

Environmental Review Team Report
Niemann Gravel Excavation
Brooklyn, Connecticut

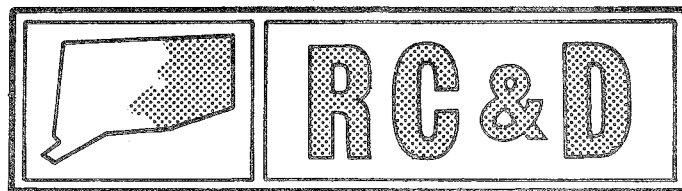


EASTERN CONNECTICUT RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT AREA, INC.

Environmental Review Team
Report

Niemann Gravel Excavation
Brooklyn, Connecticut

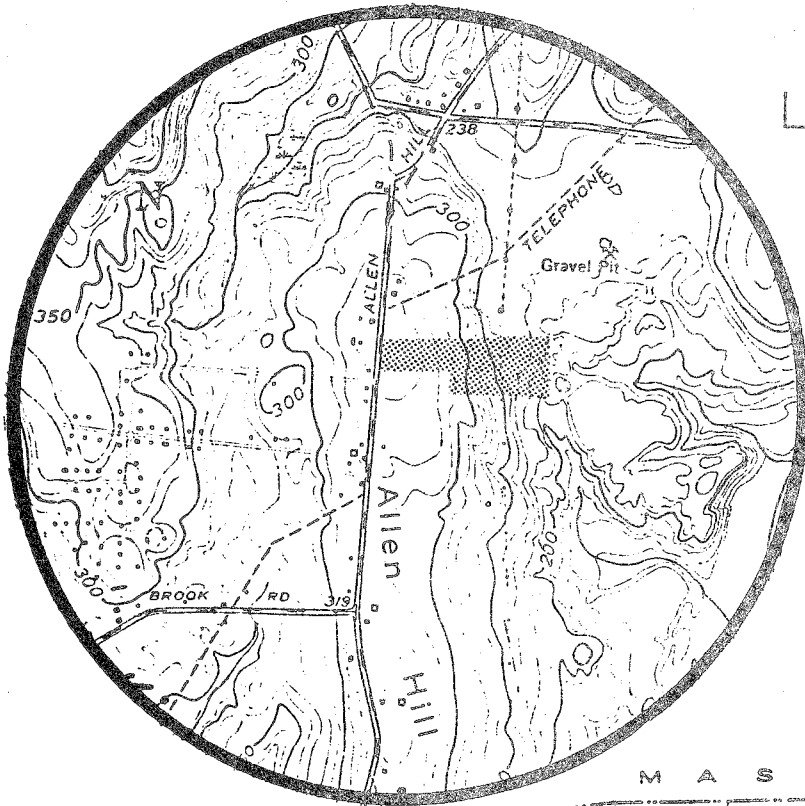
March 1983



Eastern Connecticut Resource Conservation & Development Area
Environmental Review Team
PO Box 198
Brooklyn, Connecticut, 06234

Location of Study Site

NIEMANN GRAVEL EXCAVATION
BROOKLYN, CONNECTICUT



EASTERN CONNECTICUT
RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW TEAM REPORT
ON
NEIMANN PROPERTY
BROOKLYN, CONNECTICUT

This report is an outgrowth of a request from the Brooklyn Planning and Zoning Commission to the Windham County Soil and Water Conservation District (S&WCD). The S&WCD referred this request to the Eastern Connecticut Resource Conservation and Development (RC&D) Area Executive Committee for their consideration and approval. The request was approved by the RC&D Executive Committee and the measure was reviewed by the Eastern Connecticut Environmental Review Team (ERT).

The soils of the site were mapped by a soil scientist from the United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service (SCS). Reproductions of the soil survey map, a table of soils limitations for certain land uses and a topographic map showing property boundaries were distributed to all Team members prior to their review of the site.

The ERT that field-checked the site consisted of the following personnel: Tim Pindell, Soil Conservationist, Soil Conservation Service (SCS); Bill Warzecha, Geologist, Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (DEP); Dick Raymond, Forester, DEP; Maureen Peters, Regional Planner, Northeastern Connecticut Regional Planning Agency (NECRPA); Craig Ferrell, Regional Engineer, NECRPA; and Jeanne Shelburn, ERT Coordinator, Eastern Connecticut RC&D Area.

The Team met and field checked the site on Tuesday, March 8, 1983. Reports from each contributing member were sent to the ERT Coordinator for review and summarization for the final report.

This report is not meant to compete with private consultants by supplying site designs or detailed solutions to development problems. This report identifies the existing resource base and evaluates its significance to the proposed development and also suggests considerations that should be of concern to the developer and the Town of Brooklyn. The results of this Team action are oriented toward the development of a better environmental quality and the long-term economics of the land use.

