SPECIAL JOINT MEETING OF THE SALISBURY INLAND WETLANDS & WATERCOURSES COMMISSION AND

PLANNING & ZONING COMMISSION WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 2021 - 8:30 AM

Remote Meeting by Live Internet Video Stream and Telephone

Members Present:

2 Vivian Garfein (Chairman)

3 Dr. Michael Klemens (Commissioner)

- 4 Cathy Shyer (Commissioner)
- 5 Peter Neely (Vice Chair) joined at 8:43

Forman were in attendance.

- 6 Maria Grace (Commissioner)
- 7 Debra Allee (Commissioner)

1. Call to Order

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2. Attendance

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Staff Present:

Abby Conroy, Land Use Administrator (LUA) Alison Forman (Land Use Assistant)

Members Absent:

The Chair called the meeting to order at 8:33am.

3. Jurisdictions: "Setback", "Upland Review Area", "Buffer", "Regulated Area"

The Chair requested Commissioner Klemens begin the discussion. Commissioner Klemens addressed the Commission explaining he and LUA Conroy constructed draft definitions for the terms "setback", "upland review area", "buffer" and "regulated activity".

All six member of the Commission, staff LUA Abby Conroy and recording secretary Alison

Commissioner Klemens designated setbacks as measured distance from a street line, lot line, watercourse or waterbody. He noted that there are overlapping jurisdictions of setbacks between Planning & Zoning (PZC) and the Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Commission (IWWC) as it pertains to waterbodies and watercourses. He identified that the PZC setbacks are regulatory, but may be varied on a case-by-case basis with a special permit in specific overlay districts, or through the Zoning Board of Appeals (ZBA) with demonstration of a hardship. Commissioner Klemens explained that the PZC has front, side and rear setbacks as well as setbacks from waterbodies and watercourses (50' for an accessory structure and 75' for a principal structure).

Chair Garfein inquired how these relate to the 75' upland review area (URA) used by IWWC. Commissioner Klemens explained that the PZC's tools are regulations and prohibitions, whereas the IWWC has an upland area where activities are reviewed (not automatically prohibited). He added that there is a perception that increasing the URA from 75' will limit the rights of property owners to enjoy their properties. In reality, the IWWC already has the legal ability to look beyond the defined URA. If activities can be shown to have the potential to significantly impact the wetland resource, the URA can be extended to 300 feet, 500 feet or further, as long as a link to impacting the wetlands or watercourses can be established. However, the burden is on the IWWC to demonstrate an activity is likely to significantly impact the wetland resource.

LUA Conroy displayed the current definition and the proposed definition. Commissioner Klemens emphasized the new definition states "it is not a prohibitory setback or ecological buffer nor a taking of land but rather a defined area where certain activities are regulated because of

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reasonable likelihood that these activities will adversely impact the adjacent wetlands or water courses."

At 8:43 Vice Chair Peter Neely joined the meeting.

Vice Chair Neely recognized in the current IWWC regulations there is a conflict under appendix C and page 3 relating to the URA and the 75' requirement. Chair Garfein stated she believes IWWC acted on this contradiction, and she will check the minutes and come back to it. Commissioner Klemens added that the PZC has similar problems with definitions that are in conflict with the text. The goal is to take definitions out of the text and put them into a glossary.

Commissioner Klemens suggested from an administrative standpoint that aligning the URA and the regulated area under the purview of the PZC, the 300' Lake Protection Overlay District, could make sense but recognized expanding the URA could result in pushback. Vice Chair Neely opined that in order for the IWWC to match the 300' Lake Protection Overlay it must show significant impact to the resource, logically the farther away from the resource the less likely and activity is to impact the resource. Chair Garfein clarified that the URA gives the Commission the right to look and evaluate impacts rather than putting the burden on the agency to prove with confidence and substantial evidence that an activity outside of the URA will have an impact on the resource. Commissioner Klemens added that he has considered shrinking the PZC overlay to 200' in an attempt to harmonize more closely with the IWWC but that would reduce the development potential of properties around the lakes as the PZC overlay district allows development up to 10% of the property within the district (300 feet), and shrinking the overlay to 200 feet would result in a reduced area where the 10% would be calculated from.

Commissioner Klemens moved on to describe buffers. An area or strip that can be natural or anthropogenic between properties or uses. There are screening buffers or a wetlands or watercourse buffers. Wetlands buffers have the most ecological value and the term is frequently confused with the URA. Chair Garfein added that theses buffers are valuable to keep undisturbed and can mitigate negative impacts of development. Commissioner Shyer indicated that buffers have become a very important tool in PZC. PZC typically reviews plans with buffers designed to treat stormwater, although they are not required, they are a best practice.

Commissioner Klemens continued. Enhanced or undisturbed buffers of even 25' can significantly protect the reciving waters. Although, sites with steep grades benefit from a larger area. He added it would be beneficial to use incentives to promote buffers in the Lake Protection Overlay District.

