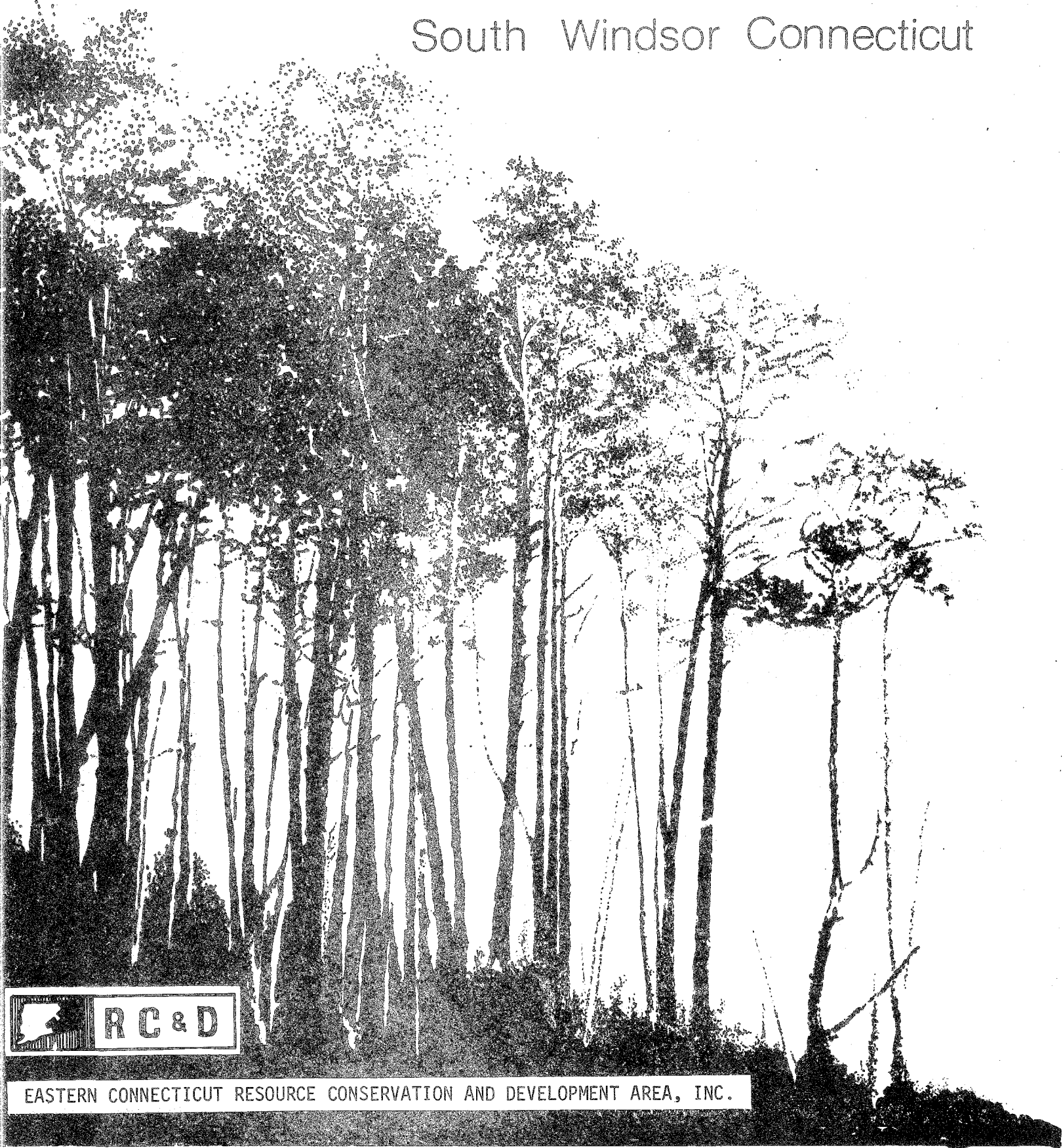


Environmental Review Team Report

Skyview Open Space

South Windsor Connecticut

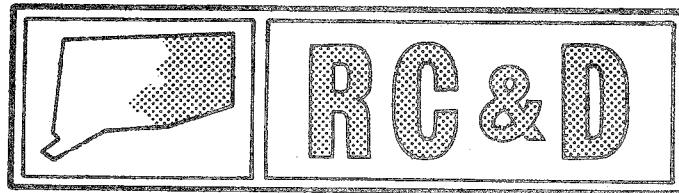


EASTERN CONNECTICUT RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT AREA, INC.

