



RESOURCES

**East Hampton - Connecticut Conservation & Development
Policies Plan 2004-2009 Locational Guide MapR-2**

East Hampton SurveyR-3

Water Quality, Surface WatersR-12

**Drainage Basins, Water Quality, Surface and Ground
Water ClassificationsR-16**

Regional Water BasinsR-21

Proposed Municipal Water System Master PlanR-22

Wetlands MapR-23

Areas of Special ConcernR-24

Archaeological MapR-25

Topography MapR-26

Surficial Geology MapR-27

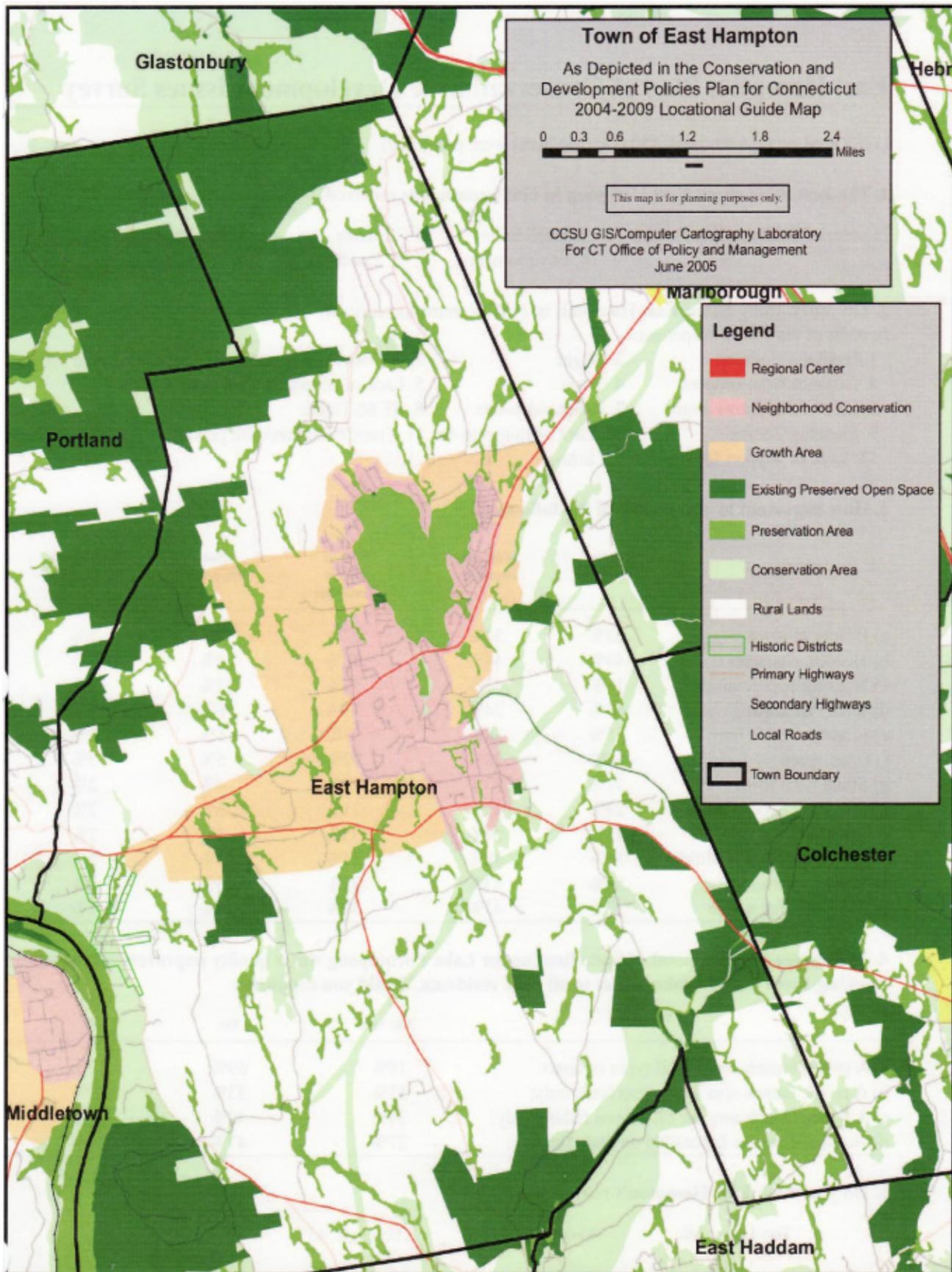
Soils MapR-28

Soils Map LegendR-29

Source MaterialR-30

AcknowledgementsR-31





Should East Hampton better manage growth by:

	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Sum of Very & Somewhat	Not Important	Don't Know/ No Opinion
6. Increasing building lot sizes above present 1.3 acres.	34%	26%	60%	29%	11%
7. Continuing to allow smaller lot sizes where there are sewers	6%	28%	33%	57%	10%
8. Increasing open space required in new subdivisions (now 15%)	42%	24%	66%	12%	22%
9. Expand greenways along watercourses to preserve stream habitat?	50%	32%	82%	6%	11%
10. Expand the Town's business districts?	17%	36%	53%	35%	12%
11. Encourage the following?					
a) Restaurants	33%	44%	77%	17%	6%
b) Retail shops	26%	45%	71%	22%	7%
c) Hotels/motels	7%	18%	25%	66%	9%
d) Mega stores (e.g. Walmart)	13%	14%	26%	68%	5%
e) Corporate offices	17%	42%	60%	32%	9%
f) Light industrial	23%	49%	71%	20%	9%
g) Bed & Breakfast Inns	30%	51%	81%	11%	7%
h) Campgrounds	17%	44%	61%	29%	10%
i) Golf courses	20%	30%	50%	34%	16%
j) Other (see comments section)					
12. Purchase open space to enhance/maintain town's rural character.	45%	34%	79%	14%	7%
13. To accomplish this, the Town should:					
a) aggressively pursue State Open grants (which require matching Town tax money)	39%	30%	70%	16%	14%
b) add an additional \$50 tax per homeowner to establish a significant open space fund	20%	21%	41%	43%	16%



	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Sum of Very & Somewhat	Not Important	Don't Know/ No Opinion
14. Allow the following:					
a) Conversion of existing homes Into up to 4-family units	3%	13%	16%	76%	8%
b) Multi-family apartment buildings (new construction)	2%	12%	14%	79%	7%
c) Condos/townhouses	4%	28%	32%	61%	7%
d) Cluster subdivisions where houses are grouped together on smaller lots with remaining acreage devoted to open space.	8%	28%	35%	55%	10%
15. Reduce acreage necessary (now 25 or more acres) for tax relief under Public Act 490, which was designed to preserve Open Space, but may increase taxes elsewhere.	12%	21%	33%	42%	24%
16. Enhance/create the following resources which may increase taxes.					
a) Sears Park	16%	34%	50%	42%	9%
b) Airline Trail	18%	37%	55%	34%	11%
c) Indoor youth recreation facility	18%	39%	57%	32%	11%
d) Skating rink	10%	26%	37%	51%	12%
e) Public golf course	13%	26%	39%	50%	11%
f) Library	20%	39%	59%	31%	10%
g) A new Community Center	6%	19%	24%	60%	16%
h) A new Senior Center	6%	19%	25%	57%	18%
i) Improve town's appearance by funding tree plantings, burying utility lines, flags, signs, etc.	25%	39%	64%	27%	9%
j) Other (see comments section)					

17. The Town has decided to enter into a contract with Portland allowing EH residents to use Portland's transfer station five days a week for an individual usage fee. Our own transfer station will be open every Saturday pending state approval, and will be adding a user fee and sticker fee. Should the Town consider building a new transfer station facility at a new location at an approximate cost of \$1 million dollars?

Yes: 16% No: 64% Unsure: 20%

18. The Ambulance Association is currently housed at the Barton Hill fire station. Because of space constraints they are investigating building their own quarters using private donations and grant money. However, they may need additional funding. Would you support allocating tax dollars toward this effort?

Yes: 57% No: 27% Unsure: 16%

19. Noting a shortage in volunteer help during the day, should the Town explore hiring some paid staff to cover ambulance calls during times of low coverage?

Yes: 60% No: 21% Unsure: 18%



20. When deciding the annual budget, do you want to vote separately on the General Government and Board of Education budgets instead of the two budgets combined as they are now? (The actuality of this happening will depend on a pending State Supreme Court decision.)

Yes: 65% No: 16% Unsure: 19%

21. Are you satisfied with the current system of town government?

Yes: 47% No: 26% Unsure: 27%

22. Should a Charter Revision Commission to explore other town government options? (e.g. mayor, selectman, etc.)

Yes: 36% No: 37% Unsure: 27%

23. Should a Charter Revision Commission consider merging the Board of Finance & Town Council?

Yes: 14%% No: 44% Unsure: 42%

24. Are you satisfied with the Town’s police protection and services?

Yes: 74% No: 16% Unsure: 10%

25. Should the Town explore the benefits and disadvantages of hiring resident State troopers as an alternative form of police protection?