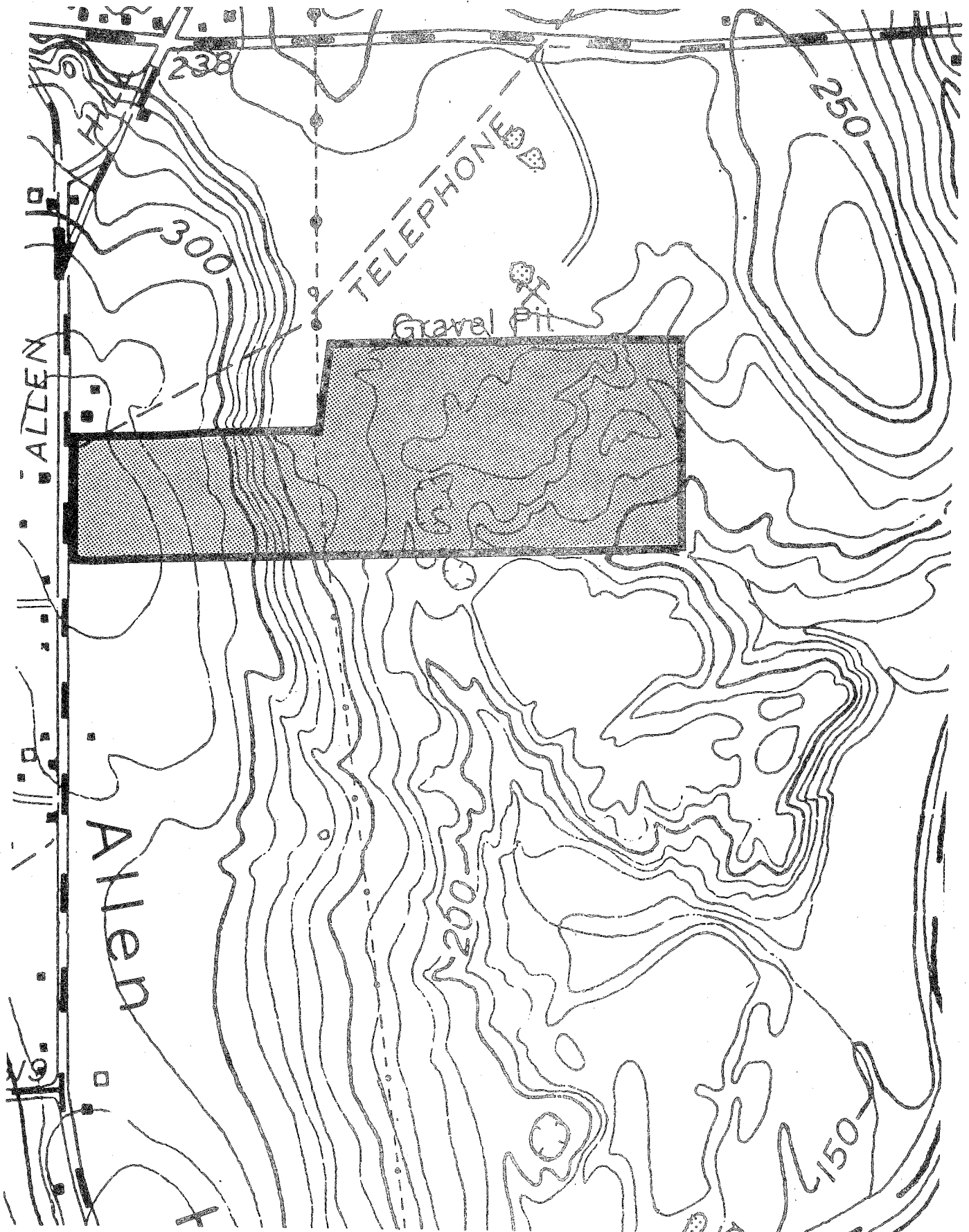
The Eastern Connecticut RC&D Area Committee hopes that this report will be of value and assistance in making any decisions regarding this particular site.

If you require any additional information, please contact: Ms. Jeanne Shelburn, Environmental Review Team Coordinator, Eastern Connecticut RC&D Area, P.O. Box 198, Brooklyn, Connecticut, 06234, 774-1253.

Topography

— Site Boundary

0 660'
scale



INTRODUCTION

The Eastern Connecticut Environmental Review Team was asked to prepare an environmental assessment of a proposed gravel excavation in the Town of Brooklyn. The property is approximately 30 acres in size and is located on the eastern side of Allen Hill Road, near its intersection with Sunset Terrace. The site is presently in the private ownership of Kenneth Neimann, a Brooklyn resident. Engineering plans showing the final grades of the proposal after excavation have been prepared. Plans showing interim grading and revegetation between phases, however, have not been drawn at present and should be submitted with final plans.

Mr. Neimann intends to excavate approximately 500,000 to 600,000 cubic yards of sand/gravel over a ten year period. Approximately 60,000 to 120,000 cubic yards will be removed on a yearly basis. A projected work schedule for each volume was submitted to the Team and is included in the Appendix to this report.

The excavation site is presently being used for corn cultivation. A North-east Utilities right-of-way extends across the westernmost section of the excavation area. A small excavation and man-made pond are located on the southeastern site boundary and wetlands occupy the eastern edge of the site.

The Team is concerned with the effect of this proposed excavation on the natural resource base of this site and the surrounding area. The following sections of this report discuss the natural limitations of this site for the proposed activity in detail and suggest mitigation measures which may be helpful to the developer and the Town Commissions.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

TOPOGRAPHY

The proposed gravel extraction site which is +30 acres is located north of Allen Hill in the east central section of Brooklyn. The property is generally flat throughout the proposed extraction site, however, the elevation rises towards the western section of the property.

Elevations on the site range from 200 feet above mean sea level, in the eastern section of the parcel, to 350' above mean sea level in the western section. These elevations were taken from the Danielson topographic quadrangle map published by the United States Geological Survey (USGS). Steepest slopes on the property range between 15% and 20% and are found in the central section of the property.

