Town of Montville Water & Sewer Commission
REGULAR MEETING MINUTES
December 1, 2025-- 6:00 PM Town Council Chambers – Town Hall

1. Water and Sewer Commission

a. Call to Order
Chairperson 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 was Chairperson Chuck Longton, Town Councilor Nick Sabilia, Commissioners Frank Miceli and Deane Terry. Commissioner Richard Gladue was absent. A quorum was present.

Also in attendance were Superintendent Derek Albertson, Administrator Ronald McDaniel and Mayor Lenny Bunnell.

d. Alterations to the Agenda -- None

e. Motion to approve Minutes of Regular Meeting on November 3, 2025
Motion by Commissioner Terry; seconded by Commissioner Miceli. Discussion: none. **Voice vote. Motion Approved.**

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
Chairperson Longton asked three (3) times for remarks. There were none.

h. Report from Operations
Superintendent Albertson submitted an Operations Report for activities in November 2025, as follows:

1.0 Compliance/Process

1.1 Water Pollution Control Facility
The Montville Water Pollution Control Authority (WPCA) operates the federal and state permitted Water Pollution Control Facility (WPCF)/Collection System and the Water Supply distribution system (WS).

WPCF treatment was good with state and federal permit effluent parameters met. No local or formal complaints were received regarding the collection system or the Montville WPCF. Average daily influent flow to the WPCF for the month was low (due to overall dry conditions), approximately 1.9 million gallons per day (mgd) (compared to 2.3 mgd in a typical year) with a total (influent) treatment volume of 58 mg for the month. No collection/treatment concerns were identified during the storm events.

The month's waste activated sludge (WAS) was thickened (TWAS) to approximately 6% total solids (TS) which is considered good due to volume reduction from dewatering.

1.2 Water Supply
The WS met required state and federal standards.

2.0 Staff

2.1 Health and Safety

No injuries were reported by the WPCA staff. In addition to formal training consistent with state and federal guidelines, the staff continue to use daily "tailgate meetings" to identify hazards before work begins as well as to promote "situational awareness". During the winter season, staff are reminded of controls to prevent the spread of the flu, etc.

2.2 Training/Certifications

Staff continued to receive training (state or professional organization sponsored) to meet the CTDEEP/CTDPH requirements as well as support additional related certifications. In-house education continues to be safety-based be it formal or informal training.

The Superintendent attended a November 7 cybersecurity webinar put on by the New England Water Environment Association (NEWEA) Asset Management Committee, the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), and The Overwatch Foundation. Additionally, the Superintendent attended the November 13 WEF biosolids webinar. Solids handling is the second highest cost for the WPCF. The conference included three technical discussions about the value of land disposal.

Due to these recent education and certification test achievements, the WPCA now has one CTDEEP Operator IV, one CTDEEP Operator III, four CTDEEP Operator II's, and two CTDEEP Operator I's. With regards to the Collection System, the WPCA now has two NEWEA Operator IV's, one NEWEA Operator III, two NEWEA Operator II's and two Operator I's. The WS has two distribution operators. The WPCA has nine CDL-Class B drivers and one CDL-Class A driver (all participating in routine drug testing).

3.0 Equipment

3.1 WPCF/Collection System

The WPCA continues to shift from reactive maintenance to a proactive, data-driven asset management strategy that delivers measurable financial, operational, and community benefits without requiring disruptive or costly system overhauls. Besides marked cost savings, the overall benefit is lower operational stress and a more predictable system. A significant pressure is being applied to WPCAs to do more with less. This is driving interest in Process Intensification (PI)- a transformative approach to wastewater treatment. PI thinking leads to an overall compression and enhances treatment. Typically, PI employes existing secondary treatment (biological) infrastructure (i.e. tanks) with a higher biomass, lower oxygen levels as well as extended treatment times. As part of the WPCA formal response to the June 2025 NOV, the Superintendent and WPCA Engineer will employ the BioWin Model. BioWin is a sophisticated software tool developed that specializes in modeling wastewater treatment processes. It integrates biological, chemical, and physical process models, allowing users to simulate various aspects of wastewater treatment from initial inflow to final effluent quality. A big win for the plant would be achieved by using this model to not only improve process using existing infrastructure, but also save energy.