Yes: 35% No: 52% Unsure: 13%

26. Should members of the following boards/commissions be elected instead of appointed as they are now?

- a) Planning and Zoning: Yes: 69% No: 15% Unsure: 15%
- b) Conservation: Yes: 59% No: 24% Unsure: 16%
- c) Park & Recreation: Yes: 51% No: 32% Unsure: 16%
- d) Economic Development Yes: 62% No: 21% Unsure: 16%

27. Please rate the current level of service provided by the following Town agencies:

	Substantial Value	Adequate Value	Sum of Substantial & Adequate	Poor Value	Don't Know/ No Opinion
a) Ambulance Association	52%	30%	81%	2%	17%
b) Fire Department	60%	28%	88%	1%	12%
c) School System	43%	36%	79%	7%	15%
d) Zoning Enforcement	13%	36%	49%	28%	23%
e) Public Works	19%	49%	69%	15%	16%
f) Building/Planning Dept.	13%	42%	54%	22%	24%
g) Town Hall Services	28%	57%	85%	5%	9%
h) Park & Recreation	26%	54%	80%	7%	13%
i) Senior Center	19%	39%	58%	3%	39%
j) Social Services	13%	36%	48%	5%	47%
k) Library	34%	52%	86%	5%	10%

28. Comments and other issues that should be addressed in this plan: (see Comments Section that follows).



Comments Section

Several thousand comments were received, including some very extensive amplifying comments and enclosures. Comments for Question 11j (“Encourage the following”), Question 16j (“Enhance/create following resources”) and Question 28 (“General Comments”) had considerable overlap. **The various comments have been grouped into major categories and are listed below in order of the number received in a given area. Many single comments are also listed to provide an idea of the range of responses received.**

Town Government Related

1. Keep taxes low/more services for tax dollars/control school costs
2. Too many police officers/police-related complaints
3. P&Z favoritism/complaints/lack of enforcement/conflicts of interest
4. Replace or elect or limit term of Town Mgr/better leadership
5. More professionalism by town employees
6. New/expanded Town Hall
7. Keep local police Improve Public Works Improve animal control
8. Inland Wetlands lacks authority Hire real planner Limit size/type of retail signs
 Confiscate blighted properties and sell to responsible parties
 Evaluate Sears Park costs in light of usage Town is doing great
9. No more Spice Hills, more taxes ok, nothing that costs money, stop rude behavior at meetings, unify medical insurance coverage, balance needs of community, where is money allocated 5 years ago for High School track, respect U.S. Constitution on property rights, legal fund for liability suit on town officials, too many paid administrators, encourage more involvement of people, better Lake patrol, Sprint tower bad, too many \$ spent on Lake, town agencies should work together, social services/food bank/town employees are great, fire house should be in nonresidential area, review pay scale for town employees, hire residents first, maintain core values, accountability for commissions, like state police, stop plowing out businesses/sidewalks, more co-pays for town employee benefits, high fees for boats/jet skis, too many to list (call me), love Fire Dept., put Bible Church on web page, holding public meetings and then disregarding the public, fire chief should be elected, cable modems for homes, allow people to comment on website, need more cops, stop bothering dirt bikes, additional public lake access won't save money, have police teach self defense and do car seat checks, update Town Hall technology, update Town Hall info when dealing with blueprints, change name to Chatham, more leeway in zoning, police patrol Lake Vista, homeowners should maintain sidewalks, keep Lake open to town residents only, require photo ID's at dump and eliminate fees, put all legal notices in Rivereast, revive town annual report, use boat launch fees to pay for Lake patrol, Park and Rec needs more help, lots of secrets, revise Charter to change budget adoption procedure, employees should live in town, get open space money from developer/real estate fees, improve town web site, volunteers already paid via tax relief, illegal docks – do owners pay taxes?, people with kids shoulder more of tax burden, take care of lakefront property or else take ownership away, better support for fire dept., maintain what we have, have blight ordinance, stricter zoning, vote on Education budget line items, consider trash pickup day, have citizen group audit town expenditures with object of saving money, don't need bigger and bigger – need less spending, increase service time discount from \$1,000, town growing at alarming rate and services falling behind, electing commission members might mean town's interest may not be first, if planning so good why all the run down buildings?, require tidy yards, enforce leash law, elect police commission, tax abatements for volunteers not enough to retain, use resident trooper to oversee smaller local police force, more hours at Town Hall, taxes now fair but may increase because of too many houses, eliminate street names that are the same, give tax \$ to Marlborough



for library services, events to attract visitors, Lake owners should fix Lake, maintain what we have, help get mail deliver to Cobalt, at current growth rate keep Fire Dept. voluntary, information centers at entrances to town, members of any Charter revision committee should be randomly selected, expand social services, hold property owners responsible for upkeep, noise ordinance to prevent garbage pickup before 6:30 A.M.

Ambulance Related

Use police dept funds and personnel if ambulance people not available, ambulance association should be self supporting, have paid driver for ambulance, Association is not non-profit (use private company), consider contract with Hunter ambulance, no Taj Mahal for ambulance building, first give incentives to ambulance people rather than pay, only pay ambulance people if they work for Town when not on call, pay ambulance volunteers, ambulance association should stop collecting donations, ambulance used for unnecessary reasons, don't separate fire and ambulance, need day service for ambulance, service has declined, combine with Fire Dept.

Quality of Life Related

1. Clean up village center/blight/junk/junk cars/derelict buildings/roadside trash
2. Fix/clean/add roads/sidewalks
3. Ban/limit motor boats on Lake
4. Control speeding around Lake, sidestreets (Maple, N. Main, White Birch)
5. Improve Library improvements (books/money/computers/hours/storage)
6. Use Volunteers/civic groups/donations to help beautify town
7. Cleanup/build parade viewing stand/park at DiStefano's New/enhanced parks
8. Control teens hanging out at night/problem children
9. Promote farming More police on Lake Plant trees in village
Preserve historic sections of town Access to CT River Library staff great
10. State park/forest, animal refuge area, hunting free zones, enforce littering fines, clean up waterway thru town, no auto sales on front lawns, install light at W. Main and 66, make it pleasurable, junk cleanup week, privacy for landowners on Airline Trail, beautify entrances to town, more antique lighting, unused natural resources, guidelines for what people can store on property, increase traffic patrols, Clean up School House Bay, noise pollution, chg traffic light at mall and N. main, dumpy motel, prohibit dirt bikes on Airline Trail, Middle Haddam Library, EH good because of less ethnicity, more cultural programs, 18 inch buffer between road and sidewalks, noise level of car stereos, get drugs under control, bury utility lines, absolutely most pleasant Post Office people, bury overhead lines in historic Middle Haddam, control loud motors at night, increasing difficulty of disposing of trash means disposal in open space areas, Town missed chance to buy Mallard Cove, underground wiring, start neighborhood pride program, purchase more lakefront

Development Related

1. Preserve natural resources/Lake/Open Space/wetlands/watershed
2. Develop industrial/business base & water system
3. Slow down subdivisions/keep small town/better control of building
4. Control Rt. 66 traffic and speeding in general
5. Expand sewers
6. Promote/revitalize town center
7. Open space a waste of land and money/don't buy/who will manage
8. Affordable housing Duplicate Chester or Essex downtown atmosphere
Learn what worked elsewhere and don't reinvent the wheel Limit large house size
No new condos
9. Carefully consider where business district should expand, roads can't handle traffic of new businesses,



go upscale, public transportation, use what we have, improve DD zone, no more strip malls, no driveways on main roads, take care of big problems first, repair historic buildings, keep Lake for residents only, move town hall to Center School, regionalize, tax breaks to fix up center, development benefits banks, limited shopping and entertainment, Post Office parking dangerous, buy land across from Lake for sports field, create Town green, restore old buildings, smaller houses around Lake, allow starter homes, stop retail sales in other areas of town, rezone all unused industrial property – encourage industrial park outside of center, reduce (?) lot size and square foot requirements before all rural land is developed, town is underdeveloped, lack of low income housing and rentals, don't need water system, Library parking, no parking on main roads, Hurd Park deteriorating (2), no more storage facilities, limit business development on Rts 16 and 66, did not town sell open space land years ago, would like town to stay the same except for 1 major new store like Walmart, put priorities first and dreams second, do we want to be another Glastonbury, need real post office with real parking, any library expansion should be coordinated with school libraries, encourage new subdivisions, why expand library if it is only open _ the time, focus on using factories (give tax relief), no Walmart, public access to open space, no more open space until Town shows it can take care of what it has, too many drinking establishments for a town this size, pursue light industry, quality shops, corporate offices in old factories, stop housing development because of added infrastructure costs that will result, we are an architectural disaster, 4-bedroom houses mean new schools and more services, preserve area where Belltown Sportsmen hunt (Peach Orchard ?) as open space, refurbish factories into lofts or apartments or high end income or affordable senior apts but not low income project (see survey #1715 for possible consulting info), Library is too new to need expanding, limit building on high slope grades, use of cluster housing should depend on location, any tax paying enterprise, change RT 66, should have encouraged stores at RT 16 & 66 junction, decrease lot size, increase cul-de-sac length to 3000 ft, relocate Town Hall and Police station, increase lot size, should look/feel like Belltown, create golf course to preserve Lake, turn factories into stores, explore options, heavy industry, need affordable housing, need fire station on Tartia, eliminate trailer housing, use grants to encourage new businesses, condos must have higher standards, a master plan is needed to guide future building, what is schedule for plan of development, revive business park idea

Recreation/Activities Related

1. Youth recreation/activities
2. Public pool
3. Theater
4. Expand Sears Park/eliminate fees
5. Multipurpose center for all ages
6. More bike/dirt bike trails Pave Airline Trail Golf course
7. Roller skating Playgrounds Ice rink
8. Track for walkers, complete rail trail, state parks, make better use of school recreation facilities, football league, more recreational parks, improve skate park, improve athletic facilities, get grants for Airline Trail, regional recreation facilities, State boat launch, enhance Cranberry Bog, open gyms for use without janitors (have parental supervision), allow shore wading and fishing, more off season access to Lake, mad about track, stock trout in Lake, don't extend Airline, keep bowling alley open, better training for Park & Rec swimming instructors, track, make recreation fee based, allow state residents to access Lake, no vehicles on Airline, community sailing center on Lake, rec area for motorcycles, pool hall, Town park, race track, Town museum



Transfer Station Related

1. Transfer station open more days/improve/use photo ID's and no fees/accept garbage & recyclables
2. Have Town collect brush/trash/garbage/leaves/bulky/hazardous waste
3. Station is good enough Use only Portland transfer station
4. Have bulky trash/hazardous waste pickup day, did town turn down offer of land for transfer station? why do we pay taxes and still have fees – you should be ashamed, allow residents to use borrowed out-of-town pickup to go to station, Like use of Portland station, reduce trash removal costs, move station closer to town garage

School Related (note items relating to controlling costs included under Government)

1. Class sizes too large
2. Support schools Education top priority
3. Improve high school, school improvements, schools could be better, schools very important, more high school teachers, education center, education employee benefits should compare with private sector, full day kindergarten, maintain schools, better special ed, keep special ed children in town, air condition High School, Vinal not supported, schools don't handle problems well, Middle School athletic field lights on at night, seriously screen teachers and principals, Vinal bus too crowded, weak support of schools by superintendent and administrators, improve labs at high school, want competitive schools, heard great things about schools, High School should be continuously improved to attract students, future of town is education, High School academic program stinks, need more electives, put more emphasis on schools

Business Ideas

1. Promote shops/businesses
2. Larger grocery
3. No more pizza/fast food
4. Better restaurants
5. Outlet/variety/specialty/gift/antique/retail shops
6. Car wash Golf course
7. New car dealers Bakery
8. Bookstore Offices Friendly's
Use old factories for arts/crafts/pottery/commercial
9. Mini-golf Ben Franklin type store
Reopen airport Restaurants on Lake Community events
10. Weekend recreation spot, fly-in community, discount stores, blue collar jobs, veterinarian, min security prison, home based businesses, corporate parks, historic craft area in business center, medical center, Blockbuster, coffee house, family entertainment, computer tech, guest homes, gourmet market, flower trails, art spaces in factories, something social, no Walmart, purchase land for sport complex, YMCA, medical center, ice cream shop, have enough campgrounds, small cafes, shoe store, movie theater like Oakdale, old country store, gas stations, strip malls, dog park, renovate Brkside mill for commercial, clothing store, pet store, no more bars, don't expand before fixing up existing buildings, Wendy's, stores and restaurants closed too much, bigger mall, expand business district within reason, Target store, Bus station, daycare, locally owned businesses, need bright signage to attract, ads asking people to visit town

Senior Services Related

1. More services for seniors/senior housing/assisted living/parking at Senior Center
2. Tax relief for seniors
3. Retirement communities
4. Use village factories for elderly, handicap homes, housing for disabled, senior housing (not subsidized), bigger senior housing for couples



Communication

1. Good survey/thanks for asking/keep us informed
2. Do surveys of other areas (e.g. education)
3. Bad/biased survey questions
4. More communication between town and taxpayers
5. Should have had one survey per individual, hold town meetings to discuss other topics, best thing about East Hampton is this survey – worst thing if nothing results from this survey

Miscellaneous

Townpeople may not be qualified to make these decisions

Demographics

More work may be undertaken to examine trends as influenced by demographics. However, the following provides some information on the respondents.