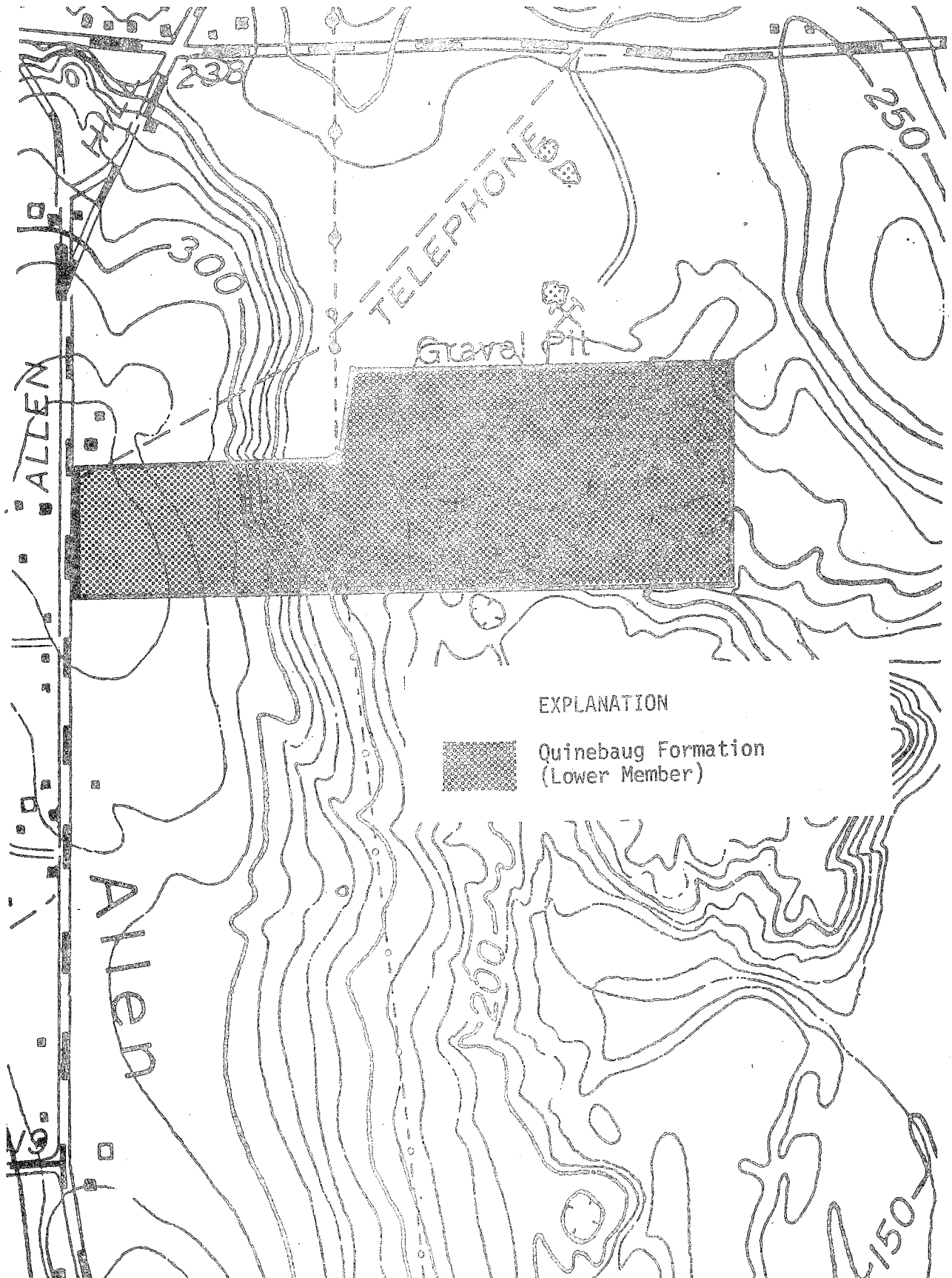
As stated by Mr. Niemann during the field review, excavation of sand and gravel will be restricted to the eastern portion of the site primarily in the area of the existing cornfield.

GEOLOGY

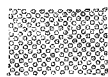
The proposed gravel extraction site is located within the Danielson topographic quadrangle. The surficial geologic materials, those materials overlying bedrock within the proposed site, are included in the Surficial Geologic Map of Danielson Quadrangle, by Allan D. Randall and Fred Pessi, Jr. (1968)

Bedrock Geology

0 660
scale



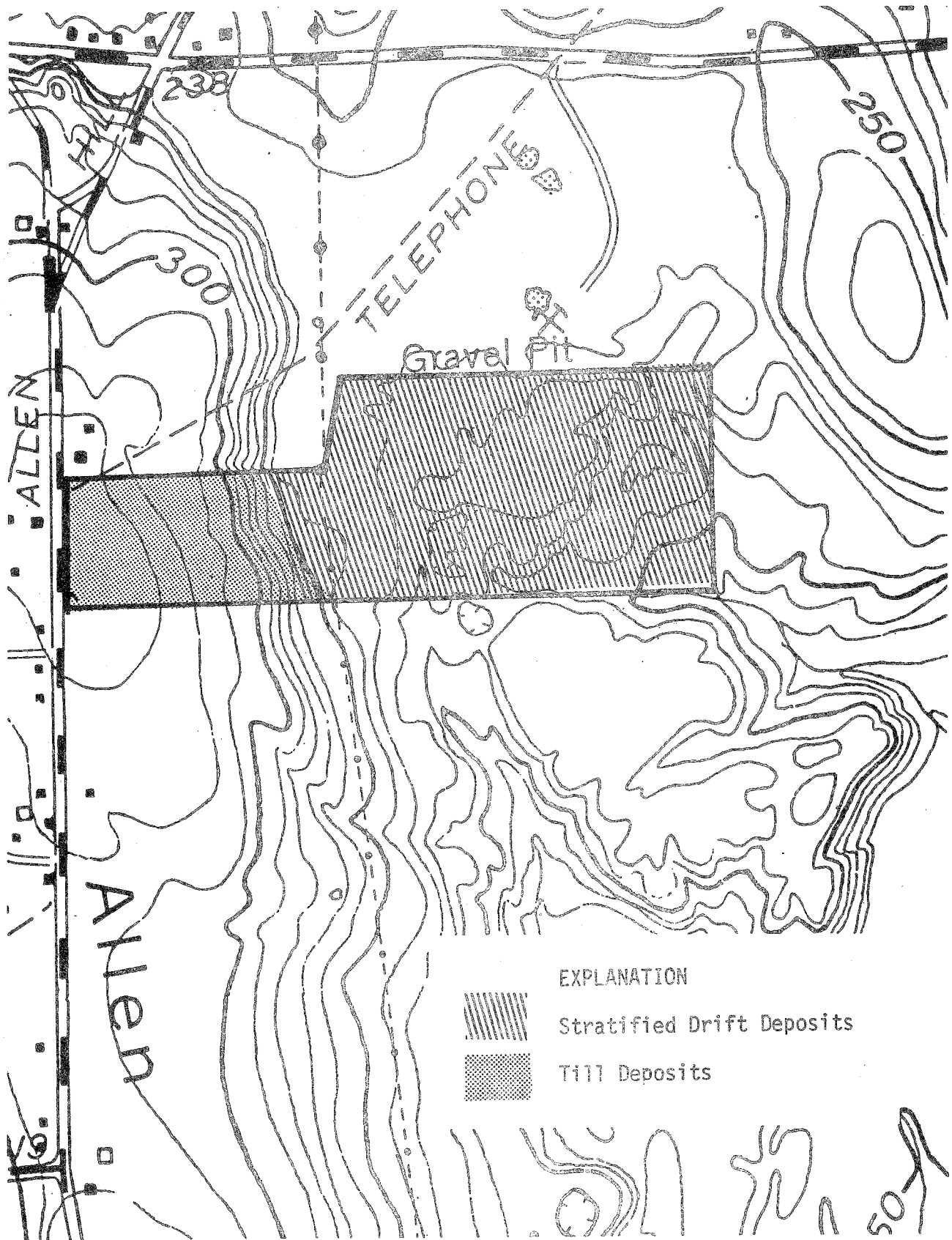
EXPLANATION



Quinebaug Formation
(Lower Member)

