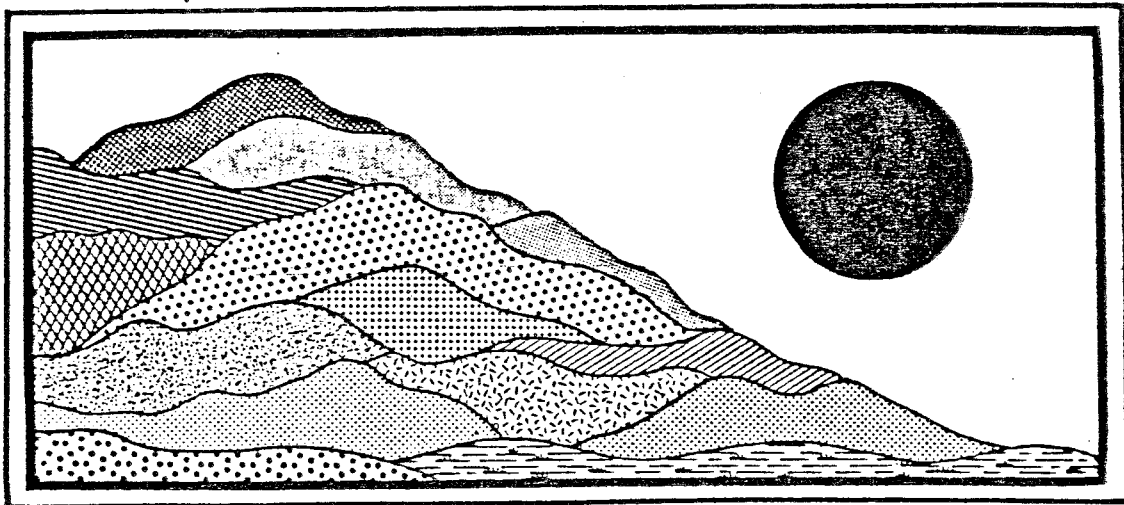


CEDAR KNOB AND THE BAHLER FARM

SOMERS, CONNECTICUT



AUGUST 1987

ENVIRONMENTAL

REVIEW TEAM

REPORT

EASTERN CONNECTICUT RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT AREA, INC.

CEDAR KNOB AND THE BAHLER FARM

SOMERS, CONNECTICUT

Review Date: JUNE 25, 1987

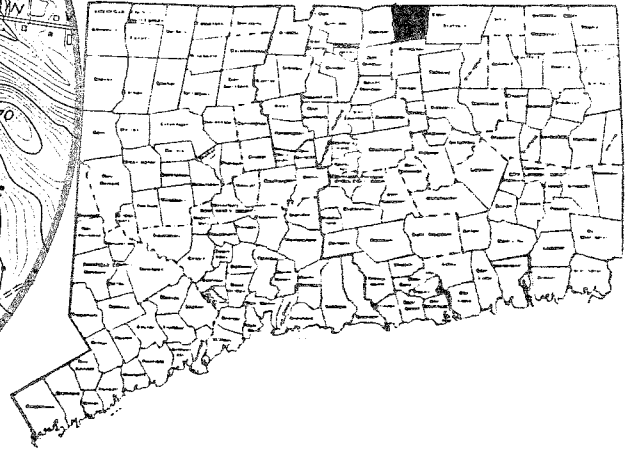
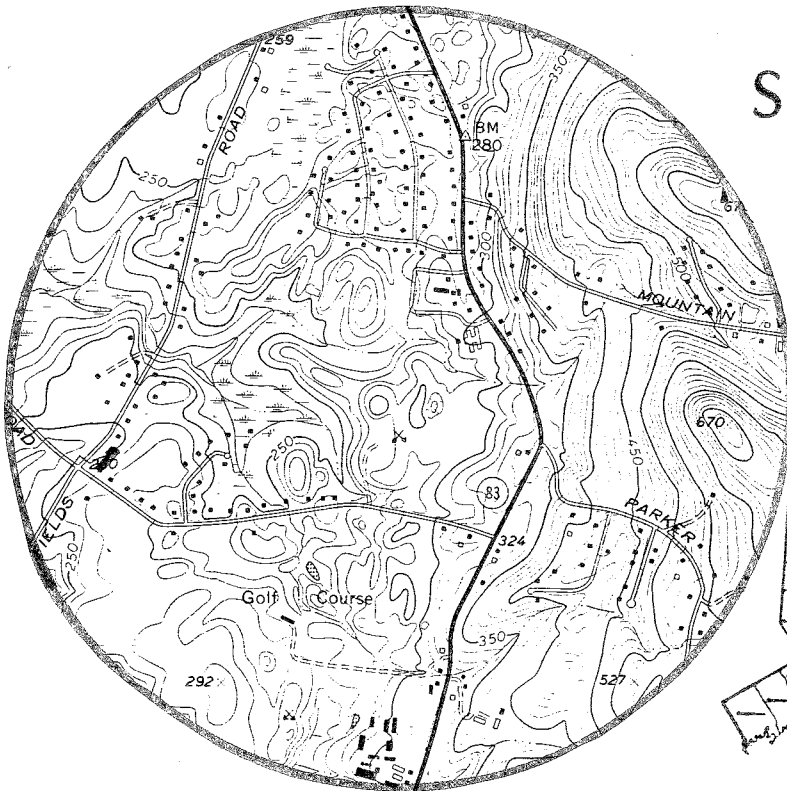
Report Date: AUGUST 1987



ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW TEAM
PO BOX 198
BROOKLYN, CONNECTICUT 06234

Site Location

CEDAR KNOB & THE BAHLER FARM
SOMERS, CONNECTICUT



EASTERN CONNECTICUT

RESOURCE CONSERVATION

& DEVELOPMENT AREA

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW TEAM REPORT

ON

CEDAR KNOB ESTATES SUBDIVISION

AND THE BAHLER FARM

SOMERS, CONNECTICUT

This report is an outgrowth of a request from the Somers Inland Wetlands and Conservation Commission to the Tolland County Soil and Water Conservation (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 and the measure reviewed by the Eastern Connecticut Environmental Review Team (ERT).

