

**REGULAR MEETING MINUTES
COLUMBIA BOARD OF SELECTMEN
Tuesday, September 4, 2018 – 7 pm
Adella G. Urban Administrative Offices Conference Room
323 Route 87, Columbia, CT**

Members Present: First Selectman, Steven M. Everett; Deputy Selectman, Robert Hellstrom; Selectman, Lisa Napolitano; Selectman, William O'Brien, Selectman, Robert Bogue.

Also Present: Town Administrator, Mark Walter; Bill Dicristofaro, Financial Advisor from MML Plan Solutions.

CALL TO ORDER: S. Everett called the meeting to order at 7:16 pm.

1. **PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE:** The Pledge of Allegiance was recited.
2. **APPROVAL OF AGENDA:** S. Everett MOVED to approve the Agenda for August 21, 2018. MOTION CARRIED 5.0.
3. **APPROVAL OF MINUTES:**
 - 3.1 **BOS Regular Meeting Minutes for August 21, 2018.** W. O'Brien MOVED to approve the BOS Regular Meeting Minutes for 8/21/18. MOTION CARRIED 5:0.
4. **AUDIENCE OF CITIZENS:** Paul Kubala, 37 Lake Rd. said that the audience of citizens part of the agenda is very important and should be at both the beginning and at the end of the agenda. He stated that other boards have audience of citizens in the beginning and at the end and he felt that would be appropriate for the BOS meetings. He said that he was disappointed with what the minutes from the August 7th BOS meeting showed and stated that the minutes reflected only briefly what he said about the fireworks and missed the whole point. He re-read the meeting notes and the notes included his remarks about the smoke being heavy, but nothing about being a pollutant and almost closing Rte. 87 due to the heavy smoke. He added that the noise was terrible, but that is expected with fireworks and that the fireworks caused both air pollution and water pollution; as water pollution is a very important issue with the lake. He stated that the most important distinctions are that basically it is illegal to set off fireworks and that it is also illegal to transport fireworks into Connecticut. He added that the Board of Selectmen should have addressed this and that he did not like the Board of Selectmen's statement about living across town and not knowing anything about it. He stated that the minutes should reflect the essence of what the audience says and that it missed everything he said. He felt that the Board of Selectmen were negligent and should have done something and that the First Selectman, Chief of Police should have done something. He also added that the representative from the Lake Committee stated in the last BOS meeting that they (Columbia Lake Association) choose to do nothing about it.

Ann Dunnack, 103 Lake Rd. asked when we are treating the phragmites at the lake. S. Everett answered that we will be discussing that in the Town Administrators Report section under 9.1.

5. **OLD BUSINESS:**
 - **Discussion on The Contract Award for Lead Abatement and Painting Services at The Moor's Indian School.** S. Everett . S. Everett explained that we

were awarded a 20,000 grant from the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) for the restoration work and that with the grant we worked towards meeting the stipulations set by SHPO. One of the stipulations was that we go back out to bid to meet SHPO's specific requirements. The original bid received was for \$45,000, subsequent bids included pricing of up to \$192,000. Joan Hill asked what the details were on the increase. S. Everett explained that one of the issues was with prevailing wages which added to the project. Joan Hill asked if the contractor will certify that the building will be lead free. S. Everett stated yes. Paul Kubala asked if this was a Board of Selectmen meeting and stated that this is not a Town Meeting, so there should not be discussions going on with the audience. W. O'Brien stated that there is not supposed to be discussion with the audience. S. Everett responded that he was sorry, that was his mistake. S. Everett MOVED that the Town of Columbia enter into a contract for the lead abatement, painting, refurbishing windows and siding for the Moor's Indian Charity School with Rockfall Company, Inc. for \$45,665.13 and to rescind the grant offer from State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). MOTION CARRIED 5:0.

- 5.1 Discussion of the Markel Property Appraisal.** S. Everett explained that at the last meeting we had the discussion of the Markel property appraisal and that in order to move forward we would need an updated appraisal; however, it ended in a tie, so no action was taken. R. Bogue MOVED that the BOS approve the \$3,000 for an updated appraisal of the Mark Kelly/Markel LLC Property. S. Everett, R. Hellstrom, W. O'Brien and R. Bogue were In Favor, L. Napolitano was Opposed. MOTION CARRIES 4:1.

6. NEW BUSINESS:

- 6.1 Gypsy Moth Infestation.** S. Everett explained that the DPW Director said that a lot more trees are dying due to the gypsy moths and there is a concern that with the winter storms more trees will be coming down. S. Everett added that this does not mean the DPW Director will spend the 50,000, but instead wants to be more proactive rather than reactive. R. Hellstrom said that it's a good idea to start getting rid of trees now because there will be more to come. S. Everett MOVED that the BOS set a date for a town on 10/2/18 6:45 PM meeting to appropriate \$50,000 from the general fund to set up a tree removal capital account to cover the estimated cost of tree removal due to gypsy moth infestation. MOTION CARRIED 5:0.
- 6.2 Approval to hire MML Plan Solutions as the Advisor for The Town of Columbia's 401(a) and 457(b) retirement plans.** M. Walter explained that several employees came to him regarding their retirement investments and they felt their investments were not performing at what they thought they should be. He added that as the Town Administrator it is his fiduciary responsibility to the employees to research strategies for their retirement. He has invited Bill Dicristofaro, Financial Advisor at MML Plan Solutions and Chairman of the Board of Finance in East Haddam to give a brief overview. Bill Dicristofaro explained that he has over 20 years of experience with retirement plans with most of his experience in the private sector. He noted that the private sector has more stringent standards and a number of requirements that municipalities do not. B. Dicristofaro explained that an RFP went out to evaluate other companies and then to evaluate the investments. R. Bogue asked are the assets pooled and what are the investment choices. B. Dicristofaro explained that it would be mostly mutual funds and that each individual will have their own balance and can make their own decisions. S. Everett asked M. Walter to meet with the employees before the BOS would make a motion to hire. M. Walter agreed he would meet with employee's.

6.3 Trust for Public Land Regarding Land Conservation and Community Forest. S. Everett explained that Trust for Public Land (TPL) helps municipalities, cities, or states to set aside open space by utilizing grants, donations, and different funding avenues that provide funding entirely or close to it for open space. TPL will do the leg work and then turn it over to the towns. S. Everett stated he is very comfortable with putting forth an agenda to TPL or asking them to see if we can obtain the Wells Wood property. He noted that taking the tax rolls associated with this property would cost the Town of Columbia \$6,356.68 in taxes per year. He stated that he thinks that we can cover that. In addition, he stated that it takes care of a lot of desires for open space in Columbia. S. Everett explained that initially he was not a big advocate on purchasing property; but is always striving to make the right decision for the Town. After talking with Honor Lawler, Field Representative from TPL he would like to move forward and see what they can do for the town. He noted that this request for technical advice has no financial obligation to the Town of Columbia. S. Everett asked if any of the BOS have any questions or would like to discuss this further.

L. Napolitano stated that she hikes Mono Pond and Rec Park and does not see a lot of people using Columbia's open space; however, she understands the desire to protect it. She added that we do not know the needs of the future for our private citizens; for example, we do not know if our children need housing in the future and it confines their choices if the available land is used for open space.

R. Hellstrom stated that he liked the idea of getting more information and at no cost to the Town.

S. Everett MOVED that the Town of Columbia officially request technical advice and assistance from Trust for Public Land in connection with our efforts to conserve the ±1000-acre forest block owned by multiple landowners and commonly referred to as Wells Woods in the Town of Columbia, with the understanding that any and all town funds for this project will ultimately need town voter approval. S. Everett, R. Hellstrom, W. O'Brien and R. Bogue In Favor, L. Napolitano Opposed. MOTION CARRIES 4:1.

