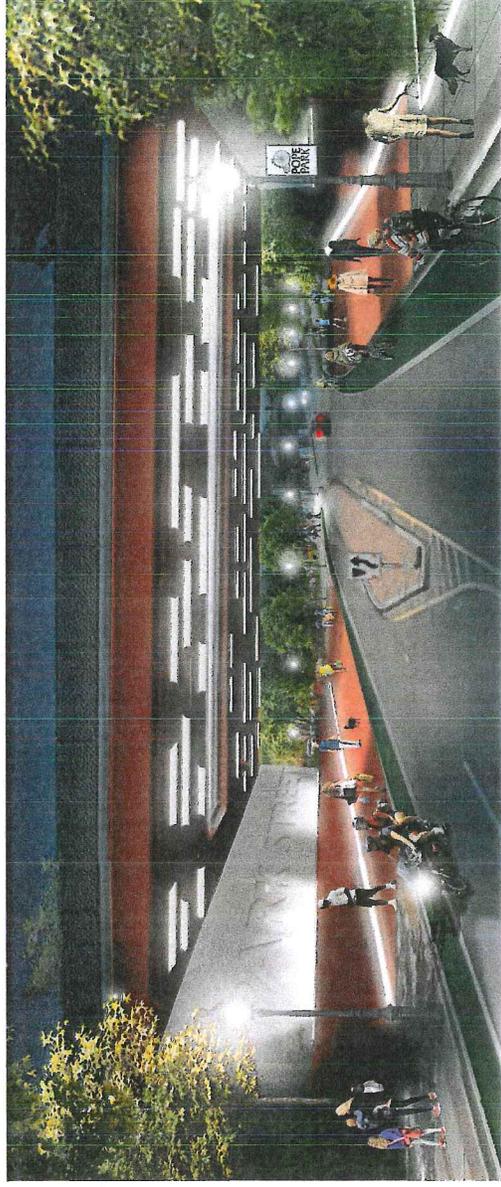
POTENTIAL VIEW LOOKING EAST



**PARK STREET
LOOKING EAST**



EXISTING



Connecticut Department of Transportation



PLEASE JOIN
 THE TOLLAND COUNTY CHAMBER
 OF COMMERCE
 FOR OUR
59TH ANNUAL MEETING

Wednesday, October 26th 2016 from 5:00 - 8:00 pm
 A Villa Louisa, 60 Villa Louisa Road, Bolton

Key Note Speaker, Joe Brennan, from CBIA, will speak on
**The 2016 State Elections and
 Its Potential Impact on Business**

Join us as we recap the year, applaud incoming and outgoing
 Board members, honor 6 outstanding member businesses with

Economic Development Business Awards, —
 showcase and cast the vision for 2017 and beyond.

*Carroll
 Farm
 MARKET
 will be
 recognized*

4:45 - 5:00 pm Registration
 5:00 - 7:30 pm Dinner & Presentations
 \$25.00/Member \$30.00/Non Member

Hors d'oeuvres ~ Carving Station ~ Pasta Station ~ Cash Bar

59th Annual Meeting - A Villa Louisa

Make checks payable to TCCC and return to: TCCC, 30 Lafayette Square, Vernon, CT 06066
 For details, please call 860-872-0587, fax 860-872-0588 or email tccc@tollandcounty-chamber.org today.

Some emails are sent for informational purposes only, no fees.
 Bulk email messages may be purchased by current Tolland County Chamber
 members for member to member advertising.



CTfastrak Expansion

Stakeholder Meeting #5

Manchester Town Hall

July 20, 2016



 **CT fastrak**



Today's Agenda

Future Phase Service Plan

- Service span and frequency
- Vehicle requirements

Future Phase Capital Needs

- Vehicle procurement
- Bus stop improvements
- Park and Ride Lots



 **CT fastrak**



Phase 2 Timeline

CTfastrak Eastern Expansion:

- Planning to be completed by October 2016
- Additional buses arriving late 2017
- Additional service in 2017 subject to funding
- CTfastrak facilities and infrastructure - longer-term



 **CTfastrak**



Phase 2 CTfastrak Service Plan

- UConn Storrs – Hartford Service
- CTfastrak Silver Lane
- CTfastrak Burnside Avenue
- Buckland Hills Shuttle



 **CTfastrak**



UConn Storrs-Hartford Service

- UConn Storrs campus to downtown Hartford
 - End at CTfastrak Sigourney Station
 - Via I-84 park-and-ride lots
 - Service to Buckland Hills Mall
- Service options
 - Evening service levels
 - Weekend service levels
 - Park-and-ride lot connections
 - Shuttle service still an option

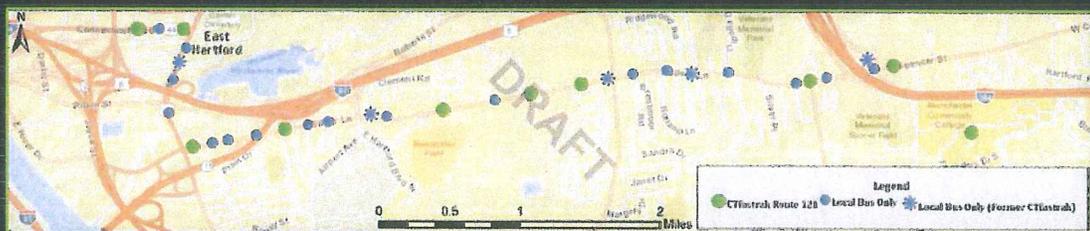


CT fastrak



CTfastrak Silver Lane

- No change in frequency or service hours on CTfastrak Route 121
- Eliminate stops with low CTfastrak ridership making them local bus only

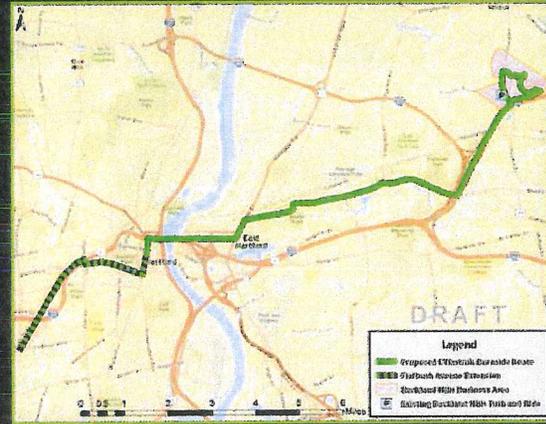


CT fastrak



CTfastrak Burnside Avenue

- Buckland Hills to Hartford
 - Limited stops on Burnside Avenue
 - Possible extension to Flatbush Ave
- Service alternatives
 - Enhanced local bus service
 - Limited stop CTfastrak overlay
 - Semi-express CTfastrak overlay



Buckland Hills Shuttle

- Linear shuttle connection through Buckland Hills Drive/Hale Rd corridor
- Hourly connection to UConn Storrs - Hartford
- Serve additional locations in Buckland Hills area
- Smaller vehicles to access parking areas
- Service alternatives
 - Transfer at P&R
 - Transfer at Mall



Phase 2 CTfastrak Service Plan

- Service span
- Service frequency
- Vehicle requirements
- Estimated additional annual operating cost



 **CTfastrak**



Service Span

Service	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday
UConn Storrs – Hartford	5 a.m. – midnight <i>(until 1 a.m. Friday)</i>	7 a.m. – 1 a.m.	7 a.m. – 8 p.m.
CTfastrak Route 121 (Silver Lane)	5 a.m. – midnight <i>(no change)</i>	5 a.m. – midnight <i>(no change)</i>	6 a.m. – 9 p.m. <i>(no change)</i>
CTfastrak Burnside Avenue	5 a.m. - midnight	5 a.m. – midnight	6 a.m. – 9 p.m.
Buckland Hills Shuttle	9 a.m. – 10 p.m.	9 a.m. – 10 p.m.	9 a.m. – 8 p.m.



 **CTfastrak**



Service Frequency

Service	Weekday Peak	Weekday Off-Peak	Saturday	Sunday
UConn Storrs – Hartford	Hourly	Hourly	Hourly	Hourly
CTfastrak Route 121 (Silver Lane)	Every 20 minutes <i>(no change)</i>	Every 30 minutes <i>(no change)</i>	Every 30 minutes <i>(no change)</i>	Hourly <i>(no change)</i>
CTfastrak Burnside Avenue	Every 20 minutes	Every 30 minutes	Every 30 minutes	Hourly
Buckland Hills Shuttle	Every 30 minutes	Every 30 minutes	Every 30 minutes	Every 30 minutes



Vehicle Requirements

Service	Weekday Peak	Weekday Off-Peak	Saturday	Sunday
UConn Storrs – Hartford	6 <i>(includes existing Tolland-Hartford Route 917 service)</i>	2	2	2
CTfastrak Route 121 (Silver Lane)	7 <i>(no change)</i>	5 <i>(no change)</i>	5 <i>(no change)</i>	3 <i>(no change)</i>
CTfastrak Burnside Avenue	6	4	4	2
Buckland Hills Shuttle	2	2	2	2



Estimated Additional Annual Operating Cost

Service	Weekday Peak	Saturday	Sunday	Total
UConn Storrs – Hartford	\$1,012,000	\$220,000	\$176,000	\$1,408,000
CTfastrak Route 121 (Silver Lane)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
CTfastrak Burnside Avenue	\$2,253,000	\$370,000	\$188,000	\$2,811,000
Buckland Hills Shuttle	\$715,000	\$146,000	\$137,000	\$998,000



Future Phase Capital Needs

Total vehicle procurement required (including spares):

- Nine (9) CTfastrak Buses
- Three (3) Commuter Coach Buses

Total Park and Ride Station Upgrades:

- Three (3) Locations – Manchester, Rockville, Tolland

Total Street Side Station Upgrades:

