



~~THE CONSERVATION COMMISSION'S~~
**INLAND WETLANDS AND
 WATERCOURSES COMMISSION REGULATIONS
 OF THE TOWN OF SALISBURY, CONNECTICUT**

Last Revised:
Effective:

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Commented [AC1]: Be sure to verify pages and insert adopted/effective dates

Section 1
Title, Authority, and
Statement of Purpose

- 1.1 The inland wetlands and watercourses of the State of Connecticut are an indispensable and irreplaceable but fragile natural resource with which the citizens of the state have been endowed. The wetlands and watercourses are an interrelated web of nature essential to an adequate supply of surface and underground water; to hydrological stability and control of flooding and erosion; to the recharging and purification of groundwater; and to the existence of many forms of animal, aquatic and plant life. Many inland wetlands and watercourses have been destroyed or are in danger of destruction because of unregulated use by reason of the deposition, filling or removal of material, the diversion or obstruction of water flow, the erection of structures and other uses, all of which have despoiled, polluted and eliminated wetlands and watercourses. Such unregulated activity has had, and will continue to have, a significant, adverse impact on the environment and ecology of the state of Connecticut and has and will continue to imperil the quality of the environment thus adversely affecting the ecological, scenic, historic and recreational values and benefits of the state for its citizens now and forever more. The preservation and protection of the wetlands and watercourses from random, unnecessary, undesirable and unregulated uses, disturbance or destruction is in the public interest and is essential to the health, welfare and safety of the citizens of the state. It is, therefore, the purpose of these regulations to protect the citizens of the state by making provisions for the protection, preservation, maintenance and use of the inland wetlands and watercourses by minimizing their disturbance and pollution; maintaining and improving water quality in accordance with the highest standards set by federal, state or local authority; preventing damage from erosion, turbidity or siltation; preventing loss of fish and other beneficial aquatic organisms, wildlife and vegetation and the destruction of the natural habitats thereof; deterring and inhibiting the danger of flood and pollution; protecting the quality of wetlands and watercourses for their conservation, economic, aesthetic, recreational and other public and private uses and values; and protecting the state's potable fresh water supplies from the dangers of drought, overdraft, pollution, misuse and mismanagement by providing an orderly process to balance the need for the economic growth of the state and the use of its land with the need to protect its environment and ecology in order to forever guarantee to the people of the state, the safety of such natural resources for their benefit and enjoyment and for the benefit and enjoyment of generations yet unborn.
- 1.2 These regulations shall be known as the "Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Commission Regulations of the Town of Salisbury."
- 1.3 The Conservation Commission of the Town of Salisbury was established in accordance with an ordinance adopted as Ordinance 30 in 1972 and shall implement the purposes and provisions of these regulations and the Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Act in the Town of Salisbury
- 1.4 The Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Commission was established in accordance with the Town of Salisbury Ordinance 125, effective October 28, 2020 assuming and implanting the purposes and provisions of these regulations and the Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Act.
- ~~1.4~~1.5 These regulations have been adopted and may be amended, from time to time, in accordance with the provisions of the Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Act and these regulations.
- ~~1.5~~1.6 The Agency shall enforce the Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Act and shall issue, issue with terms, conditions, limitations or modifications, or deny permits for all regulated activities in the Town of Salisbury pursuant to sections 22a-36 to 22a-45, inclusive, of the Connecticut General Statutes, as amended.

1.7 The Inland Wetland and Watercourses Commission of the Town of Salisbury finds that the Town's wetlands and watercourses are exceptional and valuable resources that require diligent stewardship for the general health and welfare of the community and as unique resources that benefit the citizens of the entire State.

a. Salisbury is a large town (60.1 sq. mi. [2.8 sq. mi. is water]) with a rich diversity of wetland and watercourses that are un-fragmented and interconnected. Large portions of the State have lost this ecological resiliency and the importance and value of Salisbury's wetland and watercourses will increase over time as larger areas of the State become urbanized.

b. Salisbury has the highest elevations (well over 2,000 feet above sea level) within the State. Two lakes and perched wetlands that lie atop the Taconic Uplift are the headwaters of cold-water streams. As the effects of climate change increase, scientific modeling has demonstrated that these wetlands and watercourses will be the last refuges for certain cold-water limited aquatic species within the State.

c. Six large lakes lie within Salisbury's boundaries. Two are at high elevations atop the Taconic Uplift (Riga Lake, 1750 feet above sea level and South Pond, 1715 feet above sea level) Four lie on the valley floor at slightly over 700 feet above sea level including Lakeville Lake, the deepest natural lake (106 feet at its deepest point) in Connecticut fed both by springs and surface run-off. The impounded Twin Lakes in the northeastern section of Town are the headwaters of Schenob Brook, a nationally recognized watershed of high ecological importance. These three lakes and the fourth valley floor lake, Long Pond are important recreational resources for the Town and the State and are among the most sought-after residential areas of Town under increasing threat from over-development.

d. Salisbury's rich diversity of wetlands and watercourses serve as habitat for robust populations of many endangered, threatened, and special concern wetland-dependent plant and wildlife species. Habitats such as calcareous fens, high-gradient coldwater streams, and vernal pools are among the varied habitats in Salisbury that contain many of these species and merit enhanced protection.

e. The Housatonic River, which is a Federally-designated Wild and Scenic River, is the eastern boundary of Salisbury. The Salmon Kill and Moore Brook are two major tributaries to the Housatonic River that originate in Salisbury. The Salmon Kill Valley and its broad floodplains are an iconic pastoral landscape that has remained relatively unchanged since the early years of the 20th century.

f. Altered precipitation patterns caused by climate change place new stresses upon wetland and watercourses. Increased flooding threatens both human and natural infrastructure. Expanding the scope of the upland review areas adjacent to wetlands and watercourses is an important resiliency strategy.

Commented [AC2]: Subcommittee Referral - Statement of Purpose

Section 2 Definitions

2.1 As used in these regulations:

"Act" means the Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Act, sections 22a-36 through 22a-45, inclusive, of the Connecticut General Statutes, as amended.

"Agency" means the ~~Conservation Commission~~Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Commission of the Town of Salisbury.

"Agent Approval" - An inland wetlands agency may delegate to its duly authorized agent the authority to approve or extend an activity that is not located in a wetland or watercourse when such agent finds that the conduct of such activity would result in no greater than a minimal impact on any wetland or watercourse.

COMMENTARY: Only activities occurring in the upland are eligible for action by the agent in accordance with Section 12 of these Regulations. Agents are not authorized to render a decision pertaining to permitted uses as of right and nonregulated uses as identified in Section 4.

Commented [AC3]: Ok per Commission 10/3

"Bogs" are watercourses distinguished by evergreen trees and shrubs underlain by peat deposits, poor or very poor drainage, and highly acidic conditions.

"Clear-cutting" means the harvest of timber in a fashion which removes all trees down to a ~~two-~~two-inch diameter at breast height.

"Commissioner of Environmental Protection" means the commissioner of the State of Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection.

"Continual flow" means a flow of water, which persists for an extended period of time; this flow may be interrupted during periods of drought or during the low flow period of the annual hydrological cycle, June through September, but it recurs in prolonged succession.

"Cumulative Impact" is the impact on the environment that results from the incremental impact of the action when added to the other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions.

COMMENTARY: Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time. For example, Sedimentation of wetlands and watercourses can result from frequent and repetitive introduction of concentrated stormwater runoff to the resource. During storm events, conventional stormwater systems direct flows away from buildings, roads, and other built infrastructure often discharging runoff laden with soils, silts, stones, and other debris into wetlands and watercourses. Overtime, channels may erode exacerbating the impacts of stormwater on the chemical and physical characteristics of a wetland and the viability of habitat for wildlife. Some amount of sedimentation occurs naturally, however inappropriately managed stormwater can result in premature filling of and impacts to aquatic resources.

Low Impact Development (LID) and best management practices are intended to mimic the natural functions of a watershed. LID infrastructure treats stormwater close to the source, slowing flows (and as a result impacts of erosion) improving infiltration, reducing sediment loads, and removing pollutants thereby minimizing or eliminating cumulative impacts of stormwater on the resource.

"Deposit" includes, but shall not be limited to fill, grade, dump, place, discharge or emit.

"Discharge" means emission of any water, substance, or material into waters of the state whether or not such substance causes pollution.

"Essential to the farming operation" means that the proposed activity is necessary and indispensable to sustain farming activities on the farm.

"Farming" shall be consistent with the definition as noted in section 1-1(q) of the Connecticut General Statutes. (See Appendix A)

"Feasible" means able to be constructed or implemented consistent with sound engineering principles.

"Grubbing" means digging to remove or uproot trees or stumps.

Commented [AC4]: Do we still want to define this term?

Commented [AC5R4]: Keep per 08/04/2022

"Headwaters" are the uppermost reaches of a stream. Headwaters are composed of numerous small tributaries and seepages which coalesce into larger tributaries, and are the source of all rivers and streams.

COMMENTARY: Headwaters are considered among the most sensitive riparian resources. Damage to headwaters is carried downstream and in certain instances through the entire riparian system.

"Jurisdictional Ruling" is a ruling made by the Agency when determining if an activity is exempt from permitting on the basis of as of right or nonregulated use in accordance with Section 4 of these Regulations or on the basis that the proposed activity is not regulated.

Commented [AC6]: Per JB

COMMENTARY: Previously known as a declaratory ruling, the agency always has the authority to determine the reach of its jurisdiction over activities likely to impact inland wetlands and watercourses, and may issue a jurisdictional ruling that:

Commented [AC7]: Added 10/18

- an activity is exempt; or
- a permit be required; or
- portions of the activity are exempt but other portions require a permit, or;
- the activities are not regulated

"License" means the whole or any part of any permit, certificate of approval or similar form of permission, which may be required of any person by the provisions of sections 22a-36 to 22a-45, inclusive.

