

Town of Montville Water & Sewer Commission
Regular Meeting Minutes
September 3, 2026 -- 6:00 PM
Town Council Chambers – Town Hall

1. Sewer Commission

a. Call to Order

Vice-Chair Terry called the regular meeting of the Water and Sewer Commission to order at 6:08 p.m.

b. Pledge of Allegiance

All stood and pledged the flag.

c. Roll Call

Present were Vice-Chair Deane Terry, Town Councilor/Commissioner Nick Sabilia and Commissioner Miceli. Chairperson Chuck Longton was absent. A quorum was present.

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

d. Alterations to the Agenda -- None

e. Motion to approve Minutes of Regular Meeting on August 3, 2026

Motion by Commissioner Sabilia; seconded by Commissioner Miceli to approve the WPCA Regular Meeting minutes of August 3, 2026. Discussion: none. **Voice vote: all in favor. Motion Approved.**

f. Communications pertaining specifically to matters which concern the Commission

Administrator McDaniel reported on correspondence received today from the DEEP that requires a mandated response concerning the notice of violation.

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

Vice-Chair Terry asked three (3) times for remarks. There were none.

h. Report from Operations

Superintendent Albertson submitted an Operations Report for activities in August 2026 and included in the Commission packet as follows:

1.0 Compliance/Process

1.1 Water Pollution Control Facility

The Montville Water Pollution Control Authority (WPCA) oversees the Montville Water Pollution Control Facility (WPCF) / Collection System and the Water Supply distribution system (WS).

WPCF treatment continued to improve with an average daily influent flow to the WPCF for the month was approximately 2.5 million gallons per day (mgd) with a total (influent) treatment volume of 75 mg for the month. No significant issues (other than increased influent/limited power/communication outages) were observed during the storm events. Each day, approximately 40% of the treated effluent (non-potable) was recycled (sold) to Rand-Whitney Container Board (RWCB) for re-use in their production of paper.

Thickened Waste Activated Sludge (TWAS) had an average over 5.5% total solids (TS). Approximately 160 dry tons of waste sludge was generated for off-site disposal which is 7% over the limit for disposal at the MDC incinerator (Hartford, CT).

1.2 Water Supply

The WS met required state and federal standards. Groton Utilities (GU) worked effectively with the Montville WS operators to ensure flow during the severe weather events. A WS capacity summary is provided in the attachment. A significant increase in water volume has been purchased from GU this summer. Because of the recent rain events in July and August, the Town is no longer considered to be in drought conditions.

2.0 Staff

2.1 Health and Safety

No work-related injuries were reported by the WPCA staff in August.

Extreme heat is a concern for the staff, and it is the number one cause of weather-related fatalities in the U.S., killing nearly 2,000 people each year. Heat related deaths have surged more than 50% over the last two decades. Typically, there are guidelines established in the labor contracts to monitor work activities during the summer months, but staff is briefed on very hot days.

Peak Atlantic hurricane season can bring severe weather with strong winds, heavy rain, flooding and power outages so the staff is briefed on safety and prepares equipment.

2.2 Training/Certifications

Staff have continued to receive training (state/professional) to meet the CTDEEP/CTDPH annual requirements as well as support additional advanced certifications and safety issues. Every effort is made to enhance safety through training. The Superintendent attended several training events related to the laboratory (limits of detection), climate resiliency and the collection system (finding I and I problems).

Across utilities, demand is rising while operating conditions are becoming less predictable. WPCAs are being asked to balance cost, service levels and risk—often with incomplete information and competing priorities. It is imperative that training be routine to assist in meeting today's situations. Chad Cota will complete another (CSU, Sacramento) correspondence course as well as the pre-certification lab operator course. He will sit for the CTDEEP Operator II exam by year end.

The Superintendent met Eversource personnel on August 6. The Superintendent prepared a submittal for their internal newsletter and onsite pictures were taken the Eversource team on August 13 alongside the fuel cell.