- Burnside Ave. – Up to Fourteen (14) Locations
- Silver Lane – Up to Ten (10) Locations



Future Phase Capital Needs

Cost Considerations for Park and Ride Stations

- Construction Costs
- Hard-Wired Telephone Lines

Cost Considerations for Street Side Stations

- Construction Costs
- Utility Impacts
- Rights-of-way Impacts
- ADA Accessibility



Typical Park and Ride Station Amenities



UConn Storrs – Hartford Park and Ride Stations - Buckland Hills Mall



 **CT *fastrak***



UConn Storrs – Hartford Park and Ride Stations - Buckland Hills Mall



 **CT *fastrak***



UConn Storrs – Hartford Park and Ride Stations - Rockville



CT fastrak



UConn Storrs – Hartford Park and Ride Stations - Rockville



CT fastrak



UConn Storrs – Hartford Park and Ride Stations - Tolland



CT fastrak



UConn Storrs – Hartford Park and Ride Stations - Tolland



CT fastrak



UConn Storrs – Hartford Park and Ride Stations



 **CTfastrak**



Future Phase Capital Needs

Station and Vehicle Technology



Real-Time Information



Solar Powered Lighting



On-Board Wi-Fi



 **CTfastrak**



Total Implementation Costs and Timeline

FY2018 and FY 2019 Implementation Schedule



 **CTfastrak**



CTfastrak Expansion Meetings

- Nov. 20 – Stakeholder Meeting #1 - *Completed*
- Dec. 15 – Stakeholder Meeting #2 - *Completed*
- January 19, 2016 – 1st Public Open Houses - *Completed*
- February – UConn Outreach - *Completed*
- Feb. 19 – Stakeholder Meeting #3 - *Completed*
- June 3 – Stakeholder Meeting #4 - *Completed*
- July 20 – Stakeholder Meeting #5 - *Today*
- September 2016 – 2nd Public Open House



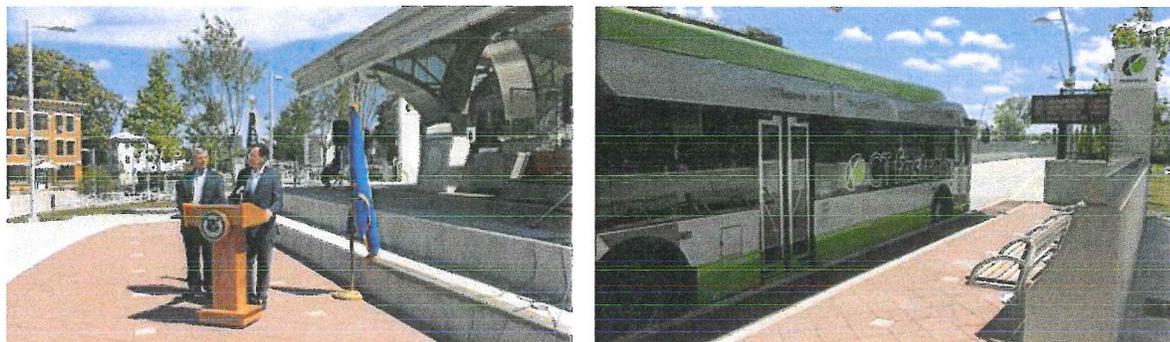
 **CTfastrak**



Tuesday, August 30, 2016

Gov. Malloy Announces CTfastrak has Surpassed Four Million Riders

Central Connecticut's Bus Rapid Transit System Has Quickly Become Part of the Daily Routine for Traveling Throughout the Region



(HARTFORD, CT) - Governor Dannel P. Malloy today announced that CTfastrak - Connecticut's recently launched bus rapid transit system - has passed a significant milestone, having carried over four million riders since its launch on March 28, 2015. During the month of July 2016 alone, passengers rode CTfastrak buses more than 259,000 times, or over 10,000 passenger boardings on an average weekday - that's an increase of more than 23 percent over July 2015, demonstrating that usage overall in the corridor is increasing significantly.

"Transportation is critical to our future, and new options are critical to our growth as a state. It was just eleven months ago that we were celebrating the one millionth rider, and this is another exciting milestone to achieve in a relatively short period of time," Governor Malloy said. "We've clearly seen that CTfastrak has become an important means of travel for many in central Connecticut. From health care visits for senior citizens, to the daily commute for some of our most well-known corporate partners, CTfastrak has become a popular mode of travel. Students are using the bus rapid transit system to travel to Central Connecticut State University and Capital Community College, and it has also become a popular mode of travel to the XL Center in downtown Hartford. This is a great milestone that we must continue to build on. We are also seeing a rise in transit oriented development, with new real estate developments happening in towns along the system. The growth of our economy depends on a modernized, efficient transportation system. Our residents deserve nothing less than a best-in-class system that delivers progress, mitigates congestion, and creates jobs. CTfastrak is an important piece of that goal."

"We're finding that the use of public transit is quickly becoming a more frequent choice of travel," Department of Transportation Commissioner James P. Redeker said. "Our CTfastrak outreach program has made significant progress in reaching almost every population segment living, studying, and working in central Connecticut. Certainly, CTfastrak as a bus rapid transit system, which offers a pre-boarding fare payment system, next bus arrival predictions, free Wi-Fi and seven days a week, up to 21 hour a day service, has become a favorite way to go for many people."

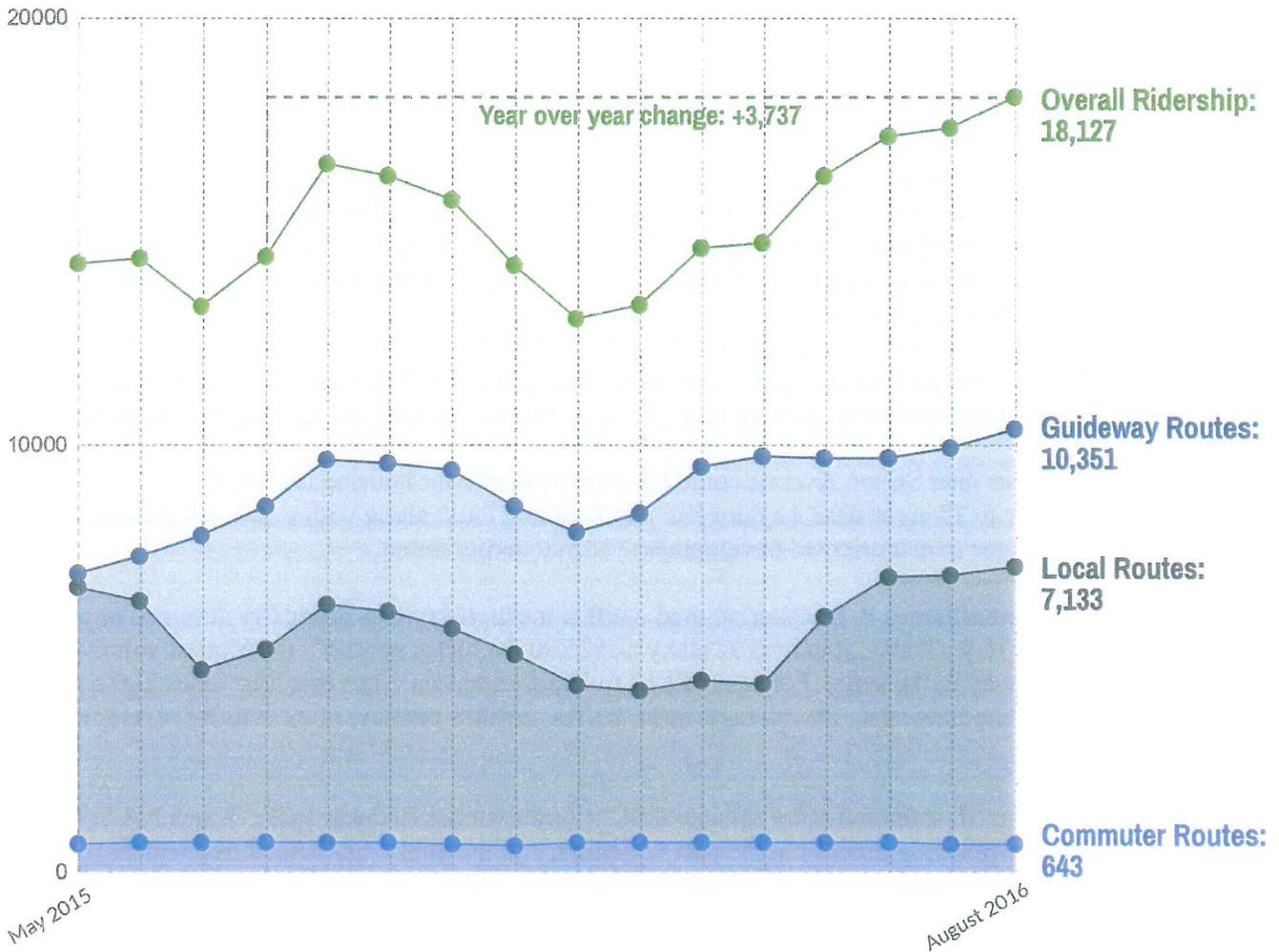
Additional statistics about CTfastrak ridership are available online at www.ct.gov/dot/ctfastrak.

The CTfastrak bus rapid transit system provides direct service to and from Waterbury, Cheshire, Southington, Bristol, Plainville, New Britain, Newington, West Hartford, Hartford, East Hartford and Manchester with routes that take advantage of the bus-only CTfastrak roadway. The CTfastrak system offers a one-seat, no-transfer ride to many major regional employment, education, shopping and healthcare destinations as well as connections to the New Haven Line-Waterbury branch rail in Waterbury and Amtrak service in Hartford. A 4.5-mile, multi-use trail runs parallel to the CTfastrak bus-only roadway from New Britain to Newington Junction.

