



TOWN OF SALISBURY  
CONNECTICUT

P.O. Box 548  
Salisbury, Connecticut 06068

Conservation Commission

Town of Salisbury, Conservation Commission, Application for Regulated Activity Permit

- 1) Applicants name: Salisbury Winter Sport Association, c/o Ken Barker
- 2) Applicants home address: 80 Indian Cave Rd, Salisbury, CT 06068
- 3) Applicants business address: SWSA, P.O. Box 196, Salisbury, CT 06068
- 4) Applicants Home Phone #: Business Phone #: 860-806-0471
- 5) Owner of property: Name: SWSA  
Address: 80 Indian Cave Rd, Salisbury, CT 06068  
Phone #:

Signature of property owner consenting to this application:

- 6) Applicants interest in the land: N/A
- 7) Geographical location of property: 80 Indian Cave Rd, Salisbury, CT  
41.984040373401015, -73.41412808806753  
Description of the land: Salisbury Winter Sports Nordic Ski Jump Site  
Computation of wetland area or watercourse disturbance 0.27 acres
- 8) Purpose and description of the proposed activity:  
Construct Farm Pond for Water Supply, Snow making - See Attached Narrative
- 9) Alternatives considered by applicant: Well - See Attached Narrative  
  
Why this proposal to alter wetlands was chosen:  
Need sufficient volume of water to allow for snow making
- 10) Site plan showing existing and proposed conditions in relation to wetlands and watercourses:  
(Attach map and plans to application) See Attached
- 11) Names and addresses of adjacent property owners: See Attached

North:  
South:  
East:  
West:

12) Certification that the applicant is familiar with all the information provided in the application and is aware of the penalties for obtaining a permit through inaccurate or misleading information:

Signature: 

13) Authorization for the commissioners and agents of the Commission to inspect the property, at reasonable times, both before and after a final decision has been issued:

Signature: 

14) DEEP Reporting Form 22A-39-14 provided by applicant (Rev. 3/2013)

15) Any other information the Commission deems necessary to the understanding of what the applicant is proposing:

16) Section 7.6 Requirements, if stipulated by agent

17) Filing Fee: As defined in current Regulations

18) For activities involving a significant activity as determined by the Commission and defined in Section 2 of the regulations the provisions of Article 7.6 must be submitted with the application. (Attach documents).

19) If the affected property is within 500 feet of an adjacent municipality the applicant is responsible for providing documentation that the provisions of 8.9 of the regulations have been satisfied: (Attach documents).

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DATE FILED: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE RECEIVED BY COMMISSION: \_\_\_\_\_

ACTION: a) INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITY

CONDITIONS:

DATE OF APPROVAL:

b) SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITY

PUBLIC HEARING DATE:

PUBLIC HEARING DATE + 65 DAYS:

CHECK LIST:

A. PUBLIC NOTICE:

DATES PUBLISHED:

B. PROOF THAT APPLICANT HAS MAILED COPIES OF PUBLIC NOTICE TO ABUTTING PROPERTY OWNERS:

C. PROOF OF PROVISIONS OF SECTION 8.2 (IF APPLICABLE):



Map Prepared For  
**SALISBURY WINTER SPORTS ASSOCIATION**  
 Off Of Indian Cave Road  
 Salisbury, Connecticut  
 Scale 1" = 60' February 22, 2024  
 Total Area = 18.4± Acres

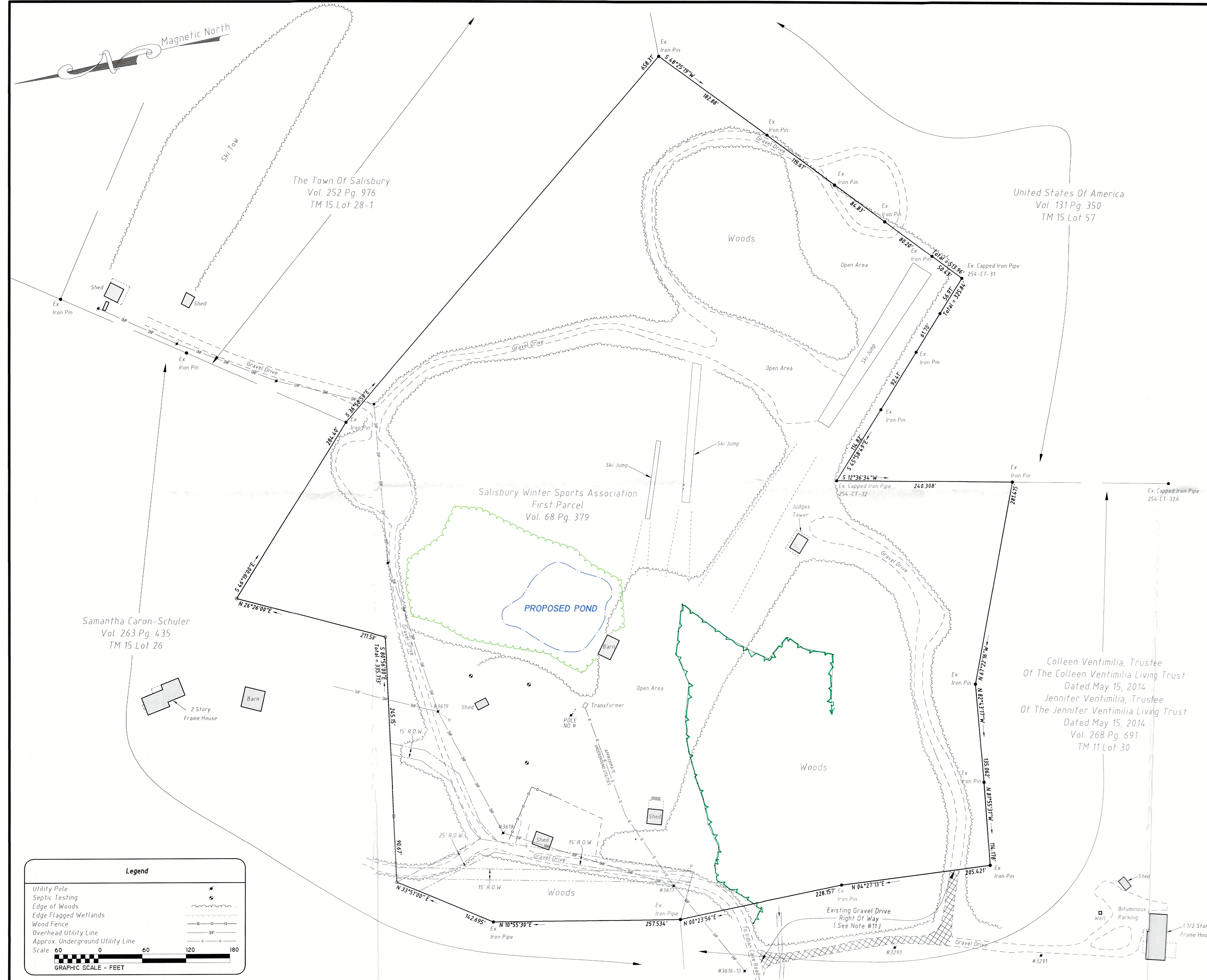
This survey and map has been prepared in accordance with Sections 20-300b-1 thru 20-300b-20 of the regulations of Connecticut State Agencies - "Minimum Standards for Surveys and Maps in the State of Connecticut" as adopted by the Connecticut Association of Land Surveyors, Inc., on September 26, 1996. It is a General Location Survey conforming to Horizontal Accuracy Class D. ( See Note #1)

