Sodom Brook (CT5205) Summary

Sodom Brook (CT5205-00_01)

WATERSHED DESCRIPTION

The Sodom Brook sub-regional basin is located in the central portion of Connecticut (Figure 1). There are multiple towns located in the watershed, including the municipalities of Berlin, Meriden, and Southington, CT (Figure 2).

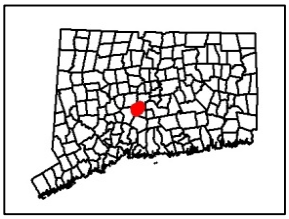


Figure 1: Watershed location in Connecticut

The Sodom Brook sub-regional basin includes one segment impaired for aquatic life use assessed by aquatic invertebrates. This segment was assessed by Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (CT DEEP) and included in the CT 2012 303(d) list of impaired waterbodies. Some segments in the watershed were currently unassessed as of the writing of this document. This does not signify that no concerns exist in those segments, rather it is an indication that there are not current data to evaluate the segments as part of an assessment process. An excerpt of the 2012 Integrated Water Quality Report is included in Table 1.

Impaired Segment Facts

Impaired Segment: Sodom Brook (CT5205-00_01)

Municipalities: Berlin, Meriden, Southington

Impaired Segment Length (miles): 4.16

Watershed Area (square miles): 5.25

Watershed Impervious Cover: 20%

Water Quality Classification: Class A

Designated Use Impairments: Habitat for Fish, Other Aquatic Life, and Wildlife

Sub-regional Basin Name and Code: Sodom Brook, 5205

Regional Basin: Quinnipiac

Major Basin: Quinnipiac

Sodom Brook (CT5205-00_01) is a tributary to the Quinnipiac River. From upstream to downstream, the impaired segment of Sodom Brook consists of 4.16 miles of the brook and begins behind the Meriden power plant, just upstream of the second Hicks Avenue crossing in Meriden, CT. At its headwaters, the brook flows north in a forested area and then reverses direction to flow south. Sodom Brook then flows through a residential development on Hicks Avenue and flows past a quarry, crosses Kensington Avenue, and flows between the Meriden Mall and Midstate Medical Center. The brook then flows underneath I-691 and past Columbus Park athletic fields before it enters a heavily developed area with a commercial shopping plaza directly abutting the waterbody. A small tributary draining Mirror Lake flows into Sodom Brook near West Main Street (Route 322). The brook then flows through a developed area, including the large campuses of Lincoln Middle School, Orville H. Platt High School and athletic fields, and HC Wilcox Tech High School. The brook then flows through a small forested area before entering the northern portion of Hanover Pond, part of the Quinnipiac River (Figure 2).

Table 1: Impaired segments in the Sodom Brook Sub-Regional Basin from the Connecticut 2012 Integrated Water Quality Report

Waterbody ID	Waterbody Name	Location	Miles	Aquatic Life	Recreation
CT5205-00_01	Sodom Brook - 01	From mouth at confluence with Quinnipiac River (flows into north side of Hanover Pond portion of river), US to headwaters (just US of second Hicks Avenue crossing, due to river changing direction), Meriden.	4.16	NOT	NOT
NOT = Designated Use Not Supported					

For surface water quality class A, the criteria to meet aquatic life use support includes the following:

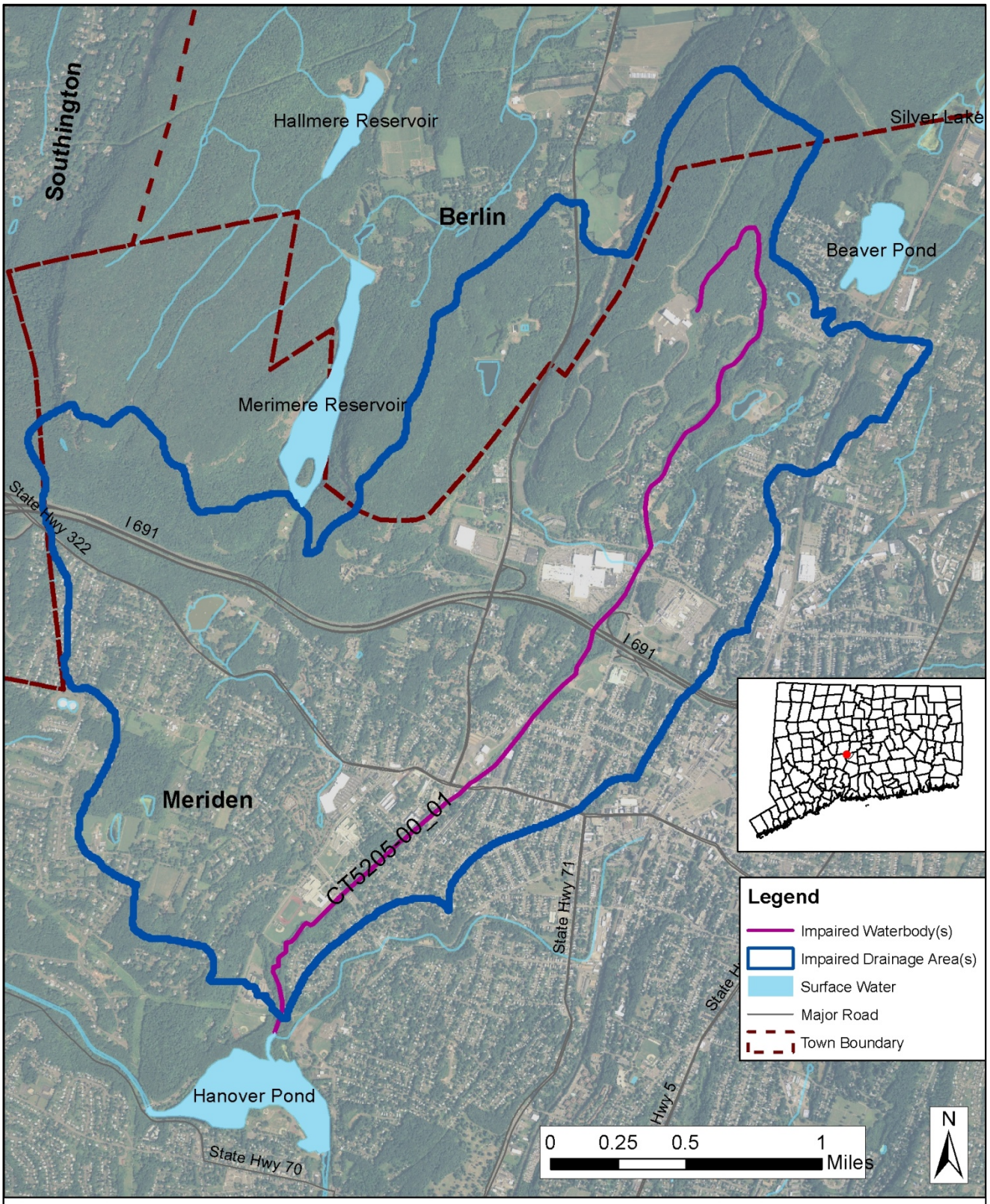
> Biological Condition: Sustainable, diverse biological communities of indigenous taxa shall be present. Moderate changes, from natural conditions, in the structure of the biological communities, and minimal changes in ecosystem function may be evident; however, water quality shall be sufficient to sustain a biological condition within the range of Connecticut Biological Condition Gradient Tiers 1-4 as assessed along a 6 tier stressor gradient of Biological Condition Gradient (See Appendix G of the Water Quality Standards).