For information about CTfastrak, visit www.ctfastrak.com, connect via Facebook at www.facebook.com/ctfastrak or via Twitter at [@ctfastrak](https://twitter.com/ctfastrak). Route timetables are available at www.cttransit.com under the "Routes/CTfastrak" tab. The latest information on the more than 60 businesses participating in the CTfastrak Rewards program is available at www.ctfastrak.com/rewards.



Average Weekday Ridership May 2015 - August 2016



Legend

Guideway Routes:

New or revised routes that use the CTfastrak guideway. These routes provide service along the guideway, as well as to local destinations.

Local Routes:

These are the "blue" buses that operated in the corridor prior to the opening of CTfastrak. They include the following routes: 31/33, 37/39, 41, 69.

Local Routes:

Buses operated under the CTtransit Express brand. These routes existed prior to the opening of CTfastrak, but provide complementary service.

About the data

This infographic presents passenger trip data for the CTfastrak service. The data comes directly from the Connecticut Department of Transportation and is not the product of the Capitol Region Council of Governments (CRCOG). CRCOG provides this visual resource to make the data more accessible.

Due to rounding errors, the sum of Guideway, Local, and Commuter routes may not equal total corridor ridership.

Data current as of: 9/7/2016

<http://www.ct.gov/dot/cwp/view.asp?a=1386&Q=504888>

Thursday, September 08, 2016

Gov. Malloy Announces I-84 Hartford Viaduct Project Moves Forward as Environmental Process Begins

(HARTFORD, CT) - Governor Dannel P. Malloy today announced that the Connecticut Department of Transportation (CTDOT) will soon begin the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the I-84 Hartford Viaduct Project - a major step in the process to replace the 50-year-old elevated structure through downtown Hartford.

"The project to redesign and reconstruct I-84 in Hartford is critical to address this aging and obsolete section of interstate in our capital city - steps that should have been completed many years ago and are finally being addressed," Governor Malloy said. "I-84 is critical for local and regional commuters and truckers - our economic vitality in the region depends on it. We want Connecticut residents to have a best-in-class infrastructure that attracts growth and improves the quality of life for all who live here. By making these much needed and long overdue investments to the I-84 viaduct, we will finally make the bold steps toward an efficient, upgraded, and renewed infrastructure that advances progress, mitigates congestion, and creates jobs."

The Governor also noted that renewing this stretch of highway also provides the opportunity to improve the area's adjoining neighborhoods, freeing up as many as 45 acres of land for open space or development.

"As many as 20 acres near Sisson Avenue could be made available for housing and small businesses. Twenty to 25 acres near Asylum Hill and Bushnell Park, along with a new rail station, would be a strong catalyst for transit oriented development," the Governor noted.

CTDOT Commissioner James P. Redeker pointed out that the highway was originally designed to carry 50,000 vehicles per day. Today, it carries as many as 175,000 vehicles per day - the highest volume of any section of roadway in the state. Portions of I-84 in Hartford have a crash rate four times higher than other comparable state freeways. On average, there are two crashes per day, often causing severe travel delays.

"We need a modernized, safer and more reliable I-84," Commissioner Redeker said. "Much has been accomplished in the planning process in the past few years, and the public has helped tremendously in guiding the development of the various design alternatives. Moving forward with the preparation of the Environmental Impact Statement is a major step toward a final decision of what the new I-84 will look like."

Commissioner Redeker has written to the Federal Highway Administration requesting FHWA to issue a Notice of Intent in the Federal Register, another necessary early step in this process.

The purpose of the I-84 Hartford Project is to address I-84's structural deficiencies, as well as improve traffic operations, safety, and mobility on the I-84 mainline and its interchanges between Flatbush Avenue and I-91 in Hartford. Other goals include reconfiguring the interstate in a manner that frees up land for development or open space; reducing the physical impact of the interstate by reducing its footprint; repairing the visual and physical connectivity of the neighborhoods that the interstate corridor divides; supporting the city's urban design goals; and enhancing pedestrian, biking and transit interconnectivity.

From: KEVIN MALONEY [mailto:KMALONEY@CCM-CT.ORG]
Sent: Tuesday, October 04, 2016 12:47 PM
To: BEST Economic Summit Participants <ccm101701@netzero.net>
Subject: CCM needs your expertise again on the morning of November 14

We need to reconvene the B.E.S.T Economic Summit Meeting that you so graciously participated in last November at the Water's Edge Resort in Westbrook. We only need you for the morning of Monday, November 14 at the Foxwoods Resort – at the Fox Tower at Foxwoods.

We need to further, but efficiently, drill down on our issues to see what we want to move forward on with the 2017 General Assembly.

Please register at this link -- no registration fee -- and join us that morning. Let us know, thanks so much.

Please RSVP ASAP and no later than Friday, October 14 at www.ccm-ct.org/2016-BEST-Registration or call Beth Scanlon at 203-946-3782.



CCM, CBIA & CT AFL-CIO to reconvene summit on economic future of Connecticut on November 14

Speaker of the House Brendan Sharkey to lead regional policy development at summit

In conjunction with its 2016 statewide convention on November 14 and 15, the Connecticut Conference of Municipalities (CCM) and its collaborating partners, CBIA and the CT AFL-CIO, are reconvening the Project B.E.S.T. Summit on Connecticut's economic future.

The event is set for Monday morning, November 14, from 8:30 to 11:30 a.m. at the Foxwoods Resort and will again gather a select group of policy leaders and stakeholders across Connecticut from business, labor, education, government and social services, to further brainstorm on and refine the best pathways to a stronger economic future across Connecticut.

In an effort to further drill into policy proposals initiated last November at the first B.E.S.T Summit meeting, the stakeholders will now work in committees in these areas:

- **Fiscal and Regulatory Environment (Funding Side)**
- **Effective and Efficient Services (Delivery Side).**
- **Workforce Development**

Brendan Sharkey, outgoing Speaker of the House, has agreed to be a key facilitator for the committee on regional service delivery. Sharkey was instrumental in reestablishing the MORE (Municipal Opportunities & Regional Efficiencies) Commission. The leaders of the other two committees will be announced soon.

This second meeting will again be led by Kenya Rutland, principal of KJR Consulting, whose team facilitated the first B.E.S.T economic summit meeting last November.

175-plus CT leaders convened last November in Westbrook for a first-ever economic summit -- organized by the Connecticut Conference of Municipalities (CCM), the Connecticut Business and Industry Association (CBIA) and the Connecticut AFL-CIO

The work of the summit's participants last November resulted in the recommendation of over 20 key policy proposals for state leaders to consider.

"As one can see from the breadth and range of ideas presented, the 2015 summit achieved its first goal, but our work must now continue," said Joe DeLong, CCM Executive Director. "On the morning of November 14, we will engage these leaders again through these three subcommittees to further refine which issues will be our priority for state leaders in 2017."

A steering committee comprised of Connecticut municipal officials will again help oversee this second summit meeting. This steering group is chaired by Rudy Marconi, First Selectman of Ridgefield. The other members of the committee were Michael Frieda, First Selectman of North Haven; Mark Boughton, Mayor of Danbury; Patricia Llodra, First Selectman of Newtown; Philip Schenck, Town Manager of Bloomfield; and Michael Tetreau, First Selectman of Fairfield.

Here are the key consensus findings from last November that will serve as the launching point for the three committees on the morning of November 14.

Taxes and Regulations

- Reform the process for the "implementer" bill for the state budget to bring back greater transparency and avoid unvetted state law.
- Establish an advisory council across business, labor and municipalities to define, create and report on specific metrics that can assess the best pathways to grow jobs in Connecticut.
- Create a truly sustainable business environment that attracts jobs, people, opportunity across all levels.
- Establish and enforce the discipline needed for the State to live within its fiscal means.
- Bridge the economic growth and income gap among counties in the State.

Education and Workforce Development

- Create one coordinated voice to represent educational administrators, teachers, boards of education and other municipal officials, in order to best address, reduce unfunded state mandates.
- Reformulate the Education Cost Sharing (ECS) Grant Program for towns and cities and local public schools to create a more transparent and equitable funding formula.
- Enhance and expand the work of regional educational service centers to more extensively collaborate with boards of education, chamber of commerce and teachers.
- Give priority to community-college affordability & strengthen their community college links to high school programs across the State.
- Better recognize that public education is a direct investment in the Connecticut economy.

Transportation and Infrastructure

- Establish and maintain a "lock box" to ensure adequate and sustained funding for necessary transportation projects.
- Prioritize congestion relief when choosing transportation projects to pursue.
- Apply a cost-benefit analysis, test for pursuing transportation improvements.
- Ensure regional councils of government (COGs), local governments, and all stakeholders are at the table for all regional infrastructure projects.
- Better engage the public and create a long-term master transportation plan.

Regional Solutions

- Provide a clear and streamlined process for consolidation and closing of public schools with inadequate enrollment.
- Provide towns with municipal-revenue diversification options.
- Increase financial incentives for municipal service collaboration and provide predictable state financial support.
- Leverage Education Cost Sharing (ECS) funding to incentivize regional education cooperation.
- Develop regional plans and one common set of regional boundaries based on many state studies already completed.

Quality of Life Matters

- Use business incentives for workforce development (rather than the workforce doing it, business should provide the training).
- Collaboration through communication is vital to enhance quality of life; enhance what is already good about Connecticut
 - Fund and clean Brownfields for development.
 - Renew and develop strategic affordable housing plans.
 - Focus on long-term state plan to limit state debt.
 - Reform Connecticut's tax structure.



OLR BACKGROUNDER: CCJEF V. RELL

By: Marybeth Sullivan, Associate Analyst
John D. Moran, Principal Analyst

CONNECTICUT CONSTITUTION, ARTICLE EIGHTH, § 1

"There shall always be free public elementary and secondary schools in the state. The general assembly shall implement this principle by appropriate legislation."