The Superintendent met with a representative of Locus Biosciences (Durham, NC), a clinical therapeutics company specializing in discovering naturally occurring viruses called bacteriophages and developing them into treatments for antibiotic-resistant bacterial infections. The WPCF provided a raw (influent) sample for their analysis on August 12.

The Administrator and Superintendent attended the August 25 Rural Community Assistance Partnership (RCAP) *Disaster Planning & Preparedness* webinar. RCAP provided a good emergency plan guide as well the USEPA (Guidance on Risk and Resilience Assessment). The ERP was updated by the Superintendent and formally certified with an electronic submission to the USEPA. Wastewater utilities are not required to develop ERPs under SDWA section 1433. However, EPA recommends that these

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systems voluntarily use this or other guidance products to learn how to develop ERPs and address threats from malevolent acts and natural hazards they may face.

3.0 Equipment

3.1 WPCF/Collection System

FY 2026 and FY 2027 WPCF sewer/water CIP project summary tables are included in the submittal. Note that there is an expectation of grant/bond funding. Communities are being asked to solve more complex challenges with every investment.

The replacement pump was installed (for WPCF pumping station No. 1 pump). The impaired pump was taken out of service, repaired and put into storage. Paintbrush PS had considerable electric problems throughout the month.

A coordinated cyberattack targeted the operational technology of water systems across the U.S. in July and August. At least 22 U.S. states have reported cyber intrusions targeting municipal water and wastewater utilities, marking one of the broadest known coordinated campaigns against the nation's water infrastructure. Multiple incidents involved hackers remotely accessing internet-connected programmable logic controllers (Siemens S7 Series PLCs), changing administrator passwords and disrupting system operations by using AI-generated exploitation scripts disguised as legitimate monitoring tools. The Superintendent confirmed from Rockwell Automation that we do not have the cited PLCs onsite.

Our utility relies on automated systems and digital tools to manage infrastructure and maintain operations. This connectivity comes a higher risk of cyberattacks. Cybersecurity challenges include awareness and costs. The *Cybersecurity Infrastructure and Security Agency* (CISA) and the FBI aim to assist utilities to identify problems and offer support to secure systems. The FBI, which is leading the nationwide investigation into the recent attacks, is advising utility operators to disconnect sensitive equipment from the internet, implement physical breakers and ensure staff can switch to manual controls if automated networks are compromised. No legislation controls exist in the U.S. at this time. Most problems are related to insider threats (i.e. human error, stolen credentials, and malicious actors) with devices connected to the internet. Several years ago, the Superintendent worked with a contractor to assess current exposure conditions and enact appropriate responses such as supporting a no network facility, fire walls, securing PLCs and managing/monitoring insider privileges.

MTUA experienced a force main break on August 7 (near the convention center). The Montville WPCA offered mutual aid.

4.0 Projects

4.1 WPCF/Collection System/Water Supply

The WPCA Engineer was met to define optimal influent flow conditions for the plant and to consider the active I and I reduction plans. This is establishing background for the eventual plant capacity study and response to the June 2025 notice of violation (NOV) due on September 1, 2026.

The design rainfall for infrastructure is commonly derived from historical rainfall records using frequency analysis in determining capacity. A key assumption in conventional frequency analysis is stationarity—that the statistical characteristics of the rainfall series remain sufficiently stable over time. An apparent increase in recent extreme rainfalls should not automatically be interpreted as evidence of non-stationarity. This assumption becomes important when infrastructure designed several decades ago is reassessed using a substantially different and longer rainfall record history.

NPDES permit holders must fulfill the requirements of the EPA's annual DMR-QA study. The study provides "spiked" samples to WPCFs for analysis (QA/QC check). Appropriate samples were ordered on

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August 18. The Superintendent coordinated the plant's participation in the program with the CTDEEP's DMR-/QA coordinator.

RWCB had a 14-hour shutdown on August 19. The shutdowns can be challenging for process due to the sudden drop in hydraulic/BOD loading and then sudden increase. The Superintendent met with RWCB personnel on August 11 to confirm shutdown dates/times in August, September, October, November and December of 2026.