7. COLUMBIA LAKE / DAM / BEACH: None.

8. APPOINTMENTS / RESIGNATIONS:

8.1 Resignation of Paula B. Cahalan from CONA.

8.2 Resignation of Matthew Jorgensen, Facilities Maintainer. R. Bogue MOVED to accept the resignation of Paula B. Cahalan from CONA and the resignation of Matthew Jorgensen, Facilities Maintainer. MOTION CARRIED 5:0.

9. TOWN ADMINISTRATOR REPORT:

9.1 Target Date for Invasive Species Treatment on Columbia Lake. M. Walter explained that Solitude would be applying the treatment for the Phragmites on Tuesday, September 11, 2018 and is weather dependent. He explained that Solitude will be using a hand application that sticks to the plants and can't apply this to the plants during inclement weather.

9.2 Legislative & Regulatory Updates. M. Walter stated that our focus will be on the MBR and working with CCM to help obtain a more reasonable solution.

9.3 Eversource use of drones: M. Walter explained that Eversource will now be using drones to fly over power lines instead of planes/helicopters. Eversource drone personnel will be identified by their FAA jacket.

10. CORRESPONDENCE:

10.1 Connecticut State Police Troop K Colchester Monthly Police Report. S.

Everett has asked for extra patrols. M. Walter explained that there has been a recent uptick on car invasions at night in surrounding rural towns.

10.2 Windham Region No Freeze Thank You Letter. The Town of Columbia provided a 2018 donation of \$500.00 to the Windham Region No Freeze shelter.

10.3 CTDEEP Award Notification for Volunteer Fire Assistance Grant. The Town of Columbia Volunteer Fire Department received an award for Volunteer Fire Assistance grant totaling \$2,500.00, which can be used for training, water handling equipment, communications, prevention projects, safety supplies, suppression gear and other related items.

11. BUDGET:

11.1 Transfers: S. Everett MOVED to approve the following transfers totaling \$1,200. MOTION CARRIED 5:0.

11.2 Refunds: R. Bogue MOVED to approve the following refunds totaling \$1,493.11 appraised of the schedule.

AMOUNT	FROM	TO
\$5.01	TOWN OF COLUMBIA	LISA M EASTABROOK
\$70.68	TOWN OF COLUMBIA	JENNIFER N BRIGHT
\$85.29	TOWN OF COLUMBIA	WILLIAM H BRIGHT JR
\$36.78	TOWN OF COLUMBIA	MARTIN G CHAMPAGNE
\$25.14	TOWN OF COLUMBIA	CHOWANEC WELL DRILLING LLC
\$0.76	TOWN OF COLUMBIA	CHOWANEC WELL DRILLING LLC
\$18.95	TOWN OF COLUMBIA	ZACHARY D COBB
\$33.35	TOWN OF COLUMBIA	CHRISTINE A CRUMLEY
\$19.74	TOWN OF COLUMBIA	DAVID P DOIRON
\$5.00	TOWN OF COLUMBIA	RAYMOND J FOSTER
\$98.11	TOWN OF COLUMBIA	PETER J FRANCIS
\$53.88	TOWN OF COLUMBIA	RONALD T HOLMES
\$170.00	TOWN OF COLUMBIA	HONDA LEASE TRUST
\$12.93	TOWN OF COLUMBIA	SUSAN C KANCLER
\$33.94	TOWN OF COLUMBIA	JANE M MCCOY
\$21.85	TOWN OF COLUMBIA	NICKEY I MOHAMMED
\$17.74	TOWN OF COLUMBIA	NICKEY I MOHAMMED
\$73.38	TOWN OF COLUMBIA	NICKEY I MOHAMMED
\$23.85	TOWN OF COLUMBIA	SANDRA L MOHAMMED
\$204.78	TOWN OF COLUMBIA	NISSAN INFINITI LT
\$204.78	TOWN OF COLUMBIA	NISSAN INFINITI LT
\$132.92	TOWN OF COLUMBIA	RUSSELL A POULIOT JR
\$35.41	TOWN OF COLUMBIA	JOSEPH RUCHALSKI
\$21.15	TOWN OF COLUMBIA	DARRA J STEPHENS
\$87.69	TOWN OF COLUMBIA	ROBERT A STICKEL

MOTION CARRIED 5.0

12. APPROVE PAYMENT OF BILLS: R. Bogue MOVED to approve the payment of bills totaling \$48,190.38 comprised of 2017-2018 Emergency, 2017-2018 Regular,

2018-2019 Emergency, 2018-2019 Regular, Credit Card and Paychex. MOTION CARRIED 5:0.

13. BOARD MEMBER COMMENTS: None.

14. EXECUTIVE SESSION:

14.1 Real estate per State Statutes Section 1-200(6)(D); Pending Litigation per State Statutes Section 1-200(6)(B); Personnel per State Statutes Section 1-200(6)(A): S. Everett MOVED to enter into Executive Session at 8:12 pm with M. Walter. Executive Session ended at 8:17 pm. MOTION CARRIED 5:0.

15. ADJOURNMENT: S. Everett MOVED to Adjourn the meeting at 8:18 pm. MOTION CARRIED 5:0.

Respectfully submitted by Jennifer C. LaVoie

**REGULAR MEETING MINUTES
COLUMBIA BOARD OF SELECTMEN
Tuesday, August 21, 2018 – 7 pm
Adella G. Urban Administrative Offices Conference Room
323 Route 87, Columbia, CT**

Members Present: First Selectman, Steven M. Everett; Deputy Selectman, Robert Hellstrom; Selectman, Lisa Napolitano; Selectman, William O'Brien, Robert Bogue, Selectman.

Also Present: Town Administrator, Mark Walter; Reporter for *The Chronicle*, Michelle Firestone.

CALL TO ORDER: S. Everett called the meeting to order at 7:00 pm.

1. **PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE:** The Pledge of Allegiance was recited.
2. **APPROVAL OF AGENDA:** S. Everett MOVED to approve the Agenda for August 21, 2018. MOTION CARRIED 5.0. S. Everett MOVED to add to the Agenda, 6.4: To discuss and approve the purchase of an 8 x 20 vinyl shed from Carefree Small Buildings for the replacement of the old shed at the Beckish Senior Center. MOTION CARRIED 5.0.
3. **APPROVAL OF MINUTES:**
 - 3.1 **BOS Regular Meeting Minutes for August 7, 2018.** R. Bogue MOVED to approve the BOS Regular Meeting Minutes for 8/7/18. MOTION CARRIED 4.0, with S. Everett abstaining.
4. **AUDIENCE OF CITIZENS:** Brian Tarbell, Chairman of the Environmental Advisory Committee (EAC). Millie Ramsey, Member of Commission on Aging (CONA), Ann Dunnack, Chair of Open Space.
5. **OLD BUSINESS:**
 - 5.1 **Tax Incentive Program for Current and New Business.** S. Everett explained that several months ago the EDC presented their proposed Tax Incentive Program for current and new business' and he wanted to bring this back to the attention of the BOS. S. Everett has asked that the new EDC Chair, Robert Hellstrom and the EDC committee members along with the assistance of the Town Administrator to come up with a program that takes into consideration the proposal already put forth, to help attract new businesses to the Town of Columbia. R. Bogue asked if it is allowed that more than one BOS member be on the EDC committee. S. Everett stated that the BOS established a policy that in order to avoid the potential for conflicts of interest, either perceived or actual, residents should not serve concurrently as members for the Planning & Zoning Commission and the Economic Development Commission. S. Everett added that anyone can attend BOS and EDC meetings to offer their ideas. M. Walter stated that he put together for the BOS a packet that includes the new State statutes on tax incentives and what other towns similar to Columbia are doing for tax incentives for businesses. R. Hellstrom stated that the next EDC meeting will be held on 9/17/18 at 6:30pm in the Conference Room.
6. **NEW BUSINESS:**
 - 6.1 **Presentation by Honor Lawler from Trust for Public Lands on Benefits of a Community Forest and Open Space.** Honor Lawler, Field Representative from the Trust for Public Land (TFPL) provided a PowerPoint presentation on Forest and Open Space Community Forest model. The presentation included an overview of the Community Forest model; the benefits (economic, social and

ecological); steps in a community forest project (property prioritization, securing property, funding, community planning that includes governance and management plans); acquiring land, and activating the process. Several examples were provided, which included, The Preserve (1,000 acres) in Old Saybrook CT; Millbrook Open Space (100 acres) in Windsor, CT; Page Pond Community Forest, Meredith, NH, and Barre Town Forest, Barre, VT. The presentation wrapped up with an overview of the funding sources that included Major Funding Sources: USFS Community Forest Program (up to \$600,000); CT Open Space and Watershed Land Acquisition (OSWA Grant is 50% of FMV, or up to \$1.5M); Land & Water Conservation Fund - Stateside grants (varies, but roughly \$1.4M available in CT for FY 2016-2017). Other Sources of funding includes: Town contributions through existing funds or borrowing, local and regional foundations, local corporate donations and private individuals.