ISSUE

This report summarizes the Connecticut Superior Court's September 7, 2016 decision in *Connecticut Coalition for Justice in Education Funding (CCJEF) v. Rell*.

SUMMARY

In this decision, the Superior Court held that the state did not fulfill its duty under article eighth, § 1 of the state constitution to provide an adequate education to public school students. Specifically, the court found that although the state exceeded the minimum public school funding level standard required by the constitution, it fell short of meeting its constitutional obligation in the following areas: (1) intervening in struggling school districts when local government falters; (2) distributing education aid; (3) defining elementary and secondary education; (4) setting standards for hiring, firing, evaluating, and paying teachers; and (5) funding special education, identifying eligible students, and delivering services. The court required the state to submit within 180 days plans that address each of these matters but did not specify required contents for these plans. The plaintiffs have 60 days to comment on them.

We summarize below the case's history; the Superior Court's findings, reasoning, and orders for each of the above five areas; and the decision's two appendices. Please note that this report does not address all arguments or legal precedents considered by the court. The full opinion is available on the [Judicial Branch website](#).

On September 15, 2016, the Attorney General filed an appeal seeking the Connecticut Supreme Court's review of the trial court's judgment.



HISTORY

On November 22, 2005, CCJEF filed suit in Hartford Superior Court to challenge the constitutionality of the state's education funding system. CCJEF is a nonprofit organization whose members include municipalities, boards of education, professional education associations and unions, other Connecticut nonprofits, parents and grandparents, public school students age 18 and older, and other Connecticut taxpayers. In addition to CCJEF, the plaintiffs included several elementary and high school students and 16 towns. The defendants included former Governor Rell and other state officials ("the state").

The plaintiffs alleged that "by failing to maintain an educational system that provides children with suitable and substantially equal educational opportunities, the state is violating their constitutional rights" and has fostered an "educational underclass." It also contended that the state's failure to provide a suitable educational opportunity caused the plaintiffs irreparable harm.

The plaintiffs also alleged that the state's failure to provide suitable and substantially equal educational opportunities could be demonstrated through both educational inputs (e.g., class sizes, appropriate textbooks and other materials, and adequate services for students with special needs) and outputs (e.g., mastery test scores and graduation rates). The complaint also cited shortcomings in the state's Education Cost Sharing (ECS) formula, state funding for special education, and other state education grants to justify the request for relief. For a full summary of the complaint, see [OLR Report 2005-R-0887](#).

Among other types of relief, the plaintiffs sought a judgment (1) declaring that the state constitution guarantees students the right to suitable and substantially equal educational opportunities and (2) ordering the state to create a public education system that would provide such opportunities to students.

In 2007, the Superior Court granted the state's motion to strike several of the plaintiffs' claims, concluding that there is no "constitutional right to 'suitable' educational opportunities."

The plaintiffs appealed to the Connecticut Supreme Court, which issued its ruling in March 2010 in *CCJEF v. Rell*, 295 Conn. 240 (2010). While a majority of justices (four) agreed that the Superior Court must be reversed, there was no majority opinion. The plurality opinion concluded that article eighth, § 1 "guarantees Connecticut's public school students educational standards and resources suitable to participate in democratic institutions, and to prepare them to attain productive

employment and otherwise to contribute to the state's economy, or to progress on to higher education" (*CCJEF v. Rell*, 295 Conn. at 244-45).

Justice Palmer agreed with the three-judge plurality that the state constitution guarantees students the right to adequate educational opportunities; however, he more narrowly defined constitutional adequacy, writing that an education policy or program must be entirely irrational and lack reasonability "by any fair or objective standard" in order to be found unconstitutional.

For a full summary of the Supreme Court's decision, see [OLR Report 2010-R-0527](#).

QUESTION BEFORE THE COURT

The Supreme Court returned the case to the Superior Court for further proceedings to determine "whether the state's educational resources and standards have in fact provided the public school students in this case with constitutionally suitable educational opportunities" and, if not, what remedies must follow (*CCJEF v. Rell*, 295 Conn. at 320).

FINDINGS AND ORDERS

Superior Court judge Thomas Moukawsher ("the court") ruled that the state's chief educational policies failed to provide public school students with constitutionally suitable educational opportunities.

In arriving at this ruling, the court announced a standard by which to judge the constitutionality of the state's education policies: "if the court is to conclude that the state is not affording Connecticut children adequate educational opportunities, it must be proved that the state's educational resources or core components are not rationally, substantially, or verifiably connected to creating educational opportunities for children."

The court used the highest standard of review, "beyond a reasonable doubt," when considering the evidence presented at trial and determining whether the state's educational policies met the above three criteria for constitutionality.

Ultimately, the court determined that, while the state's overall level of public education spending was above the amount required to be constitutionally adequate, the state fell short of meeting its constitutional obligation in the following areas: (1) intervening in struggling school districts when local government falters; (2) distributing education aid; (3) defining elementary and secondary education; (4) setting standards for hiring, firing, evaluating, and paying teachers; and (5) funding special education, identifying eligible students, and delivering services.

We summarize the court's findings, related reasoning, and orders for each of these areas below.

Relationship between the State and Local Governments

The court found that the state's duty under the state constitution (article eighth, § 1) to provide free public education and the General Assembly's responsibility to implement this by appropriate legislation are non-delegable. "The state is responsible for Connecticut public schools, not local school districts," the court wrote. From this determination, the court ordered the state to submit a plan within 180 days that redefines the relationship between the state and the local governments, with particular attention to state action regarding troubled school districts.

The court cited a 2012 Connecticut Supreme Court case, *Pereira v. State Board of Education*, which held, "Obviously, the furnishing of education for the general public is a state function and duty." Furthermore, the court cite the *Pereira* ruling that whatever local boards of education do, they do "on behalf of the state."

The *CCJEF* decision acknowledges Connecticut's historic affinity and various legal standards for local control, but notes local control is not absolute. The decision cited *Horton v. Meskill*, where the Supreme Court did not see local control as an obstacle to requiring the state to create an education funding formula that sent more state aid to property-poor towns than to property-wealthy towns.

The court reasoned that local control is often a good thing and is working in many towns, but not all. "The state may not have to rush to interfere in most schools, but when it needs to interfere, the state should not be able to claim it is powerless," the court found.

The decision did not accept the argument from witnesses for the state that various General Statutes restrain the state's ability to take action because those laws were put in place by the state. In addition, the decision goes on to note that in recent years the state has tried some form of state intervention in at least five districts (Bridgeport, Hartford, New London, Windham, and Winchester).

The decision states that if the court decides the state is not keeping its constitutional promise about education, then the court will have to decide what to do about it, including "weed[ing] out" any statutes that might hold back state efforts to intervene in low-performing schools. The decision does not specify what statutes these may be and whether they were previously cited in the ongoing proceedings of *CCJEF v. Rell*.

Educational Aid Formula

The court found that, beyond a reasonable doubt, Connecticut is failing in its “constitutional duty to provide adequate public education opportunities because it has no rational, substantial and verifiable plan to distribute money for education aid and school construction.” The court said this does not mean it should set the amount of money the state should spend on education. But it does mean the court is ordering the state to draft a rational spending plan within 180 days of the decision and follow it as a matter of law.

Education Cost Sharing. To support its conclusion, the court cited the legislature’s 2016 approval of a reduction of Education Cost Sharing (ECS) aid to 14 of the state’s poorest towns by a total of \$5.3 million while protecting scheduled increases in ECS aid to 22 relatively wealthier towns of about \$5.1 million (ECS aid was also cut, and by a larger percentage, for each of the state’s 31 wealthiest towns). The court disagreed with the state’s argument that \$5 million is not a large amount in the context of education aid to towns (which totals over \$2 billion annually). The court noted that \$5 million could pay for approximately 59 full-time teachers for a year, which would be a significant number to struggling school districts. Furthermore, the court noted the following:

[This cut] broadcasts that the legislature does not feel bound to a principled division of education aid. If this view of the state’s constitution won out, the legislature would be free to make today’s \$5 million tomorrow’s \$50 million and the next day’s \$500 million.

School Construction. The decision also criticized the state’s method of awarding school construction grants. First, it cited experts “for both sides in this case” who stated that physical facilities are at the bottom of their list of things necessary to help students learn, and then it found that the state continues to spend \$1 billion on school construction annually at a time when the state’s overall school population is steadily declining. Finally, a state school construction official told the court the state virtually never turns down a project for school construction grants and that every year legislators “with enough clout” are able to “swoop in and change school construction spending priorities or reimbursement rates to favor projects in their districts without any consideration of relative needs across the state.”

With this the court ordered that school construction spending must be “connected substantially, intelligently, and verifiably to school construction needs aimed at helping students learn.”

Formula. The court proposed that many rational approaches are possible, and it would only review the aid formula “to be sure that it rationally, substantially, and verifiably connects education spending with educational need.” The court wrote that a formula could be designed that distributes aid based on need regardless of the appropriation the General Assembly approves. This would mean the funds are distributed proportionally as determined by the formula whether funds are held at the same level, increased, or reduced. Many current state education aid formulas, including ECS, take into account each district’s ability to raise funds through property taxes, which has always been considered a measure of town wealth.

The court concluded this part of the decision as follows:

Depending on what is proposed, the [judicial] review and approval might be of key principles only, leaving the legislature the flexibility to change parts of it as circumstances warrant. While its starting point is unclear, the ECS formula contained some sensible elements for designing a state budget formula. The important thing is that whatever rational formula the state proposes must be approved and followed. If the legislature can skip around changing formulas every year, it invites a new lawsuit every year.

The decision also requires the plan to include a timetable for implementation if the state believes the education system would be harmed by immediate implementation.