To my knowledge and belief, this map is substantially correct as noted hereon.

*Mathias M. Kiefer* Mathias M. Kiefer, L.S.#16101  
 from the office of:  
 Lamb Kiefer Land Surveyors Salisbury, Connecticut  
 MAP NOT VALID WITHOUT A LIVE SIGNATURE AND EMBOSSED SEAL

**Notes**

- 1) This map was prepared from record research, other maps, limited field measurements and other sources. It is not to be construed as a Property/Boundary or Limited Property/Boundary Survey and is subject to such facts as said surveys may disclose.
- 2) Owner of Record - Salisbury Winter Sports Association, Incorporated from Patricia Winter Salisbury Land Records Vol.58 Pg.176, December 31,1949, 6.81 acres  
 Salisbury Winter Sports Association, Incorporated from Lois Church Warner Salisbury Land Records Vol.68 Pg.379, December 31, 1949, 7.576 acres and 4 acres  
 Salisbury Winter Sports Association, Incorporated from Roy R. Sherwood Salisbury Land Records Vol.232 Pg.947, August 12, 2011, 4.013 acres
- 3) Refer to Grant of Right Of Way Salisbury Land Records Vol.150 Pg.540, Oct 24, 1991 Salisbury Winter Sports Association, Inc. To Kenneth Lacko and Mary Ann Lacko
- 4) Refer to Salisbury Land Records Vol.68 Pg.379 for the following:  
 a) "Right to use... the right of way described... dated Oct 27, 1931, Vol.55 Pg.373"  
 b) "Right to use a roadway..."  
 c) "The right freely to pass and repass with men, animals and vehicles over the roadway now existing from the southeasterly corner of William Burton Clark along the easterly line of said Clark to the concrete bridge across Moore Brook and thence across land of said Lois Church Warner easterly and northerly to a blazed hemlock tree above described in the southerly border of the first parcel"
- 5) Refer to Salisbury Land Records Vol.160 Pg.918, Feb.28, 1995 and Vol.68 Pg.379, Dec.31, 1949 subject to the 15 foot wide right of way.
- 6) Refer to Salisbury Land Records Vol.113 Pg.36-37, Sept.19, 1973 Grant of Right of way, Salisbury Winter Sports Assoc. Inc. To Kenneth Lacko and Mary Ann Lacko.
- 7) Refer to Salisbury Land Records Vol.113 Pg.38-39, Sept.26, 1973 Release of right of way Kenneth Lacko and Mary Ann Lacko.
- 8) Refer to map titled "Map Showing Property Of Donald T. and Jonathan S. Warner in Town of Salisbury, Conn., Scale 1" = 100', Total area = 6150 acres, March 20, 1957, Revised March 15, 1960," by Howard Knickerbocker, L.S. On file in the Salisbury Town Clerk's office as map #893.
- 9) Refer to map titled "Map Showing Portion of the Lands of Kenneth Lacko and Mary Ann Lacko, East Off Indian Cave Road, Salisbury, Connecticut, Scale One Inch = Forty Feet, August 1, 1960" by Mathias M. Kiefer, L.S.
- 10) Refer to map titled "Exterior Corridor Boundary Survey of the Appalachian National Trail for the U.S. Department of the Interior - National Park Services Segment 254 Town of Salisbury, Litchfield County, Connecticut, Scale 1"=300', Sheet 4 of 7, Oct.7, 1994" by Robert C. Bolton, P.L.S. On file in the Salisbury Town Clerk's Office as Map #2137
- 11) Refer to map titled "Map Prepared For Roy Sherwood, Off Indian Cave Road, Salisbury Connecticut, Scale 1"=60', May 17, 2011, Total Area = 19.471 +/- acres" by Mathias M. Kiefer, L.S. On file in the Salisbury Town Clerk's Office as Map #2593.
- 12) Refer to other surveys by Howard Knickerbocker, L.S., Peter A. Lamb, L.S., William Kormanik, L.S., Mathias M. Kiefer, L.S.
- 13) Property is located in the RR-1 Rural Residence Zone of the Salisbury Planning And Zoning Regulations. Minimum lot area = 80,000 s.f. Minimum yard setbacks: Front = 40 ft. Sides and Rear = 30 ft.
- 14) The land surveyor has prepared a General Location Survey and makes no representations or certifications as to whether said survey complies with the Salisbury Planning and Zoning Regulations. And further makes no representations or certifications to compliance with the requirements of the Connecticut Health Code as enforced by the sanitarian for the Town of Salisbury.
- 15) There are underground utilities and drainage structures on the property. Exact location of these utilities and drainage structures is unknown. Underground utility, drainage structure and facility locations depicted and noted hereon have been compiled, in part, from record mapping supplied by respective companies or governmental agencies from parole testimony and from other sources. These locations must be considered approximate in nature. Additional, other such features may exist on the site, the existence of which are unknown to Lamb-Kiefer Land Surveyors, L.L.C. The size, location and existence of all such features must be field determined and verified by the appropriate authorities prior to construction. CALL BEFORE YOU DIG 1-800-922-4455.