Average age: 49 years Average # years living in Town: 23 years
44% had children under the age of 18 living at home 99%+ were homeowners

19% worked in East Hampton 17% worked in Middletown, Portland, Cromwell
21% worked in Hartford, East Hartford, Glastonbury, Marlborough
33% worked in other towns 10% were retired

People Assisting in Survey Data Processing

Peter Arcidiacono	Helen Bonoff	Peter & Nancy Brown	Bill Devine
Melissa Engel	Sue & John Greeno	Frank Junga	Red McKinney
Jean Moran	Kristin Olzacki	Maryann Olzacki	Michael Olzacki
Sue Redfield	Laura Richter	Dave Schulman	Marty Swan
Bev & Matt Walton	Tom Wells	Sherry Yocher	



Water Quality / Surface Waters

Definitions of Support

Overall Use Support: Waters supporting all of their designated uses. (Overall use support is an integrated assessment that considers all designated uses in aggregate: aquatic life, primary contact, fish consumption and shellfishing (estuaries only). Secondary contact and aesthetics are generally not considered for this integrated use.

Fully Supporting - All designated uses fully supported.

Threatened - All designated uses met, but data may show a decline in integrity. One or more uses threatened.

Partially Supporting - One designated use not supported (Estuaries); one or more uses partially supported (Rivers and Lakes)*
*CT DEP estuary assessment staff considers overall use support to be partially supported if one use is not supported or partially supported. Rivers and Lakes staff considers overall use to be not supported if one use is not supported.

Not Supporting - One or more designated uses not supported (Rivers and Lakes); more than one use not supported (Estuaries).

Not Attainable - Streams that are completely dewatered due to a diversion, or enclosed in a conduit or concrete trough.

Not Assessed - Some or none of the designated uses were assessed.

Aquatic Life Support: Waters suitable for the protection, maintenance and propagation of a viable community of aquatic life and associated wildlife.

Fully Supporting - Benthic community: bioassessment indicates community is non-impaired or slightly impaired*, and meets narrative criteria in CT WQS; RBP III Community Score (Plafkin et al. 1989) > 54 % of Reference Condition. Fish community: species composition, trophic structure, and age class distribution as expected for a non-impacted stream of similar size. Conventional physical/chemical criteria not exceeded. Measured toxicants do not exceed chronic toxicity criteria. No record of catastrophic events (e.g., chemical spills, fish kills). No evidence of flow diversion.
* slightly impaired is a bioassessment category from Plafkin et al.1989. It refers to a benthic macroinvertebrate community that may show some loss of pollution-intolerant forms. In Connecticut, a slightly impaired assessment may still meet water quality standards given habitat restrictions.



Threatened - Benthic community: non-impaired or lightly impaired, but still meets narrative criteria in CT WQS; RBP III Community Score (Plafkin et al. 1989) > 54 % of Reference Condition, and conditions exist that may impact the community in the future. Fish community as above, but documented trend is downward or conditions exist that may impact the community in the future. Slight exceedences of either conventional or toxicant criteria in < 10% of samples; exceedences difficult to discern from expected analytical variability or error. Discharge effluent constitutes >20% of stream flow. Land use conditions exist that may cause impairment. Flow reductions due to diversions have been observed.

Partially Supporting - Benthic community: bioassessment indicates community is moderately impaired; RBP III Community Score (Plafkin et al. 1989) 21- 50% of Reference Condition. Fish community: species composition, trophic structure and age class distribution significantly less than expected for a non-impacted stream of similar size; diversity and abundance of intolerant species reduced; top carnivores rare; trophic structure skewed toward omnivory. Either fish or benthic communities meet above conditions, and the other community is fully supporting. Conventional physical/chemical criteria exceeded in > 10% but < 25% of samples. Measured toxicants exceed chronic criteria < 10% of samples. Flow is reduced significantly during drought conditions.

Not Supporting - Benthic community: bioassessment indicates community is severely impaired; RBP III Community Score (Plafkin et al. 1989) < 17% of Reference Condition. Fish community: species composition, age class distribution and trophic structure greatly impaired in comparison to a non or minimally impacted stream of similar size; community dominated by highly tolerant species, omnivores and habitat generalists; in extreme cases, few species present and/or diseased fish common. Conventional physical/chemical criteria exceeded in > 25% of samples. Measured toxicants exceed chronic criteria >10% of samples. Stream known to dry completely for significant periods. Documented catastrophic event (e.g., chemical spill, fish kill).

Not Attainable - Stream completely enclosed in conduit or cleared concrete trough. Stream is dewatered most of the time due to and upstream impoundment or diversion.

Fish Consumption: Waters supporting fish that do not contain concentrations of contaminants that would limit consumption to protect human health.



Fully Supporting - No consumption advisory for any fish species or any consumer group, other than the statewide advisory for Mercury in freshwater fish or PCBs in migratory saltwater fish.

Threatened - No consumption advisory for any fish species or any consumer group, other than the statewide advisory for Mercury in freshwater fish or PCBs in migratory saltwater fish, but sediments contain detectable levels of contaminants known to bioaccumulate in fish.

Partially Supporting - A consumption advisory exists for some fish species or for certain risk consumer groups, in addition to the statewide advisory for Mercury in freshwater fish or PCBs in migratory saltwater fish.

Not Supporting - A fish consumption advisory exists for all fish species for all consumer groups.

Primary Contact (Recreation): Swimming, water skiing, surfing or other full body contact activities.

Criteria/indicators for designated public bathing areas:

Fully Supporting - Designated bathing area closed 5% of swimming season or less; and Sanitary survey indicates no significant source* of human fecal contamination.

* a significant source of human fecal contamination is one that originates from a fixed location and is transported to or within the water body (e.g., a CSO or a community with failing septic systems).

Threatened - Designated bathing area closed between 6% and 10% of swimming season; and Sanitary survey indicates no significant source of human fecal contamination. Land use or environmental conditions exist that may cause impairment. This may include excessive growth of aquatic weeds that threaten swimming use.

Partially Supporting - Designated bathing area closed between 10% and 25% of swimming season; or Sanitary survey indicates minor potential for significant source of human fecal contamination.

Not Supporting - Designated bathing area closed more than 25% of swimming season; or Sanitary survey indicates potential for significant source of human fecal contamination.



Criteria/indicators for areas not designated as public bathing areas:

- Fully Supporting -** Sanitary survey indicates no significant source of human fecal contamination; and CT DEP and /or USGS ambient monitoring data show no exceedences of indicator bacteria.
- Threatened Support -** Sanitary survey indicates no significant source of human fecal contamination; and CT DEP quarterly monitoring data show a single sample exceedence of indicator bacteria; or Limited data from another source show exceedences; or Land use or environmental conditions exist that may cause impairment. (This may include excessive growth of aquatic weeds that threaten swimming use.); or Stream flow comprises >20% treated sewage effluent.)
- Partially Supporting -** Sanitary survey indicates minor potential for significant source of human fecal contamination; or Monthly or frequent ambient monitoring data from USGS or another reliable source show single sample exceedence or an exceedence of the geometric mean for indicator bacteria; or CT DEP quarterly ambient monitoring data show two extremely high or three moderate single sample exceedences of indicator bacteria. Land use or environmental conditions exist that may cause impairment. This may include excessive growth of aquatic weeds that preclude swimming.
- Not Supporting -** Sanitary survey indicates potential for significant source of human fecal contamination; or Ambient monitoring data from USGS or another reliable source show one or more single sample exceedences and an exceedence of the geometric mean for indicator bacteria; or Land use conditions exist known to cause impairment.
- Not Attainable -** Full body contact not possible; river enclosed in conduit.

Secondary Contact (Recreation): Boating, canoeing, fishing, kayaking, aesthetic appreciation or other activities that do not require full body contact.

Secondary contact recreation (boating, fishing, etc.) is evaluated for individual lakes, in which excessive growth of invasive aquatic plants may threaten or impair secondary contact uses, such as fishing or boating. The degree of impairment is based upon the best professional judgment of CT DEP lake management staff. Secondary contact use is assumed to be supported in rivers and estuaries, unless otherwise noted in assessments. (Note: full body contact recreation, whether considered infrequent or frequent, is addressed under Primary Contact (Recreation).)

Aesthetics: Appearance, odor or other characteristics of water, which impact human senses. “Aesthetics” is not a designated use of waters, but included in narrative criteria. For lakes, aesthetics is evaluated by lake managers based on best professional judgment and complaints received from the public. Complaints are usually due to excessive growth of aquatic plants or chronic algal blooms.



Drainage Basins, Water Quality, Surface & Ground Water Classifications

Drainage Basins

Drainage basins, also known as watersheds, are areas within which all water drains ultimately into a particular water course or body of water. It is important to know the boundaries of drainage basins when planning for water quality protection since any water course or water body is affected by the water entering it from up-gradient sources.

The Salmon Regional Drainage Basin lies within the Connecticut River Major Basin and includes the following sub-regional drainage basins: Salmon River, Raymond Brook, Judd Brook, Meadow Brook, Pine Brook (Colchester), Jeremy's Brook, Fawn Brook, Blackledge River, Dickinson Creek, Pine Brook, and Moodus River.