Defining Elementary and Secondary Education

The court found that, beyond a reasonable doubt, the state has broken its promise to provide free secondary education for the state’s poorest students by making a high school degree meaningless, as it is not credibly tied to real educational achievement. As for elementary education, it found the state’s failure to define it rationally violates the constitutional duty to provide a meaningful opportunity to get an elementary education.

Thus, the court ordered the state to propose within 180 days of the date of the decision (1) a mandatory and objective statewide graduation standard and definition that rationally, substantially, and verifiably connects secondary school learning with secondary school degrees and (2) a definition for elementary education “that is rationally and primarily related to developing the basic literacy and numeracy skills needed for secondary school.” The court urged the state to consider requiring all students to pass a statewide mastery test as a high school

graduation requirement, as 14 other states have, but it stopped short of mandating one.

Secondary Education. The court reasoned that it is not enough for Connecticut to show an increase in high school graduation rates when many of those graduating have done poorly on standardized tests. For example, the court cites data from Bridgeport, Danbury, East Hartford, Hartford, New Britain, New Haven, New London, Waterbury, and Windham as evidence that while the graduation rate for these districts ranges between 63.6% to 81.7%, the rate of students considered "SAT college and career ready" only ranges between 10% to 34%.

In addition to other evidence, the court cited two superintendents from low performing districts who admitted that students could graduate from their districts illiterate or lacking the skills to perform in higher education.

The court reviewed the state's current statutory requirements for high school graduation; currently 20 credits are required with at least four in English, three in math, three in social studies, two in science, one in arts or vocations, one in physical education, and a half credit in civics and American government (CGS § 10-221a(b)). (By law, the requirements are set to change starting with the students who are freshmen in the 2018-19 school year. They will be required to earn 25 credits, pass state exams for five specific courses, and complete a senior project.)

The court reasoned that the current requirements are undercut by another statutory provision:

Whatever the number of credits required, the state undercuts the requirement with §10-221a(t) defining a credit as the "equivalent" of a 45-minute class every school day for a year. If using the word "equivalent" weren't enough to keep a student from having to actually go to class to get credit, later language removes any doubt by directly letting students do online work as a substitute for showing up.

The decision finds that since the vast majority of students in rich towns have no trouble achieving strong scores on various standardized tests, the state's failure is primarily with the poor towns.

Elementary Education. The court found that for a proper high school graduation requirement to work "constitutionally and practically" it must be joined with a "rational, substantial, and verifiable definition of an elementary school education." Experts on both sides testified that for students struggling in high school, their

primary problem is not having learned to read, write, and do basic math in elementary school.

The decision goes on to cite a number of examples where teachers describe some of their middle school students as illiterate and needing the most basic forms of help. The court goes on to cite research that indicates that if a child does not learn basic reading, writing, and math skills in elementary school, then it is very difficult for them to catch up later.

During the trial, Deputy Education Commissioner Ellen Cohn testified about a report she wrote on early reading strategies and the state's reading pilot program known as CK3LI. The court's order to propose a remedy that creates a rational, verifiable definition of elementary education points to Cohn's report and suggests aspects of how an elementary school literacy intervention program might work:

There are many possibilities. Many of the elements that need to be given life and weight are in Cohn's report. They might gain some heft, for example, if the rest of school stopped for students who leave third grade without basic literacy skills. School for them might be focused solely on acquiring those skills. Eighth grade testing would have to show they have acquired those skills before they move on to secondary school. This would give the schools four school years to fix the problem for most children. The work could start as early as high-quality preschool. But it's up to the state to decide that, not the court.

The decision further suggests that whatever elementary plan is proposed, it may need to be phased in over time or apply to a small number of districts first such as the 10 lowest performing districts, known as the reform districts.

Evaluation and Compensation of Education Professionals

The court found that another area where the state has failed to meet its constitutional obligation to Connecticut public school students is in its educator evaluation and compensation systems. It held that "beyond a reasonable doubt . . . the state is using an irrational statewide system of evaluation and compensation for educational professionals and therefore denies students constitutionally adequate opportunities to learn." The court ordered the state to submit replacement plans for both evaluation and compensation no later than 180 days from the date of this decision, along with proposed implementation schedules.

Educator Evaluation. The court concluded that Connecticut's educator evaluation system is "almost entirely local and the state standards are almost entirely

illusory.” It found the statute governing the state’s evaluation system (CGS § 10-151b) to be flawed, for although it gives the State Board of Education (SBE) the authority to adopt a model teacher evaluation and support program, another statute requires SBE to adopt guidelines for the program in consultation with another entity: a task force of education stakeholders known as the Performance Evaluation Advisory Council (PEAC) (CGS § 10-151d).

The court also found the evaluation model adopted by SBE, known as the System for Educator Evaluation and Development (SEED), to be problematic for the following reasons, among others:

1. It is not imposed upon every district; districts are permitted to create their own evaluation systems as long as they meet SEED guidelines and receive State Department of Education (SDE) approval.
2. Its percentages are based on weak values; for instance, the percentage originally intended to be linked to student standardized test score growth rates (11.25%) was later waived for two dozen school districts by SDE and then temporarily paused for all districts with the advent of the new Smarter Balanced Assessment Consortium testing.

Additionally, the court found Connecticut’s educator evaluation system to be “dysfunctional,” “inflated,” and “virtually useless,” as it provides “no way to know who the best teachers are” because “virtually every teacher in the state – 98% – [is] being marked as proficient or even exemplary.”

Educator Compensation. The court wrote that teacher compensation in Connecticut is based on years on the job and advanced degrees and found that these factors “may have almost no role in good teaching.” It instructed the state to find a new way to link compensation to effective teaching.

The court criticized the notion of adopting a teacher compensation system that ties teacher pay to student test results and promoted one that pays teachers extra money for teaching in shortage areas and troubled districts. It encouraged the state to also look to other compensation systems, however, including one that accounts for seniority and advanced degrees, as long as seniority and degrees do not constitute the system in its entirety.

Administrator Evaluation and Compensation. School districts’ evaluation and compensation of principals and superintendents also received passing criticism from the court. The court noted the parties’ agreement that this evaluation and compensation is handled “even more loosely and locally” than teacher evaluations,

despite the fact that the state insisted in its testimony that school administrators are the most important factor in turning around troubled schools.

Special Education

The court found the state to be engaged in two practices regarding the administration of special education that raise constitutional concerns. First, it found that the state is spending money on severely disabled students who may be incapable of receiving any form of education. Second, it found the state's system for identifying student eligibility for special education services to be mostly arbitrary and dependent upon the "irrational" criteria of where children live and the pressures placed on their respective school systems. The court ordered the state to submit within 180 days new special education standards that rationally, substantially, and verifiably link special education spending, identification, and services with elementary and secondary education.

Special Education Spending on "Social Needs." The court recognized schools' duty to provide students with an "appropriate" public education under the U.S. Supreme Court's interpretation of the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) in *Board of Education v. Rowley*, 458 U.S. 176 (1982). It also highlighted the directive in *Rowley* that requires state and local agencies, in cooperation with a child's parent or guardian, to formulate the child's special education services. But the court drew a distinction between a school's duty to provide special education services related to education and other services that the court deemed "social services," such as medical services like physical and occupational therapy, when they have "no substantial connection to education." The court reasoned that IDEA's requirement that school districts provide "related services" through special education did not specify that they must pay out of their education budgets for such "social needs."

The court wrote that "schools shouldn't be forced to spend their education budgets on other social needs – however laudable – at the expense of special education children who can learn and all the other children who can learn along with them." It instructed the state to rethink what constitutes an "appropriate" education for severely disabled, multiple-handicapped children, as the state and local governments do not have infinite monetary resources.

According to the court, the state must construct standards for school districts to use that will guide them in deciding how to "identify and focus their efforts on those disabled students who can profit from some form of elementary and secondary education."

Identification for Services. The court reasoned that there are vast differences among school districts in the way they identify students as eligible for special education services because the state “hardly” has any standards for identifying and addressing specific disabilities. While the court admitted that some disabilities are more difficult to recognize than others, and that they must be addressed in a “highly individual” way, it suggested that the state make information about specific disabilities part of required protocols for schools to use when identifying students for special education services. The court noted that SDE’s current guidelines for districts on special education do not include information that a school planning and placement team “can use to know how to ensure uniformity, to accurately label, to set reasonable goals, and to use reasonable means to carry them out.”

Furthermore, the court found that the state does not reasonably monitor the over- or under-identification of special education students. Although the state monitors schools for IDEA compliance, it focuses mostly on paperwork compliance rather than the appropriateness of individual special education plans, according to the court.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Findings of Fact

This appendix contains 1,060 findings of fact that the court considered material to the decision and justified by the evidence. Rhetorical claims or descriptions by any party are not included. These findings are categorized into the following groups:

1. positive findings about Connecticut's schools,
2. contrasts between rich and poor towns in Connecticut,
3. high school graduation facts,
4. primary school facts,
5. teacher compensation and evaluation,
6. special education facts, and
7. focus district facts.

Appendix 2: Subordinate Rulings

This appendix contains five subordinate rulings that enabled the case to proceed to its current stage. In each of the first four rulings the state made a claim that, if successful, would have ended the case by showing the plaintiffs did not have standing (two separate rulings), the case was moot or unripe, or that the state is

immune from lawsuit due to sovereign immunity. In each of the four, the court ruled against the state.

In the last subordinate ruling, addressing evidentiary objections, the court sided with the state to strike any testimony and report from Robert Palaich regarding the amount of money necessary to operate an educational system. But the court sided with the plaintiffs regarding the testimony of Dr. Henry Levin of Columbia University regarding high school graduation standards, although the court specifically did not rely on anything he said that the state objected to regarding monetizing the value of high school graduation.