**Legend**

Utility Pole	⊙
Septic Testing	⊙
Edge of Woods	⋯
Edge Flagged Wetlands	⋯
Wood Fence	—
Overhead Utility Line	—
Approx. Underground Utility Line	—

Scale 60 0 60 120 180  
 GRAPHIC SCALE - FEET

Samantha Caron-Schuler  
 Vol. 263 Pg. 435  
 TM 15 Lot 26

The Town Of Salisbury  
 Vol. 252 Pg. 976  
 TM 15 Lot 28-1

Salisbury Winter Sports Association  
 First Parcel  
 Vol. 68 Pg. 379

Colleen Ventimilia, Trustee  
 Of The Colleen Ventimilia Living Trust  
 Dated May 15, 2014  
 Jennifer Ventimilia, Trustee  
 Of The Jennifer Ventimilia Living Trust  
 Dated May 15, 2014  
 Vol. 268 Pg. 691  
 TM 11 Lot 30

United States Of America  
 Vol. 131 Pg. 350  
 TM 15 Lot 57



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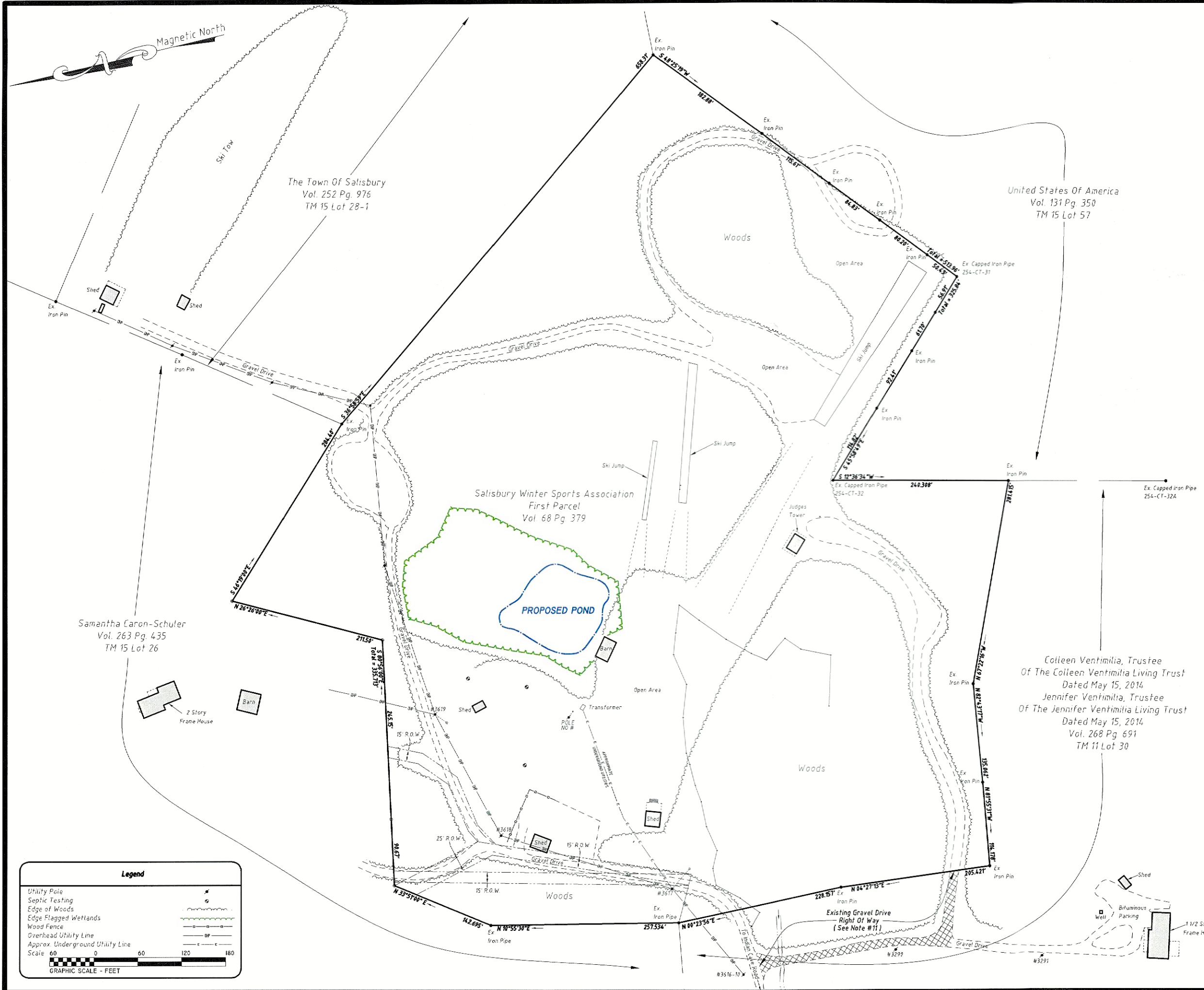
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- Septic Testing
- Edge of Woods
- Edge Flagged Wetlands
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- Overhead Utility Line
- Approx. Underground Utility Line

Scale 60 0 60 120 180  
 GRAPHIC SCALE - FEET



Salisbury Winter Sports Association  
80 Indian Cave Road  
Salisbury, CT 06068  
JULY 2023

PROJECT NARRATIVE  
and  
WETLANDS EVALUATION



Prepared for:  
Salisbury Winter Sports Association (SWSA)  
80 Indian Cave Rd.  
Salisbury, CT 06068

Prepared by:  
Jay Fain & Associates, LLC  
2000 Post Rd, Ste. 201  
Fairfield, CT 06824  
203-254-3156  
jfassociates@optonline.net



**Project Narrative and Wetland Assessment  
Salisbury Winter Sports Association  
80 Indian Cave Road  
Salisbury, CT  
July 2023**

**Introduction and History**

The mission of the Salisbury Winter Sports Association is to acquaint nearby communities, especially children, with Nordic ski jumping and alpine skiing, and to teach skills necessary for their enjoyment and lifelong pursuit. To facilitate its mission, SWSA maintains a facility on Satre Hill to host the annual ski jumping competition and to sustain ski jumping and training in Salisbury and the Eastern United States.