Data used to assess these waters are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2: Data used to assess Sodom Brook (CT5205-00_01). An "x" indicates that data has been used in the assessment process.

Segment ID	Waterbody Name	Macroinvertebrate Community	Fish Community	Volunteer RBV Data	Macroinvertebrate Model	Water Chemistry	Whole Effluent Toxicity	External Data	Listing Cycle
CT5205-00_01	Sodom Brook - 01		x	x		x		x	2000

Figure 2: The Sodom Brook Watershed



Waterbody(s) within Sodom Brook Watershed with Impairment to Habitat for Fish, Other Aquatic Life and Wildlife

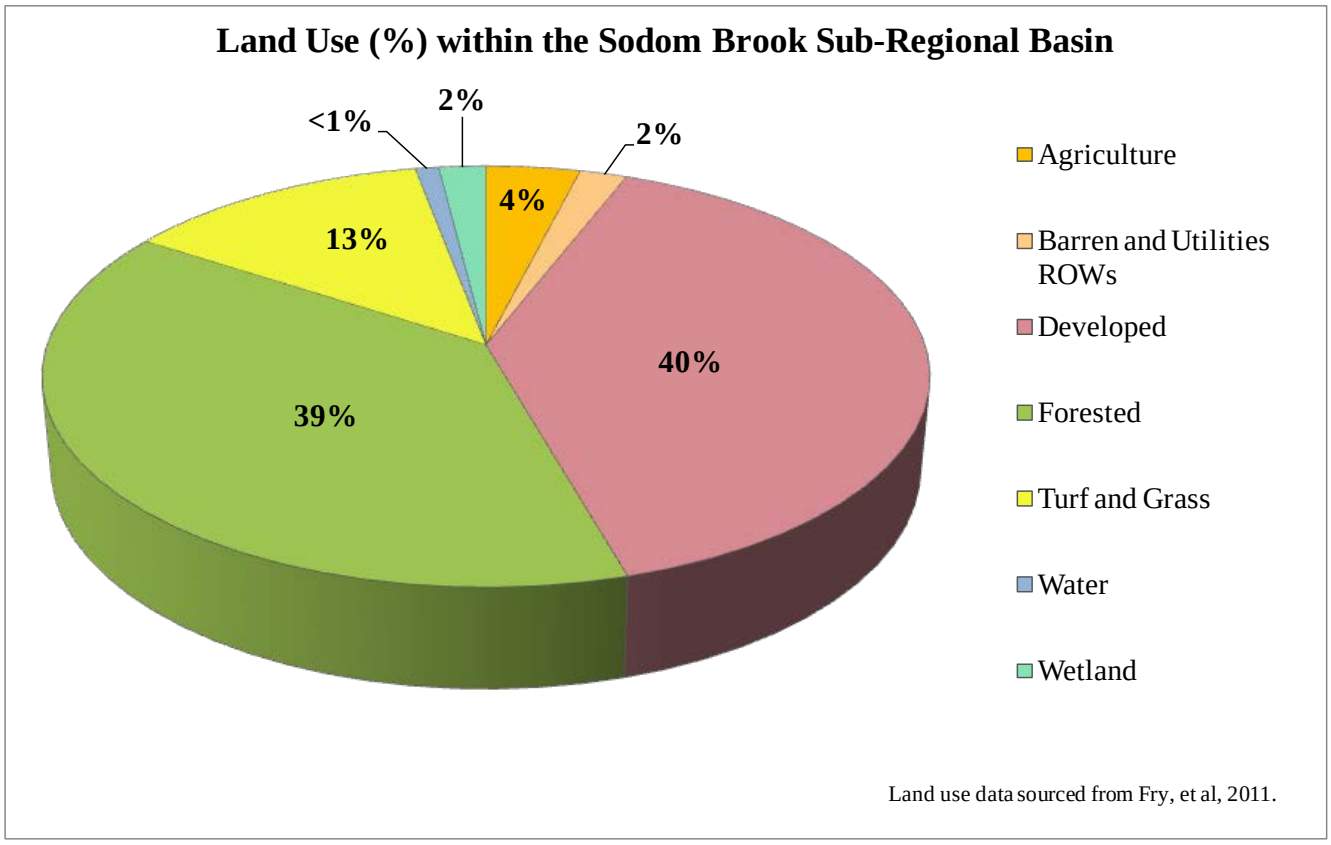
Created: CT DEEP, July 2012

Land Use in the Watershed

The existing land use in a watershed can affect the water quality of the waterbodies within that watershed (USEPA, 2011b). In an undeveloped watershed, natural processes such as infiltration of stormwater into the soil and plant uptake of water and nutrients can occur. As watersheds become more developed with commercial, residential, and industrial land uses, the amount of stormwater runoff increases as the natural landscape is altered with impervious surfaces, such as rooftops, roads, and sidewalks. The amount of pollutants, such as nutrients and bacteria from leaking septic systems, oil and grease from automobiles, and sediment from construction activities, can also increase, can become entrained in this runoff, and negatively affect nearby waterbodies. Agricultural land use activities, such as fertilizer application and manure from livestock, can also increase pollutants in nearby waterbodies (USEPA, 2011b).

As shown in Figure 3, the Sodom Brook sub-regional basin consists of 40% developed areas, 39% forests, 13% turf and grasses, and 4% agriculture. Other land uses include wetlands, barren land/utility right-of-ways, and water.

Figure 3: Land uses within the Sodom Brook Sub-Regional Basin



Impervious Cover (IC)

Another way to measure land use impacts to aquatic life in streams is to evaluate the amount of impervious cover (i.e. roads, roofs, driveways, parking lots). Increasing the percentage of IC in a watershed is linked to decreasing stream health (CWP 2003, Bellucci 2007). Stormwater runoff from impervious surfaces contains pollutants such as oils, heavy metals, nutrients, bacteria sediment (USEPA