H. Lawler explained that the process for Community Forests are centered around the community and their input on what they would envision the uses for the Community Forest would be. She added that TFPL is a 5019c) (3) and will the due diligence, help with land negotiation, and secure the funding. Once the funding is secured then the next step is the Community Planning (what the town wants i.e., hunting, bird watching, trails) and that a part of the community planning would involve the Governance and Management Plan. Last step is to acquire the land. H. Lawler stated that the proposed Community Forest in Columbia is close to the Airline Trail and close to Mono Pond and that it would be a real asset to the community

R. Bogue asked how this process differs from our Open Space process. H. Lawler explained that the Community Forest program takes a national organization such as TFPL and marries it with our own Open Space program using the expertise of the TFPL due diligence process.

S. Everett thanked H. Lawler for helping us set the course and is encouraged that there is funding available and asked what our first step would be. H. Lawler stated that first it is the community's engagement in establishing a Community Forest, then the next step would be the negotiation led by TFPL with the landowners of Wellswood area. She added that the benefit is that TFPL negotiates and secures the options more quickly than most towns can.

- 6.2 Municipal Property Tax Relief for Retired Volunteer Firefighters.** M. Walter explained that the fire department would like to change the ordinance to include the tax relief for retired volunteer firefighters. W. O'Brien asked are there many other communities that are doing this. M. Walter stated that he did not receive a response from the fire department on what other towns had implemented this policy, but that he would do some research and get back to the BOS. He added that this is a trend to keep the volunteer firefighters as long as possible within the fire department. S. Everett stated that if anyone has questions, to please direct them to M. Walter and he will follow up with the BOS on what research he has found. B. Tarbell asked if this policy would apply to any other services in Town. S. Everett stated that it would also apply to, EMT's and emergency medical personnel.
- 6.3 Approval for The Creation of a Housing Authority.** S. Everett stated that he has had multiple request from seniors about senior housing. He stated that he has done some inquiries about potential properties for senior housing. He added that if we create a Housing Authority this would put the process of researching a viable

option for senior housing, funding and grants into the Housing Authorities hands. L. Napolitano asked what the cost would be to the Town. S. Everett explained it's all volunteer with 7 to 9 members. He added that other towns have implemented this such as, East Haddam and Lebanon. M. Ramsey from CONA stated that the Housing Authority normally hires a person that oversees the senior housing program. M. Walter explained for example that Wildwood Management is responsible for Dartmouth Village. W. O'Brien asked who would own the property. M. Walter stated he would find out this information. S. Everett stated that if you have questions please get those to M. Walter and S. Everett. M. Ramsey stated CONA meets tomorrow, 8/22/18 at 9:00 am at the Senior Center.

6.4 To Discuss and Approve the Purchase of an 8 x 20 Vinyl Shed from Carefree Small Buildings for The Replacement of The Old Shed at the Beckish Senior Center. S. Everett MOVED to approve the purchase of an 8 x 20 vinyl shed from Carefree Small Buildings for the replacement of the old shed at the Beckish Senior Center. MOTION CARRIED 5.0.

7. COLUMBIA LAKE / DAM / BEACH:

7.1 Approval for William and Phyllis Dunn, 14 Nuhfer Dr. for The Replacement of The Existing Wooden Deck, Side Rails and Support Posts. W. O'Brien MOVED to approve the replacement of the existing wooden deck, side rails and support posts as recommended by LMAC. MOTION CARRIED 5.0.

8. APPOINTMENTS / RESIGNATIONS: None.

9. TOWN ADMINISTRATOR REPORT: M. Walter explained that milling will begin at the Town Hall on August 30th and paving will follow on September 14, 2018. He also shared information on the Rte. 66 milling and paving. Milling will start August 30, 2018 and will take 5 days. Paving will start September 10th and will be finished September 19th.

M. Walter shared an article from *The Chronicle* on Columbia Plaza regarding bringing in new tenants to the plaza.

10. CORRESPONDENCE:

10.1 Sexual Assault Crisis Center of Eastern CT (SACCEC) Thank You Letter.

11. BUDGET:

11.1 Transfers: R. Bogue MOVED to approve the following transfers in \$340.00.

TRANSFER #/AMOUNT	FROM A/C#, DESCRIPTION	TO A/C#, DESCRIPTION
2018-#068 / \$230.00	10-4410-011 / Salaries - Public Works OT	10-4410-010/Salaries-Public Works
2019-#001 / \$110.00	10-4660-515 / Contracted Services	10-4660-811 / Mach/Equip < \$5,000

MOTION CARRIED 5.0.

11.2 Refunds: R. Bogue MOVED to approve the following refunds of \$2,754.54.

AMOUNT	FROM	TO
\$156.04	TOWN OF COLUMBIA	AMELIA BYINGTON
\$19.16	TOWN OF COLUMBIA	MARGARET M. GUSTAFSON
\$132.93	TOWN OF COLUMBIA	STEPHANIE F. KING
\$49.62	TOWN OF COLUMBIA	MARSHALL A. MARTIN
\$182.99	TOWN OF COLUMBIA	GARY F. REYNOLDS
\$55.11	TOWN OF COLUMBIA	DIANA S. SADLON
\$2,158.69	TOWN OF COLUMBIA	CORELOGIC FOR M. HOULE

MOTION CARRIED 5.0.

12. **APPROVE PAYMENT OF BILLS:** R. Bogue MOVED to approve the payment of bills totaling \$78,170.04, that included 2017-2018 Emergency, 2017-2018 Regular, 2018-2019 Emergency, 2018-2019 Regular, Credit Card and Paychex. MOTION CARRIED 5.0.

13. **BOARD MEMBER COMMENTS:** None.

14. **EXECUTIVE SESSION:**

14.1 **Real estate per State Statutes Section 1-200(6)(D); Pending Litigation per State Statutes Section 1-200(6)(B); Personnel per State Statutes Section 1-200(6)(A).** S. Everett MOVED to enter into Executive Session at 8:12 pm with M. Walter. Executive Session ended at 8:35.

14.2 **Approval of a Position Reorganization and Budget Transfer.** No action was discussed or taken.

15. **ADJOURNMENT:** S. Everett MOVED to Adjourn the meeting at 8:36 pm. MOTION CARRIED 5.0.

Respectfully submitted by Jennifer C. LaVoie



**CONNECTICUT
INTERLOCAL
RISK
MANAGEMENT
AGENCY**

900 Chapel Street
New Haven, Connecticut 06510-2807
Phone 203-946-3700 | Fax 203-773-6971
www.CIRMA.org

MEMORANDUM

To: CIRMA Risk Management Advisory Committee
From: Myles Morrison, CIRMA Risk Management Consultant
Date: August 28, 2018
Subject: Gypsy Moth Infestation

Background

In 2015, there were approximately 180,000 acres defoliated by the gypsy moth in Connecticut. In 2016, there were 204,167 acres defoliated and it was wide spread throughout Connecticut. In 2017, the gypsy moth outbreak was extensive and severe, with 1,175,000 acres impacted by the gypsy moth caterpillars.

