ATTACHMENTS

-ITEM #6

-ITEM #7

- ITEMS #8-14

- ITEM #16

- ITEM #17

- ITEM #18

MODERATOR/MODERATOR PRO TEMP NOTICES

NEW LEBANON BUILDING COMMITTEE REPORT

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ITEM # 6
ATTACHMENTS

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STATE OF CONNECTICUT
STATE BOARD OF MEDIATION AND ARBITRATIOJN

In the Matter of:

TOWN OF GREENWICH

AND

TEAMSTERS LOCAL #456 Case No. 2017-MBA-261 Blue Collar

The undersigned Arbitration Panel, having been duly appointed in accordance with the Rules of Procedure of the Connecticut State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, and pursuant to the provision 7-473c of the General Statutes of the State of Connecticut, does respectfully make this Arbitration Award as required by said Statute.

REPRESENNTING THE PARTIES

Appearing for the Union: Brian Lucyk, Esq.

Appearing for the Board: Lisa Banatoski Mehta Esq.

MEMBERS OF THE ARBITRTAION PANEL

Mark E. Sullivan, Chair

John M. Romanow, Management Arbitrator

Emily Roscia, Labor Arbitrator

INTRODUCTION

This interest arbitration is between the Town of Greenwich (Town) and Teamsters Local 456 (Union) over the negotiation of a successor agreement.

The Panel of arbitrators was chosen to hear and decide the dispute between the parties following Section 7-473c of the Connecticut General Statutes.

Bargaining began on 2/4, 2016 and continued on ¾, 3/28, 4/18, 5/2, 5/24, 6/20, 7/14, 7/28, 8/19, 8/25, 9/9, 9/29, 10/18 and 11/4/16.

The interest arbitration Panel, Mark E. Sullivan, PhD, chair, John M. Romanow, Esq, management member and Lisa Roscia, Esq, labor member, held hearings in the Greenwich Town Hall on 4/18, 6/22 and 7/13/17. The parties appeared before the Panel and were given full opportunity to submit evidence, examine and cross examine witnesses and present arguments.

The parties submitted to the Panel a list of Issues in Dispute and the Agreed Upon Language document simultaneously on July 16, 2017. The Panel issues the Arbitrator's Statement on July 17, 2017. The City and the Union emailed/postmarked their last best offers on July 24, 2017, followed by post hearing briefs on September 15, 2017.

STATUTORY FACTORS

The Panel's consideration of evidence is governed by C.G.S. Sec. 7–473c (d)(9) that clearly states that;

In arriving at a decision, the arbitration Panel shall give priority to the public interest and the financial capability of the municipal employer, including consideration of other demands on the financial capability of the municipal employer. The Panel shall further consider the following factors in light of such financial capability:

(A) the negotiations between the parties prior to arbitration;

(B) the interest and welfare of the employee group;

(C) changes in the cost-of-living;

(D) existing conditions of employment of the employee group and those of similar groups; and

(E) the wages, salaries, fringe benefits, and other conditions of employment prevailing in the labor market, including developments in the private sector wages and benefits.

The Panel must weigh the evidence relative to the statutory factors on each issue and render a decision for the last best offer of one party or the other for each unresolved issue C.G.S. 7–473c(d)(6).

ISSUE #1 **ARTICLE XII, RETIREMENT, Section 7A**

Paragraph 171

Deferred Compensation match as of January 1, 2018

Town's Last Best Offer: *No provision*

Union's Last Best Offer: Effective and retroactive to January 2018, the maximum Town match shall increase to two thousand fifty dollars ($2,450) for 2017 employee contributions.

See Issue 4 for discussion.

ISSUE #2 **ARTICLE XII, RETIREMENT, Section 7A**

Paragraph 172

Deferred Compensation match as of January 1, 2019

Town's Last Best Offer: *No provision*

Union's Last Best Offer: Effective and retroactive to January 2019, the maximum Town match shall increase to two thousand five hundred seventy-five dollars ($2,575) for 2018 employee contributions.

See Issue 4 for discussion.

ISSUE #3 **ARTICLE XII, RETIREMENT, Section 7B(iii)**

Paragraph 177

Deferred Compensation match as of January 1, 2018

Town's Last Best Offer: *No provision*

Union's Last Best Offer: Effective and retroactive to January 2018, the maximum Town match shall increase to two thousand four hundred fifty dollars ($2,450) for 2017 employee contributions.

See Issue 4 for discussion.

ISSUE #4 **ARTICLE XII, RETIREMENT, Section 7B(iii)**

Paragraph 178

Deferred Compensation match as of January 1, 2019

Town's Last Best Offer: *No provision*

Union's Last Best Offer: Effective and retroactive to January 2019, the maximum Town match shall increase to two thousand five hundred seventy-five dollars ($2,575) for 2018 employee contributions.

DISCUSSION

The recently expired collective bargaining agreement (CBA) has several provisions addressing retirement. Senior members of the bargaining unit enjoy a traditional defined benefit program while others, those hired after July of 2005, participate in a defined contribution program. In addition all bargaining unit members have the opportunity to participate in a supplemental program to which they contribute "...with the Town matching the individual contribution to a maximum of $2,300." (Town Post Hearing Brief, p. 29) The Town's most recent matching contribution of $485,642.30 involved only 253 members of the bargaining unit with an average contribution of approximately $1,920.

The parties are well aware of the statutory difference between negotiating a successor agreement and resolving one via interest arbitration where primary consideration by the Panel must be given to the public interest and the ability to pay. This becomes especially important during challenging fiscal times and requires the Union to not only support their proposal with a thorough analysis of why this is needed by their members, how it compares to other units inside and in surrounding communities, but also include a total cost and how that impacts the Town. Although the Union did supply material in the Exhibit 32 and brief, a cost item of this size takes on a new importance as the Panel examines the Town's ability to pay. It is further exacerbated by the overall state budget crisis and the estimated loss of $5.2 million in FY 2017-1018 and $5.7 million in FY 2018-2019 of state aid to Greenwich. (Town Brief, p.23)

The Panel reviewed all the relevant evidence pursuant to the applicable Statutory Criteria, giving priority consideration to the Public Interest and the Financial Capability of the Town and viewing the other statutory factors in light of the priority Factors, particularly Factor A, the history of negotiations, Factor B, the interests and welfare of the employee group, Factor C, changes in the cost of living, Factor D, the existing conditions of employment of the employee group and those of similar groups and Factor E, Labor Market salaries and benefits, including in the private sector.

Based on the forgoing, the Panel awards Issue 1, 2, 3 and 4 to the Town with Ms. Roscia dissenting.

ISSUE #5 ARTICLE XV, UNIFORMS AND TOOLS

PARAGRAPH 188

Non-cumulative Limit on Tool; Reimbursements as of July 1, 2018

Town's Last Best Offer:	*No provision*
Union's Last Best Offer:	Effective and retroactive to July 1, 2018, the non-cumulative limit on reimbursement shall increase to eight hundred dollars ($800) per employee per year.

DISCUSSION:

In proposing an increase the Union must present an argument of why this is needed and the projected cost of the item, neither of which were presented to the Panel. The Panel learned this is easily the highest reimbursement arte in the area, often by more than a factor of two and that a minority of bargaining unit members take advantage of the total benefit.

The Panel reviewed all the relevant evidence pursuant to the applicable Statutory Criteria, giving priority consideration to the Public Interest and the Financial Capability of the Town and viewing the other statutory factors in light of the priority Factors, particularly Factor A, the history of negotiations, Factor B, the interests and welfare of the employee group, Factor C, changes in the cost of living, Factor D, the existing conditions of employment of the employee group and those of similar groups and Factor E, Labor Market salaries and benefits, including in the private sector.

Based on the forgoing, the Panel awards Issue 5 to the Town with Ms. Roscia dissenting.

ISSUE #6 APPENDIX I, BASE WAGE SCHEDULE

Paragraph 271

General Wage Increase for Fiscal Year 2016-2017

Town's Last Best Offer: Effective and retroactive to July 1, 2016, all hourly rates on the base wage schedules in effect on June 30, 2016 shall be increased by one and one-half percent (1.5%).

Union's Last Best Offer: Effective and retroactive to July 1, 2016, all hourly rates on the base wage schedule on effect on June 30, 2016 shall be increased by two and one-quarter percent (2.25%).

See DISCUSSION following Issue 11.

ISSUE #7 APPENDIX I, BASE WAGE SCHEDULE

Paragraph 272

General Wage Increase for Fiscal Year 2017-2018

Town's Last Best Offer: Effective and retroactive to July 1, 2017, all hourly rates on the base wage schedules in effect on June 30, 2017 shall be increased by one and one-half percent (1.5%).

Union's Last Best Offer: Effective and retroactive to July 1, 2017, all hourly rates on the base wage schedule on effect on June 30, 2017 shall be increased by two and one-quarter percent (2.25%).

See DISCUSSION following Issue 11.

ISSUE #8 APPENDIX I, BASE WAGE SCHEDULE

Paragraph 273

General Wage Increase for Fiscal Year 2017-2018

Town's Last Best Offer: Effective and retroactive to July 1, 2018, all hourly rates on the base wage schedules in effect on June 30, 2018 shall be increased by one and one-half percent (1.5%).

Union's Last Best Offer: Effective and retroactive to July 1, 2018, all hourly rates on the base wage schedule on effect on June 30, 2018 shall be increased by two and one-quarter percent (2.25%).

See DISCUSSION following Issue 11.

ISSUE #9 **APPENDIX I, BASE WAGE SCHEDULE**

Paragraph 288

Nathaniel Witherell Employee General Wage Increase for Fiscal Year 2016-2017

Town's Last Best Offer: Effective and retroactive to July 1, 2016, all hourly rates on the base wage schedules in effect on June 30, 2016 shall be increased by one and one-half percent (1.5%).

Union's Last Best Offer: Effective and retroactive to July 1, 2016, all hourly rates on the base wage schedule on effect on June 30, 2016 shall be increased by two and one-quarter percent (2.25%).

See DISCUSSION following Issue 11.

ISSUE #10 **APPENDIX I, BASE WAGE SCHEDULE**

Paragraph 289

Nathaniel Witherell Employee General Wage Increase for Fiscal Year 2017-2018

Town's Last Best Offer: Effective and retroactive to July 1, 2017, all hourly rates on the base wage schedules in effect on June 30, 2017 shall be increased by one and one-half percent (1.5%).

Union's Last Best Offer: Effective and retroactive to July 1, 2017, all hourly rates on the base wage schedule on effect on June 30, 2017 shall be increased by two and one-quarter percent (2.25%).

See DISCUSSION following Issue 11.

ISSUE #11 **APPENDIX I, BASE WAGE SCHEDULE**

Paragraph 290

Nathaniel Witherell Employees General Wage Increase for Fiscal Year 2018-2019

Town's Last Best Offer: Effective and retroactive to July 1, 2018, all hourly rates on the base wage schedules in effect on June 30, 2018 shall be increased by one and one-half percent (1.5%).

Union's Last Best Offer: Effective and retroactive to July 1, 2018, all hourly rates on the base wage schedule on effect on June 30, 2018 shall be increased by two and one-quarter percent (2.25%).

DISCUSSION

By statute the Panel must give priority to the ability to pay as well as the public interest before a decision is finalized. From the combination of hard data and more independent data points such as the history of negotiations and the interest and welfare of the employee group, the Panel must determine which LBO best fulfills the requirement of the statute.

From the bargaining history we know that significant movement took place in the health care arena as the Union agreed to move to the State Partnership Plan on July 1, 2017. The projected savings are substantial, saving the Town more than$400,000. The Town's Labor Contracts Committee determined the statewide wage settlements in fiscal year 2016 were 2.372%, in fiscal year 2017 2.426% and in fiscal year 2018 2.33%. (Town, Book 1, Ex. No.19) The Panel also recognizes that the LBO's of the Union match what the parties agreed to in negotiations and that the settlements with other bargaining units in the Town, specifically the GMEA, UPSEU and the Silver Shield all match or exceed the Union's proposed rate. The Panel also learned that the Town's budget had already allotted for the raises in fiscal years 2016-2017 and 2017-2018. Between the time of the tentative agreement and the arbitrations there has been a major shift in state support for the Town. It must be emphasized that the Panel respects the tentative agreement but with such a major diminution in state support the Panel is bound to weigh the Town's ability to pay differently in the third year of the contact. Just as a rising tide lifts all boats, the severe and continuing downturn in Connecticut's economy and the concomitant decrease in state support create an environment where difficult choices must be made in all 169 communities, including this Town.

The Panel reviewed all the relevant evidence pursuant to the applicable Statutory Criteria, giving priority consideration to the Public Interest and the Ability to Pay and viewing the other statutory factors in light of the priority Factors, particularly Factor A, the history of negotiations, Factor B, the interests and welfare of the employee group, Factor C, changes in the cost of living, Factor D, the existing conditions of employment of the employee group and those of similar groups and Factor E, Labor Market salaries and benefits, including in the private sector.

Based on the forgoing, the Panel awards Issues 6, 7, 9 and 10 to the Union with Mr. Romanow dissenting and Issues 8 and 11 to the Town with Ms. Roscia dissenting.

ISSUE #12 **APPENDIX III, CLOTHING**

Paragraph 299

Safety Shoe Reimbursement as of July 1, 2018

Town's Last Best Offer: Effective July 1, 2018, the maximum reimbursement shall be increased to one hundred seventy five dollars ($175).

Union's Last Best Offer: Effective and retroactive to July 1, 2018, the maximum reimbursement shall be increased to one hundred seventy five dollars ($175).

DISCUSSION

The heart of both the Town and the Union's Last Best Offer are identical with the issue of issue of retroactivity moot because of the date of the Panel's decision.

The Panel reviewed all the relevant evidence pursuant to the applicable Statutory Criteria, giving priority consideration to the Public Interest and the Ability to Pay and viewing the other statutory factors in light of the priority Factors, particularly Factor A, the history of negotiations, Factor B, the interests and welfare of the employee group, Factor C, changes in the cost of living, Factor D, the existing conditions of employment of the employee group and those of similar groups and Factor E, Labor Market salaries and benefits, including in the private sector.

Based on the forgoing, the Panel awards Issues 12 to the Town.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
STATE BOARD OF MEDIATION AND ARBITRATIOJN

TOWN OF GREENWICH

AND

TEAMSTERS LOCAL #456 Case No. 2017-MBA-261 Blue Collar

The undersigned Arbitration Panel, having been duly appointed in accordance with the Rules of Procedure of the Connecticut State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, and pursuant to the provision 7-473c of the General Statutes of the State of Connecticut, does respectfully make this Arbitration Award as required by said Statute.

MEMBERS OF THE ARBITRTAION PANEL

Mark E. Sullivan, Chair — 12-21-17 Date

John M. Romanow, Management Arbitrator — 12/20/17 Date

Emily Roscia, Labor Arbitrator — 12/20/17 Date

TEAMSTERS LOCAL 456 Arbitration Award 2016 - 2019
Summary of Cost of Contract

	FY15/16 Current	*FY 16/17 Year 1*	*FY 17/18 Year 2*	*FY 18/19 Year 3*	*3 Year Totals*		
Wages a							
Full-Time Base Pay	$21,381,278	$21,862,357	$22,354,260	$22,689,574	$66,906,190		
Part-Time Pay	$1,997,477	$2,042,420	$2,088,375	$2,119,700	$6,250,495		
Stipends	$19,150	$19,150	$19,150	$19,150	$57,450		
Overtime	$1,666,145	$1,703,633	$1,741,964	$1,768,094	$5,213,691		
Shift Differential/Stand-by	$237,901	$237,901	$237,901	$237,901	$713,702		
Out of Class	$451,884	$462,051	$472,447	$479,534	$1,414,032		
Longevity	$216,500	$216,500	$216,500	$216,500	$649,500		
Holiday Pay	$776,103	$793,565	$811,421	$823,592	$2,428,578		
Total Wages	$26,746,437	$27,337,577	$27,942,017	$28,354,044	$83,633,638		
		2.21%	2.21%	1.47%			
Benefits							
Uniform/Shoe Allowance/Tool	$79,100	$79,100	$79,100	$81,850	$240,050		
Medical b	$7,905,016	$8,829,213	$6,681,785	$7,135,218	$22,646,216		
Basic Term Life/LTD	$46,493	$46,493	$46,493	$46,493	$139,480		
Welfare Fund	$48,625	$48,625	$48,625	$48,625	$145,875		
Total Benefits	$8,079,235	$9,003,432	$6,856,003	$7,312,186	$23,171,621		
		11.44%	-23.85%	6.65%			
Retirement							
Defined Benefit c	$1,173,430	$1,080,862	$983,540	$874,838	$2,939,241		
Defined Contribution d	$444,312	$520,016	$598,900	$676,077	$1,794,994		
Social Security/Medicare	$2,046,102	$2,091,325	$2,137,564	$2,169,084	$6,397,973		
401-k Town Match	$498,090	$494,274	$494,274	$494,274	$1,482,822		
RHSA (0.5%)	$106,906	$109,312	$111,771	$113,448	$334,531		
OPEB e	$28,599	$28,599	$28,599	$28,599	$85,797		
Total Retirement	$4,297,440	$4,324,388	$4,354,649	$4,356,320	$13,035,358		
		0.63%	0.70%	0.04%			
						3 year	*Per Year*
Grand Totals	***$39,123,111***	***$40,665,397***	***$39,152,670***	***$40,022,551***	***$119,840,617***	***increase***	***Average***
		3.94%	***-3.72%***	***2.22%***		***2.30%***	***0.77%***

a General Wage Increase - 2.25% effective July 2016, 2.25% effective July 2017 and 1.5% effective July 2018.

b July 1, 2018 Trend for SPP 7% and 4% for dental. Inlcudes Oct. 1, 2017 reduction in premiums.

c Normal Costs = 9.05% - enrollment based on an annual turnover rate of 23

d Town contribution = 5% - enrollment based on an annual turnover rate of 23

e From OPEB 2015 Valuation

TOWN OF GREENWICH

Finance Department

Peter P. Mynarski, Jr., Comptroller

TO: David Detjen, Chairman
Labor Contracts Committee

FROM: Peter Mynarski, Comptroller

DATE: December 22, 2017

SUBJECT: REQUIRED CONFIRMATION OF THE ESTIMATED COSTS FOR THE 2016-2019 ARBITRATION AWARD BETWEEN THE TOWN OF GREENWICH AND TEAMSTERS LOCAL 456

As required by the Representative Town Meeting Sense of the Meeting Resolution, Item 22, Paragraph 3, dated June 9, 1980, I am certifying the attached estimate of annual costs to the Labor Contracts Committee and the Representative Town Meeting for January 16, 2018 are correct and I am in agreement.

12-22-2017
Date

Comptroller

cc: Alfred C. Cava, Director of Labor Relations

Teamster Negotiations
Contract Ending 6/30/16

Article	Section	Summary of Negotiated Change
Article II - Work Week	3	Minor language changes (non-substantive).
Article II - Work Week	9	Right to reassign BOE custodians during summer shutdown; notify by end of school year with two weeks' notice; least senior employee to be reassigned; limit one per building; 7am-5:30pm; not intended to avoid OT.
Article III - Wages	1c(i)	If an employee is incorrectly underpaid, the Town will issue a supplemental paycheck for discrepancies exceeding $100 within two business days; discrepancies under $100 will be paid in the following payroll.
Article III - Wages	1c(ii)	If incorrectly overpaid, employee may choose to reimburse Town or have overpayment withheld from future paychecks.
Article III - Wages	7A	Minor language changes (non-substantive).
Article III - Wages	7C	Add language to clarify that employees may not be disciplined for refusal/unavailability to work overtime due to personal emergency, reasonable cause, or if assignment is offered without 48-hour advance notice.
Article III - Wages	10	Minor language changes (non-substantive).
Article IV - Holidays	1	Minor language changes to footnote 'b' to clarify that floating holidays only granted if holiday is a school day; amend footnote 'b' such that floating holidays are credited to employees on July 1.
Article V - Vacations	3	Add language to clarify that vacation leave in one-hour increments may be used other than the start or end of the workday if department operational requirements permit.
Article V - Vacations	4	Minor language changes (non-substantive).
Article VI - Sick Leave	2	Clarifying non-payment of sick leave.
Article VI - Sick Leave	3	Minor language changes to clarify valid use of sick leave.
Article VI - Sick Leave	3iii (New)	Reference use of sick leave for which time off pursuant to Art.X is not applicable.
Article VI - Sick Leave	6	Add language regarding notification of use of sick time; add language to permit employees may notify supervisor of absences by email or text.
Article VI - Sick Leave	8	Strike reference to date (non-substantive); add language to clarify that vacation time earned through Sick Leave Incentive Program is subject to same conditions as outlined under Article V.

Teamster Negotiations
Contract Ending 6/30/16

Article	Section	Summary of Negotiated Change
Article X-Health Appointments		Time off for pre-scheduled medical appointments to be limited to 6 appointments per year, with each appointment not to exceed two hours each.
Article XI - Insurance	1	Change date references (non-substantive).
Article XI - Insurance	5	Effective July 1, 2017, employees may participate in the CT State Partnership Plan.
Article XI - Insurance	6	Strike outdated references (non-substantive).
Article XI - Insurance	8	Strike outdated references (non-substantive).
Article XI - Insurance	10	Strike outdated references (non-substantive).
Article XII - Retirement	6C	Define vesting schedule of Town contributions.
Article XII - Retirement	7	Strile outdated references (non-substantive).
Article XIV - Safe Working	4	Employees may use personal electronic device to conduct Town business during working hours if authorized by a supervisor.
Article XVI - Seniority	5	Minor language changes (non-substantive).
Article XVII - Appointments	1B	Transfer applications to be submitted within 10 calendar days; 12-month ineligibility for transfer if opportunities turned down twice in one year.
Article XVII - Appointments	1D(i)	BOE employees are subject to State of CT orientation and training programs.
Article XVII - Appointments	1D(iii) (New)	Transfers to Nathaniel Witherell are subject to background checks.
Article XVII - Appointments	6	Job openings to be posted only to the web.
Article XVII - Appointments	11B (New)	Lead Custodian appointed from Head Custodian list may transfer into Head Custodian position.
Article XXII - Length	1	Provide for a three-year contract term.

Teamster Negotiations
Contract Ending 6/30/16

Article	Section	Summary of Negotiated Change
Appendix I - Wage Schedule		2.25% GWI retroactive to 7/1/16, 2.25% GWI retroactive to 7/1/17 and 1.5% GWI on 7/1/18.
Appendix I - Wage Schedule	1G (New)	Add BOE Key System stipend.
Appendix II - NW Salary Schedule		2.25% GWI retroactive to 7/1/16, 2.25% GWI retroactive to 7/1/17 and 1.5% GWI on 7/1/18.
Appendix III - Clothing		Add language to clarify that section is not applicable to those employees in the classifications as set forth in Article XV(3); Town will provide safety shoe reimbursement within 30 calendar days from the date proof of payment is received; reimbursement to increase to $175 on 7/1/18.
Appendix VI - Custodian Transfers	2	Custodian II considering transfer may visit location within 10 business days.
Appendix VI - Custodian Transfers	3	Employee offered transfer opportunity must respond within 24 hours.
Appendix VIII	13 (New)	New reference to EAP Coordinator.
Appendix IX		Strike outdated reference (non-substantive).
Appendix XV - Overtime	BOE 2 (New)	OT to be offered to custodians at a particular location prior to going to district-wide list.

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ITEM # 7
ATTACHMENTS

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January 2018

Explanos for Resolution to Create a Special Committee To Evaluate and Clarify the Role Of The Condemnation Commission

Purpose of the Proposal

To establish a way for the Appointments Committee, in its role as nominating body of the Condemnation Commission,[1] to obtain clarity with respect to the role(s) and authority assigned to the Condemnation Commission as stated the Town Municipal Code

Why this is being Requested

The existing Town Code (§157b[2]) is not clear in explaining the authority and responsibility assigned to Condemnation Commission.

Clarity is necessary for:

- The Condemnation Commissioners to understand and fulfill their duties within the law,
- Appointments Committee to evaluate what skills and experience are necessary to perform the duties assigned the Commissioners
- The RTM to be responsibly informed when acting to appoint Commissioners.

References[3] to the roles and responsibilities of the Condemnation Commission, related to Parking, Public Works, the Flood and Erosion Control Board, are scattered throughout the Municipal code, hampering an understanding of the appropriate use of the Commission's authority.

1 RTM Rules Appendix B Sec. A

2 §157b states *"The Condemnation Commission shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties which were formerly conferred and imposed by law upon the Town Highway Commission and upon the Sewer Commissioners in respect to the condemnation of land and the assessment of damages arising out of such condemnation of land, and in respect to the assessment of benefits arising out of the construction of highways and the construction or connection of sewers."*

3 §47, §82(a)(4), §125 (a)(1), §127 though §133, §136, §144, §148-149, §159-163, §248, §255-258, §272, §281

Background

The Town Charter §157b, in establishing the role and authority of the Condemnation Commission, conveys unspecified duties with respect to the condemnation of land and assessment of damages *formerly invested in the Sewer Commissioners and the Highway Commission.*

The duties and powers of said *Sewer Commissioners* and *Highway Commission* are based upon code from 1911 which cite the conveyance of unspecified powers and duties *formerly invested in the Selectmen.*[4]

The location of the code which identifies the aforementioned conveyed duties and powers of the Selectman were not listed in the *Index of the Representative Town Meeting minutes 1792-1937* nor could they be found the archives of the minutes of RTM. Records prior to 1900 are handwritten and challenging to search.

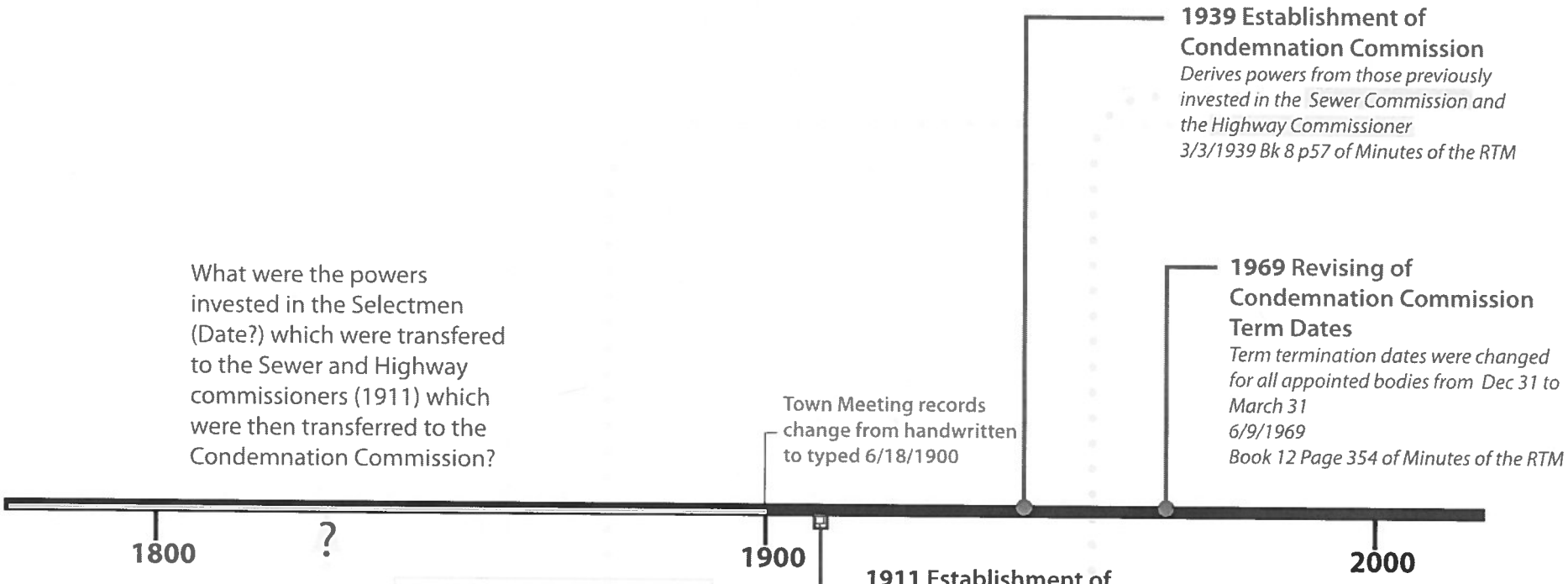
Appeals to current and past members of the Condemnation Commission and the Town attorney have yielded no progress in obtaining the clarity sought on this matter.

The Appointments Committee held off nominating candidates to new terms ins 2016 pending the acquisition of desired information. Current members of the Condemnation Commission, appointed in 2015, are continuing to serve almost 2 years beyond their appointed terms under sec 306 of the Town Charter.

Resolution of this matter requires the attention of the RTM.

4 RTM Minutes Bk 4 p74 1911.04.01 item4 §9

Condemnation Commission Timeline



ITEM # 8,9,10,11,12,13 &14

ATTACHMENTS

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Explanos for Proposed Resolutions to Amend Term Expiration Dates for

• Condemnation Commission p.3
• Board of Health *p.7*
• Board of Human Services *p.11*
• Nathaniel Witherell Board *p15*
• Board of Parks and Recreation *p20*
• Planning and Zoning Board of Appeals *p.24*
• Planning and Zoning Commission *p.29*

GREENWICH RTM JANUARY 2018

Seven resolutions to amend the term expiration dates for those town agencies whose methods of appointment are located in the Charter will be found on the January 2018 Call. These agencies are listed above.

The resolutions, which were postponed by the RTM from the December 2017 meeting, represent a continuation of the Appointments Committee's initiative to amend the term expiration dates for the body of agencies appointed by the RTM.

Resolutions to amend the term expiration dates for agencies whose methods of appointment are located in the Code of Ordinances or previously adopted resolution were approved by the RTM in September and October of 2017.

The Goals of These Amendments:

The rationale for these changes, explained more extensively in the Explanos of the September Call of the RTM, is summarized as follows:

1. **Even-out the appointment workload of the RTM**

   These amendments organize the annual calendar of appointments so that the term expiration dates for all agencies are distributed more evenly over the course of each year instead of all occurring on March 31.

2. **Minimize the risk of interruption to the functioning of Town Agencies.**

   These amendments will reduce the risk of excessive turnover in membership on an agency in a single year by more evenly staggering the years in which the terms expire.

3. **Standardize how appointments-related code is written.**

   The proposed changes provide consistency across agencies in how the code is written and establish unique designations for each appointed position so that appointments may be more easily tracked and managed.

If adopted by the RTM, these amendments are scheduled to come before the Board of Selectmen on January 25, 2018 when, if approved, will become effective retroactive to January 1, 2018.

FAQs:

Why have the term expiration dates for the Harbor Management Commission not been amended to be included with the other land use agencies which will now expire on October 31?

The Town Attorney has advised that amending the code of this agency may put the Town at a disadvantage with respect to any disputes with the State in which we may currently be engaged.

No amendments have been proposed to the term lengths of any agency except the Condemnation Commission. Why this agency?

The proposed amendments to the term expiration dates for the Condemnation Commission, in addition to a staggering of the years in which terms end, suggest that the terms should be extended to 4 years from 2 years in order to reduce by half the administrative work associated with nominations required by the RTM with respect to this Commission.

Proposed Annual Calendar for Appointments-related Business: beginning 2018.

1st Trimester: (remain March 31)

1. Claims Committee nominations[1]
2. Condemnation Commission nominations *(eventually only in odd-numbered years)*
3. Labor Contracts Committee nominations
4. RTM representative to the Harbor Management Commission nomination[2]
5. Harbor Management Commission*

2nd Trimester (June 30th):

1. Commission on Aging
2. Alarm Appeal Board
3. Board of Ethics
4. Board of Health
5. Board of Human Services
6. Nathaniel Witherell Board
7. Board of Parks and Recreation

3rd Trimester (October 31)

1. Flood and Erosion Control Board*
2. Historic District Commission*
3. Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Agency*
4. Planning and Zoning Board of Appeals
5. Planning and Zoning Commission

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1 The special Committees of the RTM, while not included in these amendments, account for the majority of work for the Appointments Committee in the first 3 months of an RTM term

2 The term of the RTM representative to the Harbor Management Commission requires no change and no action on the part of the Board of Selectmen or the RTM but is included here for informational purposes.

CONDEMNATION COMMISSION

Existing Code

ARTICLE 12. - PUBLIC WORKS, Sec. 157(a). - Condemnation Commission

The Representative Town Meeting shall, upon or before March 31 in the even-numbered years, appoint a Condemnation Commission consisting of five (5) resident electors of the Town, who shall hold office for terms of two (2) [1]years from the following April 1.

Proposed Amendment

*Be it resolved that **ARTICLE 12. - PUBLIC WORKS, Sec. 157. - Condemnation Commission**, of the Charter of the Town shall be amended by replacing subsection 157(a) with the following:*

ARTICLE 12. - PUBLIC WORKS, Sec. 157. - Condemnation Commission

(a) Composition and authority

1. There shall be in the Town a Commission to be known as the Condemnation Commission.
2. The Condemnation Commission shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties which were formerly conferred and imposed by law upon the Town Highway Commission and upon the Sewer Commissioners in respect to the condemnation of land and the assessment of damages arising out of such condemnation of land, and in respect to the assessment of benefits arising out of the construction of highways and the construction or connection of sewers. No appeal shall be taken from the action of the Condemnation Commission except within thirty (30) days from the filing of its report. If, after the making of any assessments of benefits, the land upon which it is made shall be divided, the Assessor shall have all the powers and duties formerly confirmed or imposed by law upon the Sewer Commissioners with respect to the apportionment of such assessments.
3. The Condemnation Commission shall consist of five (5) regular members.

(b) Eligibility

1 These amendment for the Condemnation Commission seek to **CHANGE THE TERM LENGTH** of membership from 2 years to 4 years AND to stagger the terms so that they end in odd years so that the appointments committee avoid the task identifying and nominating candidates in the first year of an RTM term.

Members shall be resident electors of the Town of Greenwich.

(c) Appointment Process

1. Members shall be appointed by the Representative Town Meeting.
2. Vacancies in the membership of the Commission shall be filled for the unexpired portion of a term in the same manner as regular and, should this Commission ever be assigned alternate members, alternate appointments.

(d) Establishment of Unique Designations

1. Each of the five (5) appointed positions on this Commission is assigned a unique designation to facilitate auditing of the appointment process over the course of time. Each designation contains a letter followed by a number. The letter identifies the category of membership; "R" indicating a regular member and, should this Commission ever be assigned alternate members, "A" indicating an alternate member. The number following the letter uniquely identifies each position within the respective category.
2. The initial association of position designations to names of appointed members shall be established by resolution adopted by the appointing authority, the Representative Town Meeting.