Each day, approximately 60% of the treated effluent (non-potable) was recycled (sold) to Rand-Whitney Container Board (RWCB) which is currently using 100% recycle water for their paperboard production (the WPCA is required to supply up to 1.4 mgd but averages 0.7 mgd return water). RWCB completed their one-day shutdown on November 19-- significant demands on return water are made after shutdown to replenish production tank reservoirs.

The FBI, USEPA as well as the American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) recommends that all public and private infrastructure operators employ the following actions to avoid disruption and preserve public safety from cyber and physical threats: deploy technologies that monitor to detect malicious activity and facilitate response actions, provide continuous, dedicated funding to modernize systems, educate the public and private sector entities on the importance of security, foster collaboration between the public, private sectors, and academia on initiatives, perform continuous evaluation, conduct regular training, develop and maintain an adequate and qualified workforce, encourage continued funding, and encourage prompt reporting. The USEPA has introduced a toolkit to enhance cybersecurity for water and wastewater utilities, including an updated Emergency Response Plan, a Cybersecurity Incident Response Plan and checklists for emergencies. The language of networks or Management Information Bases (MIBs) are typical

targets for third-party intrusion; the WPCF workstations are not networked. Additionally, there are no utility specific MIBs, rather a vendor specific platform is used in our SCADA systems.

The 2025 ASCE Report Card on the nation's Infrastructure gives potable water facilities a grade of C- and wastewater facilities a grade of D+. With an aging workforce to accompany the aging infrastructure, education of a new workforce and advanced technologies are vital in meeting the challenges. The WPCA team continues to shift from reactive maintenance to a proactive, data-driven asset management strategy that delivers measurable financial, operational, and community benefits—without requiring disruptive or costly system overhauls.

4.0 Projects

4.1 WPCF/Collection System/Water Supply

A requirement of the CMOM directive, the annual WPCA CIP supports long-term solutions and addresses short-term needs. This year is the first year the water industry lists CIP financing as their number issue of concern. A FY 2026 WPCF sewer/water CIP project summary table is included in the submittal.

CCTV (Closed-Circuit Television) sewer inspections (of a portion of the 62 miles gravity sewers) were made in the priority areas to define Inflow and Infiltration (storm water and groundwater intrusion). Routine maintenance inspections are made of all the 24 lift stations and 1,650 manholes. Additionally, SPCC inspections were made to confirm no spillage and spill kits. While jetting of sewer lines is made, when necessary, "flushing" is considered the best option for cleaning. Field work for this fiscal year shows: 64,800 l.f. of cleaning, 9,500 l.f. of CCTV and 1,200 manhole inspections. This places the team ahead of the established industry goals of 20% (of all gravity sewer lines cleaned) and 10% (of all sewer lines inspected). All work is recorded within the GIS system. Along with condition assessments, the goal is reducing infiltration and inflow contributions to the influent flow to the WPCF. It is evident that the separations made in the conveyance system has reduced influent flow by 10% for 2025.

Solids handling (thickening/dewatering and hauling/disposal) is the second largest cost for the WPCA. Waste solids consist of material removed from secondary (biological) process to support the proper food to microorganism ratio. On average, the WPCF generates 765,000 gallons of waste sludge each month (five truck hauls) for offsite incineration. As such, the Superintendent routinely investigates improving dewatering of the sludge to create lower (haul/disposal) volumes. Dewatering polymer bench and application trials were conducted in an attempt to lower polymer costs while no sacrificing sludge thickening. The last two months have shown a significant decrease in TWAS truck hauls offsite due to good thickening.

The Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) regulations are designed to prevent oil spills and protect navigable waters in the United States by requiring facilities to implement spill prevention plans. The WPCA has a plan and the collections crew routinely inspects the pump stations with petroleum to ensure no spillage as well as conducts an inventory of spill kits.

An evaluation is made each month of the septage receiving to ensure there are no blind spots (unauthorized dumping), no lost revenues, no regulatory compliance risks, and minimal equipment strain from wipes, grease and chemicals.

To combat water loss from the (potable) water supply, the WPCA evaluates potential leaks and water loss (through a monthly water audit). Calculations of revenue water, non-revenue (accounted for) water versus non-revenue (unaccounted for) water. As previously indicated, a replacement project was completed for Cook Water Tower.

