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Fred Hurley,
Director

TOWN OF NEWTOWN
WATER AND SEWER AUTHORITY

Marianne Brown,
Chairman
Richard Zang
Louis Carbone
George Hill
Alan Shepard
Eugene Vetrano
Carl Zencey

THESE MINUTES ARE SUBJECT TO APPROVAL BY THE WATER AND SEWER AUTHORITY

The Water and Sewer Authority public hearing, Thursday, February 7, 2019 at the Waste Water Treatment Plant, 24 Commerce Road, Newtown, CT. Marianne Brown called the meeting to order at 7:00pm.

Present: Gene Vetrano, Carl Zencey, Marianne Brown

Absent: Lou Carbone, Dick Zang, Alan Shepard, George Hill

Also Present: Director of Public Work Fred Hurley, Julio Segarra and Mike Burke of Suez Water Environmental Services, and Kurt Mailman from Fuss & O'Neill,

Proposed amendments to the Water Pollution Control Plan adopted 1/18/15 – Fred Hurley introduced a memo from Peter Alagna (Attachment A).

Fred Hurley also explained that he and Attorney Grogins propose a small change in 690-97 (C) (Attachment B).

Having no further participation, the meeting was adjourned at 7:04pm.

Respectfully submitted
Arlene Miles, Clerk

Proposed Revisions to Town Code – Chapter 690 Water Pollution Control Authority – Article XVII Water Pollution Control Plan – January 10, 2019

690-96 Authority; purpose; establishment of plan

- A. The Newtown Water Pollution Control Authority was established as an agency of the Town by Ordinance 56, adopted by the Legislative Council on May 7, 1980, in accordance with Section 7-246 of the Connecticut General Statutes, and redesignated as the Water and Sewer Authority ("WSA") by Ordinance 56A adopted by the Legislative Council on April 7, 2004.
- B. The WSA has prepared this Water Pollution Control Plan to designate and delineate the boundaries of areas to be served by Town sewers and areas where sewers are to be avoided and to describe the policies and programs to be carried out to control surface water and groundwater pollution control problems.

690-97 Facilities Plans

- A. The Interim Design Report by Fuss & O'Neill set out the design parameters for the construction of the sewerage system to serve the state and town properties in the central area of Newtown. The treatment plant was designed and constructed for a 20-year average daily flow of 932,000 gallons per day and the sewers were designed and constructed for the ultimate 40-year average daily flow of 1,864,000 gallons per day.
- B. The Newtown Facilities Plan of 1992 identified potential ultimate sewer service areas in the Sandy Hook riverside communities, South Main St, and Taunton Pond West. These areas were dropped from the final design when it was determined that septic repairs and controls on future development would be a more cost-effective solution.
- C. By agreement the state and town each have access to a share of the plant capacity. As flows from either party increase to near their allotted share of capacity that party may request the loan of unused plant capacity from the other until the combined flows approach the system limits at which time the plant may be expanded.
- D. A separate sewerage system was built in the Hawleyville area of the town to encourage economic development, not to meet environmental needs. By agreements with the towns of Bethel and Danbury up to 150,000 gallons per day of sewage may be pumped through Bethel to the municipal treatment plant in Danbury.

"to meet environmental needs"

690-98 Designation and delineation of SSAs

Sewer service areas are shown on maps originally approved June 2015. Updated maps will be filed with DEEP and the Town Clerk.

690-99 Policies and objectives

- A. All areas outside of the designated sewer service areas are sewer avoidance areas. It is the intention of the WSA not extend sewers into Sewer Avoidance Areas unless recommended by the Newtown Health District or mandated by the DEEP for environmental reasons.**
- B. Sewers may be extended into Sewer Avoidance Areas when requested by the Town as municipal improvements in accordance with Section 8-24 of the Connecticut General Statutes.**
- C. The WSA will continue to participate in the mandatory review process of the Health Panel Review Panel along with members of the Health District, Inland Wetlands, and Planning and Zoning Commission to control activities in sewer avoidance areas that may exacerbate hydrogeologic conditions on the site.**
- D. As an aid to town planning agencies the WSA will provide periodic reports on available sewer capacity in all sections of the sewerage systems.**