(e) Length and types of terms

1. Terms for appointed regular members and alternates shall be for a period of four (4) years except for the shorter one-time Interim Terms for each position, as designated in subsection (f), "Designation of Commission Positions"
2. Two (2) types of terms are utilized in this subsection (e) and the subsections below. "Current Term" refers to a term to which someone has been both appointed before January 1, 2018 and which appointment expires after January 1, 2018. "Interim Term" refers to a single term of less than four (4) years and which is used once, as specified in subsection (f) below, to accomplish a staggering of the term expiration years of the Board positions for the purpose of limiting the scheduled turnover of Commission members in a single year, thus minimizing risk to Commission continuity.

3. When appointing a new member to this Commission, the new member will receive the position designation previously assigned the person she or he is succeeding and such designation will be indicated on all notices of nomination and appointment including, but not limited to, the Call and the minutes of the Representative Town Meeting, the agenda of the committees of the Representative Town Meeting and, where appropriate, the agenda and minutes of the Board of Selectmen.
4. Effective January 1, 2018, Current Terms shall expire on March 31 and commence on April 1 according to the designations in subsection (f).

(f) Designation of Commission Positions

1. The positions for the five (5) appointed regular members shall be designated positions R1 through R5. These terms for these positions are defined as follows:

(R1): The Current Term for regular member (R1) shall expire March 31, 2018. The next appointment will be to a one (1) year Interim Term which will expire March 31, 2019. Terms thereafter shall be for a period of four (4) years.

(R2): The Current Term for regular member (R2), shall expire March 31, 2018. The next appointment will be to a one (1) year Interim Term which will expire March 31, 2019. Terms thereafter shall be for a period of four (4) years.

(R3): The Current Term for regular member (R3), shall expire March 31, 2018. The next appointment will be to a three (3) year Interim Term which will expire March 31, 2021. Terms thereafter shall be for a period of four (4) years.

(R4): The Current Term for regular member (R4) shall expire March 31, 2018. The next appointment will be to a three (3) year Interim Term which will expire March 31, 2021. Terms thereafter shall be for a period of four (4) years.

(R5): The Current Term for regular member (R5) shall expire March 31, 2018. The next appointment will be to a three (3) year Interim Term which will expire March 31, 2021. Terms thereafter shall be for a period of four (4) years.

Condemnation Commission *Proposed Term Expiration Dates*								
Current Name	**Designation**	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Carlson	R1	3/31	3/31				3/31	
Collins	R2	3/31	3/31				3/31	
Conway	R3	3/31			3/31			
Hammock	R4	3/31			3/31			
Settelmeyer	R5	3/31			3/31			

Existing Term
Interim Term
First Full Term
Future Full term

- Proposed change from 2-year terms to 4-year terms.
- Changes to expiration years accomplished by adding interim terms
- Members of the Condemnation Commission are both nominated and appointed by the RTM.
- The first 3 months of the first-year (even year) term already include 18 nominations to RTM Special Committees. Moving this responsibility to the 2nd year (odd year) of an RTM term accomplishes a more even work load for the Appointments Committee and allows more time for it to organize and prepare when identifying and qualifying candidates.

BOARD OF HEALTH

Existing Code

ARTICLE 5. - HEALTH. Sec. 50 - Health Department; Board of Health

a There shall be a Department of Health under the direction and supervision of the Board of Health. The Board of Health shall consist of seven (7) members who shall be appointed on or before March 31 in the even-numbered years by the Representative Town Meeting on nomination of the Selectmen for terms of four (4) years. Three (3) members shall be appointed for terms commencing April 1, 1970, and four (4) members shall be appointed for terms commencing April 1, 1972, and all subsequent appointments, except to fill vacancies for unexpired portions of terms, shall be made biennially. All such members shall hold office until their successors shall be appointed and shall have qualified.

b The Board of Health shall have power to appoint and remove the Director of Health.

Proposed Amendment

*Be it resolved that **ARTICLE 5. - HEALTH. Sec. 50 - Health Department; Board of Health** of the Charter of the Town shall be amended by replacing said Section 50 with the following:*

Sec. 50 - Health Department; Board of Health: Membership; number; appointment.

(a) There shall be a Department of Health under the direction and supervision of the Board of Health.

(b) Composition and Authority

1. The Board of Health shall consist of seven (7) regular members.
2. The Board of Health show have power to appoint and remove the Director of Health.

(c) Eligibility

There are no eligibility requirements to serve on the Board of Health

(d) Appointment Process

1. Members shall be nominated by the Board of Selectmen and appointed by the Representative Town Meeting.
2. Vacancies in the membership of the Board shall be filled for the unexpired portion of a term in the same manner as regular and alternate appointments.

(e) Establishment of Unique Designations

1. Each of the seven (7) appointed positions on this Board is assigned a unique designation to facilitate auditing of the appointment process over the course of time. Each designation contains a letter followed by a number. The letter identifies the category of membership; "R" indicating a regular member and, should this board ever be assigned alternate members, "A" indicating an alternate member. The number following the letter uniquely identifies each position within the respective category.
2. The initial association of position designations to names of appointed members shall be established by resolution adopted by the appointing authority, the Representative Town Meeting.

(f) Length and types of terms

1. Terms for appointed regular members and alternates shall be for a period of four (4) years except for the shorter one-time Interim Terms for members R3, R6 and R7, as designated in subsection (g), "Designation of Board Positions"
2. Two (2) types of terms are utilized in this subsection (f) and subsection (g) below. "Current Term" refers to a term to which someone has been both appointed before January 1, 2018 and which appointment expires after January 1, 2018. "Interim Term" refers to a single term of less than four (4) years and which is used once, as specified in subsection (g) below, to accomplish a staggering of the term expiration years of the Board positions for the purpose of limiting the scheduled turnover of Board members in a single year, thus minimizing risk to Board continuity.
3. When appointing a new member to this Board, the new member will receive the position designation previously assigned the person she or he is succeeding and such designation will be indicated on all notices of nomination and appointment including, but not limited to, the Call and the minutes of the Representative Town Meeting, the agenda of the committees of the Representative Town Meeting and, where appropriate, the agenda and minutes of the Board of Selectmen.

4. Effective January 1, 2018, Current Terms shall expire on June 30 and commence on July 1 according to the designations in subsection (g).
5. Each regular member appointed heretofore and serving on January 1, 2018 shall continue to serve such term to which such member was appointed. Such term shall be extended to expire on June 30 following the date on which such member's current appointment was scheduled to expire.
6. Appointed members of the Board shall hold office until their successors shall have been appointed and shall qualify.

(g) Designation of Board Positions

1. The positions for the seven (7) appointed regular members shall be designated positions R1 through R7. These terms for these positions are defined as follows:

(R1): The Current Term for regular member (R1) shall expire June 30, 2018. Terms thereafter shall be for a period of four (4) years.

(R2): The Current Term for regular member (R2) shall expire June 30, 2018. Terms thereafter shall be for a period of four (4) years.

(R3): The Current Term for regular member (R3) shall expire June 30, 2018. The next appointment will be to a one (1) year Interim Term which will expire June 30, 2019. Terms thereafter shall be for a period of four (4) years.

(R4): The Current Term for regular member (R4) shall expire June 30, 2020. Terms thereafter shall be for a period of four (4) years.

(R5): The Current Term for regular member (R5) shall expire June 30, 2020. Terms thereafter shall be for a period of four (4) years.

(R6): The Current Term for regular member (R6) shall expire June 30, 2020. The next appointment will be to a one (1) year Interim Term which will expire June 30, 2021. Terms thereafter shall be for a period of four (4) years.

(R7): The Current Term for regular member (R7) shall expire June 30, 2020. The next appointment will be to a one (1) year Interim Term which will expire June 30, 2021. Terms thereafter shall be for a period of four (4) years.

(continued...)

Board of Health *Proposed Term Expiration Dates*									
Current Name	**Designation**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
Schaffir	R1	6/30				6/30			
Carangelo	R2	6/30				6/30			
Bronin	R3	6/30	6/30				6/30		
Ross Cahn	R4			6/30				6/30	
Chiapetta	R5			6/30				6/30	
Sandhu	R6			6/30	6/30				6/30
Armstrong	R7			6/30	6/30				6/30

Existing Term
Interim Term
First Full Term
Future Full term

- 4-year terms.
- Changes to expiration years accomplished by adding interim terms.
- Expiration month changes from March to June.

BOARD OF HUMAN SERVICES

Existing Code

ARTICLE 5. - HEALTH, §Sec. 62. - Department of Human Services; Board of Human Services

Sec. 62. - Department of Human Services; Board of Human Services.

(a) There shall be a Department of Human Services under the direction and control of the Board of Human Services.

(b) The Board of Human Services shall consist of seven (7) members who shall be appointed on or before March 31 in any applicable year by the Representative Town Meeting on nomination of the Selectmen for terms of three (3) years. Three (3) members shall be appointed for terms commencing April 1, 1994, and four (4) members shall be appointed for terms commencing April 1, 1996. For the terms commencing April 1, 1994, the three (3) members shall be appointed for terms respectively expiring on March 31, 1997. For the terms commencing April 1, 1996, two (2) of the four (4) members shall be appointed for terms respectively expiring on March 31, 1998 and the other two (2) members shall be appointed for terms respectively expiring on March 31, 1999. After April 1, 1996, all subsequent appointments, except to fill vacancies for unexpired portions of terms, shall be made annually and shall be for terms of three (3) years. All such members shall hold office until their successors shall be appointed and shall have qualified.

(c) The Board of Human Services shall have power to appoint and remove the Commissioner of Human Services. The Board of Human Services may appoint a Deputy Commissioner of Human Services.

Proposed Amendment

Be it resolved that ARTICLE 5. - HEALTH, Sec. 62. - Department of Human Services; Board of Human Services of the Charter of the Town shall be amended by replacing said Section 62 with the following:

Sec. 62- Department of Human Services; Board of Human Services. Membership, Number, Appointment.

There shall be a Department of Human Services under the direction and control of the Board of Human Services. The Board of Human Services shall have power to appoint and remove the Commissioner of Human Services. The Board of Human Services may appoint a Deputy Commissioner of Human Services.

(a) Composition

The Board of Human Services shall consist of seven (7) regular members.

(b) Eligibility

There are no eligibility requirements to serve on the Board of Human Services.

(c) Appointment Process

1. Members shall be nominated by the Board of Selectmen and appointed by the Representative Town Meeting.
2. Vacancies in the membership of the Board shall be filled for the unexpired portion of a term in the same manner as regular and alternate appointments.

(d) Establishment of Unique Designations

1. Each of the seven (7) appointed positions on this Board is assigned a unique designation to facilitate auditing of the appointment process over the course of time. Each designation contains a letter followed by a number. The letter identifies the category of membership; "R" indicating a regular member and, should this board ever be assigned alternate members, "A" indicating an alternate member. The number following the letter uniquely identifies each position within the respective category.
2. The initial association of position designations to names of appointed members shall be established by resolution adopted by the appointing authority, the Representative Town Meeting.

(e) Length and types of terms

1. Terms for appointed regular members and alternates shall be for a period of three (3) years.
2. "Current Term" refers to a term to which someone has been both appointed before January 1, 2018 and which appointment expires after January 1, 2018.
3. When appointing a new member to this Board, the new member will receive the position designation previously assigned the person she or he is succeeding and such designation will be indicated on all notices of nomination and appointment including, but not limited to, the Call and the minutes of the Representative Town Meeting, the agenda of the committees of the Representative Town Meeting and, where appropriate, the agenda and minutes of the Board of Selectmen.
4. Effective January 1, 2018, Current Terms shall expire on June 30 and commence on July 1 according to the designations in subsection (f).
5. Each regular member appointed heretofore and serving on January 1, 2018 shall continue to serve such term to which such member was appointed. Such term shall be extended to expire on June 30 following the date on which such member's current appointment was scheduled to expire.
6. Appointed members of the Board shall hold office until their successors shall have been appointed and shall qualify.

(f) Designation of Board Positions

1. The positions for the seven (7) appointed regular members shall be designated positions R1 through (R7). The terms for these positions are defined as follows:

(R1): The Current Term for regular member (R1) shall expire June 30, 2018. Terms thereafter shall be for a period of four (4) years.

(R2): The Current Term for regular member (R2) shall expire June 30, 2018. Terms thereafter shall be for a period of four (4) years.

(R3): The Current Term for regular member (R3), shall expire June 30, 2018. Terms thereafter shall be for a period of four (4) years.

(R4): The Current Term for regular member (R4) shall expire June 30, 2019. Terms thereafter shall be for a period of four (4) years.

(R5): The Current Term for regular member (R5) shall expire June 30, 2019. Terms thereafter shall be for a period of four (4) years.

(R6): The Current Term for regular member (R6) shall expire June 30, 2020. Terms thereafter shall be for a period of four (4) years.

(R7): The Current Term for regular member (R7) shall expire June 30, 2020. Terms thereafter shall be for a period of four (4) years.

Board of Human Services *Proposed Term Expiration Dates*								
Current Name	**Designation**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**
Gunzberg	R1	6/30			6/30			6/30
Queen	R2	6/30			6/30			6/30
Medina	R3	6/30			6/30			6/30
Nolan	R4		6/30			6/30		
Robinson	R5		6/30			6/30		
Fernandez	R6			6/30			6/30	
Jones	R7			6/30			6/30	

Existing Term
Interim Term
First Full Term
Future Full term

- 3-year terms.
- No Changes to expiration years.
- Expiration month changes from March to June

NATHANIEL WITHERELL BOARD

Existing Code

ARTICLE 5. - HEALTH, Sec. 58. - Nursing home administration

(a) There shall be in the Town a Board to be known as "The Nathaniel Witherell Board." The Board shall consist of nine (9) members who shall be appointed by the Representative Town Meeting on nomination by the Selectmen.

(b) At its organization meeting. The Board shall elect from among its members a chairman, vice-chairman and secretary for a term of one (1) year each. The Chairman shall have a vote at the meeting of the Board and, in the case of a tie, an additional vote for the purpose of dissolving such tie. In the absence of the Chairman of the Board, the Vice-Chairman shall act for him and have the same powers as the Chairman. The Board shall also enact a set of by-laws or rules pertaining to its conduct of business.

(c) All appointments of members of the Board, except appointments to fill vacancies of unexpired terms, shall be for terms of three (3) years commencing on April 1 of the first year of the term and expiring on March 31 of the third year of the term, provided that appointments of new members to the Board shall be for terms of years of less than three (3) years when such a lesser term of years is necessary to prevent the expiration of more than four (4) members' terms in the same year.

(d) The Board shall have full legal authority and responsibility for the operation of the facility as delineated by applicable local, State and Federal regulations and standards.

The Board shall have the power to appoint and remove a licensed Nursing Home Administrator and a Medical Director. The Board shall make such rules as it may deem necessary for the conduct of the Nursing Home, for the admission of patients thereto and for charges against such patients as are able to pay. The Board shall further be responsible for the conduct of the rental units, for the admission of elderly persons thereto and for charges against such persons.

Proposed Amendment

Be it resolved that **ARTICLE 5. - HEALTH, Sec. 58. - Nursing home administration**, *subsections (a) through (d) of the Charter of the Town shall be amended by replacing said subsections (a) through (c) with the following subsections (a) through (f) and subsection (d) will be re-lettered (g):*

Sec. 58 Nursing Home Administration, Membership; number; appointment.

There shall be in the Town a Board to be known as "The Nathaniel Witherell Board."

(a) (Composition; Organization.

1. The Nathaniel Witherell Board shall consist of nine (9) regular members.
2. At its organization meeting. The Board shall elect from among its members a chairman, vice-chairman and secretary for a term of one (1) year each. The Chairman shall have a vote at the meeting of the Board and, in the case of a tie, an additional vote for the purpose of dissolving such tie. In the absence of the Chairman of the Board, the Vice-Chairman shall act for her or him and have the same powers as the Chairman. The Board shall also enact a set of by-laws or rules pertaining to its conduct of business.

(b) Eligibility

Members shall be electors of the Town of Greenwich.

(c) Appointment Process

1. Members shall be nominated by the Board of Selectmen and appointed by the Representative Town Meeting.
2. Vacancies in the membership of the Board shall be filled for the unexpired portion of a term in the same manner as regular and, should this Board ever be assigned alternate members, alternate appointments.

(d) Establishment of Unique Designations

1. Each of the nine (9) appointed positions on this Board is assigned a unique designation to facilitate auditing of the appointment process over the course of time. Each designation contains a letter followed by a number. The letter identifies the category of membership; "R" indicating a regular member and, should this board ever be assigned alternate members, "A" indicating an alternate member. The number following the letter uniquely identifies each position within the respective category.
2. The initial association of position designations to names of appointed members shall be established by resolution adopted by the appointing authority, the Representative Town Meeting.

(e) Length and types of terms

1. Terms for appointed regular members and alternates shall be for a period of three (3) years except for the shorter one-time Interim Terms for members R8 and R9, as designated in subsection (f), "Designation of Board Positions"
2. Two (2) types of terms are utilized in subsection (e)1 above and the subsections below. "Current Term" refers to a term to which someone has been both appointed before January 1, 2018 and which appointment expires after January 1, 2018. "Interim Term" refers to a single term of less than three (3) years and which is used once, as specified in subsection (f) below, to accomplish a staggering of the term expiration years of the Board positions for the purpose of limiting the scheduled turnover of Board members in a single year, thus minimizing risk to Board continuity.
3. When appointing a new member to this Board, the new member will receive the position designation previously assigned the person she or he is succeeding and such designation will be indicated on all notices of nomination and appointment including, but not limited to, the Call and the minutes of the Representative Town Meeting, the agenda of the committees of the Representative Town Meeting and, where appropriate, the agenda and minutes of the Board of Selectmen.
4. Effective January 1, 2018, Current Terms shall expire on June 30 and commence on July 1 according to the designations in subsection (f).
5. Each regular member appointed heretofore and serving on January 1, 2018 shall continue to serve such term to which such member was appointed. Such term shall be extended to expire on June 30 following the date on which such member's current appointment was scheduled to expire.

(f) Designation of Board Positions

1. The positions for the nine (9) appointed regular members shall be designated positions R1 through R9. These terms for these positions are defined as follows:

(R1): The Current Term for regular member (R1) shall expire June 30, 2018. Terms thereafter shall be for a period of three (3) years.

(R2): The Current Term for regular member (R2) shall expire June 30, 2018. Terms thereafter shall be for a period of three (3) years.

(R3): The Current Term for regular member (R3) shall expire June 30, 2018. Terms thereafter shall be for a period of three (3) years.

(R4): The Current Term for regular member (R4) shall expire June 30, 2019. Terms thereafter shall be for a period of three (3) years.

(R5): The Current Term for regular member (R5) shall expire June 30, 2019. Terms thereafter shall be for a period of three (3) years.

(R6): The Current Term for regular member (R6) shall expire June 30, 2019. Terms thereafter shall be for a period of three (3) years.

(R7): The Current Term for regular member (R7) shall expire June 30, 2020. Terms thereafter shall be for a period of three (3) years.

(R8): The Current Term for regular member (R8), shall expire June 30, 2019. The next appointment will be to a one (1) year Interim Term which will expire June 30, 2020. Terms thereafter shall be for a period of three (3) years.

(R9): The Current Term for regular member (R9) shall expire June 30, 2019. The next appointment will be to a one (1) year Interim Term which will expire June 30, 2020. Terms thereafter shall be for a period of three (3) years.

(g) Authority

1. The Board shall have full legal authority and responsibility for the operation of the facility as delineated by applicable local, State and Federal regulations and standards.
2. The Board shall have the power to appoint and remove a licensed Nursing Home Administrator and a Medical Director. The Board shall make such rules as it may deem necessary for the conduct of the Nursing Home, for the admission of patients thereto and for charges against such patients as are able to pay. The Board shall further be responsible for the conduct of the rental units, for the admission of elderly persons thereto and for charges against such persons.

-end-
chart on next page

Board of the Nathaniel Witherell *Proposed Term Expiration Dates*								
Current Name	**Designation**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**
Ennis	R1	6/30			6/30			6/30
Hurst	R2	6/30			6/30			6/30
Bankston	R3	6/30			6/30			6/30
Simon	R4		6/30			6/30		
Sadik-Khan	R5		6/30			6/30		
Puschel	R6		6/30			6/30		
Hogan	R7			6/30			6/30	
Kaplan	R8		6/30	6/30			6/30	
Siderides	R9		6/30	6/30			6/30	

Existing Term
Interim Term
First Full Term
Future Full term

- 3-year terms.
- Changes to expiration years accomplished by adding interim terms.
- Expiration month changes from March to June

BOARD OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Existing Code

ARTICLE 8. - PARKS AND RECREATION, Sec. 80. - Board of Parks and Recreation

(a) There shall be a Board of Parks and Recreation consisting of nine (9) resident electors who shall be appointed by the Representative Town Meeting, on nomination of the Board of Selectmen. (

b) In the event that there are vacancies for terms expiring March 31, 2010, the filling of two (2) such vacancies shall be for terms expiring March 31, 2009 and thereafter the new terms for such positions filled shall be for terms expiring March 31, 2012.

(c) Appointment of four (4) members commencing April 1, 2008 shall be for three (3) members to be appointed for terms expiring March 21, 2011 and one (1) member for a term expiring March 31, 2012.

(d) Appointment for five (5) members for terms commencing April 1, 2010 shall be for three (3) members to be appointed for terms expiring March 31, 2013 and for two (2) members for terms expiring March 31, 2012 unless two members have been previously appointed to those terms as provided in subsection (b).

(e) Appointments to fill terms commencing on April 1 of 2011, 2012, 2013 and thereafter shall be for three (3) years, except to fill vacancies for unexpired terms.

(f) In addition to the members so appointed, one (1) of the Selectmen and one (1) member of the Board of Education to be designated by the Board of Selectmen and the Board of Education respectively, shall be members of such board, ex officio.

(g) The Board shall make studies and shall prepare and submit to the First Selectman from time to time, proposals, recommendations and long range plans relating to the parks and recreational system of the Town. The First Selectman shall consult with the Board concerning the selection of sites, budget and the appointment of personnel.

Proposed Amendments

Be it resolved that ***ARTICLE 8. - PARKS AND RECREATION, Sec. 80. - Board of Parks and Recreation*** *of the Charter of the Town shall be amended by replacing said Section 80 Board of Parks and Recreation with the following:*

Sec. 80- Board of Parks and Recreation. There shall be a Board of Parks and Recreation whose membership, number and appointment shall be as follows:

(a) Composition and responsibilities.

1. The Board of Parks and Recreation shall consist of nine (9) regular members.
2. In addition to the (9) regular members, one (1) of the Selectmen and one (1) member of the Board of Education to be designated by the Board of Selectmen and the Board of Education respectively, shall be members of such Board, ex officio.
3. The Board shall make studies and shall prepare and submit to the First Selectman from time to time, proposals, recommendations and long range plans relating to the parks and recreational system of the Town. The First Selectman shall consult with the Board concerning the selection of sites, budget and the appointment of personnel.

(b) Eligibility

Members shall be resident electors of the Town of Greenwich.

(c) Appointment Process

1. The nine (9) regular members shall be nominated by the Board of Selectmen and appointed by the Representative Town Meeting.
2. Vacancies in the membership of the Board shall be filled for the unexpired portion of a term in the same manner as regular and, should this Board ever be assigned alternate members, alternate appointments.

(d) Establishment of Unique Designations

1. Each of the nine (9) appointed positions on this Board is assigned a unique designation to facilitate auditing of the appointment process over the course of time. Each designation contains a letter followed by a number. The letter identifies the category of membership; "R" indicating a regular member and, should this Board ever be assigned alternate members, "A" indicating an alternate member. The number

following the letter uniquely identifies each position within the respective category.

2. The initial association of position designations to names of appointed members shall be established by resolution adopted by the appointing authority, the Representative Town Meeting.

(e) Length and types of terms

1. Terms for appointed regular members and alternates shall be for a period of three (3) years as designated in subsection (f), "Designation of Board Positions"
2. "Current Term" refers to a term to which someone has been both appointed before January 1, 2018 and which appointment expires after January 1, 2018.
3. When appointing a new member to this Board, the new member will receive the position designation previously assigned the person she or he is succeeding and such designation will be indicated on all notices of nomination and appointment including, but not limited to, the Call and the minutes of the Representative Town Meeting, the agenda of the committees of the Representative Town Meeting and, where appropriate, the agenda and minutes of the Board of Selectmen.
4. Effective January 1, 2018, Current Terms shall expire on June 30 and commence on July 1 according to the designations in subsection (f).
5. Each regular member appointed heretofore and serving on January 1, 2018 shall continue to serve such term to which such member was appointed. Such term shall be extended to expire on June 30 following the date on which such member's current appointment was scheduled to expire.
6. Appointed members of the Board shall hold office until their successors shall have been appointed and shall qualify.

(f) Designation of Board Positions

1. The positions for the nine (9) appointed regular members shall be designated positions R1 through R9. These terms for these positions are defined as follows:

(R1): The Current Term for regular member (R1) shall expire June 30, 2018. Terms thereafter shall be for a period of three (3) years.

(R2): The Current Term for regular member (R2) shall expire June 30, 2018. Terms thereafter shall be for a period of three (3) years.

(R3): The Current Term for regular member (R3) shall expire June 30, 2018. Terms thereafter shall be for a period of three (3) years.

(R4): The Current Term for regular member (R4) shall expire June 30, 2019. Terms thereafter shall be for a period of three (3) years.

(R5): The Current Term for regular member (R5) shall expire June 30, 2019. Terms thereafter shall be for a period of three (3) years.

(R6): The Current Term for regular member (R6) shall expire June 30, 2019. Terms thereafter shall be for a period of three (3) years.

(R7): The Current Term for regular member (R7) shall expire June 30, 2020. Terms thereafter shall be for a period of three (3) years.

(R8): The Current Term for regular member (R8) shall expire June 30, 2020. Terms thereafter shall be for a period of three (3) years.

(R9): The Current Term for regular member (R9) shall expire June 30, 2020. Terms thereafter shall be for a period of three (3) years.

Board of Parks and Recreation ***Proposed Term Expiration Dates***

Current Name	Designation	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Schubert	R1	6/30			6/30			6/30
Slyne	R2	6/30			6/30			6/30
Loh	R3	6/30			6/30			6/30
OPEN (Caplan deceased)	R4		6/30			6/30		
DiVencenzo	R5		6/30			6/30		
Hartwell	R6		36/30			6/30		
Johnson	R7			6/30			6/30	
Dell'Abate	R8			6/30			6/30	
McGarrity	R9			6/30			6/30	

Existing Term
Interim Term
First Full Term
Future Full term

- 3-year terms.
- No changes to expiration years.
- Expiration month changes from March to June

PLANNING & ZONING BOARD OF APPEALS

Existing Code

ARTICLE 9. - PLANNING AND ZONING, Sec. 84. - Planning and Zoning Board of Appeals; organization

(a) There shall be in the Town a board to be known as the "Planning and Zoning Board of Appeals of the Town of Greenwich." The Board shall have all the powers and duties conferred upon zoning boards of appeals by the General Statutes, in addition to the powers and duties conferred by this Article. The Board shall consist of five (5) regular members and three (3) alternate members, who shall be electors of the Town and shall not be members of the Commission. Such alternate members, also referred to as "the panel of alternates," shall, when seated as herein provided, have all the powers and duties conferred upon zoning boards of appeals and their members by the General Statutes in addition to the powers and duties conferred by this Article.

(b) Said regular members and alternate members shall be appointed by the Town Meeting on nominations by the Selectmen. All appointments of regular members and alternate members to the Board, except to fill unexpired terms, shall be made annually on or before March 31. Each regular member and alternate member appointed heretofore and currently serving a designated term shall continue to serve such term for which such member was appointed. Of the two (2) additional positions as alternate members of the Board created hereby, one (1) shall be appointed for a term expiring on March 31, 1976 and one (1) for a term expiring on March 31, 1977. After January 1, 1974 all appointments of regular members and alternate members to the Board, except to fill vacancies for unexpired terms, shall be for terms of four (4) years commencing on April 1 of the first year of the term. Appointed regular members and alternate members of the Board shall hold office until their successors shall have been appointed and shall have qualified.

(c) Vacancies in the appointed membership of the Board including any vacancy in the panel of alternates shall be filled for the unexpired portion of the term in the same manner as regular appointments. If a regular member of the Board is absent, he may designate an alternate from the panel of alternates to act in his place. If he fails to make such

a designation or if he is disqualified, the chairman of the Board shall designate an alternate from such panel, choosing alternates in rotation so that they shall act as nearly equal a number of times as possible. If any alternate is not available in accordance with such rotation, such fact shall be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

Proposed Amendment

Be it resolved that **ARTICLE 9. - PLANNING AND ZONING, Sec. 84. - Planning and Zoning Board of Appeals; organization** of the Charter of the Town shall be amended by replacing said Section 84 with the following:

Sec. 84- Planning and Zoning Board of Appeals; organization: Membership; number; appointment.

There shall be in the Town a board to be known as the "Planning and Zoning Board of Appeals of the Town of Greenwich." The Board shall have all the powers and duties conferred upon Zoning Boards of Appeals by the General Statutes, in addition to the powers and duties conferred by this Article.

(a) Composition

1. The Planning and Zoning Board of Appeals shall consist of five (5) regular members.
2. In addition to five (5) regular members, the Planning and Zoning Board of Appeals shall also include three (3) alternate members. Such alternate members shall, when seated as herein provided, have all the powers and duties conferred upon Zoning Boards of Appeals and their members by the General Statutes in addition to the powers and duties conferred by this article.
3. If a regular member of the Board is absent, she or he may designate an alternate member to act in his or her place. If she or he fails to make such a designation or if she or he is disqualified, the chairman of the board shall designate an alternate member, choosing alternate members in rotation so that they shall act as nearly equal a number of times as possible. If any alternate is not available in accordance with such rotation, such fact shall be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

(b) Eligibility

Members shall be electors of the Town of Greenwich and shall not be members of the Planning and Zoning Commission

(c) Appointment Process

1. The five (5) regular members and the three (3) alternate members shall be nominated by the Board of Selectmen and appointed by the Representative Town Meeting.
2. Vacancies in the membership of the Board shall be filled for the unexpired portion of a term in the same manner as regular and alternate appointments.

(d) Establishment of Unique Designations

1. Each of the eight (8) appointed positions on this Board is assigned a unique designation to facilitate auditing of the appointment process over the course of time. Each designation contains a letter followed by a number. The letter identifies the category of membership; "R" indicating a regular member and "A" indicating an alternate member. The number following the letter uniquely identifies each position within the respective category.
2. The initial association of position designations to names of appointed members shall be established by resolution adopted by the appointing authority, the Representative Town Meeting.

(e) Length and types of terms

1. Terms for appointed regular members and alternates shall be for a period of four (4) years except for the shorter one-time Interim Terms for members R3, R5, A1 and A3 as designated in subsection (f), "Designation of Board Positions"
2. Two (2) types of terms are utilized in subsection (e)1 above and in the subsections below. "Current Term" refers to a term to which someone has been both appointed before January 1, 2018 and which appointment expires after January 1, 2018. "Interim Term" refers to a single term of less than four (4) years and which is used once, as specified in subsection (f) below, to accomplish a staggering of the term expiration years of the Board positions for the purpose of limiting the scheduled turnover of Board members in a single year, thus minimizing risk to Board continuity.

3. When appointing a new member to this Board, the new member will receive the position designation previously assigned the person she or he is succeeding and such designation will be indicated on all notices of nomination and appointment including, but not limited to, the Call and the minutes of the Representative Town Meeting, the agenda of the committees of the Representative Town Meeting and, where appropriate, the agenda and minutes of the Board of Selectmen.
4. Effective January 1, 2018, Current Terms shall expire on October 31 and commence on November 1 according to the designations in subsection (f).
5. Each regular member and alternate member appointed heretofore and serving on January 1, 2018 shall continue to serve such term to which such member was appointed. Such term shall be extended to expire on October 31 following the date on which such member's current appointment was scheduled to expire.
6. Appointed members of the Board shall hold office until their successors shall have been appointed and shall qualify.

(f) Designation of Board Positions

1. The positions for the five (5) appointed regular members shall be designated positions R1 through R5 and the positions for the three (3) appointed alternate members shall be designated positions A1 through A3. These terms for these positions are defined as follows:

(R1): The Current Term for regular member (R1) shall expire October 31, 2018. Terms thereafter shall be for a period of four (4) years.

(R2): The Current Term for regular member (R2) shall expire October 31, 2018. Terms thereafter shall be for a period of four (4) years.

(R3): The Current Term for regular member (R3) shall expire October 31, 2018. The next appointment will be to a one (1) year Interim Term which will expire October 31, 2019. Terms thereafter shall be for a period of four (4) years.

(R4): The Current Term for regular member (R4) shall expire October 31, 2020. Terms thereafter shall be for a period of four (4) years.

(R5): The Current Term for regular member (R5) shall expire October 31, 2020. The next appointment will be to a one (1) year Interim Term which will expire October 31, 2021. Terms thereafter shall be for a period of four (4) years

(A1): The Current Term for alternate member (A1) shall expire October 31, 2018. The next appointment will be to a one (1) year Interim Term which will expire October 31, 2019. Terms thereafter shall be for a period of four (4) years.

(A2): The Current Term for alternate member (A2) shall expire October 31, 2020. Terms thereafter shall be for a period of four (4) years.

(A3): The Current Term for alternate member (A3) shall expire October 31, 2020. The next appointment will be to a one (1) year Interim Term which will expire October 31, 2021. Terms thereafter shall be for a period of four (4) years.

Planning and Zoning Board of Appeals
Proposed Term Expiration Dates

Current Name	Designation	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Larson	R1	3/31				10/31		
Delmhorst	R2	3/31				10/31		
Weisbrod	R3	3/31	10/31				10/31	
KirkPatrick	R4			3/31				10/31
Sullivan	R5			3/31	10/31			
Rogozinski	A1	3/31	10/31				10/31	
Vecchiola	A2			3/31				10/31
O'Connor	A3			3/31	10/31			

Existing Term
Interim Term
First Full Term
Future Full term

- 4-year terms.
- Changes to expiration years accomplished by adding interim terms.
- Expiration month changes from March to October

PLANNING AND ZONING COMMISSION

Existing Code

ARTICLE 9. - PLANNING AND ZONING., Sec. 85, Sec. 86 and Sec. 87

Sec. 85.

(a) The Planning and Zoning Commission shall consist of seven (7) members all of whom, except ex officio members, shall be electors of the Town. Five (5) members shall be appointed by the Town Meeting on nominations by the Selectmen. The remaining two (2) shall be the First Selectman and the Commissioner of Public Works, ex officio. After July 1, 1969 all appointments to the Commission, except to fill unexpired terms, shall be made annually on or before March 31.

(b) The ex officio members of the Commission shall have the same rights and duties as the appointed members, but shall not have the right to vote. Their terms of office shall correspond to their respective official tenures.