The Superintendent completed an informal WPCF traffic study to identify potential issues. A lot of traffic is present (i.e. septic haulers, chemical deliveries, work trucks, parcel deliveries). Pavement marking may be helpful.

In April 2010, a dive crew conducted a (visual only) examination of the exposed portions of the outfall and diffuser structure underwater. The last underwater inspection was conducted in 2000 where four leaks were reported and subsequently plugged. The 2011 inspection report indicated repairs leaks were holding up well. Using the new boat launch, the WPCF team should do a similar inspection.

The Superintendent has reached out to several contractors to conduct sewer smoke testing for the purpose of locating sources of storm water inflow to the sanitary system. If completed, the study will locate connections such as catch basins, area drains, roof drains, broken sewer pipe and deteriorated pipe joints. During this test, harmless white smoke is introduced through the sanitary sewer system via a smoke-generating machine. During this procedure, white smoke will be venting from holes in manhole covers located on the street and plumbing vent pipes located on or near your roof surface. Of course, all notifications will be made if the project comes to fruition.

Every effort is made to reduce the cost of solids handling each month. As indicated, routine polymer jar testing is where coagulation chemistry starts and leads to an effective thickening of WAS (TWAS). After dewatering with the appropriate polymer, various mechanical operations lead to higher % TS. Currently, our GBT leads to 5.5 % TS. Thanks to Russell Resources and PWTech, the Superintendent coordinated a pilot study of a *Volute Dewatering Press Unit* Model ES-201 during the week of August 17. The goal: go from 5.5% TS to >15% TS. Testing led to semi-solids ranging from 13 to 18% solids (average 15%) which could lead to a savings of \$20,000 to \$30,000 in truck hauls each month. A cost-benefit analysis should be completed to compare the sludge hauling savings against the capital cost and installation cost plus any increase (or decrease) in yearly recurring costs (electrical, maintenance, polymer) increase compared to the existing GBT unit. Then funding options should be explored.

The Superintendent met with Xylem and MOLEAER representatives on August 21 about treatment enhancement using nanobubbles. Nanobubble technology is an effective pretreatment solution for improving clarification and biological processes across a variety of wastewater streams, including those from municipal and other industrial sources.

CCTV (Closed-Circuit Television) sewer inspections (of a portion of the 62 miles of gravity sewers) were made in the priority areas to define I and I (storm water and groundwater contribution). Routine maintenance inspections are made of all the 24 lift stations and 1,650 manholes. During storm events, critical pump station and manhole inspections are made to confirm potential I and I.

An evaluation is made each month by the Superintendent of the sewer receiving as well as septage receiving to ensure there are no blind spots (unauthorized dumping), no lost revenues, no regulatory compliance risks, and minimal plant treatment equipment/process strain from wipes, grease and chemicals. Additional,

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weekly phone calls are made with the two largest contributors (RWCB and MTUA) to ensure no surprise loading appears in the influent.

To combat water loss from the (potable) water supply, the WS team 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 were completed for the diversion permit.

4.2 Regulatory Oversight

The Montville WPCF is also known as a publicly owned treatment works (POTW); it was initially constructed with federal monies for residential (sanitary) wastewater treatment. It 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*. Under the new permit, PFAS will likely be required. There exists only one lab in CT that currently is qualified to do the analysis (CET, Milford, CT). Biosolids (laboratory analytical) reporting is summarized for the USEPA on both a quarterly and annual basis. Due to its SIC listing, the plant must comply with state and federal stormwater regulations. Additionally, state and federal mandates (CMOM) exist for care of the sewer conveyance system. OSHA governs most workplace operational work.

Discharge and 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*. Electronic submittals have been adversely affected by connection issues. 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. Reporting is all electronic through various portals including the Region I USEPA NetDMR. The EPA's Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) and Facility Registry Service (FRS) are the primary public databases.