"Management practice" means a practice, procedure, activity, structure or facility designed to prevent or minimize pollution or other environmental damage or to maintain or enhance existing environmental quality. Such management practices include, but are not limited to: erosion and sedimentation controls; restrictions on land use or development; construction setbacks from wetlands or watercourses; proper disposal of waste materials; procedures for equipment maintenance to prevent fuel spillage; construction methods to prevent flooding or disturbance of wetlands and watercourses; procedures for maintaining continuous stream flows; confining construction that must take place in watercourses to times when water flows are low and fish and wildlife will not be adversely affected.

"Marshes" are watercourses that are distinguished by the absence of trees and shrubs and the dominance of soft-stemmed herbaceous plants. The water table in marshes is at or above the ground surface throughout the year and areas of open water six inches or more in depth are common, but seasonal water table fluctuations are encountered.

"Municipality" means the Town of Salisbury.

"Nurseries" means places where plants are grown for sale, transplanting, or experimentation.

"Ordinary high-water mark (lake, pond, vernal pool) means the line along the shore providing evidence of the water level based on vegetative characteristics such as the presence of aquatic emergent or floating vegetation and/or physical characteristics such as a discernable natural line impressed on a bank, scouring, shelving, staining, or the presence of sediments or debris."

Commentary: The ordinary high-water mark may not be synonymous with a wetland delineation line.

"Ordinary high-water mark (watercourse) means the mark on the land caused by the presence and action of flowing water (including sediments and debris) which presence and action is so common, usual and sustained in all ordinary years so as to mark upon the land a distinction between the abutting upland and the watercourse."

Commentary: The ordinary high-water mark may not be synonymous with a wetland delineation line.

"Permit" see license

"Permittee" means the person to whom a license has been issued.

"Person" means any person, firm, partnership, association, corporation, limited liability company, company, organization or legal entity of any kind, including municipal corporations, governmental agencies or subdivisions thereof.

"Pollution" means harmful thermal effect or the contamination or rendering unclean or impure of any waters of the state by reason of any waste or other materials discharged or deposited therein by any public or private sewer or otherwise so as directly or indirectly to come in contact with any waters. This includes, but is not limited to, erosion and sedimentation resulting from any filling, land clearing or excavation activity.

"Prudent" means economically and otherwise reasonable in light of the social benefits to be derived from the proposed regulated activity provided cost may be considered in deciding what is prudent and further provided a mere showing of expense will not necessarily mean an alternative is imprudent.

"Regulated activity" (1) means any operation within or use of a wetland or watercourse or its associated upland review area involving removal or deposition of material, or any obstruction, construction, alteration or pollution, of such wetlands or watercourses. The term "regulated activity" shall include, but is not limited to, any earth moving, clearing, grubbing, filling, grading, paving, excavating, constructing, depositing, or removing of material, and discharging of stormwater on the land, or clear cutting of trees within the following upland review areas when those activities are likely to impact or affect wetlands or watercourses:

Commented [AC8]: Format/Structure for reference

COMMENTARY: Upland Review Area is a defined area of land outside of but adjacent to inland wetlands and watercourses in which the Commission or its agent has the authority to review, but not necessarily prohibit activities.

Within 150 feet measured horizontally from the ordinary high-water mark of any waterbody, watercourse or the edge of wetlands (including alluvial soils) whichever is greater; unless the activity proposed is: [except that, if the proposed activity is the installation of any portion of a subsurface

waste disposal system, the upland review area shall extend 150 feet from the ordinary high-water mark of any watercourse.]

Commented [AC9]: Language exists in the current regulations - to be brought back in if 150' changes.

a. ~~Within 300 feet measured horizontally from the ordinary high-water mark or measured horizontally from the edge of fringing wetland, whichever is greater of any lake in the Lake Protection Overlay District as defined by the Salisbury Zoning Regulations (Lake Wononskopomuc, Lake Wononpakook, Lake Washing, and Lake Washinee).~~

Commented [AC10]: You need to show URAs for both resource types...fringing wetland and whichever is great is redundant

b. Within 300 feet measured horizontally from the edge of a calcareous fen.

c. Within 300 feet measured horizontally from either side of a high-gradient, coldwater stream originating on the Taconic Plateau.

d. Within 750 feet measured horizontally from the ordinary high-water mark of a vernal pool.

(2) If the Commission finds that any other activity located outside an inland wetland or watercourse is having or is likely to have a detrimental impact on an inland wetland or watercourse, the Commission may determine that such activity is a regulated activity.

(3) Notwithstanding any of the foregoing provisions, the term "regulated activity" shall not include any of the specified activities in Section 22a-40 of the Connecticut General Statutes (permitted uses As of Right - see section 4 of these regulations).

(4) The following routine activities occurring in the upland review area do not require application to the Commission or its agent:

a. mowing an existing lawn

b. leaf raking of an existing lawn so long as the leaves are not blown or deposited into a wetland or watercourse

c. weeding, planting, fertilizing, or mulching of ~~already~~ existing gardens

d. care and maintenance of existing shrubs and trees including targeted application of pesticides, pruning or removal of dead limbs

e. ~~removal of dead, dying, or fallen trees that threaten structures or access ways not including stump grinding or grubbing~~

f. maintenance and repair of existing structures including cleaning, painting, roofing, and septic pump-out

g. temporary storage of water-dependent structures and equipment including boats.

Commented [AC11]: Swapped already for only

Commented [AC12]: Replacement of dead, dying, or fallen trees not involving land disturbance of 500 square feet or more
10/3/2022

However, activities that require earth moving and disturbance such as driveway and septic repairs; widescale application of fertilizers, pesticides, or herbicides; or stump grinding and grubbing, require application to the Commission or its agent.

"Regulated activity" means any operation within or use of a wetland or watercourse involving removal or deposition of material, or any obstruction, construction, alteration or pollution, of such wetlands or watercourses, and any earth moving, clearing, filling, grading, paving, excavating, construction, depositing or discharging of storm water on land or clear cutting of trees within 75 feet of wetlands and watercourses, but shall not include the specified activities in Section 4 (22a-40 of the Connecticut General Statutes) of these regulations. The location of any active portion of any subsurface waste disposal system within 150 feet of the mean waterline of any watercourse or 75 feet of all wetlands measured horizontally from the boundary of any wetland or watercourse is deemed a regulated activity.

~~The Conservation Commission may rule that any other activity located within an upland review area or in any other non-wetland or non-watercourse is likely to impact or affect wetlands and watercourses is a regulated activity but shall not include the specified activities in section 4 of these regulations.~~

"Remove" includes, but shall not be limited to drain, excavate, mine, dig, dredge, suck, bulldoze, dragline or blast.

"Rendering unclean or impure" means any alteration of the physical, chemical or biological properties of any waters of the state, including, but not limited to, change in odor, color, turbidity or taste.

"Significant impact" means any activity, including, but not limited to, the following activities which may have a major effect:

1. Any activity involving deposition or removal of material which will or may have a substantial effect on the wetland or watercourse or on wetlands or watercourses outside the area for which the activity is proposed.
2. Any activity which substantially changes the natural channel or may inhibit the natural dynamics of a watercourse system.
3. Any activity which substantially diminishes the natural capacity of an inland wetland or watercourse to: support aquatic, plant or animal life and habitats; prevent flooding; supply water; assimilate waste; facilitate drainage; provide recreation or open space; or perform other functions.
4. Any activity which is likely to cause or has the potential to cause substantial turbidity, siltation or sedimentation in a wetland or watercourse.
5. Any activity which causes substantial diminution of flow of a natural watercourse or groundwater levels of the wetland or watercourse.
6. Any activity which is likely to cause or has the potential to cause pollution of a wetland or watercourse.
7. Any activity which damages or destroys unique wetland or watercourse areas or such areas having demonstrable scientific or educational value.

"Soil scientist" means an individual duly qualified in accordance with standards set by the federal Office of Personnel Management.

"Swamps" are watercourses that are distinguished by the dominance of wetland trees and shrubs.

"Submerged lands" means those lands which are inundated by water on a seasonal or more frequent basis.

"Town" means the Town of Salisbury.

"Upland Review Area" is a defined area of land outside of but adjacent to inland wetlands and watercourses that may be necessary to provide protection from the adverse impacts of various land uses. The Commission or its agent has the authority to review, but not necessarily prohibit, activities in the upland review area.

Commented [AC13]: addition

"Waste" means sewage or any substance, liquid, gaseous, solid or radioactive, which may pollute or tend to pollute any of the wetlands and watercourses of the Town.

"Watercourses" means rivers, streams, brooks, waterways, lakes, ponds, marshes, swamps, bogs, and all other bodies of water, natural or artificial, vernal or intermittent, public or private, which are

contained within, flow through or border upon the Town or any portion thereof not regulated pursuant to sections 22a-28 through 22a-35, inclusive, of the Connecticut General Statutes.

*Statutory/Model Regulation Definition

“Calcareous Fens” are a type of watercourse occurring at the intersection of circumneutral (calcareous) bedrock and glacial till deposits. Calcareous fens are located on the upper slopes (edges) of larger wetlands, where they are fed by cold groundwater breaking out of glacial terraces coalescing into rivulets. The steady seepage of clean, cold water creates a condition that supports a unique assemblage of plants and animals.

COMMENTARY: Calcareous fens and many of the specialized species that inhabit them are quite rare. Salisbury has several prime examples of sloping calcareous fens and a single example of the much rarer ombrotrophic fen which occurs on or adjacent to a bog mat in West Twin Lake.

“High-Gradient Coldwater Streams” are headwaters usually originating from high elevation wetlands. They receive not only surface water, but also large amounts of subterranean seepage that break out at various fissures in the bedrock, adding cold water to these streams as they plunge over steep cliffs and boulders.