East Hampton's water courses drain three main areas. These areas are the Pine Brook-Pocotopaug drainage basin, the Salmon River drainage basin, and the Connecticut River drainage basin. Several smaller drainage basins are found in the north and northeast parts of Town, some of which are part of either the Salmon River or Connecticut River drainage basins. Resource map R-21 shows the locations of East Hampton's drainage basins.

The Upper Pine Brook-Pocotopaug watershed contains substantial concentrations of population around the Lake and at the Town center. It also contains significant amounts of land suitable for development. Much of the Town's development has taken place here, and the area is expected to continue to grow more rapidly than other parts of the Town due to the availability of sewers in the eastern part of the drainage basin. The lower Pine Brook area offers some of the least developed lands in East Hampton and should be specifically targeted for preservation of open space and retention of rural character. All land located along the Connecticut River is zoned residential, with the exception of Hurd State Park which is zoned Reserved Land.

The Connecticut River watershed includes Middle Haddam with its existing low to moderate density residential development. Much of the undeveloped land in the area is steep slopes and intensive development is quite unlikely.

East Hampton is a member of the Connecticut River Assembly. This organization reviews major proposals for development that have the potential to adversely affect the River. East Hampton formally adopted Zoning regulations to conform with the Connecticut River Assembly standards as set forth by the Connecticut General Statutes. The Connecticut River Assembly includes the municipalities of Middletown, East Hampton, Portland, Cromwell, Glastonbury, Rocky Hill, Wethersfield, Hartford, East Hartford, Windsor, South Windsor, Windsor Locks, East Windsor, Suffield and Enfield (all Connecticut River towns located upstream of and including East Hampton and Middletown). The assembly consists of: the Governor or his designee and one alternate member; one member and one alternate member of each municipality listed above appointed by the legislative body of such municipality; one member and one alternate member of the Capitol Region Council of Governments appointed by said council; one member and one alternate member of the Mid-State Regional Planning Agency appointed by said agency.

(Summarized from CT Gen. Statutes)

In the Salmon River watershed development is sparse. Because of land characteristics, existing zoning and the fact that much of this land is State-owned forest, the potential for intense growth in the foreseeable future is limited.

The PineBrook/Pocotopaug Drainage basin is a sub unit of the Salmon River basin.

The northern and northeastern parts of Town are comprised of several small watershed areas that drain to streams that flow out of East Hampton. These watershed areas have been subjected to increasing pressures from development since the 1989 Plan of Conservation and Development was drafted.

In addition to contributing to local stream flow, East Hampton's three main drainage basins encompass aquifer recharge areas for the Pine Brook Aquifer, the Connecticut River Aquifer and the Salmon River and Upper Salmon River Aquifers.

Lake Pocotopaug is perhaps the Town's most dominant surface water feature. It covers more than 500 acres and is one of Connecticut's largest natural lakes, though the surface area of this water body was increased somewhat after a dam was first constructed at its outlet at Pocotopaug Creek. Lake Pocotopaug is classified as B/A. B/A classification indicates suitability for bathing, other recreational purposes, agricultural uses, certain industrial processes, fish and wildlife habitat, and indicates good aesthetic value. The B/A classification indicates that this water feature is cur-



rently classified as B, but has been targeted for upgrading to A. Water quality is expected to remain stable or to improve over time, provided any new development in the Lake area is required to hook into the sewer system. Some adverse impacts to water quality and lacustrine ecosystems still occur due to general over-use of the Lake, in particular, from motorboats and jet skis. Another major deterrent to water quality improvement is erosion and sedimentation from areas under development. A study of Lake Pocotopaug was conducted from 2001 - 2003 by ENSR to evaluate the condition of the Lake and propose a restoration plan. Studies have also found that uncontrolled runoff is a principal source of phosphorus, a primary factor in lake eutrophication.

Recreational over-use and construction of year round homes has resulted in congested conditions on and around the Lake, throughout the year, with the summer months of particular concern. Accidents involving collisions between boats and swimmers are consistently a concern. Construction of docks and unauthorized filling has also contributed to the congestion on the Lake and contributed to safety and environmental concerns.

Water Quality Classifications

Class A Designated Uses:

These surface waters are designated for: habitat for fish and other aquatic life and wildlife; potential drinking water supplies; recreation; navigation; and water supply for industry and agriculture.

Class A shown on a map means known or presumed to meet Water Quality Criteria which support designated uses. Class B/A or Class C/A means that the water quality may not be meeting Water Quality Criteria for one or more designated uses. The water quality goal is achievement of Class A Criteria and attainment of Class A designated uses.

Class B Designated Uses:

These surface waters are designated for: habitat for fish and other aquatic life and wildlife; recreation; navigation; and industrial and agricultural water supply.

Class B shown on a map means known or presumed to meet Water Quality Criteria which support designated uses. Class C/B or D/B means that certain Criteria or one or more designated uses assigned to Class B waters may not be currently being met due to point or non-point sources of pollution. The water quality goal is achievement of Class B Criteria and attainment of Class B designated uses.

Class C Designated Uses:

Class C water quality results from conditions that are usually correctable through implementation of established water quality management programs to control point and non-point sources. Present water quality conditions frequently preclude the attainment of one or more designated uses for Class B waters or one or more Criteria for Class B waters are not being consistently achieved. Class C waters may be suitable for certain fish and wildlife habitat, certain recreational activities, industrial use and navigation. Class C waters may have good aesthetic value. Examples of conditions that warrant a Class C designation include: combined sewer overflows, urban runoff, inadequate municipal or industrial wastewater treatment, and community-wide septic system failures. The minimum acceptable goal is Class B.

Class C/B, C/A or C/AA shown on a map means that the water quality is not presently meeting Water Quality Criteria or not supporting one or more assigned designated uses due to pollution. The goal for such waters may be Class AA, A or Class B.

Class SA Designated Uses: (the letter "S" refers to coastal waters)

These surface waters are designated for: habitat for marine fish, other aquatic life and wildlife; shellfish harvesting for direct human consumption; recreation; industrial water supply; and navigation.

Class SA shown on a map means known or presumed to meet Water Quality Criteria which support designated uses. Class SB/SA or SC/SA means that the water quality presently may not be meeting Criteria or one or more designated uses. The water quality goal is achievement of Class SA Criteria and attainment of Class SA designated uses.

Class SB Designated Uses:

These waters are designated for: habitat for marine fish, other aquatic life and wildlife; commercial shellfish harvesting; recreation; industrial water supply; and navigation.



Class SB shown on a map means known or presumed to meet Water Quality Criteria which support designated uses. Class SC/SB or SD/SB means that certain Criteria or one or more designated uses assigned to Class SB surface waters may not be currently met due to point or non-point sources of pollution. The water quality goal is achievement of Class SB criteria and attainment of Class SB designated uses.

Class SC Designated Uses:

Class SC water quality results from conditions that are usually correctable through implementation of established water quality management programs to control point and nonpoint sources. Present surface water quality conditions frequently preclude the attainment of one or more designated uses for Class SB waters or one or more Criteria for Class SB waters are not being consistently achieved. Class SC waters may be suitable for certain fish and wildlife habitat, certain recreational activities, certain aquaculture operations, industrial use and navigation. Class SC waters may have good aesthetic value. Examples of conditions that warrant a Class SC designation include combined sewer overflows, urban runoff, inadequate municipal or industrial wastewater treatment, and community-wide septic system failures. The minimum acceptable goal is Class SB.

Class SC/SB or SC/SA shown on a map means that the water quality is not presently meeting Water Quality Criteria or not supporting one or more designated uses due to pollution. The goal for such waters may be Class SB, or Class SA.

Surface Waters

Lake Pocotopaug is classified as B/A, and is classified as mesotrophic.

Lake Trophic Status: **mesotrophic**

May be Class AA, Class A, or Class B water. Moderately enriched with plant nutrients. Moderate biological productivity characterized by intermittent blooms of algae and/or small areas of macrophyte beds. Good potential for water contact recreation.

Parameters Criteria:

1. Total Phosphorus 10-30 ug/l spring and summer
2. Total Nitrogen 200-600 ug/l spring and summer
3. Chlorophyll-a 2-15 ug/l mid-summer
4. Secchi Disk Transparency 2-6 meters mid-summer

Water Quality Assessment:

Fully Supporting Fish Consumption, Fully Supporting Primary Contact (Recreation), Fully Supporting Secondary Contact (Recreation), Threatened Overall Use Support, Threatened Aquatic Life Support, Threatened Aesthetics.

Suspected Causes: nutrients, algal growth/chlorophyll a.

Suspected Sources: unknown

Pocotopaug Creek is classified as B, from the mouth at the Salmon River, upstream to just south of Quiet Woods Road off of Chestnut Hill Road.

Water Quality Assessment: from mouth at Pine Brook, upstream of Route 151 in East Hampton, upstream to Old Chestnut Hill Rd.

Fully Supporting Aquatic Life Support, Fully Supporting Fish Consumption, Overall Use Support not assessed, Primary Contact (Recreation) not assessed.

Pocotopaug Creek is classified as C/B, from just south of Quiet Woods Road off of Chestnut Hill Road, upstream to Lake Pocotopaug.

Water Quality Assessment: from Old Chestnut Hill Road, East Hampton upstream to dam on Lake Pocotopaug upstream of Route 66.

Fully Supporting Fish Consumption, Fully Supporting Primary Contact (Recreation), Partially Supporting Overall Use Support, Partially Supporting Aquatic Life Support.



Suspected Causes: unknown, metals, copper, algal growth/chlorophyll a.

Suspected Sources: industrial point sources, minor industrial point source, urban runoff/storm sewers, unknown.

Salmon River is classified as B/A.

Water Quality Assessment: from mouth at Connecticut River, East Haddam, upstream to headwaters at confluence of Blackledge and Jeremy rivers, Colchester.

Fully Supporting Overall Use Support, Fully Supporting Aquatic Life Support, Fully Supporting Fish Consumption, Fully Supporting Primary Contact (Recreation).

Suspected Causes: none

Suspected Sources: unknown, unspecified nonpoint source.

Connecticut River is classified as SB just above Hog Hill Road and south.

Water Quality Assessment: from head of estuary near Chapman Pond outlet, East Haddam, upstream to Hurd State Park, East Hampton.