Vice Chair Neely proposed incorporating buffers into IWWC regulations through best management practices enabling the reduction of the URA. Chair Garfein suggested using buffers as offset for the URA adding they are frequently misunderstood and using specific language with examples would provide a stronger understanding, lessening the assumption that buffers are a burden.

Commissioner Klemens posited using buffers as a tradeoff for increased impervious surfaces and justification to compensate for an increased URA, possibly eliminating the calculations currently being used to determine impervious surfaces. This would result in increased developability within the Lake Protection Overlay District for the installation or preservation of a buffer. Commissioner Shyer gave an example of a property where the 10% maximum impervious surfaces were reached without the development of practicalities like a path, garage or shed. She

added that this is frustrating for PZC as they had to grant the permit but recognized the 10% would eventually be exceeded and this is not a practical solution.

LUA Conroy summarized the discussion concerning definitions mentioning this was a practical exercise to understand and recognize the importance of using terms correctly. She gave an example of the term *Regulated Area* stating IWWC regulates *activities* and PZC regulates *areas* such as the lake Protection Overlay District. Inconsistencies within texts such as, the definition for *setbacks* used in PZC regulations does not include wetlands or watercourses but these have defined setbacks thus the definition of setback should be amended. She noted that the *URA* definition should clarify it is not a *prohibitory setback* or an *ecological buffer*.

Commissioner Grace mentioned that many times the focus of the *URA* discussions is on the lakes. Streams and rivers tend not to receive as much attention but are no less ecologically significant. She proposed having a different *URA* designation for rivers and streams. Chair Garfein agreed this should be addressed and has spoken to both Attorney Janet Brooks and Darcy Winther of the DEEP about a resource-based approach. It was recommended that the Commission establish scientific evidence to give it validity.

The Commission agreed that the value of this joint commission is to give recommendations and eliminate conflict between agencies. Commissioner Klemens added that these joint meetings provide opportunities to evolve meaningful protection of ecologically sensitive recourses like the vernal pools and fens.

Commissioner Klemens clarified that PZC has the authority to put the burden on the applicant to delineate resources, but they can also require a consulting professional to review it. It is then the duty of PZC to determine the importance of the resources, whether it warrants protection. It is done in this manner to select the most valuable resources and provide development guidance with the use of best development practices. Vice Chair Neely inquired if Commissioner Klemens thinks that soil scientists in this area can determine the location of vernal pools, adding that IWWC has not seen a designation in two years. Commissioner Klemens considers most of the consultants in the area capable of finding vernal pools.

Chair Garfein asked if IWWC should be inquiring about vernal pools on properties when they come before IWWC seeking approval. Commissioner Neely affirmed that if the IWWC regulates vernal pools, the applications should have questions about their presence. Commissioner Klemens added that PZC subdivision regulations require the designation of vernal pools, fens and other natural features. LUA Conroy clarified that PZC subdivision regulations reference vernal pools and other resources but not fens and the distinction should be made. Commissioner Shyer identified the subdivision regulations were last updated in 2008 and noted that this was an opportunity for the subcommittee to have a benefit and recommendation to the PZC.

Chair Garfein requested if anyone had anything else to add to the topic of Jurisdiction, none of the commissioners had additions.

4. "Declaratory Ruling"/"As-Of-Right Activities"/ "De Minimus"

Chair Garfein began with section 22a-40 declaratory ruling and as of right. LUA Conroy identified that these are typical exemptions. The term *permitted* is ambiguous because it refers to operations that are allowed, not operations that require permits. Commissioner Neely identified that the ambiguous language could be challenged and suggested adding identifying

language for transparency. LUA Conroy continued with an explanation that the statute requires the person conducting the activity go before the Commission to determine if the activity is allowed as of right and does not require a permit. This is referred to as a declaratory ruling. She added the statute is confusing. Even if an activity is allowed, one must demonstrate the action is exempt to the regulatory authority.

Chair Garfein suggested using the language "persons proposing such uses should seek confirmation from the municipal wetlands agency that their proposed project does not require a permit." Commissioner Shyer suggested changing *municipal* to *town*. Vice Chair Neely recommended addressing the difference between the terms "permitted" (requiring a permit) and "permitted" (allowed) along with "as of right" within the definitions section. LUA explained that the most common exemptions in Salisbury are under item #4. She gave an example of maintenance / mowing of existing lawn which would be considered exempt compared to turning a wooded area into lawn. The latter would not be considered maintenance to *existing* landscaping. Chair Garfein acknowledged many activities are "as of right" but require the administrational components such as submitting documentation, while other activities do not need this review, but the distinction between these needs to be made.

5. Organization of Topics & Tasks

It was acknowledged Vice Chair Neely left the meeting at 10:01 am.

The Commission agreed to go back to *declaratory ruling* and *de minimus* and address *ordinary high-water mark* as topics for the meeting on December 10, 2021, at 8:30am.

6. Adjournment

Motion: To adjourn the meeting at 10:04 a.m.

Made by Klemens, seconded by Shyer.

Vote: 5-0-0 in favor.

Respectfully submitted,

Alison Forman, Land Use Assistant