COMMENTARY: High gradient cold-water streams occurring above the 800' elevation are critical riparian resources in Salisbury and have their source on the Taconic Uplift (Riga Plateau). The most familiar of these is Sage's Ravine on the Connecticut-Massachusetts state line.

“Intermittent Watercourses” shall be delineated by a defined permanent channel and bank and the occurrence of two or more of the following characteristics: (A) Evidence of scour or deposits of recent alluvium or detritus, (B) the presence of standing or flowing water for a duration longer than a particular storm incident, and (C) the presence of hydrophytic vegetation.

COMMENTARY: Intermittent watercourses do not flow year-round.

“Vernal Pools” are seasonally inundated depressions that attain maximum depths in spring or fall and lack permanent surface water connections with other wetlands or water bodies. High value vernal pools are determined by both the physical characteristics and the presence of indicator/obligate species.

COMMENTARY: Planning land-uses surrounding vernal pools is a multi-step, data-driven review process. First, the significance of the biological value of a pool must be established. This is best determined in March and April. Second, if there is significant biological value, the envelope and critical terrestrial habitat are analyzed.

Classic Vernal Pools are temporary or semi-permanent depressional wetlands. As they usually lack fish, they are prime breeding habitats for a group of amphibians, termed vernal pool indicator/obligate species that have evolved to exploit the absence of competition in these habitats.

Cryptic Vernal Pools are seasonally flooded areas occurring in larger wetlands including riparian floodplains. While more difficult to detect and map than classic vernal pools, cryptic pools make up the majority of vernal pools. Because they may be connected to riparian systems fish occasionally occur in these pools.

“Watercourses” means rivers, streams, brooks, waterways, lakes, ponds, marshes, swamps,

Commented [AC14]: “Calcareous Fens” are a type of watercourse occurring over shallow peat whose waters exhibit a pH greater than 6.

“Sloping Calcareous Fens” are a type of fen occurring at the intersection of circumneutral (calcareous) bedrock and glacial till deposits. Calcareous fens are located on the upper slopes (edges) of larger glacial wetlands, where they are fed by cold groundwater breaking out of glacial terraces coalescing into rivulets. The steady seepage of clean, cold water creates a condition that supports a unique assemblage of plants and animals.

COMMENTARY: Calcareous fens and the many specialized species that inhabit them are quite rare. Salisbury has several prime examples of sloping calcareous fens and two examples of the rarer lake basin fen. These lake basin graminoid fens occur along the western shore of Lake Washinee and extend to the east at Beeslick Pond.

Commented [AC15R14]: Referred to Dr. Klemens 10/3/2022

Commented [AC16R14]: Per Dr. Klemens.

Commented [AC17]: Insert? Fringing Wetland – a swamp or marsh broadly connected to a larger waterbody or floodplain at the same elevation as that waterbody

Commented [AC18R17]: JB advised against introducing the term – see simplified reg activity section

Commented [AC19]: Language proposed by Conklin – comments from Dr. Klemens below “the proposed definition of vernal pool contradicts the commentary concerning cryptic vernal pools, recommend that the subcommittee’s definitions and commentary stand”. Use the below definition.

“Vernal Pools” are seasonally inundated inland wetlands that are determined by physical site characteristics and the presence of indicator/obligate species. If a vernal pool does not support indicator species, it is treated as a wetland. COMMENTARY: Planning land-uses surrounding vernal pools is a multi-step, data-driven review process. First, the significance of the biological value of a pool must be established. This is best determined in March and April. Second, if there is significant biological value, the envelope and critical terrestrial habitat are analyzed. Classic Vernal Pools are temporary or semi-permanent depressional wetlands. As they usually lack fish, they are prime breeding habitats for a group of amphibians, termed vernal pool indicator/obligate species that have evolved to exploit the absence of competition in these habitats. Cryptic Vernal Pools are seasonally flooded areas occurring in larger wetlands including riparian floodplains. While more difficult to detect and map than classic vernal pools, cryptic pools make up the majority of vernal pools. Because they may be connected to riparian systems fish occasionally occur in these pools.

~~bogs, and all other bodies of water, natural or artificial, vernal or intermittent, public or private, which are contained within, flow through or border upon the Town or any portion thereof not regulated pursuant to sections 22a-28 through 22a-35, inclusive, of the Connecticut General Statutes. Intermittent watercourses shall be delineated by a defined permanent channel and bank and the occurrence of two or more of the following characteristics: (a) evidence of scour or deposits of recent alluvium or detritus, (b) the presence of standing or flowing water for a duration longer than a particular storm incident, and (c) the presence of hydrophytic vegetation.~~

"Wetlands" means land, including submerged land as defined in this section, not regulated pursuant to sections 22a-28 through 22a-35, inclusive, of the Connecticut General Statutes, which consists of any of the soil types designated as poorly drained, very poorly drained, alluvial and floodplain by the National Cooperative Soils Survey, as it may be amended from time to time, of the Natural Resources Conservation Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). Such areas may include filled, graded, or excavated sites which possess an aquic (saturated) soil moisture regime as defined by the USDA Cooperative Soil Survey.

COMMENTARY: Generally, the word "wetland" conjures up the classic image of a swamp or bog, but wetlands can take many forms, some of which are dry for a substantial portion of the year. In Connecticut, wetlands are identified by features of the first 18 to 24 inches of soil, thus what appears at the surface does not determine the presence or absence of a wetland. In fact, some surface-dry woodlands, meadows, and even lawns are actually wetlands despite being wet for only part of the year.

The Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Act defines wetlands by soil drainage class and landscape position. Soils that are identified as poorly drained, very poorly drained, alluvial or floodplain are wetland soils. Because wetlands are determined by soil type and are not always easily identified by sight, a registered soil scientist must be consulted to conduct a site-specific analysis and determine whether wetlands are present.

Poorly drained soils occur where the water table is at or just below the ground surface, usually from late fall to early spring. The land where poorly drained soils occur is nearly level or gently sloping. Many of our red maple swamps are on these soils.

Very poorly drained soils generally occur on level land or in depressions. In these areas, the water table lies at or above the surface during most of the growing season. Most of our marshes and bogs are on these soils.

Alluvial and floodplain soils occur along watercourses occupying nearly all level areas subject to periodic flooding. These soils are formed when material is deposited by flowing water. Such material can be composed of clay, silt, sand or gravel. Alluvial and floodplain soils range from excessively drained to very poorly drained.

From a review of maps and records, the Land Use Office may be able to advise you if wetlands exist on your property or in the vicinity, and if a wetlands delineation by a soils scientist will be required to obtain a permit or ruling from the Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Commission or its agent for proposed activities.

"Wetlands and Watercourses Buffer Area" is an area of undisturbed vegetation bordering a wetland or watercourse either naturally occurring, or planted as mitigation. The buffer may be composed of a combination of trees, woody vegetation (shrubs, bushes, brush), and herbaceous vegetation.

COMMENTARY: Wetlands and Watercourses Buffer Areas mitigate the impacts of impervious surfaces by slowing runoff, protect shorelines from erosion, aid in flood control, and filter or trap pollutants. They also provide habitat and corridors for wildlife, as well as shading waters for fisheries enhancement. Wetlands and Watercourses Buffer are not synonymous with an Upland Review Are. It is preferred that native and non-invasive plants are planted to establish buffers without contributing to the spread of non-native and invasive plants.

Commented [AC20]: Added in response to 10/3 comments

DRAFT

Section 3
Inventory of Inland Wetlands and Watercourses

The map of wetlands and watercourses entitled "Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Map, Salisbury, Connecticut" delineates the general location and boundaries of inland wetlands and the general location of watercourses. Copies of this map are available for inspection at the office of the Town Clerk or the Agency. In all cases, the precise location of wetlands and watercourses shall be determined by the actual character of the land, the distribution of wetland soil types and location of watercourses. Such determinations shall be made by field inspection and testing conducted by a soil scientist where soil determinations are required, or where watercourse determinations are required, by any qualified individual. The Agency may use aerial photography, remote sensing imagery, resource mapping, soils maps, site inspection observations or other information in determining the location of the boundaries of wetlands and watercourses.

Commented [AC21]: Per discussion 10/3/2022 – note, formatting issue 3.1 should go before “The map of wetlands...”

Commentary: In Connecticut, wetlands are identified by features of the first 18 to 24 inches of soil. The Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Act defines wetlands by soil drainage class and landscape position. Because wetlands are determined by soil type and are not always easily identified by sight, a registered soil scientist must be consulted to conduct a site-specific analysis and determine whether wetlands are present.

3.1

3.2 Any person may petition the Agency for an amendment to the map. All petitions for a map change shall be submitted in writing and shall include all relevant facts and circumstances which support the change. The petitioner shall bear the burden of proof regarding the proposed map amendment. Such proof may include, but not be limited to aerial photography, remote sensing imagery, resource mapping or other available information. The Agency may require such person to provide an accurate delineation of regulated areas in accordance with section 15 of these regulations.

3.3 The Agency shall maintain a current inventory of regulated areas within the town. The Agency may amend its map as more accurate information becomes available.

3.4 All map amendments are subject to the public hearing process outlined in section 15 of these regulations.

Section 4
Jurisdictional Ruling:
Permitted Uses as of Right & Nonregulated Uses

Commented [AC22]: Per discussion with JB

4.1 To carry out the purposes of this section, any person proposing a permitted operation and use or a nonregulated operation and use shall, prior to commencement of such operation and use, notify the Agency on a form provided by it, and provide the Agency with sufficient information to enable it to properly determine that the proposed operation and use is a permitted or nonregulated use of a wetland or watercourse. The Agency shall rule that the proposed operation and use or portion of it is a permitted or nonregulated operation and use or that the proposed operation and use is a regulated activity and a permit is required.