Environmental Review Team
Report

Skyview Open Space
South Windsor Connecticut

May 1983



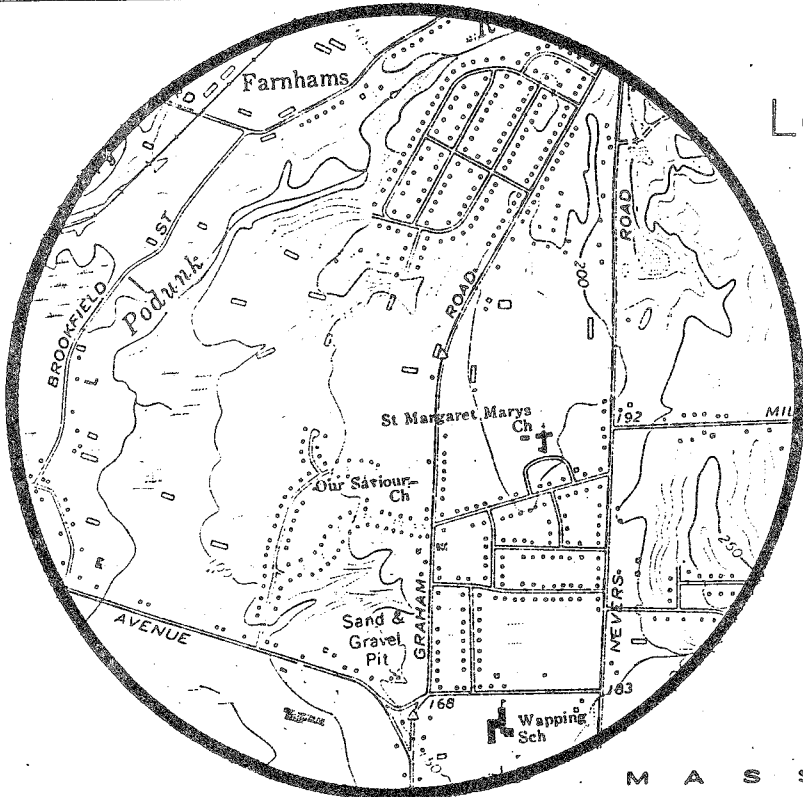
Eastern Connecticut Resource Conservation & Development Area

