

# TOWN OF EAST HAMPTON AGENDA REPORT

Agenda Item:   Loa  

Item to be presented by: Sharon E. Smith  
High School Building Committee, Chairperson

DATE: December 11, 2012  
SUBJECT: Bid Award to The S/L/A/M Collaborative (S/L/A/M)  
DEPARTMENT: Town Manager

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## BACKGROUND

The High School Building Committee received and reviewed proposals for architectural services for the High School renovation project and on August 23, 2012 the Committee recommended that S/L/A/M be awarded the contract. On September 27, 2012 the Board of Finance approved an appropriation of \$200,080 for pre-referendum costs for architectural, consulting services, legal and construction management services (see attached). On October 9, 2012 the Town Council voted and approved the same and sent the appropriation to a Town Meeting. On November 1, 2012 the funding request was approved at a Town Meeting.

The cost for Phase I of S/L/A/M's contract is not to exceed \$61,500.

## RECOMMENDED ACTION

Resolved, that the Town Council, award Phase I of the architectural services contract to S/L/A/M in an amount not to exceed \$61,500. Further resolved, that the Town Manager be authorized to enter into contract on behalf of the Town with S/L/A/M, upon recommendation from legal counsel.

## ALTERNATIVE ACTIONS

- Not approve the transfer. Funds would become part of fund balance and would be accessible through the additional appropriation process or the annual budget.

## FISCAL IMPACT

\$200,080 has been set aside for pre-referendum costs for the High School renovation project.

**TOWN OF EAST HAMPTON  
AGENDA REPORT**

Agenda Item: 6b

Item to be presented by: Sharon E. Smith  
High School Building Committee, Chairperson

DATE: December 11, 2012  
SUBJECT: Approval of CREC Proposal  
DEPARTMENT: Town Manager

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**BACKGROUND**

The High School Building Committee has recommended that the Town engage the services of CREC as the project/construction manager for the High School renovation project. On September 27, 2012 the Board of Finance approved an appropriation of \$200,080 for pre-referendum costs for architectural, consulting services, legal and construction management services (see attached). On October 9, 2012 the Town Council voted and approved the same and sent the appropriation to a Town Meeting. On November 1, 2012 the funding request was approved at a Town Meeting.

The costs for CREC's pre-referendum costs are not to exceed \$62,280.

**RECOMMENDED ACTION**

Resolved, that the Town Council, award the pre-referendum project management services to CREC in an amount not to exceed \$62,280. Further resolved, that the Town Manager be authorized to enter into contract on behalf of the Town with CREC, upon recommendation from legal counsel.

**FISCAL IMPACT**

\$200,080 has been set aside for pre-referendum costs for the High School renovation project.

**East Hampton High School Renovation Project  
Pre-Referendum Budget Request**

Services	Fee	Services Rendered
Architectural Services	\$61,5000 (Not to exceed)	<p>The phase 1 scope of work for the East Hampton High School Project consists of a three-part process leading to a successful referendum. The design team will do the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Establish District Goals and Objectives</li> <li>◦ Evaluate the Existing School Facilities</li> <li>◦ Confirm Education Specifications and Space Program for the East Hampton High School</li> <li>◦ Investigate Multiple Development Scenarios</li> </ul>
Environmental Construction Services	\$5,800 (Not to exceed)	<p>Eagle Environmental will provide a Pre-Renovation Hazardous Building Materials Inspection Report. The final report will provide an inventory of the identified hazardous building materials including location and quantity. The report will also include a cost estimate for abatement.</p>
Legal Fees	\$10,500	<p>The fees are for legal expenses associated with development of contracts and contract negotiations with various vendors.</p>
Project Management Services	\$62,280 (Not to exceed)	<p>Capitol Region Education Council (CREC) would provide pre-referendum services from project inception to an approved referendum. Services will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Management and coordination of all owner held contracts</li> <li>◦ Procurement of any other services required by the Building Committee including preparing RFQ/RFP process documentation</li> <li>◦ Coordinate and attend all project meetings with architect, construction manager, East Hampton High School or Board of Education staff</li> <li>◦ Review/consolidate all estimates and cost studies prepared by the project team</li> <li>◦ Review and analyze proposed designs to determine eligible, ineligible and town's share of project</li> <li>◦ Attend Building Committee meetings</li> <li>◦ Assist the Building Committee with administration support</li> </ul>
Construction Manager	\$60,000	<p>This individual will work closely with the Building Committee and with CREC (Project Management Services provider) to assist and monitor the the architectural firm doing the design phase prior to referendum.</p>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$200,080</b>	

**Chapter 49. FIRE DEPARTMENT**

[HISTORY: Adopted by the Town Council of the Town of East Hampton 7-26-1994.  
Amendments noted where applicable.]

**Article I. Establishment****§ 49-1. Authority; purpose.**

Pursuant to § 7-301 of the General Statutes of Connecticut there is hereby established a Town Fire Department, which shall have all of the powers and duties of a Town fire department as prescribed by statute, Town Charter, or otherwise, which is established for the purpose of protection from fire or other disaster, persons and property within the limits of the Town of East Hampton, or as otherwise hereinafter provided.

**Article II. Board of Fire Commissioners****§ 49-2. Powers and duties.**

- A. The management, discipline, and control thereof shall be vested in a Board of Fire Commissioners, which shall have powers as this chapter and statute provides. The Board of Fire Commissioners shall be subject to the purchasing requirements as outlined by the Town Charter for acquisition of all supplies and equipment necessary for its operation, and shall have the statutory power to enter into agreements with any volunteer fire company or companies within the Town for the protection thereof from fire on such conditions as to the financial assistance and the observance of the regulations as such Board of Fire Commissioners shall prescribe, subject, however, to the provision of this chapter.
- B. Said Board of Fire Commissioners shall promote proper cooperation and coordinate activities among the several divisions of the department and/or companies or other municipal agencies, boards, or commissions, public or private, whose aims are to provide protection from fire or other disaster for persons or property within East Hampton.
- C. Subject to statute and Town Charter and the terms of this chapter, the Board of Fire Commissioners has the power and authority to make agreements with the State of Connecticut; other towns, municipalities, fire districts, government bodies representing them to promote mutual fire protection and provide maximum fire and other disaster protection for East Hampton. When authorized by the Town Council, expenses incurred in carrying out the foregoing shall be paid as a municipal expense by the Town of East Hampton.

**§ 49-3. Membership; terms.**

- A. The Board of Fire Commissioners shall consist of ~~five~~ **seven (7)** electors of the Town of East Hampton, not more than ~~three~~ **four (4)** of whom shall be members of the same political party, and shall be appointed by the Town Council for staggered terms of three years.
- B. Effective August 1, 1994, all future appointments shall be for three-year terms; members appointed prior to August 1, 1994, shall continue to serve out their original five-year terms. No active or senior member of any volunteer fire company under the direction and control of the Board of Fire Commissioners shall be appointed to the Board; however, this shall not prohibit the appointment of any retired member.

**§ 49-4. Compensation.**

The members of the Board of Fire Commissioners shall receive no compensation for their services as such, but shall be reimbursed for their necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties when authorized by the Town Council.

**§ 49-5. Officers.**

The Board of Fire Commissioners shall appoint from their membership a Chairman and a Secretary, who shall perform such duties and have such authority, and shall serve for such terms as may be prescribed in bylaws duly adopted by the Board of Fire Commissioners.

**§ 49-6. Meetings.**

- A. The Board of Fire Commissioners shall hold an annual meeting on the second Monday of August of each year, at which time all annual reports are to be submitted to it, in writing, from the officers and the committee chairman, as hereinafter provided.
  
