

Town of Montville Water & Sewer Commission
Regular Meeting Minutes
November 1, 2021-- 6:00 PM
Town Council Chambers – Town Hall

1. Water and Sewer Commission

a. Call to Order

Chairman Longton called the regular meeting of the Water and Sewer Commission to order at 6:00 p.m.

b. Pledge of Allegiance

All stood and pledged the flag.

c. Roll Call

Present were Commissioners Shawn Jinkerson, Brian Quinn, Town Councilor Tim May, Anthony Siragusa and Chairman Chuck Longton. A quorum was present.

d. Alterations to the Agenda

Superintendent Albertson noted Agenda Item I.1.1, New Business, referencing \$391,500 has a written amount that is incorrect. Mayor McDaniel stated under Robert's Rules of Order it is a scrivener's error, a typographical error that can be corrected with oral evidence not requiring an amendment.

e. To consider and act on a motion to approve the Regular Meeting Minutes of October 6, 2021

Motion by Commissioner May; seconded by Commissioner Quinn to approve the Regular Meeting Minutes of October 6, 2021. Discussion: None. Voice vote: 5-0, all in favor. Motion carried.

f. Communications pertaining specifically to matters which concern the Commission --None

g. Remarks from the Public Regarding Items on the Agenda with a three-minute limit

Chairman Longton asked three (3) times for remarks from the public. There were none.

h. Report from Operations/Administration Division

Superintendent Albertson submitted an Operations/Administrative Report for October 2021 as follows:

1.0 Compliance/Process

1.1 Water Pollution Control Facility

Effluent from the Water Pollution Control Facility (WPCF) met state and federal action levels. Total Nitrogen (TN) loading was discharged in the treated effluent well under the permit limit. Average influent flow was 1.981 mgd for FY 2021. Waste sludge thickening has improved steadily over the fiscal year.

1.2 Water Supply

The Montville Water Supply (WS) met required standards.

1.3 Concerns

Overall, the daily septic receiving volume has increased since 2018 with no adverse effects to process observed. According to the USEPA (2020), septic tanks are used for 20% of homes in the US. The plant serves as an appropriate receiving/treatment facility for the Town for a reasonable cost.

Rand-Whitney has submitted paperwork to the CTDEEP for their wastewater process modification. The goal of this process change is to improve (insoluble) BOD₅ treatment by their clarifiers prior to discharge to the WPCF. The paperboard company's discharges represent approximately one-third of the influent to the plant and have been out of compliance due to their

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BOD₅ effluent concentrations in recent months. No adverse effects to process observed during the increased loading to the plant's influent; improvements in their treatment are welcomed.

The Superintendent is monitoring available health data to be informed on the increase in SARS-CoV-2 infections particularly those associated with new (more contagious) variants. No positive tests or illness have been reported for the staff. After approval from the FDA, the CDC endorsed extra doses for all three of the nation's vaccines on October 21. The staff was encouraged to attend the flu shot clinic within the Senior Center on October 29.

According to the *Connecticut Interagency Drought Workgroup*, there are no Town drought designations currently.

There are more than 16,000 POTWs in the US. One-fourth of this critical infrastructure is at risk of flooding (*First Street Foundation, 2021*). An unprecedented 100 storms have been named over the last 5 years for the Atlantic basin suggesting an increased potential for large rain events and associated flooding. A low flood risk was defined for the Montville sewer infrastructure earlier this year.

The benefits of thickening biosolids are well-known in the municipal wastewater community. Taking sludge from 1% (WAS) to 5% (TWAS) solids results in a massive 80% volume reduction which drive operational savings and positive environmental benefits. For solids being taken off-site, trucking and disposal costs are often slashed. With further processing in digesters, even lower volumes can be achieved. As indicated previously, polymer testing was completed, and an aerobic digester option is being considered to lower biosolid volumes (and costs).

2.0 Staff

2.1 Personnel

No injuries, grievances or concerns were reported for staff. A SWOT Analysis (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats) was completed with the staff since 2018 to complete the mission statement through improved trust, conflict resolution, commitment to excellence, and accountability.

2.2 Response to Health Crisis

OSHA reports that current (wastewater) disinfection techniques have been proven adequate to prevent transmission of COVID-19--extra measures are not needed and (water/wastewater). Operator occupational risk (of infection) is considered low even with the new variants. The USEPA reports that the COVID-19 virus has not been detected in drinking water supplies.