4.2 Regulatory Oversight

The Montville water pollution control facility (WPCF) also known as a publicly owned treatment works (POTW), is required to meet state and federal standards for (point) effluent discharged to the Thames River per a NPDES (federal) permit and the (state general permit) for the Long Island Sound Nutrient Reduction Program. Some controls may be necessary prior to the WPCF for industrial users including federal pre-treatment permits or state General Pretreatment Permit for Significant Industrial User Discharges to Publicly Owned Treatment Works (GP SIU).

Additionally, the (state general permit) for the General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity regulates industrial facilities with point source (stormwater) discharges. Biosolids (laboratory analytical) reporting is summarized for the USEPA on an annual basis. Additionally, state and federal mandates (CMOM- Capacity, Management, Operation and Maintenance) exist for care of the sewer conveyance system.

As required (monthly, quarterly or annual) discharge and (incidental) emergency reporting is signed (certified) by the state-licensed CTDEEP Operator IV (Superintendent, August 2014 Log Number 2312) in Chief Operator Responsible Charge of the designated Class IV WPCF Facility. The certification required for the collection system is from a professional organization (NEWEA, New England Water Environment Association) and is certified by the NEWEA Grade IV Operator (Superintendent, June 2010 Certificate Number C-5170). The Superintendent has the highest certification required (Class/Grade IV) for both treatment and collections. The Superintendent also has passed the highest certification exams for potable water, including Distribution System Operator (Class III) and Water Treatment Operator (Class IV).

The existing 5-year federal wastewater discharge permit was effective on November 1, 2019. The current effluent permit has an expiration date of October 31, 2024; a renewal package was submitted to the CTDEEP prior April 30, as required (6 months prior to the expiration date).

The Superintendent received the October 22 CTDEEP feedback letter for the June 25 Superintendent technical memorandum addressing a June 16 CTDEEP Notice of Violation (NOV No. WRMU 25-004). The Superintendent met with the WPCA Engineer (Wright-Pierce) to strategize. As such, a timeline for the NOV requirements was made and sent into the CTDEEP on November 12 which included a complete response to the NOV with regards to permit compliance.

As indicated, the WPCF is required to meet the General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity. The CTDEEP is in the process of in the reissuance of the General Permit and is currently reviewing stakeholder feedback until September 30. The WPCF will follow the recently updated SIU and non-SIU GPs as well.

Cyber security is paramount for maintaining control within the utility. All computers used by water plant personnel were connected to the SCADA system and shared the same password for remote access and appeared to be connected directly to the Internet without any type of firewall protection installed. The FBI, DHS, and U.S. Secret Service as well as the CTDEEP and CTDPH have suggested mitigation measures to prevent third party intrusions. The mitigation actions suggested have been in place at the Montville WPCF (and collection system) and Water Supply since early 2021; (two-factor) authentication (2FA) service for all remote access accounts. Two-factor authentication (2FA), employs a one-time password that is received by the employee via text message or email to complete a login session making it difficult to utilize another user's credentials to gain unauthorized access.

LCRR requirements have been concluded with the recent inspections of several supply lines to determine no lead conditions.

5.0 Development

Several inquiries for potential residential development projects have been presented to the WPCA for review with the proposed work and connections to sewer/water. During the November 18 meeting, a 23-lot residential (cluster) subdivision was approved.

6.0 Financial

The WPCA operates with an Enterprise Fund which is operated like a (private sector) business account except it contains a goal target of zero-balance (year) ending. Appropriate end-of-year accounting will identify areas whereas budgeting should be adjusted in future cycles.

6.1 Accounts Review

Asset management is the process for maintaining a desired level of customer service at the appropriate cost and lowering asset risk.

The FY 2026 WPCA Sewer and Water Budget began on July 1, 2025. A cursory review FY 2025 budget/CIP expenditures did indicate immediate concerns. Future budget must develop appropriate AR to match proposed AP without tapping into the Fund Balance (as a source of revenue).