Fully Supporting Aquatic Life Support, Fully Supporting Primary Contact (Recreation), Partially Supporting Overall Use Support, Partially Supporting Fish Consumption.

Suspected Causes: PCBs

Suspected Sources: unknown, sources outside State jurisdiction of borders.

Connecticut River is classified as SC/SB, north of East Hampton.

Water Quality Assessment: from Hurd State Park, East Hampton, upstream to confluence with Reservoir Brook, Portland.

Fully Supporting Aquatic Life Support, Partially Supporting Overall Use Support, Partially Supporting Fish Consumption, Threatened Primary Contact (Recreation).

Suspected Causes: PCBs, pathogens

Suspected Sources: combined sewer overflow, unknown, sources outside State jurisdiction or borders.

General Definitions of Levels of Support:

- Fully Supporting** - the waterbody or waterbody segment is suitable for a designated use and will presumably continue to be suitable for that use in the future.
- Threatened** - the waterbody currently supports the designated use, but may not in the future due to degrading water quality or the existence of pollution threats that may impair water quality. This category is a subset of Full Support.
- Partial Support** - the waterbody or waterbody segment does not support the designated use at all times or under certain conditions, or the criteria used to assess support are only partially met
- Not Supporting** - the waterbody or waterbody segment does not support the designated use.
- Not Attainable** - the waterbody or waterbody segment has been altered to the point where there is no expectation that the use can be met (e.g., a section of river that is piped underground). Note: The Not Attainable designation does not imply that there has been a Use Attainability Analysis. This designation has been retained for 305(b) reporting because it provides information regarding river segments that are completely enclosed in conduits or that are documented to run dry due to diversions (i.e., for all practical purposes are not attainable). For 303(d) listing however, these waters are grouped with Supporting so as not to be construed to have a Use Attainability Analysis.
- Not Assessed** - insufficient or no information exists to adequately assess use support.



Groundwater Classification

Most of the groundwater in East Hampton is classified as GA. However, there are some areas around Lake Pocotopaug, mostly to the south, and partly on the east side, which are classified as GA-impaired. Class GAA areas are located to the north, east of Mott Hill Road and north of Portland Reservoir Road, including the area between Portland Reservoir Road and Reservoir Road (on the west side of East Hampton).

Class GAA Designated Uses:

This groundwater has the following designated uses: existing or potential public supply of water suitable for drinking without treatment; base flow for hydraulically-connected surface water bodies.

The groundwater used or which may be used for public supplies of water suitable for drinking without treatment; ground water in the area that contributes to a public drinking water supply well; and ground water in areas that have been designated as a future water supply in an individual water utility supply, are classified as GAA.

Class GA Designated Uses:

This groundwater has the following designated uses: existing private and potential public or private supplies of water suitable for drinking without treatment; baseflow for hydraulically-connected surface waterbodies.

The groundwater within the area of existing private water supply wells or an area with the potential to provide water to public or private water supply wells are classified as GA. The Department presumes that ground water in such an area is, at a minimum, suitable for drinking or other domestic uses without treatment.

Source: Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection, Water Compliance Unit

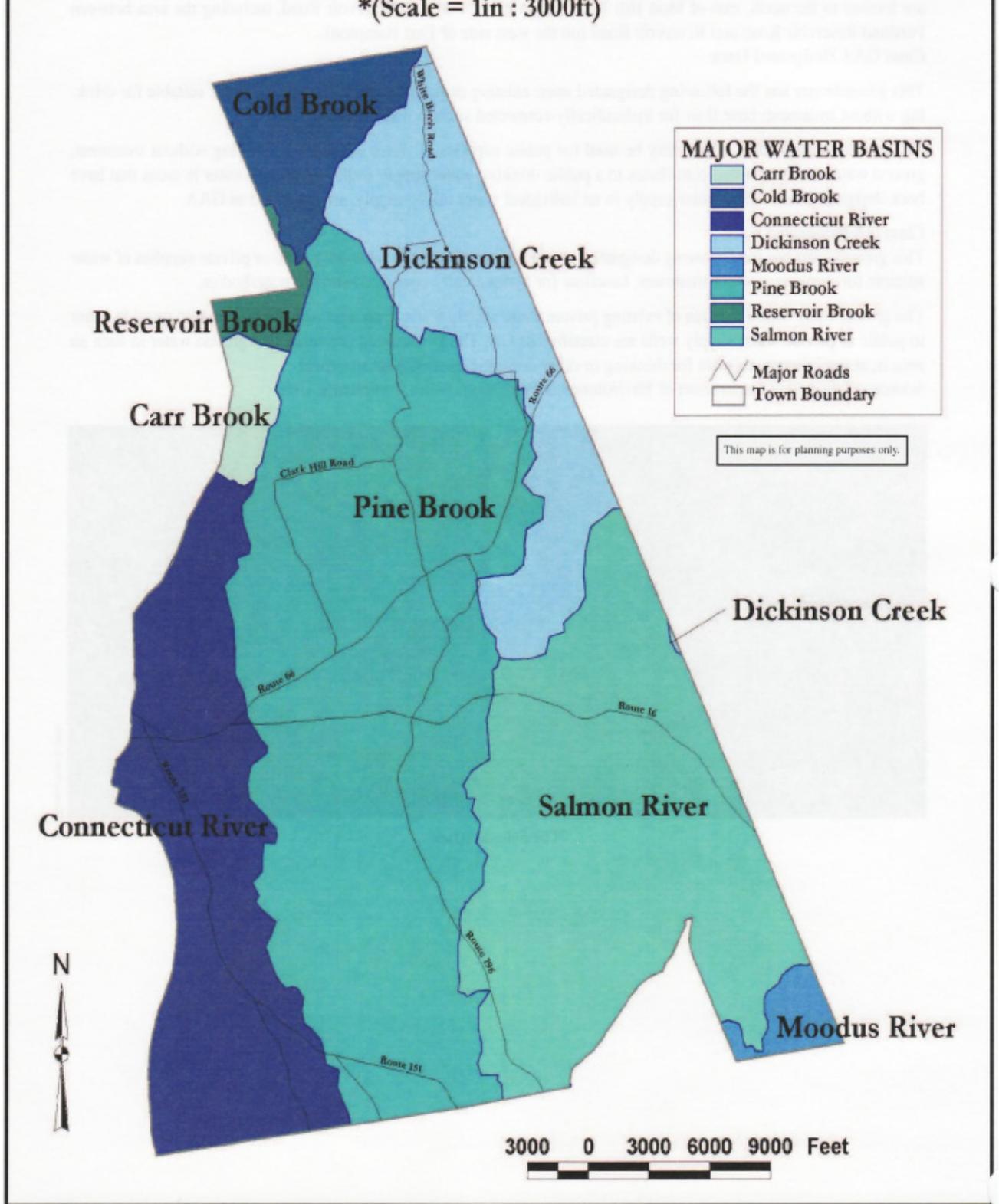


The Salmon River

Thomas Wells © 2000

Town of East Hampton, CT REGIONAL WATER BASINS

*(Scale = 1in : 3000ft)

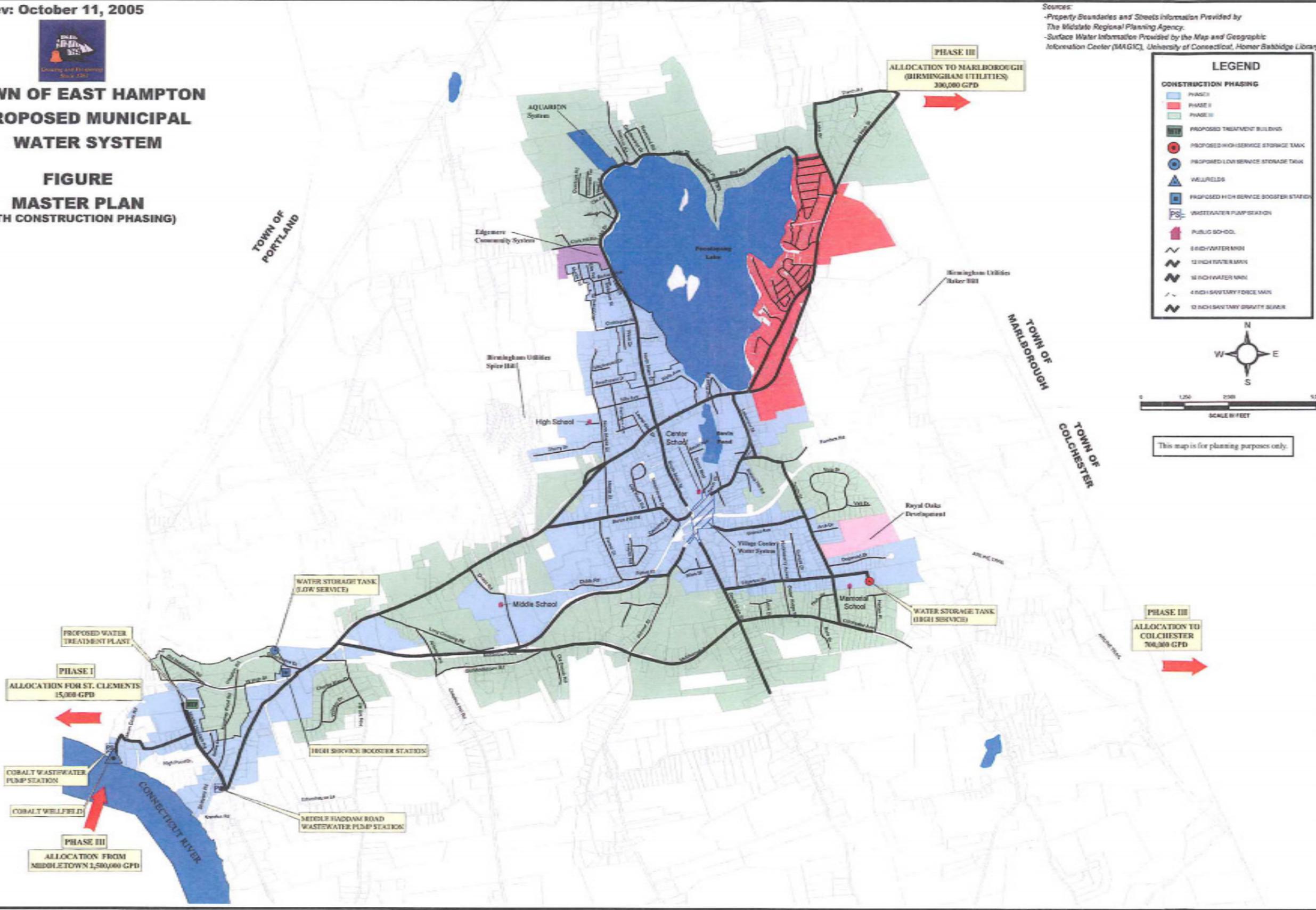


Rev: October 11, 2005



TOWN OF EAST HAMPTON PROPOSED MUNICIPAL WATER SYSTEM

FIGURE MASTER PLAN (WITH CONSTRUCTION PHASING)



Sources:
 -Property Boundaries and Streets information Provided by The Middle Regional Planning Agency.
 -Surface Water Information Provided by the Map and Geographic Information Center (MAGIC), University of Connecticut, Homer Babbidge Library.