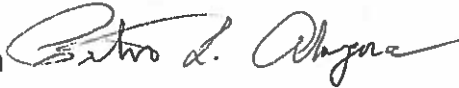
690-100 Effective date; amendment of plan; filing

- A. The date of adoption shall be deemed the effective date of this Water Pollution Control Plan. This plan may be amended by the WSA with the approval of the Board of Selectmen. A copy of this plan and any updates shall be filed with the State Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection.**

MEMORANDUM

To: Newtown Board of Selectmen and Chairman of the Planning and Zoning Commission

From: Peter L. Alagna



Subject: The need to zone all town lots to single family due to climate change.

January 28, 2019

The Town of Newtown relies solely on groundwater as its source of drinking water supply. The town's public water supplier Aquarium serves portion of Newtown from a 5-million-gallon tank which taps into the Pootatuck aquifer as its only source.

We have fared well recently in having above normal rain precipitation to avoid severe droughts as seen in large parts of our country.

However, the melting of glaciers in the polar circle will inevitably result in changes in atmospheric weather that can result in sustained drought to the Northeast of the U.S. and elsewhere and render many water wells in town depleted of essential water supply.

The town's greatest source of water supply is the Pootatuck Aquifer which is a stratified drift of sand and gravel deposits that is solely dependent on the Pootatuck River and rain and snow precipitation for sustainability.

The river's headwaters are not extensive and originate from wetlands along Huntingtown Road, a few miles south of the aquifer formation. As the river flow diminishes, the aquifer water level recedes and can result in dry water wells. The wells remote from the aquifer will be a precursor manifestation of prevailing drought conditions.

It may be apparent to many that there is no basis for the above stated predictions. These people may reason that recent spring weather has been longer and colder and that winter temperatures have spiked below those recorded in previous years.

As a long time Professional, (since early 1970's), devoted to the science of climate change, I will provide scientific and practical justification that will show that global warming, though not apparent in the North East, is precisely the cause of recent cold spells.

The polar jet stream, due to global tilting away from the sun and rotation of the globe and other factors, is historically a high-speed horizontal current some hundreds of miles wide, several miles thick and 6 miles high which resides mainly in the Artic Circle where it undulates back and forth and affects weather patterns

between 45 degrees and 60 degrees North and South latitudes. The mountains and glacier's in the Artic Circle affect the impact of the jet stream and the degree of severity in weather south to 45 degrees latitude.

The dynamics are like that of a hurricane of a category 4 or 5 above the ocean when it enters mountainous terrain is reduced to tropical storm status.

In the past few years due to the diminishing height of mountains due to snow melt and more importantly significant recession in size of glaciers, the buffer necessary to contain the polar jet stream has diminished significantly where its effect is no longer contained within the artic circle and its ancillary effects south to 45 degrees latitude. Its effect, though, itself of lesser magnitude, extends further south from the polar circle as to blanket states like the Carolinas and Texas with substantial snow and short-lived cold spells. Land within or slightly lower than the 45 degrees latitude are affected with longer cold springs and well below average temperature spikes in the winter while fall temperatures are prolonged as the polar jet stream is gradually diminishing in its size and impact.

Ocean currents caused by extreme temperature differences between the equator and the north pole or south pole are conveyors of atmospheric temperature changes along their path. This phenomenon is a more complicated subject especially as the temperature in the north pole gradually recedes. I can elaborate on this topic if the reader of this memo desires.

In summary, the local weather patterns will continue to change significantly in the next 10 years due to climate change which can bring severe drought in our area and result in a water supply crisis.

These dynamics in climate change requires that the Town of Newtown put an end, for self-preservation and sustainability, to multi-family or clustered housing and implement only single-family zoning.

This scientific prognosis, if collaborated, will provide the town and its state legislators to devise bills that will allow the town to be exempt from state laws requiring low income housing due to its sole reliance on subsurface water supply.

One alternative to allowing state mandated low income residency in town would be to allow individual homes, and only those with preexisting illegal rental apartments, to be legally converted^{to} rental units with minimal alterations to meet local ordinances with a condition that they comply with state mandated low income provisions.