The ERT met and field checked the site on Thursday, June 25, 1987. Team members participating on this review included:

Joyce Purcell	--Soil Conservationist U.S.D.A., Soil Conservation Service
Elaine Sych	--ERT Coordinator Eastern CT RC&D Area
Bill Warzecha	--Geologist DEP, Natural Resources Center

Prior to the review day, each team member received a summary of the proposed project, a list of the Town's concerns, a location map, topographic map and a soils map. During the field review the team members were given site plans. The Team met with, and were accompanied by the Commission Chairman, the Town Sanitarian and the engineers for the properties. Following the review, reports from each team member were submitted to the ERT Coordinator for compilation and editing into this final report.

This report represents the Team's findings. It is not meant to compete with private consultants by providing site designs or detailed solutions to development problems. The Team does not recommend what final action should be taken on a proposed project--all final decisions and conclusions rest with the Town and landowner. This report identifies the existing resource base and evaluates its significance to the proposed developments and also

suggests considerations that should be of concern to the developer and the Town. The results of this Team action are oriented toward the development of better environmental quality and the long-term economics of land use.

The Eastern Connecticut RC&D Executive Committee hopes you will find this report of value and assistance in making your decisions on these proposed subdivisions.

If you require any additional information, please contact:

Elaine A. Sych
ERT Coordinator
Eastern Connecticut RC&D Area
P. O. Box 198
Brooklyn, CT 06234
(203) 774-1253

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INTRODUCTION

The Eastern Connecticut Environmental Review Team has been asked by the Somers Inland Wetland and Conservation Commission to review two adjacent parcels of land that are proposed for subdivision development.

This report contains the Team's findings for both pieces of property. Part One has the natural resource information, concerns and recommendations for Cedar Knob Estates subdivision, and Part Two contains similar information for the Bahler Farm property. The maps (which are for both parcels) are found in Part Three.

A combined report has been compiled because the parcels are adjacent to each other, and the Commission can review the material separately, or look at the area in its entirety.

PART ONE

CEDAR KNOB ESTATES SUBDIVISION

1. LAND USE, TOPOGRAPHY and GEOLOGY

The proposed + 53 acre Cedar Knob Estates site is located just over a mile south of the center of Somers. It has frontage along Route 83 to the east and Billings Road to the south. Due to a recent change in ownership, no definite plans on residential development of the site were made available to Team members. It is understood that six lots within the site have been approved for building by the Town. Three of these lots have frontage along Billings Road and three along Route 83.

The parcel has a past history of agricultural land use. Based on a 1934 air photo of the site, open farm fields characterized nearly all of the parcel. At some point in time, probably around 1965, the mining of sand and gravel commenced in the western part of the site. This activity is still operating at present, but on a small scale. The land in the western part was extensively disturbed and retains features resulting from the mining operation. These include drainage berms surrounding mined and ponded areas and poorly drained depressions, all of which have disrupted the natural drainage of the western part.

Except for the mined areas, the site contains second growth forest. The topography of the site slopes gently to the mined portion of the site. Stock piles and depressional features characterizes the mined areas.

Two southwesterly flowing streams are visible in the eastern part of the site. The northern most stream originates east of Route 83, while the other originates in a wetland area southwest of the old farmhouse. As mentioned earlier, the channels for these watercourses have been significantly disturbed due to mining operations in the western part. Both watercourses ultimately drain into Abbey Brook.

The proposed subdivision site is located in the Ellington topographic quadrangle. A bedrock geologic map (QR-4, 1946) for the quadrangle has been published by the Connecticut Geological and Natural History Survey. A surficial geological map (G0-965 by Roger B. Colton) has been published by the U. S. Geological Survey.

Based on available mapping and deep test hole data for subsurface sewage disposal exploration, the bedrock surface does not break ground surface on the site. Map QR-4 identifies the bedrock beneath the western and central part of the site as a reddish-brown arkose, which may contain layers of conglomerate. The term "arkose" refers to a sandstone and that contains a high

percentage of the minerals feldspar and quartz. Conglomerates consist of rounded water-worn rocks or pebbles cemented together by another mineral substance, e.g. hematite. These rocks were deposited during the Jurassic geologic period, approximately 144 to 208 million years ago in the central valley of Connecticut. The eastern limits of the property marks the approximate boundary of the Eastern Border Fault, which separates two (2) different rock types; sandstone and basalt in the Connecticut Valley and crystalline, metamorphic rocks (predominantly gneisses and schists) comprising the Eastern Uplands of Connecticut.

Underlying the eastern part of the site is a metamorphic rock (rocks geologically altered by high heat and pressure within the earth's crust) known as hornblende schist. The term "schist" refers to crystalline rocks in which platy minerals have aligned to form layers along which parting can easily occur. These rocks are also conspicuous by their wavy or crinkled surface. The word "hornblende" pertains to a major mineral found in the rock.

The exact depth to the bedrock surface on the site is unknown. It is shallowest in the east (perhaps 10 feet or less) but deepens to the west, where it may exceed 50 feet or more.

Because the bedrock surface is relatively deep, it should not pose any major problems in terms of residential development on the site. However, if future homes need to rely on the bedrock for a water supply source, then it will have at least some impact on water quality and quantity (See Water Supply Section).

According to Map G0-965, by Colton, the entire site is covered by a glacial sediment called stratified drift. However, based on visual observation made of excavations in the east central parts of the site and soil mapping data (Soil Survey-Tolland County), the eastern part of the site is covered by another type of glacial sediment called till.

Stratified drift covers the western and central part of the site. These deposits were the source of sand and gravel mined from the site. It consists of reddish-brown well sorted to poorly sorted coarse gravel, fine sand and silt. These materials were deposited by meltwater streams flowing from wasting masses of glacier ice. The deposits are generally layered, but in many places the layering is disrupted. These features indicate that sediments were built up against the ice, and that they collapsed when the ice melted away.

The eastern portions of the site are blanketed by glacial till, which consists of nonsorted, nonstratified rock particles. This material was deposited directly from glacier ice, which formerly occupied the area. The texture of the tills on this site is generally loose and sandy in the upper portions (about 18"--27"). Below this depth, however, till commonly becomes finer-grained and more compact. As a result of this firm layer, a seasonally high groundwater table and low permeability is usually encountered with these soils.

Because of the tills, low permeability, groundwater tends to flow on top of the compact zone towards discharge points. As a result, groundwater arising east of the site generally moves westward toward the Abbey Brook tributaries. However, the mining operations in the central part intercepted the till soils, causing groundwater to bleed out along the boundary. This has resulted in several undefined watercourses that meander over the excavated areas.