The 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). It is expected the permit will be reissued soon. Disinfection of the treated effluent is required after May 1 each year (until October 31). The primary objectives of wastewater disinfection are to eliminate pathogenic microorganisms, protect public health, and prevent environmental contamination.

The Superintendent was notified by the USEPA Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance of service issues affecting users in NetDMR (electronic portal for permit filings). A problem with their web services temporarily prevented some data refreshes and DMR submissions from processing correctly. Some users may need to re-sign DMRs (Discharge Monitoring Reports) that did not process during the service disruption.

The CTDEEP replied formally to the January 2026 TM from the WPCA (response to the CTDEEP June 2025 NOV). The letter detailed an adequate response to the hydraulic overloading at the plant leading to operational issues. The Superintendent met with Mayor, CTDEEP, WPCA Engineer (Wright-Pierce), MTUA and RWCB to provide summary and direction of the response. The Superintendent met with the CTDEEP on August 13 about the QBS (quality-based selection) memorandum which would be applicable if the project is not going for CWF (Clean Water Fund).

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The CTDEEP issued a Request for Information on Responsible Use of AI and Other Technology to Modernize Permitting Processes.

The CTDEEP Stormwater General Permit regulates stormwater discharges. As such, a stormwater pollution control plan (SWPPP) is required under both state and federal requirements for a WPCF with a design flow over 1 mgd.

There are several CTDPH compliance documents for the WS, including the 2015 Milone & MacBroom reports: *Water Supply Plan*, *Water Conservation Plan* and *Emergency Contingency Plan* and *Water System Sabotage Prevention & Emergency Response Plan*. It is suggested by the CTDPH that these should be updated every 10 years. No formal CTDPH has been received. The Superintendent and Administrator met with the WPCA Engineer to discuss and then notified the CTDPH of our intent to update the reports along with a timeline for submittal(s). An update to the Water Supply Plan and Sabotage Prevention & Emergency Response Plan is being prepared by Scott Bighinatti of Resilient Land & Water who was met on August 20.

5.0 Development

Sewer and water assets are essential to protecting public health as well as for economic development for the Town. As indicated, the Administrator is assisting in a grant for an engineering study to determine current WPCF (treatment) capacity and future requirements.

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 rates are a cornerstone for a utility's financial stability and long-term infrastructure planning. A new sewer rate/fee schedule was approved in April (to begin in FY 2027- July 1, 2026). A WS rate increase occurred in 2025. State and federal funding can supplement AR to meet the demands of our two utility systems. Low-income loans (i.e. bonding) are typically a more viable funding alternative than grants.

Connecticut utilities will continue to request rate increases causing concern amongst regulators, elected officials, and customers. The need request is tied largely to investments in water and wastewater infrastructure, while critics argue the proposed increase could place an additional burden on households. The proceeding highlights one of the industry's biggest challenges: balancing affordability with the need to fund aging infrastructure, regulatory compliance, and system resiliency.

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 2027 WPCA Sewer and Water Budget began on July 1, 2026. The rate increases will add to the AR significantly in the years ahead.

The FY 2026 cannot be closed at this time. Outstanding revenues and payments will continue for several months in FY 2027. A cursory review FY 2025 budget/CIP expenditures did indicate concerns; it was determined that future budgets must develop appropriate AR to match proposed AP without tapping into the Fund Balance (as a source of revenue). A significant reduction in AR was observed in FY 2025 with the actual revenue well below projections. All said, a AR was 13% below the AP with a necessary draw on the reserve fund beyond what was place in the approved budget. The reserve fund is appropriate to GAAP recommendations.

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 attributes) and a fluid system of engagement for the operator/mechanics (inspection attributes).

As previously noted, the cost of asset depreciation is provided in utility spread sheets for cost consideration of the financial health of the utility, but it is not an “out-of-pocket” expense.

Various funding sources are available for consideration in order to finance the planning, design and construction of infrastructure improvements and expansion. The outside funding allows for grants, bonds or loans to support a robust annual CIP.