Environmental Review Team

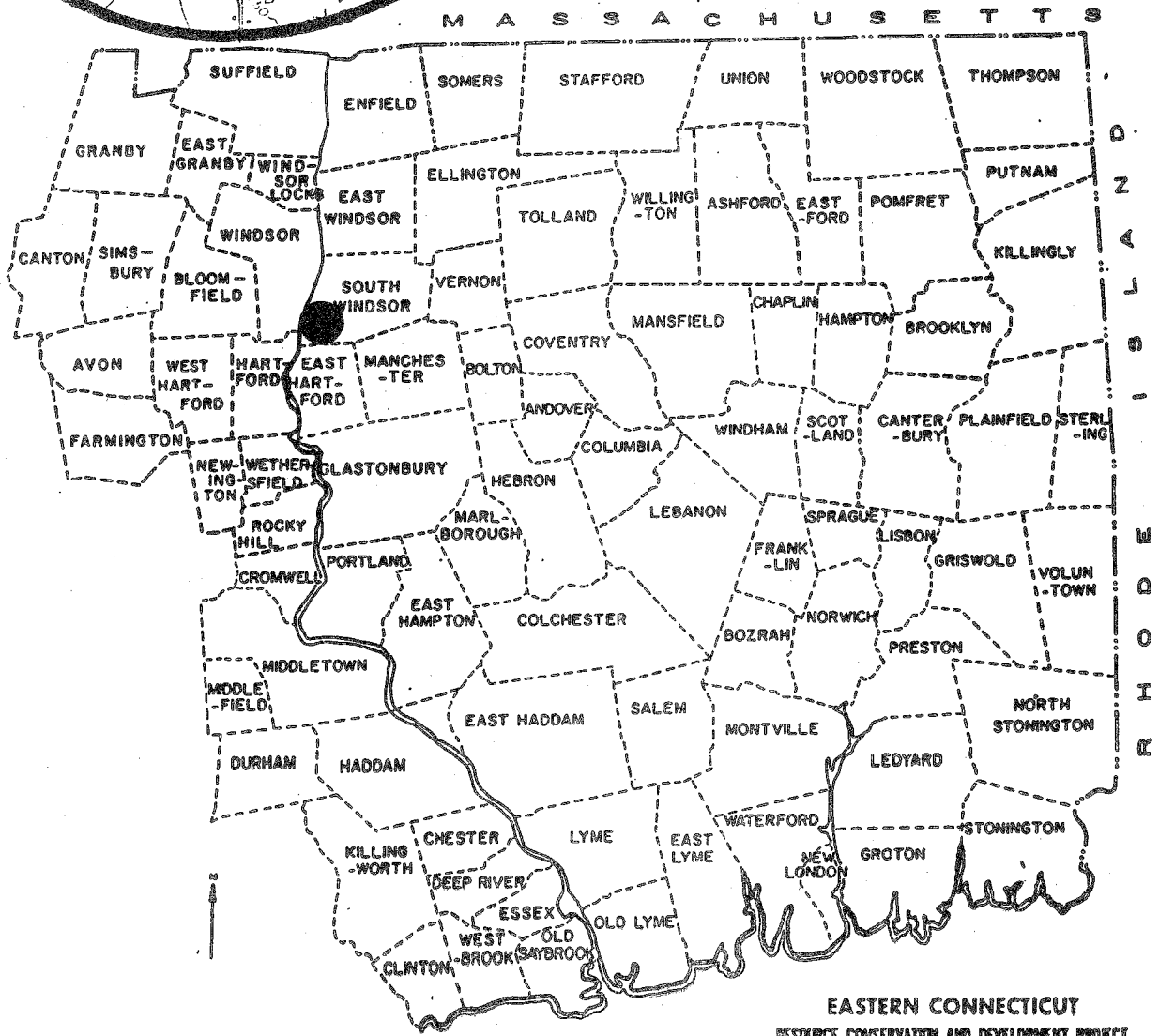
PO Box 198

Brooklyn, Connecticut 06234

Location of Study Site



SKYVIEW OPEN SPACE
SOUTH WINDSOR, CONNECTICUT



EASTERN CONNECTICUT
RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW TEAM REPORT
ON
SKYVIEW OPEN SPACE
SOUTH WINDSOR, CONNECTICUT

This report is an outgrowth of a request from the South Windsor Planning and Zoning Commission to the Hartford 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 as a project measure. The request was approved and the measure reviewed by the Eastern Connecticut Environmental Review Team (ERT).

The soils of the site were mapped by a soil scientist of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Soil Conservation Service (SCS). Reproductions of the soil survey map as well as a topographic map of the site were distributed to all ERT participants prior to their field review of the site.

The ERT that field-checked the site consisted of the following personnel: Bill Warzecha, Geologist, State Department of Environmental Protection (DEP); Jim Parda, Forester, DEP; Vern Anderson, District Conservationist, SCS; Wil Maxwell, Land Use Planner, Capitol Region Council of Governments; Andy Petracco, Recreation Specialist, DEP; Steve Lavigueur, Landscape Designer, UCONN; and Jeanne Shelburn, ERT Coordinator, Eastern Connecticut RC&D Area.

The Team met and field-checked the site on Thursday, April 7, 1983. Reports from each Team 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 South Windsor. 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 Project Committee hopes you will find this report of value and assistance in making your decisions on 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.

INTRODUCTION

The Eastern Connecticut Environmental Review Team was asked to prepare a natural resource inventory and recreation analysis for the Town of South Windsor on one of their town-owned subdivision parcels. Parcel 34, also known as Skyview Open Space, is approximately 10.6 acres in size and is located between Graham Road and Skyline Drive. The property was acquired by the Town through land donation as required by the subdivision regulations.

The parcel has varied vegetation patterns, an open field in the southwestern section and a forested area in the northern portion. The northern section also has a large wetland area and well defined watercourse. Banks of this watercourse have been seriously eroded during storms this spring and last. Soil types typical of this site include the Narragansett, Hartford and Walpole soil series.

The Team is concerned with the resource base of this site and the effect of any proposed development on this natural resource base. Throughout this report Team members have made recommendations for the use of this parcel for both active and passive recreational pursuits. We hope that these suggestions will help the Town in planning for future use of this parcel. It was the general consensus of Team members that this site should be used for neighborhood recreational activities as opposed to town-wide recreation facilities which would require more parking and better access.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

TOPOGRAPHY

This site consists of a 10.6 acre parcel of land situated between Graham Road, Skyline Drive and Greenfield Drive in the northern part of South Windsor.

The property slopes (@ 5%) gently north to a low lying area just west of Norma Road. Elevations, as taken from the published Manchester topographic quadrangle map, range from a low of approximately 130 feet above mean sea level to a high of approximately 190 feet above sea level.

GEOLOGY

This site is included within the Manchester topographic quadrangle map. A geologic map of the quadrangle was prepared by Roger B. Colton and has been published by the U.S. Geological Survey (Map GQ-433).

Although no bedrock outcrops were observed within the parcel, bedrock underlying the site is a sedimentary rock referred to as Portland Arkose. It is described as a reddish brown and gray arkosic (rich in mineral feldspar) siltstone, sandstones

and conglomerate. These rocks were formed during the early Jurassic Period (a period in the geologic time scale), about 180 million years ago. Depth to bedrock throughout the site probably ranges between 10-50 feet below the surface of the ground. Bedrock should not have any impact on development of the site as a recreation area.