4.1.2 The following operations and uses shall be permitted in inland wetlands and watercourses, as of right:

a. grazing, farming, nurseries, gardening and harvesting of crops and farm ponds of three acres

Commented [AC23]: Insert commentary for jurisdictional ruling/declaratory ruling. Defined terms?

or less essential to the farming operation, and activities conducted by, or under the authority of, the Department of Environmental Protection for the purposes of wetland or watercourse restoration or enhancement or mosquito control. The provisions of this subdivision shall not be construed to include road construction or the erection of buildings not directly related to the farming operation, relocation of watercourses with continual flow, filling or reclamation of wetlands or watercourses with continual flow, clear cutting of timber except for the expansion of agricultural crop land, the mining of top soil, peat, sand, gravel or similar material from wetlands or watercourses for the purposes of sale;

COMMENTARY: Connecticut General Statute section 1-1(q) defines farming and agriculture. see Appendix A.

- a-b. a residential home (i) for which a building permit has been issued or (ii) on a subdivision lot, provided the permit has been issued or the subdivision has been approved by a municipal planning, zoning or planning and zoning commission as of the effective date of promulgation of the municipal regulations pursuant to subsection (b) of section 22a-42a, or as of July 1, 1974, whichever is earlier, and further provided no residential home shall be permitted as of right pursuant to this subdivision unless the permit was obtained on or before July 1, 1987;
- c. boat anchorage or mooring;
- d. uses incidental to the enjoyment and maintenance of residential property, such property defined as equal to or smaller than the largest minimum residential lot site permitted anywhere in the municipality provided that in any town where there are no zoning regulations establishing minimum residential lot sites, the largest minimum lot site shall be two acres. Such incidental uses shall include maintenance of existing structures and landscaping, but shall not include removal or deposition of significant amounts of material from or onto a wetland or watercourse, or diversion or alteration of a watercourse;
- e. Construction and operation, by water companies as defined by section 16-1 of the Connecticut General Statutes or by municipal water supply systems as provided for in chapter 102 of the Connecticut General Statutes, of dams, reservoirs and other facilities necessary to the impounding, storage and withdrawal of water in connection with public water supplies except as provided in sections 22a-401 and 22a-403 of the Connecticut General Statutes and;
- f. Maintenance relating to any drainage pipe which existed before the effective date of any municipal regulations adopted pursuant to section 22a-42a of the Connecticut General Statutes or July 1, 1974, whichever is earlier, provided such pipe is on property which is zoned as residential but which does not contain hydrophytic vegetation. For purposes of this subdivision, "maintenance" means the removal of accumulated leaves, soil, and other debris whether by hand or machine, while the pipe remains in place.
- g. Withdrawals of water for fire emergency purposes.

4.24.3 The following operations and uses shall be permitted, as nonregulated uses in wetlands and watercourses, provided they do not disturb the natural and indigenous character of the wetland or watercourse by removal or deposition of material, alteration or obstruction of water flow or pollution of the wetland or watercourse:

- a. conservation of soil, vegetation, water, fish, shellfish and wildlife; and
- b. outdoor recreation including play and sporting areas, golf courses, field trials, nature study, hiking, horseback riding, swimming, skin diving, camping, boating, water skiing, trapping, hunting, fishing and shellfishing where otherwise legally permitted and regulated.
- c. The installation of a dry hydrant by or under the authority of a municipal fire department, provided such dry hydrant is only used for firefighting purposes and there is no alternative access to a public water supply. For purposes of this section, "dry hydrant" means a non-pressurized pipe system that: (A) is readily accessible to fire department apparatus from a proximate public road, (B) provides for the withdrawal of water by suction to such fire department apparatus, and (C) is permanently installed into an existing lake, pond or stream.

Commented [AC24]: Janet says appendix with disclaimer is preferred

[that is a dependable source of water.](#)

4.4 All activities in wetlands or watercourses involving filling, excavating, dredging, clear cutting, clearing, or grading or any other alteration or use of a wetland or watercourse not specifically permitted by this section and otherwise defined as a regulated activity by these regulations shall require a permit from the Agency in accordance with section 6 of these regulations, or for certain regulated activities located outside of wetlands and watercourses from the duly authorized agent in accordance with section 12 of these regulations.

~~4.34.1 To carry out the purposes of this section, any person proposing a permitted operation and use or a nonregulated operation and use shall, prior to commencement of such operation and use, notify the Agency on a form provided by it, and provide the Agency with sufficient information to enable it to properly determine that the proposed operation and use is a permitted or nonregulated use of a wetland or watercourse. The Agency shall rule that the proposed operation and use or portion of it is a permitted or nonregulated operation and use or that the proposed operation and use is a regulated activity and a permit is required.~~

Section 5

Activities Regulated Exclusively by the Commissioner of Environmental Protection

- 5.1 The Commissioner of Environmental Protection shall have exclusive jurisdiction over regulated activities in or affecting wetlands or watercourses, undertaken by any department, agency or instrumentality of the State of Connecticut, except any local or regional board of education, pursuant to sections 22a-39 or 22a-45a of the Connecticut General Statutes.
- 5.2 The Commissioner of Environmental Protection shall have exclusive jurisdiction over tidal wetlands designated and regulated pursuant to sections 22a-28 through 22a-35 of the Connecticut General Statutes, as amended.
- 5.3 The Commissioner of Environmental Protection shall have exclusive jurisdiction over activities authorized under a dam repair or removal order issued by the Commissioner of Environmental Protection under section 22a-402 of the Connecticut General Statutes or a permit issued by the Commissioner of Environmental Protection under sections 22a-403 of the Connecticut General Statutes. Any person receiving such dam repair or removal order or permit shall not be required to obtain a permit from a municipal wetlands agency for any action necessary to comply with said dam order or to carry out the activities authorized by said permit.
- 5.4 The Commissioner of Environmental Protection shall have exclusive jurisdiction over the discharge of fill or dredged materials into the wetlands and watercourses of the state pursuant to section 401 of the Federal Clean Water Act, as amended, for activities regulated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers under section 404 of the Federal Clean Water Act.

Section 6

Regulated Activities to be Licensed

- 6.1 No person shall conduct or maintain a regulated activity without first obtaining a permit for such activity from the [Conservation Inland Wetlands and Watercourses](#) Commission of the Town of Salisbury.
- 6.2 Any person found to be conducting or maintaining a regulated activity without the prior authorization of the Agency, or violating any other provision of these regulations, shall be subject to the enforcement proceedings and penalties prescribed in section 14 of these regulations and any other remedies as provided by law.

Section 7
Permit Application Requirements

- 7.1 Any person intending to conduct a regulated activity or to renew or amend a permit to conduct such activity, shall apply for a permit ~~on~~ using a form provided by the Agency. The application shall contain the information described in this section and any other information the Agency may reasonably require. Application ~~forms may shall be obtained in~~ made in electronic form through the offices of the Selectmen Land Use Office.
- 7.2 If an application to the Town of Salisbury Planning, Zoning, or Planning and Zoning Commission for subdivision or resubdivision of land involves land containing a wetland or watercourse, the applicant shall, in accordance with Section 8-3(g), 8-3c, or 8-26, as applicable, of the Connecticut General Statutes, submit an application for a permit to the Agency in accordance with this section, no later than the day the application is filed with such planning, zoning, or planning and zoning commission.
- 7.3 The application shall contain such information as is necessary for a fair and informed determination thereon by the Agency.
- 7.4 A prospective applicant may request the Agency to determine whether or not a proposed activity involves a significant impact activity.
- 7.5 All applications shall include the following information in writing or on maps or drawings:
- a. the applicant's name, home and business mailing addresses and telephone numbers; if the applicant is a Limited Liability Corporation or a Corporation the managing member's or responsible corporate officer's name, address, and telephone number;
 - b. the owner's name, mailing address and telephone number and written consent of the land owner if the applicant is not the owner of the land upon which the subject activity is proposed;
 - c. the applicant's interest in the land;
 - d. the geographical location of the land which is the subject of the proposed activity and a description of the land in sufficient detail to allow identification of the inland wetlands and watercourses, the area(s) (in acres or square feet) of wetlands or watercourses to be disturbed, soil type(s), and wetland vegetation;
 - e. the purpose and a description of the proposed activity and proposed erosion and sedimentation controls and other management practices and mitigation measures which may be considered as a condition of issuing a permit for the proposed regulated activity including, but not limited to, measures to (1) prevent or minimize pollution or other environmental damage, (2) maintain or enhance existing environmental quality, or (3) in the following order of priority: restore, enhance and create productive wetland or watercourse resources;
 - f. alternative which would cause less or no environmental impact to wetlands or watercourses and why the alternative as set forth in the application was chosen; all such alternatives shall be diagramed on a site plan or drawing;
 - g. a site plan showing the proposed activity and existing and proposed conditions in relation to wetlands and watercourses and identifying any further activities associated with, or reasonably related to, the proposed regulated activity which are made inevitable by the proposed regulated activity and which may have an impact on wetlands or watercourses;
 - h. names and mailing addresses of adjacent land owners;
 - i. statement by the applicant that the applicant is familiar with all the information provided in the application and is aware of the penalties for obtaining a permit through deception or through inaccurate or misleading information;

Commented [AC25]: Can eliminate this requirement - only useful if there is a hearing. Should we include a butter notification requirement for hearings?