Some regulated wetland soils have been mapped on the site by a soil scientist and their boundaries delineated on a former subdivision plan. It should be noted that inland wetlands in Connecticut are based on soil types and by surface water bodies i.e., permanent and intermittent streams, ponds, etc. These soils and watercourses/water bodies are protected under Connecticut's Inland Wetland and Watercourses Act (Connecticut General Statutes Sections 22a-36 through 22a-45). Any activity which involves modification, filling, removal of soils, etc., will require a permit and ultimate approval by the Town's Inland Wetland Commission. In reviewing a proposal, the Commission needs to determine the impact that the proposed activity will have on the wetlands. If the Commission determines that the wetland is serving an important hydrological or ecological function and that the impact of the proposed activity will be significant, they may deny the activity altogether or, at least, require measures that would minimize the impact.

Since much of the upper soils zones have been mined in the central and western part, it is very difficult to determine what areas actually comprise former wetland soils on the site. As a result, wetlands mapped in this area consisted mainly of permanent and seasonal drainageways.

In order to make the mined portions of the site suitable for housing, it seems likely that significant regrading will be required in these parts. Detailed plans regarding the regrading with respect to surface hydrology will be imperative to insure that water problems do not arise. The plans should be reviewed carefully by the Town's engineer prior to approval.

2. EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

A detailed soil erosion and sediment control plan should be developed for phase II of the subdivision. The plan should contain site preparation, construction and vegetative (permanent) stabilization. The Connecticut Guidelines for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control (1985) should be used to develop the plan. The District would appreciate the opportunity to review final plans for adequacy prior to final approval.

A detailed stormwater management plan should be developed for the site. The plan should address the proposed road network and each lot as they are developed.

Only part of the wetland boundaries were delineated in the field by a soil scientist. An area in the central section of the subdivision still needs to be delineated. The Conservation and Inland Wetland Commission should consider maintaining and protecting the wetland parcels. Extensive alteration of the wetlands by either the developer or by subsequent lot owners should be avoided.

The information from the Tolland County Soil Survey for this parcel indicates poorly drained (wetland) and moderately well drained (seasonally high water table) soils through the parcel. Since most of the area was extensively altered during the sand and gravel excavation operation, it appears that certain areas may be shallow to groundwater. Special considerations should be given to home designs and septic designs in those areas.

Since this site has been altered, a more accurate representation of actual field conditions should be prepared by a consultant soil scientist. The original soils information provided from the Tolland County Soil Survey should only be used as a guide on this parcel.

3. GEOLOGIC DEVELOPMENT CONCERNS

The major geologic hindrances to development of the site include the following: (1) the presence of a compact till-based soils in the eastern part, which impede the downward movement of groundwater resulting in a seasonally high groundwater table and which has low permeability; (2) the east central portions of the site, which have resulted in the interception of the groundwater table along the till/stratified drift contact; (3) the presence of highly permeable sand and gravel. The above limitations will weigh most heavily on the ability to provide adequate subsurface sewage disposal. If not properly addressed, items 1 and 2 above may also pose problems in terms of road construction and placement of house foundations.

Seasonally high groundwater levels are commonly found in the hardpan soils. This condition results from the relatively low permeability of the hardpan zone. In order to overcome the seasonally high water table condition, most systems will require filled and raised systems at the most suitable area on each lot. It is expected that septic systems will be fairly large because of the relatively slow percolation rates.

Properly installed curtain drains can also protect septic systems in areas of perched groundwater. A curtain drain is located up gradient from the septic system and is installed to intercept groundwater flow. It prevents the seasonal water table from rising up into the leaching system and impairing the hydraulic capacity. The curtain drain should be properly designed, constructed and outletted in compliance with the State Public Health Code and any Town regulations that may be applicable. Detailed soil testing is imperative throughout the area covered by till soils in order to determine subsurface conditions.

Another critical area is where the former mining operations intercepted the water table at the stratified drift/till contact in the east central part. This area will require substantial surface and subsurface drainage work in order to make this area suitable for installations of on-site septic systems and also to maintain dry basements. Because significant regrading and filling will be required throughout the mined portions of the site to make it suitable for development, re-testing of virgin soils and fill material is imperative before an accurate assessment of this area for subsurface sewage disposal can be made.

Because of the rapid subsurface drainage commonly associated with the sand and gravel soils in the western and central part, groundwater contamination by septic effluent is a potential concern, particularly when the development needs to rely on on-site wells. Although a determination to the type of water supply (on-site or municipal) which would serve a potential development on the site has not been made to date, it is suggested that every effort be made to extend the municipal water supply to the site. The reason for this is the presence of highly permeable sandy, gravelly soils and past agricultural use of the site, which may have contaminated the underlying aquifer with nitrates, fertilizers, pesticides or other chemicals commonly used in farming practices. It is understood that a public water supply main will be extended to serve a proposed residential development adjoining the property to the north which would make it available.

Since some neighboring homes may rely on private on-site wells, the project engineer should keep this in mind when designing septic systems on lots, particularly those in close proximity to neighboring wells. It should be pointed out that if a percolation rate is faster than one minute/inch, the separating distance from any portion of a septic system to a private well which has a withdrawal rate of under ten (10) gallons per minutes or less would be 150 feet. If the withdrawal rate is ten (10) gallons per minute or greater, the separating distance would need to be even greater.

4. WATER SUPPLY

Ideally, the subdivision site should be serviced by a public water supply main rather than by on-site wells. As mentioned earlier, the main reason is due to the sand and gravel deposits on the site, which have rapid permeability and relatively poor filters for septic effluent. Also, the past agricultural use of the site and the chance for low-yielding wells, particularly where a group of wells are drilled in a concentrated area would be other considerations. Nevertheless, if the subdivision site needs to rely on individual on-site wells, it seems likely that the underlying bedrock would be the most likely aquifer to be tapped. The sand and gravel deposits in the western parts may also have potential as a water supply source, but a bedrock well properly cased with steel pipe into the bedrock would afford more protection, particularly in view of the permeable sand and gravel deposits.

Bedrock wells can generally yield quantities of water adequate for most domestic uses. The exact yield of a bedrock-based well is a function of many hydrogeologic factors including the number and size of fractures present in the bedrock. Because the fractures are unevenly distributed throughout the rock, there is no practical way, short of expensive geophysical tests, to assess the potential of any particular site for a satisfactory well.

According to the Water Resources Bulletin #24, the sandstone underlying the western and central part have potential for low, moderate or even high yields, depending on some extent on the depth of any well drilled on the site. On the other hand, the crystalline metamorphic rock underlying the eastern part, generally produce low yielding wells 2-5 gallons per minute.