The Satre Hill Facility (Exh. 1) was established in 1924 by John Satre and his brothers. On January 29, 1927, the club held its first competition on Satre Hill with a crowd of over 200 spectators. In 1933 the Salisbury Outing Club hosted that National Championships. During WWII the facility fell into disrepair but in 1945, the Salisbury Winter Sport Association was born to revive the facility. Improvements were made in 1952, and in 1952 the SWSA hosted the Eastern National Championships.

In 2009, the SWSA, led by Ken Barker, started a grass roots efforts to update and modernize the facility so it could be used in the 2011 United States Junior Olympic ski jumping championships. Through a herculean effort the Town banded together to raise \$700,000 to replace the ancient wooden jumps with modern ones made of steel. That effort was successful and gave rise to the existing facilities, a K10, K20, K30, and K65 jump.

Today the SWSA is faced with another herculean challenge. Call it what you will, global warming or climate change, the winters of past years are no more. To enable a facility like SWSA to keep functioning, never mind thriving, it is now abundantly clear that natural snow must be supplemented with the man-made variety. While SWSA now has the equipment to make snow, they lack a sufficient and reliable quantity of water to fulfill their snow making requirements. The current source of water is a shallow well.

To address this deficiency, SWSA is proposing to develop a water source on the property, excavating an approximately 1/4 acre irrigation pond. Since the pond is proposed to be located in an adjacent wetland area, a Wetland Review is required by the Town of Salisbury Inland Wetland and Watercourses Commission, and thus this is the subject of this application.



## **Wetlands**

### Wetland Location and Determination

The site was investigated for the presence of regulated wetlands in December 2022 by Jay Fain RSS. In Salisbury "Wetlands" means land, including submerged land 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 Resource Conservation Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) (Exh. 2). Wetlands were field marked with sequentially numbered orange surveyors' tape and subsequently located by the project surveyor for inclusion on the property survey and plan sheets.

### Wetland Description

*Onsite wetlands* - The on-site wetland system consists of a broad-leaved deciduous forest commonly referred to as a Red Maple Swamp. The wetland system occupies a meander scar that was formed from the geologically historic actions of nearby Sprue Swamp Creek. The wetlands bisect the SWSA property, a portion was historically filled and currently comprise the landing area for the two ski jumps. This wetland is identified in the Federal Wetland Inventory and using the Federal Wetland Classification System (Exh. 3) this wetland is classified as: **PF01E**.

The wooded wetland system is classified as **PF01E**:

**P – System: Palustrine**

**FO – Class: Forested**

**1 – Subclass: Broad-leaved deciduous**

**E- Water Regime: Seasonally Flooded/ Saturated**

Trees associated with this wetland include Red Maple, American Elm, and Ash. Shrubs include spicebush, summer-sweet, red-osier dogwood, and arrowwood Viburnum. Herbaceous plants include Skunk cabbage, Jewelweed, and various sedges and grasses. Invasive non-native plants observed include Garlic Mustard, Oriental Bittersweet, Fox Grape, Common Privet, Tartarian Honeysuckle and Giant Reed Grass



## Wetland Functional Assessment

Wetlands are not regulated necessarily for the intrinsic ecological functions they perform but for the values, largely economic, they provide for society as a whole. Wetland functions can be distinguished from wetland values as functions denote properties (largely ecological) that wetlands naturally provide while values are properties that are valuable to humans. Consequently, wetland functions are something that can be assessed and quantified by a wetland ecologist. Wetland values are more subjective and can be varied according to personal background, discipline, and bias. Wetland functions included fish and wildlife habitat, natural water quality improvement, flood storage, shoreline erosion protection, opportunities for recreation and aesthetic appreciation, and natural products for our use. Protecting wetlands can protect our health and safety by reducing flood damage and preserving water quality.

The on-site wetland is joined to a larger wetland that extends to the north and south and from the Spruce Swamp Creek riverine system. These wetlands are of similar character both in terms of composition and in function and the on-site wetland was formed by the geologically historic action of the Creek. Therefore, to ascribe a wetland functional analysis to only the portion of wetland that is found on the SWCA parcel would at best be a fool's errand and at worse would ignore the important ecological connections. In this case the whole is greater than the sum of the parts.

Wildlife habitat is provided by the overall wetland system. Wildlife habitat is generally suitable for a wide variety of mammals and bird. Typical wildlife would include deer, raccoons, grey squirrels, but may also include other species less associated with rural areas. The site and its immediate environs have been identified to contain a State threatened species, the wood turtle (CT Natural Resource Diversity Database, Exh. 4. Although the proposed pond site is not prime wood turtle habitat, its presence cannot be ruled out and a pre-construction survey should be performed to ensure no individuals are harmed during the excavation process.

Fish are supported in the nearby Spruce Swamp Creek including a vibrant brook and brown trout fishery, but since there is not open water present on the SWSA land there is no fishery.

The overall wetland system flows from the headwaters of the Salmon Kill River which flows to the Housatonic River. A large wetland system in a headwaters location is ideally situated to provide a significant flood water storage function. Overland and sub-surface upland are directed into the wetland basin where they are temporarily stored and released slowly thereby significantly reducing both peak and total flows to downstream areas. Without the ability of this



wetland system to temporarily store and release storm waters, peak and total flows from storm events would increase causing downstream infrastructure to be made storm resilient. The ability of natural systems to perform these functions is known as an *ecosystem service*.

Water Quality Improvement is also a function of this wetland system. Water quality improvement is provided by at least two mechanisms, physical filtering and biogeochemical cycling. Since this wetland has a relatively large watershed, the water quality improvement function provided is significant. Although the system is **not** in a drinking water watershed it does drain to important resources. A wetland of this size and hydrology will act to further attenuate pollutant loads by both sequestering large amounts of nutrients and carbon in plant biomass and to provide for de-nitrification in anaerobic conditions,

Recreation and aesthetic value of this system are provided to the local community and is valued resource but is limited due to private property. The wetlands provide recreational opportunities for the private landowners for hiking, viewing, wildlife observation and general nature study.