1983) and can cause temperature impacts to receiving waterbodies. The amount of stormwater pollutants transported during a rainstorm is directly related to the amount of impervious cover in the watershed.

The extent of land area associated with IC cover can be calculated by analyzing the types of land cover (developled, forested, agriculture, etc.) present in the landscape. The total percentage of impervious cover (%IC) can be compared to levels that are linked to impaired streams receiving excessive stormwater runoff. The %IC is used in the *Connecticut Watershed Response Plan for Impervious Cover* (Plan) as a surrogate to represent the impacts associated with stormwater runoff pollution. Figure 4 shows the %IC for the Sodom Brook sub-regional basin. The Sodom Brook watershed has impervious surface areas of 20%.

CT DEEP has determined that to limit effect of stormwater pollution an IC area of less than 12% is needed to support habitat for fish, other aquatic life and wildlife use in these waterbodies. However, stormwater pollution is categorized under two types of pollutant loads: point and non-point sources. Point sources are permitted a waste load allocation (WLA) and regulated under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), but a load allocation (LA) is also contributed by non-point sources where no regulations are applicable. It is not feasible to draw a clear distinction between stormwater pollution originating from point and non-point sources because insufficient data are available for each parcel in the watershed and the fact that stormwater pollution is highly variable in frequency and duration. Consequently, a Margin of Safety (MOS) is incorporated into the %IC target in order to account for uncertainties regarding the relationship between water quality and sources (point and non-point). Therefore, a MOS of 1% IC was subtracted from the %IC target to account for uncertainty in the analysis, resulting in a combined target of 11% for Waste Load Allocation (WLA) and Load Allocation (LA). The reduction in impervious cover necessary to reach the target for the impaired waterbody in the Sodom Brook sub-regional basin is shown in Table 3. The Plan target of 11% IC is intended to guide the application of Best Management Practices (BMP) and Low Impact Development (LID) techniques to reduce the *impact* of impervious surfaces.