(c) Four (4) members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum thereof and such quorum may include an ex officio member or members. No action of the Commission shall be taken except upon the affirmative vote of at least four (4) members thereof

Sec. 86. - Alternative members; creation; term; vacancies.

(a) In addition to the five (5) regular members of the Planning and Zoning Commission, the Commission shall also include three (3) alternate members. They shall be appointed by the Representative Town Meeting on nominations by the Board of Selectmen. Appointments of alternate members shall be for the term of three (3) years commencing on April 1, 1972.

(b) The alternate members of the Planning and Zoning Commission when seated on the Commission shall have all the powers and duties set forth in the General Statutes of the State and the Special Acts of the Town relating to the Planning and Zoning Commission of the Town. Such alternate members shall be electors of the Town and shall not be

members of the Planning and Zoning Board of Appeals.

(c) Appointed alternate members of the Commission shall hold office until their successors shall have been appointed and shall have qualified. Vacancies in the alternate membership of the Commission shall be filled for the unexpired portion of a term in the same manner as regular appointments.

(d) If a regular member of the Planning and Zoning Commission is absent or is disqualified, the chairman of the Commission shall designate an alternate to so act, choosing alternates in rotation so that they shall act as nearly equal a number of times as possible. If any alternate is not available in accordance with such rotation, such fact shall be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

(e) Alternate members of the Commission shall serve without compensation.

Sec. 87. - Commission; terms; vacancies.

(a) Of the members of the Commission first appointed, two (2) shall be appointed for terms respectively expiring on December 31 of the year following their appointment; two (2) shall be appointed for terms respectively expiring on December 31 of the second year following the year of their appointment; and one (1) shall be appointed for a term expiring on December 31 of the third year following the year of his appointment. After July 1, 1969 all appointments of members to the Commission, except appointments to fill vacancies for unexpired terms, shall be for terms of three (3) years, commencing April 1 of the first year of the term. Appointed members of the Commission shall hold office until their successors shall have been appointed and shall qualify.

(b) Vacancies in the appointed membership of the Commission shall be filled for the unexpired portion of a term in the same manner as regular appointments.

Proposed Amendments

Be it resolved that **ARTICLE 9. - PLANNING AND ZONING., Sec. 85, Sec. 86 and Sec. 87**- of the Charter of the Town shall be amended by replacing said Sections 85 through 87 with the following:

Sec. 85. – Commission membership; number; appointment.

(a) Composition.

1. The Planning and Zoning Commission shall consist of seven (7) members, five (5) of whom shall be regular members.
2. Two (2) members shall be the First Selectman and the Commissioner of Public Works, ex officio. The ex officio members of the Commission shall have the same rights and duties as the appointed members, but shall not have the right to vote. Their terms of office shall correspond to their respective official tenures.
3. In addition to five (5) regular members, the Planning and Zoning Commission shall also include three (3) alternate members. The alternate members of the Planning and Zoning Commission, when seated on the Commission, shall have all the powers and duties set forth in the General Statutes of the State and the Special Acts of the Town relating to the Planning and Zoning Commission of the Town.
4. Alternate members shall serve without compensation.
5. Four (4) members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum thereof and such quorum may include an ex officio member or members. No action of the Commission shall be taken except upon the affirmative vote of at least four (4) members thereof.
6. If a regular member of the Planning and Zoning Commission is absent or is disqualified, the chairman of the Commission shall designate an alternate to so act, choosing alternates in rotation so that they shall act as nearly equal a number of times as possible. If any alternate is not available in accordance with such rotation, such fact shall be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

(b) Eligibility

1. All Members, except ex-officio members, shall be electors of the Town.
2. Such alternate members shall not be members of the Planning and Zoning Board of Appeals.

(c) Appointment Process

1. Five (5) regular members and the three (3) alternate members shall be nominated by the Board of Selectmen and appointed by the Representative Town Meeting.
2. Vacancies in the appointed membership of the Commission shall be filled for the unexpired portion of a term in the same manner as regular and alternate appointments.

3. Appointments to the Commission to fill expired terms shall be made annually on or before November 1.

(d) (Establishment of Unique Designations

1. Each of the eight (8) appointed positions on this Commission is assigned a unique designation to facilitate auditing of the appointment process over the course of time. Each designation contains a letter followed by a number. The letter identifies the category of membership: "R" indicating a regular member and "A" indicating an alternate member. The number following the letter uniquely identifies each position within the respective category.
2. The initial association of position designations to names of appointed members shall be established by resolution adopted by the appointing authority, the Representative Town Meeting.

(e) Length and types of terms

1. Terms for appointed regular members and alternates shall be for a period of three (3) years except for the shorter one-time Interim Terms for members R3, R5, A2 and A3 as designated in subsection (f), "Designation of Commission Positions".
2. Two (2) types of terms are utilized in subsection 85(e)1 above and in subsection (f) below. "Current Term" refers to a term to which someone has been both appointed before January 1, 2018 and which appointment expires after January 1, 2018. "Interim Term" refers to a single term of less than three (3) years and which is used once, as specified in subsection (f) below, to accomplish a staggering of the term expiration years of the Board positions for the purpose of limiting the scheduled turnover of Commission members in a single year, thus minimizing risk to Commission continuity.
3. When appointing a new member to this Commission, the new member will receive the position designation previously assigned the person she or he is succeeding and such designation will be indicated on all notices of nomination and appointment including, but not limited to, the Call and the minutes of the Representative Town Meeting, the agenda of the committees of the Representative Town Meeting and, where appropriate, the agenda and minutes of the Board of Selectmen.
4. Effective January 1, 2018, Current Terms shall expire on October 31 and commence on November 1 according to the designations in subsection (f).

5. Each regular member and alternate member appointed heretofore and serving on January 1, 2018 shall continue to serve such term to which such member was appointed. Such term shall be extended to expire on October 31 following the date on which such member's current appointment was scheduled to expire.
6. Appointed members of the Commission shall hold office until their successors shall have been appointed and shall qualify.

(f) Designation of Commission Positions

1. The positions for the five (5) appointed regular members shall be designated positions R1 through R5 and the positions for the three (3) appointed alternate members shall be designated positions A1 through A3. These terms for these positions are defined as follows:

(R1): The Current Term for regular member (R1) shall expire October 31, 2018. Terms thereafter shall be for a period of three (3) years.

(R2): The Current Term for regular member (R2) shall expire October 31, 2019. Terms thereafter shall be for a period of three (3) years.

(R3): The Current Term for regular member (R3), shall expire October 31, 2019. The next appointment will be to a one (1) year Interim Term which will expire October 31, 2020. Terms thereafter shall be for a period of three (3) years.

(R4): The Current Term for regular member (R4) shall expire October 31, 2019. Terms thereafter shall be for a period of three (3) years

(R5): The Current Term for regular member (R5) shall expire October 31, 2020. The next appointment will be to a one (1) year Interim Term which will expire October 31, 2021. Terms thereafter shall be for a period of three (3) years.

(A1): The Current Term for alternate member (A1) shall expire October 31, 2019. Terms thereafter shall be for a period of three (3) years.

(A2): The Current Term for alternate member (A2) shall expire October 31, 2020. The next appointment will be to a one (1) year Interim Term which will expire October 31, 2021. Terms thereafter shall be for a period of three (3) years.

(A3): The Current Term for alternate member (A3) shall expire October 31, 2020. The next appointment will be to a two (2) year Interim Term which will expire October 31, 2022. Terms thereafter shall be for a period of three (3) years.

Sec. 86- Reserved

Sec. 87- Reserved

Planning and Zoning Commission *Proposed Term Expiration Dates*								
Current Name	**Designation**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**
Maitland	R1	3/31			10/31			10/31
Macri	R2		3/31			10/31		
Alban	R3		3/31	10/31			10/31	
Fox	R4			3/31			10/31	
Levy	R5			3/31	10/31			10/31
Goss	A1			3/31			10/31	
Yeski	A2			3/31	10/31			10/31
Open (Macri)	A3			3/31		10/31		

Existing Term
Interim Term
First Full Term
Future Full term

- 3-year terms.
- Changes to expiration years accomplished by adding interim terms.
- Expiration month changes from March to October

ITEM # 16
ATTACHMENTS

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II. GENERALLY

E. Use of Town Email Addresses by all RTM Members for Official Town Business

1. Purpose

a. Greenwich Town policy requires that all RTM Members using email to conduct official Town business must comply with this Rule on the Use of Town Email Addresses by all RTM Members for Official Town Business ("Rule").

2. Rule

a. Establishing Town Email Addresses.

All RTM members without official Town email addresses must contact the Town's Information Technology Department and establish an official Town email address no later than 30 days after the Regular Meeting in March in even numbered years or, for members elected to fill vacancies, within 30 days of being deemed elected and qualified RTM members.

b. Receipt of Emails regarding Town Business to Personal Email Addresses.

When receiving an email regarding Town business to personal email addresses, RTM members must check to determine if the email is from a Town address, or includes a Town address in the To, CC or BCC field. If no Town email addresses are included, RTM members must respond back or forward the message with at least one Town email address in the To or CC field or include the record@greenwichct.org email address in the To or CC field when it is not practical to include another person.

c. Sending Emails regarding Town Business Using a Personal Email Addresses.

When sending a Town business related email using a personal email address, RTM members must include a Town email address in the To or CC field or include the record@greenwichct.org email address in the To or CC field.

3. Privacy.

a. RTM members who are issued official Town email addresses understand that there is no expectation of privacy when using these Town-issued addresses. The Town has the right to review all records related to Town issued addresses.

b. In the event the Town receives a Freedom of Information Act request for records which the Town believes may have been received at or sent from an RTM member's personal email address, the RTM member must cooperate to the fullest extent possible with the Town to search emails received at or sent from his or her own personal email addresses and provide copies of any responsive records related to the conduct of the Town's business received at or sent from any such personal address.

USING 5th level of outline

II. GENERALLY

E. Use of Town Email Addresses by all RTM Members for Official Town Business

1. Purpose

a. Greenwich Town policy requires that all RTM Members using email to conduct official Town business must comply with this Rule on the Use of Town Email Addresses by all RTM Members for Official Town Business ("Rule") .

2. Rule.

a. Establishing Town Email Addresses.

(1) All RTM members without official Town email addresses must contact the Town's Information Technology Department and establish an official Town email address no later than 30 days after the Regular Meeting in March in even numbered years or, for members elected to fill vacancies, within 30 days of being deemed elected and qualified RTM members.

b. Receipt of Emails regarding Town Business to Personal Email Addresses.

(1) When receiving an email regarding Town business to personal email addresses, RTM members must check to determine if the email is from a Town address, or includes a Town address in the To, CC or BCC field. If no Town email addresses are included, RTM members must respond back or forward the message with at least one Town email address in the To or CC field or include the record@greenwichct.org email address in the To or CC field when it is not practical to include another person.

c. Sending Emails regarding Town Business Using a Personal Email Addresses.

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3. Privacy.

a. RTM members who are issued official Town email addresses understand that there is no expectation of privacy when using these Town-issued addresses. The Town has the right to review all records related to Town issued addresses.

b. In the event the Town receives a Freedom of Information Act request for records which the Town believes may have been received at or sent from an RTM member's

personal email address, the RTM member must cooperate to the fullest extent possible with the Town to search emails received at or sent from his or her own personal email addresses and provide copies of any responsive records related to the conduct of the Town's business received at or sent from any such personal address.

TOWN OF
GREENWICH
Information Technology Department · (203) 622-6448
Town Hall · 101 Field Point Road · Greenwich, CT 06830

Date: March 11, 2016
From: Tom Klein, Director of Information Technology
To: All members of RTM, Town Boards, and Town Commissions
CC: Peter Tesei, Wayne Fox, Ben Branyan
Re: **Use of Email to Conduct Town Business**

It is Greenwich Town policy that whenever Town business is conducted over email, it must be recorded by the Town's email system; and in order to be recorded, at least one valid Town email address must appear in the From, To, or CC field in the header of each email message. This ensures that messages are stored permanently on the Town's email system and can be disclosed by the Town as part of any legal discovery or Freedom of Information Act request.

The recommended, and most straightforward method to comply with this policy is to use a Town email account. In this way, all your emails will automatically have a Town email address in the header, and will be recorded automatically by the Town's central email system. To set up a Town email account, please call (203) 622-6448, Option 4.

At the same time, the Town recognizes that non-employees who volunteer their time may wish to use their personal email account for the sake of convenience. This can be permissible under the policy, as long as you take the following extra steps to ensure that every email you send and receive regarding Town business includes at least one valid Town email address in the message header:

- When sending a Town business related email from your personal email account, be sure to include a Town email address in the To or CC field. When it's not practical to copy a specific person on your email, you can alternatively use the email address record@greenwichct.org, which will simply file your email with the Town email system so that it is on the record.

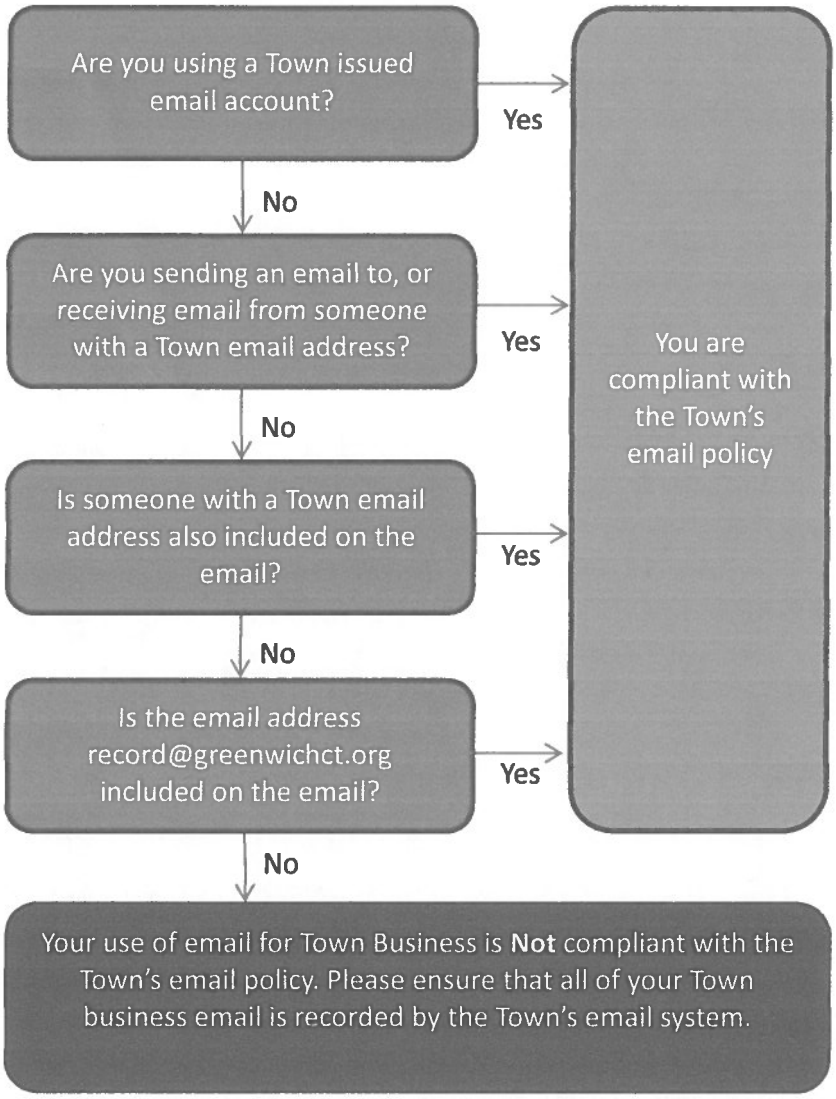
- When receiving an email regarding Town business in your personal email account, check if it's from a Town address, or includes a Town address in the To, CC or BCC field. If no Town email addresses are included, please either respond back or forward the message with at least one Town email address in the To or CC field. This is also another instance where you could use the record@greenwichct.org email address when it's not practical to include another person.

Please see the attached flow chart that further illustrates compliant email usage. Please also understand that the policy is intended to protect your privacy by enabling the Town to capture and store your public emails on its central systems, and thus keeping them separate from personal messages in your own personal email account. Should you have any questions about this policy, please call (203) 622-6448, Option 4.

Sincerely,

Tom Klein
Director of Information Technology

When you are using email for **Town Business**...



TOWN OF
GREENWICH
Information Technology Department · (203) 622-6448
Town Hall · 101 Field Point Road · Greenwich, CT 06830

Date: November 15, 2017
To: All members of RTM, Town Boards, and Town Commissions
From: Tom Klein, Director of Information Technology
CC: Peter Tesei, Wayne Fox, Ben Branyan
Re: Creation of town email account for elected/appointed officials.

Members of the Representative Town Meeting, Town Boards and Town Commissions are eligible for town email addresses. To obtain an email account after their term has begun, they can contact the Town of Greenwich Information Technology Help Desk via phone, (203) 622-6448, Option 4 or email, helpdesk@greenwichct.org.

The IT Help Desk will work with members to create passwords and make sure they can log in via a web browser. If the preference is to access email using a mobile device, they must contact the Help Desk to schedule a time to come in and get instruction and assistance on mobile access installation on a smartphone or tablet. The Town IT Department has created Microsoft Office 365 training videos and a support web page that is available via a link on the Town IT Department web page, here. New users can review the basic 365 training videos and reference them if they may have any questions. For more information on setting up a mobile device and further support on the applications, they can reference links at the bottom of the page under "Training Resources."

New email users should be sure to review the email policies and procedures also found on the Town IT Department web site, here, before using their town-issued account.

For any questions about this policy, please call (203) 622-6448, Option 4.

Sincerely,

Tom Klein
Director of Information Technology

RTM Rule change to require every RTM member get an official email address from the Town's Information Technology Department and comply with Town policy on email communications.

PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS
PETER C BERG		28 Dandy Dr Cos Cob
	CHRISTINE Edwards	111 Bible St Cos Cob, CT
		32 Illinois Drive Cos Cob CT
Francis Burgheze		24 Cat Rock Road Cos Cob, CT
Andy Chapin		190 Bible Street Cos Cob, CT 06807
Jennifer Fratag		211 Bible Street Cos Cob, CT 06807
Richard J. Margenot		8 CAT Rock Road Cos Cob CT 06807
Jonathan H. Bates		83 Orchard St. Cos Cob, CT 06807
CHRISTOPHER VON KEYSERLING		P.O. Box 35 Cos Cob, CT 06807
JOHN EDDY		9 KENT PL Cos Cob
Carol A Swift		63 Harding Rd. 06, CT
Laura Kostin		344 Cosey Brush Rd
Caryn Rosenbaum		6 Nassau Pl - Unit 3 Cos Cob, CT 06807

RTM Rule change to require every RTM member get an official email address from the Town's Information Technology Department and comply with Town policy on email communications.

PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS
Alison Sdez		4 Kent Place Cos Cob CT 06807
Anne Connerty		17 Grove St Cos Cob
LINDA A. MOSHIER	Linda A Moshier	211 Valley Rd Cos Cob, CT 06807
JILL CAPALBO		2 Capalbo Place Cos Cob, CT 06807
Lisa Seglem		50 orchard st cos cob CT 06807
Janet McMahon		23 Old Stone Bridge Rd Cos Cob CT 06807
MICHAEL PETRONE		4 Sagloa St Cos Cob CT 06807
~~LINDA A. MOSHIER~~	~~Linda A Moshier~~	~~211 Valley Rd Cos Cob CT. 06807~~ 57 gregory
M Irene Dietrich	M. Irene Dietrich	Cos Cob
Barbara B. Oxer		10 Orchard St. Cos Cob, CT 06807
Molly Saleeby	Molly Saleeby	10 Berenson Drive Cos Cob, CT 06807
Alexis Voulgaris		19 Midbrook LN 06 CT 06870
Coline Jenkins		204 Forest Ave Old Gr. 06870

ITEM # 17
ATTACHMENTS

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1712 ROV01

Town Of Greenwich
Request Form For Budget Adjustments

BET Meeting Date: Oct-17
Application #: RV 1

Department & Division: Registrars of Voters

Action Requested: Additional Appropriation

Date of Submission: September 18, 2017

	Fund	Dept	Object	Project	Desc	Amount
To:	A	120	51450		November Municipal Election	53,017.00
From:					Fund Balance	53,017.00

Justification of Request:
The 2017-18 budget accidentally removed the entire personnel budget for the November election. The Registrars misinterpreted the communications from finance and instead of removing the additional staffing needed for a Presidential election, the entire November election line was removed. This request covers the shortfall needed after calculating the amount needed for November ($67,875), and the amount spent on the recent primary ($29,833) and shifting the excess ($14,857) to the November election. The actual spending on the elections is consistent with municipal elections in previous years.

Board Chairman Department Head:

Certified correct as to computations and amounts shows as appropriations to date and unencumbered balances, with any changes given.
Date: _____ Comptroller: _____

The following action was taken at a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Taxation held on:
Vote Clerk of the Board:

Email this form as a PDF along with any supporting documentation (in PDF Format)

1712R0V01

DeCaro, Fred

From:	Gencarelli, Angela
Sent:	Tuesday, November 29, 2016 9:45 AM
To:	DeCaro, Fred; Vecchiolla, Sharon
Subject:	A120 Registrar of Voters 2017-2018 Budget
Attachments:	A120 Registrars of Voters.pdf; A120 Registrar of Voters 2017-2018 Budget.xlsx
Importance:	High

The Registrar of Voters budget was entered using the 2016-2017 amounts, except for the highlighted object accounts which were reduced since there isn't a Presidential election in 2017-2018. Please review the attached and let me know if any of these amounts need to be adjusted as soon as possible.

Thanks.

Angela

Angela B. Gencarelli
Senior Financial Analyst

Town of Greenwich
101 Field Point Road
Greenwich, CT 06830

Phone: 203-992-8916
Email: Angela.Gencarelli@greenwichct.org

From: Gencarelli, Angela
Sent: Wednesday, November 02, 2016 3:19 PM
To: DeCaro, Fred <Fred.DeCaro@greenwichct.org>; Vecchiolla, Sharon <Sharon.Vecchiolla@greenwichct.org>
Subject: A120 Registrar of Voters 2017-2018 Budget.xlsx

Attached please find an excel file summarizing the 2017-2018 Projected Budget, with separate tabs detailing the following:

- 2017-2018 Projected Budget
- 2016-2017 Budget
- Projected Salary by Employee
- Position List

Please review the 2017-2018 Projected Budget and the position list for any upgrades or changes to the organization. Also, when reviewing please note that items included for this year's Presidential election as captured by the current year budget have been removed from the 2017-2018 Summary.

This information is needed as soon as possible.

Feel free to reach out to me with any questions.

Thank you.

1712ROV01

ELECTION DAY PERSONNEL:	NUMBER REQUIRED	DAY RATE	TRAINING	SALARY	TOTAL
CHIEF MODERATOR	1	500		500	500
ASST. CHIEF MODERATOR	1	400		400	400
EDR MODERATOR	1	350	50	400	400
EDR ASSISTANT REGISTRARS	2	275	35	310	620
EDR CLERKS	4	250	35	285	1,140
*ABSENTEE BALLOT MODERATOR TRANSCRIPTION	1	370	80	450	450
ABSENTEE BALLOT ASST. REGISTRARS	2	265	35	300	600
**ABSENTEE BALLOT CLERKS	16	175	25	200	3,200
**ABSENTEE BALLOT POLL BOOK MARKING TEAM (4)	10	60		60	600
ABSENTEE BALLOT BOOK MODERATOR	1	80		80	80
ABSENTEE BALLOT SUPERVISION AT NURSING HOMES TEAM 2/10	16	60		60	960
*POLL CERTIFIED MODERATORS	12	335	35	370	4,440
*POLL ASSISTANT REGISTRARS	24	275	35	310	7,440
*OFFICIAL CHECKERS	30	240	35	275	8,250
OFFICIAL CHECKER TRANSCRIPTION/ MODERATOR DIST. RETURN CERTIFICATES	12	25		25	300
E-POLLBOOK CHECKER	30	240	35	275	8,250
ID CLERKS	30	190	35	225	6,750
MACHINE TENDERS	12	190	35	225	2,700
BALLOT CLERKS/INSTRUCTIONS	30	190	35	225	6,750
AISLE CONDUCTORS	0	190	35	225	0
GREETERS/INSTRUCTOR	5	190	35	225	1,125
ELECTION NIGHT/OFFICE EXCEL ASSISTANCE MACHINE MECHANIC ASSIST WITH	4	190		190	760
INSPECTION;PACKING BLUE CARRIERS;	2	400		400	800
ELECTION DAY TROUBLE; SET UP TELEPHONE;	2	300		300	600
IVS EQUIPMENT, ASSIST MODERATORS ON	2	300		300	600
ELECTION DAY/NIGHT, UNPACKING BLUE	5	1,000		1,000	5,000
CARRIERS	7	600		600	4,200
POST ELECTION AUDIT OF ONE POLLING PLACE - 18 BALLOT COUNTERS	12	80		80	960
TOTAL ELECTION PERSONNEL TOTAL					67,875

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ITEM # 18
ATTACHMENTS

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Item No. 18

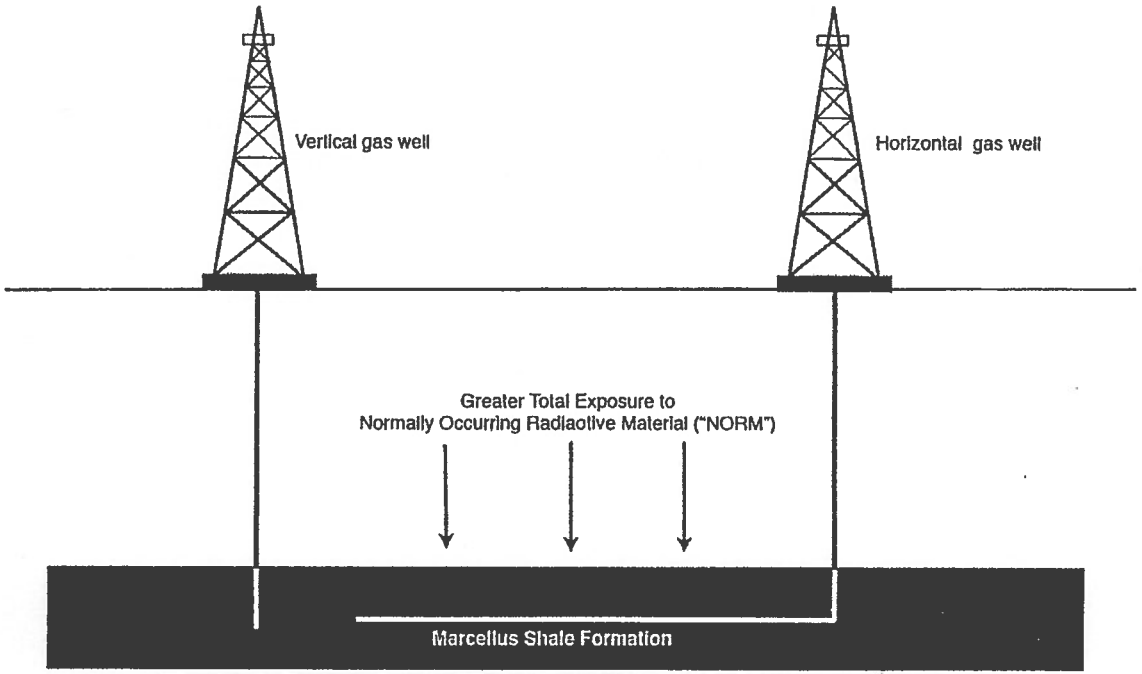


Figure 1: Comparison of Exposure to NORM in Marcellus Shale for Vertical Wells and Horizontal Wells

National Council on Radiation Protection
E. Ivan White, Senior Staff Scientist
Consideration of Radiation of Hazardous Waste
Produced from Horizontal Hydrofracking

food&waterwatch

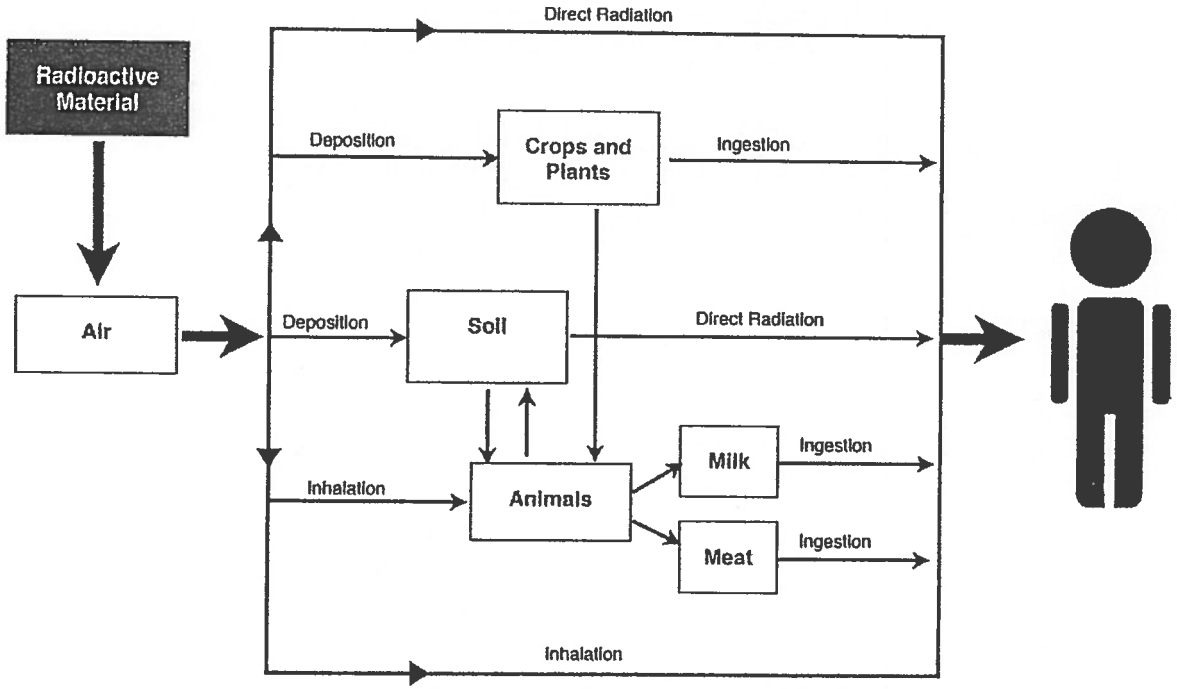


Figure 2: Pathways for Radiation Migration Through Air

National Council on Radiation Protection, Dr. E. Ivan White, Senior Staff Scientist, Consideration of Radiation of Hazardous Waste Produced from Horizontal Hydrofracking

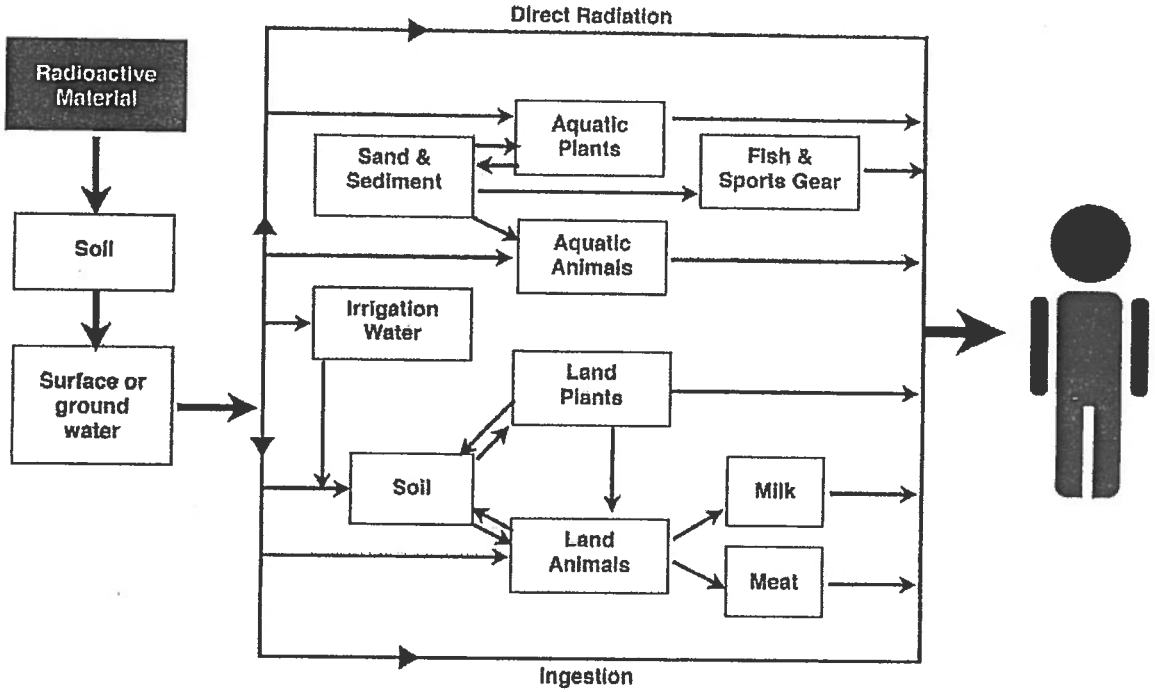


Figure 3: Pathways for Radiation Migration Through Soil and Water

National Council on Radiation Protection, Dr. E. Ivan White, Senior Staff Scientist, Consideration of Radiation of Hazardous Waste Produced from Horizontal Hydrofracking

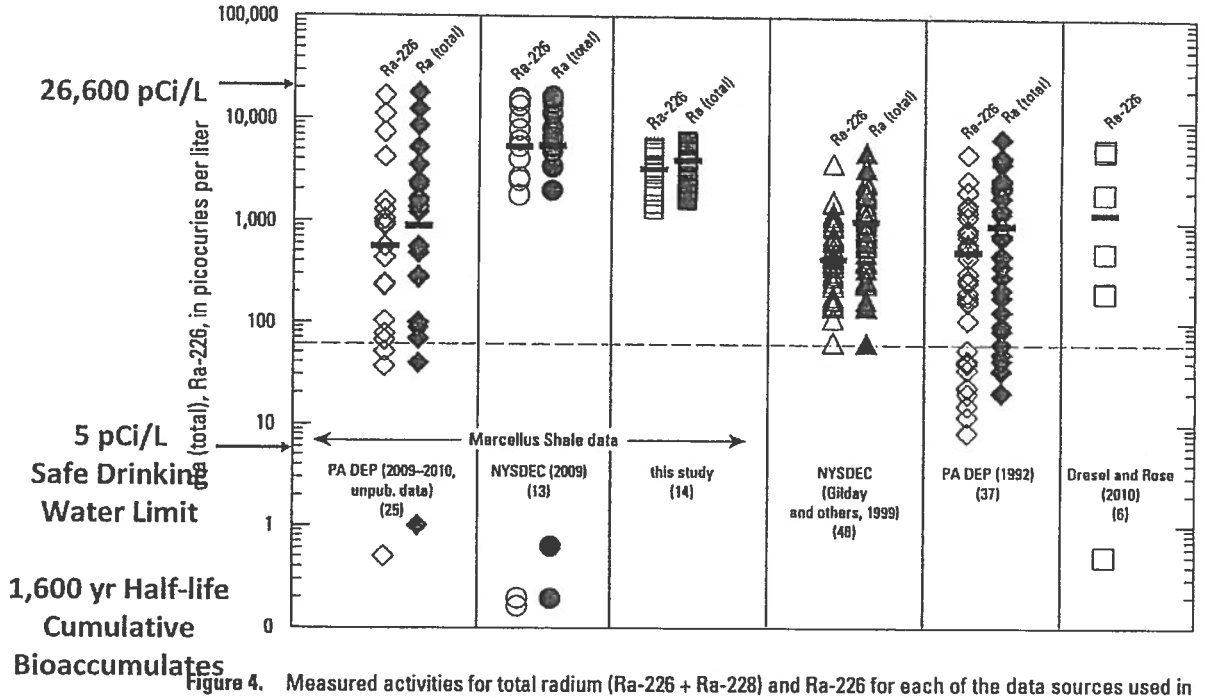


Figure 4. Measured activities for total radium (Ra-226 + Ra-228) and Ra-226 for each of the data sources used in the study. The three datasets for produced water from Marcellus Shale wells are shown on the left; the remaining three datasets are for non-Marcellus Shale wells. The number of points in each dataset is shown in parentheses, and the median values are plotted as heavy black lines. For reference, the dashed line shows the industrial effluent discharge limit (60 pCi/L) for Ra-226 (U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, *http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/cfr/part020/appb/Radium-226.html*).