The natural water quality should be generally adequate but because of the particular mineralogy of the bedrock (hornblende schist) underlying the eastern parts of the parcel, there is a chance that the water will have elevated concentrations of iron or manganese, which will discolor the water and cause a metallic taste. Depending upon the ultimate concentrations of these minerals, there may be a need for filtration devices. Also, past agricultural use of the land may have affected the nitrate levels in the groundwater.

As mentioned earlier, sufficient areas will be required on each of the proposed lots in order to properly locate wells from on-site septic systems and other potential sources of contamination. Of particular concerns will be the western and central part where permeable sandy soils predominate. If the soil percolation rate is faster than one inch per minute, the minimum separating distance between a subsurface sewage disposal system and water supply well should be doubled. Since most wells serving households have a withdrawal rate of less than 10 gpm, a minimum separating distance of 150 feet would be required rather than 75 feet for soil percolation rates of one inch per minute or slower.

In order to prevent possible contamination problems, it is suggested that wells be located on a relatively high portion of each lot in a direction opposite the expected direction of groundwater movement.

5. HYDROLOGY

Surface runoff within the site drains westward towards discharge points such as wetlands, water courses, etc., and ultimately transported to Abby Brook. Mining operations have greatly disturbed the surface hydrology in the western part. Drainage restoration throughout this area will be needed before an accurate assessment as to the suitability of the area for development is concerned.

Although no definite plans have been prepared to date for the site, development of the site would be expected to increase the amount of the runoff following periods of rainfall. These increases would result mainly from soil compaction and replacement of existing vegetation with impervious surfaces, i.e., roof tops, paved roads and driveways over permeable, sandy soils. Therefore, the actual increases to runoff will depend upon the density of the proposed residential subdivision. Because increased amounts of runoff resulting from the development may cause flooding problems to downstream areas of the site, it is important that a storm water management plan be prepared for the site prior to any development. This study should include calculations for pre-and post-development runoff conditions. If necessary, consideration should be given to utilizing the existing ponds on the site as storm water retention basins. A sound erosion and sediment control plan should also accompany the storm water management plan, especially in view of the bare soil conditions present in the western part.

PART TWO

BAHLER FARM

1. TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

The Bahler Property consists of a + 83 acre farm which borders the Cedar Knob Estates Subdivision to the south. Except for wooded land in the southwest corner, the site is comprised of open farm fields. The land surface slopes gently to the western part of the site. According to a soils map, approximately 30 percent or 25 acres of the site comprises regulated inland wetland soils. It should be pointed out that there may be a discrepancy with the wetland boundaries delineated in the eastern part. Apparently, more wetland soils were delineated than what may actually exist there.

The major streamcourse on the site is located in the south-central parts. It flows in a westerly direction from Route 83. A small tributary merges with the streamcourse in the front portions of the parcel. In comparing a 1986 airphoto with a 1965 airphoto, the streamcourse had been straightened into its present course during the last + 21 years. It formerly meandered in the central part.

2. GEOLOGY

The site lies within the same topographic quadrangle (Ellington) as the Cedar Knob Estates Subdivision. Therefore, the same geologic maps were referenced for this section of the report.

The site is underlain by the same type of bedrock that underlies the Cedar Knob Estates site. The front portion of the site is underlain by relatively shallow (10 feet or less) crystalline, metamorphic rock. Moving westward, the site is underlain by arkosic sandstone. Depth to the bedrock surface increases moving westward. It may be as much as 50 feet below ground surface in the western limits.

Because the bedrock surface is relatively deep throughout most of the site and because public water is likely to be extended to the property, bedrock should have little or no impact on residential development of the site. However, there is a chance it may be encountered in the front portion. As a result, there may be a need for some minor blasting, particularly if the crystalline metamorphic rock is encountered.

Most of the bedrock on the site is covered by sand and gravel. A small front portion of the site may be covered by glacial till. The contact between till and stratified drift is probably quite shallow in the front portions of the site. It seems likely that the till surface could be encountered within a few feet. Both of these surficial geologic deposits have been discussed in detail in the Cedar Knob Estates.

The sandy and gravelly deposits found on most of the site are relatively poor filters for contaminated groundwater. Since individual on-site septic systems will be required on each of the proposed lots, it is imperative that detailed soil testing be conducted on each lot to determine subsurface conditions and its suitability for on-site sewage disposal.

As mentioned earlier, inland wetland soils have been mapped on the site. The bulk of wetland soils are found in the southwest part (wooded area). The remainder of wetland soils are found in the eastern and western part.

Since no definite plans have been prepared to date, it is not known at the present time whether or not wetland soils will be infringed upon.

Wetland areas can have important hydrological functions, including streamflow regulations, erosion control and surface water quality protection. It may, in addition, be a valuable ecological asset. For these reasons, and because the wetlands within the site range from seasonally to permanently wet, they generally hold low potential for building purposes.

3. EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

A detailed soil erosion and sediment control plan should be developed for the site. The plan should include site preparation, construction and then vegetative (permanent) stabilization. The Connecticut Guidelines for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control (1985) should be used to develop the plan. The District would appreciate the opportunity to review final plans for adequacy prior to final approval.

A detailed stormwater management plan should be developed for the site. The plan should address the proposed road network and each lot as they are developed.

The plan contained no information which referenced wetlands. Wetland boundaries should be flagged in the field by a consultant soil scientist and numbered sequentially. This information should then be transferred to the plan map. The plan did not contain information that the wetlands boundaries were delineated by a professional soil scientist. The plan should contain a statement that the wetland soils on the site were identified in the field using the criteria required by Connecticut Public Act 72-155 as amended by Public Act 73-571 and are accurately represented on the plot plan. This statement should be signed and dated by the professional soil scientist who performed the field work. The District cannot verify wetland boundaries without this information. The wetland flags that were present in the field the day of the review were very difficult for the Team members to follow.

4. SOILS -- WETLAND RESOURCES

The information provided in the Tolland County Soil Survey appears to be adequate for the site. Refer to sheets 7, 8, 13, and 14 of the Tolland County Soil Survey for soil types on the parcel and for soil descriptions. On disturbed areas that may have been excavated or altered over the years a professional soil scientist should delineate the soil type in the field. This would provide more accurate information of the soils in that area.