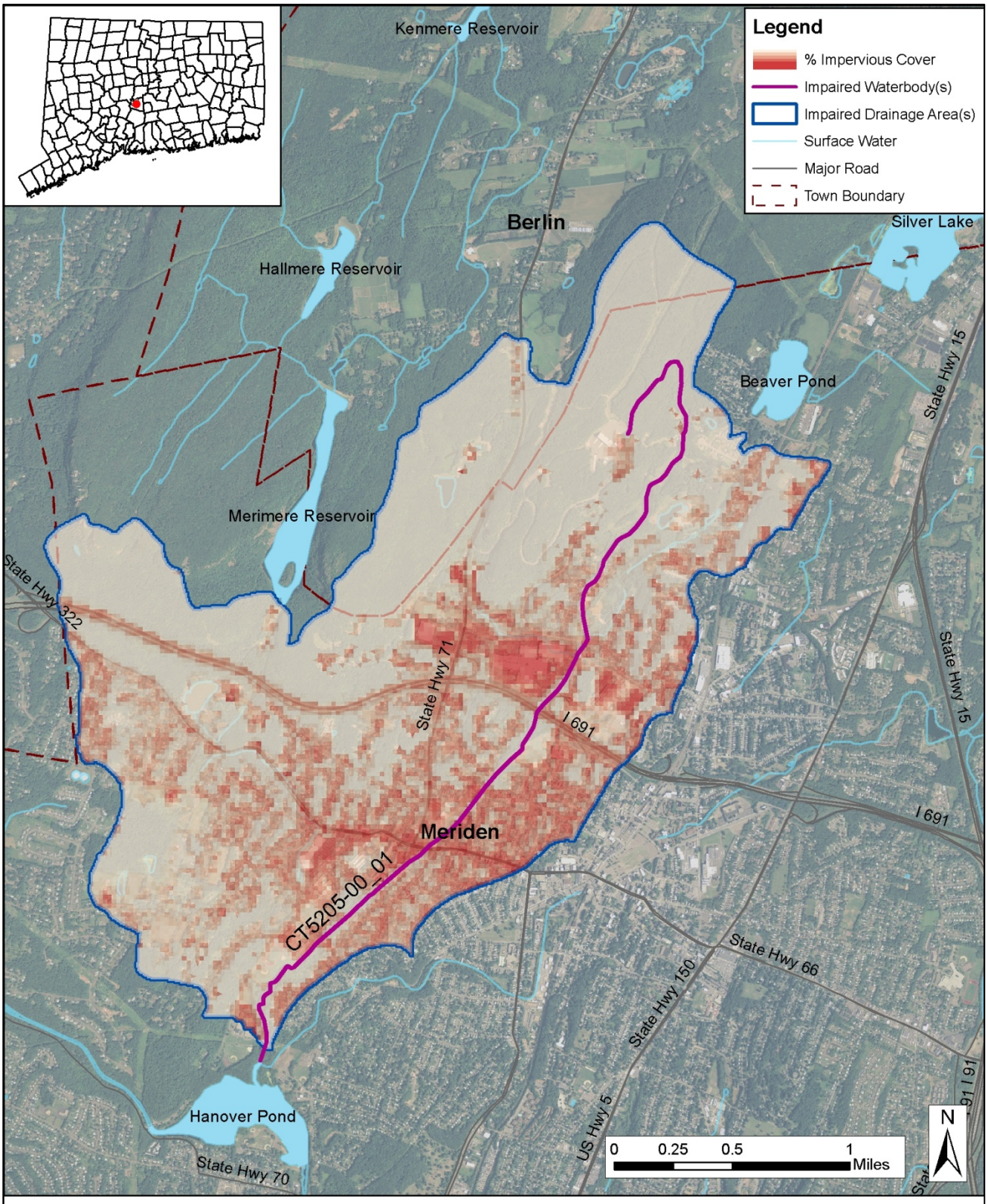
Table 3: Current impervious cover and the percent reduction to achieve the Plan target for the impaired segment in the Sodom Brook Sub-Regional Basin

Impaired Segment	Current Watershed Impervious Cover	%IC Target [1]	Margin of Safety (MOS)	Percent IC Reduction to Meet Plan Target
Sodom Brook (CT5205-00_01)	20%	11%	1%	45%

Implementation of this Plan is directed at improving the condition of the aquatic life use support in these waterbodies. The impairments will be resolved once the instream monitoring and assessment as conducted by CT DEEP indicates an attainment of WQS. It is important to note that the aquatic life use impairment may not be due solely to the presence of IC, but that reducing the effect of IC within the basin is expected to improve water quality and support attainment of aquatic life use goals. Additionally, the IC reduction targets are guidance values to help address the component of the impairment which the current information suggests is attributable to IC due to stormwater pollutants. The reduction targets are not recommended as regulatory limits for incorporation into permits. Best Management Practices to reduce the effect of IC through stormwater management are discussed below as appropriate implementation practices for permitted and non-permitted stormwater discharges.

[1] These are target goals, not end-of pipe effluent limits, unless otherwise indicated in a permit issued pursuant to the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program.

Figure 4: Impervious cover (%) for the Sodom Brook Watershed



Percent Impervious Cover (IC) within Sodom Brook Watershed with Impairment to Habitat for Fish, Other Aquatic Life and Wildlife

Created: CT DEEP, July 2012

CURRENT MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

Permitted Stormwater Sources

The control of stormwater pollution from regulated sources is noteworthy for addressing the effect of IC. Regulated stormwater discharges consist of those authorized under the General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater from Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4 GP), General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater and Dewatering Wastewaters from Construction Activities (Construction GP), General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity (Industrial GP), and General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater from Commercial Activities (Commercial GP). Each of these general permits requires the implementation of control measures and some type of a stormwater management plan (for more information go to www.ct.gov/deep/stormwater).

Permitted sources existing within the watershed that could potentially contribute to impairments in the Sodom Brook Watershed are identified in Table 4 and Figure 5. This table includes permit types that may or may not be present in the impaired watershed. A list of active permits in the watershed is included in Table 5. Additional investigation and monitoring could reveal the presence of additional discharges in the basin.

Table 4: General categories of stormwater permitted discharges

Permit Code	Permit Description Type	Number in watershed
GSC	Stormwater Discharge Associated with Commercial Activity (Commercial GP)	2
GSI	Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity (Industrial GP)	4
GSM	Part B Municipal Stormwater MS4 (MS4 GP)	3
GSN	Stormwater Registration – Construction (Construction GP)	0

Municipalities have been working hard to meet the challenges of stormwater management. The City of Meriden and the Towns of Berlin and Southington, have developed and implemented programs to protect water quality. As indicated previously, all of Meriden, Berlin, and Southington are regulated under the MS4 program. The MS4 GP requires municipalities to develop a Stormwater Management Plan (SMP) to reduce the discharge of pollutants from storm sewer discharges to improve water quality. The SMP must address the following 6 minimum measures:

1. Public Education and Outreach
2. Public Involvement/Participation
3. Illicit discharge detection and elimination
4. Construction site stormwater runoff control
5. Post-construction stormwater management in new development and redevelopment
6. Pollution prevention/good housekeeping for municipal operations

Subsequent to the initial preparation and implementation of the SMP, each municipality must submit an annual update outlining the steps they are taking to meet the six minimum measures. Relevant stormwater management measures are summarized below.