#### Proposed Action

SWSA is proposing to convert approximately one-quarter acre of an existing red maple swamp to an area of open water to serve as a source of water for their seasonal snow making. SWSA does not proposed to undertake such an action lightly and has been a long-term steward of tis lands, but it is abundantly clear that without a source of water operations and its mission statement can not be realistically fulfilled. The current shallow well is unable to provide the volume of water needed to make the amount of snow required for on-going operations and a deep well cannot provide the instantaneous flows needed.

Typically, an impoundment or reservoirs is used to provide the necessary quantity of water for snowmaking operations. It is estimated that a volume of approximately 20,000 cu yds is needed for SWSA snow gun. No wetland will be filled or eliminated by the pond creation; it is the concept of converting a red maple swamp cover type to an area of open water.

In general, and as reinforced by State Local and Federal regulations, activities in wetlands are to be avoided unless the applicant can provide proof of need and avoid adverse impacts. In this instance the need is demonstratable and no viable alternative would provide the necessary volume and reliability of source of water needed by SWSA (Exh. 5).

The potential impacts are two-fold: 1) the short-term impact of construction activity and 2) the long-term impact of converting a closed canopy wetland to open water. In the first instance,



the construction activities can be mitigated by the implementation of erosion and sediment controls used to prevent erosion and subsequent sedimentation. In addition, a pre-construction inspection is recommended to ensure that individual wood turtles are in the vicinity and are excluded from harm.

The conversion from closed canopy wooded wetland to open water is more subjective. While it is generally recognized to avoid wetland impacts, activities are permitted with proper permitting as weighed under Section 10.2 of the Agencies regulations. The Agency should carefully evaluate these criteria before granting a permit.

Also recognizing these criteria, the SWSA has proposed additional mitigation to help compensate for the loss of the wooded vegetation. This will include establishing an emergent marsh on the southern pond fringe. This will help to maintain water quality and add a habitat component largely absent in the surrounding area.



## TOWN OF SALISBURY, CONNECTICUT

Mon Jun 26 2023 11:58:20 GMT-0400 (Eastern Daylight Time)

Parcel ID	Site Address	Owner Name	Mailing Address	Mailing City	Mailing State	Mailing Zip
15-26	82 INDIAN CAVE ROAD	CARON-SCHUELER SAMANTHA	82 INDIAN CAVE ROAD	SALISBURY	CT	06062-0000
11-30	54 INDIAN CAVE ROAD	VENITIMELIA COLLEEN & JENNIFER	11311 WATERS DRIVE	STUDDEBROOKS	CA	91604-0000
15-28	CANAAN ROAD	SALISBURY ASSOCIATION INC	PO BOX 511	SALISBURY	CT	06062-0000
15-25	90 INDIAN CAVE ROAD	SALISBURY WINTER SPORTS	110 WALTON HILL DR	CARDVILLE	CT	06039-0000
15-57	CANAAN ROAD	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	DEBBE	NEW BRITAIN	CT	06040-0000
15-28-1	90 INDIAN CAVE ROAD	SALISBURY TOWN OF	90 INDIAN CAVE ROAD	SALISBURY	CT	06062-0000

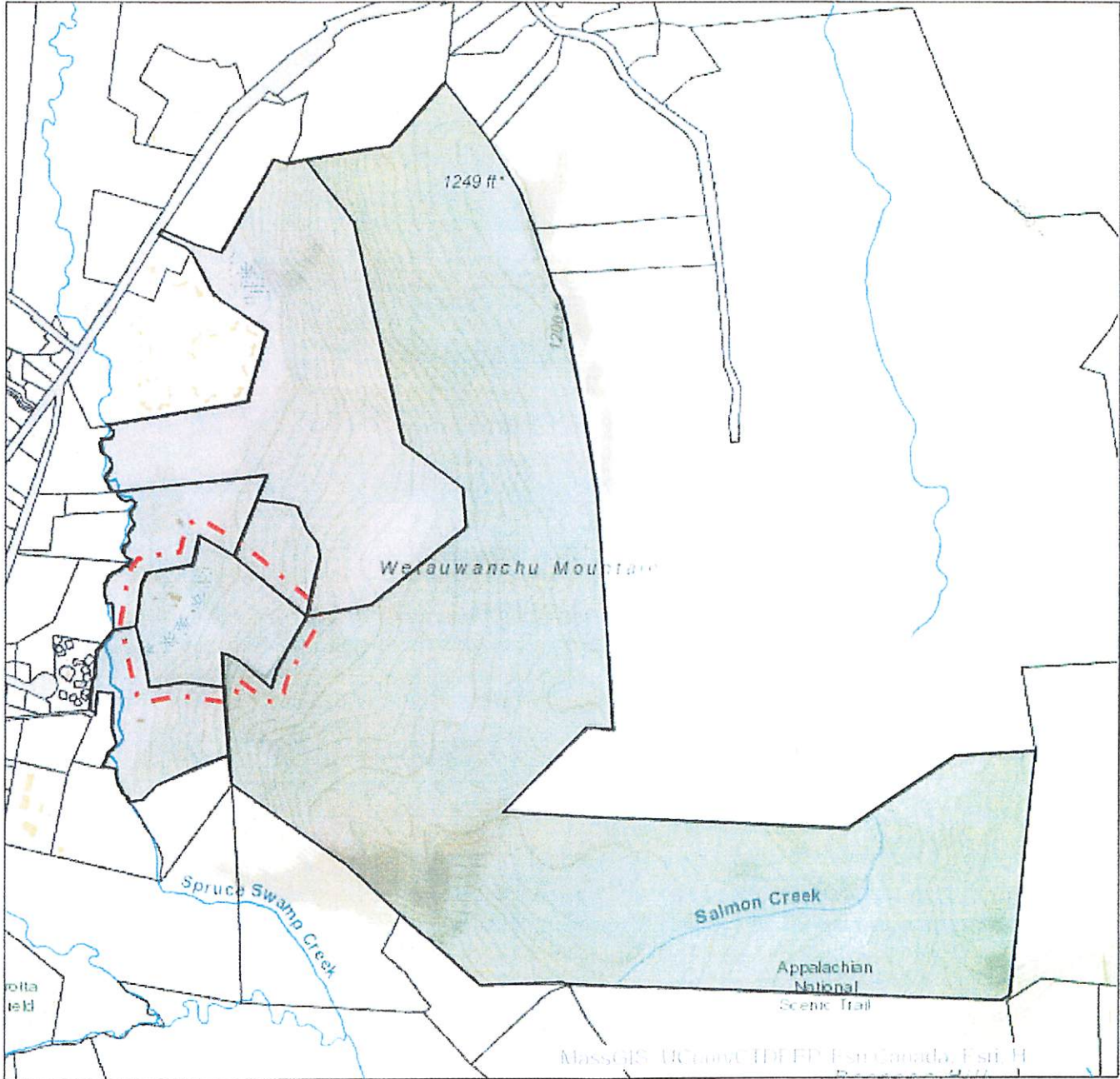


# Town of Salisbury, CT

Geographic Information System (GIS)