- B. Regular meetings shall be held at the times and dates set by the Board of Fire Commissioners, and special meetings may be called at any time by the Chairman or by any three members thereof, provided written notice of the time and place for such meeting shall be given to all members of the Board at least 24 hours prior to such special meeting. ~~Three- Four~~ (4) members thereof shall constitute a quorum at any regular or special meetings, and the vote of ~~three- four~~ (4) members thereof shall be necessary for any action taken by the Board.
  
- C. The order of business at all regular meetings shall be as follows:
  - (1) Call to order.
  - (2) Approval of minutes.
  - (3) Approval of bills/budget report.
  - (4) Fire Marshal's report.
  - (5) Communications.
  - (6) Unfinished business.
  - (7) New business.
  - (8) Adjournment.

**§ 49-7. Recordkeeping.**

The Board of Fire Commissioners shall keep proper and accurate records of its doings, which records shall be subject to the inspection of the Town Council at any reasonable time.

**§ 49-8. Purchase and maintenance of equipment.**

Subject to the approval of the Town Council and within the budget provided therefor, the Board of Fire Commissioners, in conformance with the Town Charter, shall acquire, maintain, repair and replace all equipment, apparatus and trucks used for the purpose enumerated in this chapter. They shall provide housing and storage space for the same, and may contract, under such terms and conditions deemed advisable, for the use of needed housing and storage space when unavailable within buildings owned by the Town of East Hampton.

**§ 49-9. Use of equipment outside Town.**

- A. The Board of Fire Commissioners may permit fire apparatus, equipment and trucks to be taken and used without the municipal limits of East Hampton for the following purposes:

- (1) For ceremonies and parades.
- (2) For tests, demonstrations or repairs.
- (3) Pursuant to the terms of agreements made with other towns, etc., as provided in this chapter.
- (4) For serious emergencies in any town or city.

B. Determination of "serious emergencies" may be conferred upon the Chief of the Fire Department. In all cases, the use of the fire equipment, apparatus, and equipment shall be governed by the regulations established by the Board of Fire Commissioners.

**§ 49-10. Annual report.**

During the first week of September of each year, or at such other times as the Town Council may direct, the Board of Fire Commissioners shall submit a report of its doings to the Town Council for publication in the Annual Town Report. At such time as directed, the Board shall submit to the Town Manager an estimate of expenses for each fire company for the coming fiscal year.

**§ 49-11. Conduct and discipline of Department members.**

The Board of Fire Commissioners shall be responsible for the discipline and proper conduct of the officers and members of the Department as set forth in the Department bylaws. The Board shall have the power to expel any member for cause, or as provided in the Department regulations, and may remove from office, for cause, any officer of the Department.

**Article III. Governance of Department**

**§ 49-12. Bylaws.**

- A. Except as provided therein and by statute or Town Charter, the Fire Department shall be governed by bylaws adopted by the members of the Fire Department. Upon adoption, the bylaws, or any amendment thereto, shall be submitted to the Board of Fire Commissioners. Such bylaws, or amendments, automatically shall become effective within 30 days following submission to the Board of Fire Commissioners unless rejected by vote of all Commissioners. In the event of partial rejection, the portion not so rejected shall become effective as provided herein.
- B. Such bylaws shall specify, in addition to other matters, the method and qualifications necessary for gaining membership to the Department; the method and qualifications necessary for the election of officers; and the responsibilities, duties, standards of conduct, and disciplinary action to which officers and members shall be subjected.

**AGENDA ITEM 7.A**  
**WPCA meeting of November 6, 2012**

**Article XV. Fats, Oils, and Grease Pretreatment**  
**[Adopted \_\_\_\_\_]**

**Section 1. Purpose.**

The purpose of this Article is to outline the wastewater pretreatment requirements for Food Preparation Establishments and other commercial facilities that discharge fats, oils, and grease in their wastewater flow. All new and existing facilities that generate and discharge fats, oils, and grease in their wastewater flow shall install, operate, and maintain a FOG pretreatment system. The requirements of this ordinance shall supplement and be in addition to the other requirements of the Town's Sewer Use Ordinance.

**Section 2. Definitions.**

**CONTACT PERSON** - The Contact Person shall mean the individual responsible for overseeing daily operation of the Food Preparation Establishment and who is responsible for overseeing the Food Preparation Establishment's compliance with the FOG Pretreatment Program. For purposes of this Ordinance, the CONTACT PERSON means the Property Owner's representative.

**FOG - FATS, OILS, AND GREASE** - Animal and plant derived substances that may solidify or become viscous between the temperatures of 32°F and 150°F (0°C to 65°C), and that separate from wastewater by gravity. Any edible substance identified as grease per the most current EPA method as listed in 40-CFR 136.3.

**FOG INTERCEPTOR** - A passive tank installed outside a building and designed to remove fats, oils, and grease from flowing wastewater while allowing wastewater to flow through it, and as further defined herein.

**FOG RECOVERY UNIT** - All active indoor mechanical systems designed to remove fats, oil, and grease by physical separation from flowing wastewater, as further defined herein.

**FOG PRETREATMENT SYSTEM** - Refers to properly installed and operated FOG Interceptors and FOG Recovery Units as approved by the Water Pollution Control Authority.

**FOOD PREPARATION ESTABLISHMENTS** - means Class III and Class IV food service establishments as defined by the Connecticut Public Health Code and any other facility determined by the Chatham Health District to potentially impact the Colchester – East Hampton Wastewater Treatment Plant.

**NON-RENDERABLE FATS, OILS, AND GREASE** – Non-renderable fats, oils, and grease is food grade grease that has become contaminated with sewage, detergents, or other constituents that make it unacceptable for rendering.

**NOTIFICATION OF APPROVED ALTERNATE FOG PRETREATMENT SYSTEM** -

Written notification from the Water Pollution Control Authority for authorization to install and/or operate an alternate FOG Pretreatment System.

RENDERABLE FATS, OILS, AND GREASE – Renderable fats, oils, and grease is material that can be recovered and sent to renderers for recycling into various usable products. Renderable grease is created from spent products collected at the source, such as frying oils and grease from restaurants. This material is also called yellow grease.

RENDERABLE FATS, OILS, AND GREASE CONTAINER - Refers to a closed, leak proof of container for the collection and storage of food grade fats, oil, and grease.

REGIONAL FOG DISPOSAL FACILITY - A facility for the collection and disposal of non-renderable FOG approved by the Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection.

### Section 3. Application to Install a FOG Pretreatment System.

A. FOG Pretreatment Systems shall be provided for:

(1)-All new and existing Food Preparation Establishments, including restaurants, cafeterias, diners, and similar non-industrial facilities using food preparation processes that generate have the potential to generate FOG in wastewater at concentrations in excess of the limits defined in this ordinance or have the potential to generate such discharge.  
(2)-~~or Any other New~~ and existing commercial facilities which, in the opinion of the Water Pollution Control Authority, require FOG Pretreatment Systems for the proper handling of wastewater containing fats, oils, or grease, except that such FOG Pretreatment Systems shall not be required for private living quarters or dwelling units.

Comment [SJKR1]: Under the definition above, a facility that is deemed to require a permit is considered a FPE. Sections 1 and 2 should be merged into the single class of FPE to avoid confusion of whether there are two classes of regulated entities and to be consistent with the fact that sections below refer only to FPEs.

B. All new Food Preparation Establishments which generate and discharge wastewater containing fats, oils, and grease and which will require a FOG Pretreatment System, as determined by the Water Pollution Control Authority shall include the design and specifications for the FOG Pretreatment System as part of the sewer connection application as described in the Town of East Hampton Sewer Use Ordinance.

~~C. All existing Food Preparation Establishments which generate, and discharge wastewater containing fats, oils, and grease, are required to have a FOG Pretreatment System, as determined by the Water Pollution Control Authority.~~

Comment [FDJ2]: This seems repetitive of Section A, above.