City of Meriden (Permit GSM000038) (from the 2010 Stormwater Management Plan Annual Report)

- Acquired 7,000 storm drain markers and currently installed 40; the Quinnipiac River Watershed Association (QRWA) has marked an additional 750 storm drains since 2007.
- Completed mapping all stormwater outfalls in the city.
- Continued annual street-sweeping of all roads.
- Continued sampling of six stormwater outfalls.
- Continued annual city-wide catch basin cleaning program.
- Continued annual training of Department of Public Works staff in stormwater pollution prevention.
- Upgraded zoning regulations to protect sensitive areas such as wetlands and steep slopes and included green infrastructure requirements in some zones (e.g. rain gardens, pervious pavement).
- Initiated the "Meriden Clean and Green" campaign to control littering.
- Continued to incorporate Water Quality units into the Connecticut Department of Education Core Science Curriculum Frameworks.
- Distributed the brochure "Storm Drains: Where does the Water Go?"

*Town of Berlin (Permit GSM000003 (*from the 2011 Stormwater Management Plan Annual Report)

- Continued to collect and analyze stormwater samples at six locations.
- Exhibited a floor display at town buildings designed to educate residents on watershed management
- Posted the pamphlets "The Backyard Water Resources Guide" and "Caring for Your Septic System"
- Approximately 500 catch basins received storm drain markers created through the Long Island Sound Fund.
- Continued to prohibit non-stormwater discharges to the storm drainage system.
- Continued to clean over 2,500 catch basins annually.
- Developed an inventory of existing detention and retention basins.
- Required applicants to provide a stormwater operation and maintenance plan with all new developments.
- Continued to use treated salt product instead of road sand to reduce ice on roads.

Town of Southington (Permit GSM000082) (from the 2011 Stormwater Management Plan)

- Continued to update the Town-wide Storm Sewer System and Detention system mapping which serve as educational material on the Town's web page.
- Continued to update the 1" : 100' scale utility maps showing all storm sewers, sanitary sewers, manholes, catch basins, and detention basins.

- Continued to identify outfall locations with a diameter of 15 inches or greater, together with performing a condition survey of the outfall.
- Continued dry-weather discharge inspections of storm sewer outfalls.
- Performed street sweeping on at least an annual basis, and most catch basins are cleaned annually.
- Utilized Magnesium coated salt for snow plowing operations.

MS4 GP discharges

MS4 dischargers must implement the Stormwater Management Plan (SMP) required by the MS4 permit reissued on January 9, 2011, and as amended. The SMP includes best management practices (BMPs) grouped into six Minimum Control Measures, which consist of Public Education and Outreach, Public Involvement/ Participation, Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination, Construction Site Stormwater Runoff, Post Construction Stormwater Management in New Development and Redevelopment, and Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping. Compliance with the MS4 GP, as amended, including implementation of the SMP and six Minimum Control Measures.

Construction GP discharges

The Construction GP regulates the runoff from construction with 5 or more acres of soil disturbance for projects with municipal land use approvals and with 1 or more acres of soil disturbance for projects without municipal land use approvals. The Construction GP requires controls to reduce the discharge of sediment during construction and includes measures to address the long term impacts related to post-construction stormwater discharges. While the Construction GP reissued on April 9, 2010 (current permit) does not address impaired waters, the proposed modified Construction GP, expected to be reissued in 2013, specifies post-construction runoff standards. These post-construction discharges require the retention and/or infiltration of stormwater using LID and runoff reduction methods. Although the proposed post-construction performance standards are not based on the percentage of impervious cover, the runoff retention standards specified will serve to reduce and/or disconnect impervious area.

Industrial GP discharges

Industrial facilities are required to develop and implement a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The SWPPP must include control measures (similar to BMPs) to reduce or eliminate the discharge of pollutants from the site. Typically, industrial sites are highly impervious. However site constraints, and cost considerations will complicate the reduction of impervious cover. To address the effect of IC, industrial sites where site expansion or redevelopment is planned should focus on the reduction and minimization of impervious area. The industrial facility can consider which BMPs are appropriate for the site as well as those to address specific sources.

Commercial GP discharges

The Commercial GP regulates commercial sites with impervious surfaces exceeding 5 acres, such as malls and “big box” stores. The strategy to address the control of stormwater pollutants from these sites is called a Stormwater Management Plan (SMP). While the Commercial GP reissued on May 1, 2001 (current permit) does not discuss stormwater discharges to impaired waters, future versions of the permit will include measures similar to the Industrial and MS4 GPs. The commercial site can consider which BMPs are appropriate for the site as well as those to address specific sources.