Due to the defoliation effects of Connecticut trees, at the June 2018 CIRMA's Board of Directors' meeting, an inquiry was made regarding the availability of resources to help address the gypsy moth infestations within the membership's cities and towns.

On July 10, 2018 CIRMA Risk Management met with Chris Donnelly, Director of the Division of Forestry, Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (CT DEEP). Director Donnelly stated he would provide the Gypsy Moth Fact Sheet. The fact sheet describes the damage caused by gypsy moths and provides recommendations on how to control and prevent any infestations.

Status

CIRMA obtained the CT DEEP Fact Sheet Guide on Gypsy Moth Infestations, which is attached to this memo. In addition, CIRMA Risk Management is working with Director Donnelly on establishing a strategic partnership with the Division of Forestry in an effort to communicate and distribute publications and notices related to the gypsy moth control programs established by the State of Connecticut to CIRMA's membership.

Next Steps

CIRMA Risk Management will market the availability of the fact sheet to its membership. In addition, CIRMA Risk Management will continue to partner with Director Donnelly to obtain and distribute information on this infestation and other exposures addressed by the Division of Forestry.

Attachment



The Gypsy Moth

Dr. Kirby C. Stafford III

Department of Entomology

The Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station

Introduction:

The gypsy moth, *Lymantria dispar*, was introduced into the US (Medford, MA) around 1869 by Etienne Leopold Trouvelot. Some larvae escaped and small outbreaks became evident in the area around 1882. Populations increased rapidly and by 1889, the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture began a campaign to eradicate the moth. It was first detected in Connecticut in Stonington in 1905 and had spread to all 169 towns by 1952. In 1981, 1.5 million acres were defoliated in Connecticut (Fig. 1). During an outbreak in 1989, CAES scientists discovered that the entomopathogenic fungus *Entomophaga maimaiga* was killing the caterpillars. Since then, the fungus has been the most important agent suppressing gypsy moth activity.

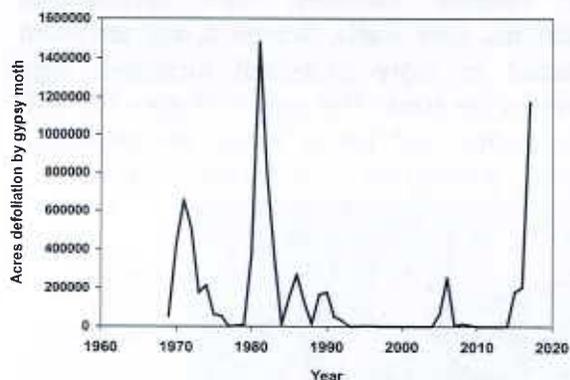


Figure 1. Number of acres defoliated by the gypsy moth in Connecticut, 1969-2017.

However, the fungus cannot prevent all outbreaks, mainly during drought, and hot spots in some areas continue to be reported. There was an outbreak in 2005-2006 and a more severe outbreak again from 2015 through 2017.

Life Cycle:

There is one generation of the gypsy moth each year. Caterpillars hatch from buff-colored egg masses in late April to early May. An egg mass may contain 100 to hundreds of eggs and may be laid in several layers.



Figure 2. Gypsy moth egg masses on a tree and a close-up of single egg mass (inset).



Figures 3-6 Gypsy moth caterpillars (top, middle) and pupae (bottom). Top photo courtesy John Triana, SCRWA.

A few days after hatching, the ¼ inch long, buff to black-colored caterpillars (larvae) ascend the host trees and begin to feed on new leaves. These young caterpillars lay down silk safety lines as they crawl and, as they drop from branches on these threads, may be picked up on the wind and dispersed to other properties.

There are four or five larval stages (instars) each lasting 4-10 days (total ~ 40-days). Instars 1-3 remain in the trees, but the fourth instar caterpillars, with their distinctive double rows of blue and red spots, generally crawl up and down the tree trunks feeding mainly at night. They seek cool, shaded protective sites during the day, often on the ground. However, under outbreak conditions with dense populations of caterpillars, they may feed continuously and crawl at any time. The caterpillars complete their feeding sometime during late June to early July and often seek a protected place to pupate and transform into a moth in about 10 to 14 days.

Male moths are brown and can fly. The female moths are white and, while they have wings, cannot fly. They do not feed and live for only around 6-10 days. After mating, the female will lay a single egg mass and die. Egg masses can be laid on anything; e.g., anywhere on trees, fence posts, brick walls, on outdoor furniture, cars, recreational vehicles, rock walls, firewood, and are often placed in more protected locations. Egg masses are hard. The eggs will pass through the winter and larvae hatch the following spring during late April through early May.



Figure 7.
Female gypsy moth laying an egg mass.

Impact of Gypsy Moth:

While gypsy moth caterpillars will feed on a wide diversity of trees and shrubs, oaks are their preferred food plant. Feeding can cause extensive defoliation. Other favored tree species include apple, birch, poplar, and willow. During heavy infestations, the caterpillars may also attack certain conifers and other less favored species.



Figure 8-10. Defoliation caused by the gypsy moth, Lyme, CT in 2006 (top) and Totoket Mountain in 2015 (middle), and along the highway 2016 (bottom).

Healthy trees can generally withstand one or two partial to one complete defoliation

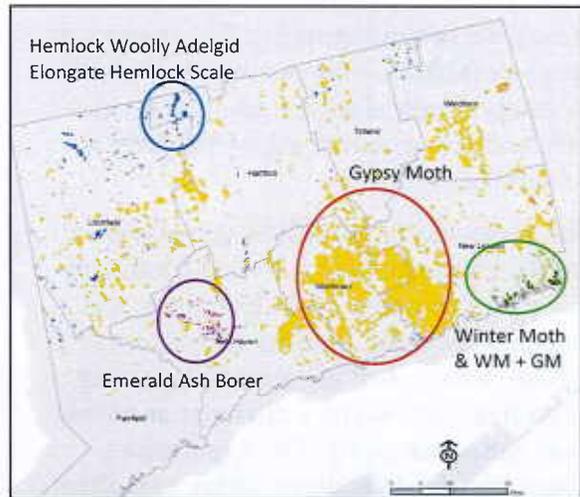


Figure 11. The 2015 aerial survey map for Connecticut showing defoliation; 175,273 acres impacted by gypsy moth, 3,109 acres by winter moth, 4,166 acres combined winter moth and gypsy moth, 2,456 acres by emerald ash borer, and 6,060 acres by hemlock woolly adelgid and elongate hemlock scale. The state aerial survey is supported by the US Forest Service.



Figure 12. The 2016 aerial survey map for Connecticut showing areas of major defoliation by gypsy moth (red) (survey & mapping by Victoria Smith, Tea Blevins, and Zachary Brown).

(>50%). Trees will regrow leaves before the end of the summer, but there can be some thinning or dieback of branches. However, some older trees may be more vulnerable to defoliation, which may cause stress.

Drought can compound the problem and some trees may not fully re-foliate and may be lost. Weakened trees can also be attacked by other organisms, or lack the energy

reserves for winter dormancy and growth during the following spring. Three years of heavy defoliation may result in high oak mortality. Trees along ridges with thinner soils and less moisture are particularly vulnerable.

The gypsy moth caterpillars can also be a problem because they drop leaf fragments and frass (droppings) while feeding, and onto decks, patios, outdoor furniture, cars, and driveways, leaving a mess. Crawling caterpillar can also be a nuisance and their hairs can be irritating. The egg masses, which may be difficult to detect, can often be transported on vehicles to areas where the moth is not yet established. There is USDA quarantines for gypsy moth and the leading edge of the established gypsy moth ranges from North Carolina to upper Michigan (Fig. 13). A slow the spread program helps slow the progress of the insect into new areas. A self-inspection checklist is available online from the USDA (Fig. 14). Moving companies must include a completed checklist with a shipment. Nursery stock shipped out of quarantine must be treated or inspected. CAES will inspect certain plant shipments destined to gypsy moth free areas.