Bedrock throughout the site is overlain by a surficial geologic material referred to as "glaciofluvial" deposits. Glaciofluvial sediments consist mainly of a coarse, grained, reddish-brown sand and gravel that were deposited by streams of glacial meltwater. Thickness of these deposits are probably about 10 feet; however, they may be as much as 20 feet on the site.

HYDROLOGY

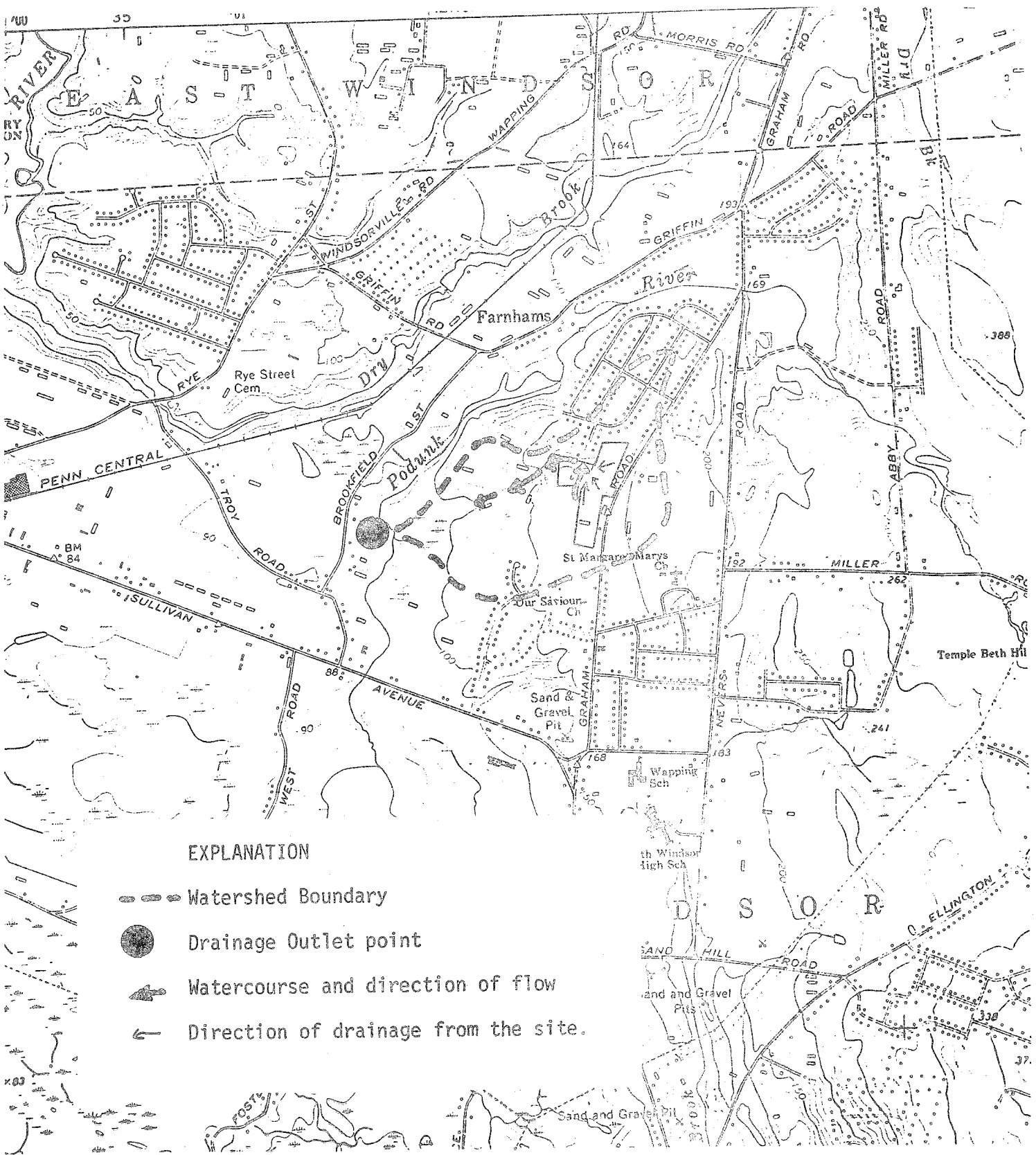
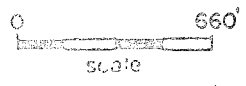
This site lies within the watershed of the Podunk River. Two small watercourses were observed on the site during the review. Both appear to have been created as a result of discharges of stormwater drainage/runoff from the developments north and south of the site. A 14" concrete pipe, which collects water from the Skyline Drive subdivision, discharges at a point in the western section of the site. From that point, the watercourse flows northerly along the western property line until it joins the other watercourses. This watercourse flows in a westerly direction, parallel to Greenfield Drive until it reaches the Podunk River.