D. All costs and related expenses associated with the installation and connection of the FOG Interceptor(s) shall be borne by the Food Preparation Establishment. The Food Preparation Establishment shall indemnify the Water Pollution Control Authority and the Town of East Hampton and their Agents for any loss or damage that may directly or indirectly occur due to the installation of the FOG Pretreatment System.

### Section 4. Discharge Limits.

A. No facility shall discharge or cause to be discharged any wastewater with a FOG concentration in excess of one hundred (100) milligrams per liter, as determined by the

currently approved test for total recoverable fats and grease listed in 40 CFR 136.3, or in concentrations or in quantities which will harm either the sewers, or the Water Pollution Control Facility, as determined by the Water Pollution Control Authority.

#### **Section 5. Pretreatment System Requirements.**

A. An application for the design and installation of a FOG Pretreatment System shall be subject to review and approval by the Water Pollution Control Authority per the Town of East Hampton's Sewer Use Ordinance, and subject to the requirements of all other applicable codes, ordinances, and laws. In approving said application, the Water Pollution Control Authority shall set forth the following in writing: the frequency of required pump-outs by a licensed septic hauler; other compliance criteria subject to inspection; an advisory to the applicant that periodic inspections may be performed by the Chatham Health District at the expense of the Contact Person or property owner; and an advisory to the applicant that failure to comply with these requirements may result in non-renewal by the Chatham Health District of a food license application.

B. Except as provided by Section 67, the wastewater generated from Food Preparation Establishments shall be treated to remove FOG using a FOG Interceptor.

C. Every structure at the subject facility shall be constructed, operated, and maintained, in a manner to ensure that the discharge of food preparation wastewater is directed solely to the FOG Interceptor, or an Alternate FOG Pretreatment System. No valve or bypass piping that could prevent the discharge of food preparation wastewater from entering appropriate pretreatment equipment shall be present.

D. The Contact Person at each Food Preparation Establishment shall notify the Water Pollution Control Authority when the FOG Pretreatment System is ready for inspection and connection to the public sewer. The connection and testing shall be made under the supervision of the Water Pollution Control Authority.

E. All applicable local plumbing/building codes shall be followed during the installation of the FOG Pretreatment System.

#### **Section 6. Fog Interceptor Systems.**

##### **FA. FOG Interceptor Requirements.**

(1) The FOG Interceptor shall be installed on any separate building sewer servicing kitchen flows and shall only be connected to those fixtures or drains which can allow fats, oils, and grease to be discharged into the sewer. This shall include:

- (a) Pot sinks;
- (b) Pre-rinse sinks, or dishwashers without pre-rinse sinks;
- (c) Any sink into which fats, oils, or grease may be introduced;
- (d) Soup kettles or similar devices;
- (e) Wok stations;
- (f) Floor drains or sinks into which kettles may be drained;
- (g) Automatic hood wash units; and

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- (h) Dishwashers without pre-rinse sinks; and  
(ih) Any other fixtures or drains that can allow fats, oils, and grease to be discharged into the sewer.

Comment [FDJ3]: Repetitive of (b), above.

(2) No pipe carrying any wastewater other than from those listed in the Paragraph above shall be connected to the FOG Interceptor.

(3) No food grinder shall discharge to the FOG Interceptor.

(4) The FOG Interceptor shall be located so as to maintain the separating distances from well water supplies set forth in Section 19-13-B51d of the Public Health Code.

(5) The following minimum-separating distances shall be maintained between the FOG Interceptor and the items listed below:

- (a) Property line 10 ft  
(b) Building served ~~(no footing drains)~~ 15 ft  
(c) Ground water intercepting drains, footing drains and storm 25 ft drainage systems  
(d) Open watercourse 50 ft

Comment [SJKR4]: Superfluous and potentially ambiguous with part c. 15 feet is minimum for all buildings. If a footing drain exists, it must be 25 feet. That covers all possible combinations for B and C.

(6) The FOG Interceptor shall have a retention time of at least twenty-four (24) hours at the maximum daily flow based on water meter records or other calculation methods as approved by the Water Pollution Control Authority. The FOG Interceptor minimum capacity shall be 1,000 gallons. FOG Interceptors shall have a minimum of two compartments. The two compartments shall be separated by a baffle that extends from the bottom of the FOG interceptor to a minimum of five (5) inches above the static water level. An opening in the baffle shall be located at mid-water level. The size of the opening shall be at least eight (8) inches in diameter but not have an area exceeding 180 square inches.

(7) FOG Interceptor shall be watertight and constructed of precast concrete, or other durable material.

(8) FOG Interceptors constructed of precast concrete, shall meet the following requirements:

- (a) The exterior of the FOG Interceptor, including the exterior top and bottom and extension to grade manholes, shall be coated with a waterproof sealant.  
(b) All concrete FOG Interceptors shall be fabricated using minimum 4,000-psi concrete per ASTM standards with 4 to 7 percent air entrainment.  
(c) All structural seams shall be grouted with non-shrinking cement or similar material and coated with a waterproof sealant.  
(d) Voids between the FOG Interceptors walls and inlet and outlet piping shall be grouted with non-shrinking cement and coated with a waterproof sealant.

(9) Only concrete septic tanks will be approved for use by the Water Pollution Control Authority.

Comment [FDJ5]: What is the relationship between septic tanks and Interceptor Systems?

Comment [SJKR6]: I'm also confused by this. The design of the interceptor is in part B and they must be concrete. That system ultimately discharges to the sanitary sewer, not a septic tank. If this section is referencing the interceptor compartment, the section should be deleted as superfluous. If it is something else, we need to get educated to understand the relationship. Let me know if I should call Vin S.

(10) The FOG Interceptor shall be accessible for convenient inspection and maintenance. No structures shall be placed directly upon or over the FOG Interceptor.

(11) The FOG Interceptor shall be installed on a level stable base that has been mechanically compacted with a minimum of six (6) inches of crushed stone to prevent uneven settling.

(12) Select backfill shall be placed and compacted around the FOG Interceptor in a manner to prevent damage to the tank and to prevent movement caused by frost action.

(13) The outlet discharge line from the FOG Interceptor shall be directly connected to the municipal sanitary sewer.

(14) The FOG Interceptor shall have a minimum liquid depth of thirty-six (36) inches.

(15) Separate clean-outs shall be provided on the inlet and outlet piping.

(16) The FOG Interceptor shall have separate manholes with extensions to grade, above the inlet and outlet piping. FOG Interceptors installed in areas subject to traffic shall have manhole extensions to grade with ductile iron frames and round manhole covers. The word "SEWER" shall be cast into the manholes covers. FOG Interceptors installed outside areas subject to traffic may have concrete risers with lids either having a minimum weight of 59 lbs or shall be provided with a lock system to prevent unauthorized entrance. All manholes and extensions to grade providing accesses to the FOG Interceptor shall be at least seventeen (17) inches in diameter.

(17) Inlet and outlet piping shall have a minimum diameter of four (4) inches and be constructed of schedule 40 PVC meeting ASTM 1785 with solvent weld couplings.

(18) The inlet and outlet shall each utilize a tee-pipe on the interior of the FOG Interceptor. No caps or plugs shall be installed on the tee-pipes. The inlet and outlet shall be located at the centerline of the FOG Interceptor and at least twelve (12) inches above the maximum ground water elevation. The inlet tee shall extend to within 12 inches of the bottom of the FOG Interceptor. The inlet invert elevation shall be at least three (3) inches above the invert elevation of the outlet but not greater than four (4) inches. The outlet tee-pipe shall extend no closer than twelve (12) inches from the bottom of the FOG Interceptor and the diameter of this teepipe shall be a minimum of four (4) inches.