US Geological Survey (USGS) Radium Content of Oil- and Gas-Field Produced Waters in the Northern Appalachian Basin (USA): Summary and Discussion of Data By E.L. Rowan,1 M.A. Engle,1 C.S. Kirby,2 and T.F. Kraemer1

HEALTH EFFECTS OF CHEMICALS USED IN FRACKING

INFOGRAPHIC BY PHYSICIANS FOR SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY- LOS ANGELES | WWW.PSR-LA.ORG
BASED ON "NATURAL GAS OPERATIONS FROM A PUBLIC HEALTH PERSPECTIVE" | WWW.ENDOCRINEDISRUPTION.ORG
COLBORN, THEO, ET AL. "NATURAL GAS OPERATIONS FROM A PUBLIC HEALTH PERSPECTIVE." HUMAN AND ECOLOGICAL RISK ASSESSMENT: AN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL 17.5 (2011): 1039-1056.

PSR LA
Physicians for Social Responsibility Los Angeles

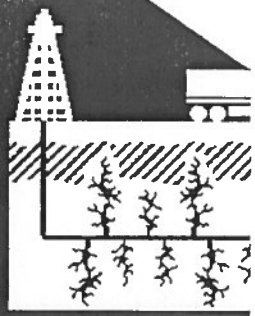
BY THE NUMBERS

980 NUMBER OF FRACKING CHEMICAL "PRODUCTS" WE KNOW ABOUT

649 NUMBER OF CHEMICALS IN THE 980 FRACKING "PRODUCTS"

90% "PRODUCTS" CONTAINING CHEMICALS THAT HAVE ADVERSE HEALTH EFFECTS

43% "PRODUCTS" THAT WE KNOW LESS THAN 1% OF THE CHEMICALS IN THEM



WHAT'S A "PRODUCT"? A PRODUCT MAY CONTAIN MORE THAN ONE CHEMICAL. A CHEMICAL MAY BE IN MORE THAN ONE PRODUCT.

FOR THE 56%OF FRACKING CHEMICALS WE CAN IDENTIFY

58% SOLUBLE IN WATER

36% VOLATILE

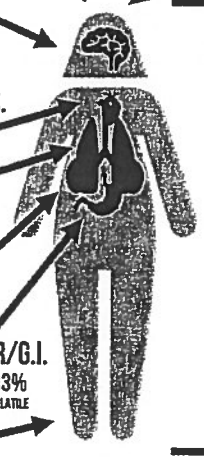
SMALLER PERCENTAGE, BUT BIGGER IMPACT. THESE CHEMICALS CAN BE INHALED, SWALLOWED, AND/OR ABSORBED THROUGH THE SKIN

ALL IMAGES FROM THE NOUN PROJECT: FRACKING- TOM GRANT FROM THE STOMACH- SERG DELGADO FROM GARCIA HEART- CATHERINE PLEASE LUNGS- JOHN BODGER DOOM WATER DROP- CHRIS DOBBINS CLOUD- JAMES FEN JOB TITLES TOM CLOUD- ANUS RAMADAN MOMANI LUCE PRADO

BODY SYSTEMS AFFECTED BY FRACKING CHEMICALS*

CHEMICALS WITH A "CAS" NUMBER

SHOWN WITH % OF CHEMICALS AFFECTING EACH BODY SYSTEM (SOLUBLE CHEMICALS IN BLUE AND VOLATILE CHEMICALS IN RED)



ENDOCRINE SYS. 46% 56% SOLUBLE VOLATILE

BRAIN/NERVOUS SYS. 66% 89% SOLUBLE VOLATILE

IMMUNE 46% 51% SOLUBLE VOLATILE

CARDIO/CIRC. SYS. 56% 72% SOLUBLE VOLATILE

RESPIRATORY 93% 97% SOLUBLE VOLATILE

KIDNEY 56% 66% SOLUBLE VOLATILE

LIVER/G.I. 89% 93% SOLUBLE VOLATILE

SKIN 93% 97% SOLUBLE VOLATILE

CANCER 23% 33% SOLUBLE VOLATILE

OTHER (MOST OFTEN CITED AS DEATH. ALSO INCLUDES CHANGES IN WEIGHT, EFFECTS ON BONES AND TEETH.) 56% 78% SOLUBLE VOLATILE

MUTAGEN 33% 35% SOLUBLE VOLATILE

WHAT'S A "CAS" NUMBER? A "CAS" NUMBER IS A UNIQUE NUMBER ASSIGNED TO EVERY CHEMICAL DESCRIBED IN OPEN SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.

Waste Type	Barrels	Tons
Basic Sediment	13,385	
Drill Cuttings		596,068
Drilling Fluid Waste	568,103	
Flowback Fracturing Sand		44,913
Fracing Fluid Waste	3,963,864	
General O&G Waste		6,210
Produced Fluid	16,374,609	
Servicing Fluid	1,815	
Grand Total	20,921,776	647,192

Waste generated by unconventional wells in Pennsylvania from January to June 2015 by type.
http://www.fractracker.org/2015/09/pa-waste-8-states/

Waste Disposal Method	Solid Waste (Tons)	Liquid Waste (Bbls)
Cent Waste Trt Fac NPDES Discharge	22,639	1,362,225
Centralized Treatment Plant For Recycle	0	83,618
Injection Disposal Well	322	1,798,364
Landfill	599,600	31,419
Residual Waste Proc Fac (General Permit)	6,657	3,662,234
Residual Waste Processing Facility	1,018	22,343
Residual Waste Transfer Facility	16,363	32,063
Reuse Other Than Road Spreading	0	13,863,624
Road Spreading	0	147
Storage Pending Disposal Or Reuse	592	65,739
Grand Total	**647,192**	**20,921,776**

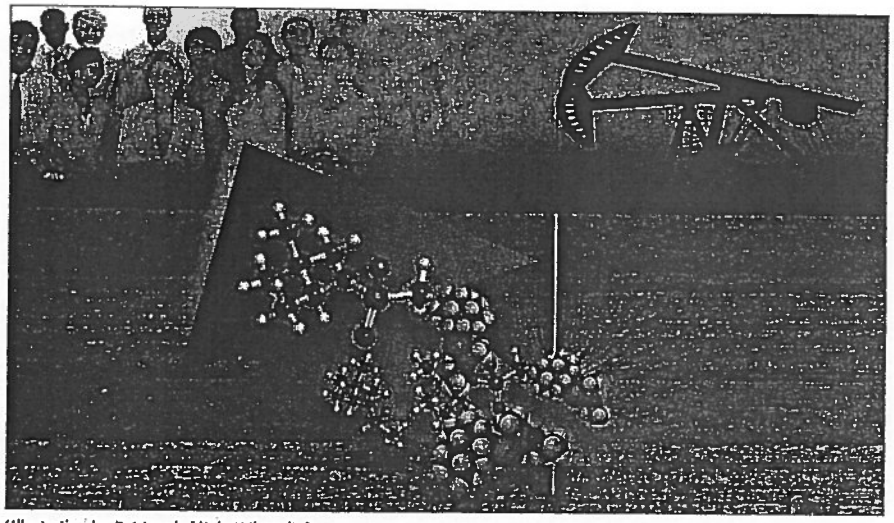
Waste generated by unconventional wells in Pennsylvania from January to June 2015 by type.
http://www.fractracker.org/2015/09/pa-waste-8-states/

Barrels			Gallons	
20,921,776	x 42	=	878,714,592	Total Liquid Waste Reported
7,058,152	x 42	=	296,442,384	Tracked to a Specific Treatment or Disposal Facility
13,863,624	x 42	=	582,272,208	Untracked – Marked as reuse, whereabouts unknown

Toxins found in fracking fluids and wastewater, study shows

By Michael Greenwood

January 6, 2016



(Illustration by Pat Lynch / Yale University)

In an analysis of more than 1,000 chemicals in fluids used in and created by hydraulic fracturing (fracking), Yale School of Public Health researchers found that many of the substances have been linked to reproductive and developmental health problems, and the majority had undetermined toxicity due to insufficient information.

Contact

Michael Greenwood
michael.greenwood@yale.edu
203-737-5151

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Scientists find clues about autism in nocturnal habits of zebrafish

Research in the news: Study gets to the heart of heart failure

The Week Ender: Happenings Jan. 29-31

Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist urges students to think about solutions, not just problems

NEWS RELEASE

JULY 15, 2015

Hydraulic Fracturing Linked to Increases in Hospitalization Rates in the Marcellus Shale Region, According to Penn Study

PA residents in counties with high well density more likely to be admitted for suite of ailments

PHILADELPHIA - Hospitalizations for heart conditions, neurological illness, and other conditions were higher among people who live near unconventional gas and oil drilling (hydraulic fracturing), according to new research from the University of Pennsylvania and Columbia University published this week in *PLOS ONE*. Over the past ten years in the United States, hydraulic fracturing has experienced a meteoric increase. Due to substantial increases in well drilling, potential for air and water pollution posing a health threat has been a concern for nearby residents.

Related Links

Perelman School of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania

University of Pennsylvania Health System

To address this issue, researchers from two Environmental Health Science Core Centers (EHSCC) of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences – the Center of Excellence in Environmental Toxicology (CEET) at Penn's Perelman School of Medicine and the Center for Environmental Health in Northern Manhattan at the Mailman School of Public Health, Columbia University, examined the link between drilling well density and healthcare use by zip code from 2007 to 2011 in three northeastern Pennsylvania counties.

Using databases that contained over 198,000 hospitalizations (which includes multiple hospitalizations for the same person), the team examined the top 25 specific medical categories for hospitalizations, as defined

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Media Contact

Karen Kreeger
O: 215-349-5656
C: 215-459-0544

Other Contacts

Department of Communications (Media Relations):
P: 215-662-2560
F: 215-349-8312

For Patients and the General Public:
1-800-789-7366

PennMedicine.org
Contact Penn Medicine

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

TO:	John Elsesser, Town Manager
FROM:	Duncan J. Forsyth Richard P. Roberts Kelly C. McKeon
DATE:	September 17, 2015
RE:	Review of Proposed Town Ordinance

I. BACKGROUND

It is our understanding that the Town has received a petition requesting a Town meeting to vote on a proposed ordinance that prohibits (1) any natural gas waste or oil waste on any road or real property located within the Town, whether or not such waste has received beneficial use determination or other approval for use by the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection ("DEEP"); (2) the introduction of natural gas waste or oil waste into any wastewater treatment facility or solid waste management facility within or operated by the Town; and (3) the storage, disposal, sale, acquisition, handling treatment and/or processing of waste or natural gas or oil extraction within the Town (the "Proposed Ordinance").[1] The Proposed Ordinance also requires that any bids and contracts related to the purchase or acquisition of materials or the retention of services to be used to construct or maintain any road or real property within the Town include a provision stating that no materials containing natural gas or oil waste were used.

In accordance with § 9.5 of the Town Charter, the Proposed Ordinance must be examined by the town attorney, who is authorized to correct any illegalities and unconstitutional provisions that may exist. Based on the foregoing, we offer the following legal opinion on the Proposed Ordinance.

II. CONNECTICUT STATUTE REGULATING FRACKING WASTE

[1] The Proposed Ordinance attempts to regulate both "natural gas waste" and "oil waste" by consistently differentiating between the two terms. "Natural gas waste" is defined as, among other things, waste that is generated as a result of natural gas extraction activities. *See* Proposed Ordinance, § 5.4. "Oil waste" is defined as, among other things, waste that is generated as a result of oil extraction activities. *See* Proposed Ordinance, § 5.5.

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225 Asylum Street
Hartford, CT 06103

HALLORAN
&SAGE LLP

Phone (860) 522-6103
Fax (860) 548-0006
Juris No. 26105

In Public Act 14-200 (2014), codified at Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-472, the Connecticut Legislature established a moratorium on certain fracking activities. The statute provides that "[n]o person may accept, receive, collect, store, treat, transfer or dispose of waste from hydraulic fracturing, including, but not limited to, the discharge of wastewaters into or from a pollution abatement facility, until [DEEP] adopts regulations" that (1) subject fracking wastes from energy production to the state's hazardous waste management regulations; (2) ensure any radioactive components of fracking waste do not pollute the air, land, or waters or otherwise threaten human health or the environment; and (3) require disclosure of the composition of the waste. *See* C.G.S. § 22a-472(b). The DEEP must submit these regulations to the legislative review committee sometime between June 30, 2017 and July 1, 2018. *Id.* After the regulations are adopted, the statute requires any person collecting or transporting fracking waste for receipt, acceptance or transfer in Connecticut to obtain a DEEP permit prior to any such collection or transportation in this State. *Id.* at § 22a-472(c). The statute also provides that no person may "sell, offer, barter, manufacture, distribute or use any product for anti-icing, de-icing, pre-wetting or dust suppression" that is derived from or contains fracking waste until DEEP adopts regulations. *Id.* at § 22a-472(d).

The moratorium in § 22a-472 only extends to waste from hydraulic fracturing of natural gas, not oil. The statute defines "hydraulic fracturing" as "the process of pumping a fluid into or under the surface of the ground in order to create fractures in rock for exploration, development, production or recovery of *gas*." *See* C.G.S. § 22a-472(a)(4) (emphasis added). *See* C.G.S. § 22a-472(a)(3). The legislative history confirms that the Act is only concerned with placing a moratorium on the fracking of gas and not oil. *See* Sen. Meyer, 5/5/14 ("We were concerned here that if we were not careful with our language, we were going to be prohibiting fracturing that's used for other good purposes, and so the focus, the clear and sole focus of this bill is on the fracturing hydraulic, means water under pressure with chemicals that focuses on hydraulic fracturing of natural gas, not on the fracturing of other substances."); ("there is hydraulic fracturing in some instances with respect to minerals and with respect to crude oil. This bill does not attempt to regulate or have a moratorium on those kinds of activities"). Our research found no Connecticut statute that places a similar moratorium on accepting, receiving, collecting, storing, treating, transferring or disposing of waste from hydraulic fracturing for oil. We did find C.G.S. § 22a-473, which prohibits any person from engaging in exploratory drilling for oil or gas until the DEEP promulgates regulations as required under § 22a-472. However, nothing in §22a-473 or any other statute suggests that the Connecticut legislature has prohibited persons from accepting, receiving, collecting, storing, treating, transferring or disposing of waste from hydraulic fracturing for oil.

III. PREEMPTION

The doctrine of preemption is based upon the premise that a legislature may reserve to itself exclusive jurisdiction over an entire subject area thereby preventing local action in that area. "A local ordinance is preempted by a state statute whenever the legislature has demonstrated an intent to occupy the entire field of regulation on the matter...or...whenever the local ordinance irreconcilably conflicts with the statute....Whether an ordinance conflicts with a statute or statutes can only be determined by reviewing the policy and purposes behind the

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statute and measuring the degree to which the ordinance frustrates the achievement of the state's objectives." *Bauer v. Waste Mgmt. of Connecticut, Inc.*, 234 Conn. 221, 232 (1995) (citations omitted). "That a matter is of concurrent state and local concern is no impediment to the exercise of authority by a municipality through local regulation, so long as there is no conflict with the state legislation." *Town of Rocky Hill v. SecureCare Realty, LLC*, 315 Conn. 265, 295 (2015).

"A test frequently used to determine whether a conflict exists is whether the ordinance permits or licenses that which the statute forbids, or prohibits that which the statute authorizes; if so, there is a conflict. If, however, both the statute and the ordinance are prohibitory and the only difference is that the ordinance goes further in its prohibition than the statute, but not counter to the prohibition in the statute, and the ordinance does not attempt to authorize that which the legislature has forbidden, or forbid that which the legislature has expressly authorizes, there is no conflict." *Aaron v. Conserv. Comm'n*, 183 Conn. 532, 544 (1981). "[M]erely because a local ordinance, enacted pursuant to the municipality's police power, provides higher standards than a statute on the same subject does not render it necessarily inconsistent with the state law." *Greater New Haven Property Owners Ass'n v. City of New Haven*, 288 Conn. 181, 191 (2008).

IV. ANALYSIS

a. The Town's ban on the transportation of natural gas waste from extraction activities in § 1.1 of the Proposed Ordinance is preempted by § 22a-472.

Section 1.1 of the Proposed Ordinance bans natural gas waste from extraction activities on "*any road* ... within the town for any purpose." (emphasis added). The language on "any road" should be stricken from the Proposed Ordinance because it is preempted by C.G.S. § 22a-472.

As previously noted, a test frequently used to determine whether a conflict exists is whether the ordinance prohibits that which the statute authorizes; if so, there is a conflict. *Aaron v. Conserv. Comm'n*, 183 Conn. 532, 544 (1981). In making this determination, courts frequently review the legislative history of the statute for guidance. *See, e.g., Bell Atlantic Mobile, Inc. v. Dep't of Public Utility Control*, 253 Conn. 453, 479 (2000); *Modzelewski's Towing and Recovery, Inc. v. State Dep't of Motor Vehicles*, WL 4494312, *5 (Schuman, J., 7/29/14) (citing *Huntington Branch, NCAA v. Town of Huntington*, 844 F.2d 926, 934 (2d Cir. 1988)).

A review of the legislative history of C.G.S. § 22a-472 suggests that the legislature deliberately decided not to prohibit the transportation of fracking waste through the State of Connecticut. *See, e.g.*, Rep. Albis, 5/7/14 ("the transport of [fracking] materials would not be prohibited under this act....the department currently has regulations to deal with those types of spills, so they would be able to address that instance should it occur"); Sen. Meyer, 5/5/14 ("we had to look at the question whether or not Pennsylvania might be shipping fracturing waste from Pennsylvania to Massachusetts through the State of New York, through the State of Connecticut, and we do not prohibit that interstate transportation because the legal advice we were given was

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that could interfere with the interstate commerce"); Sen. Meyer, 5/5/14 ("there was an early version this winter of this bill that I think did have a reference to prohibition of export or import....We struck that on our lawyers' recommendations."); Sen. Meyer, 5/5/14 ("Our counsel...advised us that it would be a violation of the Commerce Clause if we prohibited the transportation of fracking waste through the State of Connecticut, and therefore, an earlier version of this bill was amended to take away any reference to transporting, exporting or importing to avoid that interstate."); Sen. Meyer, 5/5/14 ("[O]ur LCO pointed out to us that we would be violating the Interstate Commerce Clause if we actually prohibited the transportation of fracking waste across the State of Connecticut. And so in the bill you'll see there's nothing that refers to transportation or exporting or importing. We're not going to be able to interfere with fracking waste that's going say, from Pennsylvania to New Hampshire."). This legislative history demonstrates that the legislature consciously deliberated on whether or not to include a ban on the transportation of fracking waste through Connecticut via roads, and decided that such a ban was unwise given the potential for constitutional violations of the Commerce Clause.

Moreover, the legislature defined "transfer" in C.G.S. § 22a-472(a)(8) as "to move from one vehicle to another or to move from one mode of transportation to another." During debate on the Senate floor, Senator Meyer explained the very "limited" scope of this definition. He stated that "transfer" as used in § 22a-472(b) would not incorporate the kind of transportation which would invade the Commerce Clause; rather, it is limited only to processes whereby a person may be exposed to the waste via a change in transportation vehicle (for example, from a train to a different train or from a train to a truck). By intentionally limiting the ban on fracking waste only to its "transfer" and not to its "transportation," the legislature has impliedly authorized the transportation of fracking wastes through Connecticut.

Lastly, while § 22a-472's moratorium is limited to hydraulic fracturing waste for natural gas, and does not include waste from hydraulic fracturing for oil, we believe that the Town should nevertheless strike the language on "any road" from § 1.1 of the Proposed Ordinance because of potential constitutional violations with the Interstate Commerce Clause.

b. The Town's ban on the introduction of natural gas waste from extraction activities on real property (portion of § 1.1), wastewater treatment facilities (§ 1.2), and solid waste management facilities (§ 1.3) within the Town are not preempted by § 22a-472.

In determining whether a municipality has the authority to enact an ordinance, the state Supreme Court has held that courts are not to look for statutory prohibition against such an enactment. Instead, they must look for statutory authority for it. *Simons v. Canty*, 195 Conn. 524, 530 (1985). While the Town does not have the specific authority to regulate fracking wastes, the general statutory grant of police powers is likely sufficient to authorize the Town to undertake the proposed regulations in (1) the portion of § 1.1 of the Proposed Ordinance that prohibits any fracking wastes on any real property located within the Town; (2) § 1.2 of the Proposed Ordinance that prohibits the introduction of fracking waste into any wastewater treatment facility within or operated by the Town; and (3) § 1.3 of the Proposed Ordinance that prohibits the introduction of fracking waste into any solid waste management facility within or

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operated by the Town. Unlike the conflict between § 22a-472 and the portion of § 1.1 of the Proposed Ordinance that attempts to regulate the transportation of waste from natural gas fracking, we could find no similar conflict with the foregoing provisions of the Proposed Ordinance. We are of the opinion that the general statutory grant of police powers is sufficient to authorize the enactment of these subsections.

Connecticut courts have upheld the validity of local ordinances based on the general statutory grant of police powers found in C.G.S. § 7-148. For example, in *Modern Cigarette, Inc. v. Orange*, 256 Conn. 105 (2001), the issue was whether a local ordinance banning all cigarette vending machines within the town was preempted by a state statute that regulated the location of cigarette vending machines, restricting their location from any area which was "frequented primarily by minors." The trial court declared the ordinance invalid and enjoined the town from enforcing it, but the state Supreme Court reversed, determining that the state statute does not prohibit the town, acting within its powers to protect the health, safety and welfare of its citizens. The court held that "when a statute authorizes a municipality to regulate a certain activity, a prohibition of that activity will be valid if it is rationally related to the protection of the community's public health, safety and general welfare." *Id.* at 127. The court further noted:

> Every intendment is to be made in favor of the validity of [an] ordinance and it is the duty of the court to sustain the ordinance unless its invalidity is established beyond a reasonable doubt.... [T]he court presumes validity and sustains the legislation unless it clearly violates constitutional principles.... If there is a reasonable ground for upholding it, courts assume that the legislative body intended to place it upon that ground and was not motivated by some improper purpose.... This is especially true where the apparent intent of the enactment is to serve some phase of the *public welfare*.

Id. at 118 (emphasis added).

In *Modern Cigarette*, because the legislature's concern in enacting the state statute was to prevent tobacco products from being used by minors (i.e., for the public welfare), the court held that the local ordinance, which simply went further and was more comprehensive than the statute, was rationally related to that purpose. *Id.* at 131. Finally, the court noted that if the legislature had wanted to preempt the town from enacting such an ordinance, it could have done so expressly. *Id.* at 132.

The legislative history of § 22a-472 repeatedly demonstrates that the legislature's motivation for placing a moratorium on the collection, storage, treatment, transfer or disposal of waste from fracking natural gas was because of the "high scientific evidence...that fracking waste is highly toxic," and therefore should be regulated. *See* Sen. Meyer, 5/5/14; *see also* Sen. Meyer, 5/5/14 ("[w]hat we're concerned about is this toxic fracking waste coming in here from another state"); (the state "shouldn't have to have the responsibility for dealing with the toxic material"). We are of the opinion that the portion of § 1.1 banning waste from fracking natural gas on real property within the Town, § 1.2 and § 1.3 simply go further and are more

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comprehensive than § 22a-472, and are rationally related to the purpose of protecting the citizens of this State and the environment from the dangerous toxicity of these substances. Moreover, if the legislature had wanted to preempt the Town from enacting such provisions, it could have done so expressly, or implied as such in the legislative history.

c. Section two of the Proposed Ordinance is not preempted by § 22a-472.

Sections 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 of the Proposed Ordinance provide that all bids and contracts related to the purchase, acquisition of materials, or retention of services to be used to construct or maintain any road or real property within the Town must include a provision stating that no materials containing waste from fracking natural gas will be used. Nothing in § 22a-472 conflicts with these sections of the Proposed Ordinance. In fact, § 22a-472(d) prohibits the use of waste from fracking natural gas in de-icing and dust suppression products, which are used on roads and real estate. The legislative history demonstrates that the purpose for including subsection (d) in § 22a-472 was that other states were beginning to face water contamination issues where toxic fracking wastes were being used in de-icing and dust suppression materials. In other words, the purpose was again to protect the public welfare. Section 2 of the Proposed Ordinance does not conflict with the state statute; instead, it is rationally related to that purpose of protecting the public welfare.

d. The Town's ban on oil waste from extraction activities on any real property located within the Town (portion of § 1.1), the introduction of oil waste into any wastewater treatment facilities (§ 1.2) or solid waste management facilities (§ 1.3), and the affirmation requirements in § 2 of the Proposed Ordinance are legally valid.

As previously noted, our research found no Connecticut statute that places a similar moratorium on accepting, receiving, collecting, storing, treating, transferring or disposing of waste from hydraulic fracturing for oil. Therefore, the issue is not one of preemption; rather, the question is whether the Connecticut General Statutes governing the scope of municipal powers, or the Town Charter, grants the Town the power to enact such restrictions. We believe that the Town does have such authority. Below is a list of several statutes that we believe provide the Town with the authority to enact restrictions regarding the storage, disposal, treatment and/or handling of extracted waste oil within the Town:

C.G.S. § 7-148(c)(4)(H): Grants municipalities the power to "[p]rovide for or regulate the collection and disposal of . . . waste material."

C.G.S. § 7-148(c)(7)(E): Grants municipalities the power to "[d]efine, prohibit and abate within the municipality all nuisances and causes thereof, and all things detrimental to the health, morals, safety, convenience and welfare of its inhabitants and cause the abatement of any nuisance...."

C.G.S. § 7-148(c)(7)(H)(xi): Grants municipalities the power to "[p]rovide for the health of the inhabitants of the municipality and do all things necessary or desirable to secure and promote the public health."

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C.G.S. § 7-148(c)(8): Grants municipalities the power to "[p]rovide for the protection and improvement of the environment...."

V. CONCLUSION

Our conclusion is fourfold:

(1) The language on "any road" in § 1.1 of the Proposed Ordinance should be stricken because it is preempted by C.G.S. § 22a-472.

(2) The portion of § 1.1 regulating waste from fracking natural gas on real property within the Town, § 1.2 and § 1.3 of the Proposed Ordinance are not preempted by C.G.S. § 22a-472, and simply go further and are more comprehensive than the state statute.

(3) Section 2 of the Proposed Ordinance is not preempted by C.G.S. § 22a-472.

(4) The Town has the authority to enact restrictions regarding the storage, disposal, treatment and/or handling of extracted waste oil within the Town.

As noted above, §22a-472 requires DEEP to submits proposed regulations by July 1, 2018. Should regulations eventually be promulgated, we strongly urge that any ordinance passed by the Town on these matters be reviewed to determine whether it is still compatible with the state regulatory scheme.

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Please note:

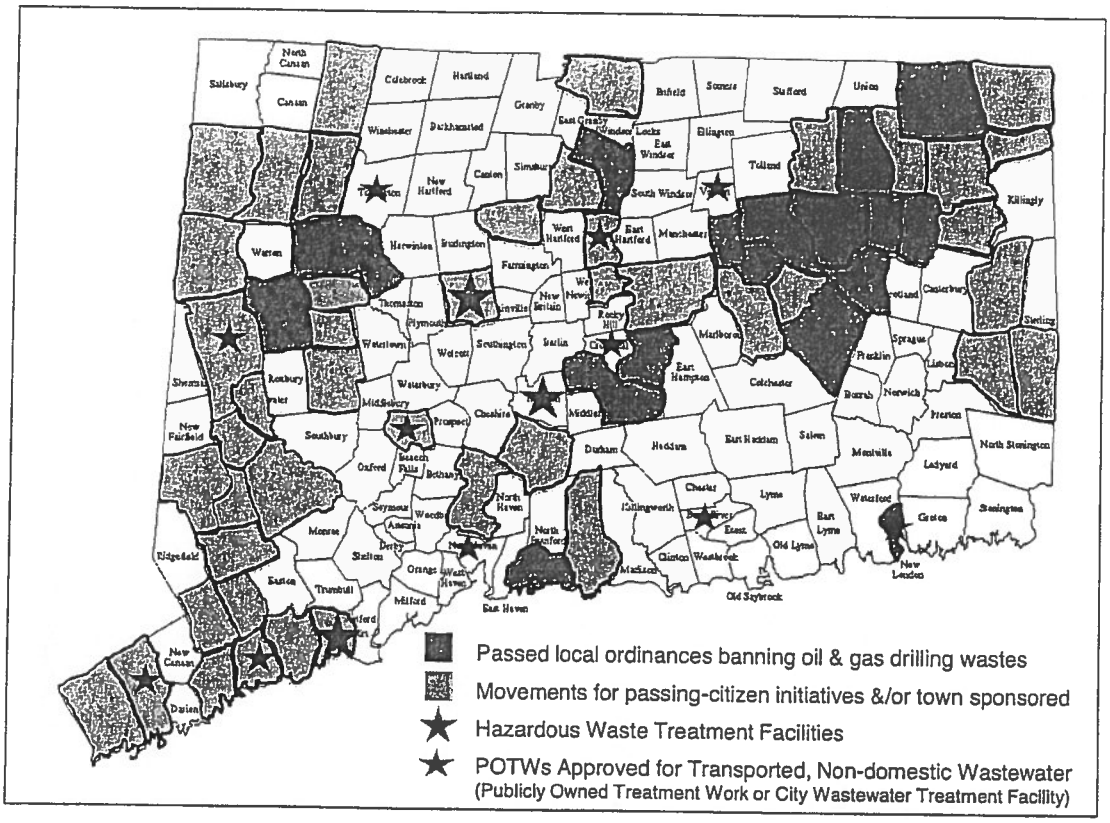
Halloran & Sage provided excellent research and documentation for the Town of Coventry.

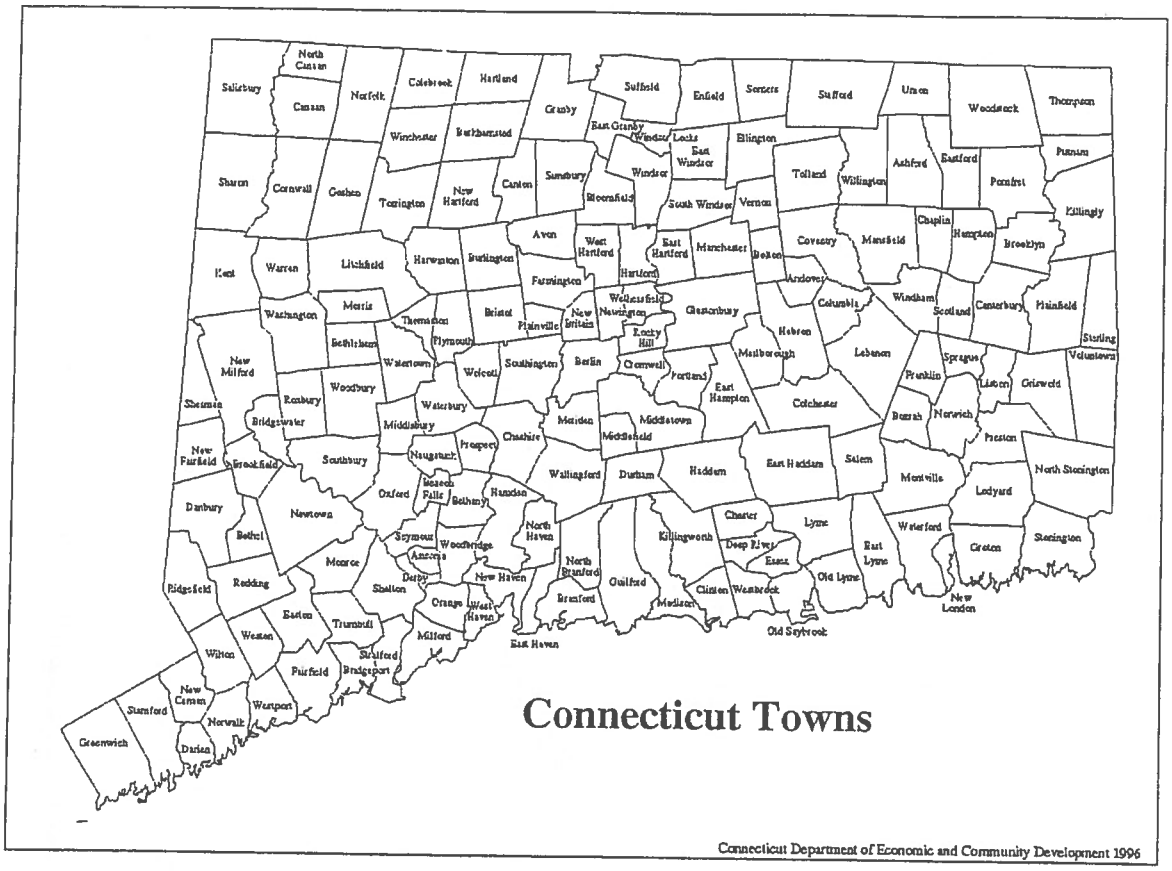
However, please disregard section IV (a) as this analysis is incorrect. The use of the term "any road" does not ban transportation, and there is no mention of transportation in the Prohibitions section.