Development of the site will probably lead to some increases in runoff, especially if impervious surfaces such as tennis courts and basketball courts are created. The amount of increases will depend upon the extent of development and the particular part of the site to be developed. Since the natural soils on the site are generally highly pervious, the percentage increases in runoff following the creation of impervious surfaces, would be greater. Therefore, if development occurs, the Town should make some provisions for controlling runoff from the site in order to prevent erosion problems. It is recommended that the low lying area south and west of Norma Road be left in its natural state since the groundwater table is at or near the land surface.





Although this site is accessible to public water supply mains, the Town may wish to utilize an on-site well should a need for water arise. Since the parcel does not contain a particularly significant stratified sand and gravel aquifer as a source of groundwater supply, bedrock based wells appear to be the only suitable aquifer within the site. Based on information compiled from Water Resources Bulletin #24, wells tapping sedimentary rock can supply water to individual wells in quantities adequate for most large scale uses. The yield of 580 wells tapping sedimentary rock in the Upper Connecticut River Basin which includes this parcel, ranges from less than 1 gal/min. to 586 gal/min., with a mean of about 50 gal/min.

In reviewing hydrogeologic data compiled in the area, two bedrock wells, tapping sedimentary rock northeast and east of the site, reported yields of 50 gpm and 25 gpm, respectively. Depths of these wells were approximately 126 feet into the underlying bedrock. It would seem likely that an adequate yielding well to serve the needs of a recreation area could certainly be obtained on the site without major problems.

Drainage Areas



EXPLANATION

-  Watershed Boundary
-  Drainage Outlet point
-  Watercourse and direction of flow
-  Direction of drainage from the site.

SOILS

Southern Section

The slopes of the upland soils of the open field area will generally limit its land use.

The slope of this south finger of the parcel ranges from 3 to 15 percent. Extensive leveling will, in most cases, be needed for active recreation playing fields. The soil types of this area are EsB2 - Enfield silt loam, a well drained soil underlain by sands and gravel, and MgC - Manchester gravelly sandy loam, an excessively drained soil with sands and gravels at 1 to 4 feet in depth.

Alternative uses for the open areas may be:

Use the area of the Enfield soils for a community garden for the home owners of the area. Plant the Manchester soil area to scattered plantings of trees and clumps of shrubs for esthetics, picnic area and wildlife purposes.

Use the open area for a picnic area and set up the total area for nature trails to be used by the local residents.

Construct two golf fairways with tees and greens to be used as practice areas. This will require a high degree of maintenance and upkeep.

Northern Section

The north portion of this parcel is wooded and has a mix of upland and wetland soils. The upland soils are NaC - Narragansett silt loam at 8 to 15 percent slopes, HfB - Hartford sandy loam at 3 to 8 percent slopes, and Tg - Terrace Escarpment of sands and gravels on slopes of more than 15 percent. These soils are well drained to droughty.

The wetland soil is WdA - Walpole sandy loam, a poorly drained soil.

A drainage ditch runs along the north side of the west finger. This area is generally open.

Continuation of the surface watercourse to a suitable outlet will be necessary if the area is developed for multi-land uses. A shaped waterway with a grass sod or possibly rock riprapping will be needed.

The north finger is wooded with a many-aged stand of deciduous trees and some evergreens.

Alternatives for all areas:

Continue the tree and shrub plantings from the south open portion and into the open areas of the west portion.

Set up a parcourse for the more strenuous exercise users.

Leave the wooded area for casual strolling and for observation of the natural area.

VEGETATION

This parcel, located west of Graham Road, is a 10.5 acre area of mostly open field with a small area of softwood and hardwood and some large timber trees at the north end of the parcel. Houses border the parcel on all sides.

Vegetation Type Descriptions:

Type 1: (Open Field - 5.5 acres) This area is composed of grasses, open soil, moss, meadowsweet, raspberry, milkweed, multiflora rose, aspen, red maple, white ash seedlings, and sumac.

Type 2: (Softwood - Hardwood - 1 acre) This stand is actually a windbreak of white pine adjoining a small white pine plantation covering .5 acres next to a .5 acre sugar maple grove of pole sized trees (6" to 10" diameter). Neither area is large enough to categorize separately. Understory in both stands is open and devoid of any ground vegetation.

Type 3: (Mixed Hardwoods - 4.0 acres) This stand is composed of white ash, red maple and red oak over a thick understory of spicebush and fern. Trees are of sawtimber size and high quality. They are in a crowded condition as their crowns are interlocking and some defect has begun at the butts.