Surficial Geology

0 660
scale



The eastern portion of the property is an extensive sequence of glacial meltwater deposits that flank the Quinebaug River. These deposits are referred to as stratified drift which consists of sand, gravel and silt. "Stratified drift" is defined as well layered sediments that were deposited by glacial meltwater streams. The surficial material to be extracted will range in size from medium grained sand to boulder gravel. Thickness of these deposits are probably $\pm 10'$ throughout the proposed excavation site; however, thicker deposits (less than $40'$) may be found in the extreme eastern portion of the property. (Source: Water Resource Bulletin #8, published by the USGS)

Although the western portion of the property is not part of the extraction operation, the surficial material in this area is comprised primarily of till. "Till" is a compact, unsorted sediment deposited by glacier ice till deposits containing rock particles and fragments of various size and shape ranging from clay to boulders. Thickness of till throughout this portion is probably less than 10 feet. Unlike the sand and gravel deposits in the eastern section, till deposits have little or no significant commercial value.

Bedrock underlying the surficial deposits throughout the entire site falls within the lower member of the Quinebaug Formation. These rocks, as mapped from surrounding outcroppings are referred to as gneisses. A "gneiss" is a coarse grained metamorphic rock (rocks changed either in texture or in mineral composition by great heat and pressure) in which fairly wide bands, sometimes several feet in thickness, alternate with narrow bands. Banding is produced by alternating light and dark layers of minerals and by the light variation in grain size of the minerals.

Information regarding the bedrock of this area was compiled from the Bedrock Geologic Map of the Danielson Quadrangle by H. Roberta Dixon (1966) and published by the USGS. Both the surficial and bedrock geologic maps are available at the Natural Resource Center, Department of Environmental Protection in Hartford.

SOILS

A detailed soils map of this site is included in the Appendix to this report accompanied by a chart which indicates soil limitations for various urban uses. As the soil map is an enlargement from the original 1,320 feet/inch scale to 660 feet/inch, the soil boundary lines should not be viewed as absolute boundaries, but as guidelines to the distribution of soil types on the site. The soil limitation chart indicates the probable limitations for each of the soils for on-site sewerage, buildings with basements, buildings without basements, streets and parking, and landscaping. However, limitations, even though severe, do not preclude the use of the land for development. If economics permit large expenditures for land development and the intended objective is consistent with the objectives of local and regional development, many soils and sites with difficult problems can be used. The soils map, with the publication Soil Survey, Windham County, Connecticut, can aid in the identification and interpretation of soils and their uses on this site. Know Your Land: Natural Soil Groups for Connecticut can also give insight to the development potentials of the soils and their relationship to the surficial geology of the site.

Soils found on this site include Hinckley gravelly sandy loam (HKA, HKC), Merrimac sandy loam (MyA) and Sudbury sandy loam (Sg). Merrimac and Sudbury are listed as Prime and Important Farmland soils yielding 18 tons of corn silage per acre. Hinckley is an excessively drained soil yielding silage at 12 tons per acre. Sudbury has a seasonal high water table up to 20 inches from the surface from December to April. This site contains soils derived from glacial outwash plains and terraces. It overlies an important aquifer yielding from 50-2,000 gallons per minute. Pollution to groundwater is the greatest hazard with severe limitations for septic systems and landfills. All of the soils are highly corrosive to concrete. Care must be taken with all excavation as there are severe problems with cut-banks caving in.

The access road, as proposed, is located on Sudbury (Sg) which may get soft due to a seasonally high water table from December to April. Water may seep from the cut slope in the southwest corner draining to the pond/sediment trap. Grading should be done to ensure that all sediment will be trapped at the pond area or at other key locations by berming the perimeter. If the pond becomes filled with sediment, periodic cleaning should be done. If it is observed that sediment is escaping the pond area through the channel outlet, it is best to seal the existing outlet and install a pipe outlet with a riser pipe. This riser would have 3/4 inch holes drilled in for free flow of water.

The first phase of operation included excavation of the southern section of the property. Any topsoil that is stockpiled should be seeded down to prevent losses from erosion. Subsequent excavation phasing will begin at the northeast corner and progress west. Revegetation shall be accomplished as soon as practical. On the steep cut slopes consider seeding 16 lbs. Crownvetch with 24 lbs. Ky 31 Tall fescue per acre. Lime and fertilize to soil test or apply 4,000 lbs. lime/acre if test results are not available. Fertilize at a rate of 400 lbs. 10-10-10 per acre. Seeding should be done April 1 - June 15. If Crownvetch is used, the proper inoculant will be needed. On the flat grades a mixture of Ky 31 Tall fescue with Red Fescue, 25 lbs. each per acre is recommended. To establish sod, lime and fertilize at the same rates above and maintain annually with 300 lbs. 10-10-10. This area should remain in sod a minimum of two years before establishing corn row crops. Due to groundwater pollution hazards, manure should be spread at a rate of no greater than 10 tons per acre per year.

All cut slopes should be shaped each day to avoid the hazard of vertical walls caving in. It is suggested that the Town periodically spot check the site for any problems.