MS/JM:bs

Town of Coventry CT

Savings Report by Month

8/31/2016 12:00:00 AM -

Year	Month	Total Claims	Total Cards Used	Member Rx Cost	Avg. Member Rx Cost	Price Savings	Avg. Price Savings	% Savings
2012	Sep-12	5	3	\$116.49	\$23.30	\$58.47	\$11.69	33%
2012	Oct-12	24	15	\$870.84	\$36.29	\$551.24	\$22.97	39%
2012	Nov-12	30	20	\$1,469.36	\$48.98	\$812.43	\$27.08	36%
2012	Dec-12	34	19	\$1,902.63	\$55.96	\$853.78	\$25.11	31%
2012	Year Total:	93	57	\$4,359.32	\$46.87	\$2,275.92	\$24.47	34%
2013	Jan-13	29	17	\$1,444.27	\$49.80	\$794.10	\$27.38	35%
2013	Feb-13	41	21	\$1,865.09	\$45.49	\$1,405.79	\$34.29	43%
2013	Mar-13	34	17	\$1,625.87	\$47.82	\$1,307.95	\$38.47	45%
2013	Apr-13	30	17	\$2,274.87	\$75.83	\$1,261.39	\$42.05	36%
2013	May-13	49	23	\$2,436.15	\$49.72	\$1,435.20	\$29.29	37%
2013	Jun-13	40	21	\$2,180.43	\$54.51	\$1,410.73	\$35.27	39%
2013	Jul-13	32	15	\$2,855.55	\$89.24	\$1,554.90	\$48.59	35%
2013	Aug-13	25	14	\$2,007.48	\$80.30	\$812.74	\$32.51	29%
2013	Sep-13	23	17	\$1,439.00	\$62.57	\$991.56	\$43.11	41%
2013	Oct-13	27	14	\$2,001.37	\$74.12	\$1,176.41	\$43.57	37%
2013	Nov-13	34	19	\$2,560.01	\$75.29	\$1,172.08	\$34.47	31%
2013	Dec-13	23	18	\$765.00	\$33.26	\$1,307.78	\$56.86	63%
2013	Year Total:	387	213	\$23,455.09	\$60.61	\$14,630.63	\$37.81	38%
2014	Jan-14	34	16	\$2,370.73	\$69.73	\$1,147.09	\$33.74	33%
2014	Feb-14	24	17	\$1,029.56	\$42.90	\$1,092.89	\$45.54	51%
2014	Mar-14	19	12	\$2,605.59	\$137.14	\$1,122.57	\$59.08	30%
2014	Apr-14	30	16	\$2,084.37	\$69.48	\$1,772.69	\$59.09	46%
2014	May-14	30	13	\$1,759.70	\$58.66	\$1,394.26	\$46.48	44%
2014	Jun-14	29	14	\$2,434.17	\$83.94	\$2,377.42	\$81.98	49%
2014	Jul-14	24	15	\$1,452.34	\$60.51	\$1,830.87	\$76.29	56%
2014	Aug-14	28	15	\$1,422.00	\$50.79	\$1,428.51	\$51.02	50%
2014	Sep-14	32	16	\$1,678.71	\$52.46	\$3,054.19	\$95.44	65%
2014	Oct-14	28	17	\$734.51	\$26.23	\$1,659.21	\$59.26	69%
2014	Nov-14	23	17	\$432.23	\$18.79	\$525.06	\$22.83	55%
2014	Dec-14	29	20	\$699.02	\$24.10	\$1,762.65	\$60.78	72%
2014	Year Total:	330	188	\$18,702.93	\$56.68	\$19,167.41	\$58.08	51%
2015	Jan-15	17	18	\$323.07	\$19.00	\$585.49	\$34.44	64%
2015	Feb-15	22	16	\$680.53	\$30.93	\$397.54	\$18.07	37%
2015	Mar-15	15	13	\$283.77	\$18.92	\$190.29	\$12.69	40%
2015	Apr-15	16	13	\$374.71	\$23.42	\$1,053.38	\$65.84	74%
2015	May-15	10	11	\$165.22	\$16.52	\$312.25	\$31.23	65%
2015	Jun-15	11	11	\$212.82	\$19.35	\$254.81	\$23.16	54%
2015	Jul-15	7	9	\$345.70	\$49.39	\$367.67	\$52.52	52%
2015	Aug-15	16	14	\$277.76	\$17.36	\$401.13	\$25.07	59%
2015	Sep-15	11	8	\$303.43	\$27.58	\$764.80	\$69.53	72%
2015	Oct-15	10	10	\$394.76	\$39.48	\$118.39	\$11.84	23%
2015	Nov-15	11	9	\$159.84	\$14.53	\$169.80	\$15.44	52%
2015	Dec-15	8	9	\$169.56	\$21.20	\$647.60	\$80.95	79%

2015	Year Total:	154	141	\$3,691.17	\$23.97	\$5,263.15	\$34.18	59%
2016	Jan-16	5	7	\$63.31	\$12.66	\$88.85	\$17.77	58%
2016	Feb-16	11	7	\$182.94	\$16.63	\$205.27	\$18.66	53%
2016	Mar-16	11	8	\$185.34	\$16.85	\$207.58	\$18.87	53%
2016	Apr-16	14	13	\$319.73	\$22.84	\$163.24	\$11.66	34%
2016	May-16	6	4	\$75.04	\$12.51	\$288.21	\$48.04	79%
2016	Jun-16	12	9	\$235.75	\$19.65	\$193.46	\$16.12	45%
2016	Jul-16	7	7	\$341.26	\$48.75	\$45.21	\$6.46	12%
2016	Aug-16	12	11	\$246.22	\$20.52	\$308.74	\$25.73	56%
2016	Year Total:	78	66	\$1,649.59	\$21.15	\$1,500.56	\$19.24	48%
Total		1,042	665	\$51,858.10	\$49.77	\$42,837.67	\$41.11	45%

OFFICE OF THE TOWN COUNCIL
(860) 742-6324

October 18, 2016

Lori Tollmann, Town Clerk
1712 Main Street
Coventry, CT 06238

Dear Lori,

Below are the 2017 regular meeting dates, times and locations for the Town Council, Steering/Liaison Committee and the Finance Committee.

MONTH	TOWN COUNCIL Town Hall Annex 7:30 p.m.	FINANCE (Town Hall Conf. B) 7 p.m.	STEERING (Town Hall Conf. B) 7 p.m.
JANUARY	3* & 17*	9	23
FEBRUARY	6 & 21*	13	27
MARCH	6 & 20	13	27
APRIL	3 & 17	10	24
MAY	1 & 15	8	22
JUNE	5 & 19	12	26
JULY	3 & 17	10	24
AUGUST	7 & 21	14	28
SEPTEMBER	5* & 18	11	25
OCTOBER	2 & 16	10*	23
NOVEMBER	6 & 20	13	27
DECEMBER	4 & 18	11	26*

* Tuesday due to Monday Federal holiday.

Sincerely,

Julie Blanchard
Council Chairwoman

/ls

2017 Calendar

January						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
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October						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

November						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

December						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

Federal Holidays 2017

Jan 1	New Year's Day	May 29	Memorial Day	Nov 10	Veterans Day (observed)
Jan 2	New Year's Day (observed)	Jul 4	Independence Day	Nov 11	Veterans Day
Jan 16	Martin Luther King Day	Sep 4	Labor Day	Nov 23	Thanksgiving Day
Feb 20	Presidents' Day	Oct 9	Columbus Day	Dec 25	Christmas Day

Boiler financing

Framework for discussion purposes

<u>Project costs</u>		<u>Possible rebates</u>
Schools	\$486,450	\$60,000
Police	\$40,117	\$4,576
CVFA	\$58,712	\$6,800
other conversions	\$5,000	\$0
Total	\$590,279	\$71,376

Lease/purchase boiler units @ schools/Police/Fire

CHS	\$110,102	
CNHMS	\$65,216	Note: scope could be increased
CVFA	\$22,500	this is for heating unit only
Police	\$15,237	
Total	\$213,056	

CNREF-cash payments \$377,223 CNREF balance is about \$450,000

Also need to make first payment on Lease

10 year lease (1.93%) \$23,500

Anticipated CNREF totals

cash payments	\$377,223		
Lease purchase payment	\$23,500		
Rebates (maximum)	-\$71,376 credit		
Total net	\$329,347	Balance	\$120,653

Notes: Rebates are not guaranteed and can go back to CNREF.	
FY 17 budget included \$200,000 for CNREF	
No contingency is included.	
Alternatively Council's 1.5% could be used for police and or Fire project	

RESOLUTION

Certified is a true copy of a resolution adopted by the Town of Coventry at a meeting of its Town Council on October 17, 2016, and which has not been modified or rescinded in any way whatsoever.

SEAL

Lori Tollmann, Town Clerk

Date

WHEREAS, Program Income is defined in federal regulation at 24 CFR 570.489 (e) which specify that program income is the gross income received by the jurisdiction that has been directly generated from the use of Community Development Block Grant Program.

WHEREAS, Examples of program income include: payments of principal and interest on housing rehabilitation loans made using Community Development Block Grant funds; interest earned on program income pending its disposition, and interest earned on funds that have been placed in a revolving loan account;

WHEREAS, One revolving loan account (RLA) or PI account has been established to utilize the Town of Coventry's program income;

WHEREAS, 100 percent (100%) of all program income derived from Housing Rehabilitation within the Town of Coventry will be deposited into the Town of Coventry's Revolving Loan Account;

WHEREAS, Up to \$35,000 of program income, during a program year (July 1 through June 30), will be allocated for ADA improvements to Community Facilities within the Town of Coventry;

WHEREAS, All remaining program income, during a program year (July 1 through June 30), will be used again for the same activity from which it was derived: Housing Rehabilitation within the Town of Coventry.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Town Council that the following Program Income Plan is hereby approved and further authorizes, Town Manager John A. Elsesser, to sign such document.