Limiting Conditions and Potential Hazards

The limiting condition in this parcel is that the treed areas are too small to manage efficiently. However, type 3 could be made healthy and more aesthetically attractive with a harvest. Type 2 is too small for cost effective management.

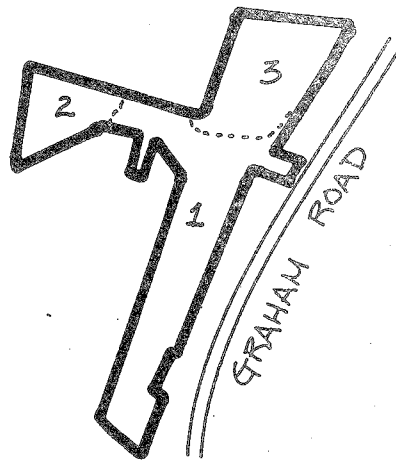
The only potential hazard to the environment in this area is the continued use of unauthorized trailbikes in the area which could result in soil erosion. In type 2 there is an erosion problem which has cut a 4'-6' deep stream bed where trees are falling into the brook from each bank. Possible personal injury could result if someone accidentally fell into the stream or a bank caved in.

Management Considerations

Type 1: (Open Field) Leave undisturbed to revert to a hardwood forest in 10-20 years, allowing the seedling maple, aspen and ash to grow into forest naturally. Another possibility to stabilize soil conditions would be to plant white pine and larch at 10'x10' spacing in a 2:1 ratio of pine:larch. This would create a small stand of softwood-hardwood type, windbreak, and soil stabilizer over time. This would take approximately 2,400 seedlings to plant (436/acre). The cost could be reduced by harvesting in type 3 or negotiating a work trade.

Type 2: (Softwood Hardwood) Area is too small for management. Stabilize erosion problem.

Vegetation



VEGETATION TYPE DESCRIPTION

TYPE 1 - Open Field, 6 acres.

TYPE 2 - Softwood/ Hardwood - fully stocked, pole timber size, 2 acres.

TYPE 3 - Mixed Hardwood, fully stocked, sawtimber size, 4.5 acres.

Type 3: (Mixed Hardwoods) This sawtimber stand could be made healthy with a thinning to remove several mature trees, leaning trees, crooked trees and those with rotten/cracked butts. The resulting stand after harvest would be composed of the best quality, tallest and straightest material that would continue to grow. Only about 1/3 of the total board foot volume would be removed in an Intermediate Sawtimber Harvest leaving the best 2/3 of the volume to grow and the volume removed now would be replaced on the residual trees in 10 years. This type would yield some good quality timber, but only 6-10 thousand board feet due to the small size of the acreage. However, there may be timber buyers in the area who may purchase the logs and fuelwood, and revenue could be used to purchase and plant the conifer seedlings in Type 1.

A private forester should handle the sale of the hardwood, sawtimber and plant type 1 to conifer seedlings. Your public service forester can recommend several reputable private foresters in the area. No trees should be sold without first designating which trees are to be harvested, tallying the board foot volume and entering into a signed agreement with the timber buyer.

PLANNING CONCERNS

South Windsor's Comprehensive Plan of Development was prepared in 1967 and updated in 1977.

The Update noted that in the decade from 1967 to 1977 South Windsor added over 200 acres of land to its public open space. The Town also had developed many new recreational facilities and had embarked on an aggressive open space and conservation program. Some of the open space land reviewed by the Environmental Review Team on Norma Road and Northview Drive appears to have been acquired during this decade.

The Update noted that the Town, at that time, had a total of 500 acres in open space holdings; 29 acres of land per 1000 population. This holding is substantially in excess of national and local standards which call for 15 acres per 1000 population. Even with an expanding population, undoubtedly the ratio still exceeds the national standards as South Windsor continues to acquire open space land.

The 1977 document pointed out that for the foreseeable future there was sufficient land available to take care of recreational needs "particularly because falling school enrollments reduce the necessity of holding town owned open space for school purposes." It was further noted that the requirement for apartment recreation facilities are a plus factor to apartment residents and therefore tend to reduce the impact on town recreation facilities.

Even with such a good record, the 1977 report recommended continuation of the program for open space acquisition. Apparently, South Windsor has followed through on this recommendation. The two factors cited previously, however, are indeed important considerations when the Town Planning Department develops a long-range open space/recreation plan which will be an important element of the Comprehensive Town Plan of Development for South Windsor.

In the development and implementation of such a plan, policies should be

adopted which will insure that many open space areas may be left as low maintenance natural resources protection or buffer areas. Such areas can be an esthetic asset to the abutting development and do not always require development for active recreation pursuits. Certainly the protection of our natural open space resources is every bit as valuable and desirable as constructing recreation facilities such as ball fields, tennis and handball courts, football fields, and the like.