- j. authorization for the members and agents of the Agency to inspect the subject land, at reasonable times, during the pendency of an application and for the life of the permit;
- k. a completed DEP reporting form; the Agency shall revise or correct the information provided by the applicant and submit the form to the Commissioner of Environmental Protection in accordance with section 22a-39-14 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies; and
- ~~l. any other information the Agency deems necessary to the understanding of what the applicant is proposing; and~~
- ~~m. submission of the appropriate filing fee based on the fee schedule established in the Bylaws of the Town of Salisbury Inland Wetlands & Watercourses Commission section 19 of these regulations.~~

Commented [AC26]: Covered by 7.6 as revised

Commented [AC27]: New fee schedule to be in bylaws

7.6 At the discretion of the Agency or its agent, or when the proposed activity involves a significant impact, additional information, based on the nature and anticipated effects of the activity, including but not limited to the following, is required:

Commented [AC28]: Proposed removal

- a. site plans for the proposed activity and the land which will be affected thereby which show existing and proposed conditions, wetland and watercourse boundaries, established upland review area, land contours, boundaries of land ownership, proposed alterations and uses of wetlands and watercourses, and other pertinent features of the land and the proposed activity, prepared by a professional engineer, land surveyor, architect or landscape architect licensed by the state, or by such other qualified person;
- b. engineering reports and analyses and additional drawings to fully describe the proposed activity including any filling, excavation, drainage or hydraulic modifications to watercourses and the proposed erosion and sedimentation control plan;
- c. mapping of soil types consistent with the categories established by the National Cooperative Soil Survey of the U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service; the wetlands shall be delineated in the field by a soil scientist and the soil scientist's field delineation shall be depicted on the site plans;
- d. a description of the ecological communities and functions of the wetlands or watercourses involved with the application and the effects of the proposed activity on these communities and wetland functions;
- e. a description of how the applicant will change, diminish, or enhance the ecological communities and functions of the wetlands or watercourses involved in the application and each alternative which would cause less or no environmental impact to wetlands or watercourses, and a description of why each alternative considered was deemed neither feasible nor prudent;
- f. analysis of chemical or physical characteristics of any fill material; and
- g. management practices and other measures designed to mitigate the impact of the proposed activity.

Commented [AC29]: REQUIREMENT

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7.7 The applicant shall certify whether:

- a. any portion of the property on which the regulated activity is proposed is located within 500 feet of the boundary of an adjoining municipality;
- b. traffic attributable to the completed project on the site will use streets within the adjoining municipality to enter or exit the site;

- c. sewer or water drainage from the project site will flow through and impact the sewage or drainage system within the adjoining municipality; or,
- d. water run-off from the improved site will impact streets or other municipal or private property within the adjoining municipality.

7.8 [Application materials shall be submitted in hard copy and digital format.](#) Two (2) hard copies of all application materials shall be submitted to comprise a complete application unless an applicant is otherwise directed, in writing, by the Agency.

7.9 Any application to renew or amend an existing permit shall be filed with the Agency in accordance with section 8 of these regulations at least sixty-five (65) days prior to the expiration date of the permit. Any application to renew or amend such an existing permit shall contain the information required under section 7 of these regulations provided:

- a. the application may incorporate the documentation and record of the prior application;
- b. the application shall describe the extent of work completed at the time of filing and the schedule for completing the activities authorized in the permit;
- c. the application shall state the reason why the authorized activity was not initiated or completed within the time specified in the permit;
- d. the application shall describe any changes in facts or circumstances involved with or affecting wetlands or watercourses or use of the land for which the permit was issued;
- e. the Agency may, prior to the expiration of a permit, accept an untimely application to renew such permit if the authorized activity is ongoing and allow the continuation of work beyond the expiration date if, in its judgment, the permit is likely to be renewed and the public interest or environment will be best served by not interrupting the activity;

7.10 Any application to renew a permit shall be granted upon request of the permit holder unless the Agency finds that there has been a substantial change in circumstances which requires a new permit application or an enforcement action has been undertaken with regard to the regulated activity for which the permit was issued provided no permit may be valid for more than ten years.

Commented [AC31]: Janet, permit duration?

Section 8 Application Procedures

8.1 All petitions, applications, requests or appeals shall be submitted to the [Conservation-Inland Wetlands and Watercourses](#) Commission of the Town of Salisbury.

8.2 The Agency shall, in accordance with Connecticut General Statutes section 8-7d(f), notify the clerk of any adjoining municipality of the pendency of any application, petition, appeal, request or plan concerning any project on any site in which:

- a. any portion of the property affected by a decision of the agency is within five hundred feet of the boundary of an adjoining municipality;
- b. a significant portion of the traffic to the completed project on the site will use streets within the adjoining municipality to enter or exit the site;
- c. a significant portion of the sewer or water drainage from the project on the site will flow through and significantly impact the drainage or sewerage system within the adjoining municipality; or
- d. water run-off from the improved site will impact streets or other municipal or private property within the adjoining municipality.

Such notice shall be made by certified mail, return receipt requested, and shall be mailed within seven days of the date of receipt of the application, petition, appeal, request or plan.

- 8.3 When an application is filed to conduct or cause to be conducted a regulated activity upon an inland wetland or watercourse, any portion of which is within the watershed of a water company as defined in section 16-1 of the Connecticut General Statutes, the applicant shall provide written notice of the application to the water company provided such water company has filed a map showing the boundaries of the watershed on the land records of the municipality in which the application is made and with the inland wetlands agency of such municipality. Such notice shall be made by certified mail, return receipt requested, and shall be mailed within seven days of the date of the application. The water company, through a representative, may appear and be heard at any hearing on the application. Documentation of such notice shall be provided to the Agency.
- 8.4 The date of receipt of a petition, application, request or appeal shall be the day of the next regularly scheduled meeting of the Agency, immediately following the day of submission to the Agency or its agent of such petition, application, request or appeal or thirty-five days after such submission, whichever is sooner.
- 8.5 At any time during the review period, the applicant shall provide such additional information as the Agency may reasonably require. Requests for such additional information shall not stay the time limitations as set forth in subsection 11.2 of these regulations.
- 8.6 All applications shall be open for public inspection.
- 8.7 Incomplete applications may be denied.

**Section 9
Public Hearings**

- 9.1 The inland wetlands agency shall not hold a public hearing on an application unless the inland wetlands agency determines that the proposed activity may have a significant impact on wetlands or watercourses, a petition signed by at least twenty-five persons who are eighteen years of age or older and who reside in the municipality in which the regulated activity is proposed, requesting a hearing is filed with the inland wetlands agency not later than fourteen days after the date of receipt of such application, or the inland wetlands agency finds that a public hearing regarding such application would be in the public interest. The inland wetlands agency may issue a permit without a public hearing provided no petition provided for in this section is filed with the inland wetlands agency on or before the fourteenth day after the date of receipt of the application. Such hearing shall be held no later than sixty-five days after the receipt of such application. All applications and maps and documents relating thereto shall be open for public inspection. At such hearing any person or persons may appear and be heard.
- 9.2 Notice of the public hearing shall be published at least twice at intervals of not less than two days, the first not more than fifteen days and not fewer than ten days, and the last not less than two days before the date set for the hearing in a newspaper having a general circulation in each town where the affected wetland and watercourse is located.

**Section 10
Considerations for Decision**

- 10.1 The Agency may consider the following in making its decision on an application:
- a. The application and its supporting documentation
 - b. Reports from other agencies and commissions including but not limited to the Town of Salisbury:
 - 1) ~~Planning, Zoning, or~~ Planning and Zoning Commissions
 - 2) Building Official
 - 3) Town Sanitarian (Torrington Area Health District)
- The Agency may also consider comments on any application from the ~~Litchfield County Soil and Water~~ Northwest Conservation District, the Northwest ~~Connecticut Regional Planning Agency~~ Hills Council of Governments or other regional organizations (i.e. Council of Elected Officials); agencies in adjacent municipalities which may be affected by the proposed activity, or other technical agencies or organizations which may undertake additional studies or investigations.
- c. Non-receipt of comments from state agencies and commissions listed in subdivision 10.1b and c above within the prescribed time shall neither delay nor prejudice the decision of the Agency.
 - d. For an application for which a public hearing is held, public comments, evidence and testimony.
- 10.2 Criteria for Decision. In carrying out the purposes and policies of sections 22a-36 to 22a-45, inclusive, of the Connecticut General Statutes, including matters relating to regulating, licensing and enforcing of the provisions thereof, the Agency shall take into consideration all relevant facts and circumstances, including but not limited to:
- a. the environmental impact of the proposed regulated activity on wetlands or watercourses;
 - b. the applicant's purpose for, and any feasible and prudent alternatives to, the proposed regulated activity which alternatives would cause less or no environmental impact to wetlands or

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- watercourses.
- c. the relationship between the short term and long term impacts of the proposed regulated activity on wetlands or watercourses and the maintenance and enhancement of long-term productivity of such wetlands or watercourses.
 - d. Irreversible and irretrievable loss of wetland or watercourse resources which would be caused by the proposed regulated activity, including the extent to which such activity would foreclose a future ability to protect, enhance or restore such resources, and any mitigation measures which may be considered as a condition of issuing a permit for such activity including, but not limited to, measures to (1) prevent or minimize pollution or other environmental damage, (2) maintain or enhance existing environmental quality, or (3) in the following order of priority: restore, enhance and create productive wetland or watercourse resources;
 - e. the character and degree of injury to, or interference with, safety, health or the reasonable use of property which is caused or threatened by the proposed regulated activity; and
 - f. impacts of the proposed regulated activity on wetlands or watercourses outside the area for which the activity is proposed and future activities associated with or reasonably related to, the proposed regulated activity which are made inevitable by the proposed regulated activity and which may have an impact on wetlands and watercourses.
- 10.3 In the case of an application which received a public hearing pursuant to a finding by the Agency that the proposed activity may have a significant impact on wetlands or watercourses, a permit shall not be issued unless the Agency finds on the basis of the record that a feasible and prudent alternative does not exist. In making this finding the Agency shall consider the facts and circumstances set forth in subsection 10.2 of this section. The finding and the reasons therefore shall be stated on the record in writing.
- 10.4 In the case of an application which is denied on the basis of a finding that there may be feasible and prudent alternatives to the proposed regulated activity which have less adverse impact on wetlands or watercourses, the Agency shall propose on the record in writing the types of alternatives which the applicant may investigate provided this subsection shall not be construed to shift the burden from the applicant to prove that he is entitled to the permit or to present alternatives to the proposed regulated activity.