(19) The diameter of the outlet discharge line shall be at least the size of the inlet pipe and in no event less than four (4) inches.

(20) When determined necessary by the Water Pollution Control Authority due to installation concerns, testing for leakage will be performed using either a vacuum test or water-pressure test performed under the following requirements:-

(1) Vacuum Test - Seal the empty tank and apply a vacuum to two (2) inches of mercury. The tank is approved if 90 percent of the vacuum is held for two (2) minutes.

(2) Water-Pressure Test - Seal the tank, fill with water, and let stand for twenty-four (24) hours. Refill the tank. The tank is approved if the water level is held for one (1) hour.

(21) Inspections of FOG Interceptors may be conducted by the Chatham Health District at the expense of the Contact Person or property owner and in accordance with all criteria set forth by the Water Pollution Control Authority in approving the application for the system.

**Section 76. Alternate FOG Pretreatment System.**

A. When it is not practical for the Food Preparation Establishment to install an outdoor in ground FOG Interceptor per Section 56, a FOG Recovery Unit meeting the requirements of Section 67(C) below may be utilized upon approval by the Water Pollution Control Authority. Approval of the system shall be based on demonstrated (proven) removal efficiencies and reliability of operation. The Water Pollution Control Authority will approve these systems on a case-by-case basis. The Contact Person may be required to furnish the manufacturer's analytical data demonstrating that FOG discharge concentrations do not exceed the limits established in this ordinance. In granting an application for an alternate system, the Water Pollution Control Authority shall set forth in writing: the frequency of required pump-outs by a licensed septic hauler; other compliance criteria subject to inspection; an advisory to the applicant that periodic inspections may be performed by the Chatham Health District at the expense of the Contact Person or property owner; and an advisory to the applicant that failure to comply with these requirements may result in non-renewal by the Chatham Health District of a food license application.

B. A FOG Recovery Unit shall meet the requirements of Sections 5(A) through 5(E) and Sections 5(F)(2) and 5(F)(3) and shall be installed immediately downstream of each of the fixtures and drains listed in Section 5(F)(1).

**C. FOG Recovery Unit.**

(1) FOG Recovery Units shall be sized to properly pre-treat the measured or calculated flows using methods approved by the Water Pollution Control Authority.

(2) FOG Recovery Units shall be constructed of corrosion-resistant material such as stainless steel or plastic.

(3) Solids shall be intercepted and separated from the effluent flow using a strainer mechanism that is integral to the unit.

(4) FOG Recovery Units shall operate using a skimming device, automatic draw-off, or other mechanical means to automatically remove separated FOG. ~~This~~Any skimming device shall be controlled using a timer, FOG sensor, or other means of automatic operation. FOG Recovery Units operated by timer shall be set to operate no less than once per day.

(5) FOG Recovery Units shall be included with an internal or external flow control device.

(6) FOG Recovery Units shall be located to permit frequent access for maintenance, and inspection.

D. Inspections of a FOG Recovery Unit may be conducted by the Chatham Health District at the expense of the Contact Person or property owner and in accordance with all criteria set forth by the Water Pollution Control Authority in approving the application for the system.

**Section 78. Pretreatment Equipment Maintenance**

A. The FOG Pretreatment System shall be maintained continuously in satisfactory and effective operation, at the Food Preparation Establishment's expense.

B. The Contact Person shall be responsible for the proper removal and disposal, by appropriate means, of the collected material removed from the FOG Pretreatment System.

C. A maintenance log shall be maintained on the premises, and shall include the following information: dates of all activities, volume pumped, grease depth, hauler's name, location of the waste disposal, means of disposal for all material removed from the FOG Interceptor, and the name of the individual recording the information. The maintenance log and waste hauler's receipts shall be made available to the Water Pollution Control Authority for inspection on demand. Interceptor cleaning and inspection records shall be maintained on file a minimum of five (5) years.

**Comment [SJKR7]:** Maintenance log requirements are better placed here than as one of the three criterion of former part E (now F).

D. A record of all FOG Pretreatment System maintenance activities shall be maintained on the premises for a minimum of five (5) years.

~~E.~~ The Contact Person shall ensure that the FOG Interceptor is inspected when pumped to ensure that all fittings and fixtures inside the interceptor are in good condition and functioning properly. The depth of grease inside the tank shall be measured and recorded in the maintenance log during every inspection along with any deficiencies, and the identity of the inspector.

~~E~~F. The Contact Person shall determine the frequency at which its FOG Interceptor(s) shall be pumped according to the following criteria:

(1) The FOG Interceptor shall be completely cleaned by a licensed waste hauler when 25% of the operating depth of the FOG Interceptor is occupied by grease and settled solids, or a minimum of once every three (3) months, whichever is more frequent.

(2) If the Contact Person can provide data demonstrating that less frequent cleaning of the FOG Interceptor will not result in a grease level in excess of 25% of the operating depth of the FOG Interceptor, the Water Pollution Control Authority may allow less frequent cleaning. The Contact Person shall provide data including pumping receipts for four (4) consecutive cleanings of the FOG Interceptor, complete with a report from the FOG hauler indicating the grease level at each cleaning, and the FOG Interceptor maintenance log.

~~(3) A maintenance log shall be maintained on the premises, and shall include the following information: dates of all activities, volume pumped, grease depth, hauler's name, location of the waste disposal, means of disposal for all material removed from the FOG Interceptor, and the name of the individual recording the information. The maintenance log and waste hauler's receipts shall be made available to the Water Pollution Control Authority for inspection on demand. Interceptor cleaning and inspection records shall be maintained on file a minimum of five (5) years.~~

~~F~~G. All removal and hauling of the collected materials must be performed by State approved waste disposal firms. Pumped material shall be disposed of at a Regional FOG Disposal Facility. Pumping shall include the complete removal of all contents, including floating materials, wastewater and settled sludge. Decanting back into the FOG Interceptor shall not be permitted. FOG interceptor cleaning shall include scraping excessive solids from the wall, floors, baffles and all piping.

~~G~~H. The Contact Person shall determine the frequency at which its FOG Recovery Unit shall be inspected, cleaned and maintained in accordance with the following criteria:

(1) Active FOG Recovery Unit(s) must be properly vented and energized at all times. Units must be hardwired to prevent accidental unplugging of the units.

(2) Active FOG Recovery Unit(s) must be operated and cleaned every day that the facility is operating. A maintenance log must be maintained and include the date and time of each individual cleaning and must be posted in a visible inspection for inspection.

(3) The screening basket, skimmer wheel, skimmer motor, wiper blades and flow diversion baffles must be installed in their correct position and operational at all times.

(4) If so equipped, the heater element(s) must be operated and checked daily. The heating element(s) should energize per manufacturer specifications. No manual override is allowed.

(5) All collected material (Renderable FOG) from the FOG Recovery Unit must be stored in an appropriate container labeled Renderable FOG and protected from spills, and overflows and vermin in a designated location. A maintenance log must be posted in a visible location for inspection, documenting the final disposition of the collected material, including the name of the renderer, date, time, and volume removed. This allows tracking from source to disposal.

(6) All installation and maintenance recommendations by the manufacturer of the unit must be complied with at all times.

H.I. The Contact Person or property owner shall be responsible for all costs and the scheduling of the installation of FOG Pretreatment System components. The Water Pollution Control Authority must inspect the final installation, and the Contact Person or property owner must contact the Water Pollution Control Authority to arrange the inspection, with 24 hours advance notice.

H.J. The Contact person or property owner shall be responsible for all costs associated with Section 7 requirements (Pretreatment Equipment Maintenance).

**Section 89. FOG Minimization.**

A. The Contact Person shall make every practical effort to reduce the amount of FOG contributed to the sewer system.

B. Small quantities of FOG scraped or removed from pots, pans, dishes and utensils shall be directed to the municipal solid waste stream for disposal.