Gypsy Moth Management:

Given the potential impact of the gypsy moth caterpillar feeding on shade trees and human activities around homes and businesses, some property owners may elect to treat for gypsy moth, rather than wait and see what control the fungus *E. maimaiga* and other natural enemies of the gypsy moth may have on caterpillar abundance. The activity of the fungus is highly weather dependent (see below). Control efforts generally target either the eggs or caterpillars and may be physical, biological, or chemical.

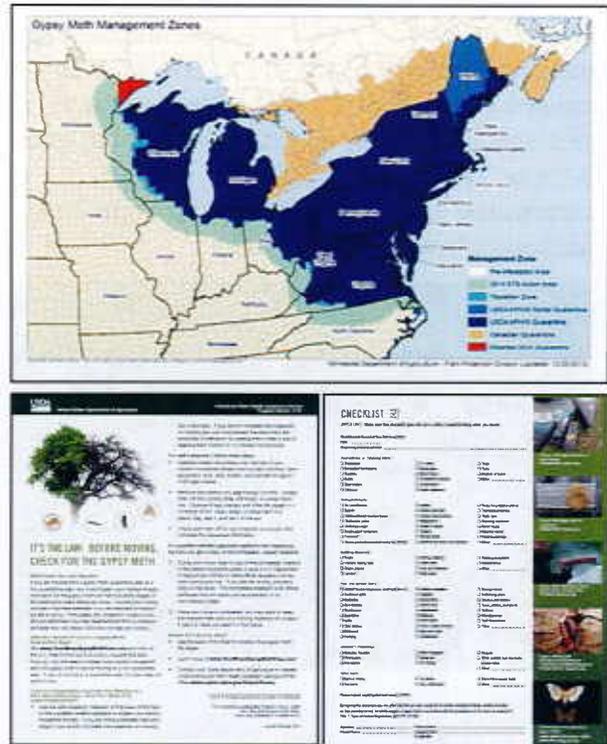


Figure 13-14. Map of the gypsy moth management zones and quarantine area (top) and the USDA self-inspection checklist form.

Physical Control

One option is to scrape, remove and destroy any egg masses. However, many egg masses may be located in inaccessible areas (such as high in the trees) and during the spring young caterpillars may be blown in from adjacent infested properties. Removed egg masses can be drowned in a container of soapy water and disposed of. Scrapping them onto the ground will not destroy them. Another method is the use of burlap refuge/barrier bands wrapped around tree trunks to take advantage of the behavior of late-stage migrating caterpillars who descend the trees during the day to seek protective niches and climb back up to feed at night.

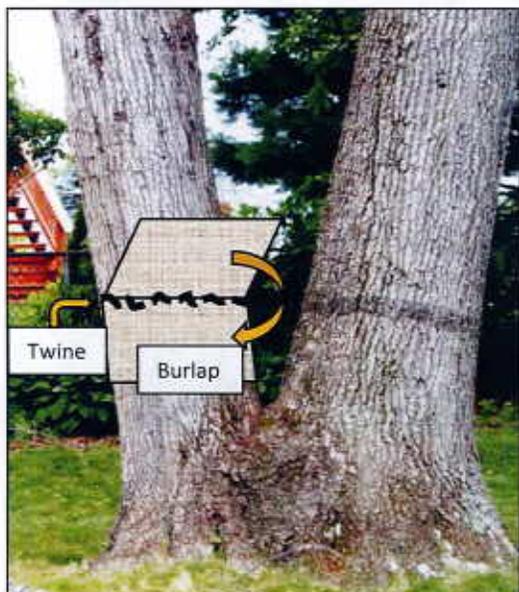


Figure 15. Tree showing remnant of sticky banding for gypsy moth from the 1980s (right) and diagram of burlap refuge band (left).

The larvae will crawl into or under the folded burlap or be trapped by a sticky band and can be killed. Some trees may still show signs of earlier bands from the 1980s (Fig. 15). Sticky tape should face out and petroleum products such as Tanglefoot should not be applied directly to the bark.

Biological Control

Microbial Pathogens

The major gypsy moth control agent has been the entomopathogenic fungus *Entomophaga maimaiga*, (Fig. 16). This pathogen was released in the Boston area in 1910-1911 and no evidence of infection was found. It was discovered during a gypsy moth outbreak in 1989. Resting spores of the fungus can survive for more than 10 years. The fungus can provide complete control of the gypsy moth, but early season moisture from rains in May and early June are important to achieve effective infection rates and propagation of the fungus to other caterpillars. The dry spring in 2015 and 2016 resulted in little or no apparent fungal inoculation or spread until it killed late-stage



Figure 16-17. Spores of the fungus *E. maimaiga* (top) (CAES) and caterpillars killed by the fungus (bottom - photo Gale Ridge, CAES).

caterpillars in a few areas of the state, subsequent to most defoliation. Infected caterpillars typically hang vertically from the tree trunk, head down from the tree trunks or other surfaces, but many also die in an upside down “V” position (Fig. 17), generally a characteristic of caterpillars killed by the less common gypsy moth nucleopolyhedrosis virus (NPV). No evidence of NPV was detected in caterpillars examined in 2015, although some was detected in 2016. Current labeling for the NPV product Gypchek does not require that the product be used under Forest Service supervision, but it is used in managing gypsy moth infestations in public pest control programs sponsored by government entities.

The biological insecticide *Bacillus thuringiensis* var. *kurstaki* (Btk) (Dipel, Biotrol, Biobit, Foray, Others – Table 1) is a bacterium that occurs naturally and only affects caterpillars of moths and butterflies.

It must be ingested by feeding caterpillars for the endotoxin to work; Btk is not effective against the pupa and adult of the gypsy moth. It may be applied by air for control in areas where there are active suppression programs, but no aerial applications have been conducted in Connecticut, because *E. maimaiga* has generally kept the gypsy moth under control (Fig. 18). Btk may also be applied by commercial applicators and/or homeowners. It is most effective when applied to young caterpillars; i.e., larval instars 1 and 2. Generally, two applications are made, one during late April (possibly) or early to mid-May to 1st and 2nd instar caterpillars (ca. 25-35% leaf expansion), followed by second treatment about 1 to 2 weeks later.



Figure 18. Aerial spraying of *Bacillus thuringiensis* (BT) in Ledyard, 1985.

Parasitoids and Other Natural Enemies

With the gypsy moth parasite introduction program that began in 1905 by the USDA and Massachusetts, ten insect parasitoids and one predator from Europe and Asia were established in Connecticut by 1981. The egg parasitoid *Ooencyrtus kuvanae*, a small black wasp (Fig. 19), parasitizes gypsy moth egg masses. Female wasps overwinter in the leaf litter, emerge mid-April and attack egg masses prior to the emergence of the larvae in late May. New adult wasps will emerge between mid-July and mid-August to attack the new gypsy moth egg masses. While up to 20-30% of the egg masses may be parasitized, the little wasp's short



Fig. 19. Egg parasitoids *Ooencyrtus kuvanae* on egg mass (top and middle) and close-up female wasp. Photographs courtesy Henry E. Rosenberg, Ph.D., Killingworth, CT. Used with permission (do not reproduce).

ovipositor only can reach the outermost eggs in a mass. Other natural enemies, other than microbial pathogens, include two large ground beetles, and small mammals such as white-footed mice and shrews.

Chemical Control

There are a number of crop protection chemicals labeled for the control of gypsy moth on ornamental trees and shrubs. Those labeled for gypsy moth control on ornamental trees and shrubs are provided in Table 1. There are many individual brands or trade names for the insecticides; not all may be registered for gypsy moth. Some products are classified as a Restricted Use Pesticide (RUP), formulated for use only by a licensed applicator, often due to toxicity to aquatic invertebrate animals. Other products are available to homeowners.

Treatment of Egg Masses – An alternative to the removal of gypsy moth egg masses is the treatment with insecticidal soap, mineral oil, or a soybean oil product (Table 1). The destruction of each egg mass prevents the hatching of up to 1000 caterpillars. Completely soak each egg mass with the oil or insecticidal soap. Egg masses are present from mid-summer through the next spring, which provides plenty of opportunity for removal or treatment.