Coventry decided to add a Transportation section in their ordinance and this section has been repeated by some of the 16 of 17 CT towns that have passed the Riverkeeper model language. This added clause is not necessary, but provides some town leaders "peace of mind".

Signed,

Jennifer Siskind
Local Coordinator
Food & Water Watch


Passed local ordinances banning oil & gas drilling wastes
Movements for passing-citizen initiatives &/or town sponsored
Hazardous Waste Treatment Facilities
POTWs Approved for Transported, Non-domestic Wastewater
(Publicly Owned Treatment Work or City Wastewater Treatment Facility)



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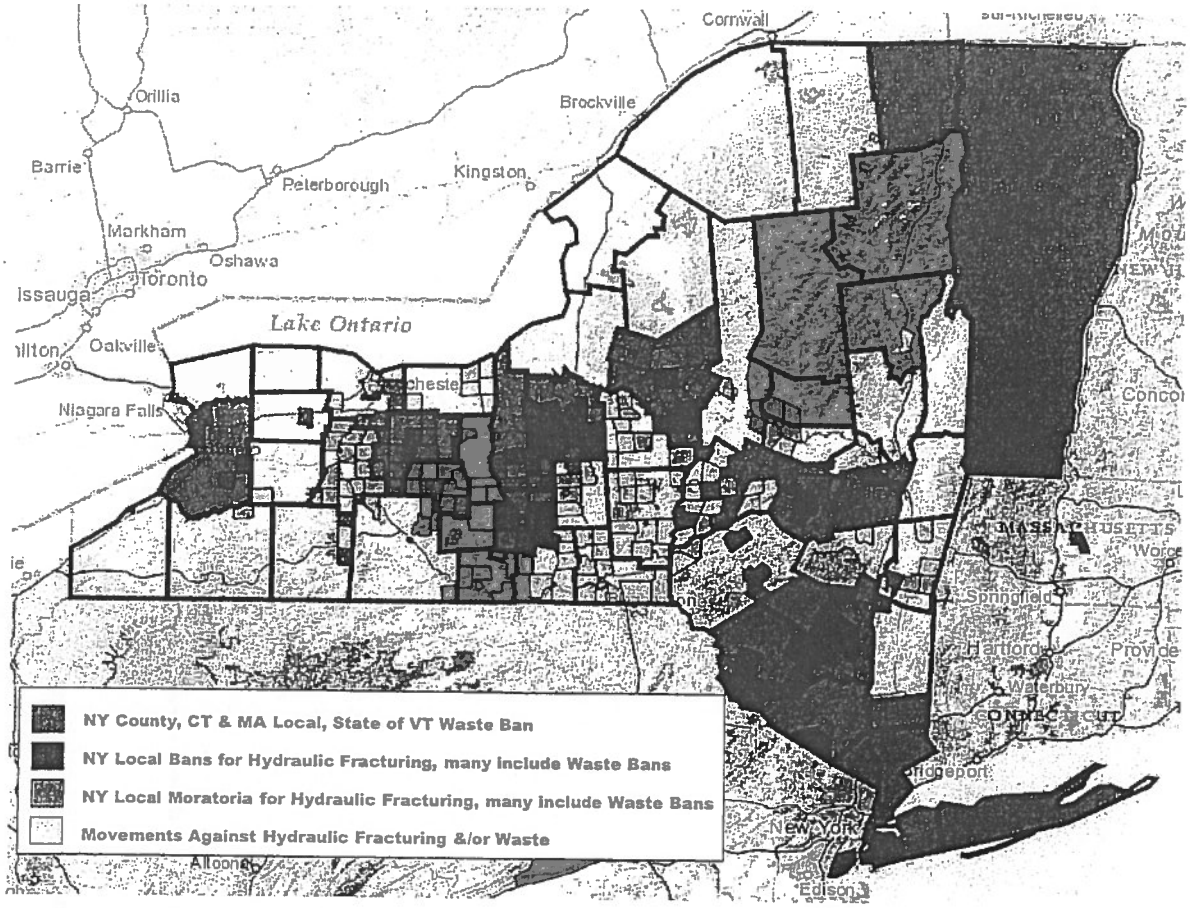
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Markham
Oshawa
Toronto
Issauga
Lake Ontario
Oakville
Niagara Falls
Springfield
Hartford
Waterbury
Bridgeport
New York
Edison
Altoona
NY County, CT & MA Local, State of VT Waste Ban
NY Local Bans for Hydraulic Fracturing, many include Waste Bans
NY Local Moratoria for Hydraulic Fracturing, many include Waste Bans
Movements Against Hydraulic Fracturing &/or Waste

Questions and Clarification of Language in Oil & Gas Drilling Waste Ban Ordinance

1. Does this ordinance ban waste oil drained from automobiles or small engines?

NO. The definitions in this ordinance clearly state it prohibits wastes coming out of wells where oil & gas is being drilled and extracted, or any by-products made from that waste.
It does not prohibit any refined petroleum products, or any waste that comes from those products, such as used motor oil or waste oil.

"Waste oil" (or used motor oil derived from engine use) is not the same as "oil waste" as defined in this ordinance. Hundreds of towns in neighboring New York and the entire state of Vermont have had similar oil & gas drilling waste bans for several years, and the collection and disposal of "waste oil" from engine use or any other refined petroleum product waste has not been impacted.

2. Does this ordinance ban tar or asphalt used for roadways?

NO. Tar and asphalt for roadways use products from refined petroleum and wastes from the refinement process, not waste that comes from drilling oil & natural gas wells.

A few states are allowing solid wastes from oil & gas drilling wastes to be mixed with an asphalt capping material used to cap brownfields, when remediating toxic, contaminated properties. This ordinance would ban this type of asphalt capping product, due to risks of leaching of chemicals or radioactive materials present in drilling wastes.

3. Does this ordinance ban fracking my drinking water well, if it goes dry?

NO. Though the word "fracking" is similar, this ordinance only applies to fracking or hydraulic fracturing of oil and gas wells, not drinking water wells.

4. Does this ordinance prevent drilling test wells for potential leaking underground oil or gasoline tanks?

NO. This ordinance does not address any type of drilling. It only applies to wastes coming out of wells that are being drilled for natural gas and oil exploration.

5. Does this ordinance ban wastes from being cleaned out of gas pipelines?

NO. This ordinance only deals with wastes coming out of wells where oil and natural gas are being drilled and extracted and where large volumes of gas are stored underground or as LPG. This ordinance does not ban wastes coming out of pipelines where natural gas is transported. (Some towns may have PIGging stations for a gas transmission line. A PIG is a Pipeline Inspection Gadget. PIGs are periodically sent through the pipeline, to check for damage or deterioration, or for cleaning off hazardous and radioactive scale and residue that builds up overtime inside the walls of gas transmission pipes. This cleaning off of materials that builds up inside pipelines is not prohibited by this oil & gas drilling waste ban language, and can continue if an ordinance passes.)

GRASSROOTS
Environmental Education

Memo of Support
Connecticut General Assembly Environmental Committee
Public Hearing March 13, 2017

HB 6329 AN ACT CONCERNING HYDRAULIC FRACTURING WASTE IN CONNECTICUT
To permanently prohibit the storage, disposal, handling and use of hydraulic fracturing waste in Connecticut.

Grassroots Environmental Education commends the introduction of HB 6329 and strongly supports this critically important legislation that will protect the health and safety of Connecticut residents and the state's natural resources. We urge inclusion of the following important changes to strengthen the bill: 1) Definition of fracking waste should also include all relevant forms of oil and gas extraction, production and storage waste including liquid or solid waste or its constituents generated as a result of natural gas and oil extraction activities which may consist of water, brine, chemicals, naturally occurring radioactive materials, heavy metals or other contaminants; leachate from solid wastes associated with natural gas and oil extraction activities; any waste that is generated as a result of or in association with the underground storage of natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas well storage operations; any products or byproducts resulting from the treatment, processing or modification of any of the above wastes. 2) Provision to be included in bids and contracts related to the construction or maintenance of all publicly owned roads or real property within the state regarding purchase or acquisition of materials or retention of services. 3) Inclusion of penalties for each violation of law e.g. fine of $25,000 per violation for the sale, application and/or acceptance of natural gas waste or oil waste (Bans enacted in New York counties and New York City include such penalties)

Grassroots Environmental Education is a science-based, environmental health nonprofit, providing public education on environmental health issues and practical solutions for local and state governments, health care providers, school systems, environmental and health organizations nationwide. Grassroots works directly with a network of leading medical and scientific experts in the field of environmental health to bridge the gap between emerging science and public understanding through evidence-based tools and educational programs.

Highly contaminated radioactive fracking waste byproducts and their constituents continue to pose an urgent public health threat due thousands of oil and gas wells and other production, storage and processing operations in neighboring states. Proliferation of radioactive waste byproducts and their constituents could result in irreversible damage and place significant financial and health burdens on taxpayers. Due to the huge volume of fracking waste produced, industry is increasingly interested in repurposing waste byproducts by grinding and blending them with other materials for roads and construction. Other companies are processing or dewatering the waste and using the salts for icemelt. Significant gaps and serious concerns remain regarding the safety of processing fracking waste resulting in end products that could be even more hazardous containing excessively high levels of

radioactive materials and other contaminants. [1]

In recognition of this urgent public health threat, to date, public officials are taking precautionary steps to protect the health and safety of residents and their water supplies. To date, ten Connecticut towns have already enacted fracking waste bans and more than a dozen other towns are actively engaged in the process. In New York fifteen counties have enacted fracking waste bans including Westchester, Nassau, Suffolk, Rockland, Putnam, Ulster, Orange, Albany, Schoharie, Oneida, Tompkins, Cayuga, Clinton, Onondoga and Erie Counties. In August 2016, New York City enacted a comprehensive fracking waste ban that now protects the health and safety of its eight and a half million residents and its natural resources. The State of Connecticut must follow their lead without further delay.

Hydraulic fracturing, also known as " hydrofracking", is a technology used for oil and gas extraction from shale formations which involves the injection of millions gallons of fresh water mixed with hundreds of chemicals and sand forced under high pressure into the well bores to crack open the shale. Ten to forty percent of this highly toxic mixture is returned to the surface with the oil or gas and additional contaminants including volatile organic compounds (VOCs) such as benzene, a carcinogen linked with blood disorders, heavy metals (e.g., arsenic, lead, chromium, mercury), brine 8 times saltier than seawater, and radioactive elements including Radon and Radium which are known carcinogens.

The extraction process produces two types of wastewater. Flowback water is the chemically treated fracking fluid that returns to the surface shortly after a fracking operation. Produced water, also known as formation water or fracking brine, is the fluid that comes out of the target drilling formation along with the oil or gas. The process also produces tons of semi-solid waste in the form of drilling muds, sludge and cuttings.

Produced water or fracking brine has high levels of chlorides and bromides and contains toxic heavy metals. Produced water and semi-solids (drill cuttings, sludge and drilling muds) can contain high levels of Radium-226 and Radium-228. Radium-226 has a half-life of 1600 years and is linked to anemia, cataracts, bone, liver and breast cancers and death.[2] It also emits gamma radiation that can travel fairly long distances through air, raising risks for cancer in communities. Radon, a decay product of Radium is considered the leading cause of lung cancer in non-smokers with no safe level of exposure. [3] There are approximately 21,000 deaths per year attributed to Radon. [4]. Radioactive materials including Radium and its decay product, Radon, are known to be significantly higher in the Marcellus Shale. [5]

Radon is an odorless, tasteless and colorless gas formed by the radioactive decay of Radium, Uranium and Thorium and has a half-life of 3.8 days. Polonium and Lead, the decay products of Radon, have a half-life of 138 days and 22.3 years respectively and are solids known to attach to dust particles. Lead is a neurotoxin with no safe threshold level of exposure and is linked with cognitive deficits and attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder in children and low birth weight. It is linked to elevated blood pressure in adults and is an important risk factor for renal failure. [6] U.S. EPA classifies Lead as a probable human carcinogen while Polonium is considered a radioactive carcinogen. Radon absorbed by the lungs decays further into Polonium and Lead damaging lung tissue. Lead and Polonium can also damage DNA and RNA. [7] The exposure pathway of all three of these radioactive materials is through inhalation and possible ingestion.

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[1] Earthworks, "Wasting Away: Four States' Failure to Manage Gas and Oil Field Waste from the Marcellus and Utica Shale", April 2015

[2] www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/

[3] http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/

[4] Ibid.

[5] E. Rowan, M. Engle, 2011, Radium content of oil and gas field produced waters in the northern Appalachian Basin, U.S. Geological Survey Report 2011-1135

[6] Textbook of Children's Environmental Health, Edited by P. Landrigan, R. Etzel, Oxford University Press, 2014

[7] Ibid.

Data from the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) reveals that from 2010-2014, other states have accepted hundreds of thousands of tons of fracking waste byproducts, including wastewater and drill cuttings, from fracking operations in Pennsylvania into landfills. [8] Leachate from those landfills is accepted at wastewater treatment plants ill equipped to process hazardous chemicals and radioactive materials in oil and gas drilling waste byproducts.

State and federal laws exclude oil and gas waste byproducts from the definition of hazardous waste even though it exceeds criteria for hazardous classification. These exemptions eliminate hazardous waste tracking requirements for handling, storage, treatment and disposal. [9]

In his report, **Consideration of Radiation in Hazardous Waste Produced from Horizontal Hydrofracking,** [10] Ivan White, a staff scientist for the congressionally commissioned National Council on Radiation Protection charged with the protection of military and civilian populations, expressed concern regarding the cavalier attitude toward human exposure to radioactive material and stated that radioactivity should never be released into the environment in an uncontrolled manner because of the potential for exposure from the many potential pathways that exist. [11] Radioactive materials can migrate through air exposing crops and plants, soil, animals, livestock, food supplies and humans. Radioactive contaminants can also migrate through soil and surface or groundwater exposing sand and sediment, aquatic animals and plants, fish, irrigation water, vegetation, animals, livestock, food supplies and humans. He further stated that the type of radioactive material found in the Marcellus Shale formation and brought to the surface by hydrofracking is the type that has a long half-life and could easily bio-accumulate over time delivering a dangerous radiation dose to potentially millions of people long after the drilling is over. [12]

According to a U.S. Geological Survey study, levels of total Radium tested in the wastewater from eleven active New York vertical gas wells averaged over 8,400 pCi/L exceeding the EPA's maximum contaminant level for drinking water (5 pCi/L for combined Radium-226 and Radium-228) by more than 1,000 times. [13]

In a 2011 review of federal, state and company records, the New York Times reported that in a sampling of wells studied in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, reported levels of Radium or other radioactive elements exceeded EPA's maximum contaminant level for drinking water by 100 times to more than 1,000 times. [14]

The TENORM report released by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PA DEP) indicates significant radioactivity levels in waste associated with gas development and production exceeding EPA's maximum contaminant levels by more than several thousand times. Radium-226 levels in flowback samples were measured between 551 pCi/L and 25,500 pCi/L while Radium-228 levels were measured between 248 pCi/L and 1,740 pCi/L. Radium-226 levels in produced water or brine samples were measured between 40 pCi/L and 26,600 pCi/L while Radium-228 concentrations were measured between 26 pCi/L and 1,900 pCi/L. [15]

Naturally occurring radioactive materials (NORM) are distributed through geologic formations and exist undisturbed in nature whether at the earth's surface or below the surface. However, when NORM are disturbed and transported by human activity to human environments they are considered

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[8] http://www.depweb.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/dep_home/5968
[9] http://www.earthworksaction.org/files/publications/FS_LoopholesForPollutersNEW.pdf
[10] http://www.grassrootsinfo.org/pdf/whitereport.pdf
[11] Ibid.
[12] Ibid.
[13] E. Rowan, M. Engle, Radium content of oil and gas field produced waters in the northern Appalachian Basin, U.S. Geological Survey Report 2011-1135
[14] http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2011/02/27/us/natural-gas-documents-1-intro.html?ref=us
[15] http://www.depweb.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/dep_home/5968

technologically enhanced naturally occurring radioactive materials (TENORM) increasing potential of exposure that may result in concentration levels above background levels. [16] The term NORM is often misused when applied to radioactive material introduced into human environments by oil and gas extraction, production and storage operations. Typically, radioactive oil and gas drilling waste byproducts are improperly classified as NORM instead of TENORM that have special disposal requirements.

In a recent peer-reviewed study at University of Texas and University of North Texas Health Science Center, School of Public Health, Department of Environmental and Occupational Health, [17] soil and water (sludge) obtained from reserve pits used in unconventional natural gas activities were analyzed for the presence of technologically enhanced naturally occurring radioactive material (TENORM). Samples were analyzed for total gamma, alpha, and beta radiation, and specific radionuclides. Laboratory analysis confirmed elevated beta readings. Specific radionuclides present included Thorium-232 and Radium-226 radionuclides. According to the authors, many of the radionuclides found in oil and gas drilling waste and their constituents are not addressed by regulatory guidance documents and negligible information is provided in determining potential of cumulative effects of simultaneous exposure to several radionuclides or potential human and animal health impacts. The study also indicated that the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) do not have established federal regulations that directly govern NORM waste from the oil and gas industry. [18]

The authors describe synergistic catalysis, a relatively new field of chemical study concerned with the ability of synthetic chemicals to spontaneously form new chemical bonds when exposed to sunlight, water, air and radionuclides or other chemical catalysts. [19] The potential health risks of resulting compounds are unknown and pose a public health threat as mixtures of hydrofracking chemicals, interaction of chemicals with radioactive materials and reaction of chemicals with other contaminants under heat and pressure cause unknown synergistic reactions. [20]

Regulators and operators may be grossly underestimating radioactivity levels in oil and gas waste by using improper methods to detect radiation. Dr. Julie Weatherington, a soil scientist, describes the inability of casual readings of radioactivity of oil and gas waste byproducts for its proper assessment. She points out Radium-226 and Radium-228 emit Alpha and Beta but that the Gamma emitters cannot be measured in the field. [21] A sample must be taken and a minimum of 21 days waiting period is required in order to get an ingrowth curve measuring Lead and Bismuth, decay products of Radium. [22] At that time, gamma spectrometry must be conducted in the lab to assess the gamma emitters in the fracking waste sample.

Dr. Michael Schultz and his colleagues at the University of Iowa, in their peer-reviewed study, [23] tested the accuracy of the Radium measurement technique used and recommended by the U.S. EPA for analyzing radioactivity in drinking water since studies have shown that the drinking water method is unsuitable for solutions with high radioactive concentrations characteristic of fracking waste byproducts. Several methods were used to assess Radium isotopes in a sample of gas drilling waste from the Marcellus Shale. One method, the co-precipitation technique used by the EPA recovered less than 1 % of Radium-226, the most abundant Radium isotope in the gas drilling waste byproduct sample. Another method known as gamma-ray spectroscopy, the gold standard for Radium analysis, detected 91% of

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[16] http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23552651
[17] Ibid.
[18] Ibid.
[19] Ibid.
[20] Ibid.
[21] https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J9VIUa9AIB4 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s0zI9IX2EwU
[22] Ibid.
[23] http://pubs.acs.org/doi/abs/10.1021/ez5000379?source=cen

the Radium. [24] The authors' findings indicated that the EPA method is ineffective for analyzing oil and gas drilling waste byproducts. Their subsequent study calls attention to the use of radium alone to predict radioactivity concentrations can greatly underestimate total radioactivity levels and that uranium and thorium decay series require scrutiny as well.[25]

The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) data noted a marked increase in radiation alarms at Pennsylvania landfills between 2009-2012 triggered by waste trucks from hydrofracking wells with over 1,000 of those radiation alarms coming from oil and gas drilling waste byproducts. [26]

Bill Hughes, chair of the Wetzel County Solid Waste Authority in West Virginia, reported that tests on water leaching from the Meadowfill landfill shows varying levels of radioactivity averaging 250 pCi/L in 2013 and at times spiking as high as 2,000 pCi/L, many times higher than the clean drinking water standard while another local landfill in Wetzel taking large amounts of hydrofracking waste also demonstrated significant levels of radioactivity. [27] Hughes acknowledged that radioactivity occurs in the drill cuttings and brine from the Marcellus gas wells.

Landfill disposal of radioactive waste from oil and gas extraction, production and storage operations could contaminate them for thousands of years. All landfill membranes fail eventually and leaching or flooding could result in contamination of nearby ponds, streams, or groundwater. Leachate from landfills is a frequent cause of groundwater contamination and its disposal cannot be safely handled by wastewater treatment facilities or via applications on farmland or other real property.

Fifty-nine scientists attested to the fact that wastewater treatment facilities are not designed to treat chemicals, contaminants and highly radioactive materials produced from hydrofracking operations. [28] High bromide levels in oil and gas waste byproducts are highly corrosive to equipment and can react during water treatment to form brominated trihalomethanes linked to bladder and colon cancers and are associated with birth defects. Once added to drinking water supplies, trihalomethanes are difficult to eliminate. [29]

According to another study conducted at Duke University, authors examined water quality and radioactivity of discharged effluents, surface waters, and stream sediments associated with a treatment facility site in western Pennsylvania. [30] Downstream from the treatment facility, concentrations of chloride and bromide were above background levels and Radium-226 levels in stream sediments at the point of discharge were 200 times greater than upstream and background sediments and above radioactive waste disposal threshold regulations posing potential public health and environmental risks of Radium bioaccumulation in areas of shale gas waste byproduct disposal. [31]

Agricultural areas are especially vulnerable to the immediate threat posed by radioactive oil and gas waste byproducts and their constituents. Mounting evidence reveals livestock illness and death from acute toxicity poisoning from harmful exposures to oil and gas drilling waste byproducts. Reproductive problems in cows and higher rates of stillborn and deformed calves have also been reported. [32]

Presence of highly radioactive materials and other contaminants on farmland and in food products can

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[24] Ibid.
[25] http://ehp.niehs.nih.gov/wp-content/uploads/advpub/2015/4/ehp.1408855.acco.pdf
[26] http://triblive.com/business/headlines/3945499-74/gas-radiation-radioactivity#axzz3X9aXRbFF
[27] http://www.publicnewsservice.org/2014-04-21/environment/marcellus-waste-radioactivity-in-water-leaching-from-landfills/a38864-1
[28] http://www.psehealthyenergy.org/site/view/1035
[29] http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1566350/
[30] http://pubs.acs.org/doi/abs/10.1021/es402165b
[31] Ibid.
[32] http://www.psehealthyenergy.org/data/Bamberger_Oswald_NS22_in_press.pdf

cause irreparable damage and serious financial impacts. Protection of the quality and safety of food production is imperative for the health and safety of residents and to ensure consumer confidence in food production.

Vehicles transporting radioactive fracking waste byproducts increase the risk of human and animal exposure and contamination of water, air, soil and farmland when accidents, leaks, and spills occur. Due to lack of proper hazardous classification and tracking requirements, trucks hauling the waste have no special hazardous waste warning signs or emergency instructions placing first responders and residents at risk.

Truck accidents, spills, leaks and road spreading applications can expose drivers, passengers, pedestrians, animals and livestock to radioactive materials while contaminating nearby surface waters, residential areas, school properties and cropland. Radioactive particles may become airborne as trucks and passenger vehicles travel along roads and can be tracked on tires into driveways and garages and ultimately tracked in on shoes into homes. Rain and snowmelt carrying radioactive materials can run off road surfaces where it can migrate onto nearby property, farms and into streams, ponds and irrigation systems, leach into soil or seep into groundwater. These numerous pathways of exposure pose increased risk for human and livestock inhalation and ingestion of highly radioactive materials, and carcinogenic and endocrine disrupting chemicals.

Potential exposure to toxic chemicals and radioactive contaminants comes at a tremendous toll to human health and the economy. An updated and expanded analysis of the costs of environmentally mediated diseases in children nationwide by Dr. Leo Trasande, Associate Professor in the Department of Pediatric Environmental Medicine and Population Health at NYU Medical Center, found that the costs of childhood cancer, asthma, and neurological disorders had escalated from $54.9 billion in the 2002 analysis to $76.6 billion in 2008. Dr. Trasande states that the analysis re-emphasizes for policy makers the implications of failing to prevent toxic chemical exposures not only for the health of children but also for the health of the economy. [33]

Emphasis must be placed on primary prevention, eliminating hazards BEFORE children and adults are exposed. Disease and dysfunction triggered by toxins can be prevented and it is imperative that strong measures be taken to prevent harmful exposures to hazardous materials in oil and gas waste from extraction, production and storage operations. The potential for irreversible damage is far too great a socio-economic burden for any region to withstand. The mere perception of contamination could have far-reaching consequences.

Grassroots Environmental Education strongly urges the swift passage of HB6329 with full inclusion of the aforementioned edits to protect public health and safety and resources.

Grassroots is available to answer any questions you may have and provide further documentation.

Respectfully submitted by,

Ellen Weininger
Director, Educational Outreach
914-422-3141
52 Main Street
Port Washington, New York 11050

[33] http://content.healthaffairs.org/content/30/5/863.abstract

Gmail Greenwich Conservation Advocates <greenwichconservationadvocates@gmail.com>

Fracking Waste Water - Town of Greenwich Shellfish Commission

Roger Bowgen <roger@c2trans.com> Fri, May 19, 2017 at 8:03 AM
To: GreenwichConservationAdvocates@gmail.com
Cc: Michael Long <Michael.Long@greenwichct.org>, Sue Baker <shb1730@yahoo.com>

Dear Marija and Jay

I would refer to the discussion on Fracking Waste Water at this month's Town of Greenwich Shellfish Commission meeting.

After due consideration the Commission would not be in favour of the Town receiving Fracking Waste Water or using it in any form on land or highways.

The Commission, in conjunction with the Bureau of Aquaculture, spend many hours, every month, sampling and checking the water quality in Greenwich waters.This operation assists in monitoring the health of the shellfish beds and ensuring that the shellfish themselves are not being compromised by contaminants entering Long Island Sound.

Any use of fracking water in Greenwich would result in "run off" that would eventually find it's way into the Sound. This would be damaging not only to the Sound itself, but also to the shellfish and the thriving, local shellfishing industry in Greenwich waters.

Very truly yours

Roger Bowgen
Chairman
Town of Greenwich Shellfish Commission

Roger Bowgen
roger@c2trans.com
Tel : 1 203 243 6364

Attachments:
Petition Signatures from Greenwich voters in support of the ordinance

Greenwich Conservation Advocates

235

food&water watch

I Support a Ban on Fracking Waste from Entering Our Community and the State of CT

Dear Elected Official,

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Email	Name	Phone	Address	I Want to Volunteer
jane@email.com	Jane Doe	(603) 555-5555	123 My Street My Town, CT 08901	x
Rossaaron1492@yahoo.com	RJ Ross Aaron	(203) 940 - 2335	14 Saint Clair Avenue Old Greenwich, CT 06870	x
nchazen@mac.com	Nicole Chazen	(914) 588 - 9031	75 Perkins Rd. Greenwich 06830	x
Drdiamondfields @ Gmail.com	Elissa Diamond-Fields	(203) 550 2067	97 Havemeyer Pl Greenwich CT 06830	x
Elizabeth.Burleson @ GMAIL.COM	Elizabeth.Burleson@GMail.com	(203) 622 - 1990	179 Valley Rd Cos Cob CT 06807	x
David.Wpost @ GMAIL.com	DAVID BURLESON	(203) 622 - 1990	〃	x
ejs3e @ aol.com	Erica Smith	(203) 609 - 1167	12 Coachlamp Lane Greenwich CT 06830	x
JaneKochers @ gmail.com	Jane Kochersperger	(203 661 2656(h)) (202) 680 - 3798 cell	510 East Putnam Ave D1 Cos Cob CT 06807	x
woodygouse @ gmail.com	Walnut Gouse	(203) 869 - 6451	81 Dandy DR Cos Cb, CT 06807	x

Joint petition for use by local grassroots groups supporting town ordinances and urging officials to ban fracking waste state-wide.

For more info, contact Jane Kochersperger of Greenwich Conservation Advocates:
(202) 680-3798 JANEKOCHERS@GMAIL.COM

We respect your privacy. We will not sell or trade your personal information without your permission.

Petition collected by Marija Mikolajczak

(36)

Greenwich Conservation Advocates

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I Support a Ban on Fracking Waste from Entering Our Community and the State of CT

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Email	Print and Sign	Phone	Address	I want to help
janedoe@email.com	Jane Doe *Jane Doe*	(603) 555-5555	123 My Street My Town, CT 08901	x
JmLKassin@optonline.net	Jim Kassin	(203) 622-6945	43 Burning Tree Rd Greenwich CT 06830	
katecstephens@yahoo.com	KATE GOLDBERG	(203) 340-9410	166 North Street GREENWICH, CT	
[illegible]	ANNE BARBER Anne Barber	(203) 661-0454	Cross Lane Cos Cob, CT. 06807	
[illegible]	Dan Smith Dan Smith	(203) 324-6566	Cos Cob	
Shelley@[illegible]	Shelley Gallagher	(203) 991-9461	4 Curtis Ct Greenwich 06830	
louis@[illegible]	Louis Contardo	(203) 861-9007	43 Northridge Rd. Old Greenwich CT.	
jodigmichelle373@gmail.com	Jodi Gleim	(954) 270-7816	4 Kelly Ct EC	Y
	Dennis Schneider Dennis Schneider	(203) 223-2899	1040 E Putnam Ave Riverside, CT 06878	

Petition Collected by: Collected by Marija Mikolajczak

For more info, contact Jane Kochersperger of Greenwich Conservation Advocates (202) 680-3798 • GREENWICHCONSERVATIONADVOCATES@GMAIL.COM or visit www.foodandwaterwatch.org

Greenwich Conservation Advocates

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Email	Print and Sign	Phone	Address	I want to help
janedoe@email.com	Jane Doe *Jane Doe*	(603) 555-5555	123 My Street My Town, CT 08901	X
KatyMassaro@Mac.com	K.L. MASSARO	(203) 561-0727	178 Stanwich Road Greenwich CT 06830	
Margaretmoore33@gmail.com	margret moore	(203) 912-9071	19 Palmer Lane Riverside, CT 06878	
LCARBALLOJANS@GMAIL.com	Liesbeth Carballo (Liesbeth)	(203) 490-6228	368 Stanwich Rd Greenwich CT 06830	
maryscotthines@gmail.com	MARY HINES	(203) 555-5555	197 Valley Rd, 06807	
victoriamartinyoung@yahoo.com	Victoria Young	(203) 990-0064	29 Keofferam Rd Old Greenwich, CT	
Jennieband@gmail.com	Jennie Band	(845) 270-9609	175 Riverside Ave. Riverside CT 06878	
GUhofer@aol.com	URSULA HOFER	( ) -	20 Sherman Lane Cos Cob CT 06807	
GUhofer@aol.com	MELANIE HOFER	(203) 869-8780	1 Limerick Place Cos Cob CT 06807	

For more info, contact Jane Kochersperger of Greenwich Conservation Advocates
(202) 680-3798 • GREENWICHCONSERVATIONADVOCATES@GMAIL.COM

Petition Collected by: Manja Mikolajczak & Kerri Ann Hofer

We respect your privacy. We will not sell or trade your personal information without your permission.

Greenwich Conservation Advocates

in partnership with

food&waterwatch

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Email	Print and Sign	Phone	Address	I want to help
janedoe@email.com	Jane Doe *Jane Doe*	(603) 555-5555	123 My Street My Town, CT 08901	x
✓ neilshap1@gmail.com	Neil Shapiro	(203) 661 - 1345	163 Cognewaugh Rd Cos Cob CT 06807	
✓ ~~its~~ todspaint@gmail	Ilse Gordon Ilse Gordon	(203) 661 - 1345	163 Cognewaugh Rd Cos Cob CT 06807	
✓ nancy.peters@mac.com	Nancy Peters Nancy Peters	(203) 637 - 0479	16 Rainbow Dr Riverside, CT 06878	
✓	Margaret R Wein	( ) -	155 Cognewaugh Rd Cos Cob, CT 06807	
liz-wittmann@hotmail.com	Liz Wittmann	(203) 554 - 7721	3 Whiffletree Way Riverside, CT 06854	
✓ dbpinkert@optonline.net	Dara Pinkert Dara Pinkert	(203) 912 - 1299	168 Valley Rd Cos Cob, CT 06807	
✓ ppinkert@optonline.net	Philip Pinkert	(203) 912-11619	168 Valley Rd Cos Cob, CT 06807	
		( ) -		

Petition Collected by: Neil Shapiro

For more info, contact Jane Kochersperger of Greenwich Conservation Advocates (202) 680-3798 • GREENWICHCONSERVATIONADVOCATES@GMAIL.COM or visit www.foodandwaterwatch.org

Greenwich Conservation Advocates

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Email	Name	Phone	Address	I Want to Volunteer
jane@email.com	Jane Doe	(603) 555-5555	123 My Street My Town, CT 08901	x
Debgar1@aol.com	Deborah Bernet	(203)629-1110	86 Dandy Drive Cos Cob, Ct. 06807	
geodbennett@gmail.com	GEORGE BENNETT	(203) 249-4991	77 DANDY DR. COS COB, CT. 06807	
" @ "	JEAN BENNETT	(203) 249-4991	77 DANDY DR COS COB, CT 06807	
diane.dibella@gmail.com	Dianne Dibella	(203) 531-7371	11 Seton Lane Greenwich, CT 06831	NO
deanaSalerno@yahoo.com	Deana Salerno	(203) 820-4774	107 Pemberwick Rd 06831	
Chicky.Krois@yahoo.com	Patricia Krois	(203) 632-3013	15 ST Roch Ave Gr CT 06830	
4bisbee22@hotmail.com	Tim Bisbee	(203) 661-9260	77 Pond Place Cos Cob CT 06807	
@		( ) -		

Joint petition for use by local grassroots groups supporting town ordinances and urging officials to ban fracking waste state-wide.

For more info, contact Jane Kochersperger of Greenwich Conservation Advocates:
(202) 680-3798 • ~~ANEKOCHERS@GMAIL.COM~~ janeKochers@gmail.com
We respect your privacy. We will not sell or trade your personal information without your permission.