2.3 Training

The Superintendent and staff continued to receive training to meet CTDEEP and CTDPH requirements for (wastewater/water certification) training credits.

Findings of a recent (utility worker) development gap study (PluralSight, 2021) show that training will be more important than ever in hiring and retaining high performing employees.

- Sixty percent of workers said they want opportunities for professional development and learning.
- A significant portion of those surveyed (54%), also say the ability to work with new and emerging technologies would enhance their professional development.
- By contrast, far fewer (46%) said competitive compensation and benefits was the key factor in defining their success.
- Thirty-nine percent of survey participants reported feeling a lack of sufficient skills in the areas of cybersecurity and cloud computing. Nearly as many reported a lack of ability in the areas of data storage (35%) and network infrastructure (34%).

The Superintendent completed the WEF *Integrated Leadership* course and was awarded a certificate.

The USEPA joined its federal agency partners in highlighting *National Lead Poisoning Prevention Week* (October 25 to 29). The USEPA, along with the US Department of Housing and Urban

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Development (HUD) and the CDC, are working to raise awareness, provide resources, and encourage preventive actions to decrease childhood lead exposure during the week and beyond.

3.0 Equipment

3.1 WPCF

The influent distribution boxes are failing due to long-term erosion of concrete and rebar by hydrogen sulfide, a colorless gas with the characteristic foul odor of rotten eggs. It is poisonous, corrosive, and flammable. Hydrogen sulfide is often produced from the microbial breakdown of organic matter in the absence of oxygen. An engineering review at the last WPCA meeting suggested eminent failure of the two influent distribution boxes at the WPCF. The September 2021 Structural Condition Assessment report by the engineers (Woodard & Curran) indicated that a coated tank should be installed as a replacement. The report and proposal are provided as attachments. The agenda for the November WPCA meeting includes a vote for engineering design costs.

The fence located on the perimeter of the WPCF was treated for weed control on October 5.

The existing bypass / trailer-mounted (Godwin) pumps are 25 years old with noted capacity drops. It is suggested that a new trailer mounted pump be purchased to increase reliability in emergency events like Storms Henri and Ida. The pumps are used (often) for planned/emergency bypass events.

Research into a new (ultrasonic/mag) meter to measure influent flow was conducted. The recent extreme storm events (and associated I/I) led to the inability to conduct (maximum) influent measurements. The CTDEEP was met on October 19 and 22 to discuss the new (more accurate) meter.

Due to the increased septic receiving over the last three years (to approximately 150,000 gallons per week), a review of the receiving station's performance was conducted. Eighteen years ago, a Septage Acceptance Plant (SAP by Lakeside Equipment Corporation) was installed to remove debris and inorganic solids. To streamline operation, the WPCF installed a Lakeside Raptor Acceptance Control System (RACS), which was integrated with the SAP to allow authorized haulers to unload septage efficiently with a data management and accounting system for customer invoicing. No current issues were identified, but the Lakeside vendor was met on October 19 to consider future options for replacement.

Sulzer Pump representatives were met on October 25 to inspect the new influent pumps due to vibration issues. Concern existed whether the pumps were stressed during the recent Tropical Storms Henri, and Ida I/I increased influent flows.

3.2 Collection System

All pump stations were inspected during the month as well as some CCTV sewer inspections in prioritized areas. Documentation in the GIS system will be used to confirm all CMOM-related work to the regulatory body.

3.3 Water Supply

A hydrant located near the intersection of Sarah Drive and Route 32 was hit by a car on October 2. The hydrant was replaced.

The USEPA announced on October 18 a PFAS contamination “roadmap” to identify the problem. The Roadmap is the result of a thorough analysis conducted by the USEPA Council on PFAS established in April 2021. Among other things, the strategic response to the pollutant includes timelines to set enforceable drinking water limits under the *Safe Drinking Water Act*. No specific PFAS information has been provided to the WPCA about the Montville WS.

4.0 Projects

Please see the engineering summary table for information about WPCA projects.

The 2021 *American Society of Civil Engineers Report Card for America's Infrastructure* graded our country's wastewater treatment/collection systems at D--due primarily to critical equipment

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exceeding its functional lifetime. The report also noted that operating and maintenance costs are increasing with an increased regulatory oversight. Please see the engineering summary table for information about WPCA projects. The right blend of technology, improvements and operational teamwork delivers management success with the WPCA infrastructure.