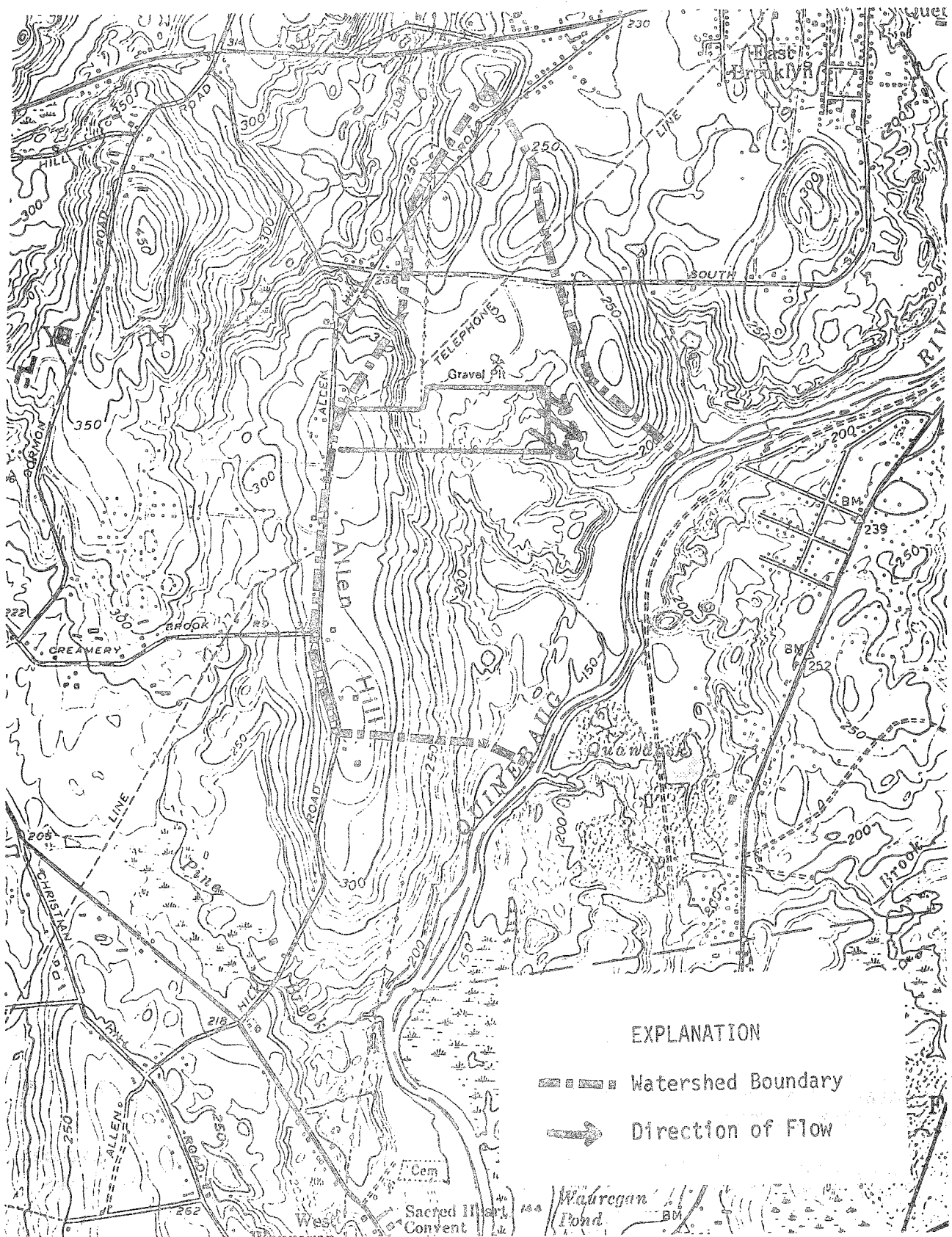
ENGINEERING CONCERNS

The information provided by the applicant did not include borings to determine groundwater table elevations on the proposed site. Observation of springs in the banks of the existing dug water hole, however, indicates that much of the proposed excavation will be at or below the existing groundwater elevation. Therefore, a potential for severe seepage problems during at least part of the year exists which would render the site unacceptable for any practical use. The Soil Conservation Service recommends that no gravel be removed closer to the spring high water table than would preclude its subsequent re-use according to existing public health standards.

The proposed 0.5% final bottom grade will be difficult to construct without creating stormwater collecting depressions which could affect future land uses.

Drainage Areas

0 660'
Scale



EXPLANATION

--- Watershed Boundary

→ Direction of Flow

The capacity of Allen Hill Road, which in all probability has little or no substructure, to withstand what could be more than 30,000 truck loads over the life of the operation is questionable. The road will be most susceptible to damage during the spring and at other wet times of the year when the likelihood of water in the base and subbase is high.

Precautions should be taken to maintain sufficient moisture on the haul road, by applying calcium chloride, by sprinkling or by other acceptable means, so as to prevent blowing dust, especially in the vicinity of the public road.

WATER RESOURCES

The Niemann property lies within the Quinebaug River basin. As a result of the coarse grained nature of stratified drift deposits throughout the proposed extraction site, most rainfall is absorbed into the ground rather than passing overland in a watercourse. Groundwater flow underneath the property is probably directed primarily to the east towards the Quinebaug River (See Watershed/Drainage Map).

No water courses were observed in the area of proposed excavation, however, there is a man-made pond in the southern section of the property. It appears the pond was created as a result of intersecting underground springs during excavation of that area. A wetland area abuts the Niemann property in the south east section of the site.

It is recommended that the property owner submit to the town detailed plans depicting how the wetland and pond will be protected from possible erosion and sedimentation problems created by the gravel excavation. These plans should be discussed with the local Soil and Water Conservation District and town engineer prior to starting the extraction operation. Erosion and sedimentation measures may include the following; 1. maintain a buffer zone of vegetation between extracted areas and the wetland/pond areas; 2. provide a vegetation cover over extracted areas as soon as possible, especially in sloped areas; 3. keep disturbed areas small; and 4. stabilize and protect disturbed areas during extraction operations. Also, it is recommended that a town official, preferably the town engineer make on-site inspections to assure compliance with the approved plan and town regulations.

According to the property owner, the present plans call for excavating the sand and gravel deposits from existing ground level to a depth two feet above the high ground water table. At the time of review, no information was made available to team members regarding high ground water mark throughout the extraction site. It is recommended that on-site testing be conducted to determine groundwater levels throughout the extraction area. Once the high groundwater table is established, the maximum depth of the proposed excavation should not exceed the proposed two-foot separating distance as it may have an adverse affect on the groundwater table. Harmful effects to the groundwater quality would be likely only in the vent of future development such as residential or industrial buildings which may require on-site sewage disposal systems or an industrial accident such as the spillage of fuel from excavation machinery or storage tanks. It should be noted that if the present plans are carried out, the excavated portions of the property will result in an area of special concern

regarding on-site sewage disposal systems. The State Public Health Code mandates that areas where maximum ground water is less than three feet below ground surface "shall merit a particular investigation and special design" and meet the special requirements of all applicable sections of the Code.