The FY 2026 budgets/CIPs were approved by the WPCA and the Town Council. The budgets began on July 1, 2025 and call for economic efficiency with the minimum resource consumption and maximum performance of the equipment required to supply potable water and treat the municipal sewerage. The budgets must establish appropriate funding for reliability of the utility.

A Montville sewer rate increase would increase revenues. Informal reviews of other town's rates show the Montville WPCA sewer rate to be approximately 40% lower than the current utility market.

A Montville WS rate was approved by the Town Council on May 12. The last time the WS rates were increased was via Resolution 2014-50 (July 1, 2014).

6.2 Assets

The WPCA will continue to enhance its understanding of the WPCF and Water Supply assets with the permanent/inspection attributes positioned on the water and sewer GIS platforms. ArcGIS is the system of record for geospatial information and specific information of the utility assets. The ArcGIS platform is in a unique position: It is both a system of record (permanent and inspection attributes) and a system of engagement for the operator/mechanics.

As previously noted, the cost of depreciation is provided in utility spread sheets, but it is not an "out-of-pocket" expense.

6.3 Grants/Funding

In a 90-56 vote, largely along party lines, the state House of Representatives passed HB-5002, a comprehensive bill aimed at addressing the state's housing needs. The Senate is expected to vote on the bill on November 13. Working with Governor Lamont's Office, the Connecticut Council of Small Towns (COST), CCM, and the regional Councils of Government were able to address major concerns with HB-5002, including replacing the flawed "fair share" housing mandates with a housing goal informed by critical factors such as a town's water and_wastewater capacity, buildable land capacity, and proximity to transportation hubs. In addition, the new bill eliminates the confusing and duplicative planning requirements under HB-5002 and, instead, directs municipalities to develop a housing growth plan that fully considers their community's housing needs. This replaces the existing requirement that towns develop and update affordable housing plans every five years under 8-30j of the general statutes. Moreover, the bill no longer ties access to critical funding, including Clean Water Act funds and the Small Town Economic Assistance Program (STEAP), to zoning compliance.

Some current wastewater projects were funded by State funds including one grant (CTDEEP $5 million Grant-in-Aid for Sewage Treatment Facility Infrastructure Improvements and Upgrades at the Montville WPTF- State Grant Agreement 2017-170491, approved via March 2014 Town of Montville Resolution No. 2014-25). The grant monies were used for infrastructure improvements within the plant including the new chlorine system, new recycling pumps, restoration of the influent flow distribution boxes and grit removal system. Additionally, the aeration systems for SBR-1, 2, 3, 5 and 6 were replaced. Vincenzo Gagliardi, Accountant for the CTDEEP Bureau of Central Services, funds for the grant have now been exhausted. Wright-Pierce was met to discuss future grant funding from the CTDEE P for collection system studies/projects.

One bond was paid in July 2018, and another was paid in February 2019; thus, reducing debt service by at least $150,000-$200,000 per year. The remaining two bonds will be paid in August 2032 (headworks upgrade) and July 2034 (new emergency power generator), respectively.

Based on a review of the WPCA's Eligibility Application the CTDPH DWS had determined that the Cook Water Tower replacement project was ready to proceed and that DWSRF funding will

be available. A Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF No. 2024-7125) loan agreement package for $1,360,332.50 was signed by the Mayor on August 30 for the Cook Hill Tank Replacement Project (CTDPH Agreement #2024-7125). The repayment is scheduled for a 20-year amortization with a 2% rate beginning on October 31.

A MTUA loan balance remains on the (not amortized) loan defined in the December 10, 2007 Reimbursement Agreement by and between The Mohegan Tribal Utility Authority and Town of Montville. The original principal of the note for extending the water utility into the Town was $2,642,792. The current balance is around $500,000 which is paid down when connection fees are collected.

6.4 Energy

The (electrical) energy is the single largest monthly WPCA expenditure. On average, the WPCF consumes 360,000 kWh per month. As such, the Superintendent examines each point of use to ensure best efficiency.

Blowers can consume up to 60% of the wastewater treatment plant's total energy—and over 90% of the energy used in aeration. Between May 2024 and May 2025, the national average electricity rate jumped 6.5%—from 16.4¢/kWh to 17.5¢/kWh. Thus, the Administrator and the Superintendent are constantly looking at ways to optimize energy usage within your water treatment plant/collections system and water supply.