Approved and recommended to Town Council by a vote of 6 to 0 WPCA meeting November 6, 2012

# CHATHAM HEALTH DISTRICT

*Serving the Towns of Colchester, East Haddam, East Hampton, Haddam, Hebron, Marlborough & Portland*

BOARD MEMBERS

Peter Hughes, *Chairman*  
Mark Walter, *Vice Chairman*  
Candace Casale, *Treasurer*  
Susan Bransfield  
Kate Morris  
Gregg Schuster  
Blyse Soby  
Dick Edmonds  
Andrew Tierney

DISTRICT HEALTH DIRECTOR

Thad D. King, MPH RS

November 14, 2012

Dear Property Owner:

In 2009, The Chatham Health District (CHD) passed the **Wastewater Pumping and Permit to Discharge Regulation** covering septic system pump out, inspection and repair (if necessary). Under the District regulation, you are required to obtain a Discharge Permit and to renew your permit every five years. *Please refer to the included Brochure for details and History of the regulation.*

Our records indicate that the Permit to Discharge for your subsurface sewage disposal system has expired or was never issued. We have received a pump out report from your licensed septic pumper. The report indicates there are no problems with your septic system, and may renew your permit. Enclosed is the permit application. Please sign, date and return the application with the fee made out to the Chatham Health District. The date of issuance will be the date of the application and will be valid for five years. *The \$30 fee covers the review by the Registered Sanitarian and processing of your application.*

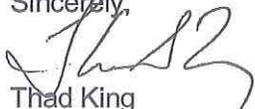
**Next Steps:**

Once the Chatham Health District has received your application it will be reviewed within **90 Days**. If approved, a valid signed Permit to Discharge will be issued. If exceptions exist for your system, they will be noted on the permit. If the application is denied, you will be notified in writing which will include the reason for denial and possible remedies. If you do not get a response in the listed timeframe, you may inquire as to its status at the CHD main office. In all cases, including failure to respond, an entry regarding the permit status will be made on your town street file.

The deadline for submission of an application is **90** days from the issue date of this letter. Thank you for your prompt attention to this important public health and environmental health matter.

If you have questions regarding this requirement, or the District wastewater program, please visit our website at [www.chathamhealth.org](http://www.chathamhealth.org) or call us directly at the main office, (860) 365-0884.

Sincerely,



Thad King  
Director of Health

# CHATHAM HEALTH DISTRICT

*Sewer the Towns of Colchester, East Haddam, East Hampton, Haddam, Hebron, Marlborough & Portland*

**BOARD MEMBERS**

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 Andrew Tierney

**DISTRICT HEALTH DIRECTOR**

Thad D. King, MPH RS

## Application - Permit to Discharge Renewal

<b>Date</b>		<b>Address</b>	
<b>Owner</b>		<b>Town</b>	
<b>Owner or Applicant</b>		<b>Mailing address</b>	

*For Office Use*

Date of recent Pump- out		Pumping Frequency		Malfunction	Y / N	Failure	Y / N
Permit Number		Lot Number		Map Number		ID Number	
Fee	\$30	Cash		Check			

*For Office Review*

Residential Building – Bedrooms		Restaurant - # of seats		Other Structure sq. ft.		Construction Permit	Y / N
Single Family	Y / N	Commercial/Office sq. ft.		As- Built	Y / N	Soil tests	Y / N
Plot Plan	Y / N	A-2 Survey	Y / N	Final Inspection Date		Previous Permit-Date	
Exceptions							

<b>Design Flow</b>		<b>GPD</b>
<b>DoH or R.S. Signature</b>		
<b>Approved</b> <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Denied</b> <input type="checkbox"/>	

*Your property is served by a septic system and probably a well too. Some people are not aware that this is living in the greenest way possible, taking drinking water from the ground and returning wastewater to it, to be recycled and purified into drinking water again. It is truly a miracle of nature.*

*Clean drinking water is your responsibility. Maintain your septic system by having it properly cleaned and inspected.*



Inspection of your sewage disposal system should be performed only by State of Connecticut licensed cleaners and installers such as those who are members of COWRA.

### The Benefits of Pumping

- Prevents costly repairs.
- Prevents against nuisance conditions.
- Protects ground and surface waters.
- Promotes compliance with system maintenance.

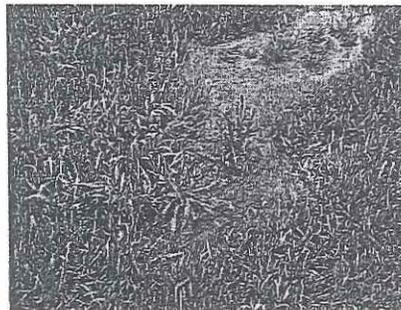
### What Wastewater Costs?

	<u>Annually</u>	<u>5-years</u>
<b><u>Septic System</u> *</b>		
Tank pump-out	\$ 55	\$270
Permit to discharge	\$ 5	\$ 30
Total	\$60	\$300
<b><u>Sewer Connection</u> **</b>		
Frontage assessment	\$1,300	\$6,500
User fees	\$ 500	\$2,500
Total	\$1,800	\$9,000

\* Assumes an existing septic system

\*\* Based on a new sewer connection with an average assessment of \$20,000 at 2% for 20 years under the Federal Clean Water Program

Nobody wants to see this in their yard, especially if you have children or pets!



### Your Responsibilities

1. Property owners are responsible for having their tank pumped and system visually inspected by a licensed cleaner every five years.
2. Property owners must also complete an application to re-new their permit to discharge.

*The Board of Health has approved this regulation in accordance with the State of Connecticut's requirements to issue Permits to Discharge. Since such permits expire 5 years from the date of issuance, this regulation assures the maintenance of septic systems before re-issuance. The Permit to Discharge cost is \$30 and is good for five years.*

### Pumper / Cleaner Responsibilities

1. Pumpers/cleaners must be licensed with the State of Connecticut and register with the Chatham Health District.
2. The pumpers/cleaners will provide a report to the District for each property serviced.

## How Do I Maintain My Septic System?

- Use Water Efficiently—only use what you need and fix leaks and toilets that keep trickling
- Flush Responsibly—your septic system is not designed to handle paper towels, feminine products, cigarette butts, cotton swabs, diapers etc.—these belong in your garbage
- Do Not Dump grease or fat down the drain—they solidify and clog your pipes, tank and fields
- Pump your septic tank at least every 5 years and renew your Permit to Discharge



Keeping  
Connecticut  
Healthy



**Public Health**  
Prevent. Promote. Protect.

## Chatham Health District

Serving the towns of

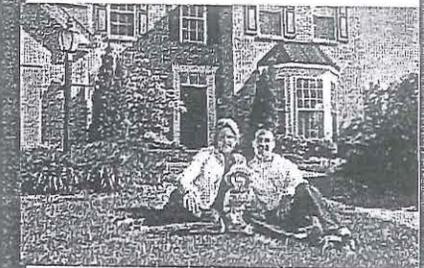
Colchester	Tel (860) 537-7214 Fax (860) 537-7287
East Haddam	Tel. (860) 873-5101 Fax (860) 873-5025
East Hampton	Tel. (860) 365-0884 Fax (860) 365-0885
Haddam	Tel. (860) 345-8531 x221 Fax (860) 345-5169
Hebron	Tel. (860) 228-5971 x140 Fax (860) 228-5980
Marlborough	Tel. (860) 295-6202 Fax (860) 295-0317
Portland	Tel. (860) 342-6718 Fax (860) 342-6787

**COWRA**  
Connecticut Onsite  
Wastewater Recycling  
Association

P.O. Box 116 East Hampton CT 06424  
Ph: 860 267-1057 Fax: 860 267-1557  
Email—[Info@cowra-online.org](mailto:Info@cowra-online.org)  
On line—[www.cowra-online.org](http://www.cowra-online.org)