The Conservation and Inland Wetlands Commission should consider maintaining and protecting the wetland parcels and should be concerned with areas of made land that have high groundwater tables. Extensive alteration of wetlands by either the developer or subsequent lot owners should be avoided. Wetlands have biological and hydrologic value, and a plan which minimizes alteration to these wetlands should be developed. Areas that have high groundwater tables should be developed carefully, giving special consideration to home designs and to on-site septic designs.

5. WATER SUPPLY

It is understood that residential development of the site would be served by a municipal water line. The need to supply the site with public water is important due to (1) the high percentage of sand and gravel soils on most of the site, which have rapid permeability and relatively poor filters for septic effluent and (2) past agricultural use of most of the site which may have contaminated the underlying aquifer with nitrates, fertilizers, pesticides or other chemicals commonly used in farming practices.

6. HYDROLOGY

Surface runoff on the Bahler Property flows downslope to the major drainage course on the site. This stream originates in a small pond 4,000 feet east of the site. It ultimately discharges to a tributary to Abbey Brook.

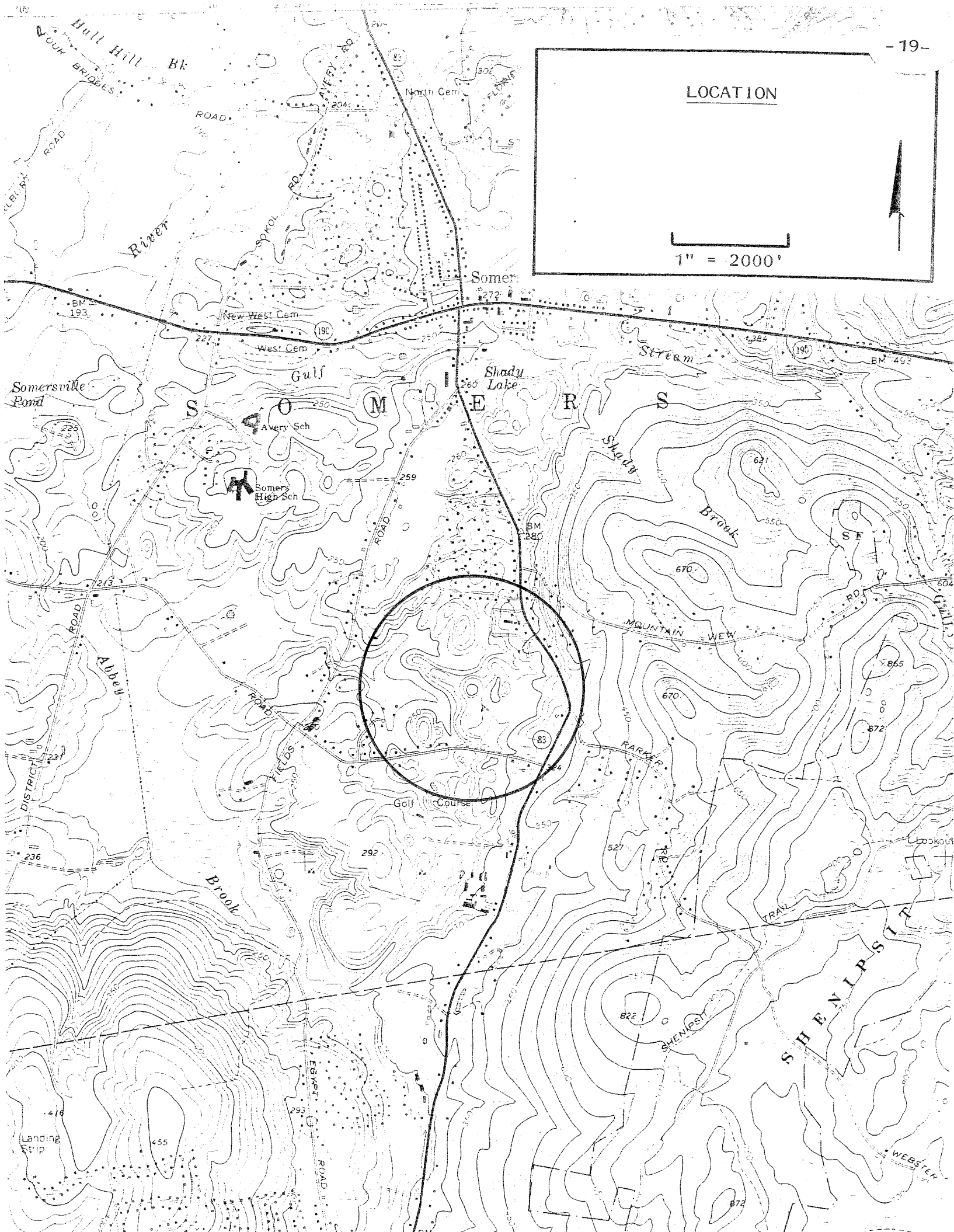
Development of the site will lead to some increases in the amount of runoff shed from the site. These increases will depend ultimately on the density of the development. Covering otherwise impervious soils with roof tops, driveways, access road and patios will lead to these increases. As a matter of policy, the Town should require that the applicant be required to submit a stormwater management plan which includes drainage calculations. It should also include provisions for soil erosion and sediment control.