- 10.5 For purposes of this section, (1) “wetlands and watercourses” includes aquatic, plant or animal life and habitats in wetlands or watercourses, and (2) “habitats” means areas or environments in which an organism or biological population normally lives or occurs.
- 10.6 A municipal inland wetlands agency shall not deny or condition an application for a regulated activity in an area outside wetlands or watercourses on the basis of an impact or effect on aquatic, plant, or animal life unless such activity will likely impact or affect the physical characteristics of such wetlands or watercourses.
- 10.7 In reaching its decision on any application after a public hearing, the Agency shall base its decision on the record of that hearing. Documentary evidence or other material not in the hearing record shall not be considered by the Agency in its decision.

Section 11 Decision Process and Permit

- 11.1 The Agency, or its duly authorized agent acting pursuant to Section 12 of these regulations, may, in accordance with Section 10 of these regulations, grant the application as filed or grant it upon other terms, conditions, limitations or modifications of the regulated activity designed to carry out the purposes and policies of the Act, or deny the application. Such terms may include any reasonable measures which would mitigate the impacts of the regulated activity and which would (a) prevent or minimize pollution or other environmental damage, (b) maintain or enhance existing environmental quality, or (c) in the following order of priority: restore, enhance and create productive wetland or watercourse resources. [Such terms may include restrictions as to the time of year in which a regulated activity may be conducted, provided the Agency or its agent, determines that such restrictions are necessary to carry out the policy of sections 22a-36 to 22a-45r inclusive, of the Connecticut General Statutes.](#)
- 11.2 No later than sixty-five (65) days after receipt of an application, the Agency may hold a public hearing on such application. At such hearing any person or persons may appear and be heard and may be represented by agent or attorney. The hearing shall be completed within thirty-five (35) days of its commencement. Action shall be taken on applications within thirty-five (35) days after completion of a public hearing. In the absence of a public hearing, action shall be taken on applications within sixty-five (65) days from the date of receipt of the application. The applicant may consent to one or more extensions of the periods specified in this subsection, provided the total extension of all such periods shall not be for longer than sixty-five (65) days, or may withdraw the application. The failure of the Agency to act within any time period specified in this subsection, or any extension thereof, shall not be deemed to constitute approval of the application. An application deemed incomplete by the Agency shall be withdrawn by the applicant or denied by the Agency.
- 11.3 The Agency shall state upon its record the reasons and bases for its decision.
- 11.4 The Agency shall notify the applicant and any person entitled to such notice of its decision within fifteen (15) days of the date of the decision by certified mail, return receipt requested, and the Agency shall cause notice of its order in the issuance or denial of the permit, to be published in a newspaper having general circulation in the town wherein the inland wetland or watercourse lies. In any case in which such notice is not published within such fifteen day period, the applicant may provide for the publication of such notice within ten days thereafter.

- 11.5 If an activity authorized by an inland wetland permit also involves an activity which requires a zoning or subdivision approval, special zoning permit, or variance or special exception, under sections 8-3(g), 8-3c, or 8-26 of the Connecticut General Statutes, the Agency shall file a copy of the decision and report on the application with the Town of Salisbury ~~Planning, Zoning, or~~ Planning and Zoning Commission within fifteen days of the date of the decision thereon.
- 11.6 Any permit issued by the Agency for the development of land for which an approval is required under section 8-3, 8-25 or 8-26 of the Connecticut General Statutes shall be valid for five years provided the Agency may establish a specific time period within which any regulated activity shall be conducted. Any permit issued by the Agency for any other activity shall be valid for not less than two years and not more than five years.
- 11.7 No permit issued by the Agency shall be assigned or transferred without the written permission of the Agency.
- 11.8 If a bond or insurance is required in accordance with section 13 of these regulations, the Agency may withhold issuing the permit until such bond or insurance is provided.
- 11.9 General provisions in the issuance of all permits:
- a. The Agency has relied in whole or in part on information provided by the applicant and if such information subsequently proves to be false, deceptive, incomplete or inaccurate, the permit may be modified, suspended or revoked.
 - b. All permits issued by the Agency are subject to and do not derogate any present or future rights or powers of the Agency or the Town of Salisbury and convey no rights in real estate or material nor any exclusive privileges, and are further subject to any and all public and private rights and to any federal, state, and municipal laws or regulations pertinent to the subject land or activity.
 - c. If the activity authorized by the Agency's permit also involves an activity which requires zoning or subdivision approval, special permit, variance or special exception under sections 8.3(g), 8-3c, or 8-26 of the Connecticut General Statutes, no work pursuant to the wetland permit may begin until such approval is obtained.
 - d. In constructing the authorized activities, the permittee shall implement such management practices consistent with the terms and conditions of the permit as needed to control storm water discharges and to prevent erosion and sedimentation and to otherwise prevent pollution of wetlands and watercourses.
 - e. Permits are not transferable without the prior written consent of the Agency.

Commented [AC32]: Legal question, still valid?

Section 12 Action by Duly Authorized Agent

- 12 .1 The Agency may delegate to its duly authorized agent the authority to approve or extend a license for an activity that is not located in a wetland or watercourse when such agent finds that the conduct of such activity would result in no greater than a minimal impact on any wetlands or watercourses provided such agent has completed the comprehensive training program developed by the Commissioner of [Energy and Environmental Protection](#) pursuant to section 22a-39 of the Connecticut General Statutes. Requests for such approval shall be made on a form provided by the Agency and shall contain the information listed under Section 7.5 of these regulations and any other information the Agency may reasonably require. Notwithstanding the provisions for receipt and processing applications prescribed in Sections 8, 9 and 11 of these regulations, such agent may approve or extend such an activity at any time.

12.2 Any person receiving such approval from such agent shall, within ten days of the date of such approval, publish, at the applicant's expense, notice of the approval in a newspaper having a general circulation in the town wherein the activity is located or will have an effect. Any person may appeal such decision of such agent to the Agency within fifteen days after the publication date of the notice and the Agency shall consider such appeal at its next regularly scheduled meeting provided such meeting is no earlier than three business days after receipt by such Agency or its agent of such appeal. Any person may appear and be heard at the meeting held by the Agency to consider the subject appeal. The Agency shall, at its discretion, sustain, alter, or reject the decision of its agent or require an application for a permit in accordance with Section 7 of these regulations.

Section 13
Bond and Insurance

- 13.1 The Agency may require as a permit condition the filing of a bond with such surety in such amount and in a form approved by the Agency.
- 13.2 The bond or surety shall be conditioned on compliance with the provisions of these regulations and the terms, conditions and limitations established in the permit.

Section 14
Enforcement

- 14.1 The Agency may appoint an agent or agents to act in its behalf with the authority to issue notices of violation or cease and desist orders and carry out other actions or investigations necessary for the enforcement of these regulations. In carrying out the purposes of this section, the Agency or its duly authorized agent shall take into consideration the criteria for decision under section 10.2 of these regulations.
- 14.2 The Agency or its agent may make regular inspections at reasonable hours of all regulated activities for which permits have been issued with the consent of the property owner or the authorized agent of the owner during the life of the permit.
- 14.3 In the case in which a permit has not been issued or a permit has expired, the Agency or its agent may make regular inspections at reasonable hours with the consent of the property owner or the authorized agent of the property owner.
- 14.4 If the Agency or its duly authorized agent finds that any person is conducting or maintaining any activity, facility or condition which is in violation of the Act or these regulations, the Agency or its duly authorized agent may:

- a. issue a written order by certified mail, return receipt requested, to such person conducting such activity or maintaining such facility or condition to immediately cease such activity or to correct such facility or condition. Within ten (10) calendar days of the issuance of such order the Agency shall hold a hearing to provide the person an opportunity to be heard and show cause why the order should not remain in effect. The Agency shall consider the facts presented at the hearing and within ten (10) days of the completion of the hearing notify the person by certified mail that the original order remains in effect, that a revised order is in effect, or that the order has been withdrawn. The Agency shall publish notice of its decision in a newspaper having general circulation in the municipality. The original order shall be effective upon issuance and shall remain in effect until the Agency affirms, revises or withdraws the order. The issuance of an order pursuant to this subsection shall not delay or bar an action pursuant to section 22a-44(b) of the Connecticut General Statutes, as amended.
- b. issue a notice of violation to such person conducting such activity or maintaining such facility or condition, stating the nature of the violation, the jurisdiction of the Agency, and prescribing the necessary action and steps to correct the violation including, without limitation, halting work in wetlands or watercourses. The Agency may request that the individual appear at the next regularly scheduled meeting of the Agency to discuss the unauthorized activity, and/or provide a written reply to the notice or file an application for the necessary permit. Failure to carry out the action(s) directed in a notice of violation may result in issuance of the order provided in section 14.43(a) or other enforcement proceedings as provided by law.

14.5 The Agency may suspend or revoke a permit if it finds that the permittee has not complied with the terms, conditions or limitations set forth in the permit or has exceeded the scope of the work as set forth in the application including application plans. Prior to revoking or suspending any permit, the Agency shall issue notice to the permittee, personally or by certified mail, return receipt requested, setting forth the facts or conduct which warrants the intended action. The Agency shall hold a hearing to provide the permittee an opportunity to show that it is in compliance with its permit and any and all requirements for retention of the permit. The permittee shall be notified of the Agency's decision to suspend, revoke, or maintain a permit by certified mail within fifteen (15) days of the date of its decision. The Agency shall publish notice of the suspension or revocation in a newspaper having general circulation in the municipality.