Should the proposed operation require the need for a water supply, the eastern section of the property lies within a zone capable of yielding large groundwater supplies due to the presence of the stratified drift deposits. These areas may yield more than 100 gallons per minute to individual wells. The bedrock underlying the property may also be the source of small yields of water (generally less than 10 gallons per minute). The quality of groundwater from either type well should be satisfactory.

If a well is installed on the property, it should be located at a relatively high point on the site, far removed from any source of pollution, i.e. fuel storage tanks, manure pits, etc.

VEGETATION

The tract proposed for gravel excavation may be divided into four major vegetation types. These include agricultural fields which total 26± acres, 5± acres of old field, mixed hardwoods which total 8± acres and hardwood swamps of 5 acres or more. An additional acre is occupied by an active gravel bank.

Vegetation Type Descriptions

Type A. (Agricultural Fields) Approximately 26 acres of agricultural fields are present in the tract. They were cultivated for corn production last year and are presently in rye cover.

Type B. (Old Field) Occupying 5± acres, this old field is vegetated with goldenrod, milkweed, grasses and assorted weeds.

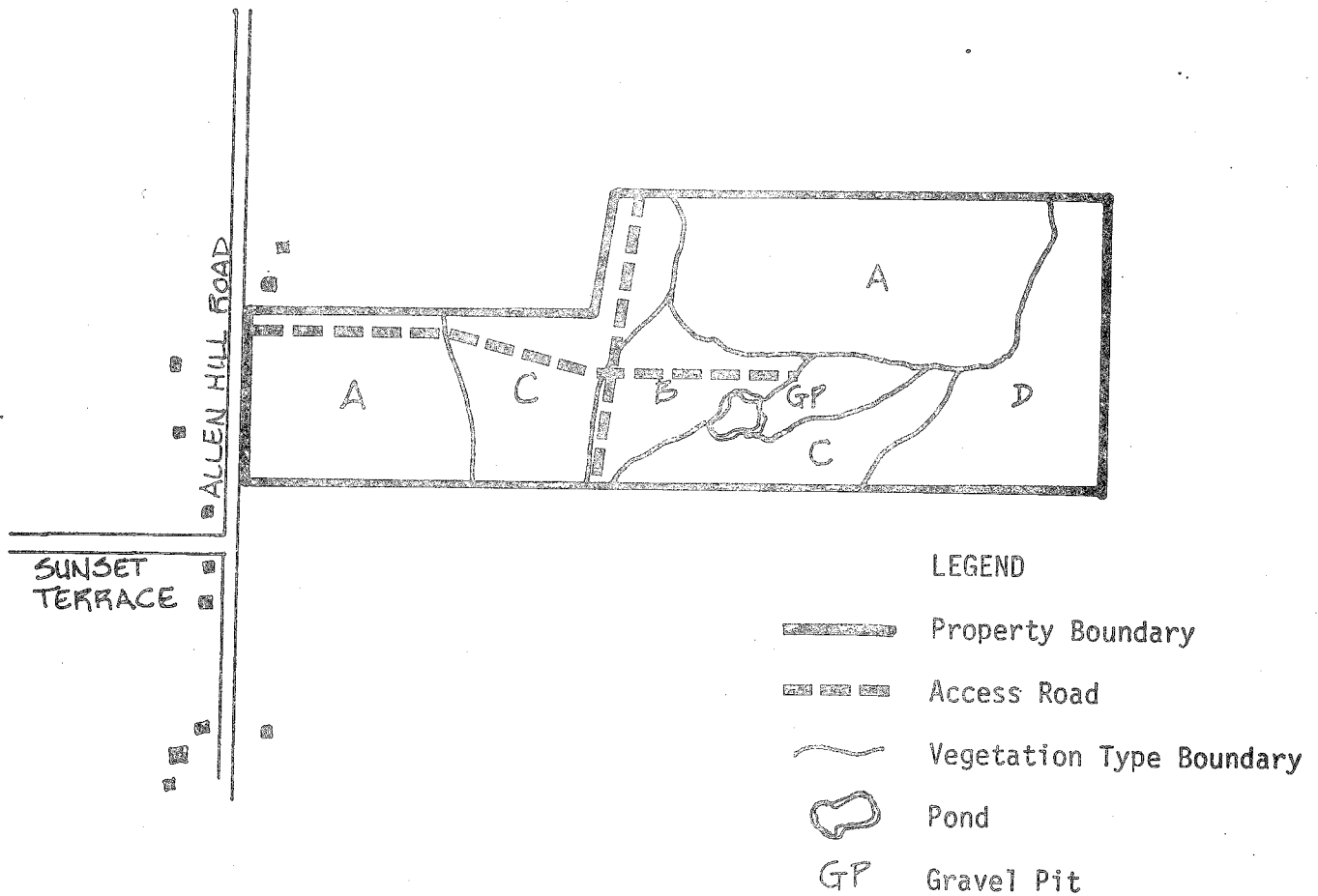
Type C. (Mixed Hardwoods) Medium quality poles and sawtimber-size white oak, black oak, scarlet oak, red maple, black birch and eastern white pine are present in this 8± acre variably stocked stand. Hardwood and white pine seedlings form the understory. Ground cover consists of mosses and ferns. Scattered clearing operations have taken place in this stand.

Type D. (Hardwood Swamp) Covering 5 acres or more, this hardwood swamp contains pole to sawtimber-size red maple, American elm, white ash and eastern white pine. The stand is overstocked with poor quality trees. Swamp azalea, highbrush blueberry, spicebush and sweet pepperbush are the shrub species which are present. Ground cover consists of mosses, ferns, grasses, tussock sedge and skunk cabbage.

The proposed utilization of the forested portions of the property for gravel excavation will impact the vegetative cover negatively, dependent upon the extent of clearing necessary. The extent of the vegetation losses will depend upon the magnitude of development. Removal of all woody vegetation from the excavation areas and access roads will be necessary. As most of the proposed excavation site is the agricultural field, little of the forestland will be affected.

Vegetation

660
scale



VEGETATION TYPE DESCRIPTIONS *

- TYPE A: Agricultural Fields, 26 acres.
- TYPE B: Old Fields, 5 acres.
- TYPE C: Mixed Hardwoods, 8 acres, variably stocked, pole to sawtimber size.
- TYPE D: Hardwood Swamp, 5 acres, overstocked, pole to small sawtimber size.