The entire pre-treatment has been or will soon be improved. Last year the new influent pumps (and SCADA/VFD controls) were installed. The previous configuration would have been overwhelmed and likely led to significant surcharging in the collection system. The auto-screen unit was completely overhauled several years ago. An upgrade (approximately 10 years ago) included a fine-screen setup for removal efficiency to prevent plugging/blinding and shorten loading times. The captured solids are washed and compacted/dewatered to approximately 50% solids (a weight reduction of 70%). The new grit chamber will be installed this calendar year. The distribution boxes for influent flow have been examined and replacement measures are proposed.

The entire SBR aeration systems (part of secondary treatment) have been or will be improved. Last year a new turbo blower and re-built backup blower were positioned for SBR-5 and SBR-6. This year a new turbo blower and re-built backup blower will be positioned for SBR-3 and SBR-4. This coming year the configuration will be completed for the final two tanks. The improvements will lead to better air delivery, control/efficiency and cost savings.

Significant work has been completed in the sewer collection system to ensure its function and reliability. Wastewater departments require a general understanding of a pipe or manhole's condition to guide decisions when it comes to prioritizing cleaning and assessment. Oakdale Heights, Montville Manor, and Route 163 are Phase I (older) sewers installed in 1975 and have been considered priority.

4.1 WPCF/Water Supply

The CTDEEP has authorized the WPCA to construct the new grit removal system under the existing State grant in accordance with the plans prepared by Martinez Couch & Associates (MCA, contracted engineer). The low bidder (for construction services) was O & G Industries, Inc.; awarded in a letter dated June 24. The system should be installed this winter and will protect downstream systems from grit wear/accumulation. MCA and O & G personnel were met to discuss project scope on October 22.

The RFP for the SBR-4 aeration improvement (diffuser/piping replacement) was advertised with a bid opening on April 27. The bid was prepared by the WPCA Engineer (Wright-Pierce) and awarded to Holzner Construction. The replacement of the fine-bubble diffusers will enhance the DO concentrations during process as well as lower energy demand. The replacement of the piping/manifolds will ensure the aeration will work for the next 20 years.

Formal scoring of the engineering RFQ and RFP submittals was conducted for the Cook Tower Replacement. On October 1, Wright-Pierce was asked to supply a scope of work and cost proposal for the tank replacement project. October 8 and 13 meetings included a determination that leaving the existing tank in place and using it for the antennae was an economic option (no demolition costs for the tank and no support tower construction). A site walk and scope of work meeting with the Engineer occurred on October 13. The CTDPH was contacted for a status update on October 20. The engineering reporting for the work scope and costs was delivered to the CTDPH on October 22.

The water supply pipe air blow off in a manhole in front of 140 Maple Ave was repaired during a scheduled shutdown on October 13. Rand-Whitney has inquired about connection to the WS.

The roof repair bidding closed on October 18. The roof integrity has suffered during the last heavy storm events leading to failures/leaks in the southern portion of the flat roof. Concerns were raised about the potential for rainwater to enter sensitive equipment (e.g., electronics--SCADA alarming HMIs). Only one bid was received--Pawcatuck Roofing for \$84,238.02.

During October, the Superintendent met with the Town Engineer (CLA Engineers) personnel to assist in defining MS4 sampling locations as well as to assist in determining causes to poor

analytical results (for stormwater) found in six discharge locations. A kickoff meeting for MS4 response was conducted on October 19 with the Town Engineer (CLA Engineers).

4.2 Regulatory Oversight

Due to the COVID concerns, State and local personnel are mostly working remotely.

PFAS compounds represent a major class of contaminants of emerging concern because they are persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic, and their widespread use makes their environmental distribution a growing concern. Wastewater treatment facilities (WWTFs) are a conduit of PFAS to the environment, integrating common household products from municipal sewage, industrial wastewater sources, septic materials, and firefighting wastewaters in effluent and sludge. The State has conducted a study investigating the distribution and fate of PFAS within municipal WPCFs. No specific information regarding the recent Weston & Sampson influent sampling has been provided. Of concern would be the increased costs related to sludge disposal (with PFAS identified). When contacted, the CTDEEP reported that access to analytical data for PFAS sampling is not available yet--data is going through a QA/QC check.