Date Printed: 6/26/2023



### MAP DISCLAIMER - NOTICE OF LIABILITY

This map is for assessment purposes only. It is not for legal description or conveyances. All information is subject to verification by any user. The Town of Salisbury and its mapping contractors assume no legal responsibility for the information contained herein.





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Approximate Scale: 1 inch = 376 feet







Property Information

Property Location	80 INDIAN CAVE ROAD
Owner	SALISBURY WINTER SPORTS
Co-Owner	C/O MAT KIEFER
Mailing Address	116 SALMON KILL RD LAKEVILLE CT 06039
Land Use	2-1C COMM LAND MDL-94
Land Class	C
Zoning Code	CG20
Census Tract	

Street Index	8
Acreage	18.41
Utilities	UNKNOWN
Lot Setting/Desc	UNKNOWN UNKNOWN
Additional Info	

Photo



Sketch

Primary Construction Details

Year Built	1970
Stories	1
Building Style	Clubs/Lodges
Building Use	Comm/Ind
Building Condition	
Interior Floors 1	average
Interior Floors 2	NA
Total Rooms	0
Basement Garages	
Occupancy	
Building Grade	C+

Bedrooms	0
Full Bathrooms	0
Half Bathrooms	0
Extra Fixtures	0
Bath Style	NA
Kitchen Style	NA
Roof Style	average
Roof Cover	average
AC Type	None
Fireplaces	

Exterior Walls	clapboard
Exterior Walls 2	NA
Interior Walls	average
Interior Walls 2	NA
Heating Type	
Heating Fuel	none
Sq. Ft. Basement	
Fin BSMT Quality	
Extra Kitchens	





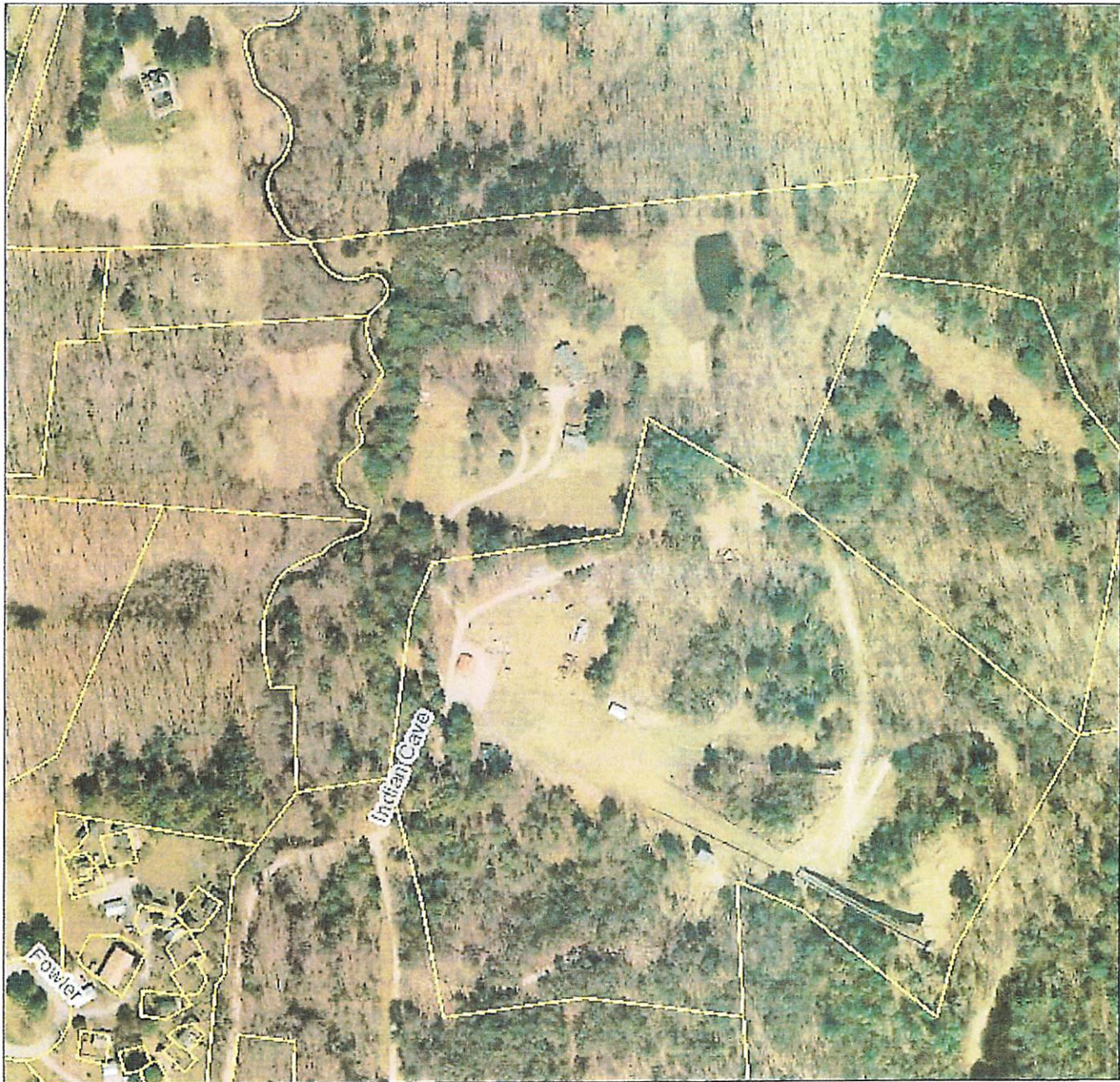
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Exhibit 1