6.3 Grants/Funding

The CTDEEP suggested CWF (Clean Water Fund) grants for the WPCF as part of funding options for the June 2025 NOV requirements. Montville is one of 57 towns in CT that qualify for a CIF Grant. The Superintendent met with Jeff Dimmock of CT Rural Water and Wastewater about potential Montville WPCA funding.

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.

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.

The Town of Montville is requesting proposals from qualified professional civil engineering firms to provide engineering services related to the preparation of a *Preliminary Engineering Report* (PER) which meet the requirements specifically outlined by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) *Water & Waste Disposal Predevelopment Planning Grant*, from which this project is solely funded. The scope includes a sanitary feasibility study for the properties located at The Meadows Apartments, conceptual plans for housing expansion on the Meadows Apartment Site, and expansion possibilities of the WPCF. Following the completion of the PER, and Town concurrence to proceed, the town may apply for a USDA Development Grant to fund the construction of the sanitary sewer extension to the Meadows Apartments.

Based on a review of the WPCA’s Eligibility Application the CTDPH DWS had determined that the Cook Water Tower replacement project received DWSRF funding. 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, 2025 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, 2025.

The Administrator is managing the annual \$200,000 RWCB payment (to WPCA) related to sewer O & M. A MTUA loan balance remains on the (non-amortized/no interest) loan defined in the December 10, 2007 *Reimbursement Agreement by and between The Mohegan Tribal Utility Authority and Town of Montville*.

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The original principal of the note for extending the water utility into the Town was \$2,642,792. Recent water connection fees continue to lower the principal.

6.4 Energy

The (electrical) energy is the single largest monthly WPCA expenditure. The current inflation rate for energy is twice the total inflation rate or CPI. On average, the WPCF consumes 350,000 kWh per month. As such, the Superintendent examines each point of use to ensure best efficiency (e.g. pump stations, WPCF). The blowers (which deliver air to the biological process tanks) can consume up to 60% of the wastewater treatment plant's total energy.

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 fuel cell passed its sixth-year anniversary at WPCF. The grid 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 85% of the energy required by the WPCF; thus, most 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. As of January 14, Hunter's Mountain #2 (not the same project as the Montville WPCA account is attached to) was not approved by CSC, but a judge has ordered a review and further justification of that project's non-approval. The CSC made a decision based on some false information and did not request clarification. It will be resubmitted for reconsideration to the CSC. Hunter's Mountain #1 (the project that the WPCA and City of Windham are attached to is still moving forward. It has not yet been submitted to CSC. Eversource has this project in their feasibility study. Our best estimate right now is Q2 2027. An email on June 8 reported that the USDA letter had been received and the CTDEEP Core Forest Certificate had also been received on June 5 (both in support of the project). Those were the final requirements needed before submitting the project to the Siting Council, which we plan to do by June 12.

Administrator McDaniel noted that the August 2026 report from Superintendent Albertson was included in the Commission meeting packet. He also reported that the order concerning Pump #1 arrived today and is awaiting installation. The old pump was removed, will be serviced and stored. On September 19th, the connection for Sharp Hill to get into the main line requires closing the road. On September 14th – September 18th, hydrant flushing will occur and is noticed on the website.

i. Report from Administration

Administrator McDaniel commented on his monthly report for August 2026 included hereto as follows:

- (W) We ran our power supply to Cook Water Tank and are awaiting Eversource to install their equipment and begin service.
- (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.

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- (W&S) The RFP has been issued for the Meadows/WPCF evaluation study.
 - (W&S) We are still finishing FY2026 invoices. FY2027 budget has been entered.
 - (W&S) The new software interface for our customers that will allow them to go into their account and look at bills, usage and payment histories went live on 7/31. We will also be looking to begin charging a “convenience fee” like most businesses and all other town government departments assess. We are currently absorbing these fees charged by the credit card processing companies.
 - (W&S) We continue to work with Tyler Technologies (MUNIS) on developing media releases for the switch to the new software payment platform. We are also looking into a “Text To Pay” option.
 - (W&S) We are consolidating our accounts in Chelsea Groton bank to take advantage of better interest rates in a sweep account and at a lower fee schedule.
- (S) = Sewer (W) = Water (W&S) = Water and Sewer