Electrical Energy is mostly supplied to the plant by the 460 kW Doosan Fuel Cell America, Inc. fuel cell (onsite generation by Unit #10587), Eversource (transmission) and First Point Power (generation). The power generation was formerly supplied by Constellation Energy. The WPCA is using less public grid kWhs due to this onsite generation. Typically, the Pure Cell (400 kW) unit is the best performing unit of its kind in Connecticut and provides over 90% of the energy required by the WPCF; thus, 90% of the electrical energy that does not have the higher transmission charge.

In March 2023, the Montville WPCA and Town signed a 20-year solar service agreement with N. Silver Brook, LLC- a Montville based renewable energy company. The agreement will save the Town of Montville more than $850,000 and is structured for the town to receive the full savings amount within one year of the solar facility's completion. N. Silver Brook and its partners allocated solar energy from a Connecticut solar project in Naugatuck to the WPCA's electrical accounts. That project was selected as a winning bid in Connecticut's Non-Residential Renewable Energy Solutions (NRES) program. All of the WPCA's electrical usage was assigned to the winning bid and will result in lower energy costs. Hunter's Mountain #1 is undergoing an ecological study.

The WPCA personnel met with Garrett Cudgma of Resource LE to discuss battery (electrical energy) storage. Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) are technologies for the storage of electrical energy. It ensures consistent power availability amidst unpredictable energy supply due to factors such as weather changes and power outages and peak demand periods (BESS converts and stores electricity during off-peak times when electricity is more economical). It releases stored energy during peak demand, using components like rechargeable batteries, inverters for energy conversion, and sophisticated control software. This technology reduces reliance on costly peak-power plants, lowers greenhouse gas emissions, and enhances grid stability. It also represents a CTDEEP requested "hardening" response to climate change.

Chairperson Longton asked Superintendent to explain about "doing more with less" and cybersecurity threats and WPCA's efforts to prevent attacks.

i. Report from Administration

Administrator McDaniel submitted a monthly report of activities as of November 2025 as follows:

- (S) Kovacs Construction completed work on the Chesterfield Pump Station and station is operational. We will monitor. Further work will include sealing the well.

- (W) Cook Tower easements are filed on the land records. Pole is scheduled for installation on December 10. Three phase power will be connected shortly thereafter.
- (S) We are continuing to review our sewer rates structure for comparable communities.
- (W&S) We continue to enter data into the GIS system for all aspects of our system. This is an invaluable tool for our staff and clients. We also have access to a new mapping tool that the Town has purchased called NEARMap.
- (S) We continue to look into energy saving initiatives. The fuel cell was offline for 2 days which caused our monthly demand charge from approximately $9k to $19k. The demand charge resets each billing month.
- (W&S) Our accountant has retired but accounts receivable and payable are being processed in a timely manner. The position is posted and we have received a couple of good applications so far.
- (S) SBRs 3 and 5 experienced air diffuser failures in the piping system due to poor material quality. We have secured an inventory of new couplings to replace faulty ones as they fail.
- (W&S) We have received an inquiry from a potential developer for two parcels that are currently served by sewer but not water. While they are in our Exclusive Service Area (ESA) we have no water available nor are there any plans for such in the foreseeable future. SCWA is nearby and maybe able to service them, but we will need an official agreement in place and run it through the Water Utility Coordinating Committee (WUCC).
  (S) = Sewer (W) = Water (W&S) = Water and Sewer

Administrator McDaniel reminded the Commission that the Accountant retired and since the end of July they have been limping along paying bills. Notice for the position has been advertised. Commissioner Miceli asked what the salary is for the position. Administrator will report back.

j. Report from Mayor – No Report

k. Report from Engineers

No report. A discussion was held regarding energy usage and cost, aerobic digestion and sludge removal and disposal.

l. Old Business

1. Motion, Discussion, Roll Call to Consider and Act on the Election of a WPCA Vice Chairperson.

   THE TOWN OF MONTVILLE WATER AND SEWER COMMISSION HEREBY RESOLVES To Consider and Act on a motion for the Election of WPCA Vice Chairperson.

Nomination by Chairperson Longton for Commissioner Terry as WPCA Vice Chairperson. There were no other nominations.