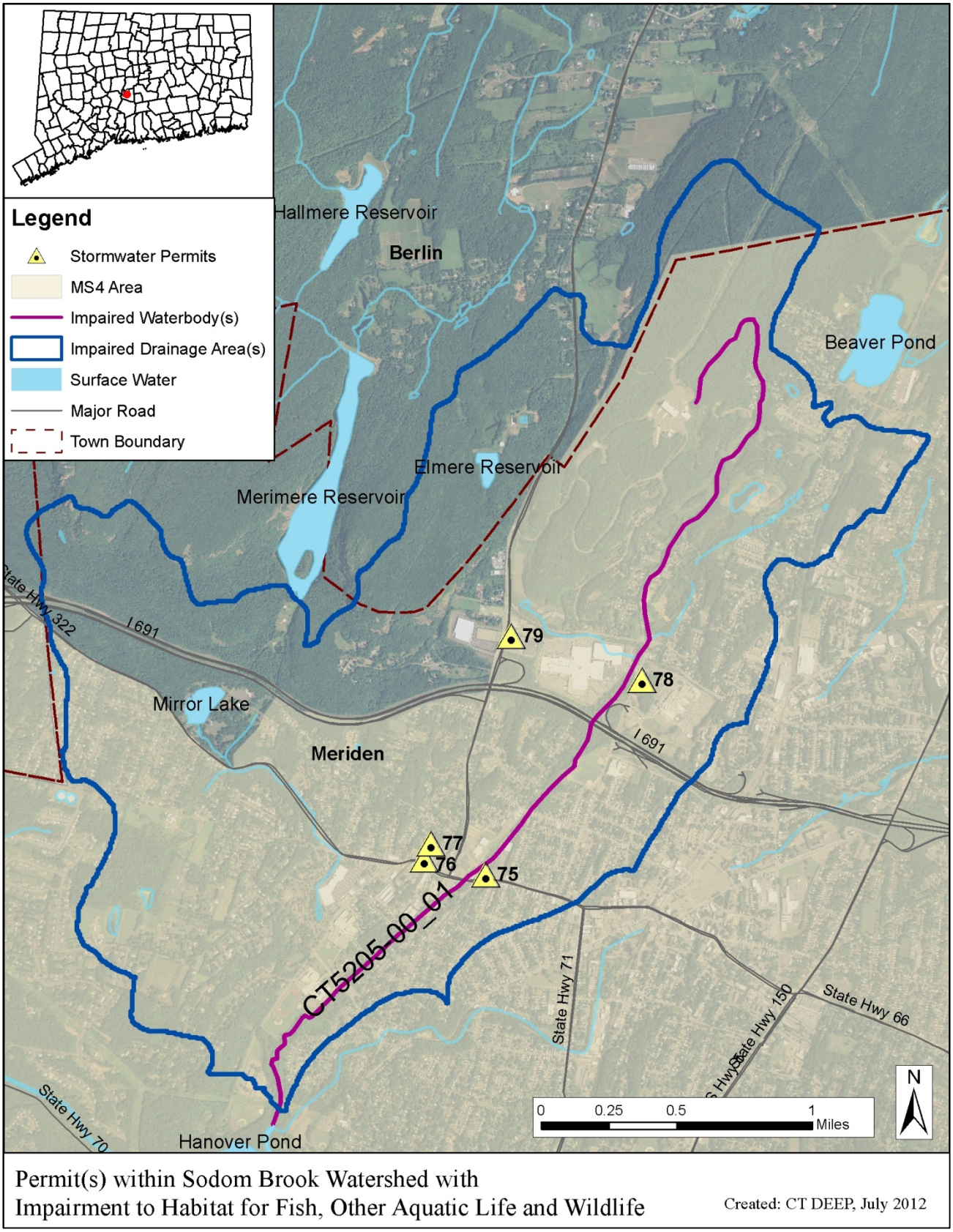
<u>Non-Regulated Discharges</u>

Many municipalities in Connecticut do not do not fall under the current MS4 permit (reissued January 9, 2011). Non-MS4 municipalities can voluntarily implement the BMPs within the MS4 permit and this document. Any facilities that discharge non-regulated stormwater can update their Pollution Prevention Plans to include BMPs that can reduce pollutants from entering surface waters. These BMPs could include revised housekeeping procedures to reduce pollutants or techniques that increase infiltration to reduce runoff. Additionally, sites or areas that are not regulated by a NPDES permit (such as small scale commercial and construction sites, residential sites, etc.) should consider implementation measures to minimize and/or disconnect impervious areas. Improving water quality within the community to address nonpoint source pollution requires actions, large and small, by the community.

Table 5: Permitted stormwater facilities within the Sodom Brook Sub-Regional Basin

Municipality	Permit ID	Permittee	Permit Type	Latitude	Longitude	# in Figure 5
Meriden	GSC000139	Meriden Square Partnership	Commercial GP	41.550268	-72.803859	78
Meriden	GSC000202	Target Stores, Inc.	Commercial GP	41.552614	-72.813152	79
Meriden	GSI000495	United Oil Recovery, Inc.	Industrial GP	41.539868	-72.814936	75
Meriden	GSI002090	Gracey Avenue Industrial Park, LLC	Industrial GP	41.541536	-72.818836	77
Meriden	GSI002124	Hunter's Ambulance Service, Inc.	Industrial GP	41.540676	-72.819335	76
Berlin	GSM000003	Town of Berlin	MS4 GP	--	--	--
Meriden	GSM000038	City of Meriden	MS4 GP	--	--	--
Southington	GSM000082	Town of Southington	MS4 GP	--	--	--

Figure 5: Permitted Stormwater Facilities in the Sodom Brook Watershed including MS4s (numbers correspond with permitted facilities in Table 5)



RECOMMENDED NEXT STEPS

CT DEEP can assist with reducing the effect of IC by providing technical and financial assistance to the watershed towns and local citizen watershed advocacy groups, effectively administering stormwater permitting programs, and monitoring aquatic life in the surface waters. Under Section 319 of the Clean Water Act (§319 C.W.A.), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency awards a grant annually to the CT DEEP to fund eligible projects that control and/or abate nonpoint source pollution through a competitive bid process. More information on grant programs can be found on the Department's website (http://www.ct.gov/deep/cwp/view.asp?a=2719&q=325594&deepNav_GID=1654).