Section 15 Amendments

- 15.1 These regulations and the Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Map for the Town of Salisbury may be amended, from time to time, by the Agency in accordance with changes in the Connecticut General Statutes or regulations of the Connecticut Department of [Energy and Environmental Protection](#), or as new information regarding soils and inland wetlands and watercourses becomes available.
- 15.2 An application filed with the Agency which is in conformance with the applicable inland wetlands regulations as of the date of the receipt of such application shall not be required thereafter to comply with any change in inland wetland regulations, including changes to setbacks and buffers, taking effect on or after the date of such receipt and any appeal from the decision of such Agency with respect to such application shall not be dismissed by the Superior Court on the

grounds that such a change has taken effect on or after the date of such receipt. The provisions of this section shall not be construed to apply (1) to the establishment, amendment or change of boundaries of inland wetlands or watercourses or (2) to any change in regulations necessary to make such regulations consistent with the provisions of the Act as of the date of such receipt.

- 15.3 These regulations and the Town of Salisbury Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Map shall be amended in the manner specified in section 22a-42a of the Connecticut General Statutes, as amended. The Agency shall provide the Commissioner of [Energy and Environmental Protection](#) with a copy of any proposed regulations and notice of the public hearing to consider any proposed regulations or amendments thereto, except map amendments, at least thirty-five days before the public hearing on their adoption.
- 15.4 Petitions requesting changes or amendments to the "Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Map, Salisbury, Connecticut, shall contain at least the following information:
- a. the petitioner's name, mailing address and telephone number;
 - b. the address, or location, of the land affected by the petition;
 - c. the petitioner's interest in the land affected by the petition
 - d. map(s) showing the geographic location of the land affected by the petition and the existing and the proposed wetland(s) and watercourse(s) boundaries on such land in accurate detail together with the documentation supporting such proposed boundary locations; and
 - e. the reasons for the requested action.
- 15.5 Any person who submits a petition to amend the Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Map, Salisbury, Connecticut, shall bear the burden of proof for all requested map amendments. Such proof may include, but is not limited to, professional interpretation of aerial photography and remote sensing imagery, resource mapping, soils mapping, or other information acceptable to the Agency. If such person is the owner, developer or contract purchaser of the land which is the subject of the petition, or if such person is representing the interests of such an owner, developer or purchaser, in addition to the information required in subsection 15.4, the petition shall include:
- a. the name, mailing address and telephone number of the owner(s) of such land and owner(s) agent or other representative;
 - b. the names and mailing addresses of the owners of abutting land;
 - c. documentation by a soil scientist of the distribution of wetland soils on said land. Such documentation shall at a minimum include the report of the soil scientist documenting the location of wetland soils on the land and a map of the said land indicating the flag locations set by the soil scientist and defining the boundaries of wetland soil types; and
 - d. map(s) showing any proposed development of the land in relation to existing and proposed wetland and watercourse boundaries.
- 15.6 Watercourses shall be delineated by a soil scientist, geologist, ecologist or other qualified individual.
- 15.7 A public hearing shall be held on petitions to amend the Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Map. Notice of the hearing shall be published in a newspaper having a general circulation in the

municipality where the land that is the subject of the hearing is located at least twice at intervals of not less than two days, the first not more than fifteen days, nor less than ten days, and the last not less than two days before the date set for the hearing. All materials including maps and documents relating to the petition shall be open for public inspection.

- 15.8 The agency shall hold a public hearing on a petition to amend the regulations and the Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Map within sixty-five days after receipt of such petition. The hearing shall be completed within thirty-five days after commencement. The agency shall act upon the changes requested in such petition within sixty-five days after completion of such hearing. At such hearing, any person or persons may appear and be heard and may be represented by agent or attorney. The petitioner may consent to one or more extensions of any period specified in this subsection, provided the total extension of all such periods shall not be for longer than sixty-five days, or may withdraw such petition. Failure of the agency to act within any time period specified in this subsection or any extension thereof, shall not be deemed to constitute approval of the petition.
- 15.9 The Agency shall make its decision and state, in writing, the reasons why the change in the Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Map was made.

Section 16
Appeals

- 16.1 Appeal on actions of the Agency shall be made in accordance with the provisions of section 22a-43 of the Connecticut General Statutes, as amended.
- 16.2 Notice of such appeal shall be served upon the Agency and the Commissioner of Environmental Protection.

Section 17
Conflict and Severance

- 17.1 If there is a conflict among the provisions of these regulations, the provision which imposes the most stringent standards for the use of wetlands and watercourses shall govern. The invalidity of any word, clause, sentence, section, part, subsection, subdivision or provision of these regulations shall not affect the validity of any other part which can be given effect without such invalid part or parts.
- 17.2 If there is a conflict between the provisions of these regulations and the provisions of the Act, the provisions of the Act shall govern.

Section 18
Other Permits

- 18.1 Nothing in these regulations shall obviate the requirements for the applicant to obtain any other assents, permits or licenses required by law or regulation by the Town of Salisbury, the State of

Connecticut or the Government of the United States including any approval required by the Connecticut Department of [Energy and Environmental Protection](#) and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Obtaining such assents, permits or licenses is the sole responsibility of the applicant.

Section 19
Fees

~~19.1 Method of Payment. All fees required by these regulations shall be submitted to the Agency by check payable to the Town of Salisbury at the time the application is filed with the Agency.~~

~~19.2~~19.1 No application shall be granted or approved by the Agency unless the correct application fee is paid in full or unless a waiver has been granted by the Agency pursuant to subsection 19.7 of these regulations.

~~19.2 Method of Payment. All fees required by the Agencyse regulations shall be submitted to the Agency by check payable to the Town of Salisbury at the time the application is filed with the Agency.~~

19.3 The application fee is not refundable.

~~19.4 Definitions. As used in this section:~~

~~"Residential Uses" means activities carried out on property developed for permanent housing or being developed to be occupied by permanent housing.~~

~~"Commercial uses" means activities carried out on property developed for industry, commerce, trade, recreation, or business or being developed to be occupied for such purposes, for profit or nonprofit.~~

~~"Other uses" means activities other than residential uses or commercial uses.~~

19.4 Fee Schedule. Application fees shall be based on the ~~following fee~~ schedule designated in the bylaws of the Agency which may, from time to time, be amended.

19.5 Complex Application Fee. The Inland Wetlands Agency may charge an additional fee sufficient to cover the cost of reviewing and acting on complex applications. Such fee may include, but not be limited to, the cost of retaining experts to analyze, review, and report on issues requiring such experts. The Agency or the duly authorized agent shall estimate the complex application fee which shall be paid pursuant to section 19.1 of these regulations within 10 days of the applicant's receipt or notice of such estimate. Any portion of the complex application fee in excess of the actual cost shall be refunded to the applicant no later than 30 days after publication of the agency's decision.

~~19.5~~
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a. Regulated Activities:

Residential Uses\$50.00 Plus \$100.00/LOT
Plus Fee from Schedule A

Commercial Uses..... \$100.00
Plus Fee from Schedule A

All Other Uses\$50.00
Plus Fee from Schedule A

Approval by Duly Authorized AgentNo Fee

Appeal of Duly Authorized Agent
Decision.....\$50.00

Significant Activity Fee\$50.00

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Public Hearing Fee Actual Costs (Publication of notices,
Stenographer costs, filing costs, etc.)

Complex Application Fee.....The Inland Wetlands Agency may charge an additional fee sufficient to cover the cost of reviewing and acting on complex applications. Such fee may include, but not be limited to, the cost of retaining experts to analyze, review, and report on issues requiring such experts. The Agency or the duly authorized agent shall estimate the complex application fee which shall be paid pursuant to section 19.1 of these regulations within 10 days of the applicant's receipt or notice of such estimate. Any portion of the complex application fee in excess of the actual cost shall be refunded to the applicant no later than 30 days after publication of the agency's decision.

b. Permitted and Nonregulated Uses :

Permitted Uses as of Right No Fee

Non-regulated Uses No Fee

e. Regulation Amendment Petitions \$200.00
(Does not include Notices or Regulation Advisories from DEP)

d. Map Amendment Petitions: \$200.00
Plus Fee from Schedule B

e. Modification of Previous Approval: \$50.00
Renewal of Previous Approval \$50.00 per annum

f. Monitoring Compliance Fee No Fee

SCHEDULE A. For the purpose of calculating the permit application fee, the area in schedule A is the total area of wetlands and watercourses and the upland review area upon which a regulated activity is proposed.

SQUARE FEET of AREA

a. Less than 1,000 \$50.00

b. 1,000 to 5,000 "a" plus \$50.00

c. More than 5,000 "b" plus \$50.00

SCHEDULE B. For the purpose of calculating the map amendment petition fee, linear feet in schedule B is the total length of wetlands and watercourses boundary subject to the proposed boundary change.

LINEAR FEET

a. Less than 500 \$100.00

b. 500 to 1,000 "a" plus \$200.00

c. More than 1,000 "b" plus \$300.00

- 19.6 Exemption. Boards, commissions, councils and departments of the Town of Salisbury are exempt from all fee requirements.
- 19.7 Waiver. The applicant may petition the Agency to waive, reduce or allow delayed payment of the fee. Such petitions shall be in writing and shall state fully the facts and circumstances the Agency should consider in its determination under this subsection. The Agency may waive all or part of the application fee if the Agency determines that:
- a. The activity applied for would clearly result in a substantial public benefit to the environment or to the public health and safety and the applicant would reasonably be deterred from initiating the activity solely or primarily as a result of the amount of the application fee, or
 - b. The amount of the application fee is clearly excessive in relation to the cost to the Town for reviewing and processing the application.
 - c. The applicant has shown good cause.

The Agency shall state upon its record the basis for all actions under this subsection.

Section 20
Effective Date of Regulations

- 20.1 These regulations are effective upon filing in the Office of the Town Clerk and publication of a notice of such filing in a newspaper having general circulation in the Town of Salisbury.