* Seedling size = Trees less than 1 inch diameter at 4.5 feet above ground (DBH).
 Sapling size = Trees 1" to 5" DBH.
 Pole size = Trees 5" to 11" DBH.
 Sawtimber size = Trees 11" DBH and greater.

Mitigating Measures/Management Practices

The trees which are removed during clearing operations should be utilized for sawtimber, fuelwood and woodchips. Areas to be cleared should be well defined and clearly marked so as to prevent unnecessary and unwanted clearing.

Land that is to be returned to agricultural use, should be graded and seeded to prevent soil loss. The slopes and other odd areas not suited to agricultural use will also require plantings to stabilize the soil after final grading.

While grasses such as "Conservation Mix," Tall fescue and perennial ryegrass stabilize the soil, long term benefits are gained when trees and shrubs are planted. Not only is the soil stabilized, also food and cover are provided for wildlife.

Tree species suitable for use in the non-agricultural areas are:

- Eastern red cedar
- Eastern white pine
- European black alder
- Crabapple
- Flowering Dogwood

Suitable shrub species include:

- Autumn olive
- Silky Dogwood
- Highbrush blueberry

Many of the tree and shrub species are available through the Department of Environmental Protection's Pachaug State Forest Tree Nursery. Public service foresters provide on-site planting advice without charge upon request.

PLANNING CONCERNS

The Niemann property has a rich supply of soils suitable for excavation in a gravel mining operation. The soils on the site are all rated good for construction materials (especially roadfill) and the site should yield significant amounts of marketable materials.

The plan for excavation of the property calls for gravel removal in sections in which each portion of the site would be worked before moving on to other areas. Care should be taken in selecting the sequence of removal to minimize the potential adverse environmental impacts. A particular area of concern is near the wetland area on the eastern boundary of the site and particular attention should be paid to protect this sensitive area.

The excavated area should be revegetated and restored as soon as possible after the work in each area is completed. A cover crop should be placed on the exposed soils promptly after each section is excavated to minimize erosion loss.

Particular care should be taken with regard to potential erosion in the areas adjacent to the wetlands and stream. This side of the field should be excavated only after a cover crop has been placed on the exposed soils adjacent to this area. The natural berm between the excavated area and the wetlands should be maintained and additional erosion control measures should be installed in areas that appear more susceptible to soil loss and sedimentation.

TRAFFIC CONCERNS

A primary planning concern associated with the proposed gravel excavation operation involves the impact of additional traffic on roads near the site. The neighborhood in the vicinity of the Niemann property is residential/rural agricultural and the additional traffic volume from a gravel operation would be very noticeable in this area.

Preliminary estimates from Mr. Niemann as to the number of truck loads of gravel removed from the site indicates a minimum of 15 truck loads per day. This 15 loads per day estimate is based on a conservative estimate of excavating 60,000 cubic yards of gravel annually. (See Appendix B). This figure of 15 loads per day (15 round trips to the site) would result in an average of one truck entering or leaving the site approximately every 16 minutes. A less conservative, though reasonable, estimate is based on excavating 120,000 cubic yards of gravel annually. This would double the estimated truck traffic to the site resulting in an average of one truck entering or leaving the site approximately every 8 minutes. Either figure indicates a substantial increase in truck traffic on the existing road and a major planning concern.

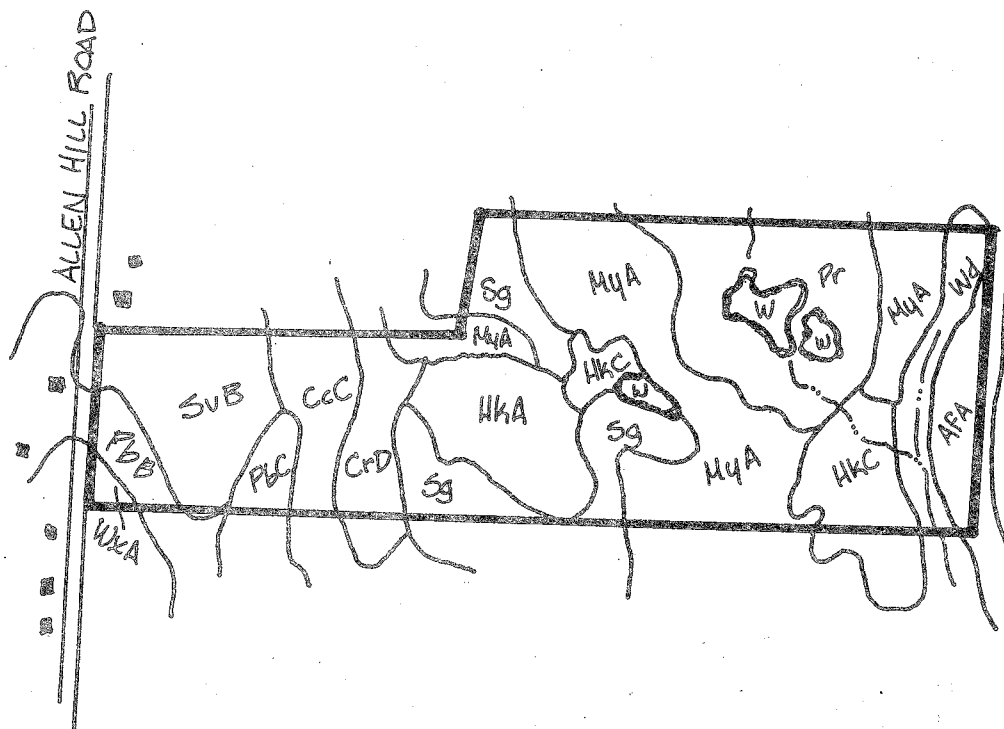
The additional truck traffic on Allen Hill Road presents concerns for safety on the road, noise and pollution in the area and deterioration of the road itself. Safety problems arising from trucks entering and leaving the site on such a relatively small residential road are a concern. The large turning radius necessary for these big trucks could be dangerous to other traffic on the road near the entrance. Another safety concern is for residents (particularly children) in the area, due to the additional volume of traffic and number of trucks travelling on the road. The size of these trucks may cause problems of visibility for other traffic on the road and with oncoming traffic particularly in the narrower sections of the road and at curves.