PROGRAM INCOME PLAN

Town of Coventry

A Reuse Plan Governing Program Income from CDBG-Assisted Activities. The purpose of this plan is to establish guidelines on the policies and procedures for the administration and utilization of program income received as a result of activities funded under the State Community Development Block Grant Program.

Need for Plan Governing Reuse of Program Income. This Plan is intended to satisfy the requirements specified in Federal statute and regulation at Section 104 (j) of the Housing and Community Development Act ("the Act"), as amended in 1992 and 24 CFR 570.489 (e) (3). These statutory and regulatory sections permit a unit of local government to retain program income for CDBG-eligible community development activities. Under federal guidelines adopted by the State of Connecticut's CDBG program, local governments are permitted to retain program income so long as the local government has received advance approval from the state of a local plan that will govern the expenditure of the program income. This plan has been developed to meet that requirement.

Program Income Defined. Program Income is defined in federal regulation at 24 CFR 570.489 (e) which specify that program income is the gross income received by the jurisdiction that has been directly generated from the use of CDBG funds. (For those program income-generating activities that are only partially funded with CDBG funds, such income is prorated to reflect the actual percentage of CDBG participation). Examples of program income include: payments of principal and interest on housing rehabilitation or business loans made using CDBG funds; interest earned on program income pending its disposition, and interest earned on funds that have been placed in a revolving loan account; net proceeds from the disposition by sale or long-term lease of real property purchased or improved with CDBG funds; income (net of costs that are incidental to the generation of the income) from the use or rental of real property that has been acquired, constructed or improved with CDBG funds and that is owned (in whole or in part) by the participating jurisdiction or subrecipient.

If the total amount of income generated from the use of CDBG funds (and retained by the Town) during a single program year (July 1 through June 30) is less than \$25,000, then these funds shall not be deemed to be program income and shall not be subject to these policies and procedures. However, any program revenue, regardless of the amount, generated from a Revolving Loan Fund is considered PI and is not subject to the \$25,000 limitation. In addition, Quarterly Reports must be submitted regardless of whether the \$25,000 threshold is reached or not. Costs incurred that are incidental to the generation of Program Income may be deducted from the gross program revenue to determine the net Program Income amount.

General Administration (GA) Cost Limitation. Program income is subject to an eight percent (8%) limit on administration costs and a twelve percent (12%) limit on program costs per the amount of PI allocated toward a specific activity.

Reuses of Program Income. Program income must be: a) disbursed for an activity funded under an existing open grant prior to drawing down additional Federal funds (i.e. disbursed to an amount that is \$25,000 or less); b) forwarded to the State of Connecticut Department of Housing (the Department); c) with DOH's permission, apply to a future grant; or d) distributed according to this Program Income Plan that has been approved by the Department. The Town's program income will

be used to fund *eligible* CDBG activities that meet a *national objective*. Eligible activities and national objective requirements are specified in federal statute at Section 105(a) and in federal regulations at 24 CFR 570.482 and 24 CFR 570.483. The PI Reuse Plan shall be used for Housing Rehabilitation and ADA improvements to Community Facilities.

The Town reserves the option of utilizing program income to fund/augment a CDBG funded activity (that is different from the activity that generated the PI) included in a grant agreement. The Town must first follow the citizen participation process, provide for public disclosure (public notice), obtain a governing body resolution, and obtain approval from the State CDBG Program.

Planning Activities. The Town reserves the option of utilizing program income, within the sixteen percent (16%) general administration annual cap, to fund planning for CDBG-eligible activities. Such planning activities may include: environmental reviews or other studies necessary for CDBG-eligible projects or programs; or application preparation for CDBG or other grants/loans to supplement funding for CDBG-eligible activities. The costs of such planning activities may be charged to an RLA if the planning is for the same activity as the RLA. Otherwise, PI may only be expended on planning activities in conjunction with an existing open CDBG Planning grant.

Distribution for Reuse of Program Income. The Town's program income that has not been committed to an existing open grant will be distributed, as follows:

1. One revolving loan account (RLA) or PI account has been established to utilize the Town of Coventry's program income. The allocations to the RLA are as follows:
 - a) 100 percent (100%) of all program income derived from Housing Rehabilitation within the Town of Coventry will be deposited into the Town of Coventry's Revolving Loan Account;
 - b) Up to \$35,000 of program income, during a program year (July 1 through June 30), will be allocated for ADA improvements to Community Facilities within the Town of Coventry;
 - c) All remaining program income, during a program year (July 1 through June 30), will be used again for the same activity from which it was derived: Housing Rehabilitation within the Town of Coventry.

Funds shall not be transferred between RLAs or to an open grant activity without conducting a properly noticed CDBG Citizen Participation public hearing. If it becomes necessary to transfer funds between RLAs we will consider revising the above distribution formula.

Reporting and Federal Overlay Compliance. The Town of Coventry shall comply with all State CDBG reporting requirements, including submittal of a Quarterly GPR on all PI. The Town shall ensure that the use of program income under this PI Plan complies with all CDBG program requirements, including citizen participation, environmental review, equal opportunity, Section 3 employment, lead-based paint, labor standards, procurement and property management, and maintenance of adequate accounting and recordkeeping systems. To ensure ongoing compliance with CDBG requirements, the Town shall utilize the latest available State CDBG Program Grant Management Manual for guidance on compliance procedures and policies. The Town shall obtain the Department's written approval before proceeding with any PI-funded activity.

Maximum Funds that may be Retained from One Program Year to Another. Program Income received by the RLA during the program year (July 1 through June 30) shall be substantially expended by the end of the program year (June 30). At any given time, the funding balance for the RLA should not exceed \$25,000.

Revising this plan. The Town of Coventry has the authority to amend this document with a properly noticed Council meeting and approval by the State Department of Housing (DOH).

Revolving Loan Funds. The purposes and allowed uses of funds under this RLA are as follows:

Housing Rehabilitation Revolving Loan Account.

Up to \$35,000 of program income, during a program year (July 1 through June 30), will be allocated for ADA improvements to Community Facilities within the Town of Coventry. All remaining program income, during a program year (July 1 through June 30), will be used again for the same activity from which it was derived: Housing Rehabilitation within the Town of Coventry, which is used for the purpose of making loans to rehabilitate residential units occupied by households which have an annual income which is eighty percent (80%) or less of the area's median income.

No more than eight percent (8%) of the total PI expended during a PY may be used for CDBG general administration (GA) expenses and no more than twelve percent (12%) may be used for program costs.

The review and funding of requests for CDBG Housing Rehabilitation loans or grant assistance under this RLA shall be conducted under the Housing Rehabilitation Program Guidelines that have been adopted by the Town. All assistance provided to activities under this RLA shall be made for activities that are located within the Town's jurisdiction.

If the activities funded under the RLA are for the same activities as those funded under an open State CDBG grant agreement, then the funds available in this RLA shall be expended prior to drawing down funds from the State CDBG program.

Signature

John A. Elsesser, Town Manager
Typed or Printed Name of Authorized Official

Date

**Resolution for the
Use of Program Income**

Certified a true copy of a resolution adopted by the Town of Coventry at a meeting of its Town Council on October 17, 2016 and which has not been rescinded or modified in any way whatsoever.

_____ Date

_____ Lori Tollmann, Town Clerk

Whereas, the Town of Coventry has received funds under the Connecticut Small Cities Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program, administered by the State of Connecticut, Department of Housing, pursuant to Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 as amended; and

Whereas, the Town of Coventry has expended those funds pursuant to Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, the Code of Federal Regulations, and the Assistance Agreement, and,

Whereas, those funds received by the Town of Coventry have generated Program Income.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE Coventry Town Council:

1. That it is cognizant of the conditions for the use of Program Income as prescribed by Title 24, Part 570, Section 489(e) of the Code of Federal Regulations.
2. That it realizes Program Income is governed by Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974.
3. That it may use Program Income only for the following activities:
 - a) The activity that generated the program income if the activity continues to meet the requirements of Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974.
 - b) Any additional activity that meets the requirements of Title 1 of the Housing and Community Development Act if the Town receives DOH's written approval to fund it with Program Income.
4. That it may use Program Income to fund Administrative and Program soft costs within the following limits:

Administrative Costs	8%
Total Administrative and Program Soft Costs (Housing Rehabilitation Activities <u>Only</u>)	20%
Total Administrative and Program Soft Costs (All Activities <u>Except</u> for Housing Rehabilitation)	20%
5. That it is hereby amending the Program Income Plan(s) that was adopted for the original activity that generated the Program Income to permit the funding of additional activities from that Program Income.

Coventry Board of Education
Coventry, Connecticut

Regular Board of Education Meeting
Unapproved Minutes of Thursday, September 29, 2016
Administration Building Conference Room

Attendance Taken at 7:29 p.m.:

Board Members Present:

William Oros, Chairman
Jennifer Beausoleil, Vice Chairman
Michael Sobol, Secretary
Mary Kortmann
Frank Infante
Eugene Marchand

Board Members Absent:

Michael Griswold

Administrators Present:

David J. Petrone, Superintendent of Schools
Robert Carroll, Director of Finance and Operations

Audience Members Present: Michele Mullaly, Director of Teaching and Learning; Marybeth Moyer, CGS Principal; Beth Giller, GHR Principal; Dena DeJulius, CNH Principal; Steve Merlino, CHS Assistant Principal; Todd Giansanti, Director of PSSS; Cathie Drury, Director of Educational Technology; Dan Bologna, Dean of Students; Tony Susi, Retiree and Substitute CHS Band Teacher; Hannah Cole, CNH Band Teacher; Adam Apicella, CHS Teacher; Christopher Jones, CHS Teacher; Parents; Students and the Journal Inquirer was represented.

I. Call to Order

W. Oros called the meeting to order at 7:30 p.m.

II. Salute to the Flag

W. Order led the salute to the flag.

III. Audience of Citizens

There were none.