Connecticut  
Department of Public Health  
410 Capitol Avenue Hartford, CT 06134  
PH. (860) 509-7296

**THE CHATHAM  
HEALTH  
DISTRICT  
WASTEWATER  
PUMPING AND  
PERMIT TO  
DISCHARGE  
REGULATION**



*Protect Drinking  
Water, Prevent  
Costly Septic  
Repairs,  
Promote Greener  
Living*

*Chatham Health  
District*

Tel. (860) 365-0884  
Fax (860) 365-0885  
[www.chathamhealth.org](http://www.chathamhealth.org)

MEMORANDUM FROM THE LAW OFFICES OF  
HALLORAN & SAGE LLP  
225 Asylum Street  
Hartford Connecticut 06103

AGENDA  
ITEM # 9b

TO: Mike Maniscalco  
FROM: Duncan J. Forsyth  
Richard P. Roberts  
DATE: December 5, 2012  
RE: 82 Main Street Parking Lot

You have asked for some guidance with regard to both the allowed, or not allowed, uses of the parking lot at 82 Main Street in East Hampton.

The parcel in question is on the northeasterly side of Main Street and adjacent to a commercial building currently under renovation. The Town signed a Lease Agreement with the State of Connecticut Department of Transportation in November 1990 ("Lease") for two parcels on the northeasterly and northwesterly sides of Main Street. The northeasterly parcel is .849 acres. The northwesterly parcel is 2.151 acres. The original Lease term was for a period of 20 years commencing on December 1, 1990 which the Town having the right to renew the Lease for two successive 20 year periods. Thus, the first renewal period would run until November 30, 2030. The annual rental fee is \$100 paid in advance of each Lease year. The recitals in the Lease state that the Town has requested to utilize the property for "additional municipal parking". There is no other anticipated use set forth in the Lease.

In addition to the annual payment of \$100.00, the Town is required to pay to the State 20% of the gross revenue it derives from municipal parking or municipal related subleases. If such revenue is generated, the Town must provide financial statements reflecting such revenue in the manner set forth in Section 4 of the Lease.

Section 7 of the Lease allows the Town to "establish and publish daily, weekly, annual and/or other periodic parking-fee schedule(s)." However, when the parcel is used for public parking, such must be conducted on a "non-discriminatory basis" based on the following factors:

- (a) The location and/or the number of parking spaces to be utilized at one time;
- (b) The amount and/or frequency of parking fee, charges or levies assessed for such use;
- (c) The duration of such use; or
- (d) The fact that the user is or is not: a local resident; a local taxpayer; a high-volume user; or a user in conjunction with a local enterprise, activity or organization.

The following examples take into consideration the factors listed above:

- Charging a minimal hourly rate to Town residents while charging an exorbitant hourly rate to non-residents would likely be deemed discriminatory.
- Waiving the parking fee for individuals who obtained a voucher or receipt from a retail establishment conducting business in the adjacent building might be deemed a legitimate ancillary benefit to patrons of those businesses.

- Limiting the number of hours that individuals could park on the site would be deemed a legitimate restriction.
- Allowing overnight parking for residents of apartment units in the adjacent building after normal commercial business hours would likely be allowed.
- Restricting the number of parking spaces available to various businesses or users so that there is a reasonably equitable allocation would probably be permissible.
- Reserving some portion of the spaces for short-term use and others for long-term use may be permissible if there is a rational policy underlying the allocation.

The parcel cannot be assigned or sublet for purposes fulfilling Planning and Zoning requirements of nearby properties for purposes of parking lot space requirements or building lot coverage – except for municipal use.

Additionally, the parcel cannot be sublet or assigned by the Town without prior written approval of the State.

# TOWN OF EAST HAMPTON AGENDA REPORT

Agenda Item: 10

Item to be presented by: Town Manager

DATE: December 11, 2012  
SUBJECT: Trash Receptacles in the Village Center  
DEPARTMENT: Town Manager

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## RECOMMENDED ACTION

Contract with All Waste to supply public trash receptacles in the Village Center.

## BACKGROUND

All Waste can supply trash receptacles with hinged covers for use in the Village Center. The cans have to be placed within 9' of the road to allow the automated truck to empty them. The cans are weighted with sand to help keep them in place. Since the cans are not permanently mounted they can be moved around to find the most suitable location or temporarily relocated for special events.



## ALTERNATIVE ACTIONS

Purchase Metal trash receptacles similar to the one in front of the Town Hall at a cost of approximately \$750 each. The metal receptacles are permanently mounted to concrete pads that cost approximately \$200 each. Total initial investment per receptacle = \$950. The metal receptacles are emptied by hand. If Public Works were assigned this responsibility it would cost approximately \$1000 - \$1500 per year for labor and would depend on the number of receptacles, the location of the receptacles and the number of times per week they need to be emptied. (Assuming a labor cost for 2 men for ½ to ¾ hour per week.) The trash will have to be transported to one of the Town leased dumpsters located at the Senior Center, Town Hall, or Public Works.

Note: Commercial trash haulers have moved away from rear loaded garbage trucks and now almost exclusively use automated side loader trucks. Part of this is increased efficiency in time and reduced labor but another significant factor is the reduction in workers compensation claims from lifting injuries. Contracting with All Waste will protect the Town from the increased liability for workers compensation claims.

## FISCAL IMPACT

All Waste will supply the trash cans, empty them once a week and dispose of the trash for \$40/month/can.

1 can = \$480/year. 2 cans = \$960/year. 3 cans = \$1440/year. 4 cans = \$1920/year. A funding source will have to be identified.

**Nancy Hasselman, CCMC  
Collector of Revenue  
Town of East Hampton**

December 7, 2012

To: The East Hampton Town Council

Documentation of tax refunds are available in the tax office for your review if you so desire. The total refunds equal 1,823.01.

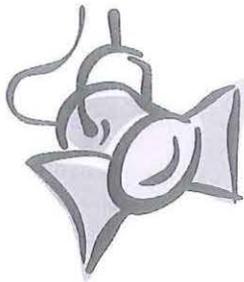
Thank you for your assistance.



Nancy Hasselman, CCMC  
Collector of Revenue

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106 • 98	+
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445 • 03	+
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## Spotlight on Connecticut Towns & Cities

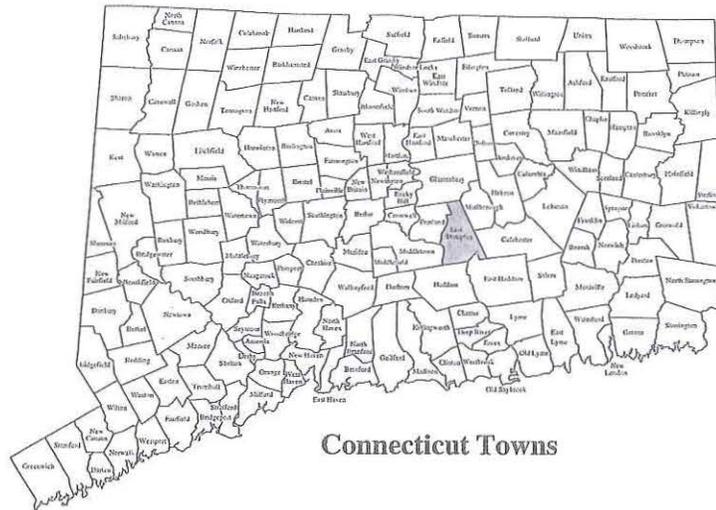


### Spotlight on East Hampton by Stephanie Hyland, CSG # 19528

#### Historic Profile

Ever wonder why East Hampton, Connecticut was actually located west of Hampton, Connecticut? Ever wonder why this town that has been in existence for so many years and has such a rich history was only incorporated in 1915? East Hampton was once part of a larger area of land called Chatham. Chatham was comprised of the villages of East Hampton (the community that settled in the hills surrounding Lake Pocotopaug), Middle Haddam and Cobalt. At one point, even Portland was included and, even further back, it was all part of Middletown.