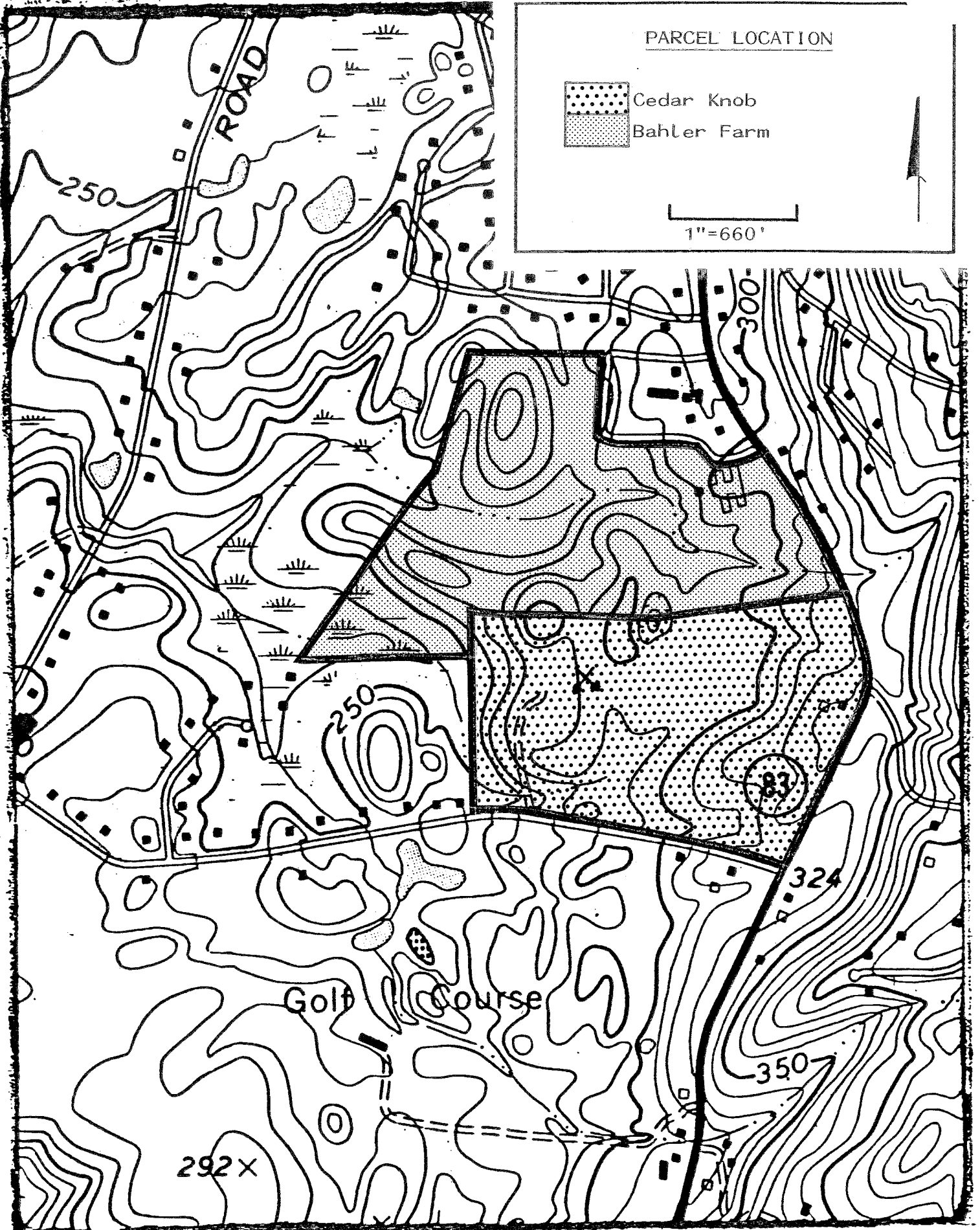
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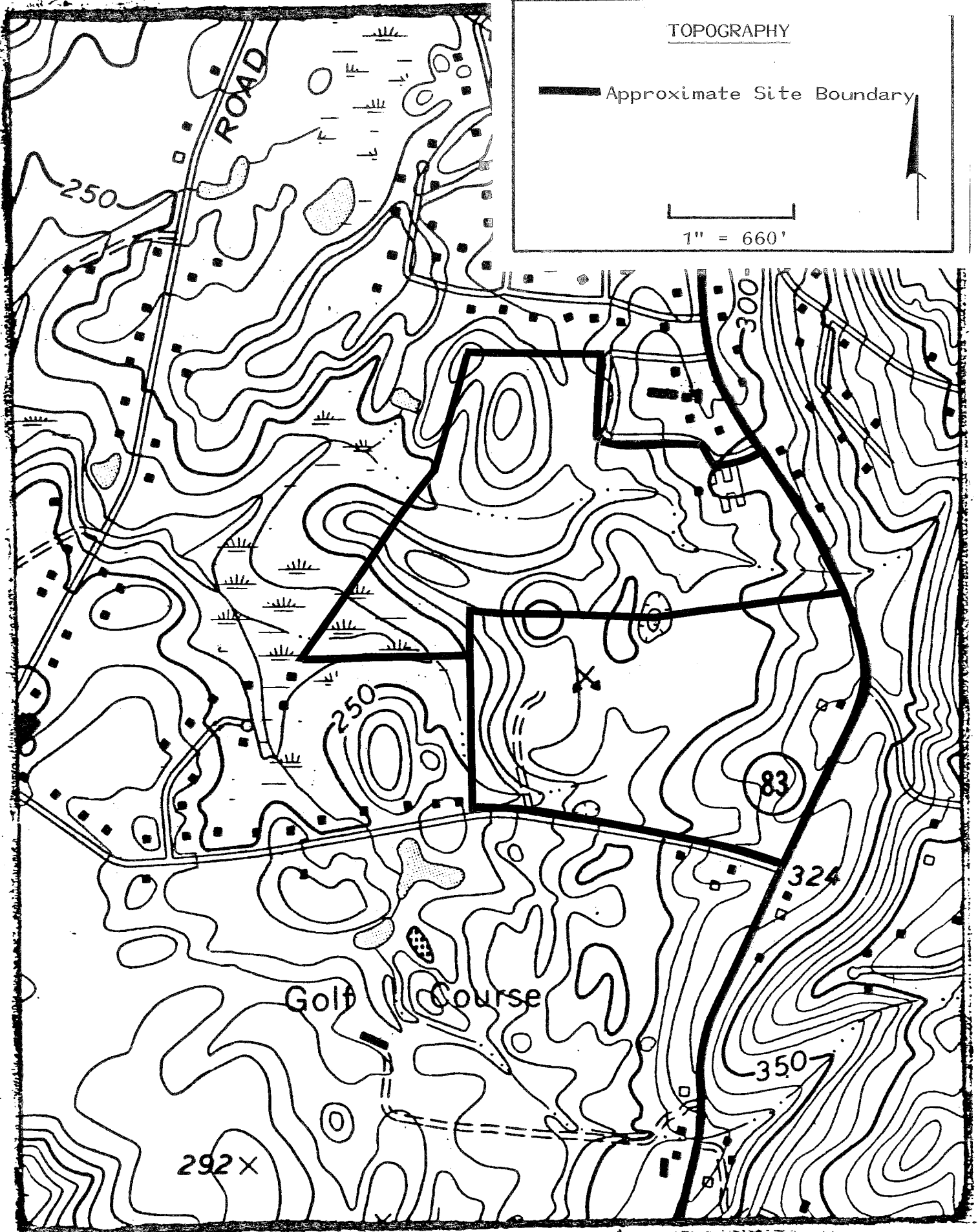
MAPS

LOCATION

1" = 2000'