4.3 CMOM

A total of 13,500 linear feet of cleaning and CCTV inspection has been completed so far in the calendar year. In total, 160 locations (of the 1,611 sewer system manholes) have been inspected to confirm condition. Focus areas were jetted (cleaned) on October 15 and inspected on October 19 and 20. The CCTV inspections as well as the routine cleaning/pump station visits are adequate to satisfy the CTDEEP requirements. CAI Technologies (Town GIS contractor) was to ensure documentation of all work completed cited above is included in the GIS platform.

As part of the 2022 CIP, the Superintendent received a proposal from the Town Engineer (Wright-Pierce) on August 6 for the *Cross-Country Clearing Project* near sewer mains in Subsystem 2 near Oakdale Elementary School; in an area identified previously as having high I/I.

4.4 Water Supply

Overall, the volume of water purchased from Groton Utilities (GU) continues to be lower than normal due to COVID's effect on economic conditions within the Town. The water consumption is 30% under that projected in the 2010 water plan.

CAI Technologies (Town GIS contractor) will be provided information for the development of accurate mapping for the Town's water infrastructure using a combination of existing (CLA Engineers) mapping and improvements.

5.0 Development

Some inquiries were received about single-family home construction with connection to municipal services. Site utility plans were requested for 1967 to 1981 Connecticut Route 32 by a developer (BL Companies) and provided to the Planner. Information was requested about the Town boat launch. The Planner requested information about sewers located along Fort Shantock Road and Sunny Hill Drive with regards to Tribe ownership in the area.

In September a discussion was made for proposed zoning amendments for R-40 zoned areas, if served by public water and sewer.

Paving operations occurred on Gay Hill Road and Sharp Hill Road.

6.0 Finances

The WPCA operates with an *Enterprise Fund*. An enterprise fund is considered the best practice to promote and maintain long-term financial sustainability for water and sewer activities. An enterprise fund is a separate accounting and financial reporting mechanism for which utility revenues and expenditures are segregated into a fund with financial statements separate from all other governmental activities.

The FY 2022 WPCA Sewer and Water Budgets (which include the respective CIPs) began on July 1 (approved at the April 12 Town Council Meeting). An analysis of the fund is completed to (a) monitor that actual revenue is on target to estimated revenue and (b) that your expenditures are on

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track. This is an important step to ensure that the budget, both revenues and expenditures, are realized based on the annual budget. The cost of providing community wastewater services outpaces the CPI by a factor of 2.5. Rates need to be appropriately set to cover costs. As indicated previously, both sewer and water budgets are comfortably in the black.

As part of the WPCA annual reporting, a narrative and value for delinquent accounts is provided to the Town. Two types of reporting are included related to delinquent accounts (assessments and user fees). It is noted that the COVID pandemic caused economic problems for a large portion of Americans and made utility payments difficult. The sewer delinquent assessment (\$7,420.75) and the user fees (\$361,676.08) increased from the year before. The water delinquent user fees (\$5,539.85) also increased.

Section 4 (H) of *General Permit for Nitrogen Discharges* requires the annual submission of data for operation and maintenance costs. The FY 2020 information assists in establishing the cost of a nitrogen credit for the coming year. Due to the performance of the Montville plant (low concentrations of nitrogen in the effluent- >70% under permit limit for October 2021), the WPCA earns credits (monies) each year.

6.1 Accounts Review

The WPCA-approved budgets provide transparency to rate payers about priorities and the use of the enterprise fund. An adequate 5-year capital (rolling) plan is in place. CIPs from previous FYs are ongoing (e.g., SBR diffusers, grit chamber); while CIP funds can be repurposed--they must remain in capital funding.

Blum Shapiro (now CLA CPAs--Town Accountants) began a formal review of the WPCA accounts in July and continued in September. The utility net position (i.e., fund balance) revenues/expenditures (i.e., income statement) and cash flow statements will be reviewed. Additional “testing” will be conducted. No concerns were raised.

The overall revenue has been good--overall increases in Rand-Whitney billing as well as septic receiving has offset pandemic downturns. Cost reductions for sludge and electricity represent the best overall way to keep the financial health of the utility.

6.2 Assets

Overall, asset management improves worker safety, reduces operational risk, as well as improves regulatory compliance and emergency response readiness. The USEPA and CTDEEP promote effective utility asset management based on water quality, operational resiliency and efficiency and infrastructure stability.