As shown on the attached map, Property 34 is located in the northerly area of South Windsor. It lies easterly of Graham Road, northerly and easterly of Skyline Drive and Norma Road and southerly of Farmstead Drive and Greenfield Drive. Essentially it separates two rather large single-family residential areas. There appears to be four or perhaps five entrances to the site - on Graham Road, Skyline Drive, and on Norma Road.

Existing Land Use

As noted above, this acquisition serves as an open space buffer between two rather large areas occupied by single-family homes. There is potential for additional development in this general area.

Zoning

The property is located within the A-20 single-family residential zone which requires a minimum lot size of 20,000 square feet. Since the Town of South Windsor owns the property and it was acquired to be an open space/recreation area, it will not be utilized for construction of additional single-family homes. Through the special exception zoning process, the land may be used for a park, playground, or recreational area operated by the Town, or a forest wildlife reservation, park, or playground not operated for profit.

Wetland

A check with the South Windsor Planning Department indicates that the northerly portions of this property located north of Skyline Drive and south of Greenfield Drive and easterly of Norma Road have been designated as wetlands. The following uses, however, are permitted in the designated wetland areas as long as they "do not disturb the natural and indigenous character of the land." The uses are: outdoor recreation, including play and sporting areas, golf courses, field trails, nature study, horseback riding, swimming, skin diving, camping, boating, water skiing, trapping, hunting, fishing, and shell fishing.

Suggestions

It is suggested that this area remain in its natural state to provide a separation and buffer between two rather sizeable subdivisions. Perhaps it was initially planned to serve this function. In retention of the parcel as a natural buffering facility, picnic areas, hiking trails, a natural jogging path may be appropriately integrated with little adverse impact. The property line configuration and physical limitations restrict the use of the land for any extensive active recreation such as softball. It may, however, be possible to accommodate, through especially careful design, outdoor basketball courts, volley ball courts, etc. near the entrances to the property on Skyline Drive and Norma Road. Hopefully these facilities would be used only by those persons residing nearby. Care should be taken in the design of these facilities to provide

minimal visual impact and to mitigate noise and parking problems on the surrounding properties.

The property lines should be better defined with fencing or monuments at angle points. Entrances should be esthetically pleasing and well-defined with pleasing fencing or gates.

RECREATION POTENTIAL

The recreation potential for the Skyline Drive Area, consisting of 10.5 acres, is somewhat limited, but development of certain facilities could be considered. There are several situations which make it difficult for development. However, they may be overcome with the implementation of some sort of regulatory management program. One problem is that the boundaries of the open field area and the resident lots are poorly defined. Residences are encroaching onto the open space with temporary as well as permanent structures.

Another potential problem is that the soils in the open field area generally have slight limitations to lawn development and camping and picnic facilities; however, some sections of the field appear droughty and undesirable for good lawn growth.

The use of motorcycles and such two wheel vehicle traffic is evident throughout the open field area. This may cause compaction, erosion and prove to be irritable to neighbors.

The softwood and hardwood areas are too small for any extensive recreational facilities and should remain as they are. Some forest management may be applied to provide a healthy wooded area.

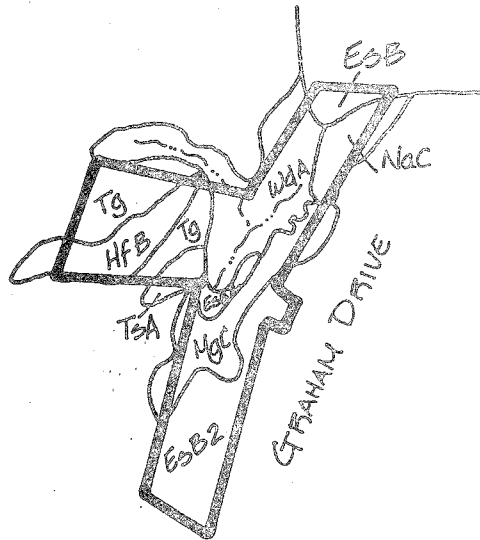
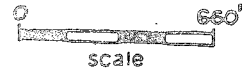
Parking and access to the property is limited to only two relatively small areas on Skyline Drive and Graham Road. Parking would be limited to the street and may prove hazardous on the busier Graham Road.

The open field area is definitely large enough to accommodate a small softball field or little league baseball field and tennis or basketball courts. The creation of some sort of recreational facility here is a good idea but would require clean fill or topsoil to accommodate good lawn growth, some kind of physical barrier to separate the residences from the open field area, lighting facilities depending on the form of recreation, and adequate parking.