TOPOGRAPHY

— Approximate Site Boundary

1" = 660'

ROAD

Golf Course

292 X

83

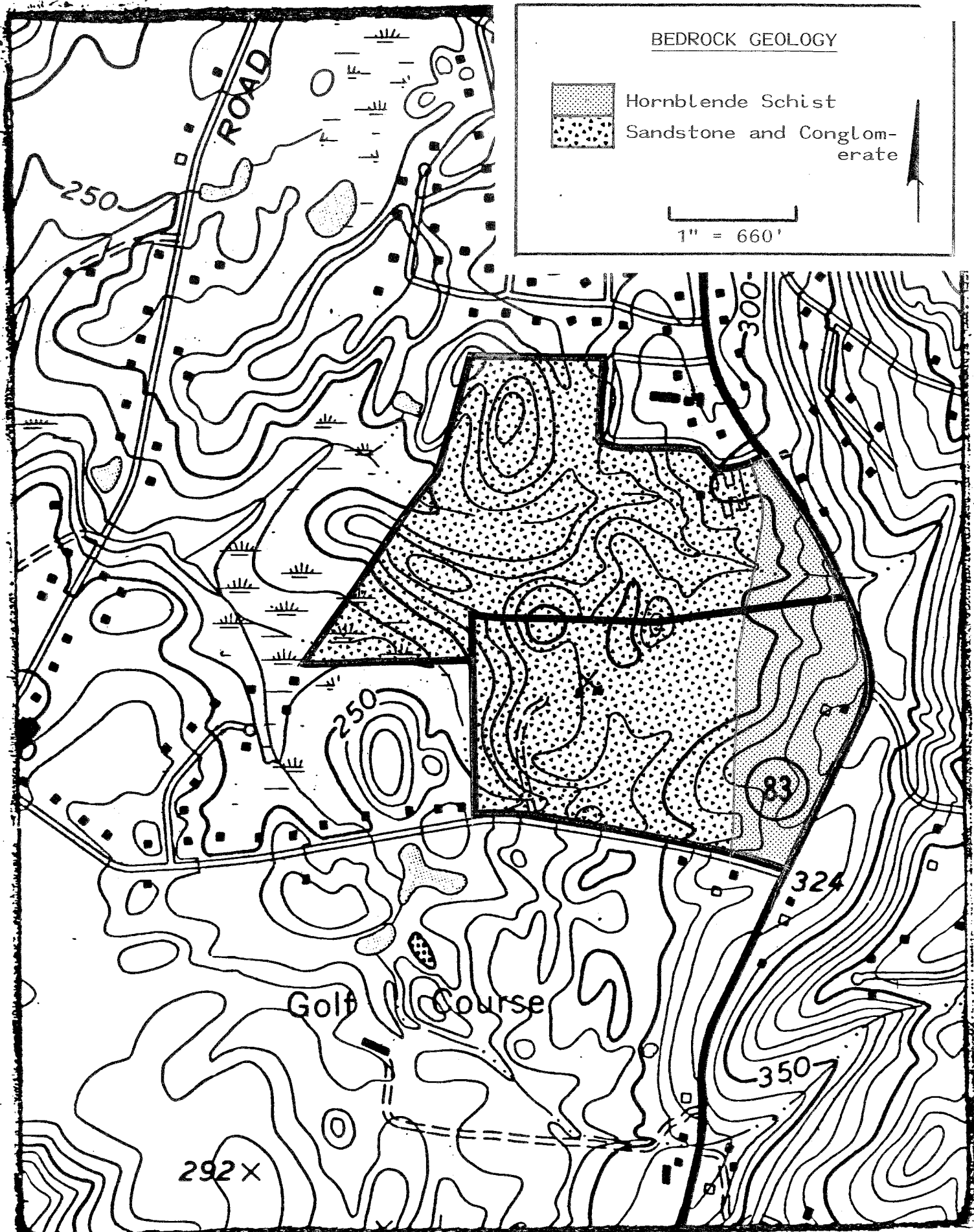
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350

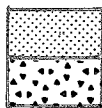
300

250

250



BEDROCK GEOLOGY



Hornblende Schist

Sandstone and Conglomerate

1" = 660'



Golf Course

292 X

350

324

83

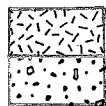
250

300

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ROAD

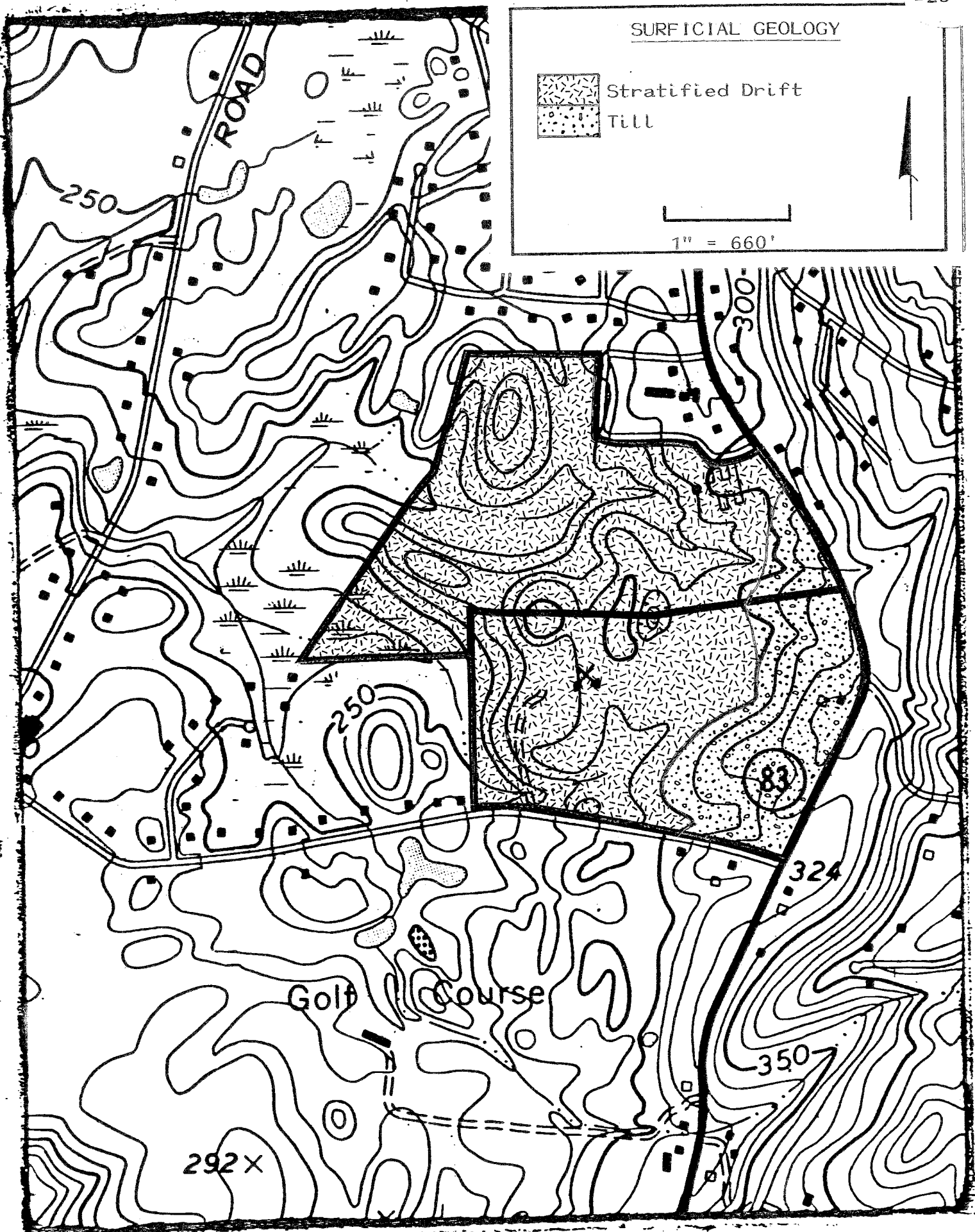
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY



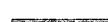




Stratified Drift

Till

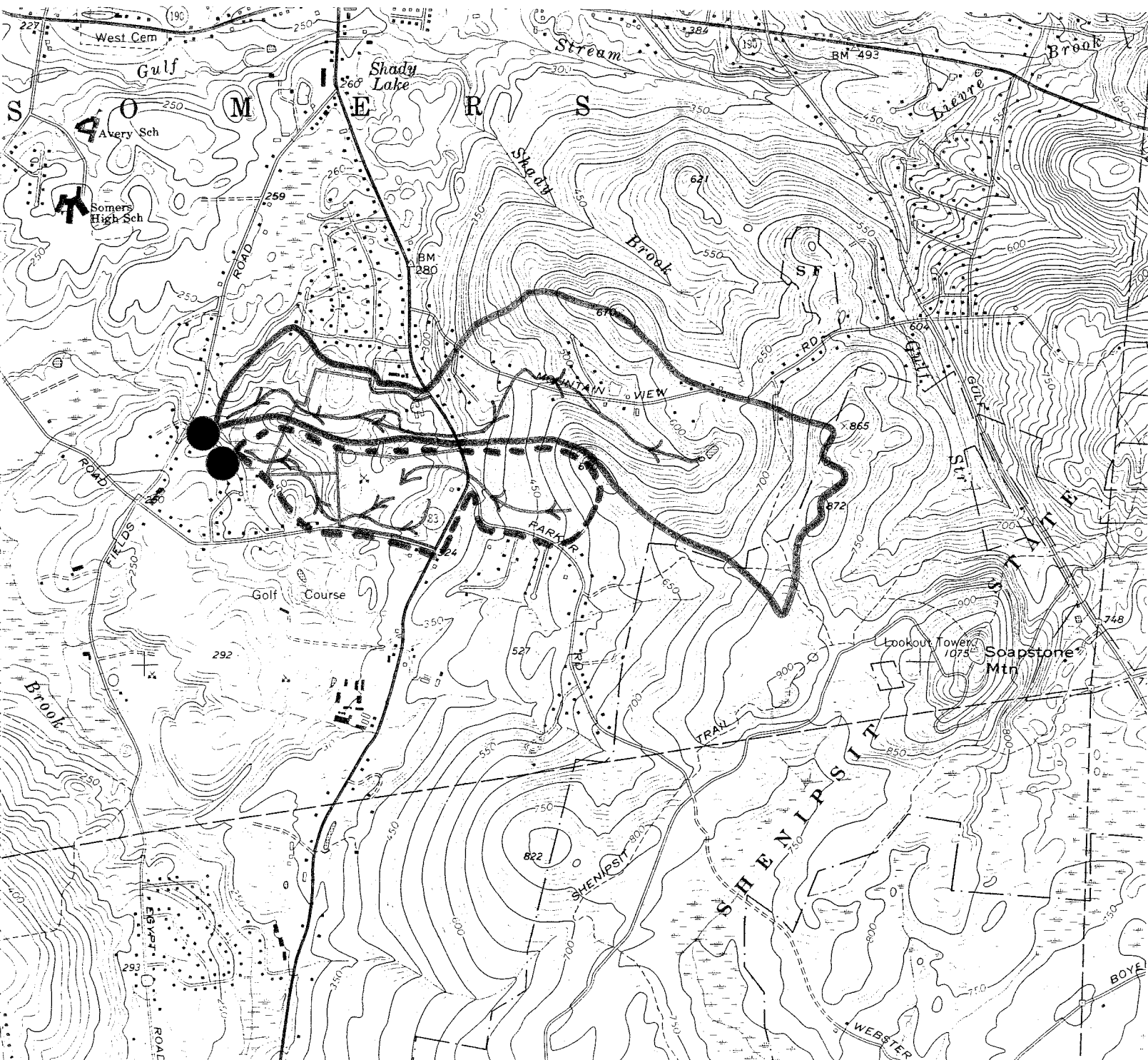
1" = 660'



WATERSHED BOUNDARY

-  Property Boundaries
-  Points of Outflow
-  Watercourses showing direction of flow
-  Watershed boundary for the unnamed stream bisecting the Bahler Property
-  Watershed boundary for the unnamed stream on the Cedar Knob Estates Subdivision

Scale 1"=2000'





United States
Department of
Agriculture

Soil
Conservation
Service

Tolland County USDA-SCS
24 Hyde Avenue
Rockville, CT 06066
875-3881



Scale 1" = 1320'



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--an 86 town 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, a statement identifying the specific areas of concern the Team should address, and the time available for completion of the ERT study. 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 Elaine A. Sych (774-1253), Environmental Review Team Coordinator, Eastern Connecticut RC&D Area, P.O. Box 198, Brooklyn, Connecticut 06234.