The Superintendent is working on an asset identification and subsequent registry recorded in the GIS platform; this initial asset accounting system will permit management of aging equipment and the development of an appropriate CIP through risk modeling. Asset labeling will be improved with markers and tags and signage. Finally, software deemed appropriate will be purchased and brought online to assist in the operators and mechanics work day and work flow for overall better facility management.

Funds in the water and sewer accounts have been appropriately reserved for capital improvement (for infrastructure) with the development of a 5-year projection. Some bonds, grants and a proposed pandemic relief funds will be considered for current and future asset financing. Depreciation is now listed as a “cost” of doing business.

6.3 Pandemic Response

The executive orders established during the course of the COVID-19 pandemic were extended (*Declaration of a Health Emergency*). The declaration authorizes the Governor to order certain actions that will help expedite potential reimbursement funding to municipalities. Reimbursable items would include PPE.

6.4 Grants

Some current wastewater projects are funded by State funds including two bonds and one grant (CTDEEP \$5 million *Grant-in-Aid for Sewage Treatment Facility Infrastructure Improvements*

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and Upgrades at the Montville WPTF--State Grant Agreement 2017-170491, approved via March 2014 Town of Montville Resolution No. 2014-25). The bonds were for infrastructure improvements within the plant. The grant money is being used for the new chlorine system, new recycling pumps, and grit removal system. Additionally, the aeration systems for SBR-1, 2, 3, 5 and 6 will be replaced. The Mayor requested an extension for the Grant (due to expire in June 2021). On June 1, the Mayor was notified that the extension has been drafted and routed for all the signatures of approval from CTDEEP.

The 2020 CTDEEP Draft *Integrated Water Quality Report* was prepared to satisfy statutory reporting requirements pursuant to the Clean Water Act (CWA) to assess designated uses established by the State's *Water Quality Standards* (CTWQS). Relative to the document, the treatment plant is a point source of discharge and is available for federal funding (grants and low interest loans) for wastewater infrastructure improvement projects. Additional CTDEEP grant monies were applied for via the *Connecticut Clean Water Fund Request to Place Project on Priority List* for monies for constructing a (sewer) collection system asset management plan.

The CTDEEP is preparing the Clean Water Fund Priority List for FY 2022 and FY 2023 (7/1/21 – 6/30/23) and is requesting that municipalities provide information on planning, design, or construction project(s) you intend to start between January of 2022 and the fall of 2023.

Potential water grant needs were sent to the CTDPH via their *Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) Project Eligibility Application*. The revolving fund is a channel for low interest loans or grants for investments in water infrastructure. Specifically, grant monies would help pay for the replacement of the Cook Tower water storage facility (tank). A WPCA FY 2021 CIP project allowed for an engineering report to determine a course of action for the water facility and FY 2022 CIP allowed for \$1 million to be financed through the grant program. Project meetings have been held with Raul Tejada, CTDEEP *Sanitary Engineer 3* to discuss project scope and an engineering RFQ. The *DWSRF Project Rollover Application* was updated for the costing and the budget. A scope of work and cost proposal was requested from Wright-Pierce on September 24. A meeting about antennae placement was held with the Engineer, Fire Marshal, Communication Plus and the water operators on October 8. The potential exists to keep the old tower in place for a support for the existing communication equipment. A site walk with the aforementioned occurred on October 13.

6.5 Energy

The Doosan *PureCell Model 400* Fuel Cell unit began producing power in June 2020 at near 100% capacity resulting in a large drop in grid power demand. The onsite generation has led to significant savings by reducing the transmission costs because most of the power used is generated onsite. Maintenance requirements have somewhat dropped the onsite generation of power but energy costs at the WPCF were generally constant from October 2020 (\$51,454) to October 2021 (\$51,344). A technician performed maintenance on October 4.

Superintendent Albertson summarized his report stating the plant is running well; water supply meets state/federal standard, and work coordination with the Public Safety Commission concerning the existing telecommunication on the water tower.

i. Report from Mayor
Mayor McDaniel remarked

j. Report from Engineers

Superintendent Albertson referenced the summary table outlining project scope and cost. He also referenced Engineer Headd of Woodard & Curran to discuss the design proposal for removal and replacement of the plant distribution boxes.

k. Old Business -- None

l. New Business

1. To consider and act on approval of funding for d-box engineering report funding.

THE TOWN OF MONTVILLE WATER AND SEWER COMMISSION HEREBY RESOLVES to approve the Woodard & Curran October 20, 2021 Proposal for Design Services for Removal and Replacement of the Rand and Distribution Boxes, amount not to exceed \$391,500 (Three Hundred Ninety-One Thousand Five Hundred Dollars) to be financed with the existing WPCA reserve monies.