The trucks being used for the gravel operation would be 10 wheelers each weighing up to 20 tons. The impact that this weight would have on the road surface would be significant. This road was constructed several years ago, without the engineering standards of today. The road was built for typical daily traffic in a rural residential area and is not likely to withstand the stress of several heavy truck trips per hour. The necessary road maintenance and repair costs the town would be likely to incur with this additional volume of truck traffic is likely to be extensive.

Appendix

Soils

0 660' scale



Niemann Property

Brooklyn, Conn.

Principle Limitations and Ratings of Soils For:

Recreational Development

Soil Name and Map Symbol	Camp Areas	Picnic Areas	Playgrounds	Paths and Trails	Golf Fairways
Hinckley HkA	Severe:small stones	Severe: small stones	Severe: small stones	Slight	Severe: small stones
Hinckley HkC	Severe:small stones	Severe: small stones	Severe: slope, small stones	Slight	Severe: small stones
Merrimac MyA	Slight	Slight	Moderate: small stones	Slight	Slight
#Sudbury Sg	Moderate; wetness	Moderate: wetness	Moderate: wetness, small stones	Moderate: wetness	Moderate: wetness

Building Site Development

Soil Name and Map Symbol	Small Commercial Buildings	Shallow Excavations	Local Roads and Streets	Lawns and Landscaping	Septic Tank Absorption Fields
Hinckley HkA	Moderate;Large stones	Severe:cut- banks cave	Moderate:large stones	Severe:small stones	Severe: poor filter
Hinckley HkC	Severe:slope	Severe:cut- banks cave	Moderate:slope, large stones	Severe:small stones	Severe: poor filter
Merrimac MyA	Slight	Severe:cut- banks cave	Slight	Slight	Severe: poor filter
#Sudbury Sg	Moderate: wetness	Severe:wetness, cutbanks cave	Moderate:wetness, frost action	Slight	Severe:wetness, poor filter

Niemann Property

Brooklyn, Conn.

Principle Limitations and Ratings of Soils For:

Construction Materials

Soil Name and Map Symbol	<u>Roadfill</u>	<u>Sand</u>	<u>Gravel</u>	<u>Topsoil</u>
Hinckley HkA	Good	Probable	Probable	Poor: too sandy, small stones, area reclaim
Hinckley HkC	Good	Probable	Probable	Poor: too sandy, small stones, area reclaim
Merrimac MyA	Good	Probable	Probable	Poor: small stones, area reclaim
#Sudbury Sg	Fair:wetness	Probable	Probable	Poor:small stones, too sandy, area reclaim

Prime Farmland

SOIL INTERPRETATIONS FOR URBAN USES

The ratings of the soils for elements of community and recreational development uses consist of three degrees of "limitations:" slight or no limitations; moderate limitations; and severe limitations. In the interpretive scheme various physical properties are weighed before judging their relative severity of limitations.

The user is cautioned that the suitability ratings, degree of limitations and other interpretations are based on the typical soil in each mapping unit. At any given point the actual conditions may differ from the information presented here because of the inclusion of other soils which were impractical to map separately at the scale of mapping used. On-site investigations are suggested where the proposed soil use involves heavy loads, deep excavations, or high cost. Limitations, even though severe, do not always preclude the use of land for development. If economics permit greater expenditures for land development and the intended land use is consistent with the objectives of local or regional development, many soils and sites with difficult problems can be used.

Slight Limitations

Areas rated as slight have relatively few limitations in terms of soil suitability for a particular use. The degree of suitability is such that a minimum of time or cost would be needed to overcome relatively minor soil limitations.

Moderate Limitations

In areas rated moderate, it is relatively more difficult and more costly to correct the natural limitations of the soil for certain uses than for soils rated as having slight limitations.

Severe Limitations

Areas designated as having severe limitations would require more extensive and more costly measures than soils rated with moderate limitations in order to overcome natural soil limitations. The soil may have more than one limiting characteristic causing it to be rated severe.

APPENDIX B

Kenneth C. Niemann
60 Allen Hill Road
Brooklyn, CT 06234

Gravel Removal

60,000 cubic yards annually
260 work days
230 cubic yards daily
15 trucks daily
2 trucks per hour
2 return trucks per hour
3.75 trucks per hour
1 truck every 16 minutes

120,000 cubic yards annually
260 work days
460 cubic yards daily
30 trucks daily
4 trucks per hour
4 return trucks per hour
7.5 trucks per hour
1 truck every 8 minutes

About the Team

The Eastern Connecticut Environmental Review Team (ERT) is a group of professionals in environmental fields drawn together from a variety of federal, state, and regional agencies. Specialists on the Team include geologists, biologists, foresters, climatologists, soil scientists, landscape architects, archeologists, recreation specialists, engineers and planners. The ERT operates with state funding under the supervision of the Eastern Connecticut Resource Conservation and Development (RC&D) Area.

The Team is available as a public service at no cost to Connecticut towns.

PURPOSE OF THE TEAM

The Environmental Review Team is available to help towns and developers in the review of sites proposed for major land use activities. To date, the ERT has been involved in reviewing a wide range of projects including subdivisions, sanitary landfills, commercial and industrial developments, sand and gravel operations, elderly housing, recreation/open space projects, watershed studies and resource inventories.

Reviews are conducted in the interest of providing information and analysis that will assist towns and developers in environmentally sound decision-making. This is done through identifying the natural resource base of the project site and highlighting opportunities and limitations for the proposed land use.

REQUESTING A REVIEW

Environmental reviews may be requested by the chief elected officials of a municipality or the chairman of town commissions such as planning and zoning, conservation, inland wetlands, parks and recreation or economic development. Requests should be directed to the Chairman of your local Soil and Water Conservation District. This request letter should include a summary of the proposed project, a location map of the project site, written permission from the landowner allowing the Team to enter the property for purposes of review, and a statement identifying the specific areas of concern the Team should address. When this request is approved by the local Soil and Water Conservation District and the Eastern Connecticut RC&D Executive Council, the Team will undertake the review on a priority basis.

For additional information regarding the Environmental Review Team, please contact Jeanne Shelburn (774-1253), Environmental Review Team Coordinator, Eastern Connecticut RC&D Area, P.O. Box 198, Brooklyn, Connecticut 06234.