Motion by Chairperson Longton, seconded by Commissioner. Miceli, to nominate Commissioner. Terry for Vice Chairperson of the WPCA. Discussion: none. **Roll Call vote: *In favor*: Commissioner Terry, Commissioner Miceli, Chairperson Longton, Commissioner Sabilia. *Opposed*: none. Vote: 4-0-0, all in favor. Motion Approved.**

m. New Business

1. Motion, Discussion, Roll Call to Consider and Act on approval of WPCA Meetings Schedule for calendar year 2026.

   THE TOWN OF MONTVILLE WATER AND SEWER COMMISSION HEREBY RESOLVES To set the 2026 regular monthly meeting dates on the first Monday of every month excluding holidays (to be rescheduled on the Thursday of that same week).

The scheduled meeting dates: January 5, February 2, March 2, April 6, May 4, June 1, July 6, August 3, September 3 (Thursday), October 5, November 2, and December 7, 2026- to be held in the Town Council Chambers in the Town Hall starting at 6:00 PM.

SAR NO. 10: THE TOWN OF MONTVILLE WATER AND SEWER COMMISSION HEREBY RESOLVES To set the 2026 regular monthly meeting dates on the first Monday of every month excluding holidays (to be rescheduled on the Thursday of that same week). The scheduled meeting dates are: January 5, February 2, March 2, April 6, May 4, June 1, July 6, August 3, September 3 (Thursday), October 5, November 2, and December 7, 2026 to be held in the Town Council Chambers in the Town Hall starting at 6:00 PM. **Motion** by Commissioner Terry, seconded by Commissioner Miceli. Discussion: none. **Roll Call vote: *In favor*: Vice-Chairperson Terry, Commissioner Miceli, Chairperson Longton, Commissioner Sabilia. *Opposed*: none. Vote: 4-0-0, all in favor. Motion Approved.**

n. Report/Referrals from Planning & Zoning – No Report

II. Water Commission

a. Report from Operations

No issues were reported.

b. Report from Administration

All items are in the Administrator's report.

c. Report from Engineers

No report. A discussion was held regarding lead issues.

d. Old Business -- None

e. New Business

1. Motion, Discussion, Roll Call to Consider and Act on the *Modification of the Exclusive Service Area*.

THE TOWN OF MONTVILLE WATER AND SEWER COMMISSION HEREBY RESOLVES To Consider and Act on a motion for the Modification of the Exclusive Service Area (ESA) for two parcels: 2 Chesterfield Road and 636 Route 163.

SAR NO. 11: THE TOWN OF MONTVILLE WATER AND SEWER COMMISSION HEREBY RESOLVES To Consider and Act on a motion for the *Modification of the Exclusive Service Area* (ESA) for two parcels: 2 Chesterfield Road and 636 Route 163. **Motion** by Commissioner Sabilia, seconded by Commissioner Terry Discussion: Administrator McDaniel explained the process and the need for the modification. Questions were asked about the acreage and the current zoning of the parcels. **Roll Call vote: *In favor*: Vice-Chairperson Terry, Commissioner Miceli, Chairperson Longton, Commissioner Sabilia. *Opposed*: none. Vote: 4-0-0, all in favor. Motion Approved.**

f. Reports from SCWA – No Report

III. Remarks

a. Remarks from the Public with a three-minute time limit

Chairperson Longton asked three (3) times for comments. There were none.

b. Remarks from Commission Members

Commissioner Terry thanked the Commission for the vote of confidence in his election as Vice-Chairperson. Commissioner Sabilia expressed that he was glad to be here and part of the Commission. Chairperson Longton welcomed Commissioner Sabilia.

c. Adjournment

Motion by Commissioner Terry; seconded by Commissioner Miceli to adjourn the meeting at 6:47 p.m. Discussion: none. **Voice vote: 4-0-0. Meeting Adjourned.**

Respectfully submitted by,

Ronald McDaniel
WPCA Administrator

Edited by Gloria J. Gathers
Town of Montville Recording Secretary

AN AUDIO RECORDING OF THE MEETING IS AVAILABLE ON THE TOWN OF UNDER "RESOURCES" ON THE TOWN OF MONTVILLE WEBSITE.