MOTION: Move item V, the consent agenda to before IV-D, goal presentations

By: M. Sobol

Seconded: F. Infante

Result: Motion passes unanimously

IV. Report of Superintendent

Mr. Petrone talked about different items and events happening around the district. He reviewed facilities' projects and Open House events.

IV.A. Information: Staff Recognition - Tony Susi, Substitute CHS Band Teacher

Mr. Petrone thanked Tony Susi for all of the effort he put into stepping up and substituting as the high school band teacher during the vacancy.

J. Beausoleil noted what a big heart Mr. Susi has and his dedication to Coventry's music program is so special. She said the students had who they needed at the right time.

Mr. Petrone presented Mr. Susi with a small gift as a token of the Board's appreciation.

IV.B. Information: Student and Staff Recognition - Grace LaBella CNH Student and UConn JOY! Participant and Hannah Cole, CNH Music Teacher

Mr. Petrone talked about the program at UConn that Grace has been invited to participate in. He also recognized music teacher, Hannah Cole, who encouraged Grace to apply. Ms. Cole talked about encouraging students and how proud she is of Grace.

IV.C. Information: CABA Board Leadership Award

Mr. Petrone talked about the leadership award organized by CABA. He said the Board was awarded this recognition last year and he wanted to nominate the Board again this year.

He said this Board sets an example for the community and the staff and students of working collaboratively together.

IV.D. VOTE: Consent Agenda

M. Kortmann asked that the England, Ireland, Wales details be discussed. Adam Apicella, CHS teacher, reviewed the trip details with the Board.

IV.D.1. Approve the November GHR Field Experience to New York, NY

IV.D.2. Approve the CHS February 2017 Field Experience to Newry, ME

IV.D.3. Approve the CHS February 2017 Field Experience to New York, NY

IV.D.5. Approve the CHS April 2017 Field Experience to Orlando, FL

MOTION: Approve the consent agenda

By: E. Marchand

Seconded: F. Infante

Result: Motion passes unanimously

IV.D.4. Approve the CHS April 2017 Field Experience to Ireland-England-Wales

MOTION: To approve the Ireland-England-Wales Field Experience

By: J. Beausoleil

Seconded: M. Kortmann

Motion passes unanimously

IV.E. Information: Administrator 2016-2017 Goal Presentations

IV.E.1. Business Office

Mr. Carroll reviewed the Goals for the Business Office for the 2016-17 school year. Those can be found on the district's website.

J. Beausoleil said there are a lot of moving pieces to what Mr. Carroll and his staff do every day.

IV.E.2. Coventry Grammar School

Ms. Moyer presented the CGS goals for the 2016-17 school year. Those goals can be found on the district's website.

IV.E.3. G. H. Robertson School

Dr. Giller presented the goals for GHR for the 2016-17 school year. Those goals can be found on the website.

Dr. Giller answered a few questions regarding data and science standards.

IV.F. Information: 2016 Student Assessment Results Summary

Mr. Petrone talked about student assessments. He recognized the administrators and Ms. DeJulius for their hard work in looking at and analyzing data.

Ms. DeJulius shared the SBAC data with the Board. [That slide show is available through the website on CABE-meeting.] Dr. Giller also shared portions of the presentations.

M. Kortmann asked questions about the SBAC Math cohort Achievement Levels for grades 4/5. J. Beausoleil asked about the data analysis process. The administrators answered those questions. Ms. Mullaly talked about the work being done focusing on the new Eureka Math program.

J. Beausoleil talked about the State mandates and how the demands are not reasonable or fair for districts.

M. Kortmann asked about students taking algebra classes and J. Beausoleil noted those who do not. Ms. DeJulius said she would get more specific data.

The administrators switched the presentation to CMT-CAPT results. [That presentation is also available through the website on CABE-meeting.]

J. Beausoleil, in looking at the science data, asked what year CNH introduced STEM. Ms. DeJulius noted we are entering year 3.

Ms. DeJulius thanked all staff for their efforts and also noted the high school staff for their support and assistance.

Mr. Merlino presented the CAPT information. J. Beausoleil asked for more specific information about the SAT results. M. Kortmann asked questions about AP tests and participation. J. Beausoleil asked for further information regarding ECE numbers.

Ms. DeJulius shared final thoughts on the assessment data presentation.

V. Report of Chairman

Mr. Oros said there is a Board member's resignation to accept this evening and his comments will be noted in New Business.

VII. Approval of Minutes

VII.A. Approve Minutes of September 8, 2016

MOTION To approve the minutes of September 8, 2016

By: M. Sobol

Seconded: M. Kortmann

Result: Motion passes unanimously

VIII. New Business

VIII.A. VOTE: Accept the resignation of Michael Griswold

MOTION: To accept the resignation of Michael Griswold with deep regret effective September 29, 2016

By: J. Beausoleil

Seconded: M. Kortmann

Result: Motion passes unanimously

VIII.B. Discussion/Review: Procedures for Filling the BOE Vacancy

J. Beausoleil said it is always sad when a Board member has to step down. She said she appreciated Mr. Griswold's voice at the table and his service.

W. Oros said we are now looking at the process of filling the vacancy. He said the Board has the statutory responsibility to fill this vacancy and makes the final decision.

He noted that letters of interest and resumes are accepted through October 7. He added the Board will have the vote to fill the vacancy on the October 13 meeting agenda. He said people will not be accepted as possible candidates unless a letter of interest and resume are received by October 7. J. Beausoleil said the timeline is in place to be sure information is available in time for Board members to review before the October 13 meeting. W. Oros said that he would like to see the person sworn in that evening as well.

W. Oros reviewed the actual procedures for filling the vacancy at the meeting on October 13.

The Board considered details of the procedures. It was decided that a voiced roll-call vote would be the way to vote.

In addition the board clarified what a caucus would mean that evening. J. Beausoleil said that a caucus is by party.

E. Marchand summarized the procedures.

J. Beausoleil added that school employees cannot be considered as candidates.

IX. Report of Board Members

IX.A. Information: Report of the Policy Committee Meeting of September 29, 2016

J. Beausoleil noted the committee met earlier in the evening. She said it was an informational meeting as a refresher of how the procedures work.

E. Marchand asked about the transportation of Coventry residents who attend East Catholic High School and if that procedure would be included in the Transportation Policy. J. Beausoleil noted that could be an item of discussion.

IX.B. Information: Report of the Transportation Committee Meeting of September 29, 2016

M. Sobol said the Committee heard that bus routes are moving smoothly.

He continued saying that two requests to change stops were received and the Committee reviewed those. He said they denied one change and tabled the second to gather further information and review.

X. VOTE: Executive Session (Bargaining Unit Negotiations)

MOTION: Pursuant to CGS-1-200(c)(6)(A), the Board of Education will go into Executive Session for discussions related to Bargaining Unit Negotiations with the Superintendent and Director of Finance and Operations present at 10:26 p.m.

By: J. Beausoleil

Seconded: M. Sobol

Result: Motion passes unanimously

XI. Open Session

The Board came out of Executive Session and returned to Open Session at 10:59 p.m.

XII. Adjournment

MOTION: To adjourn the meeting at 11:00 p.m.

By: E. Marchand

Seconded: F. Infante

Result: Motion passes unanimously

Respectfully submitted,

Kimberlee Arey Delorme
Board Clerk

Approved: _____

Coventry Board of Education
Coventry, Connecticut

Regular Board of Education Meeting Agenda – Page 1 of 2

Thursday, October 13, 2016 7:30 p.m.
Administration Building Conference Room

- I.** Call to Order
- II.** Salute to the Flag
- III.** Audience of Citizens
- IV.** Old Business
 - A. Information and VOTE: Fill the Unexpired Term of Michael Griswold
 - 1. Statements by Candidates
 - 2. Nominations and VOTE
 - 3. Swearing in of New Member
 - 4. Fill Committee Vacancies: Alternate for Expulsion; Fiscal; Grievance; and Residency
- V.** Report of Superintendent
 - A. Information: Student Board of Education Representative Report - Ben Urbanski
 - B. Recognition: Community Member, Ginney Dilk
 - C. Administrator 2016-2017 Goal Presentations
 - 1. Athletics - Mr. Maltese
 - 2. Capt. Nathan Hale School - Ms. DeJulius
 - 3. Coventry High School - Mr. Blake
- VI.** VOTE: Consent Agenda
 - A. Approve the CNH April 2017 Field Experience to Mansfield, MA
 - B. Approve the CHS April 2017 Field Experience to Orlando, FL
 - C. Approve the CHS June 2017 Field Experience to Jackson, NJ
- VII.** Report of Chairman
- VIII.** Communications
- IX.** VOTE: Approval of Minutes
 - A. Approve Minutes of September 29, 2016

- X.** Report of Board Members
 - A. Information: Fiscal Committee Report, Meeting of October 13, 2016 – Mr. Sobol and Mr. Carroll
- XI.** VOTE: Executive Session (Bargaining Unit Negotiations)
- XII.** Open Session
- XIII.** Adjournment

SUGGESTED MOTION: EXECUTIVE SESSION 1-200(6)(E)

I move that the Town Council enter into Executive Session pursuant to Connecticut General Statutes 1-200(6)(E)-discussion of any matter which would result in the disclosure of public records or the information therein contained described in sub-section (b) of Section 1-210 with the following people in attendance.....

SUGGESTED MOTION: EXECUTIVE SESSION 1-200(6)(B)

I move that the Town Council enter into Executive Session pursuant to Connecticut General Statutes 1-200(6)(B)-discussion of strategy and negotiation with respect to pending claims and litigation to which the public agency or a member thereof, because of his conduct as a member of such agency is a party until such litigation claim has been finally adjudicated or otherwise settled with the following people in attendance.....