As with all the early towns, the residents had to attend church and pay taxes to the parish. East Hampton residents had to go to Middletown proper from 1662, when the land was granted, until 1714, when the Third Ecclesiastical Society of Middletown was established in Portland. Another parish was formed in Westchester after that and in 1739 the society formed one in Middle Haddam on Hog Hill. This included Haddam Neck. Last of all, the East Hampton parish was founded in 1746.

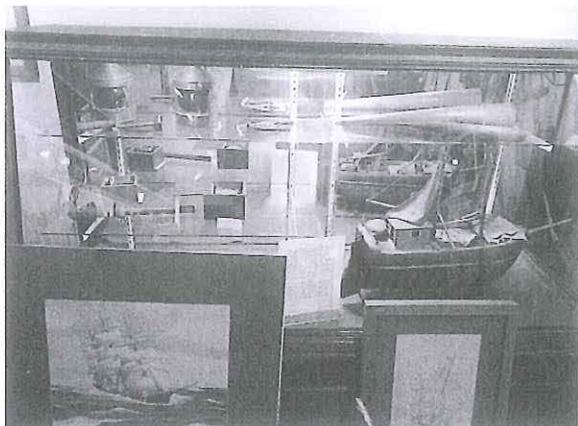


Connecticut Towns



In 1767, the General Assembly granted a petition for a separate town named Chatham. Only one representative to the General Assembly was allowed, despite the different communities that were included. Tradition says the name came from a shipbuilding town in England. There is also a large town on Cape Cod near Eastham, Massachusetts that bears the name. A lot of the early settlers of East Hampton were from Eastham, Massachusetts according to *Long Ago, Not Far Away, An Illustrated History of Six Middlesex County Towns*, published at the request of the Greater Middletown Preservation Trust. Middle Haddam and Portland were both into shipbuilding, being perfectly located on the Connecticut River.

The early settlers of Middle Haddam were primarily farmers, but being close to the Connecticut River, a thriving shipbuilding industry was established at Knowles Landing. This prospered along with other river-based industries in the mid-1700s. Knowles Landing became a major center of trade. Farming was soon lost to shipbuilding and seafaring, where a better living could be made, but the local parish remained on Hog Hill.



**Shipbuilding Display - Chatham Historical Society**

The Revolutionary War was an opportunity to further develop the seafaring industry at Knowles Landing, but by the early 1800s, shipbuilding had begun to decline due to lack of resources. Middle Haddam became more of a residential and resort community. Ship captains now based elsewhere kept summer homes in Middle Haddam. Steamers still sailed the Connecticut River up until the early 1900s and would stop at Knowles Landing to deliver summer tourists.

The village known as Cobalt is named for the old cobalt mine in Chatham, located on Great Hill. According to Earl V. Shannon in his article "The Old Cobalt Mine in Chatham, Conn.," found in the *American Mineralogist*, volume 6, pages 88-90, 1921, the cobalt mine was first worked in 1762 by three Germans who shipped the ore overseas. Various metals were

found in the mine, but cobalt was the metal sought so it could be converted into oxide and used to make smalt. One of the minerals was named "chathamite" and was described by Shannon as "a dark sandy quartz gneiss containing thin laminas of coarser foliated biotite and garnet." According to *Long Ago, Not Far Away*, Governor John Winthrop, the first Governor of Connecticut, is said to have mined for gold here from 1641 to the 1660s.

At one time the Wangunk Indians inhabited the area and hills surrounding Lake Pocotopaug. There is a legend that says their god Hobomoken was angry with them and caused many of the tribe to die by drowning or plague. Chief Terramuggus (the lake in Marlborough bears the same name) learned that the only way to appease the god was to sacrifice his daughter Namoennee. When she heard of it, she willingly jumped to her death from the heights above Lake Pocotopaug. The legend does say that Hobomoken was appeased and no Wangunk drowned in the lake ever again.



Isaac Smith led the first settlers to East Hampton from Eastham, Massachusetts. They sailed from Eastham, Massachusetts up the Connecticut River, landed in Middle Haddam, and eventually settled in the hills surrounding Lake Pocotopaug. While Middle Haddam enjoyed shipbuilding success, East Hampton continued to farm and, of course, sawmills were a part of virtually every New England town. The most significant early industry, however, was the iron forge, according to *Long Ago, Not Far Away*.

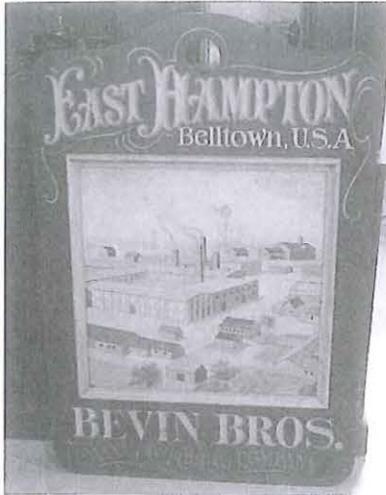


**Gong Bell Display  
at the Chatham Historical Society**

In the early 1800s East Hampton became the center for manufacturing bells. The Gong Bell Manufacturing Company, founded in 1866 as a partnership by H. H. Abbe, E. C. Barton, E. G. Cone and A. H. Conklin. They started making toys a few years later. All the toys were made of wood or metal and had a bell on them. The toy telephone was one of their more popular toys, but they made a variety from toy shopping carts to pulling and riding toys. The company lasted for almost 100 years, but went into bankruptcy in the early 1960s. Some collectors say that it was due to the production of plastic toys that made it hard to compete. One local gentleman visiting the Chatham Historical Society said that everyone in the town worked at making toys at one time or another.

In "All About Old Toys" from [http://www.oldwoodtoys.com/gong\\_bell.htm](http://www.oldwoodtoys.com/gong_bell.htm), Richard Mueller, Jr., in an article entitled "Gong Bell," wrote that Barton patented a toy called the "Revolving Chimes," described as "a pair of cast brass gongs, mounted between two malleable iron wheels." This was the beginning of Gong Bell's toy

making history. The company claims the manufacture of the first foot bell ever used on automobiles, a “first” that Bevin Brothers Manufacturing Company also claims.



Bevin Brothers Manufacturing Company was founded in 1832 by three brothers: William, Chauncey and Abner Bevin. They were later joined by a fourth brother, Philo. It claims to be the first company to manufacture the bicycle bell and the foot gong (patented in 1897) used in early automobiles, which have since been replaced by the car horn. It produces sleigh bells, cowbells, door bells and ship’s bells, among others.

Of the more than thirty bell manufacturing companies that East Hampton saw, earning it the nickname “Bell Town,” only Bevin Brothers remains and is still owned by the Bevin family, now in its sixth generation, with Matthew as its president. On 27 May 2012, the Bevin mill was destroyed by fire, but it has remained in operation by renting every space available in East Hampton and remains the oldest manufacturing company in the world that exclusively produces bells.

Today, Bevin Bell is ready to ship bells to the Salvation Army for its Christmas fundraising efforts and is again producing cowbells, according to Sandy Doran, the president of the Chatham Historical Society. Bevin Bell produces all of the Salvation Army’s bells; they produced the bell used to indicate the start and finish of the New York Stock Exchange trading; boxing championship bells; the bell aboard the U.S.S. Maine; and the bell used to signify that an angel got its wings in the timeless Christmas classic “It’s a Wonderful Life,” according to Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. See <http://bevinbells.com> for more information on Bevin Bells.