APPENDIX A

[For informational purposes only. For the language of the Statute currently in effect, consult the most recent version of the Connecticut General Statutes.](#)

Connecticut General Statute section 1-1(q)

Except as otherwise specifically defined, the words “agriculture” and “farming” shall include cultivation of the soil, dairying, forestry, raising or harvesting any agricultural or horticultural commodity, including the raising, shearing, feeding, caring for, training and management of livestock, including horses, bees, poultry, fur-bearing animals and wildlife, and the raising or harvesting of oysters, clams, mussels, other molluscan shellfish or fish; the operation, management, conservation, improvement or maintenance of a farm and its buildings, tools and equipment, or salvaging timber or cleared land of brush or other debris left by storm, as an incident to such farming operations; the production or harvesting of maple syrup or maple sugar, or any agricultural commodity, including lumber, as an incident to ordinary farming operations or the harvesting of mushrooms, the hatching of poultry, or the construction, operation or maintenance of ditches, canals, reservoirs or waterways used exclusively for farming purposes; handling, planting, drying, packing, packaging, processing, freezing, grading, storing or delivering to storage or to market, or to a carrier for transportation to market, or for direct sale any agricultural or horticultural commodity as an incident to ordinary farming operations, or, in the case of fruits and vegetables, as an incident to the preparation of such fruits or vegetables for market or for direct sale. The term “farm” includes farm buildings, and accessory buildings thereto, nurseries, orchards, ranges, greenhouses, hoophouses and other temporary structures or other structures used primarily for the raising and, as an incident to ordinary farming operations, the sale of agricultural or horticultural commodities. The term “aquaculture” means the farming of the waters of the state and tidal wetlands and the production of protein food, including fish, oysters, clams, mussels and other mulluscan shellfish, on leased, franchised and public underwater farm lands. Nothing herein shall restrict the power of a local zoning authority under chapter 124.

APPENDIX B

For informational purposes only. For the language of the Statute currently in effect, consult the most recent version of the Connecticut General Statutes.

Connecticut General Statutes § 8-7d (a) - § 8-7d (c)

Sec. 8-7d. Hearings and decisions. Time limits. Day of receipt. Notice to adjoining municipality.

Public notice registry. (a) In all matters wherein a formal petition, application, request or appeal must be submitted to a zoning commission, planning and zoning commission or zoning board of appeals under this chapter, a planning commission under chapter 126 or an inland wetlands agency under chapter 440 or an aquifer protection agency under chapter 446i and a hearing is required or otherwise held on such petition, application, request or appeal, such hearing shall commence within sixty-five days after receipt of such petition, application, request or appeal and shall be completed within thirty-five days after such hearing commences, unless a shorter period of time is required under this chapter, chapter 126, chapter 440 or chapter 446i. Notice of the hearing shall be published in a newspaper having a general circulation in such municipality where the land that is the subject of the hearing is located at least twice, at intervals of not less than two days, the first not more than fifteen days or less than ten days and the last not less than two days before the date set for the hearing. In addition to such notice, such commission, board or agency may, by regulation, provide for additional notice. Such regulations shall include provisions that the notice be mailed to persons who own land that is adjacent to the land that is the subject of the hearing or be provided by posting a sign on the land that is the subject of the hearing, or both. For purposes of such additional notice, (1) proof of mailing shall be evidenced by a certificate of mailing, (2) the person who owns land shall be the owner indicated on the property tax map or on the last-completed grand list as of the date such notice is mailed, and (3) a title search or any other additional method of identifying persons who own land that is adjacent to the land that is the subject of the hearing shall not be required. All applications and maps and documents relating thereto shall be open for public inspection. At such hearing, any person or persons may appear and be heard and may be represented by agent or by attorney. All decisions on such matters shall be rendered not later than sixty-five days after completion of such hearing, unless a shorter period of time is required under this chapter, chapter 126, chapter 440 or chapter 446i. The petitioner or applicant may consent to one or more extensions of any period specified in this subsection, provided the total extension of all such periods shall not be for longer than sixty-five days, or may withdraw such petition, application, request or appeal.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, whenever the approval of a site plan is the only requirement to be met or remaining to be met under the zoning regulations for any building, use or structure, a decision on an application for approval of such site plan shall be rendered not later than sixty-five days after receipt of such site plan. Whenever a decision is to be made on an application for subdivision approval under chapter 126 on which no hearing is held, such decision shall be rendered not later than sixty-five days after receipt of such application. Whenever a decision is to be made on an inland wetlands and watercourses application under chapter 440 on which no hearing is held, such decision shall be rendered not later than sixty-five days after receipt of such application. Whenever a decision is to be made on an aquifer protection area application under chapter 446i on which no hearing is held, such decision shall be rendered not later than sixty-five days after receipt of such application. The applicant may consent to one or more extensions of such period, provided the total period of any such extension or extensions shall not exceed sixty-five days or may withdraw such plan or application.

(c) For purposes of subsection (a) or (b) of this section and section 7-246a, the date of receipt of a petition, application, request or appeal shall be the day of the next regularly scheduled meeting of such commission, board or agency, immediately following the day of submission to such commission, board or agency or its agent of such petition, application, request or appeal or thirty-five days after such submission, whichever is sooner. If the commission, board or agency does not maintain an office with regular office hours, the office of the clerk of the municipality shall act as the agent of such commission, board or agency for the receipt of any petition, application, request or appeal. Connecticut General Statute section 8-7d

Hearings and decisions. Time limits. Day of receipt. Notice to adjoining municipality. (a) In all matters wherein a formal petition, application, request or appeal must be submitted to a zoning commission, planning and zoning commission or zoning board of appeals under this chapter, a

~~planning commission under chapter 126 or an inland wetlands agency under chapter 440 and a hearing is required or otherwise held on such petition, application, request or appeal, such hearing shall commence within sixty five days after receipt of such petition, application, request or appeal and shall be completed within thirty five days after such hearing commences, unless a shorter period of time is required under this chapter, chapter 126 or chapter 440. Notice of the hearing shall be published in a newspaper having a general circulation in such municipality where the land that is the subject of the hearing is located at least twice, at intervals of not less than two days, the first not more than fifteen days or less than ten days and the last not less than two days before the date set for the hearing. In addition to such notice, such commission, board or agency may, by regulation, provide for notice to persons who own or occupy land that is adjacent to the land that is the subject of the hearing. All applications and maps and documents relating thereto shall be open for public inspection. At such hearing, any person or persons may appear and be heard and may be represented by agent or by attorney. All decisions on such matters shall be rendered within sixty five days after completion of such hearing, unless a shorter period of time is required under this chapter, chapter 126 or chapter 440. The petitioner or applicant may consent to one or more extensions of any period specified in this subsection, provided the total extension of all such periods shall not be for longer than sixty five days, or may withdraw such petition, application, request or appeal.~~

~~(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, whenever the approval of a site plan is the only requirement to be met or remaining to be met under the zoning regulations for any building, use or structure, a decision on an application for approval of such site plan shall be rendered within sixty five days after receipt of such site plan. Whenever a decision is to be made on an application for subdivision approval under chapter 126 on which no hearing is held, such decision shall be rendered within sixty five days after receipt of such application. Whenever a decision is to be made on an inland wetlands and watercourses application under chapter 440 on which no hearing is held, such decision shall be rendered within sixty five days after receipt of such application. The applicant may consent to one or more extensions of such period, provided the total period of any such extension or extensions shall not exceed sixty five days or may withdraw such plan or application.~~

~~(c)~~

~~(d) For purposes of subsection (a) or (b) of this section and section 7-246a, the date of receipt of a petition, application, request or appeal shall be the day of the next regularly scheduled meeting of such commission, board or agency, immediately following the day of submission to such commission, board or agency or its agent of such petition, application, request or appeal or thirty five days after such submission, whichever is sooner. If the commission, board or agency does not maintain an office with regular office hours, the office of the clerk of the municipality shall act as the agent of such commission, board or agency for the receipt of any petition, application, request or appeal.~~

~~(e) The provisions of subsection (a) of this section shall not apply to any action initiated by any zoning or planning and zoning commission regarding adoption or change of any zoning regulation or boundary.~~

~~(f)~~

~~(g) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, if an application involves an activity regulated pursuant to sections 22a-36 to 22a-45, inclusive, and the time for a decision by a zoning commission or planning and zoning commission established pursuant to this section would elapse prior to the thirty-fifth day after a decision by the inland wetlands agency, the time period for a decision shall be extended to thirty-five days after the decision of such agency. The provisions of this subsection shall not be construed to apply to any extension consented to by an applicant or petitioner.~~

~~(h)~~

~~(i) The zoning commission, planning commission, zoning and planning commission, zoning board of appeals or inland wetlands agency shall notify the clerk of any adjoining municipality of the pendency of any application, petition, appeal, request or plan concerning any project on any site in which: (1) Any portion of the property affected by a decision of such commission, board or agency is within five hundred feet of the boundary of the adjoining municipality; (2) a significant portion of the traffic to the completed project on the site will use streets within the adjoining municipality to enter or exit the site; (3) a significant portion of the sewer or water drainage from the project on the site will flow through and significantly impact the drainage or sewerage system within the adjoining municipality; or (4) water runoff from the improved site will impact streets or other municipal or private property within the adjoining municipality. Such notice shall be made by certified mail, return receipt requested, and shall be mailed within seven days of the date of receipt of the application, petition, request or plan. Such adjoining municipality may, through a representative, appear and be heard at any hearing on any such application, petition, appeal, request or plan.~~

~~APPENDIX C~~

~~UPLAND REVIEW AREA~~

~~The Salisbury Conservation Commission may rule that any clearing, grubbing, filling, grading, paving, excavating, constructing, depositing or removing of material and discharging of storm water on land within the following upland review areas is a regulated activity:~~

- ~~1) on land within 100 feet, measured horizontally, from the boundary of any wetland or watercourse, provided~~
- ~~2) if the slope of such land exceeds 5%, within the distance measured horizontally from the boundary of the wetland or watercourse equal to 100 feet plus an additional 5 feet for each 1% increase in slope greater than 5%, but not more than 200 feet~~
- ~~3) on land containing highly erodable soils~~

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