Petition collected by: signatures Waltraut Gousé 4/3/17

Greenwich Conservation Advocates

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I Support a Ban on Fracking Waste from Entering Our Community and the State of CT

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Email	Print and Sign	Phone	Address	I want to help
janedoe@email.com	Jane Doe *Jane Doe*	(603) 555-5555	123 My Street My Town, CT 08901	X
aubreycarter28@gmail.com	Aubrey Carter	(203) 637-9572	15 Old Clubhouse Road Old Greenwich, CT 06870	X A
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Petition Collected by: Martje M. Kolaczak

For more info, contact Jane Kocher-Sperger of Greenwich Conservation Advocates (202) 680-3798 • GREENWICHCONSERVATIONADVOCATES@GMAIL.COM or visit www.foodandwaterwatch.org

Greenwich Conservation Advocates

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Email	Name	Phone	Address	I Want to Volunteer
jane@email.com	Jane Doe	(603) 555-5555	123 My Street My Town, CT 08901	X
✓ejs3e @aol.com	Erica Smith	(203) 609-1167	12 coachlamp Lane greenwich 06830	duplicate
✓TRUMANTRC@aol.com	Shirley TRUMAN	(646) 522-6958	510 STANWICH Rd. GREENWICH, CT 06831	
kristin4379 @me.com	Dr. Kristin M. Smith	(917) 544-9649	510 Stanwich RD Greenwich, CT 06831	
✓SmithaT @AOL.com	Archie T. Smith	(917) 617-3759	" "	
✓Ejs3e @aol.com	Charlie Branch	(734) 678-5385	12 Coach Lamp Lane Greenwich, CT 06830	
@		( ) -		
@		( ) -		
@		( ) -		

Joint petition for use by local grassroots groups supporting town ordinances and urging officials to ban fracking waste state-wide.

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(202) 680-3798 • ANEKOCHERS@GMAIL.COM

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Erica Smith

Greenwich Conservation Advocates

in partnership with

food&waterwatch

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Email	Print and Sign	Phone	Address	I want to help
janedoe@email.com	Jane Doe *Jane Doe*	(603) 555-5555	123 My Street My Town, CT 08901	x
elcwells@gmail.com	Elizabeth Wells	(203) 921-6394	90 River Rd Cos Cob 06807	
michmassuda@yahoo.com	Michelle Russ	(203) 769-1994	38 Circle DR Greenwich, CT 06830	
SNOWBERKEHOTMAIL.COM	MICHAEL CASEY	(203) 912-7515	45 E PUTNAM AVE COS COB CT 06807	
burchell35@gmail	Kylie Burchell	(203) 996-1143	10 River Ln Cos Cob, CT	
Jackie.mcDonnell@yahoo.	Jackie McDonnell	(781) 530-7929	Cos Cob, CT	
Stephanie.whelan@gmail		(914) 316-4246	47 Sachem Greenwich,	
Nehret1228@gmail.com	Nicole Ehret	(203) 918-8897	19 ORChard St Cos Cob CT	
TomEhret78@gmail.com	Tom Ehret	(203) 918-9366	19 ORChard St Cos Cob CT	

For more info, contact Jane Kochersperger of Greenwich Conservation Advocates Petition Collected by: Alistra Brooks

(202) 680-3798 • GREENWICHCONSERVATIONADVOCATES@GMAIL.COM We respect your privacy. We will not sell or trade your personal information without your permission.

Greenwich Conservation Advocates

food&waterwatch

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Email	Name	Phone	Address	I Want to Volunteer
jane@email.com	Jane Doe	(603) 555-5555	123 My Street My Town, CT 08901	X
Linda.G.Marini@gmail.com	Linda Marini	(203) 561 - 2772	8-B Pemberwick Rd Greenwich, CT 06831	
inmusic1@AOL.Com	Vincent Galizia	(914) 552 - 4795	10 Rockland Place Greenwich CT 06831	
joannbenvenuto@yahoo.com	JoannBenvenuto	(203) 531 - 7273	68 Weaver St. Greenwich CT 06831	
KLKJUDGE @GMAIL.COM	KIM JUDGE	(203) 552 - 2196	22 OKER PL GREENWICH, CT 06830	
@	Mary Marks	( ) - Unlisted	163 S. Water St Greenwich CT 06830	
@	Rose Forest	(203) 637 - 8846	6 Cuffletree Way Riverside CT 06878	
@		( ) -		
@		( ) -		

Joint petition for use by local grassroots groups supporting town ordinances and urging officials to ban fracking waste state-wide.

5

For more info, contact Jane Kochersperger of Greenwich Conservation Advocates:
(202) 680-3798 • ANEKOCHERS@GMAIL.COM janekochers@gmail.com
We respect your privacy. We will not sell or trade your personal information without your permission.

Petition collected by: signatures
Waltraut Gouse
1/24/17

Greenwich Conservation Advocates

food&waterwatch

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Email	Name	Phone	Address	I Want to Volunteer
jane@email.com	Jane Doe	(603) 555-5555	123 My Street My Town, CT 08901	x
ifumato49 @ aol.com	SHEILA TOLMIE	(203) 637-3096	1 CHASMAR RD OLD GREENWICH CT 06870	
gi2222 @ yahoo.com	Gwen Jones	(203) 661-2956	P.O. Box 930 Greenwich, CT 06836	
merryfyfe @ aol.com	maryJane	(203) 637-2406	380 Sound Beach Old Greenwich, CT 06870	
gPbruder1 @ verizon.net	Jean Bruder	(203) 661-1685	22 Meadow Dr Cos Cob, CT 06807	
marcianchuck@ Yahoo.com	Marcia Fuscaldo	(203) 625-6772	19 La Grande Ave #17 Greenwich, CT 06830	
MiHehKim0302@gmail.com	Mi Heh Kim	(203) 344-9276	57 Forest Ave Old Greenwich	
am49 @OPTONLINE.NET	PAT MCCARTER	(203) 637-4427	49 Pine Road Old Greenwich, CT 06870	
@		( ) -		

Joint petition for use by local grassroots groups supporting town ordinances and urging officials to ban fracking waste state-wide.

For more info, contact Jane Kochersperger of Greenwich Conservation Advocates:
(202) 680-3798 ~~ANEKOCHERS@GMAIL.COM~~ janeKochers@gmail.com

We respect your privacy. We will not sell or trade your personal information without your permission.

Collected by Trudy Gosse 4/18/17

Greenwich Conservation Advocates in partnership with Food & Water Watch

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	NAME (PRINT)	SIGN	ADDRESS/ZIPCODE	EMAIL	TEL#	VOL?
1	Cecile Abbruzzese	Cecile Abbruzzese	17 Valley Rd, Cos Cob, CT 06807	ceciabbruzzese@yahoo.com	203-887-8347	1
2	Stafford Reimus	[signature]	33 Rainbow Dr. Riverside CT 06878	carmela@sdireimus.net	203 344 9178	2
3						3
4						4
5						5
6						6
7						7
8						8

The petition collector is: Jane Kochersperger 4/18/18 **Greenwich, CT**

Greenwich Conservation Advocates
Jane Kochersperger of Greenwich Conservation Advocates
(202) 680-3798 greenwichconservationadvocates@gmail.com

food&waterwatch
www.foodandwaterwatch.org

Greenwich Conservation Advocates in partnership with Food & Water Watch

Dear Elected Official, Fracking is a process used to extract natural gas and oil. Millions of gallons of a toxic chemical solution are injected underground at high pressure to crack dense rock and release oil and gas. Fracking fluids and contaminated solids come to the surface and there are no good options for disposing of this toxic and possibly radioactive waste. The dangers associated pose an unacceptable risk to health and safety, municipal and private property values and natural resources. CTDEEP cannot enforce or safely regulate fracking waste, or prevent accidents, spills and leaks from contaminating soil, surface and ground waters. Instead of allowing future permits, CTDEEP should permanently ban fracking waste. **Locally, I urge town leaders to pass an ordinance banning the application of fracking and other oil & gas extraction wastes. The application of wastes and by-products must be prohibited on any road or real property, as well as the storage, disposal, handling, acquisition, sale, treatment and processing within our town. Strong leadership is needed to protect our community.**

	NAME (PRINT)	SIGN	ADDRESS/ZIPCODE	EMAIL	TEL#	VOL?
1	FLORENCE BOOGAERTS	F. Boogaerts	4 Lafayette Court 06830		914.629.1872	
2	Regan Avery		95 Loughlin Ave, 06807		646-283-2016	2
3	Rose Nichols		169 Mason 06830		707.2877591	3
4	KATE MOLINA		1 LeMeer Court Old Greenwich, CT 06870			4
5	MaryElle Bucci	MaryElle Bucci	1465 E. Putnam Ave #516 O.Greenwich CT 06870			5
6	RICHARD J. MAEGENOT	Richard J Maegenot	8 Cat Rock Rd Cos Cob CT	RMaegenot@aol.com	203 661 1228	6
7	Peter E. Berg	Peter E Berg	28 Dandy Dr Cos Cob 06807		203 661-3830	7
8	Lou TROVATO		10 HILLCREST LN OLD GREENWICH 06870		203 698 0716	8

The petition collector is: Jane Kochersperger 4/7/17 Greenwich, CT

Greenwich Conservation Advocates
Jane Kochersperger of Greenwich Conservation Advocates
(202) 680-3798 greenwichconservationadvocates@gmail.com

food&waterwatch
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I Support a Ban on Fracking Waste from Entering Our Community and the State of CT

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Email	Print and Sign	Phone	Address	I want to help
janedoe@email.com	Jane Doe *Jane Doe*	(603) 555-5555	123 My Street My Town, CT 08901	x
upc29@cornell.edu	William Chapin	(607) 227-1334	190 Bible St Cos Cob, CT 06807	x
npchapin61@gmail.com	Nancy Chapin	(203) 622-6686	190 Bible St Cos Cob CT 06807	x
TMCP2001@UCONN.EDU	TYLER CHAPIN	(203) 622-6686	190 BIBLE ST COS COB CT 06807	x
lizperry1973@gmail.com	ELIZABETH PERRY	(347) 831-4075	24 Maple Ave Greenwich CT 06830	x
[illegible]@gmail.com	Jon Thaler	(203) 536-2544	51 Gilliam Ln Riverside CT 06878	
CIRCTMAC@GMAIL	[illegible] NOBAY	(203) 980-9655	39 DAFFODIL RD. 06807	X
fburgweger@aol.com	Francis Burgweger Suzanne Burgweger	(203) 869-2377	24 Cat Rock Rd Cos Cob, CT 06807	
MarieEveMurr@aol.com	Marie Eve Murr *MarieEveMurr*	(914) 557-6283	37 Hillside Road Greenwich, CT 06830	x

For more info, contact Jane Kochersperger of Greenwich Conservation Advocates
(202) 680-3798 • GREENWICHCONSERVATIONADVOCATES@GMAIL.COM

Petition Collected by: Maryja Mikolajczak

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I Support a Ban on Fracking Waste from Entering Our Community and the State of CT

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Email	Print and Sign	Phone	Address	I want to help
janedoe@email.com	Jane Doe *Jane Doe*	(603) 555-5555	123 My Street My Town, CT 08901	x
frances wunobay @gmail.com	Frances Wu Nobay	(203) 661-6790	39 Dartmouth Road Cos Cob, CT 06807	X
rowley douglas@mac.com	Rowley Douglas	(917) 880-6195	30 Old Stonebridge Rd Cos Cob 06807	X
cebroderick@optonline.net	Camille Broderick	(203) 618-0033	5 Perkins Rd Greenwich CT 06830	X
annechurch@hotmail.com	Annie Heinemann	(203) 219-6224	20 Wessels Pl Greenwich CT 06830	X
greg@egoscue.com	Greg Heinemann	(203) 910-7177	" "	X
Karen.deWahl@gmail	Karen DeWahl	(203) 869-2144	102 Park Ave. Greenwich CT 06830	Green Fingers
KathyKling@aol.com	KATHY KLING	(203) 637-7369	97 Hillcrest Park Old Greenwich, CT	
		( ) -		

For more info, contact Jane Kochersperger of Greenwich Conservation Advocates

(202) 680-3798 • GREENWICHCONSERVATIONADVOCATES@GMAIL.COM

Petition Collected by: Manja Mikolajczak

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Email	Print and Sign	Phone	Address	I want to help
janedoe@email.com	Jane Doe *Jane Doe*	(603) 555-5555	123 My Street My Town, CT 08901	x
CATARINA9W@AOL.COM	CATARINA LORE	(203)557-4375	9 CANTERBURY DR GREENWICH CT 06831	X
jason.sable@us.mizuho-sc.com	Jason Sable	(212)205-7500	14 Buckingham Ln. Greenwich, CT 06830	
virginia.b.lockhart@gmail.com	Virginia Lockhart	(917)270-2571	19 Crescent Rd Riverside CT 06878	
Smstein23@yahoo.com	Shera Stein	(960)462-2400	4 Cross St Greenwich CT 06831	
hecmichael@hotmail.com	Michael Stern	(914)804-5463	4 Cross Street Greenwich, CT 06831	
msanchezmaz@yahoo.com	Monica Sanchez Maz	(203)952-8064	12 Armstrong Ct. Apt. 3L Greenwich, CT 0683=	
		( ) -		
		( ) -		

Petition Collected by: Marija Mikolajczak

For more info, contact Jane Kochersperger of Greenwich Conservation Advocates (202) 680-3798 • GREENWICHCONSERVATIONADVOCATES@GMAIL.COM or visit **www.foodandwaterwatch.org**

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Email	Print and Sign	Phone	Address	I want to help
janedoe@email.com	Jane Doe *Jane Doe*	(603) 555-5555	123 My Street My Town, CT 08901	X
RobLiFlander@gmail.com	Rob Li Flander Rob Li Flander	(203) 912-3181	10 Crawford Ter Riverside CT 06878	A
Marylara.rogers@gmail.com	MARY ROBERTS MT Rogers	(203) 869-0892	24 Horseshoe Rd Cos Cob, CT 06807	✓
EWAMENTE@aol.com	Edward Ament	(203) 869-0846	24 Horseshoe Rd Cos Cob - CT 06807	
jonathanmstone1@gmail.com	Jonathan Stone Jonathan Stone	(732) 610-8821	18 Ferncliff Rd Cos Cob	✓
bill@2canwin.com	William Hoefer William Hoefer	(203) 273-1310	129 Lancer Road Riverside, CT 06878	
Cynerchi2@yahoo.com	Carolyn Hoefer Carolyn Hoefer	(203) 273-1312	129 Lancer Rd. Riverside, CT 06878	
hopeamster@gmail.com	Hope Polidoro Hope Polidoro	(203) 637-2383	120 Sheephill Road Riverside Ct 06878	
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etition Collected by: _____

or more info, contact Jane Kochersperger of Greenwich Conservation Advocates (202) 680-3798 • GREENWICHCONSERVATIONADVOCATES@GMAIL.COM or visit **www.foodandwaterwatch.org**

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Email	Print and Sign	Phone	Address	I want to help
janedoe@email.com	Jane Doe *Jane Doe*	(603) 555-5555	123 My Street My Town, CT 08901	x
awalsh@opendoorcounsel.net	A. Walsh Allison Walsh	(646) 522-9377	22 Putnam Road Greenwich CT 06830	✓
acamillo@gmail.com	Fred Camillo	(203) 344-9336	35 MacArthur Dr. Old Greenwich, CT 06870	
Millerm1755@gmail.com	Lyle Oliver	(203) 280-3453	62 N. Water St Byram, CT 06830	
Mr.2000xp@gmail.com	Efrain Reyes	(203) 280-2165	20 Bruce Parkway Greenwich	
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Petition Collected by: _____

For more info, contact Jane Kochersperger of Greenwich Conservation Advocates (202) 680-3798 • GREENWICHCONSERVATIONADVOCATES@GMAIL.COM or visit www.foodandwaterwatch.org

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Email	Print and Sign	Phone	Address	I want to help
janedoe@email.com	Jane Doe *Jane Doe*	(603) 555-5555	123 My Street My Town, CT 08901	X
jr.herm64@gmail.com JIM HERM	JIM HERM	(203) 625-0126	120 CUTLER Rd GREENWICH CT 06831	✓
Simms.r@att.net	Robert Simms	(203) 629-8364	3 Quevry Knoll Greenwich CT 06830	X ✓
alighorse@gmail.com	Alison Monroe	(415) 342-3439	24 EAST ELM ST #3 GREENWICH, CT 06830	
Kominamilucia@gmail.com	Lucia & Hiro Kominami	(203) 629 1015	18 Francine Dr Greenwich CT 06831 ~~Kominamilucia@gmail.com~~	
djmarq@fairpoint.net	Janet Marchand	(203) 869-4851	87 Birch Lane Greenwich	✓
@GMAIL.COM HIROKAZU3672	HIRO KOMINAMI	(203) 629-1015	18 FRANCINE DR GREENWICH, CT 06830	X ✓
Margmom@gmail.com	Margaret Santhanam	(203) 531-7614	3 Nicholas Ave Greenwich, CT 06831	✓
		( ) -		

etition Collected by: Mary McKolaycrak

or more info, contact Jane Kochersperger of Greenwich Conservation Advocates (202) 680-3798 • GREENWICHCONSERVATIONADVOCATES@GMAIL.COM or visit **www.foodandwaterwatch.org**

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Email	Print and Sign	Phone	Address	I want to help
janedoe@email.com	Jane Doe *Jane Doe*	(603) 555-5555	123 My Street My Town, CT 08901	x
psechi@gmail.com	Patty Sechi *Patricia Sechi*	(203)832-0533	11 Melrose Ave Greenwich, CT 06830	
cbolduc0729@gmail.com	Clare Bolduc *Clare Bolduc*	(203)641-5777	268 Milbank Ave Greenwich CT 06830	
ashleyepacheco@yahoo.com	Ashley Pacheco *Ashley Pacheco*	(201)515-6508	444 Bedford St 9B Stamford CT 06901	
JSan8692@aol.com	Julia Sanford	(203)434-6436	419 W Lyon Farm St Greenwich, CT 06831	
margaret.petrone@xerox.com	Margaret Petrone *Margaret Petrone*	(203)461-5888	15 Melrose Avenue Greenwich CT 06830	
bassmanfp@aol.com	Richard Petrone *Rich Petrone*	(203)921-8278	15 Melrose Avenue Greenwich, CT 06830	
		( ) -		
		( ) -		

For more info, contact Jane Kochersperger of Greenwich Conservation Advocates

(202) 680-3798 • GREENWICHCONSERVATIONADVOCATES@GMAIL.COM

Petition Collected by: Patty Sechi

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1/

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	NAME	ADDRESS/ZIPCODE	EMAIL	TEL#	VOL?
1	[redacted]				
2	Patrice T. Linsey	45 Edgewater Dr 06870	patrick.linsey@gmail.com		2
3	Jay S. Lauden	45 Bogert Mtn Dr, Gr 06870	JAYLAUDEN@MAC.com		3
4	Cathy M. Seymour	40 Park Ave, O.G. 06870	TZACK@OPTONLINE.NET		4
5	Ann Riley	28 Wessels Place, Greenwich, CT	ann.p.riley@gmail.com		5
6	Mary Ainsworth	15 Park Ave. Old Greenwich, CT 06870		203-637-1053	6
7	Charles Ainsworth	15 Park Ave. Old Greenwich, CT 06870		2036371053	7
8					8
9					9
10					10

The petition collector is: Jay S Lauden 25 Park Ave OG. **Greenwich, CT**

Greenwich Conservation Advocates **food&waterwatch**

Jane Kochersperger of Greenwich Conservation Advocates
(202 680-3798 JANEKOCHERS@GMAIL.COM

www.foodandwaterwatch.org

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	NAME (PRINT)	SIGN	ADDRESS/ZIPCODE	EMAIL	TEL#	VOL?	
1	Jay Louden	Jay Louden	25 Park Ave OG 06870	louden.jay@gmail.com	203 637-1328	✓	1
2	Rosemary Louden	Rosemary Louden	25 Park Ave OG CT 06870	vacationvagabond@gmail.com	203 637-1328		2
3	Ernest Garthwaite		36 Park Ave OG. 06870		203 698-1714		3
4	Candace Garthwaite		36 Park ave OG 06870				4
5	Monica Pinkos		9 Highview Ave. OG 06870		203-698-1985		5
6	Sterett Bruce	"	"	"	"		6
7	Parisa N. Bruce	"	"	"	"		7
8							8

The petition collector is: Jay Louden 25 Park Ave OG 06870 Greenwich, CT

Greenwich Conservation Advocates
Jane Kochersperger of Greenwich Conservation Advocates
(202) 680-3798 greenwichconservationadvocates@gmail.com

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Email	Name	Phone	Address	I Want to Volunteer
jane@email.com	Jane Doe	(603) 555-5555	123 My Street My Town, CT 08901	x
bloom @greenwichacademy.org	Lily Bloom	(203) 869 - 2483	22 Dunwoodie Pl Greenwich, CT 06830	
barbrighton@gmail.com	BARBARA BRIGHTON	(203) 253 - 0365	19 SACHEM TRL G 06830	
emmayer111@outlook.com	Elizabeth Mayer	(203) 485 - 9658	22 Miamis View Terr. 06878	
johnwhelan42@gmail	John Whelan	(203) -8597407	71 Field Rd Cos Cos CT	
harlaf@gmail	Carla Hall	(203) -661-4555	75 East Putnam Ave Cos Cos CT	
RMARCICE@OPTONLINE.NET	R.L. Marcice	(203) 912 - 6090	11 River Rd (12) Cos Cos CT 06807	
Sharon.Maruffi@comcast.com	Sharon Maruffi	(203) 869 8853	510 E Putnam Ave	
[illegible] @	Joe Vizzo	(203) 561 - 1496	249 Milbank Ave Apt 41L	

Joint petition for use by local grassroots groups supporting town ordinances and urging officials to ban fracking waste state-wide.

For more info, contact Jane Kochersperger of Greenwich Conservation Advocates:
(202) 680-3798 • JANEKOCHERS@GMAIL.COM

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Collected by Susan McHale

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Email	Print and Sign	Phone	Address	I want to help
janedoe@email.com	Jane Doe *Jane Doe*	(603) 555-5555	123 My Street My Town, CT 08901	X
Ruth13232@aol.com	Peter Kistler Ruth Kistler	(203) 661-5453	15 Robertson-Lane Cos Cob CT 06807	
~~spacefilm@aol.com~~	MARK MALONE Mark Malone	(203) 561-6079	18 Wesley Pl. Greenwich CT	
~~spacefilm@~~ email.com	SUSAN COUNTE	(203) 536-6655	06-CT 06870	
kerriann@me.com	KERRI ANN HOFER	(203) 249-6015	44 FRONTIER ROAD CT 06807	X
hilaryblane@yahoo.com	HILARY LANE	( ) -	145 EDGEWOOD HILL RD COS COB, CT 06807	
ehlingerjoseph@hotmail.com	Joseph & Ehlinger Joseph P Ehlinger	(203) 912-0410	27A Sheaghill Road Riverside, CT 06878	
~~kenton@aol.com~~ 203-5	Arthur Kenton Arthur Kenton	(203) 938-9803	165 OLD GREENWICH RD (DEBRING, CT 06896)	
		( ) -		

Petition Collected by: Marijes McKolajczak

For more info, contact Jane Kochersperger of Greenwich Conservation Advocates (202) 680-3798 • GREENWICHCONSERVATIONADVOCATES@GMAIL.COM or visit **www.foodandwaterwatch.org**

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Email	Name	Phone	Address	I Want to Volunteer
jane@email.com	Jane Doe	(603) 555-5555	123 My Street My Town, CT 08901	x
nitralou @ yahoo.com	Anitra Brooks Kacyba	(917) 517-5660	510 E. Putnam Ave, D4 Cos Cob, CT 06807	X
aronis @ aol.com	Arona Smotrich	(203) 912-2377	38 Halsey Dr old Greenwich, CT 06870	
~~Javo~~ EQuip_NV @ yahoo.com	James Stubbs	(203) 613-5014	59 Loughlin ave Cos Cob CT 06807	X
WM17 @CORNELL.EDU	CHUCK MIKOLAJCZAK	(646) 345-3574	15 HORSESHOE RD COS COB CT 06807	
marija mikolajczak@gmail.com	Marija Mikolajczak	(917) 683-6062	15 Horseshoe Rd Cos Cob, CT 06807	
Akw.jlc @gmail.com	Jennifer Bahn	(215) 901-8890	11 Sachem Road Greenwich CT 06830	
~~ONICRUST~~ @AOL.com	ELIZABETH SPORLEDER	(347) 276-9472	5 CROSS LANE COS COS 06807	X
htochman @gmail.com	Alma Tochman	(203) 869-5948	83 Orchard St Cos Cb CT 06807	

Joint petition for use by local grassroots groups supporting town ordinances and urging officials to ban fracking waste state-wide.

For more info, contact Jane Kochersperger of Greenwich Conservation Advocates:

(202) 680-3798 • ANEKOCHERS@GMAIL.COM

We respect your privacy. We will not sell or trade your personal information without your permission.

collected by Marija Mikolajczak

Greenwich Conservation Advocates

in partnership with

food&waterwatch

I Support a Ban on Fracking Waste from Entering Our Community and the State of CT

Dear Elected Official,
Fracking is a process used to extract natural gas and oil. Millions of gallons of a toxic chemical solution are injected underground at high pressure to crack dense rock and release oil and gas. Fracking fluids and contaminated solids come to the surface and there are no good options for disposing of this toxic and possibly radioactive waste. The dangers associated pose an unacceptable risk to health and safety, municipal and private property values and natural resources. CTDEEP cannot enforce or safely regulate fracking waste, or prevent accidents, spills and leaks from contaminating soil, surface and ground waters. Instead of allowing future permits, CTDEEP should permanently ban fracking waste. **Locally, I urge town leaders to pass an ordinance banning the application of fracking and other oil & gas extraction wastes. The application of wastes and by-products must be prohibited on any road or real property, as well as the storage, disposal, handling, acquisition, sale, treatment and processing within our town. Strong leadership is needed to protect our community.**

Email	Print and Sign	Phone	Address	I want to help
janedoe@email.com	Jane Doe *Jane Doe*	(603) 555-5555	123 My Street My Town, CT 08901	x
hmatonis@gmail.com	Heidi Matonis	(203) 219-4202	547 Hillside Rd Greenwich CT 06831	
ElizabethGDempsey@gmail.com	Elizabeth Dempsey	(203) 536-1563	21 Hillside Road Greenwich CT	March on
		( ) -		
tdutkevitch@msn.com	Teresa Dutkevitch	(203) 918-1128	4 Lafayette Court Unit 5A, Greenwich, CT	
Elizabeth.R.Booth@gmail.com	ELIZABETH BOOTH	(206) 613-5601	22 MILLTIMBER AVE RIVERSIDE CT. 06878	
Evelyn Bausman	Ekbaus@gmail	(203) 661-0636	603 Steamboat Rd Greenwich	
nerlynpierson@mac.com	Nerlyn Pierson	(917) 546-8664	310 Stanwich Rd Greenwich, CT	will forward info to interested
Sanford Litvack		(646) 784-1710	41 Baldwin Farms South Greenwich CT 06831	

Petition Collected by: Marija Mikolajczak

For more info, contact Jane Kochetsperger of Greenwich Conservation Advocates (202) 680-3798 • GREENWICHCONSERVATIONADVOCATES@GMAIL.COM or visit www.foodandwaterwatch.org

Greenwich Conservation Advocates

food&waterwatch

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Email	Name	Phone	Address	I Want to Volunteer
jane@email.com	Jane Doe	(603) 555-5555	123 My Street My Town, CT 08901	X
cassmf2001 @ yahoo.com	CLIFF SCOTT	(203) 618 - 1372	8 Grove St. Cos Cob, CT 06807	
szweiner @ aol.com	Scott Weiner	(203) 524 - 7903	47 Valley Rd Cos Cob, CT 06807	
@		( ) -		
@		( ) -		
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@		( ) -		
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@		( ) -		

Joint petition for use by local grassroots groups supporting town ordinances and urging officials to ban fracking waste state-wide.

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(202) 680-3798 • ANEKOCHERS@GMAIL.COM

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Petition Collected by, Anita Brody Kacyba
Received 4/4/17

Greenwich Conservation Advocates

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Email	Print and Sign	Phone	Address	I want to help
janedoe@email.com	Jane Doe *Jane Doe*	(603) 555-5555	123 My Street My Town, CT 08901	x
dianafseaton @gmail.com	DIANA SEATON	(203)536-4328	61 Londonderry Dr Greenwich CT 06830	
sueellgrele@ aol.com	Sue W. Grele	(203)637-1293	21 Tadlock Pl. Riverside, CT 06878	
lisaleavyfisher @gmail.com	Lysa Tyshir Lisa Tyshir	(203) 660-3111	50 Bate Rd Greenwich CT 06878	
pamela@optimum.net	Pam Liflander Pam Liflander	(203) 698-1799	10 Crawford Terrace Riverside CT 06878	
eccotter@yahoo.com	Beth Cotter	(917)576-7802	11 River Road #119 Cos Cob, CT 06807	
MBKJRK@AOL.COM	Mary Keller MB Keller	(203)698-2525	20 Riverside Lane Riverside, CT 06878	
Kgiannzz@gmail.com	Kara Giannuzzi	(203) 570-5656	39 Perkins Road Greenwich Ct 06830	
Jennyrye@me.com	Jenny Rye	(203)219-1437	24 Rustic View Rd. Greenwich 06830	8/0

Petition Collected by: Marija Mikolajczak

For more info, contact Jane Kochersperger of Greenwich Conservation Advocates (202) 680-3798 • GREENWICHCONSERVATIONADVOCATES@GMAIL.COM or visit www.foodandwaterwatch.org

Greenwich Conservation Advocates

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Email	Name	Phone	Address	I Want to Volunteer
jane@email.com	Jane Doe	(603) 555-5555	123 My Street My Town, CT 08901	X
, Kocyba4 @ yahoo.com	Matthew Kocyba Matthew L Kocyba	(203) 340-2657	510 E. Putnam Ave D4 Cos Cob, CT 06807	
stephanie.esquenazi@gmail.com	Stephanie Esquenazi	(973) 477-9508	12 Baldwin Farms S Greenwich, CT 06831	
janemartinecook @ gmail.com	Anne Martine Cook Anne Martine Cook	(203) 219-8393	108 Patterson Ave Norwalk CT 06850	
,cterryrun @ mac.com	Christopher Terry Chris Terry	(203) 661-4629	96 View ST. West Greenwich, CT 06830	
@	Susan DeLeping Susan DeLeVD	(203) 661-6286	8 Meadow Dr Cos Cob, CT 06807	
Sarah.e.aaronson @ gmail.com	Sarah Aaronson	(917) 903-3150	28 Verona Dr. Riverside, CT 06878	
@	Barbara Pratley	(203) 531-4909	88 Ritch Ave W. Greenwich	
Casjmf2002@yahoo.com	JeanMarie Field	(203) 618-1372	8 Grove St. Cos Cob, CT 06807	

Joint petition for use by local grassroots groups supporting town ordinances and urging officials to ban fracking waste state-wide.

For more info, contact Jane Kochersperger of Greenwich Conservation Advocates:

(202) 680-3798 • ANEKOCHERS@GMAIL.COM

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Petition collected by Anitra Brooks Kocyba received 4/4/17

Greenwich Conservation Advocates

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Email	Name	Phone	Address	I Want to Volunteer
jane@email.com	Jane Doe	(603) 555-5555	123 My Street My Town, CT 08901	x
niversen @essex.ac.uk	M. Iversen	(203) 869 - 1694	½ Bolling Pl. Greenwich, CT 06830	
bmch2013 @aol.com	Dana McHale	(203) 622-6638	22 Annjim Drive Greenwich, CT 06830	
bmch2013@aol.com	Bartholomew McHale	(203) 622-6638	22 ANNJIM Dr GREENWICH, CT 06830	
Shine3000@aol.com	Megan Cassano	(203) 504-1166	18 Bridge St. Greenwich, CT 06830	
amchale12 @gmail.com	Annette McHale	(203) 622-6638	22 Annjim Dr Greenwich, CT 06830	
bmch2013 @ aol.com	Violet Iversen	(203) 869 - 1694	½ Bolling Pl Greenwich, CT 06830	
amchale @smith.edu	Anne McHale	(203) 982 - 3011	22 Annjim Dr. Greenwich CT 06830	
bmch2013 @aol.com	Susan McHale	(203) 622 - 6638	22 Annjim Dr. Greenwich CT 06830	X

Joint petition for use by local grassroots groups supporting town ordinances and urging officials to ban fracking waste state-wide.