If this recreation facility were only for the adjoining property owners and the immediate neighborhood, development would seem feasible. The area appears to be too small to accommodate the needs of a large population. If town recreational facilities are desired, it is suggested that the town look for a larger, more appropriate location with better parking facilities.

Appendix

Soils



SOILS LIMITATION CHART - PART A

	LAWNS	CAMP AREAS	PICNIC AREAS
AfB - Agawam fine sandy loam, 0-3% slopes	slight	slight	slight
EoB - Elmwood very fine sandy loam, 3-8% slopes	moderate - wetness	moderate - wetness percs slowly	moderate - wetness, percs slowly
Esa - Enfield silt loam, 0-3% slopes	slight	slight	slight
EsB2 - Enfield silt loam, 3-8% slopes, eroded	slight	slight	slight
HfB - Hartford sandy loam, 3-8% slopes	moderate - droughty	slight	slight
MgC - Manchester gravelly sandy loam, 3-15% slopes	severe - droughty	0-8% moderate - small stones; 8-15% moderate - slope, small stones slight	0-8% moderate - small stones 8-15% moderate - slope, small stones slight
MrB - Merrimac fine sandy loam, 3-8% slopes	slight	slight	slight
NaB - Narragansett silt loam, 3-8% slopes	slight	slight	slight
NaC - Narragansett silt loam, 8-15% slopes	moderate - slope	moderate - slope	moderate - slope
RaB - Rainbow silt loam, 3-8% slopes	moderate - wetness	moderate - wetness, percs slowly	moderate - wetness, percs slowly
SbA - Saco silt loam, 0-3% slopes	severe - floods, wetness	severe - floods, wetness	severe - wetness, excess humus
ScA - Scantic silt loam, 0-3% slopes	severe - wetness	severe - wetness, percs slowly	severe - wetness, percs slowly
Te - Terrace escarpment, sand and clay, > 15% slopes	severe - slope	severe - slope, percs slowly	severe - slope, percs slowly
Tg - Terrace escarpment, sand and gravel, > 15% slopes	severe - small stones, droughty, slope	severe - slope, small stones	severe - slope, small stones
WdA - Walpole sandy loam, 0-3% slopes	severe - wetness	severe - wetness	severe - wetness
WvB - Windsor loamy fine sand, 3-8% slopes	moderate - droughty	slight	slight

SOILS LIMITATION CHART - PART B

TYPE	PLAYGROUNDS	PATHS AND TRAILS	LOCAL ROADS AND STREETS
AfB	slight	slight	slight
EoB	2-6% moderate - wetness	moderate - wetness	severe - low strength, frost action
	6+% moderate - slope, wetness		
ESa	0-2% slight	severe - erodes easily	moderate - frost action
	2-6% moderate - slope		
ESB2	2-6% moderate - small stones	moderate - erodes easily	moderate - frost action
	6+% severe - slope		
HfB	2-6% moderate - slope, small stones	slight	slight
	6+% severe - slope		
MgC	0-6% severe - small stones	slight	0-8% slight
	6+% severe - slope, small stones		8-15% moderate - slope
MrB	2-6% moderate - small stones	slight	slight
	6+% moderate - slope, small stones		
NaB	2-6% moderate - slope	slight	moderate - frost action
	6+% severe - slope		
NaC	severe - slope	slight	moderate - slope, frost action
RaB	2-6% moderate - slope, stones, wetness	moderate wetness	severe - frost action
	6+% severe - slope, small stones		
SbA	severe - floods, wetness, excess humus	severe - wetness, excess humus	severe - floods, wetness, frost action
ScA	severe - wetness, percs slowly	severe - wetness	severe - low strength, wetness, frost action
Te	severe - slope, percs slowly	15-25% moderate - slope	severe - slope, low strength
		25+% severe - slope	
Tg	severe - slope, small stones	15-25% moderate - slope	severe - slope
		25+% severe - slope	
WdA	severe - wetness	severe - wetness	severe - wetness, frost action
WvB	2-6% moderate - slope	slight	slight
	6+% severe - slope		

Slight limitation indicates that any property of the soil affecting use of the soil is relatively unimportant and can be overcome at little expense.
Moderate limitation indicates that any property of the soil affecting use can be overcome at somewhat higher expense.
Severe limitation indicates that the use of the soil is seriously limited by hazards or restrictions that require extensive and costly measures to overcome.

- 1) Most map units include small areas of soils other than those for which the map unit is named. Some of these included soils have properties that differ substantially from those of the major soil or soils of the map unit and thus may interpret differently.
- 2) The above table is a guide for interpretive uses of these map units. This information is not a substitute for an on-site investigation.

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 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.

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.