Administrator McDaniel reported that his August 2026 report was included in the meeting packet. He did approve the marketing/public relations flyer that will be included in billing notices at the end of September. The flyer will include information about automatic bill-pay and will solve billing problems per comments and complaints. Additionally, the auto-pay will absorb the costs for credit/debit card use that was formerly absorbed by the Plant. The new payment system will also help with cashflow and will issue text notifications. The approved draft flyer that includes a QR-code will be forwarded to the Commission. Kudos was extended to Cynthia and Tiffany who generally interface with customers.

j. Report from Mayor -- None

k. Report from Engineers

Administrator McDaniel had no information to report but noted that Mayor Bunnell had signed off on the response for the notice of violation reported earlier. The Administrator responded to questions of Commissioner Miceli regarding the Meadows location. If the landlord for the complex fails to fix the existing problem, the Town would be responsible for relocating the residents at a specific monetary amount per tenant—similar to the roof collapse at Montville apartments behind the post office. Additionally, if the Meadows owner came to the WPCA for help, it would depend upon the owner, would have to be bonded and would require response by the Town Council. At present, an evaluation is being done, and the cost is being covered by a grant. Finally, the cost to relocate the tenants is assumed by the Town, the funds would be recouped per a lien on the property, per a question by Commissioner Coggeshall.

l. Old Business -- None

m. New Business -- None

n. Report/Referrals from Planning & Zoning -- None

II. Water Commission

a. Report from Operations

Administrator McDaniel reported that except for the hydrant flushing, work is moving along concerning the watery supply plan that must be updated every ten years. In addition, an annual water audit for leaks in the system is being done along. As to inspection with white smoke within the sewer lines, nothing has been signed or budgeted for it as reported in Superintendent Albertson’s monthly report.

b. Report from Administration -- None

c. Report from Engineers -- None

d. Old Business -- None

e. New Business

Administrator McDaniel commented again on the upcoming hydrant flushing and notice on the same.

f. Reports from SCWA -- None

III. **Remarks**

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

Vice-Chair Terry asked three (3) times for comments. There were none.

b. Remarks from Commission Members

Commissioner Miceli questioned if the Meadows system fails whether it is responded to first by the Commission or the Town Council. Administrator McDaniel remarked per his former position as mayor that if that system fails it is the responsibility of the property owner but if the Town feels the lines are for the best public interest it would ensure the cost for the main artery and the connection. If the Town decides to run lines and no onsite system can be done it is a more serious issue on how it happens and to the extent the Town wants to move. Also, whether moving forward would be best for the economic future of the Town is a consideration. The Administrator explained the potential process for expansion to the Meadows that would require four (4) additional pump stations—one at Holly Hill and one at Avery through force mains. Application has been made for pre-bid, and a conference will be held on Wednesday, September 9th on the same. Commissioner Sabalia responded as to why taxpayer funds were used—it provides an opportunity for overview of sewage capacity and could help with the 10% affordable housing requirement and application for certain grants. Administrator McDaniel noted that the funds are being issued by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) to which the Town has made payment to for these funds for years but Massachusetts centric was getting the funds. But now that an advocate helped the Town of Brooklyn receive USDA funds it is an opportunity for Connecticut. The Administrator added that the process includes evaluation and the opportunity to pursue available funds. Vice-Chair Terry welcomed Ray Coggeshall as a Commission member.

c. Adjournment

Motion by Commissioner Sabalia; Commissioner Miceli to adjourn the meeting at 6:27 p.m. Discussion: none. **Voice vote: 3-0-0. Meeting Adjourned.**

Respectfully submitted by,

Gloria J. Gathers
Recording Secretary
Town of Montville

**AN AUDIO RECORDING OF THE MEETING IS AVAILABLE ON THE TOWN OF UNDER
“RESOURCES” ON THE TOWN OF MONTVILLE WEBSITE.**