For more info, contact Jane Kochersperger of Greenwich Conservation Advocates:

(202) 680-3798 • JANEKOCHERS@GMAIL.COM

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> Petition signatures collected by Susan McHale

Greenwich Conservation Advocates

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Email	Print and Sign	Phone	Address	I want to help
janedoe@email.com	Jane Doe *Jane Doe*	(603) 555-5555	123 My Street My Town, CT 08901	X
———	Richard Hofer	(203) 622-0221	44 Frontier Rd Cos Cob, CT 06807	
mail/indacookemiller@yahoo.com	LINDA MILLER	(203) 629-0715	58 HILLSIDE RD GREENWICH, CT 06830	
dkohesen@optonline.net	Debra Oresen	(203) 661-4505	33 Valleywood Rd Cos Cob, CT 06807	
Courtneyweil@yahoo.com	Courtney Weil	(203) 869-9052	61 Valleywood Rd Cos Cob CT 06807	
Rakhanna@optonline.net	Rachel Khanna	(203) 832-0422	163 John Street Greenwich, CT 06831	
anne Rmoller@gmail.com	Anne Moller	(203) 661-2567	6 Wyngate Rd Greenwich CT 06830	
Jamigoldmen@aol.com	JAMI GOLDMAN	(203) 637-7837	10 Quintard Apt 307 CT 06870	
remarlowe@optonline.net	Rebecca MARLOWE	(203) 219-5080	302 Riverside Avenue Riverside, CT 06878	X

Petition Collected by: Manja Mikolajczak & Kerri Ann Hofer

For more info, contact Jane Kochersperger of Greenwich Conservation Advocates (202) 680-3798 • GREENWICHCONSERVATIONADVOCATES@GMAIL.COM or visit www.foodandwaterwatch.org

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Email	Print and Sign	Phone	Address	I want to help	
janedoe@email.com	Jane Doe *Jane Doe*	(603) 555-5555	123 My Street My Town, CT 08901	x	
qinnywaters@me.com	Qinny Waters	(203) 985-0091	52 Frontier Rd Cos Cob CT 06807	8/12	8
Ldobryn@gmail.com	Leslie Dobryn	(203) 555-1212	11 Ridge Rd Cos Cob, CT 06807	8	8
hall.marky9@gmail.com	Marcia Hall	(203) 637-9572	15 Old Clubhouse Rd Old Greenwich CT 06870	X	
CRUZGL@AOL.COM	CRUZEA MARTIN	(203) 869-3832	37 Pleasant Pl Cos Cob, CT 06807		
Schaffer.eli@gmail.com	Eli Schaffer	(518) 330-3101	98 Mulberry St Stamford CT 06902		
jemargen@gmail.com	Joan E. Margenau	(203) 661-1258	8 Cat Rock Rd Cos Cob CT 06807		
Cindy@samuelowen.com	Cynthia Milazzo	(203) 622 0882 (917) 494-3915	5 Waterfall Ln Cos Cob, CT 06807	X	4
constancy@aol.com	NANCY S. DICKINSON	(203) 637-5102 *Emails to cell*	88 Riverside Ave Riverside, CT 06878		

For more info, contact Jane Kochersperger of Greenwich Conservation Advocates

(202) 680-3798 • GREENWICHCONSERVATIONADVOCATES@GMAIL.COM

Petition Collected by: Kerri Ann Hofer

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Greenwich Conservation Advocates

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Email	Print and Sign	Phone	Address	I want to help
janedoe@email.com	Jane Doe *Jane Doe*	(603) 555-5555	123 My Street My Town, CT 08901	X
PLEASE not mailed	Paul Rice Pitz Jack Mastahowsky	(203) 532-5011	75 Mead Ave Greenwich CT 06830	
does not use email	Jack Mastahowsky Jack Mastahowsky	(203) 428 5392	greenwich ct 0683O	
Meganewren@gmail.com	Megan Wren	(970) 379-1369	Riverside, CT 06878	
Bryanwren@gmail.com	Bryan Wren BRYAN WREN	(770) 746-8429	14 Dyal Ave.	
amir@yoyo.org	Amir SABETI	(203) 769-5411	6A HAROLD AVE GREENWICH CT 06830	
Scottrice@yahoo.com	Jim Rice	(203) 817-6416	16 Madamore Lane Greenwich, CT 06830	
conditionedcomfort@gmail	Barnes Grant	(203) 667-3320	32 Arthur St Greenwich CT 06831	
merrypainz@yahoo.com	MEREDITH GRANT Meredith Grant	(203) 667-7031	32 ARTHUR ST GREENWICH, CT 06831	

Petition Collected by: Maya Metzger

For more info, contact Jane Kochersperger of Greenwich Conservation Advocates (202) 680-3798 · GREENWICHCONSERVATIONADVOCATES@GMAIL.COM or visit www.foodandwaterwatch.org

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Email	Name	Phone	Address	I Want to Volunteer
jane@email.com	Jane Doe	(603) 555-5555	123 My Street My Town, CT 08901	x
Sylviag@optonline.net	Sylvia Gordon	(203) 811 - 5711	4 Putnam Hill Apt 4H Greenwich, CT 06830	
RRAYmond32@optonline.net	Sheila Raymond	(203) 637 - 2498	1 Somerset Lane Riverside, CT 06878	
nytramba @yahoo.com	John Shapiro	(203) 531 - 9162	117 Putnam Ave Greenwich, CT	
nytramba @yahoo.com	Tina Del Sobato	(203) 536 - 4756	1033 E. Putnam Ave #2 Riverside CT 06878	
ynsan @ aol.com	Sandie Heath	(203) 661 - 0323	6 CHAT ROCK RD COS COB, CT 06807	
rmcardinal44 @gmail.com	MARIE T MICIK	(203) 629 - 1493	56 Morningside Drive Greenwich, CT 06830	
ofranmac @g.mail.com	Joanne Maciejewski	(203) 531 - 6195	3 Eugene St. Greenwich, CT 06830	
bgillon @optonline.net	Mary Gillon	(203) 661 - 0827	453 E. Putnam Ave 06807	

Joint petition for use by local grassroots groups supporting town ordinances and urging officials to ban fracking waste state-wide.

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(202) 680-3798 • ~~ANEKOCHERS@GMAIL.COM~~ janekochers@gmail.com

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Petition collection:
Traudy Gouse

Greenwich Conservation Advocates

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Email	Print and Sign	Phone	Address	I want to help
janedoe@email.com	Jane Doe *Jane Doe*	(603) 555-5555	123 My Street My Town, CT 08901	X
Dmarchand@	DC Marchand DC MARCHAND	(203) 66[illegible] - 6[illegible]	87 Bible Lane Greenwich, CT	X
Kegmorg@gmail	Karen Morgenbesser KMorgl	(203) 249-7666	1007 King St Greenwich CT 06831	X
RBEHRAND@GMAIL.COM	RASTA BEHRANT	(646) 549-0375	27 Shady Ln Greenwich, CT 06831	
lilfeather@gmail.com	natascha Burbridge	(914) 629-3481	14 Cross Street Greenwich, CT 06831	
VZiminsky@gmail.com	Victor Ziminsky III VZ/B	(347) 237-7141	14 Cross St Greenwich, CT 06831	X
		( ) -		
		( ) -		
		( ) -		

Petition Collected by: Marjes Mikolajczak

For more info, contact Jane Kochersperger of Greenwich Conservation Advocates (202) 680-3798 • GREENWICHCONSERVATIONADVOCATES@GMAIL.COM or visit www.foodandwaterwatch.org

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Email	Print and Sign	Phone	Address	I want to help
janedoe@email.com	Jane Doe *Jane Doe*	(603) 555-5555	123 My Street My Town, CT 08901	x
Kcavo@aol.com	Chris Keaveney C. Keaveney	(203) 629-5106	1 Osceola Dr Greenwich Ct	
Kat Howell	Kathryn Howell	(203) 661-6264	4 Sachem Rd Greenwich CT 06830	
N Katz	Nancy Katz	(203) 869-8604	13 Meadow Dr Cos Cob	
	ANNE VON STUEMNAGEL	(203) 622-9115	24 DANDY DR. COS COB, CT 06807	
	CLIFF ABRAMS	(203) 622-9115	24 DANDY DR. COS COB, CT 06807	
	CLAIRE GORDON C Gordon	(203) 622-6759	50 DANDY DRIVE COS COB, CT 06807	
		( ) -		
		( ) -		

Petition Collected by: Trudy Gouse

For more info, contact Jane Kochersperger of Greenwich Conservation Advocates (202) 680-3798 • GREENWICHCONSERVATIONADVOCATES@GMAIL.COM or visit www.foodandwaterwatch.org

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Email	Print and Sign	Phone	Address	I want to help
janedoe@email.com	Jane Doe *Jane Doe*	(603) 555-5555	123 My Street My Town, CT 08901	x
BarbaraJUrso@yahoo.com	Barbara Urso Barbara Urso	(203) 661-5772	59 Loughlin Ave Cos Cob CT 06807	
bchonemaid@yahoo.com	Robert Carlson Robert Carlson	(203) 661-5772	59 Loughlin Ave. Cos Cob CT 06807	
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		( ) -		
		( ) -		
		( ) -		
		( ) -		

Petition Collected by: James Webster

For more info, contact Jane Kochersperger of Greenwich Conservation Advocates (202) 680-3798 • GREENWICHCONSERVATIONADVOCATES@GMAIL.COM or visit www.foodandwaterwatch.org

Timestamp	First Name	Last Name	Street Address in Greenw	Zip Code	RTM District (if known)	Would y	Email Address	Phone Number	Town
8/31/2017 6:40:12	Heidi	Matonis	47 Hillside Rd	06830	7 - North Center	Maybe	Hmatonis@fmail.com	203-219-4202	Greenwich
9/1/2017 23:03:35	Rachel	Khanna	163 John St.	6831	10 - North West	Maybe	rakhanna@optonline.net	2038619623	Greenwich
9/2/2017 10:27:02	James	OBrien	30 Suburban Ave	6807	8 - Cos Cob	Maybe	obrienj23@gmail.com	2038694105	Cos Cob
9/4/2017 14:11:33	Peter	Streidt	7 Grant Ave	6870	6 - Old Greenwich	Maybe [	pstreidt@gmail.com	203-637-5527	Old Greenwich
9/11/2017 21:53:13	Michaela	Volberg	12 Neighborly Way	6878	5 - Riverside	Maybe	Mvyadro@gmail.com	3472161655	Riverside
9/11/2017 22:05:52	Gwen	Briggs	40 Ridge St	6830	1 - South Center	Maybe	gwenjbriggs@hotmail.con	203-629-4664	Greenwich
9/11/2017 23:04:00	Andrea	Cosby	35 Rockmere Ave	6870	6 - Old Greenwich	Maybe	The5cosbys@gmail.com	6462389806	Old Greenwich
9/11/2017 23:08:49	Elissa	Diamond	97 Havemeyer Pl	6830	1 - South Center	Maybe	drdiamondfields@gmail.com		Greenwich
9/20/2017 20:50:45	Deborah	Loscalzo	560 lake ave	6830	10 - North West	Maybe	D_loscalzo@yahoo.com	2035425112	Greenwich
8/31/2017 10:22:54	fred	seufert	83 putnam park	6830		No	fredseufert@optonline.net		Greenwich
9/2/2017 10:56:32	Vijayshree	Pande	75 Husted Lane	6830	10 - North West	No	Shonupande@aol.com	2036250127	Greenwich
9/3/2017 8:47:29	Irene	Horowitz	30 Will Merry Lane	6831	10 - North West	No	irenehorowitz@optimum.r	2032732585	Greenwich
9/3/2017 8:57:55	Sam	Horowitz	30 Will Merry Lane	6831	10 - North West	No	samnhorowitz@aol.com	2032732584	Greenwich
9/3/2017 19:19:29	Angelika	Streidt	7 Grant Ave.	6870	6 - Old Greenwich	No	angelikastrdt5@gmail.cor	2036375527	Old Greenwich
9/11/2017 21:30:48	Amanda	Allen	8 Old Clubhouse Rd	6870	6 - Old Greenwich	No	Amandakmallen@gmail.com		Old Greenwich
9/11/2017 21:35:35	Dana	Hammack	24 Terrace Ave	6878	5 - Riverside	No	Dana_snyde@yahoo.com	9175094168	Riverside
9/11/2017 22:04:54	Kirstin	Butler	11 Schubert Lane	6807	8 - Cos Cob	No	Kirbutler@aol.com		Cos Cob
9/11/2017 23:10:41	Jennifer	Friedman	88 s water streey	6830	4 - Byram	No	Jacsontos@gmail.com		Byram
9/11/2017 23:15:50	Maggie	Butorac	104 Orchard St	6807	8 - Cos Cob	No	Maggie.Suydam@gmail.c	7818566113	Cos Cob
9/12/2017 0:17:54	Cynthia	Aleman	6 Hartford ave	6830		No	lmcindy66@gmail.com		Byram
9/12/2017 7:01:59	Erika	Casanas	10 berrian pl	6830	4 - Byram	No	Casanase86@gmail.com	1290Summer	Byram
9/12/2017 17:37:57	kishori	scott	7 lakeview drive	6878		No	kishorip@hotmail.com		Riverside
9/12/2017 22:47:58	Maureen	Feuerman	100 john street	6831	10 - North West	No	Ngnsfeuerman@optonline.net		Greenwich
9/20/2017 16:23:06	Suzanne	Simpson	5 Putnam Hill, 3A	6830	1 - South Center	No	soozalasimp@gmail.com	203-622-6611	Greenwich
9/20/2017 16:26:59	Virginia	Corvino	31 Horseshoe Road	6807	8 - Cos Cob	No	Gincee@aol.com	203 629-0995	Cos Cob
9/20/2017 16:38:06	Beth	Wright	90 Prosect Street	6830		No	Beth@bethwright.net	203-622-6338	Greenwich
9/20/2017 17:41:13	Christine	Kim	49 Frontier Road	6807	8 - Cos Cob	No	c_kim@post.harvard.edu	203-550-2692	Cos Cob
9/20/2017 20:58:14	Annette	Grueterich	37 Willowmere Circle	6878	5 - Riverside	No	annette@grueterich.us	203 861 1812	Riverside
9/20/2017 21:02:39	Debirah	Bandanza	11 Pine Ridge Rd	6830	8 - Cos Cob	No	Debband@aol.com	(203)300-4441	Greenwich
9/20/2017 22:19:37	Christoph	Kull	37 Willowmere circle	6878		No	C.kull@castlehill-linens.cc	2035706449	Riverside
9/21/2017 0:02:36	Sophie	Grueterich	37 Willowmere Circle	6878	5 - Riverside	No	sgrueter@villanova.edu	2032528459	Riverside
9/21/2017 8:04:10	Paul	Dunay	36 N Old Stone Bridge Rc	6807	8 - Cos Cob	No	pauldunay@gmail.com	203 552 9025	Cos Cob
9/21/2017 8:04:37	Kelly	Bridges	48 Druid Lane	6878	5 - Riverside	No	kellybridges88@gmail.com		Riverside
8/15/2017 0:41:25	Marija	Mikolajczak	15 Horseshoe Road	06807	8 - Cos Cob	Yes	marijamikolajczak@gmail.com		
8/17/2017 17:08:25	Jane	Kochersperger	510 East Putnam Ave, D1	06807	8 - Cos Cob	Yes	janekochers@gmail.com	2026803798	Cos Cob
8/18/2017 17:05:57	Jay	Louden	25 Park Ave.	06870	6 - Old Greenwich	Yes	louden.jay@gmail.com	2036371328	Old Greenwich
9/2/2017 9:49:34	Robert	Brady	16 Terrace Avenue	6878	5 - Riverside	Yes	robertbrady541@gmail.cc	2036371168	Riverside
9/19/2017 10:26:45	Caroline	Chartier	169 Mason Street	6830	12 - Havemeyer	Yes	Chartiercac@aol.com	914 648 8028	Greenwich

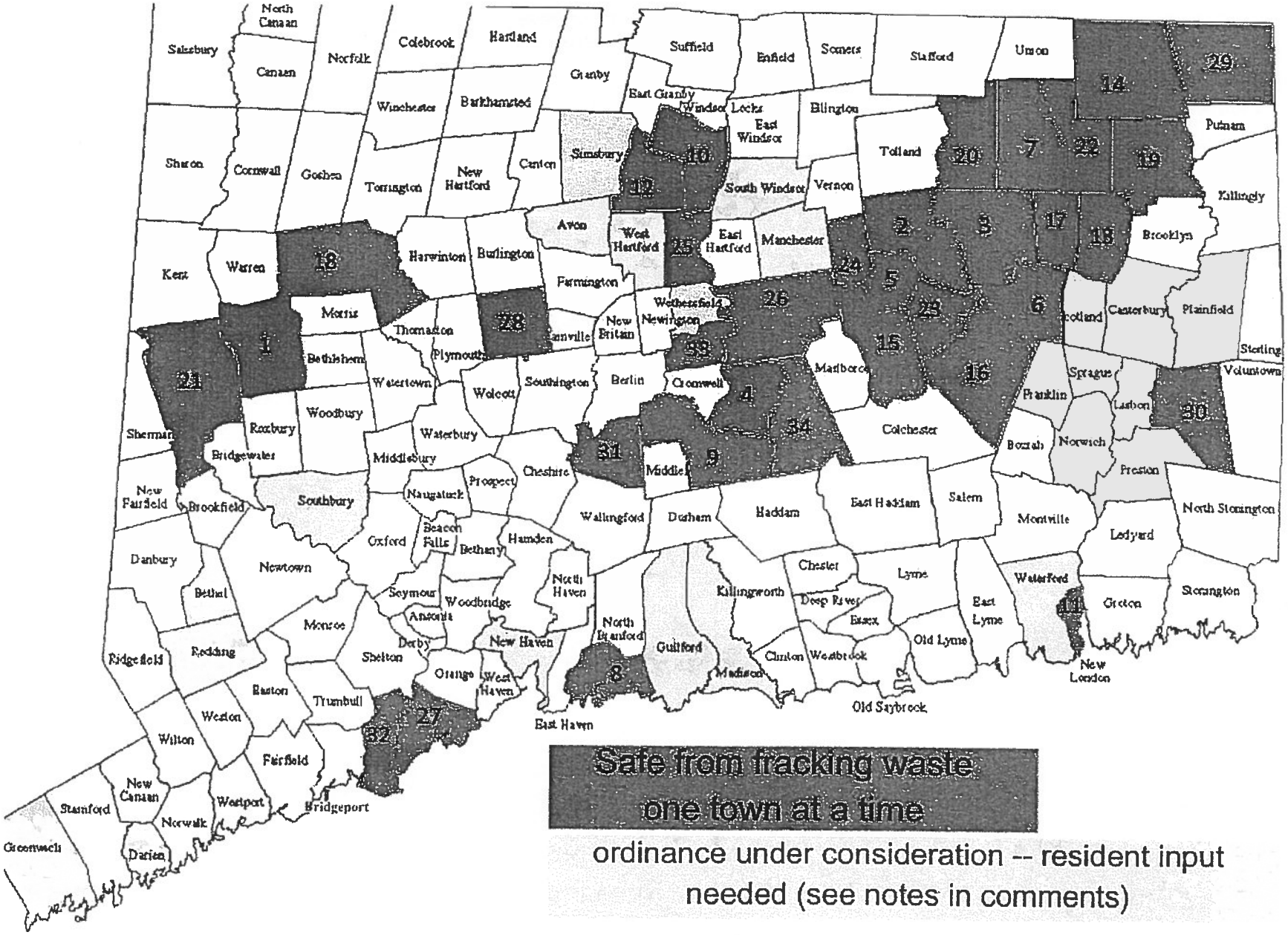
Timestamp	First Name	Last Name	Street Address in Greenw	Zip Code	RTM District (if known)	Would y	Email Address	Phone Number	Town
9/21/2017 10:38:18	Isabel	Dunay	36 North Old Stone Bridg	6807	8 - Cos Cob	Yes	isabel@dunay.com	2035529025	Cos Cob
10/5/2017 6:46:50	Richard	Margenot	8 Cat Rock Road	6807	8 - Cos Cob	Yes	margenot@aol.com	2039045924	Cos Cob
10/5/2017 7:17:46	Joan	Margenot	8 Cat Rock Road	6807	8 - Cos Cob	Yes [2]	Jemargen@gmail.com		Cos Cob
10/31/2017 21:19:21	Patricia	Burke	331 Valley Road	6807	8 - Cos Cob	Yes	Patty15@optonline.net	2035705805	Cos Cob
10/31/2017 21:50:58	Mary Elle	Bucci	1465 E Putnam Ave	6870	12 - Havemeyer	Maybe	Mebucci1@aol.com		Old Greenwich
10/31/2017 22:20:07	John	Burke	331 Valley Road	6807	8 - Cos Cob	Maybe	jaburke18@yahoo.com	203-722-2312	Cos Cob
10/31/2017 23:16:21	Liz	Van Duyne	40 Cedar Cliff Rd	6878	5 - Riverside		lvand@optonline.net		Riverside
11/1/2017 12:08:02	Monserrat	Galizi	10 Rockland Place Green	6831	9 - Pemberwick-Glanville	Yes	Mrueda85@aol.com		Greenwich
11/1/2017 21:25:10	Kimberly	Pennings	6 Walker Court	6831	9 - Pemberwick-Glanville	No	kst4@cornell.edu		Greenwich
11/1/2017 22:17:32	Theresa	Semblante	10 Rapids Lane	6831	1 - South Center		tess1906@gmail.com	2036221289	Greenwich
11/2/2017 11:18:27	Miriam	Kreuzer	57 Maple Avenue	6830	7 - North Center	Maybe	mcclkreuzer@gmail.com	2032534222	Greenwich
11/2/2017 17:16:19	Louise	Tonning	14 Halsey Drive	06870-12	12 - Havemeyer	No	lmtonning@gmail.com		Old Greenwich
11/2/2017 17:38:33	Joseph	Stafford	83 Valley Road Unit 2	6807	8 - Cos Cob	Maybe	jstaff83@yahoo.com	2032533309	Cos Cob
11/2/2017 18:12:38	Leah	Schmiedel	2 Farley Street	6830			Leahqh@gmail.com		Greenwich
11/2/2017 20:07:11	Dennis	Reilly	61 Cambridge drive	6831	9 - Pemberwick-Glanville	No	dreilly64@me.com		Greenwich
11/8/2017 17:39:48	Monserrat	Galizi	10 Rockland Place	6831	9 - Pemberwick-Glanville	Yes	mrueda85@aol.com	2038584055	Greenwich
11/9/2017 13:26:11	Caryn	Rosenbaum	6 Nassau Pl	6807	8 - Cos Cob	No	csrosenbaum@yahoo.com		Cos Cob
11/9/2017 20:04:04	alan	gorkin	18.5 brookside park	6831		No	alangorkin@gmail.com	2038326530	Greenwich
11/10/2017 0:30:35	Matt	Kocyba	E. Putnam	6807	8 - Cos Cob	No	kocyba4@yahoo.com		Cos Cob
12/17/2017 14:35:56	Susan	Connal	12a lincoln ave	6830	12 - Havemeyer	Maybe	susan.connal@cbmoves.(	2035366655	Greenwich

[1] Responder updated this value.

[2] Responder updated this value.

Towns Adopting Ordinances as of December 19, 2017

1) Washington 3/15/2015
2) Coventry 10/5/2015
3) Mansfield 10/26/2015
4) Portland 6/1/2016
5) Andover 10/6/2016
6) Windham/Willimantic 10/18/2016
7) Ashford 11/21/2016
8) Branford 12/15/2016
9) Middletown 1/3/2017
10) Windsor 1/3/2017
11) New London 3/8/2017
12) Bloomfield 3/27/2017
13) Hampton 4/3/2017
14) Woodstock 4/12/2017
15) Hebron 4/20/2017
16) Lebanon 5/1/2017
17) Chaplin 5/8/2017
18) Litchfield 5/10/2017
19) Pomfret 6/7/2017
20) Willington 6/20/2017
21) New Milford 7/??/2017
22) Eastford 8/7/2017
23) Columbia 8/14/2017
24) Bolton 6/2017
25) East Hampton 6/27/2017
26) Hartford 9/11/17
27) Glastonbury 9/12/17
28) Milford 10/2/17
29) Bristol 10/10/17 (including hazardous waste treatment plant)
30) Thompson (ca.10/17/17)
31) Griswold & Jewett City 10/24/17
32) Meriden 10/30/17
33) Stratford 11/13/17
34) Rocky Hill 12/04/17 source: Greenwich Conservation Advocates


Safe from fracking waste
one town at a time
ordinance under consideration -- resident input needed (see notes in comments)

Greenwich Conservation Advocates

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Email	Print and Sign	Phone	Address	I want to help
janedoe@email.com	Jane Doe *Jane Doe*	(603) 555-5555	123 My Street My Town, CT 08901	x
verdantlands@yahoo.com	VICTORIA JOHN	(203) 280-2657	14 Howard PL Greenwich, CT 06830	
Jujusunshinebear@icloud.com	Julia Mannarino	(215) 692-3639	146 valley rd. Cos Cob, CT 06807	
not provided	Katherine Daly	(203) 555-5555	not provided Greenwich, CT	
Sueskier11@gmail.com	Susan Hance S.H.	(203) -	13 Old Wagon Rd Old Greenwich, CT. 06870	
Amloassd@aol.com	Alyssa Long	(203) 637-8112	34 Field Rd Riverside CT 06878	
Felicia Woods		( ) -	30 Whistler Tree Way Riverside CT 06878	
[illegible]praemick@[illegible]icloud.com	Jennifer Praemick	( ) -	28 W. End, OG, CT 06870	
ewa.banda@yahoo.p	EWA BANDA	(203) 461-6117	190 Riverdale Rd., Riverd	

Petition Collected by: Farmer's Market

For more info, contact Jane Kochersperger of Greenwich Conservation Advocates (203) 680-3798 • GREENWICHCONSERVATIONADVOCATES@GMAIL.COM or visit www.foodandwaterwatch.org

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Email	Print and Sign	Phone	Address	I want to help
janedoe@email.com	Jane Doe *Jane Doe*	(603) 555-5555	123 My Street My Town, CT 08901	x
fraimyfogarty@gmail.com	Fraimy Fogarty	( ) -	Greenwich CT	
[redacted]		( ) -	old Greenwich	
Nancyfraser@gmail.com	Nancy Fraser	( ) -		
		( ) -		
Donna Bunte @gmail.com	Donna Bunte	( ) -	old Greenwich 14 old Clubhouse Rd.	
Mike Zollner@hotmail.com	Mike Zollner	( ) -	17 Pilgrim Dr Greenwich CT	
poccori.cf@gmail.com	Aiko Takahashi	( ) -	Old Greenwich	
wdziurzynski@gmail.com	W Dziurzynski	( ) -	104 Overlook Dr. G, CT 06830	

Petition Collected by: _____

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Email	Print and Sign	Phone	Address	I want to help
janedoe@email.com	Jane Doe *Jane Doe*	(603) 555-5555	123 My Street My Town, CT 08901	x
ebrinic@gmail.com	Elizabeth Brinic	(646) 734-0083	208 Shore Rd OG, CT 06870	✓
Andrew.weinling@gmail.com	Andrew Weinling	(203) 979-9955	209 Shore road OG, CT 06870	✓
crqarthwaite@gmail.com	Candace Garthwaite Candace Garthwaite	(203) 698-1714	36 Park ave. OG 06870	
MCStraw@yahoo.com	Jackie Dowling	(203) 645-7637	32 Cart Ave Rw CT 06878	
	[illegible]	( ) -	118 Tokeneke Rd. Darien CT	
lesleykinghome@gmail.com	Lesley King	(203) 698 1152	7 Bryan Rd OG CT 06870	
ROGERQ@optonline.net	ROGER Q Kendall	(203) 548-6033	96 HEMLOCK DRIVE STAMFORD, CT 06902	
laurelscar@optonline.net	Laurel Scariati	(203) 841-0910	19 Kent Pl Cos Cob CT 06807	

Petition Collected by: Farmers Market

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Email	Print and Sign	Phone	Address	I want to help
janedoe@email.com	Jane Doe *Jane Doe*	(603) 555-5555	123 My Street My Town, CT 08901	x
JohnOpalmer@optonline.net DavidDPalmer@optonline.net	David Palmer	(203) 253-2161	1 Cherry Ln Old Greenwich, CT 06870	
not provided	Amanda Bleiberg	(203) 962-5989	11 South end court, Old Greenwich, CT, 06870	
not provided	SALLY C. THEBAUD Sally C. Thebaud	(203) 661-7008	6 WARD RD Greenwich 06831	
DANAHynnelee@gmail.com	Dana Lee Diane R Lee	(203) 561-0806	49 Talmadge Drive 06870	
Stephanie barrett21@gmail.com	Stephanie Pitts Barrett	(203) 637-3343	15 Carriage Dr. Riverside, CT 06878	X
not provided	Lucy Gosch Lucy Gosch	(203) 883-3193	Lucy St Greenwich, CT	
Erinlally95@gmail.com	Erin Lally	(203) 253-7136	2 Muriel Pl Stamford, CT 06831	
jtfmcc-fay@yahoo.com ~~Josefina Barcenas~~	Josefina Barcenas Josefina Barcenas	(917) 588-1713	2 Willowmere Circle Riverside CT 06878	

Petition Collected by: _____

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Email	Print and Sign	Phone	Address	I want to help
janedoe@email.com	Jane Doe *Jane Doe*	(603) 555-5555	123 My Street My Town, CT 08901	x
p/s no email Valerie e@optonline.net	Valerie Cole	(203) 698 - 2769	9 Glen Avon Dr. R.V. CT 06878	-
bricegbaol@mail.com	Brice Russia BR	(203) 637 - 2511		
	SABOT Sabot Sabot	( ) -	6 Shadow Pl 06870 CT	
~~Akskoufalis@gmail.com~~	~~Agatha K Skoufalis~~	(203)637-4561	29 Highview Ave OLD CT 06870.	
matthew@matthewwolf.com	MATTHEW WOLF	(917) 397-9565	39 EDGEHAVEN DR OLD GREENWICH 06870	
Repeat Kathryn McConal	Kathryn McConal	(203)561-9563	11 Gene St Riverside, CT 06878	
Siripsw@me.com	Siri Parsons	(203) 698-2722	34 Loading Rock Rd. Riverside CT 06878	
Same	Michael Parsons Michael Parsons	(203) 648-2722	11	

Petition Collected by: farmers market

For more info, contact Jane Kochersperger of Greenwich Conservation Advocates (202) 680-3798 • GREENWICHCONSERVATIONADVOCATES@GMAIL.COM or visit www.foodandwaterwatch.org

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Email	Print and Sign	Phone	Address	I want to help
janedoe@email.com	Jane Doe *Jane Doe*	(603) 555-5555	123 My Street My Town, CT 08901	x
[illegible]ellemax12@aol.net	Michelle Maxwell Michelle Maxwell	(203) 561-8812	Bible Street Cos Cob, CT 06807	
[illegible]ekovich@optonline.net	Laura Yekovich	(203) 344-9154	29 Weston Hill Riverside 06878	
[illegible]allisonchorba@yahoo.com	[illegible]	(203) 536-6136	3 Circuit Old Greenwich CT 06870	
JoanThaker@gmail.com	Joan Thaker Joan Thaker	(203) 536-3544	51 Gilman Ln Riverside CT 06878	
leahkdoran@gmail.com	Leah Doran Misevich	(203) 504-3644	12 Webb Ave Old Greenwich CT 06870	
YolgASpa@gmail.com	[illegible]	(203) 767-9112	96 River Rd Cos Cob, CT	
[illegible]@HOTMAIL.COM	MARK	( ) -	196 Weaver St Greenwich 06831	
tigertale@optonline.net	[illegible]	(203) 532-5471	33 Deep Gorge Rd Bent CT 06831	

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Email	Print and Sign	Phone	Address	I want to help
janedoe@email.com	Jane Doe *Jane Doe*	(603) 555-5555	123 My Street My Town, CT 08901	x
Smith.patsy1@outlook.com	Patsy Smith	(203)253-4760	109 Hendrie Ave Riverside, CT 0687	
payneworks@gmail.	[illegible]	( ) -	GRIMES RD OLD GRN 70	
Manuel@Thamesliver.com	Manuel Gaeller	(203)554-3656	Old Cgn	
Allison S.maus@gmail.com	Allison Maus	(203)344-1679	6 Wesskum Wood Riverside CT	
Brita.Dewey.VonRege	Brita Dewey VonRegensberg	(203)661-8510	974 No. St., Greenwich CT 0683	
	Pamela Odrezin	( ) -	OG	
Kimberly.grad@gmail.com	Kimberly Grad	(203)561-0974	40 Park Ave OG, CT 06870	
[illegible]	[illegible] Riverside	( ) -		

Petition Collected by: _____

For more info, contact Jane Kochersperger of Greenwich Conservation Advocates (202) 680-3798 • GREENWICHCONSERVATIONADVOCATES@GMAIL.COM or visit www.foodandwaterwatch.org

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I Support a Ban on Fracking Waste from Entering Our Community and the State of C

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MarinaRosinLevine@gmail.com	Marina Levine	(646) 705-1471	175 LAKE AVE GREENWICH CT 06830	
falvarez01@snet.net	Francia Alvarez *Francia Alvarez*	( ) -	Old Greenwich CT	
Karendewahl@gmail.com	Karen DeWahl *Karen DeWahl*	(203) 869 - 2144	102 Park Ave. Greenwich CT 06830	
poolhouse46@gmail.com	Jeanine Behr Getz	( ) -	46 Pecksland Rd. Greenwich, 0831	
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Petition Collected by: _____

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Greenwich Conservation Advocates

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NC10021@yahoo.com	Nancy Cunha	(203) 990-0436	13 Oval Ave Riverside, CT 06878	
Catherine.Sacks227@gmail.com	Catherine Sacks	(203) 517-5433	146 Valley Rd Cos Cob CT	
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Petition Collected by: Marija Mikolajczak

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jjunker@optonline.net	Jeffrey David Junker	(203) 531-5850	9 Tree Top Terrace Greenwich CT 06831	
Judy Meyer	Judy Meyer Judy Meyer	( ) -	290 Overlook Dr Greenwich, CT 06830	X
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Harold Doshan	Phyllis Schlegdorf Harold Doshan	(203) 637-4721	Riv CT Riverside	x
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November 16, 2017 Report of Fracking Sub-Committee on Item 12 from the June 12, 2017 Call of the RTM, "Ordinance Prohibiting Waste Associated with Natural Gas and Oil Extraction."

Summary of Risk Issues

1. Waste Material from all steps of the fracking process can be hazardous in that it can contain minerals, chemicals and radiation that is hazardous to health and the environment. Fracking fluid additives are considered trademarked and therefore not required to be disclosed. Additionally, fracking wells go as far as a mile below the surface, where naturally occurring radiation exists at elevated levels, especially in the Marcellus shale in Pennsylvania and Western New York. Accordingly, it is difficult to know the extent of the chemicals and other substances that are used throughout the process from beginning to end. This may make it prudent to ban entirely application of substances that contain radiation and chemical compounds known exclusively by the fracking industry, putting the responsibility for consequences of moving dangerous substances away from the site of the fracking entirely on the shoulders of those who produce, transport or purchase them for reuse.

2. Wastewater is frequently reused with different chemical additives in different locations thereby concealing its original source, previous uses, and contamination. Additionally, the drilling of wells yields milling materials, soil combined with chemicals added to facilitate the digging. Also, brine is naturally occurring in the geologic formations where natural gas and oil are found; it combines with the chemicals and is brought to the surface with the gas or oil.

3. Waste material from the fracking process is exempt from the EPA's definition of hazardous material. Therefore, it is difficult if not impossible to trace the waste from the fracking process to its ultimate disposal. We sought to confirm whether or not the known components of the fracking process are regulated under applicable federal, state or local statutes and if they are, in what manner.
4. Different states that allow fracking have different definitions of the waste from the fracking process and different levels of regulation.
5. Different types of waste can have widely varying levels of contamination and radiation even from the same drilling platform.
6. Fracking does not currently take place in Connecticut, however increased pressure from the need to dispose of fracking waste from neighboring states such as Pennsylvania may lead to disposal or reuse efforts in Connecticut. It appears that other states such as Pennsylvania and Oklahoma have already experienced adverse environmental consequences including high levels of radioactivity, from the reuse or disposal of this waste and are pressuring the industry to transport it elsewhere.
7. The Connecticut State legislature has tried to mandate that DEEP draft regulations regarding beneficial reuse of fracking waste for the past three years without success as yet. DEEP has been directed to create regulations, and there is a temporary moratorium on the use of fracking waste in Connecticut until those regulations are enacted. The

current draft of the state regulation on fracking waste does not include waste from oil fracking. In addition, while the legislative history indicates the legislative intent was to regulate wastes from all phases of the fracking process, the statutory language could be clearer as applied to wastes from the gas and oil production processes, such as the drilling of the well to accomplish the fracturing and the transport, storage or transmission from the well of such waste, gas, oil or wastewater. It is important to note that the current moratorium on the use of fracking waste in Connecticut is by its terms temporary, and contemplates that such waste may eventually be authorized for reuse within the state pursuant to regulations supposedly being developed by CT DEEP. Attempts to make the ban on the introduction of fracking waste into our state have failed: HB 6329, introduced in the 2017 legislative session, would have amended the current statute, CT General Statutes Section 22a-472, to make the ban permanent, failed to pass the legislature. We sought out the status of the DEEP regulatory process in order to determine whether it will allow fracking waste to be introduced lawfully in any form.