1) Reduce the effect of impervious cover in the Sodom Brook Sub-Regional Basin through the implementation of BMPs to control stormwater runoff.

As noted previously, 40% of the Sodom Brook sub-regional basin is considered developed and the municipalities within the watershed are MS4 communities regulated by the MS4 program. The amount of IC in the Sodom Brook watershed is 20%.

Reducing the effect of IC in the watershed is an important step to decrease the impacts of stormwater runoff on water quality. For new development, LID principles (http://www.ct.gov/deep/watershed) should be utilized to retain and infiltrate stormwater runoff and/or reduce the amount of runoff from IC. In developed areas, IC should be disconnected from surface waterbodies, where practicable. Disconnection of impervious surface runoff should be pursued to the degree feasible when reconstruction of a site and/ or its infrastructure occurs. For example, stormwater outfalls could be redirected to vegetated areas to encourage natural filtration before reaching nearby waterbodies.

An excellent guide on how to implement a reduction in IC is found in Appendix 3 of this document and on the web (http://clear.uconn.edu/projects/tmdl/). A retrofit assessment of the watershed would identify areas where BMPs such as gravel wetlands, porous pavement, and vegetated buffers could be implemented to most effectively treat stormwater runoff throughout the watershed. This type of assessment could be linked to existing Municipal Comprehensive or Master Plans, MS4-required SMPs or watershed management plans.

2) Prevent future degradation of Sodom Brook and its tributaries by evaluating local stormwater control ordinances.

As the amount of IC in the Sodom Brook sub-regional basin is greater than 12%, the adoption of a municipal stormwater ordinance can be an effective method to protect the water quality in the watershed. Stormwater ordinances can focus on different aspects of stormwater management to reduce the quantity and quality of the stormwater that reaches nearby waterbodies. Effective stormwater ordinances prohibit non-stormwater discharges (to the storm sewer or surface waterbodies) such as sanitary sewage and wastewater discharges, require the use of adequate controls to prevent erosion and sedimentation, and specify enforcement mechanisms to address non-compliance. In addition to local ordinances, the establishment of a stormwater utility (i.e. a user fee) can be an effective way to address the impact of stormwater runoff from impervious surfaces while also providing the fiscal means of addressing municipal stormwater infrastructure needs. Utility fees are usually based on the size of effective impervious area and so, strongly encourage the reduction of impervious area.

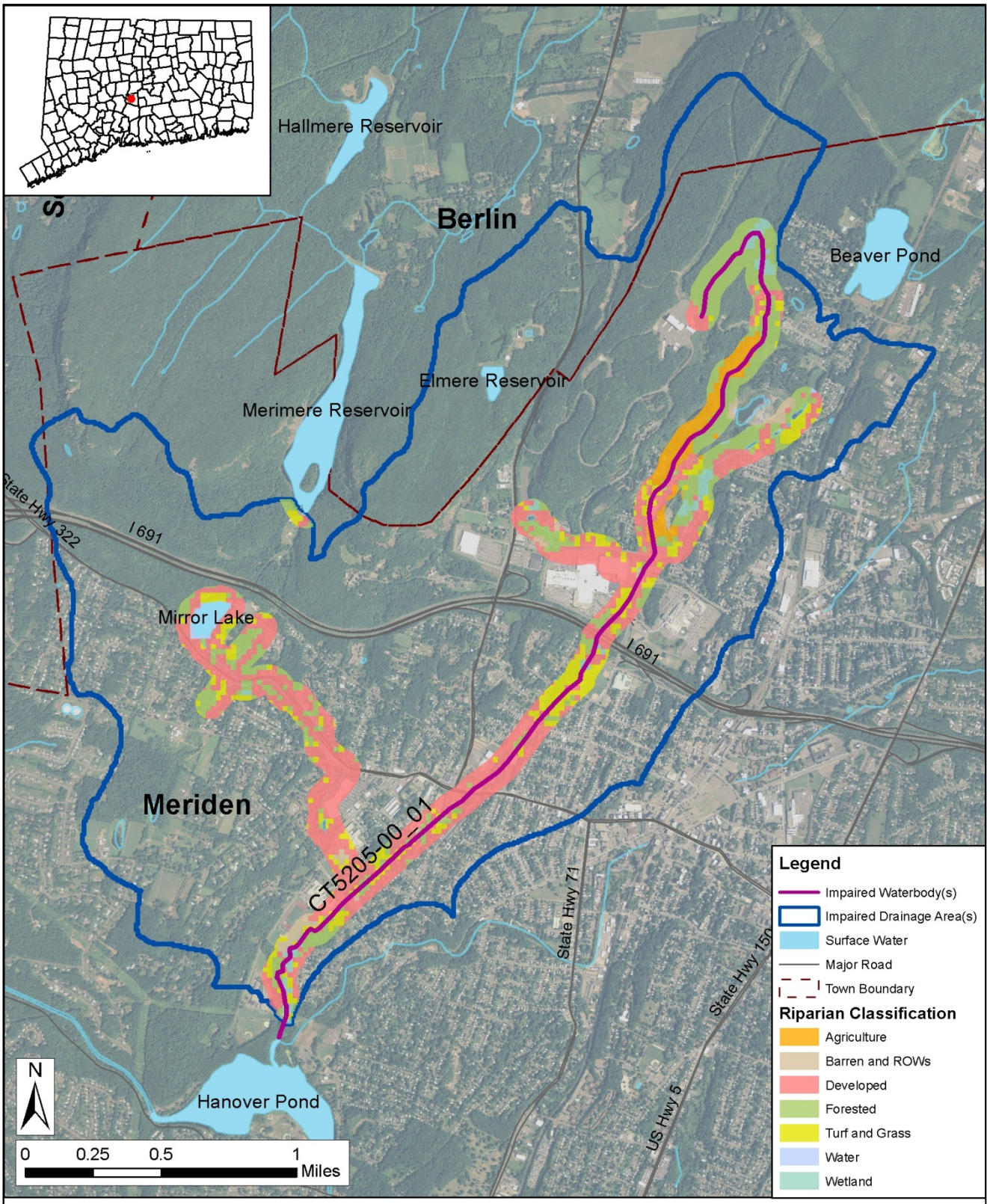
3) Protect existing buffers along the riparian corridor and other conservation lands throughout the watershed.