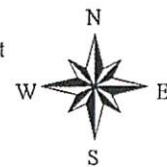
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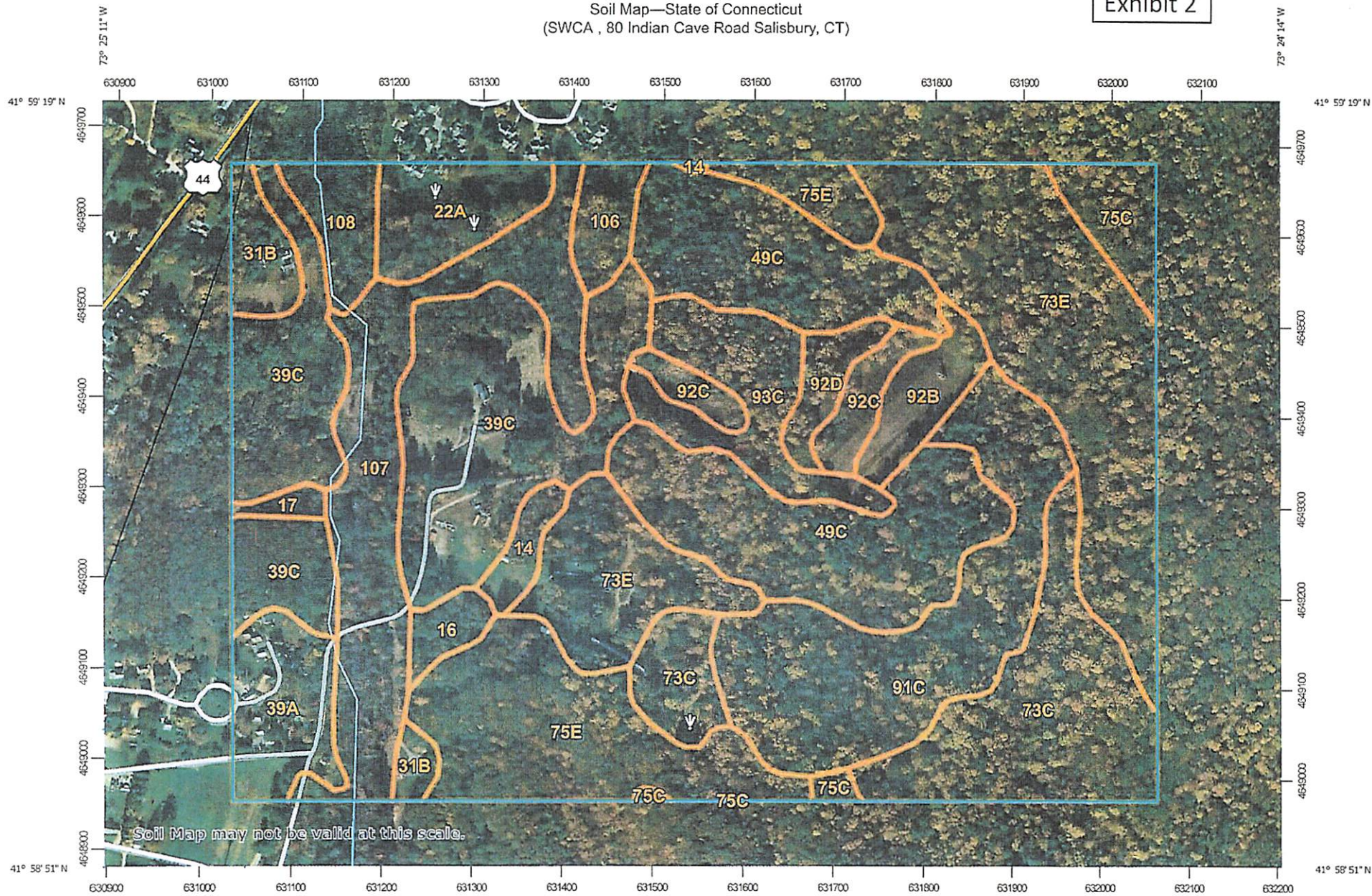
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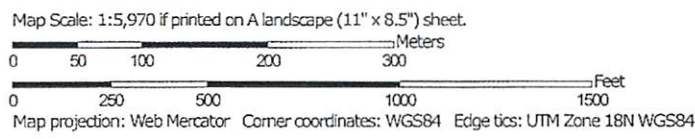
Approximate Scale: 1 inch = 376 feet











































Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.





## MAP LEGEND

<b>Area of Interest (AOI)</b>		 Area of Interest (AOI)	 Spoil Area
<b>Soils</b>		 Soil Map Unit Polygons	 Stony Spot
		 Soil Map Unit Lines	 Very Stony Spot
		 Soil Map Unit Points	 Wet Spot
<b>Special Point Features</b>			 Other
 Blowout		 Special Line Features	
 Borrow Pit		<b>Water Features</b>	
 Clay Spot		 Streams and Canals	
 Closed Depression		<b>Transportation</b>	
 Gravel Pit		 Rails	
 Gravelly Spot		 Interstate Highways	
 Landfill		 US Routes	
 Lava Flow		 Major Roads	
 Marsh or swamp		 Local Roads	
 Mine or Quarry		<b>Background</b>	
 Miscellaneous Water		 Aerial Photography	
 Perennial Water			
 Rock Outcrop			
 Saline Spot			
 Sandy Spot			
 Severely Eroded Spot			
 Sinkhole			
 Slide or Slip			
 Sodic Spot			

## MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:12,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service  
Web Soil Survey URL:  
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: State of Connecticut  
Survey Area Data: Version 22, Sep 12, 2022