Treatment for Larvae - Timing of application for the control of gypsy moth caterpillars is important and thorough coverage of individual trees is necessary for good control. Correct treatment of trees > 15 feet in height will require the services and spray equipment of a licensed arborist. An arborist is someone who is qualified to perform arboriculture (tree services) and is licensed by the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP). The best results for most products will be obtained after the larvae have hatched, generally between mid-May and mid-June. A single application is generally sufficient to protect trees, but another application may be necessary if the entire tree was not treated or if a property is adjacent to heavily infested woodlands. In the case of insect growth regulators (IGRs) like diflubenzuron or tebufenozide (commercial use only) and

Btk they are most effective when applied to the early stage caterpillars. Most of the other products for gypsy moth control are pyrethroids, some of which are only for commercial use, while other brands or formulations are available to homeowners (Table 1). Four materials are listed by the Organic Materials Research Institute (OMRI) for organic use: Btk mentioned previously, the insect growth regulator azadirachtin, spinosad, and a few pyrethrin or insecticidal soap products. Azadirachtin is the active naturally occurring insecticidal compound in the neem tree. Neem products need to be ingested to be effective and are relatively safe for pollinators and beneficial predators and parasitoids. Spinosad is a natural insecticide consisting of two compounds; spinosyn A & spinosyn D, derived from the fermentation of the bacterium *Saccharopolyspora spinosa* (discovered in sugar cane fields of the Caribbean). It works primarily through ingestion on most targeted pests, but it also can kill on contact. While generally safe for most beneficial insects, spinosad is toxic to bees up to three hours after application. Emamectin benzoate is systemic insecticide which is also labeled for gypsy moth control. Used more frequently for control of the emerald ash borer, it is delivered via tree injection by a licensed arborist.

Control of Pupae – There is no chemical specifically labeled for the control of gypsy moth pupae. Similar to egg masses, the tear-dropped shaped pupae can be removed and destroyed. The pupal stage is present for only 10-14 days.

Treatment of Adult Moths – While several insecticides are labeled for the control of adult moths, applications against the adult stage are much less effective than targeting the eggs or caterpillars. Individual adult moths live between 6 to 10 days. Similarly, pheromone traps for male moths, which are

meant for monitoring purposes, are not an effective control method.

Toxicological and other information for a particular chemical is available online from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (www.epa.gov), the National Pesticide Information Center (NPIC) (<http://npic.orst.edu/>), and the Extension Toxicology Network (EXTOXNET) (<http://ace.orst.edu/info/extoxnet/>). The Pesticide Management Division, Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection, can provide information on laws and regulations governing the application of insecticides, certification of pesticide applicators and arborists, and which products are registered for use in the state (online -Kelly Registration Systems).

The 2016 Gypsy Moth Outbreak:

In 2015, there was approximately 180,000 acres defoliated by the gypsy moth in Connecticut. In 2016, there was 204,167 acres defoliated (see Figure 21) and most of the defoliation, while sometimes focal, was severe and more extensive with many trees completely stripped of leaves and many spruce, pine, and hemlock targeted in some localities were also completely defoliated. Defoliation was particularly widespread and severe through many parts of Middlesex, New London, and Windham counties. In



Fig. 19. Oak defoliated in Hadlyme, CT in 2016. Photo courtesy Bob Standish, Hadlyme, CT. Used with permission.



Fig. 20. Trees defoliated in North Branford, CT, 2016. Photo Kirby Stafford.

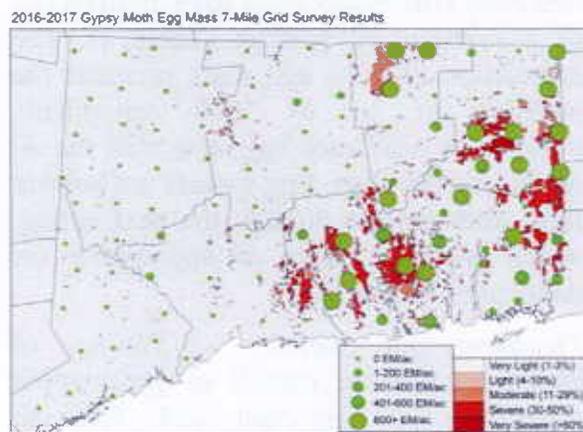


Fig. 21. Gypsy moth egg mass survey, 2016-2017 with the 2016 defoliation.

neighboring Massachusetts, 38,175 acres were defoliated by the gypsy moth in 2015, but 352,774 acres were impacted in 2016. An estimated 200,000 acres of forest was severely defoliated in Rhode Island in 2016.

As severe as the outbreak was in 2015 and 2016, it was still way below the 800,000 to 1.5 million acres impacted in Connecticut in the 1970s and 1980s. There was some fungus activity through parts of southcentral Connecticut, mainly in Middlesex County. However, it did not result in high levels of caterpillar mortality in most locations and little or no fungus activity was observed in

eastern areas of the state (e.g., Tolland, Windham, and New London counties). The limited or lack of fungus activity and the large gypsy moth population in the eastern half of the state was due to the lack of rain in 2015 and 2016 needed to get *Entomophaga maimaiga* infecting the caterpillars and propagating the spores. There has not been an active state program for gypsy moth control since the large outbreaks in the 1980s.

The 2017 Gypsy Moth Outbreak:

In 2017, the gypsy moth outbreak was extensive and severe throughout eastern Connecticut. There were 1,175,000 acres impacted by the caterpillars, the greatest extent of defoliation seen since the early 1980s (see Figures 1 and 22). This was largely a result of nearly three years of drought that prevented or limited fungus activity and therefore control of the gypsy moth caterpillars. However, widespread mortality from *Entomophaga maimaiga* was finally observed in June 2017, just prior to pupation by the caterpillars. Reports were received from the public of dying caterpillars from 87 towns and adult moth activity from only 47 towns. Our egg mass survey for 2018 indicates that pockets of egg masses exist that will result in moderate to high caterpillar activity in some localities (see Fig. 22). Nevertheless, in 2018 we will not see the extensive activity and widespread defoliation observed in 2017. Because of all the caterpillars that died from the fungus in 2017, there is a lot inoculum (i.e., *E. maimaiga* resting spores) available in the environment to infect the caterpillars in 2018 if we get the necessary spring-early summer rains.

Homeowner and Arborist Applications: Homeowners in those affected areas with egg masses may consider treating their trees for gypsy moth around early to mid-May 2018. There is no way to predict if rains will

arrive at the right time and amount to get the fungus going in 2018, but we have been receiving a lot of rain this spring so far. A licensed arborist would be needed to spray larger trees. A systemic neonicotinoid insecticide can also be applied as a soil treatment or bark treatment, depending on product or label. Under Public Act 16-17, An Act Concerning Pollinator Health, all neonicotinoids labeled for treating plants were classified as restricted use on January 1, 2018. While most of the deciduous trees defoliated in 2015 should have re-leaved and recovered, many did not, due in part to the drought. This problem was compounded in 2016. Conifers, especially spruce, will not recover if there was extensive needle loss. Nevertheless, depending on the degree of defoliation and drought, many trees hit in 2015, 2016 and/or 2017 may not have survived, especially those defoliated again in 2017.

Roadside Applications: A town, city or borough may also consider spraying or contracting for spraying of any roadside or areas within its jurisdiction. The state has contracts for roadside spraying of state property.