Riparian buffers and other natural landscapes can protect the water quality of waterbodies within a watershed. The riparian buffer zone is the area of land located immediately adjacent to streams, lakes, or other surface waters. The incorporation of buffer requirements in the municipal land use approval process will help protect these areas near the impaired segments of the Sodom Brook sub-regional basin from the effect of IC, and these streams can be protected from further degradation due to stormwater runoff.

Riparian zones differ from the uplands because of high levels of soil moisture, frequent flooding, and the unique assemblage of plant and animal communities found there. These areas can reduce the impacts of IC by filtering pollutants and slowing runoff. Through the interaction of their unique soils, hydrology, and vegetation, natural riparian areas influence water quality as contaminants are taken up into plant tissues, adsorbed onto soil particles, or modified by soil organisms. They also can protect the shoreline from erosion, aid in flood control, provide habitat for wildlife, shade waters for fish, and offer scenic value. Any change to the natural riparian buffer zone can reduce the effectiveness of the natural buffer and has the potential to contribute to water quality impairment (USEPA, 2011a).

The riparian zones for Sodom Brook are characterized by a mix of land uses including developed, forested, turf and grass, and agriculture (Figure 6). The riparian zone for the upstream reaches of the impaired segment is less developed than the downstream reach, with a mix of forested and agricultural areas.

Figure 6: Riparian buffer zone information for the Sodom Brook Watershed



Riparian classification within Sodom Brook Watershed with Impairment to Habitat for Fish, Other Aquatic Life and Wildlife

UCONN CLEAR: http://clear.uconn.edu/

Created: CT DEEP, July 2012

4) Continue to encourage citizen involvement to ensure the long-term protection of Sodom Brook and its tributaries.

Citizens in the watershed have long recognized that importance of managing IC and the impacts on water quality. The following quote from the forward of the Quinnipiac Watershed Action Plan (http://www.ct.gov/deep/lib/deep/water/watershed_management/wm_plans/quinnipiac_wap2004.pdf) is a demonstration of the level of understanding and recognition of the path to improve watershed health.

"Despite progress in controlling point sources of water pollution like municipal sewage and industrial wastewater, many watershed problems remain. Present water quality impairments are primarily the result of pollution from widely spread sources. These sources include runoff from roads, parking lots, rooftops, lawns, farms, and failing septic systems....Bold steps will be needed to accomplish the vision of a healthy Quinnipiac Watershed - for ourselves, for future generations, and for the wildlife with which we share the land. The key to long-term watershed health is a careful reevaluation of the way we use the land, and the way we go about our daily lives. We are all part of the problem and part of the solution."

The Quinnipiac Watershed Action Plan has actionable items for citizen involvement and is an excellent resource to consult for anyone interested in participating in efforts to improve water quality.

Groups of concerned citizens within a watershed with a shared goal of maintaining or restoring water quality for the use of its residents for future generations have shown to be effective in ensuring the long-term protection of a waterbody. These groups include watershed associations and municipal conservation commissions. Activities include water quality monitoring, developing a public education strategy, and working with local boards to upgrade existing water resource protection laws.

The Quinnipiac River Watershed Association (QRWA) is currently active in the area of the Sodom Brook sub-regional basin. The mission of the QRWA is to protect and restore the water quality of the Quinnipiac River. As Sodom Brook is a tributary to the Quinnipiac River, the efforts of the QRWA have also focused on the health of Sodom Brook. Future efforts of this organization and other citizen groups should be to protect open space and limit development along the riparian corridors of the Sodom Brook sub-regional basin. More information on the QRWA can be found here: http://www.qrwa.org/. Education of citizens regarding the management of stormwater runoff from individual properties is important to ensure long term protection.

5) Evaluate and implement Low Impact Development practices for future development and retrofit opportunities.

LID techniques and BMPs to reduce the impact of stormwater within the Sodom Brook watershed are important tools to reduce the effect of IC. A list of these techniques includes (but is not limited to): rain gardens, bioretention areas, "green streets" techniques, porous asphalt, porous concrete, permeable pavers, other permeable pavement systems, green roofs, cisterns and rain barrels, engineered vegetated swales, and tree box filters.

Some resources for more information are:

- NEMO (Nonpoint Education for Municipal Officials) is a University of Connecticut Program for local land use officials addressing the relationship of land use to natural resource protection (http://nemo.uconn.edu/)
- CT DEEP's Watershed Municipal Outreach and Low Impact Development Program (http://www.ct.gov/deep/cwp/view.asp?A=2719&Q=464958).

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