LEGEND

CONSTRUCTION PHASING

- PHASE I
- PHASE II
- PHASE III

PROPOSED TREATMENT BUILDING

PROPOSED HIGH SERVICE STORAGE TANK

PROPOSED LOW SERVICE STORAGE TANK

WELLFIELDS

PROPOSED HIGH SERVICE BOOSTER STATION

WASTEWATER PUMP STATION

PUBLIC SCHOOL

8" DIAMETER MAIN

12" DIAMETER MAIN

18" DIAMETER MAIN

4" DIAMETER SANITARY FORCE MAIN

12" DIAMETER SANITARY GRAVITY SEWER

SCALE IN FEET

0 150 300 450

This map is for planning purposes only.

Maguire Group Inc.
 Architects/Engineers/Planners
 One Court Street
 New Haven, Connecticut 06510

TOWN OF EAST HAMPTON
 PROPOSED MUNICIPAL WATER SYSTEM
 MASTER PLAN

PROJECT NO. 0501
DESIGNED BY
DRAWN BY
CHECKED BY
APPROVED BY
SCALE: 1"=200'
SHEET NO. 1

PROPOSED MUNICIPAL WATER SYSTEM Town of East Hampton, CT

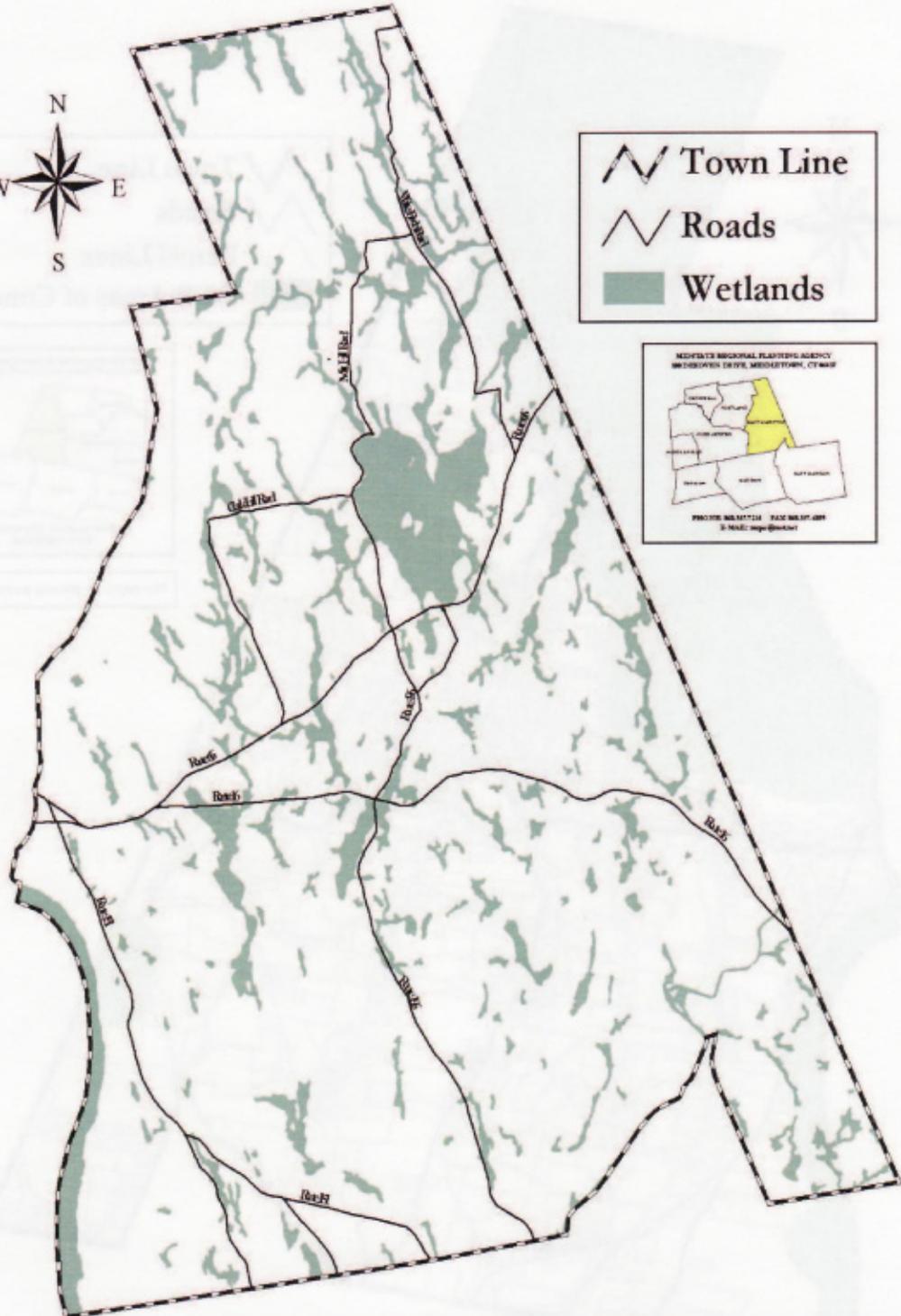


Town of East Hampton, CT WETLANDS



Legend:

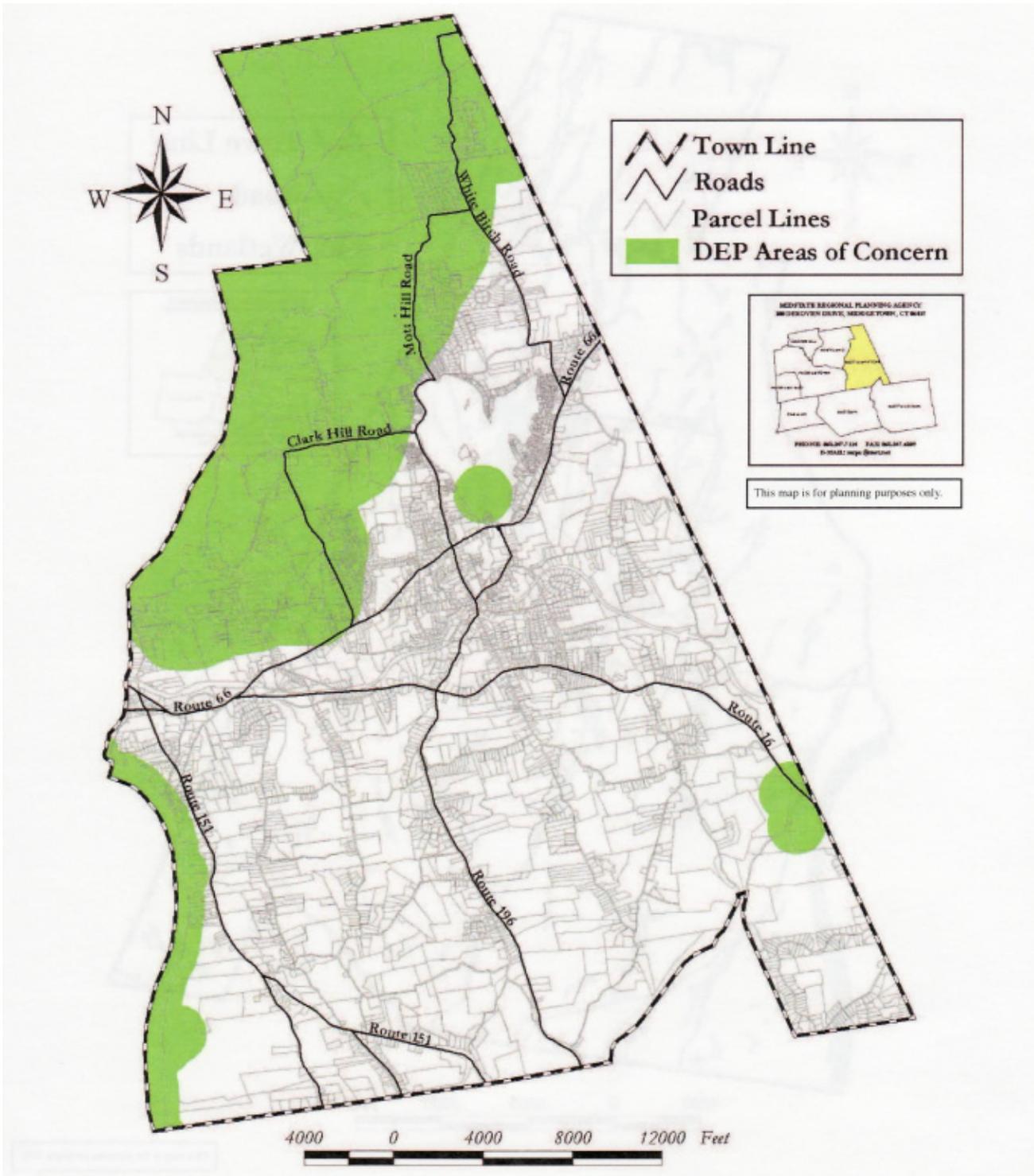
- Town Line
- Roads
- Wetlands



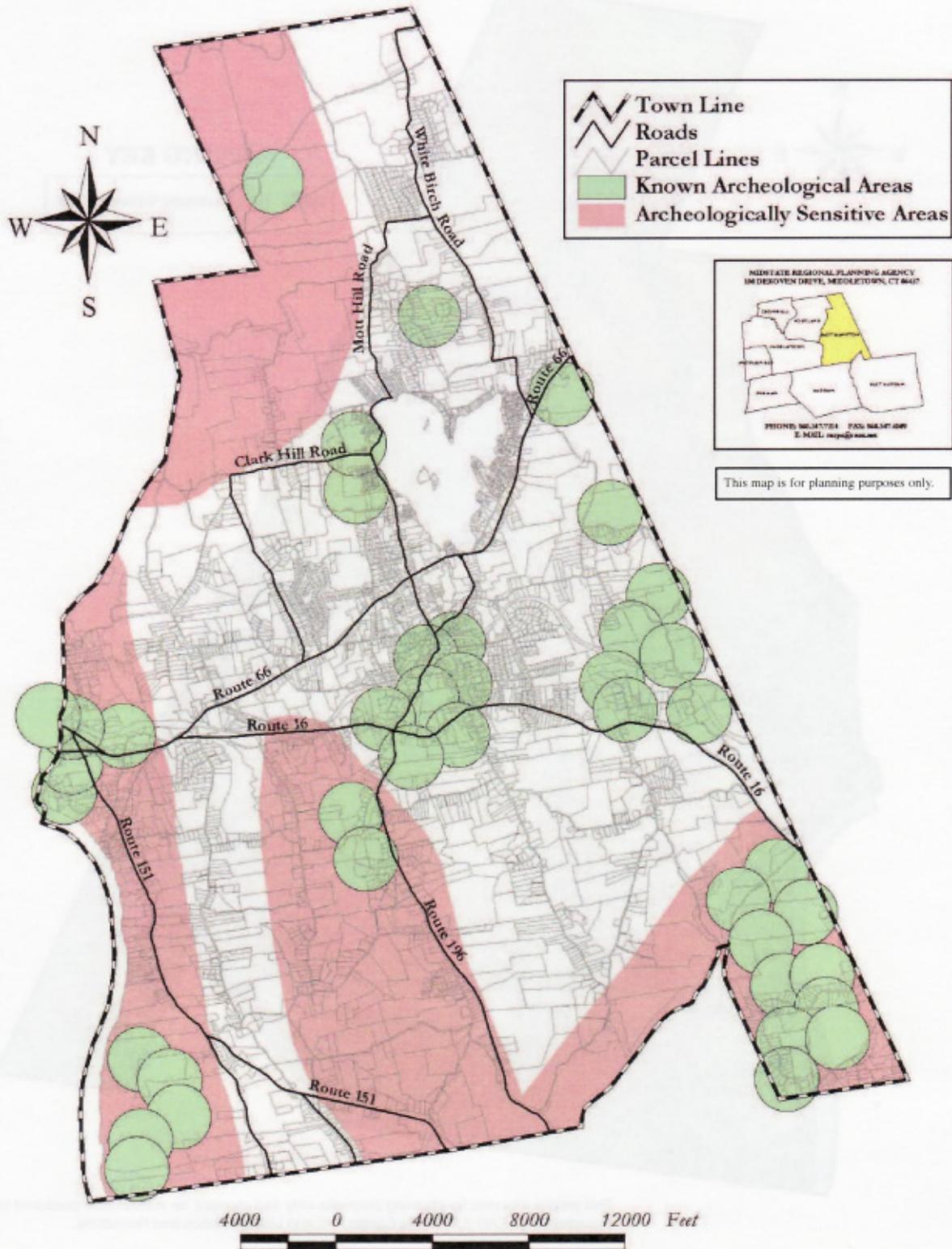
This map is for planning purposes only.



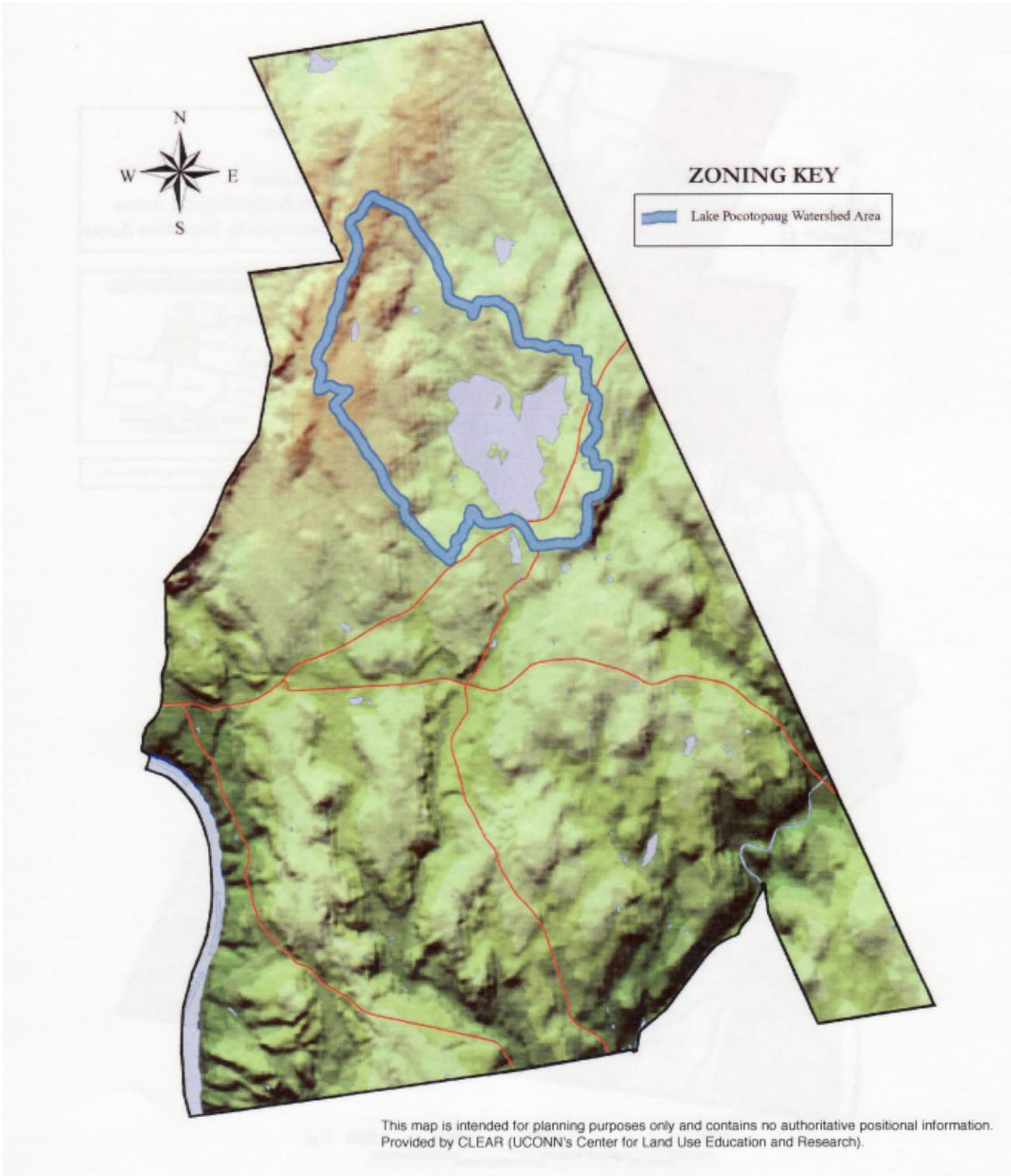
Town of East Hampton, CT AREAS OF SPECIAL CONCERN



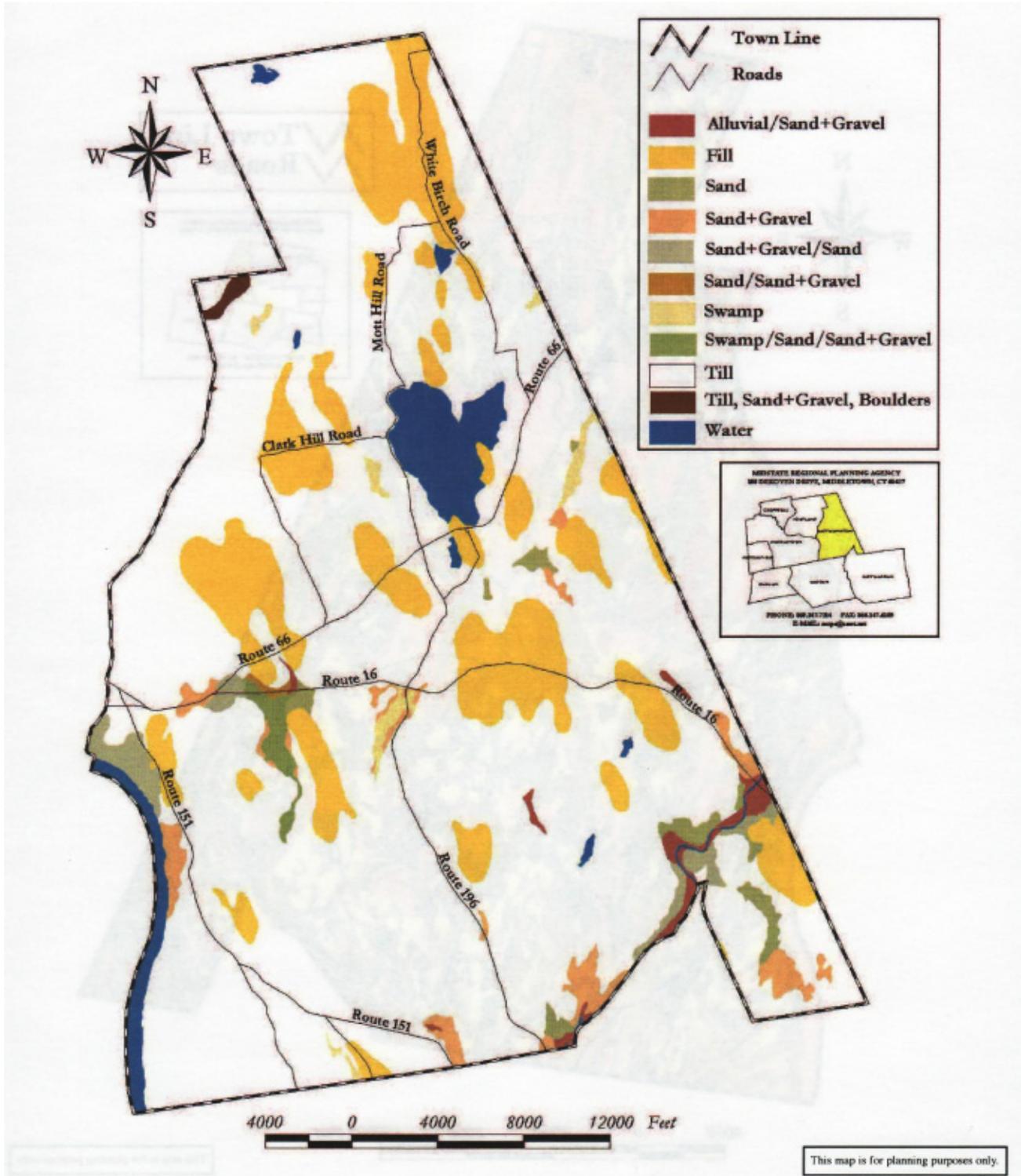
Town of East Hampton, CT ARCHAEOLOGICAL MAP