8. There are three private companies that handle hazardous waste material in Connecticut. It is possible that they could apply for permits to treat fracking waste once the DEEP develops regulations. Unfortunately, these facilities are connected to municipal wastewater treatment facilities that are not equipped to process fracking wastewater and that ultimately disgorge effluent to Connecticut waterways and Long Island Sound. Pennsylvania's wastewater treatment facilities for a time accepted fracking wastewater and were unable to adequately process it, leading to the discovery of hazardously high levels of total dissolved solids in some drinking water supplies.

9. While the State ban is in place, there may be little risk of exposure in Greenwich from waste from hydraulic fracking for gas however the State ban does not appear to include oil fracking waste in the definition.

10. Possible disposal risk in Greenwich in the future comes from recycled waste material and brine designated for "beneficial reuse" such as road coating and de-icing, asphalt and concrete additives and fill. Additionally, wastewater from fracking can be used for dust mitigation at public works projects such as road paving, and milled soil from the drilling of the well may find its way into landfills or into material used for construction. Unfortunately, there have been instances where waste products designated "beneficial" have turned out to be radioactive in Pennsylvania and the "beneficial use" subsequently banned. Naturally occurring radiation is present at hazardous levels in shale deposits fractured through deep well fracturing and thus, in the byproducts of the fracking process. While Greenwich develops its own de-icing mixture, that policy is pursuant to good practice by DPW, not mandated by Town ordinance, and could change.

Pros and Cons of a Local Ordinance

1. Due to the cross-border nature of rivers and watersheds in Greenwich, a specific Town ordinance would not fully protect the Town waters from contamination. State and Federal level law would in theory be more comprehensive in geographic coverage.
2. Contamination risk at this time appears to be very low given the State ban on fracking waste that is currently in place. However, the State ban does not appear to include waste material from oil well fracking and, as discussed above, is not permanent.
3. Enforcement is very difficult, given the lack of source and content information of fracking waste due to hazardous waste exemptions and content trademarks at the Federal level. The Greenwich Conservation Commission states that it does not have the resources to enforce this ordinance, but it could possibly publicize the ordinance so that homeowners are informed of the risks associated with this type of waste and their rights to insist contractors not use it on their property.
4. The ordinance relies on the affirmation of the associated contractor or material provider to certify that materials they provide are not from the fracking process. Therefore, any enforcement is retroactive, arising from discovery at some future date that the certification was false at which point the certifying agent may no longer be available for penalty or clean-up if needed. We would urge the Town to use the contracting process to educate contractors about their obligations to source uncontaminated materials such as brine, water and landfill, and to impose clear indemnification obligations and contract penalties upon contractors falsifying affirmations.
5. Local laws can be in conflict with State law. The current proposed ordinance is not in conflict with State law based on a review by Holland and Sage, a Hartford law firm, however conflicts could arise in the future depending on how the State regulations are ultimately crafted, (assuming they are).
6. DPW and The Greenwich Conservation Commission expressed mild concern that the broad nature of the ordinance might inhibit the "beneficial reuse" of formerly contaminated materials and that the Town should be supportive of this type of recycling that could reduce the amount of landfill. Putting aside the difficult and historical tenuous nature of previous "beneficial reuse" designations by other states, this issue may either be moot based on what regulations the State of Connecticut ultimately passes or could be addressed through a provision in the ordinance that allows the Conservation Commission together with DPW to exempt materials that are proven to be environmentally safe. In any event, at present, DEEP has confirmed it has no plan to develop regulations as contemplated by the temporary legislated ban.

7. Despite the difficulty and delayed nature of enforcement, the ordinance does put homeowners, contractors and suppliers on notice of the Town's concern about sources of products, and long term suppliers and businesses will likely make the effort to conform, thereby reducing any contamination risk by some measure.

8. Enactment would also put State legislators and DEEP, as well as residents and contractors, on notice of the growing concern among Connecticut Towns of the potential risks of contamination. Furthermore, growing State prohibitions may at some point compel EPA to take a stronger stance in monitoring and regulating fracking waste.

DISCUSSION

Greenwich Conservation Advocates has proposed that RTM adopt legislation to address the introduction of fracking waste into the Town of Greenwich and the hazards posed thereby. In undertaking our review, we received information from them and from Food and Water Watch, an environmental advocacy group. Thirty-two Connecticut towns have passed similar local bills.

In reviewing the bill, we received the presentation of Food and Water Watch and met separately with the Town Conservation Commissioner Denise Savageau, the Department of Public Works and the Law Department. Philip Dodson provided us with the CT Office of Legislative Research's Report on the current fracking waste moratorium in place until DEEP adopts regulations to control fracking waste as a hazardous waste, in which case the moratorium would remain in force.

We independently researched the claims made by proponents of the legislation. In doing so, we sought to confirm the claims about the hazards associated with wastes generated through fracking for oil or gas and, also, about the need for this legislation.

The evidence is strong that fracking wastes – mud, contaminated water, brine and other liquids and solids generated through drilling wells, extracting gas or oil, and bringing it to the surface, are potentially dangerous to human health. Moreover, because few states require fracking companies to disclose the chemical compounds they use, it is difficult even for federal government agencies to have full information about them or the health hazards posed by fracking and its byproducts.

As described below, various governmental health and environmental agencies have studied and identified potential health risks in the fracking process and waste stream but EPA still does not regulate fracking waste products and there is no federal or state law that protects against the possible introduction of fracking waste as effectively as the proposed bill.

The Hazards associated with Fracking Components and Waste:

The EPA and fracking industry participants themselves have disclosed the use of many hazardous chemicals in the process of fracking for gas and oil, among them toluene, methanol, dioxane, pyrene, quinolone, naphthalene, acrylamide, dichloromethane, butadiene and dichloropropene. All told, EPA has identified 1,173 chemicals associated with hydraulic fracturing. These include chemicals used as fracturing fluid additives and chemicals found in flowback/produced water. EPA used ten sources to identify hydraulic fracturing chemicals including government entities (Congressional, federal or state) that obtained the data directly from industry as well as state,

non-profit, academic and industry groups. FracTrac.org is a repository for information about fracking, but industry reporting to it is voluntary.

In addition to the chemicals used and combined in fracking, drilling, extraction and processing, geologic formations containing oil and gas deposits also contain naturally occurring radioactive materials ("NORM"), including uranium, thorium, radium and their respective decay products, and potassium-40, Lead-210 and polonium-210. When fracking wells descend as far as a mile below the surface, particularly when engaged in horizontal drilling, they can produce much higher volumes of radioactive material than conventional drilling, and the sludge and water that come into contact with it create what is known as technologically enhanced naturally occurring radioactive materials ("TENORM"). https://www.epa.gov/radiation/tenorm-oil-and-gas-production-wastes. EPA acknowledges that the radioactivity levels are particularly high in the Marcellus shale from which most of the wastewater and other materials might be introduced in Connecticut.

EPA has acknowledged the high toxicity of the wastewater from fracking and the need to address disposal and reuse issues in its December 2016 report, "Hydraulic Fracturing for Oil and Gas: Impacts from the Hydraulic Fracturing Water Cycle on Drinking Water Resources in the United States". The report documented clear evidence that activities in the hydraulic fracturing water cycle can impact drinking water resources under some circumstances. Fracturing fluids can move directly into groundwater resources.... (including) from the discharge of inadequately treated hydraulic fracturing wastewater to surface water resources and the Disposal or storage of hydraulic fracturing wastewater in unlined pits, resulting in contamination of groundwater resources. EPA confirmed that there are environmental concerns resulting from fracking, including high air and water toxicity at and near fracking drilling sites, including from seepage and accidents related to the transportation and storage of fracking-derived wastewater.

EPA created a draft Hydraulic Fracturing Drinking Water Assessment Report in June 2015, which resulted in a final report being issued in December 2016. The draft assessment states:

> Radionuclides can also be found in inadequately treated hydraulic fracturing wastewater from certain shales, such as the Marcellus. A recent study by the PA DEP (2015b) found elevated radium concentrations in the tens to thousands of picocuries per liter and gross alpha and gross beta in the hundreds to thousands of picocuries per liter in effluent samples from some CWTs (centralized waste treatment facilities) receiving oil and gas wastewater. Radium, gross alpha, and gross beta were also detected in effluents from POTWs (publicly owned treatment works) receiving oil and gas wastewater (mainly as effluent from CWTs), though at lower concentrations than from the CWTs. Research in Pennsylvania also indicates the accumulation of radium in sediments and soils affected by the outfalls of some treatment plants that have handled oil and gas wastewater, including Marcellus Shale wastewater, and other wastewaters (PA DEP, 2015b; Warner et

al., 2013a). Mobilization of radium from sediments and potential impacts on downstream water quality depend upon how strongly the radium has been absorbed into sediments. Impacts may also occur if sediment is re-suspended (e.g., following storm events). While there is no evidence now of radionuclide contamination in drinking water intakes due to inadequately treated hydraulic fracturing wastewater. Hydraulic fracturing wastewaters contain other constituents such as barium, boron, and heavy metals. Barium in particular has been documented in some shale gas produced waters. Little data exist on metal and organic compound concentrations in untreated and treated wastewaters in order to evaluate whether treatment is effective, and whether there are potential downstream effects on drinking water resources when wastewater is treated and discharged. https://www.epa.gov/hfstudy/questions-and-answers-about-epas-hydraulic-fracturing-drinking-water-assessment. After peer review from the Agency's Science Advisory Board, the report was amended.

In its final assessment, EPA added chemicals to the list associated with hydraulic fracking, particularly for fracking waste water, for a total of 1606 chemicals used somewhere in the U.S. in the hydraulic fracturing process. Of these, several found in fracking fluid and/or fracking wastewater show significant associations with cancer (e.g., butiadene, dioxane, tetrachloroethylene, dichloropropene), and for many others there was insufficient data on which to base a conclusion about toxicity to humans.

The final report also highlights the fact that data gaps and uncertainties prevented EPA from calculating or estimating the national frequency of impacts on drinking water resources from activities in the hydraulic fracturing water cycle. (https://cfpub.epa.gov/ncea/hfstudy/recordisplay.cfm?deid=244651). The report notes:

> This assessment relies in large part upon information provided to the EPA or to other organizations. The submitters (e.g., businesses that operate wells or perform hydraulic fracturing services) may view some of the information as confidential business information (CBI) and accordingly asserted CBI claims to protect it. ...The FOIA and EPA's CBI regulations may allow for information claimed as CBI provided to the EPA to be withheld from the public, including in this document...
>
> The EPA evaluated data from FracFocus, a national hydraulic fracturing chemical registry used and relied upon by some states, industry groups, and non-governmental organizations, as described in Text Box 5-1. A company submitting a disclosure to FracFocus may choose to not report the identity of a chemical it considers CBI. More than 70% of disclosures contained at least one chemical claimed as CBI and 11% of all chemicals were claimed as CBI. Of the disclosures containing CBI chemicals, there were an average of five CBI chemicals per disclosure (U.S. EPA, 2015a). Rates of withholding chemical information (designating a chemical as CBI) have increased from 11% in the 2011 to early 2013 time period of the EPA report, to 16.5% across the 2011 to early 2015 time period in another study using FracFocus data, with 92% of FracFocus 2.0 disclosures including at least one chemical claimed as CBI (Konschnik and Dayalu, 2016). When a chemical is

> claimed as CBI, there is no public means of accessing information on these chemicals (e.g., CASRN, name). Sometimes a CBI entry will provide the chemical family (Appendix H).
>
> As part of EPA's *Plan to Study the Potential Impacts of Hydraulic Fracturing on Drinking Water Resources* (U.S. EPA, 2011d), data were submitted by nine service companies to the EPA regarding chemicals used in hydraulic fracturing from 2005 to 2009. These data were separate from the EPA FracFocus 1.0 project database. The data were submitted directly to the EPA, with the actual names and CASRNs of any chemicals the company considered CBI. This included a total of 381 CBI chemicals, with a mean of 42 CBI chemicals per company and a range of 7 to 213 (U.S. EPA, 2013a).... This resulted in 80 CASRNs/chemical names on this CBI list.... The prevalence of CBI claims in the EPA FracFocus 1.0 project database limits completeness of the data set and introduces uncertainty. Ideally, all data would be available on all chemicals to do a full assessment.

As of the date of this report, environmental groups are requesting more disclosure on chemicals used in the fracking process. The absence of this information has significant effects, for instance, on first responders who, lacking information about the components a chemical fire, do not have the information needed to combat it or keep themselves safe. NPR, The Marketplace radio broadcast, 11/15/17.

Notably, EPA and the Department of Energy established a joint working Memorandum to address fracking and its consequences that is still referenced on EPA's website; however, the link to the joint agreement appears to have been removed, as it was not valid as of November 2017. The links included herein were all accessed in October 2017 and November 2017; it is possible the EPA or other government websites will similarly have been amended by the time the reader accesses them.

The Centers for Disease Prevention of the U.S. Health and Human Services Department also has confirmed that it shares concerns regarding environmental toxins involved in the fracking process. CDC's National Center for Environmental Health (NCEH) is charged with protecting people's health from environmental hazards by providing national leadership in prevention programs, global health, testing and services. The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) is charged with safeguarding communities from hazardous substances. https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/about/index.html They share a director and hold joint meetings. It, in turn has a Board of Scientific Counselors that assists HHS, CDC and NCEH/ATSDR to help ensure the scientific quality and usefulness of results, and to help the agencies work more effectively to fulfill their mission to protect America's health. At its meeting held January 2017, ATSDR noted that only five states have passed laws that require fracking companies to disclose the constituents of each compound used in the fracking process. BSC Meeting, January 17-18, 2017 Minutes, p. 20: https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/science/meetings_and_agendas.html.

Like EPA, ATSDR has described significant health concerns related to fracking and its byproducts, and agrees that little is known about the chemical compounds used in fracking:

ATSDR gathered data from residents of fracking communities in Texas, Pennsylvania and Wyoming in multiple categories, including **self-reported health complaints**[i]. These symptoms include breathing issues, irritation and asthma; unusual rashes, headaches and severe nosebleeds; GI upset/diarrhea; burning eyes and throat, metallic taste in mouth and sore throat; elevated arsenic urine levels; and livestock with health issues. The Pennsylvania Department of Health administered a survey to collect self-reported health concerns from 2011-2015. The top five symptoms reported by 185 community respondents were respiratory issues/sore throat, anxiety and stress, rashes, headaches and nosebleeds.

ATSDR also collected information **on environmental release pathways and public health exposures**. ATSDR's investigations of potential exposures focused on media-specific impacts (e.g., air and water quality); the life cycle of operations (e.g., active production involving the release of high levels of contamination, post-production and site closure); and oil and gas production products. ATSDR completed water quality investigations at several sites in Indiana, Pennsylvania and Wyoming.

ATSDR detected in water quality investigations contaminants at levels of health concern, including salts, metals, oil and grease, radiation and some fracking-specific compounds. The potential for explosive hazards exists due to the buildup of methane content in the water. Operations, particularly active production and the closure of wells, impact water quality. More groundwater monitoring data are needed. ATSDR acted to close contaminated water wells and educate community residents on reducing potential explosive hazards in their home and on contaminant-specific exposure issues.

ATSDR's air quality investigations found several sources of contamination, including storage ponds and pits, compressors, storage tanks, drilling machinery, flaring, diesel trucks, generators and products. [The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health] NIOSH found that exposures to particulate matter (PM) posed a hazard to workers at fracking sites. Samples of respirable crystalline silica were collected from the breathing zones of onsite workers and specific equipment that is used in the fracking process. NIOSH also detected eight VOCs at concentrations that exceeded ATSDR's minimal risk levels and/or EPA's cancer risk levels. Benzene and formaldehyde were identified near specific equipment on sites, including compressor and pig launching stations.

Other external investigations collected residential air exposure samples from 0.04 to 3.2 miles from an active well pad. Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) mixtures that were detected in areas with heavy fracking activities might have a higher than acceptable cancer risk. The investigation showed that this risk increased as the exposure moved closer to the active site. Health effects from air emissions from the fracking process were found to likely occur in residents living nearest to the well pads. Numerous chemicals in the air were found around hydraulic fracturing sites. Methane, ethane, propane and other alkanes accounted for some of the highest concentrations.

ATSDR completed air quality investigations at several sites in Colorado, Pennsylvania and Wyoming. ATSDR's ongoing air quality investigations include long-term air monitoring and the evaluation of air data for various operations requested by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection; DCS's submission of over 30 community

petitions; and an air modeling evaluation of pipeline pigging operations. The general findings of ATSDR's air quality investigations are summarized below.

Sore throats, nasal irritation and breathing issues were reported by community residents. PM2.5 exposures were found to be harmful to sensitive populations on average and were greater than regional National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). Of 64 contaminants detected in the air near a compressor station, many had no or limited toxicity data. Average contaminant levels were not found to be a health hazard, but peak concentrations of carbonyls, aldehydes, sulfur compounds and PM might pose a risk to sensitive populations. Fence line data are needed to evaluate offsite exposures. Improper closure of wells can lead to imminent danger.

ATSDR took several public health actions to address air quality issues at fracking sites. Recommendations were made to reduce peak exposures to particulates, carbonyls, aldehydes and sulfur compounds. Efforts are underway to develop integrated risk analyses for multi-contaminant air exposures. Actions were initiated to close schools to protect students from exposure to dangerous air quality. Additional and more targeted air monitoring strategies were launched for air quality sites. Assistance was provided to EPA to enforce cases. Community residents were educated on contaminant-specific exposure issues. A hotline was established for residents to discuss their concerns related to fracking.

Like EPA, ATSDR acknowledged the limitations of its water and air quality investigations. Most notably, existing data sources to support these investigations are insufficient: pre-drill well data and monitoring well data, life cycle of operations data, data on the suite of contaminants monitored, and data on alternate water supplies. Multiple air emission sources on these sites have individual characteristics. A stronger focus is needed to address outside sources of emissions, such as heavy traffic. The availability of temporal datasets over multiple seasons and weather conditions is limited. Because fracking sites are private properties, access for sampling typically is limited. Additional toxicity data on contaminants are needed.

ATSDR also investigated **potential chemical exposures.** ATSDR currently is conducting product evaluations of fracking sands at two sites. In its silica investigation in Wedron, Illinois, community residents complained of exposure to natural and resin-treated crystalline silica. Sand mining, processing and offsite transportation were identified as contamination sources. Monitoring of PM2.5 and PM4.0 (different types of particulate matter) was conducted in October-December 2016. The analysis of these data is underway.

In the silica investigation in Valley, Washington, community residents have complained of the presence of crystalline silica on the ceiling of a school and offsite residential exposures. Monitoring of PM2.5, PM4.0, PM10 and SO2 was conducted, but more data are needed to assess risks for environmental agencies to take action. Additional monitoring is underway at this site. ATSDR also is exploring strategies to protect community residents from potential explosive hazards related to methane. ATSDR's site investigations identified methane in the water at potentially explosive levels.

The shutdown of 37 gas-linked wastewater wells in Oklahoma was initiated in December 2016 as a result of earthquakes that were measured at 5-6 on the Richter magnitude

scale. The earthquakes were linked to the underground disposal of wastewater from natural gas production. The 81% increase in the disposal of wastewater over the past six years coincided with the increase in earthquakes.... ATSDR said it planned to take several important steps to advance its evaluation of public health issues related to unconventional oil/gas extraction and fracking. Additional research will be conducted to identify exposures. More rigorous characterization data will be collected, particularly to address current gaps in pre-drill data, the life cycle of fracking operations, site closure, different site operations and products. Improved surveillance data will be gathered on fracking operations, such as health effects of community residents who live near these sites. Future investigations will be specifically targeted to address these health effects. Better toxicity data will be collected to guide analyses of detected compounds. Collaborations will be strengthened with NIOSH, NIEHS and industry to mitigate exposures. Most notably, ATSDR serves as the public health arm for HHS on the President's Task Force on Unconventional Oil and Gas to develop a fracking research plan. ATSDR has sought guidance from the BSC on shifting limited resources away from fracking to Zika, and the BSC urged the ATSDR to exercise caution in doing so, noting the importance of the work on Fracking to the states and to rural communities in particular.

We confirmed GCA's claim that New York's Riverkeeper had drafted the model legislation on which the proposed law is based in response to authorized dumping of fracking millings at New York landfills and illegal dumping of such waste in Pennsylvania. Riverkeeper's lawyer informed us that New York also has failed to ban the introduction of fracking waste statewide, though New York City and Westchester County have done so, as have many municipalities in the state. Some Western New York town accept fracking waste at landfills and at municipal wastewater treatment plants. No data is available about health risks, but New York's Dept. of Environmental Regulations has issues rules regarding radioactivity testing at municipal landfills. Riverkeeper also confirmed that fracking for oil occurs in Ohio and generates similar concerns about toxicity.

Federal Laws:

Despite all the foregoing evidence adduced by federal agencies including EPA, EPA has declined to regulate in this area. Given current trends in the EPA this is not expected to change and regulations may in fact lessen.

RCRA

Although the chemicals listed by EPA would qualify as hazardous materials under RCRA, they were exempted in the Solid Waste Disposal Act passed in 1980 by Congress through what is known as the Bentsen Amendment. EPA has thus been without a critical source of statutory authority, RCRA, on which to ban the use or reuse of wastes associated with fracking processes. As discussed above, EPA has found many reasons to believe the wastes exempted for fracking could pose a substantial threat to public health.

TSCA

EPA could, under the Toxic Substances Control Act, or TSCA, 15 U.S.C. 2601 et seq., require fracking entities to report the chemical substances they produce during the fracking process. TSCA authorizes EPA to require chemical manufacturers and processors to report production, use, and exposure-related information on listed chemical substances. Under the strict definitions, natural gas or oil fracking industry participants are "processors' who should be required to report (40 C.F.R. 712.3), but are not, according to 40 C.F.R. 716 et seq.

On May 9, 2014, EPA issued an Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (ANPR) under Section 8 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). The notice sought the public participation process and seek public comment on:

> the types of chemical information that could be reported and disclosed under TSCA, and the approaches to obtain this information on chemicals and mixtures used in hydraulic fracturing activities, including non-regulatory approaches.
>
> This process: will help inform EPA's efforts to facilitate transparency and public disclosure of chemicals used during hydraulic fracturing and will not duplicate existing reporting requirements.

The Federal Register published the notice on May 19, 2014. The rule has not been adopted; EPA cited the importance of fracking to our economy as reason for failing to pursue it.

Clean Water Act

Faced with evidence that POTWs were unable to adequately treat dissolved solids and other contaminants in wastewater from fracking, The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection called on the Marcellus Shale industry to cease wastewater delivery to municipal sewage plants in April 2011. The industry then accelerated what was already an ongoing shift of delivering the wastes to private industrial treatment facilities that were better able to precipitate metals and filter out suspended solids. When the state had earlier imposed a more stringent discharge standard for treated wastewater of 500 mg/L of total dissolved solids, drillers had found it more cost-effective to invest in centralized and mobile wastewater treatment for recycling and reuse in fracking operations than to meet the standard needed for them to discharge into the environment. This incentivized producers to recycle more of the wastewater. But the decline in wastewater discharge was also met with a significant increase in the amount of wastewater trucked to Ohio for disposal via underground injection, from roughly 26 million gallons in 2010 to 106 million gallons in 2011. Most of Pennsylvania's geology is not amenable to this practice. Earthquakes linked to underground wastewater disposal at facilities have constrained that disposal option in the future, and more lengthy permit review processes, make underground disposal much more expensive than it used to be. As fracking for natural gas expands, the amount of wastewater being generated is going up at the same time that opportunities for managing it are becoming more limited, and this creates more opportunities for human exposure. Schmidt, "Estimating Wastewater Impacts From Fracking," Environmental Health Perspectives, Http://ehp.hiehs.nih.gov, found on Regulations.gov, Docket No. EPA-HQ-ORD-2010-0674, "General Solicitation for Data Related to Hydraulic Fracturing.

In 2016 EPA issued a Clean Water Act regulation banning municipal water treatment plants (MWTPs) from accepting fracking waste for treatment, in the face of substantial evidence that bromides in the wastes, combined with chlorine, create a new substance associated with bladder cancer. However, EPA also extended the compliance date for this rule for sources that were lawfully discharging the wastewater to POTWs between 2015 and 2016 to August 29, 2019. https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2016/12/07/2016-29338/effluent-limitations-guidelines-and-standards-for-the-oil-and-gas-extraction-point-source.

The fracking industry was steadfastly opposed to the rule, saying that, while its members did not send their wastewater to MWTPs currently, it wanted the option to do so in the future.

Ironically, increases in regulation such as this present even more reason to ban fracking wastes from being introduced into our Town: the industry has expended significant funds seeking beneficial reuse and storage solutions for this waste. Technical processes to purify the wastewater such as reverse osmosis are costly and of questionable benefit. Storing it underground has caused earthquakes and the review process for new underground containment wells has, as a result, become more cumbersome. Thus, the industry may have a significant incentive to divert this waste in undisclosed ways to freight haulers who do not know the content of their cargo, delivering salt and water to purchasers, public and private, who are completely unsuspecting about the source of the product they purchase. Adoption of the proposed bill would send a signal to unscrupulous actors such as haulers or resellers of such waste that Greenwich should not be targeted for disposal of these wastes.

CT Law

CT has not passed a permanent ban, and DEEP will not anytime soon establish regulations for this purpose. CT General Statutes 22a-472 is the temporary ban on introduction of fracking waste. It contains an exception allowing the DEEP Commissioner to authorize treatment of up to 330 gallons of such waste for research purposes. More important, it is to remain in effect until the DEEP submits regulations, which is stated should occur between July 2017 and July 2018; the statute presumes the regulations will be promulgated by that deadline and is silent about what will happen should DEEP not meet the deadline (although the Office of Legislative Research Report states otherwise, we do not find statutory support for the claim that the moratorium will remain in effect indefinitely if the DEEP fails to promulgate regulations within the stated deadline). We reached out to DEEP and its Deputy Commissioner in charge of developing the regulations to ask the status thereof; she said that DEEP did not expect to deliver these regulations in any form or fashion by the July 2018 deadline for the statute due to resource deficiencies.

Thus, the State has no permanent ban and even if it did, the House Bill's definition is not as clear and effective as the language in the bill before the RTM today. The State law defines "Waste from hydraulic fracturing" as "any wastewater, wastewater solids, brine, sludge, drill cuttings or any other substance used for or generated secondarily to the purpose of hydraulic fracturing."

Hydraulic fracturing is defined to mean "the process of pumping a fluid into or under the surface of the ground in order to create fractures in rock for exploration, development, production or recovery of gas. "Hydraulic fracturing" does not include the drilling or repair of a geothermal water well or any other well drilled or repaired for drinking water purposes. The bill before RTM more precisely defines hydraulic fracturing waste to include waste generated from the digging of wells and also bans waste derived from fracking for oil, which is not covered by the existing law: the respective definitions of oil and gas extraction activities in the proposed law, by contrast, include "all geologic or geophysical activities related to the exploration for or extraction of oil [gas], including, but not limited to, core and rotary drilling and hydraulic fracturing."

The proposed law will, therefore, not duplicate State legislation in this area, and Greenwich has the authority to enact it: Connecticut's Home Rule law allows Greenwich to regulate waste within its jurisdiction (CGS Section 7-148 (c) grants municipalities the power to provide for and regulate, among other things, the collection and disposal of waste material, to prohibit nuisances and other things detrimental to public health, and to do all things necessary to secure and promote the public health.

Relevant Town Stakeholders

The Town Conservation Commission supports the idea and the Town PTW has no opposition provided it will not be difficult to implement. Also, the Commissioner of Public Works was concerned that we be able to simply require contractors to certify the source of their materials, a problem that this law would put squarely onto the provider of materials. We also urge the Town departments to include language in their contracts that makes clear that the contractor has a duty to actively inquire as to the source of materials being provided and understands that the contractor will be liable for failure to diligently source safe materials. The certification would merely allow the Town to sue if a false representation had been made. We would urge private citizens to include such provisions in any agreements with contractors involving the use of landfill, salting, paving or other materials in construction or maintenance of their property.

Because the statute explicitly allows for disposal of used waste oil, this would not prevent the disposal at Holly Hill of such substances as currently are permitted for disposal there. This answers another concern of DPW as expressed by Amy Siebert.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

Having studied these issues as thoroughly as we could, we believe that this legislation is appropriate and needed in Greenwich given the risks both known and unknown that fracking waste presents. It does not duplicate state or federal regulation, and it serves to fill regulatory gaps left in the current temporary Connecticut law and regulations. We urge the Law Department, DPW, Parks and Recreation and other Departments of the Town to educate contractors about their responsibilities to make such inquiries as are necessary to enable them to make the required representation as to the source and safety of the materials used, supplied or otherwise provided to the Town.

We would similarly encourage GCA and the Conservation Commission to educate homeowners about the need for them to exercise similar diligence in their retention of contractors for paving, building, snow removal and other services that might involve potentially hazardous wastes from fracking.

- The sites assessed by ATSDR included: [i] Dimock, Pennsylvania - At the request of EPA, in 2011, ATSDR reviewed data and supported an EPA "Do Not Use Until Further Notice" action for private wells because of levels of bacteria, methane, and other harmful substances. ATSDR also recommended additional water sampling. Currently, ATSDR is reviewing EPA's 2012 private well sampling from the area to assess the potability of the drinking water.
- LeRoy, Pennsylvania – At EPA's request, in 2011, ATSDR evaluated data collected from seven private drinking water wells following a well-head blow out at a nearby gas well. ATSDR found that levels of salts and other substances in one well and levels of arsenic in another well could pose a health hazard. ATSDR Deferred to EPA and state environmental agencies to determine both the preferred sampling protocols and the sources of contamination. Water treatment systems were installed in the homes served by these wells.
- Pavillion, Wyoming – At the request of EPA, in 2011, ATSDR reviewed drinking well water data and confirmed a potential public health hazard due to high concentrations of organic and inorganic chemicals.
- Medina, Ohio - At the request of EPA, in 2011, ATSDR reviewed EPA sampling data and identified a public health hazard due to levels of methane capable of causing an explosion in private drinking water wells. While the source of the methane was unknown, ATSDR recommended that a leaking abandoned natural gas well nearby be sealed because it represented an explosive hazard. ATSDR also recommended that residents vent their water well heads and enclosed spaces where water is used and that additional air and water sampling be conducted.
- Garfield County, Colorado - In 2008 and 2010, at the request of the Garfield County Public Health Department, ATSDR and the State of Colorado examined volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and other contaminants in ambient air. Insufficient information was available to determine if these exposures posed a health risk because toxicity reference values do not exist for more than 60 of the ambient air contaminants measured. https://www.cdc.gov/washington/testimony/2013/t20130426.htm.

MODERATOR/MODERATOR PRO TEMP NOTICES

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NOTICE OF CANDIDACY
OF THOMAS J. BYRNE
FOR POSITION OF RTM MODERATOR

Pursuant to the RTM Sense of the Meeting Resolution dated December 11, 2017, I submit this notice of my candidacy for the position of RTM Moderator.

Personal Information: Married, four children, resident of Greenwich for 33 years.

Education: Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut
Bachelor of Arts, cum laude

Stanford Law School, Palo Alto, California
Juris Doctor

Professional: High School Physics teacher, Westchester County, NY

RTM Member, 1988 – present. Moderator; Chair, District 6 (3 terms); Member, Education Committee (4 terms); Member, Claims Committee.

Thomas J. Byrne
Old Greenwich, CT
203 637-4307
tjbog@aol.com

NOTICE OF CANDIDACY
OF ALEXIS VOULGARIS
FOR POSITION OF RTM MODERATOR PRO TEMPORE

RTM EXPERIENCE

Representative Town Meeting (2006-present)
Member of District 6, Old Greenwich
Member of the Health and Human Services Committee (12 years)
Chair of the Health and Human Services Committee (2012- present)

Community Development Advisory Committee (CDAC) (2010-present)
Current Chair of CDAC. Responsible for overseeing the advisory group that recommends the distribution of approximately $700,000 of federal HUD money to local non-profits for capital projects and public service projects.

Member of the Department of Human Services ALICE work group (ongoing)
Current member of the work group that is assessing the ALICE population of Greenwich (Asset Limited Income Constrained Employed).

Member of the Board of Selectmen Board of Education Section 66/67 Charter Revision Committee (2017)

Member of the Department of Human Services Technology Task Force (2014)

OTHER
15 year resident of Old Greenwich. Married with two children (both currently enrolled at GHS). Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. Active volunteer at Neighbor to Neighbor. Current member of GHS PTA and coordinator for GHS's Student Employment Services. Professionally: Licensed Clinical Social Worker. Previous work experience: Assistant Director of Social Services for the American Red Cross of Greater New York.

Respectfully submitted,
Alexis Voulgaris
voulgarisrtm@gmail.com
203-637-4112
November 29, 2017

NEW LEBANON BUILDING COMMITTEE REPORT

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New Lebanon Building Committee ("NLBC")
Report Covering the Period September 1 – November 30, 2017

A. Project Status and Activities

- On October 23, the RTM considered a sense of the meeting resolution to request the release of the BET's conditions on the school construction funding. The RTM voted to postpone consideration of this resolution to a later date in November. On October 26, the State General Assembly adopted a budget for the year which commenced July 1. This budget included the State grant for the New Lebanon School funding. The State's Grant Commitment Letter was received effective October 31. The Board of Estimate and Taxation released its conditions on the school construction funding on November 1. As a result, the RTM sense of the meeting resolution was unnecessary.
- The State grant is for 80% of "eligible" costs, which is estimated to result in the reimbursement of 64.63% of total costs. Requests for State reimbursement (progress payments) can be made every 60 days. These requests cover costs already incurred and certain costs yet to be disbursed by the Town. The request for the first progress payment was submitted to the State on November 30. This first payment is expected in January, 2018.
- Gilbane Building Company submitted its revised Guaranteed Maximum Price (GMP) for the project construction of $30,772,252. This GMP was accepted by the Building Committee, and the GMP Amendment to the Gilbane contract was executed. With the addition of soft costs and additional costs, the total expected project cost is within the budget of $37,309,000.
- The Building Committee executed the contract with Construction Solutions Group for Owner's Representative/Clerk of the Works services.

The NLBC's meeting schedule, agenda and meeting minutes and other documents can be found on the Greenwich Public Schools website www.greenwichschools.org and linked at https://www.greenwichschools.org/departments/facilities-rentals/building-grounds-projects/new-lebanon-school-building-committee

B. Financial (source: Munis report as of 11/30/2017)

Fiscal Year	Description	Revised Budget	Spent	Encumbered	Available
Approved Projects					
2014-2015	Feasibility Study	100,000	98,716		1,284
2015-2016	Design	2,850,000	1,921,701	223,736	704,563
2016-2017	Construction	34,359,000	-		34,359,000
		37,309,000	2,020,417	223,736	35,064,847

C. Other/Next Steps

- A successful ground-breaking ceremony was held on December 7 (see below).
- Should additional information be needed, please contact the Building Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

New Lebanon Building Committee

s/Stephen Walko, Chairman