Aerial Applications: For larger areas (e.g., larger forested property tracts, homeowner associations, large tracts town lands), aerial spraying is the only practical option. However, aerial spraying for gypsy moth is expensive, requires a permit from DEEP, and a company certified to conduct aerial applications in Connecticut. Aerial applications are likely to be unwarranted in 2018 as infestations will be more localized. A permit application and instructions are available on the DEEP website. Except for large forest tracts, permits are only granted for aerial applications by helicopter. Applications are reviewed by the Pesticide Program to assure that the pesticides are products which are appropriate to the site, will not cause unreasonable environmental

effects, and all the affected property owners have been properly notified. Options for aerial application include Btk (Dipel®8L, Foray® 48F, Foray® 48B, Foray® 76B), tebufenozide (Mimic®2LV), diflubenzuron (Dimilin™ 25W). However, only Btk is approved for residential gypsy moth control in Connecticut. Dipel is a paraffinic oil-based formulation, while Foray is an aqueous flowable formulation. These can be applied as undiluted ULV or mixed with water for higher volume applications. While Btk can kill non-target lepidopteran larval species (i.e, other caterpillars), few are present at the time of Btk is applied. Gypchek, a nucleopoly-hedrosis virus product, is specific to gypsy moth. The virus is produced by the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and the Forest Service and is produced from a laboratory strain of reared gypsy moths. Supplies are limited and generally used in ground or aerial applications by governmental agencies in slow the spread programs or in areas with sensitive or endangered species of butterflies and moths.

August 2015; updated April 2018

Photographs were provided by Chief Plant Inspector Peter Trenchard (now retired) except as noted. Aerial surveys are conducted by Deputy State Entomologist Dr. Victoria Smith and CAES Plant Inspector Tia Blevins. Other photographs provided courtesy of Bob Standish, Hadlyme, CT and Dr. Henry E. Rosenberg, Killingworth, CT. References include CAES publications *The Gypsy Moth* by John F. Anderson [2-82]; Anderson & Weseloh. 1981. *The Gypsy Moth in Connecticut*, CAES Bull. 797; and *The Fungus and the Gypsy Moth* by Ronald M. Weseloh; *Frontiers of Plant Science*; [54\(2\) Spring 2002](#). Other sources include Andreadis & Weseloh. 1990. PNAS. 87:2461-2465; and McManus et al. 1979. *The Homeowner and the Gypsy Moth: Guidelines for Control*. USDA Home & Garden Bull. No. 227. Reardon et al. Gypcheck—Bioinsecticide for Gypsy Moth Control in Forested Ecosystems and Urban Communities, FHTET-2012-01, 2nd ed., March 2016. Egg mass survey by State Survey Coordinator Katherine Dugas, Plant Inspectors Tia Blevins and Jeffrey Fengler, and Zachary Brown; map prepared by Zachary Brown. Aerial survey is funded by the U.S. Forest Service.

Dr. Kirby C. Stafford III
The Connecticut Agricultural Experiment
Station
Department of Entomology
123 Huntington Street, P.O. Box 1106
New Haven, CT, 06504

E-mail: Kirby.Stafford@ct.gov
Phone: (203) 974-8485
Website: www.ct.gov/caes

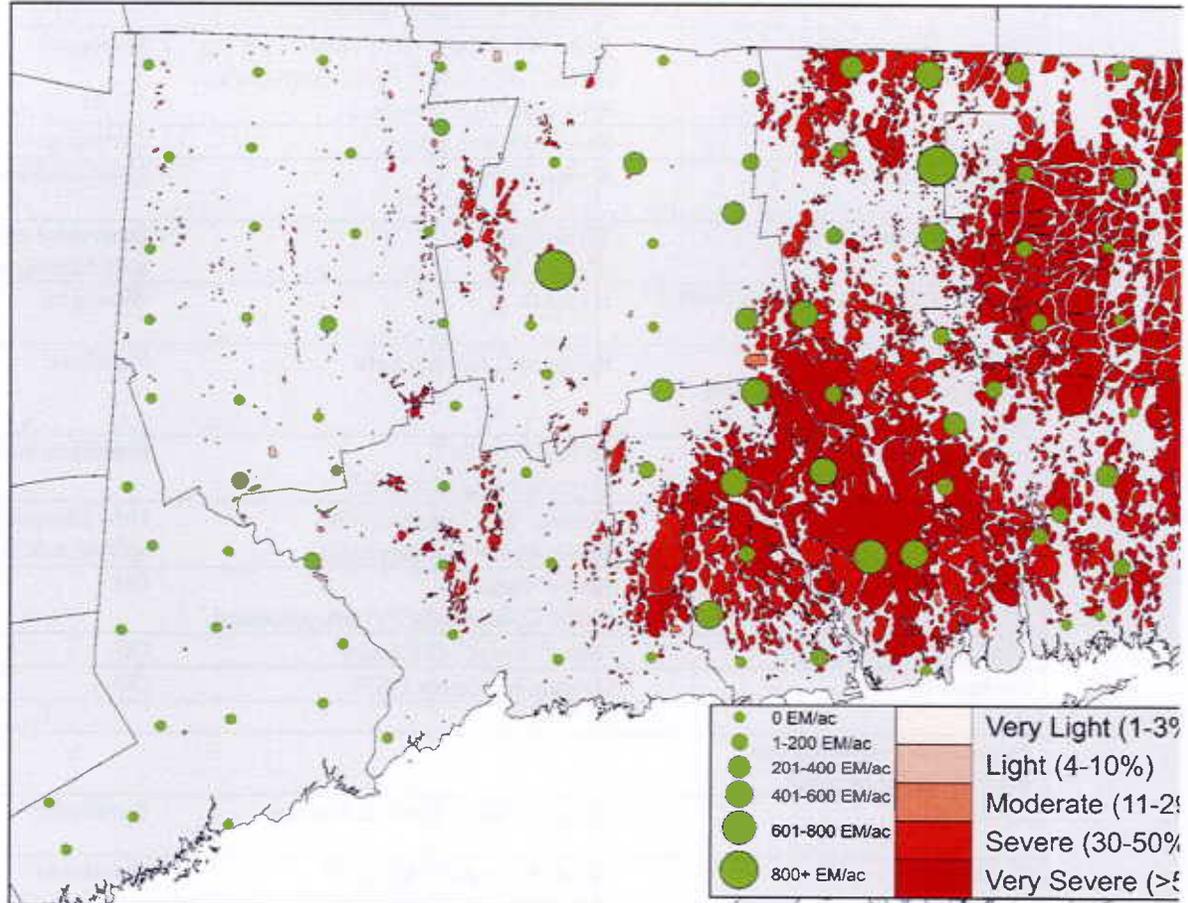


CAES

The Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station
Putting Science to Work for Society since 1875

Fig. 22. Aerial survey map of Connecticut showing areas defoliated by the gypsy moth in 2017 overlaid with 2018 CAES egg mass 7-mile grid ground survey. Survey and map produced by the Office of the State Entomologist survey conducted by Deputy State Entomologist Dr. Victoria Smith and Plant Inspector Tia Blevins. Egg mass Coordinator Katherine Dugas, Plant Inspectors Tia Blevins and Jeffrey Fengler, and Zachary Brown; map prepared by Jeffrey Brown. Aerial survey is funded by the U.S. Forest Service.

2017-2018 Gypsy Moth Egg Mass 7-Mile Grid Survey Results



The Gypsy Moth, Kirby C. Stafford III

The Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station (www.ct.gov/caes)

Table 1. Chemical and biological insecticide compounds labeled for the control of the gypsy moth on ornamental trees and shrubs b
Chemicals or formulations listed as restricted use may only be used by a licensed applicator. There are 4 products registered for egg;
78 for adults (A) of the gypsy moth in Connecticut. Many products may contain the same active ingredient and some products conta
ingredient.