Motion – Discussion - Roll Call

SAR-No. 2021-19 THE TOWN OF MONTVILLE WATER AND SEWER COMMISSION HEREBY RESOLVES to approve the Woodard & Curran October 20, 2021 Proposal for Design Services for Removal and Replacement of the Rand and Distribution Boxes, amount not to exceed \$391,500 (Three Hundred Ninety-One Thousand Five Hundred Dollars) to be financed with the existing WPCA reserve monies. Motion by Commissioner May; seconded by Commissioner Jinkerson. Discussion: PE Headd gave an overview of “how we got where we are” reporting there are currently two (2) distribution boxes each having significant corrosion and would make sense to replace and keep them in place until the new ones are installed. The cost, \$391,500, is for design services only and would involve an information gathering phase reviewing the flows from Rand-Whitney, review of soil conditions for a sound foundation for the new structure, survey of existing elevation, specifically the one downstream, and then memorializing the findings by discussion with the stakeholders by way of the design and review mode representing 75% of the project. Superintendent Albertson reported on the high level of influent contamination due to the high temperature flows from Rand-Whitney producing hydrogen sulfide that significantly destroys the distribution boxes in addition to the concrete and rebar. The design will alter from two (2) to one (1) distribution box. The Commission raised questions concerning the biggest design feature, technologically and materials and whether the cost was competitive and the best level for taxpayers (*May*). PE Headd responded concerning the importance of geotechnical specially proper structure coating and installing two (2) chemical systems—one for domestic use and the other for Rand-Whitney—with equal flows and a biological component with a screen component to handle seasonal changes. Questions were posed concerning removal the old boxes versus keeping them in place and whether Rand-Whitney could be charged for its flow effect on the plant system (*Quinn*). Reference was made to the prior lawsuit with Rand-Whitney and its effect on plant water quality, temperature PH, and BOD if too high or above the contract limit (*May*) and missed federal standards for BOD with current from an auto-screen (*Albertson*). A question was posed concerning the design services increase from \$385,500 to \$391,500 (*Jinkerson*), a state issue PE Headd did not initially notice. Is there a risk to leaving the old d-boxes to bypass the flow was questioned (*Siragusa*)—PE Headd spoke to the cost of damage per day (\$19,000) and compromising of the SBR gates downstream. Further discussion bore questions concerning bypassing a flow that would create an operational hazard and total cost of the project specifically the engineering services. PE Headd will have the information for the next Commission meeting.

The motion was withdrawn pending more information concerning the scope of services. Mayor McDaniel clarified the design services are not budgeted and would come from reserves and confirmed the agreement in place with Rand-Whitney concerning its effluents which they should share cost wise. Per reference by Mayor McDaniel as a source to absorb cost, Superintendent Albertson acknowledged all grant funds were spent according to his directive. and he would have Rand-Whitney agreement reviewed by the Town Attorney.

m. Reports/Referral from Planning & Zoning

Town Planner Burdick received the plan for the proposed 10,000 – 20,000 square foot commercial building between CVS and McDonalds.

II. Water Commission

a. Report from Engineers

Superintendent Albertson reported on the telecommunication antenna on the water tower he referenced in his monthly report.

b. Old Business – *None*

c. New Business -- *None*

d. Remarks from the Public

Chairman Longton asked three (3) times for remarks from the public. There were none.

e. Remarks from Commission Members --*None*

Commissioner May thanked everyone and referenced the upcoming election. Chairman Longton thanked everyone for attending and seeing everyone again. Commissioner Jinkerson remarked on use of the water tower next to and owned by Yale’s as billboard for the Town stating he would take on that task. Mayor McDaniel remarked on the water rate increase proposed by the City of Groton in today’s newspaper and making sure the WPCA is competitive and covers its costs.

f. Adjournment

Motion by Commissioner Siragusa; seconded by Commissioner Quinn to adjourn the meeting at 6:20 p.m. Discussion: None. Voice vote: 3-0, all in favor. Meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted by,

Gloria J. Gathers
Recording Secretary, Town of Montville

**AN AUDIO RECORDING OF THE MEETING IS AVAILABLE ON THE TOWN OF
MONTVILLE WEBSITE.**