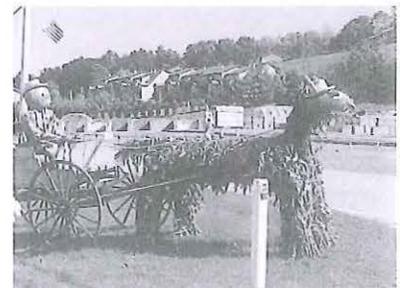
There is one other “village” that is within the East Hampton Township. Pumpkintown USA was established in 1992 (although the pumpkin people could be seen prior to that, according to one employee).

Located at 93 East High Street (Rt. 66) at Paul’s and Sandy’s Too, people of all ages enjoy this “Non-Scary Fall Activity.” It is open from late September to Halloween weather permitting, according



to its website, <http://pumpkintown.com>. There is a small admission charge, but a portion of it goes to the Sandy Peczynski Breast Cancer

Foundation. Paul’s and Sandy’s Too is a family owned business that has operated in East Hampton for over 35 years consisting of a full service hardware store, a garden center carrying a large variety of annuals, perennials, trees and shrubs; bulk materials (mulch, stone, soil, gravel, etc.) and, of course, Pumpkintown USA. More information can be found at <http://www.paulsandsandys.com>.



One of East Hampton's most prominent citizens was Governor William "Bill" Atchison O'Neill, born on 11 August 1930 in Hartford, Connecticut to Frances and Joseph O'Neill. Governor O'Neill grew up in East Hampton. He later attended New Britain's Teacher's College, now Central Connecticut State University and the University of Hartford. He sold insurance for Prudential Insurance Company and completed a tour of duty as a combat flyer during the Korean War in the U.S. Air Force. Upon returning from duty, he ran the family business, a tavern in East Hampton where "residents and politicians often met and where he, by his own admission, learned to listen" according to the Connecticut State Library website (<http://www.cslib.org/gov/oneillw.htm>).



**Portrait of Governor Bill O'Neill at the Connecticut State Library**

O'Neill was very active in East Hampton's civic affairs. He served on the Zoning Board of Appeals, the Board of Finance, the Democratic Town Committee and the Fire District Commission. In 1962, at age 32, he married Natalie "Nikki" (Scott) Damon of Leominster, Massachusetts and was elected to the State House of Representatives in 1966. He won the next five elections. He was nominated for Lieutenant Governor in 1978 to serve with Ella Grasso. Due to ill health, Ella Grasso resigned as governor, and O'Neill became the 84<sup>th</sup> Governor of Connecticut on 31 December 1980 and served until 1991. A \$22 million deficit was turned into a budget with a surplus along with a low unemployment rate, mostly due to O'Neill's efforts.

Governor O'Neill passed away on 24 November 2007 and was buried with military honors in the Connecticut State Veteran's Cemetery in Middletown.

### Genealogical Resources

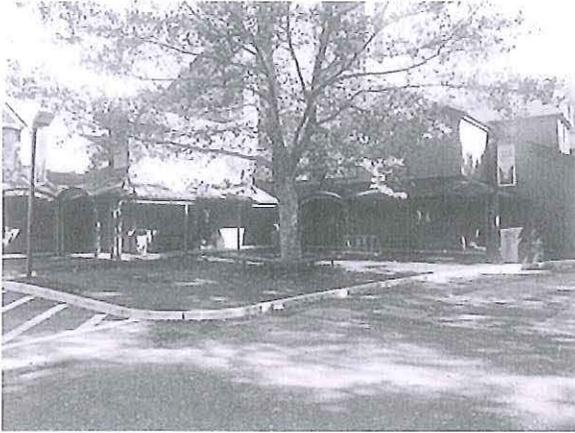
The Town Hall, located at 20 East High Street in East Hampton, houses the town manager's office, the tax collector and assessor's offices, police station and, of course, the town clerk's office. For genealogists, no appointment needed to see records during their business hours, which are currently 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday, Wednesday and Thursday; 8 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. on Tuesdays; and 8 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. on Fridays. A membership card from a society, such as the Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc., that is licensed to do business with the State of Connecticut must be presented along with valid identification (i.e., driver's license). Those wishing to view records are allowed to look at indices and are shown the records permitted by law. Requests for records or information may be sent by email and are answered as time permits.



East Hampton has records that date back to the 1700s, according to Town Clerk, Sandy Wieleba. Records include vital and land records. They have Town Meeting Minutes from 1910 or earlier and cemetery books. Some of their records are in Portland. For a complete list of their holdings, contact the East Hampton town clerk's office. Many of their records have been rebound and are being scanned on laser fiche to preserve them.



The East Hampton Public Library celebrated 100 years in 1998, but the community's first "association library" was founded in the 1780s. In 1898, the Chatham Public Library was officially recognized. S. Mills Bevin was elected as the first president of the library board of directors. The library opened on 18 August 1989 with a collection of 1,000 books. Emma Sage Cone was the first librarian. Stanley A. Bevin borrowed the first book. The original building still stands at 62 Main Street, but the library, renamed the East Hampton Public Library in 1915, is now located at 105 Main Street.



**East Hampton Public Library**

The current library has a vast collection of books and media; about 70% of the materials circulated are books. “We still believe in the serious read,” said Sue Berescik, director. According to the East Hampton town website, the library’s mission is to promote equal access to information and ideas, love of reading and a wide range of community-based educational and cultural programs. For more information about the library, call 860-267-6621 or go to [www.easthamptonct.org](http://www.easthamptonct.org).

**Chatham Historical Society** The Historical Society was established in 1963 to “tell the stories of East Hampton, Middle Haddam and Cobalt history” (The Chatham Historical Society website). The society maintains a museum and a one-room schoolhouse at 6 Bevin Blvd.



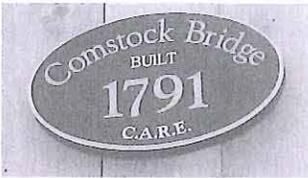
Highlighted displays are the history of bell making in East Hampton, a part of the original village center post office from the 1820 era, plus photographs and other memorabilia. There is a display dedicated to the Middle Haddam shipbuilding.



The society is open to the public and visitors may visit the museum the first Sunday of each month from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. or by appointment. Admission is free but donations (monetary and artifact) are greatly appreciated. For more information about The Chatham Historical Society, visit their website or call 860-267-8953.



**Sandy Doran, president  
Chatham Historical Society  
Bevin Bell Display**



**Historic Sites** Some other historic sites in East Hampton include the Comstock Covered Bridge and the Joseph N. Goff House. The Comstock Bridge was built in 1791 according to the plaque that hangs on the bridge itself.



Coveredbridgesite.com says it was built in 1873 in the Howe Truss style over the Salmon River. It is located on Route 16 between East Hampton and Westchester (incorrectly named West Winchester at <http://coveredbridgesite.com>). It’s total length is 80 feet. The bridge was recently completely renovated.

The Joseph N. Goff House Museum and Cultural Center is located at 2 Barton Hill Road. According to its website, its mission is “to interpret and display the artistic and historical heritage of our area and to provide a place where people of all ages can experience and celebrate the arts and humanities.” Various activities take place at the Goff House and space there can be rented for events. For more information about the Goff House go to their website.



**Summary** Thank you to Nancy Wieleba and Sandy Doran for providing information for this article. The information in this spotlight only briefly touches on the rich history of the town of East Hampton and its villages and doesn’t nearly do them the justice

they deserve. The amount of information is so vast that it would take pages and pages to publish it all. For a more complete picture, please visit the town hall, the library and the Chatham Historical Society. Please visit the town and see for yourself how much a part of Connecticut's history it is.

**Sources not included in the article:**

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