Chemical (active ingredient)	Representative Trade Names	Chemical class or type	Stage
General use			
Acephate	Orthene®	Organophosphate	L
Azadirachtin	Azatrol®, Azatin®, Azamax®, Ornazin®, Neemix® 4.5, Safer Bioneem®	Insect growth regulator (IGR)	L
<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> var. <i>kurstaki</i>	DiPel® 8L, Foray® 48B, Foray® 76B, Biobit® HP, Safer® Tree, Shrub Conc. Thuricide® BT, Javelin®	Biological	L
Carbaryl	Sevin® SL and others	Carbamate	L, A
Methoxyfenozide	Entrepid® 2F	Diacylhydrazine (IGR)	L
Emamectin benzoate	TREE-äge	Derivative of abamectin as salt with benzoic acid	L
Nuclear Polyhedrosis Virus (NPV)	Gypchek	Biological	L
Pyrethrins plus piperonyl butoxide (PBO) sulfur, or insecticidal soap, etc.	Pyrenone®, Garden Safe	Pyrethrin	L, A
Insecticidal Soap	M-Pede®, Safer® Bayer Advanced Natria®	Potassium salts of fatty acids	E, L
Spinosad	Entrust® SC, Conserve® SC Bull's-Eye™ Bioinsecticide	New chemical class spinosyn A & spinosyn D	L
Canola oil	Bayer Natria® Ortho® Elementals™ (with pyrethrin)	Oil	L, A
Mineral (petroleum oil)	Ortho® Volck® Oil Spray	Oil	E
Soybean oil	Golden Pest Spray Oil™	Oil	E
General or restricted use depending on product			
Cyfluthrin	Tempo®, Bayer Lawn & Garden	Pyrethroid	L
Bifenthrin	Onyx™, Talstar®, Mence™ Ortho® Bug-B-Gon®	Pyrethroid	L
Permethrin	Astro®, Evercide®, Permanone®	Pyrethroid	L, A

The Gypsy Moth, Kirby C. Stafford III

The Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station (www.ct.gov/caes)

	Bee Gone [®] Insecticide		
Fluvalinate; tau-fluvalinate	Mavrik [®] , Bayer Advanced	Pyrethroid	L
Restricted (Commercial) use			
Imidacloprid	Bayer Advanced Tree & Shrub Bayer Advanced (other names)	Neonicotinoid	L
Dinotefuran	Transtect [™] (soil application)	Neonicotinoid	L
Chlorantraniliprol	Acelepryn [®]	Anthranilic diamide	L
Cypermethrin	Cyper TC	Pyrethroid	L, A
Chlorpyrifos	Dursban 50W	Organophosphate	L, A
Deltamethrin	Deltagard [®] T&O, Suspend SC	Pyrethroid	L
Diflubenzuron	Dimilin [™] 25W	Benzophenyl urea (an IGR)	L
Lamda-cyhalothrin	Demon [®] Max, Simitar [®] CS	Pyrethroid	L, A
Tebufenozide	Mimic [®] 2LV	Insect growth regulator (IGR)	L

The list of active ingredients in products labeled for the control of gypsy moth is for informational use only and is based on searches kellysolutions.com/CT) and other sources. List is not comprehensive. Active ingredients and products may change over time. Not all registered in Connecticut alone) can be mentioned. A list of specific products acceptable by OMRI for organic use is available at [http://www.omri.org](#). The use of an insecticide does not constitute a claim of effectiveness or an endorsement by The Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station. Consumers and homeowners and others applying an insecticide should read and follow the label directions.

*The Commissioner of CT Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (CT-DEEP) has re-classified all Connecticut registered pesticides as defined by Public Act 16-17 (An Act Concerning Pollinator Health), that are labeled for treating plants, as “Restricted-Use”, effective January 1, 2018. A restricted use pesticide can only be sold by a restricted use dealer to a certified commercial pesticide supervisor or to a farmer with a certification. Consumers will be allowed to use re-classified neonicotinoid pesticides purchased prior to January 1, 2018 until January 1, 2019.

The Gypsy Moth, Kirby C. Stafford III

The Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station (www.ct.gov/caes)

To: Steven M. Everett, First Selectmen, Columbia, CT

From: Paula B. Cahalan

Date: August 25, 2018

Dear Steven:

Due to unforeseen circumstances, I am submitting my resignation from CONA as of this date.

Thank you for the opportunity to serve. It has been a positive experience to work with such a dedicated and proactive group.

Paula B. Cahalan

Sincerely, Paula B. Cahalan

Received: August 29, 2018
At 2:24 PM
Attest: Paula B. Cahalan
Town Clerk/Assistant Town Clerk ASSF
TC



Commanding Officer
Lieutenant Christopher Sharland

State of Connecticut



Connecticut State Police Troop K - Colchester



Executive Officer
Master Sergeant William Kittle

Date: 08-01-2018

Mr. Steven Everett
Columbia First Selectman
323 Jonathan Trumbull Highway
Columbia, CT 06237

Dear Mr. Steven Everett

This correspondence is an effort to keep you apprised of the monthly police services occurring within the Town of Columbia.

During the month of July 2018 the Columbia Resident Trooper as well as Troop K Troopers responded to 245 Calls for Service in the Town of Columbia. Of these Calls for Service the most notable are:

Accidents:	9
Burglaries:	0
Larcenies:	0
Other Criminal:	1
Other Non-Criminal:	4
Non Reportable Matters:	127
Other Noteworthy Events (List):	
1 Domestic, 3 Emergency Committals, 1 Untimely Death	

In addition to the above investigations Troopers conducted the following motor vehicle enforcement:

On-Sight DWI:	1
Traffic Citations:	76
Written Warnings:	30

Sincerely,

Lieutenant Sharland
COMMANDING OFFICER
Troop "K" Colchester, CT

15A Old Hartford Road
Colchester, Connecticut 06415
Phone (860) 537-7500
FAX (860) 537-7550



P.O. Box 46, Willimantic CT 06226
860-450-1346

Rev. John Burton
Chair

August 20, 2018

Atty. Joelen Gates
Vice Chair

Town of Columbia
Board of Selectman
323 Jonathan Trumbull Highway
Columbia, CT 06237

Marian Brazziel
Treasurer

On behalf of the Board of Directors of the Windham Region No Freeze Project, its guests, staff and volunteers we would like to thank you for your 2018 donation (s) of \$500.00.

Paula Shepard
Secretary

The goal of the Windham Region No Freeze Hospitality Center, Inc. is to continue to make a difference in the lives of homeless men and women in the Windham region by offering a safe place to sleep in the winter months. Your donation has supported this effort. Thank you again for supporting the Windham Region No Freeze Project this year.

Allison Heneghan
Bruce Kay
Fr. Larry LaPointe

Stephanie Lazarus

Warmly,

Leigh Duffy
Executive Director

Dr. Gregory
Shangold

Shirley Shepard

Linda Stevens, LSW

Kim Silcox

The Windham Region No Freeze Hospitality Center, Inc. is a 501 (c) (3) nonprofit organization. This contribution is a tax-deductible to the extent allowed by law. No goods or services were provided in exchange for your generous contribution.



79 Elm Street • Hartford, CT 06106-5127

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Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer

August 23, 2018

Honorable Steven Everett
First Selectman
534 Route 87
Columbia, CT 06237

Dear First Selectman Everett,

It is with great pleasure we announce to you that your local Fire Department has been awarded a Volunteer Fire Assistance grant to assist them in protecting your municipality. The Columbia Fire Co. has secured \$2,500 after making an application to the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection, Division of Forestry. These federal funds, available through the U.S. Forest Service, Volunteer Fire Assistance Program, allows for a 50% reimbursement of the cost of their project with a maximum grant award of \$2,500. Funds can be used for training, water handling equipment, communications, prevention projects, safety supplies, suppression gear and other related items.

Annually, the Division of Forestry offers these competitive grants to fire departments that are in towns with a population of less than 10,000. The Division of Forestry has been distributing federal Volunteer Fire Assistance funds for over 25 years and during the past 10 years alone has been able to distribute over \$780,000 to requesting fire departments.

We are happy to be able to pass through this funding and help make Connecticut a safer place to live and work. You should feel proud and happy that the Columbia Fire Co. has the vision to recognize the needs of the community it protects and seek solutions to better serve the citizens of Columbia.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Helene F. Hochholzer".

Helene Hochholzer
Fire Supervisor
Division of Forestry
79 Elm Street
Hartford, CT 06106
860-424-3632
helene.hochholzer@ct.gov

HH/cd