Town of East Hampton, CT TOPOGRAPHIC MAP



Town of East Hampton, CT SURFICIAL GEOLOGY MAP



Town of East Hampton, CT SOILS MAP



Town of East Hampton, CT SOILS MAP LEGEND

	ADRIAN AND PALMS SOILS
	AGAWAM FINE SANDY LOAM, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES
	AGAWAM FINE SANDY LOAM, 3 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES
	AGAWAM-URBAN LAND COMPLEX, 0 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES
	BEACHES-UDIPSAMMENTS COMPLEX, COASTAL
	CANTON AND CHARLTON SOILS, 15 TO 25 PERCENT SLOPES
	CANTON AND CHARLTON SOILS, 15 TO 35 PERCENT SLOPES, EXTREMELY STONY
	CANTON AND CHARLTON SOILS, 3 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES, EXTREMELY STONY
	CANTON AND CHARLTON SOILS, 3 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES
	CANTON AND CHARLTON SOILS, 3 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES, VERY STONY
	CANTON AND CHARLTON SOILS, 8 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES
	CANTON AND CHARLTON SOILS, 8 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES, VERY STONY
	CARLISLE MUCK
	CHARLTON-CHATFIELD COMPLEX, 15 TO 45 PERCENT SLOPES, VERY ROCKY
	CHARLTON-CHATFIELD COMPLEX, 3 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES, VERY ROCKY
	CHARLTON-URBAN LAND COMPLEX, 15 TO 25 PERCENT SLOPES
	DEERFIELD LOAMY SAND, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES
	DUMPS
	FLUVAQUENTS-UDIFLUVENTS COMPLEX, FREQUENTLY FLOODED
	GLOUCESTER GRAVELLY SANDY LOAM, 15 TO 25 PERCENT SLOPES
	GLOUCESTER GRAVELLY SANDY LOAM, 15 TO 35 PERCENT SLOPES, STX
	GLOUCESTER GRAVELLY SANDY LOAM, 3 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES
	GLOUCESTER GRAVELLY SANDY LOAM, 3 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES, VERY STONY
	GLOUCESTER GRAVELLY SANDY LOAM, 8 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES
	GLOUCESTER GRAVELLY SANDY LOAM, 8 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES, VERY STONY
	HAVEN AND ENFIELD SOILS, 3 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES
	HINCKLEY GRAVELLY SANDY LOAM, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES
	HINCKLEY GRAVELLY SANDY LOAM, 15 TO 45 PERCENT SLOPES
	HINCKLEY GRAVELLY SANDY LOAM, 3 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES
	HINCKLEY-URBAN LAND COMPLEX, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES
	HOLLIS-CHATFIELD ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 15 TO 45 PERCENT SLOPES
	HOLLIS-CHATFIELD ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 3 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES
	LEICESTER FINE SANDY LOAM
	MASSENA SILT LOAM
	MERRIMAC SANDY LOAM, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES
	MERRIMAC SANDY LOAM, 3 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES
	MERRIMAC SANDY LOAM, 8 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES
	NINIGRET AND TISBURY SOILS, 0 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES
	OCCUM FINE SANDY LOAM
	PAXTON AND MONTAUK SOILS, 15 TO 25 PERCENT SLOPES
	PAXTON AND MONTAUK SOILS, 15 TO 35 PERCENT SLOPES, EXTREMELY STONY
	PAXTON AND MONTAUK SOILS, 3 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES, EXTREMELY STONY
	PAXTON AND MONTAUK SOILS, 3 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES
	PAXTON AND MONTAUK SOILS, 3 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES, VERY STONY
	PAXTON AND MONTAUK SOILS, 8 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES
	PAXTON AND MONTAUK SOILS, 8 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES, VERY STONY
	PAXTON-URBAN LAND COMPLEX, 3 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES
	PAXTON-URBAN LAND COMPLEX, 8 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES
	PITS, QUARRIES
	POOTATUCK FINE SANDY LOAM
	RAYPOL SILT LOAM
	RIDGEBURY FINE SANDY LOAM
	RIDGEBURY, LEICESTER AND WHITMAN SOILS, EXTREMELY STONY
	RIPPOWAM FINE SANDY LOAM
	ROCK OUTCROP-HOLLIS COMPLEX, 3 TO 45 PERCENT SLOPES
	ROCK OUTCROP-HOLLIS COMPLEX, 45 TO 60 PERCENT SLOPES
	SACO SILT LOAM
	SCARBORO MUCKY LOAMY SAND
	SUDBURY SANDY LOAM, 0 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES
	SUNCOOK LOAMY FINE SAND
	SUTTON FINE SANDY LOAM, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES
	SUTTON FINE SANDY LOAM, 2 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES, EXTREMELY STONY
	SUTTON FINE SANDY LOAM, 2 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES, VERY STONY
	SUTTON FINE SANDY LOAM, 3 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES
	UDORTHENTS, FLOOD CONTROL
	UDORTHENTS, SMOOTHED
	UDORTHENTS-PITS COMPLEX, GRAVELLY
	UDORTHENTS-URBAN LAND COMPLEX
	URBAN LAND
	URBAN LAND-CHARLTON-CHATFIELD COMPLEX, ROCKY, 15 TO 45 PERCENT SLOPES
	URBAN LAND-CHARLTON-CHATFIELD COMPLEX, ROCKY, 3 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES
	WALPOLE SANDY LOAM
	WATER
	WINDSOR LOAMY SAND, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES
	WINDSOR LOAMY SAND, 3 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES
	WINDSOR LOAMY SAND, 8 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES
	WOODBIDGE FINE SANDY LOAM, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES
	WOODBIDGE FINE SANDY LOAM, 2 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES, EXTREMELY STONY
	WOODBIDGE FINE SANDY LOAM, 2 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES, VERY STONY
	WOODBIDGE FINE SANDY LOAM, 3 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES
	WOODBIDGE FINE SANDY LOAM, 8 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES
	WOODBIDGE FINE SANDY LOAM, 8 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES, VERY STONY



Source Material

The Following material was researched in preparation of the Plan of Conservation and Development:

Connecticut POCD

- State of Connecticut Plan of Conservation and Development – 2005.

Economic Development

- Economic Development Strategy – East Hampton Connecticut, May 1980. Midstate Regional Planning Agency.
- Economic Development Strategy East Hampton Connecticut – An Investment in the Future, December 1995. Garnet Consulting Services.

Erosion / Soil

- Connecticut Guidelines for Erosion and Sediment Control, Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection – 2002.
- Soil Survey of Middlesex County – US Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service.

Lake Pocotopaug

- Lake Pocotopaug, Lake and Watershed Restoration Evaluation – Prepared by ENSR International – 2002.
- ENSR reports on Lake Pocotopaug, Dr. Kenneth Wagner:
 - January 2001 Proposal for the Ongoing Evaluation of Lake Pocotopaug Watershed Restoration
 - April 2001 Wagner Special Presentation Report – Prioritization of Watershed
 - April 2001 Letter to DEP re: Permit & ENSR Report – Analysis of Phosphorous Inactivation
 - September 2001 Lake Pocotopaug Update
 - February 2002 Lake Pocotopaug Lake Watershed Restoration Evaluation
 - March 2003 Investigation of the Nutrient Flux and Sediment Oxygen Demand of the Sediments of Lake Pocotopaug
 - March 2003 Lake Pocotopaug 2002 in the Water Sampling & Algal Assay Results
- Report of the Lake Area Task Force, April 1988 – Lake Area Task Force.
- Diagnostic and Management Assessment of Lake Pocotopaug 1993 / Furgro – McClelland.
- Ad Hoc Lake Advisory Committee Report.

Public Works

- Other Public Works Dept. Commission compiled several reports and white papers that may still prove useful resources (includes but is not limited to assessment on more complete usage of PA 490).

Stormwater

- Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual, Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection – 2004.
- Appendix to Stormwater Renovation Study and Management Plan, March 1995. Lake Pocotopaug Management Recommendations, WMC Consulting Engineers.
- Stormwater Renovation Study and Management Plan for the Lake Pocotopaug Watershed, March 1995; WMC Consulting Engineers.

Transportation

- Midstate Planning - Regional Transportation Plan.
- Route 66 Corridor Study Access Management Plan.
- State of Connecticut, Route 66 Corridor Improvement Plan.

Trees

- Street Tree Inventory, July 1977; Adam R Moore, Cornwood Foresters.

Village Center

- East Hampton Village Center Revitalization Study, March 1977. Prepared for the Board of Selectman by the Village Center Design Team, Conway School of Landscape Design, Inc.
- East Hampton Village Center Revitalization Study, May 1990. Prepared for the Economic Development Commission; Betty B. Sanders, MLA, ASLA & John R. Mulin Ph D, AICP.

Water

- Water Pollution Control Authority Initial Water Supply Plan, November 19, 2004. Developed by the Maguire Group Incorporated and submitted to CT Dept. Public Health.



Acknowledgements

The Residents of East Hampton

The Planning and Zoning Commission

Mark Phillhower	Chairman
Raymond Zatorski	Vice-Chairman
Peter Aarrestad	
Roy Gauthier	
Rev. Charles Harmon	
Rowland Rux	
James Sennett	
Sue Weintraub	
Beverly Warga	
Richard Edwards	
Michael Olzacki	Former member
Kevin Reed	Former member
William Mac Donald	Former member
John J. Morris	Former member

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Town Planner	David K. Dodes
Planning Administrator	James P. Carey
Melanie Jump	Planning Department Staff
Tina Lanzi	Planning Department Staff
Town Sanitarian	Thad King
Police Chief	Matthew A. Reimondo
Fire Chief	Gregory Voelker
Fire Marshal	Philip W. Visintainer
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Highway Superintendent	Robert G. Drewry
Park Maintenance Supervisor	Ruth Plummer
Library Director	Susan M. Berescik
Social Services Coordinator	Jane R. Leary
Transfer Station Coordinator	Robert G. Drewry
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Superintendent of Schools	William D. Troy





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Haddam, CT 06438



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