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Oct 21, 2022—Oct 27, 2022

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

## Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
14	Fredon silt loam	1.6	0.9%
16	Halsey silt loam	1.4	0.8%
17	Timakwa and Natchaug soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes	0.6	0.4%
22A	Hero gravelly loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	4.7	2.6%
31B	Copake fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	3.2	1.8%
39A	Groton gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	5.3	2.9%
39C	Groton gravelly sandy loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes	25.8	14.3%
49C	Georgia and Amenia silt loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	23.3	13.0%
73C	Charlton-Chatfield complex, 0 to 15 percent slopes, very rocky	15.7	8.7%
73E	Charlton-Chatfield complex, 15 to 45 percent slopes, very rocky	27.0	15.0%
75C	Hollis-Chatfield-Rock outcrop complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes	3.4	1.9%
75E	Hollis-Chatfield-Rock outcrop complex, 15 to 45 percent slopes	14.9	8.3%
91C	Stockbridge loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	17.2	9.6%
92B	Nellis fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	3.2	1.8%
92C	Nellis fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	3.3	1.8%
92D	Nellis fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	2.1	1.1%
93C	Nellis fine sandy loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	6.9	3.8%
106	Winooski silt loam	2.2	1.2%
107	Limerick and Lim soils	15.3	8.5%
108	Saco silt loam	2.9	1.6%
<b>Totals for Area of Interest</b>		<b>179.7</b>	<b>100.0%</b>





U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Standards and Support Team,  
wetlands\_team@fws.gov

June 27, 2023

**Wetlands\_Alaska**

- |   |                                |   |                                   |   |          |
|---|--------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|----------|
|  | Estuarine and Marine Deepwater |  | Freshwater Emergent Wetland       |  | Lake     |
|  | Estuarine and Marine Wetland   |  | Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland |  | Other    |
|   |                                |  | Freshwater Pond                   |  | Riverine |

This map is for general reference only. The US Fish and Wildlife Service is not responsible for the accuracy or currentness of the base data shown on this map. All wetlands related data should be used in accordance with the layer metadata found on the Wetlands Mapper web site.



Generated by eNDDDB on:  
5/1/2023

Jay Fain  
Towns: Salisbury  
Preliminary Site Assessment: 1138708804

Subject: irrigaiton pond

Current data maintained by the Natural Diversity Database (NDDDB) and housed in the DEEP ezFile portal, indicates that populations of the following State Endangered, Threatened, or Special Concern species (RCA Sec. 26-306) and/or Critical Habitats have been documented within or in close proximity to the area delineated. Please see the attached table for species and/or Critical Habitat information.

Please note that, for purposes of preliminary site assessments, certain sensitive species are not identified beyond their taxa. If additional information is required regarding sensitive species please email [deep.nddbrequest@ct.gov](mailto:deep.nddbrequest@ct.gov), include a snapshot of your map (found at the end of this document), your last name, and the subject area town.

Please be advised that this is a preliminary assessment and not a Natural Diversity Database determination. The purpose of this information is to provide a general planning tool which identifies those species that have been reported and may occur on or near the mapped area. A more detailed application and review will be necessary to move forward with any environmental authorization, permit, license, or registration applications submitted to DEEP. If such review is required, please return to the DEEP's ezFile Portal and select [Natural Diversity Database Review](#) to begin the review process.

This Preliminary Site Assessment does not preclude the possibility that species not previously reported to the Natural Diversity Database may be encountered on the site. You are encouraged to report incidental observations to the Natural Diversity Database using the [appropriate survey form](#) and follow the instructions for submittal. We recommend field surveys be conducted in order to evaluate potential habitat and species presence. Field surveys should be performed by a qualified biologist with the appropriate scientific collecting permits at a time when these target species are identifiable. A report summarizing the results of such surveys should include:

1. Survey date(s) and duration
2. Site descriptions and photographs
3. List of component vascular plant and animal species within the survey area (including scientific binomials)
4. Data regarding population numbers and/or area occupied by State-listed species
5. Detailed maps of the area surveyed including the survey route and locations of State listed species
6. Statement/résumé indicating the biologist's qualifications

The site surveys report should be sent to the CT DEEP-NDDDB Program ([deep.nddbrequest@ct.gov](mailto:deep.nddbrequest@ct.gov)) for further review by program biologists.

Natural Diversity Database information includes all information regarding listed species available to us at the time of the request. This information is a compilation of data collected over the years by the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection's Natural History Survey and cooperating units of DEEP, land owners, private conservation groups and the scientific community. This information is not necessarily the result of comprehensive or site-specific field investigations. Current research projects and new contributors continue to identify additional populations of species and locations of habitats of concern, as well as, enhance existing data. Such new information is incorporated into the Database and accessed through the ezFile portal as it becomes available.

This letter is computer generated from our existing records and carries no signature. If however, any clarification/error is noted, or, if you have further questions, please contact the following:

CT DEEP Bureau of Natural Resources  
Wildlife Division  
Natural Diversity Database  
79 Elm Street  
Hartford, CT 06106-5127  
(860) 424-3011  
[deep.nddbrequest@ct.gov](mailto:deep.nddbrequest@ct.gov)

Please include a snapshot of the map, your last name, and the subject area town when you e-mail or write. Thank you for consulting the Natural Diversity Data Base.

<b>Common Name</b>	Wood turtle
<b>Scientific Name</b>	<i>Glyptemys insculpta</i>
<b>Taxa</b>	reptile
<b>Status<sup>1</sup></b>	SC
<b>General Ecology</b>	Individuals of this species are riverine and riparian obligates, overwintering and mating in clear, cold, primarily sand-gravel and rock bottomed streams and foraging in riparian zones, fields and upland forests during the late spring and summer. They hibernate in the banks of the river in submerged tree roots between November 1 and March 31. Their summer habitat focuses within 90m (300ft of rivers) and they regularly travel 300m (0.2 mile) from rivers during this time. During summer they seek out early successional habitat: pastures, old fields, woodlands, powerline cuts and railroad beds bordering or adjacent to streams and rivers. Their habitat in Connecticut is already severely threatened by fragmentation of riverine, instream, riparian, and upland habitats, but is exacerbated by heavy adult mortality from machinery, cars, and collection. This is compounded by the species late maturity, low reproductive potential, and high nest and hatchling depredation rates.
<b>Common Name</b>	Meadow horsetail
<b>Scientific Name</b>	<i>Equisetum pratense</i>
<b>Taxa</b>	plant
<b>Status<sup>1</sup></b>	E
<b>General Ecology</b>	Habitat: moist, usually calcareous sandy alluvium, occasionally hayfields.



	Blooming time: Jun-Jul
<b>Common Name</b>	Stiff gentian
<b>Scientific Name</b>	<i>Gentianella quinquefolia</i>
<b>Taxa</b>	plant
<b>Status<sup>1</sup></b>	E
<b>General Ecology</b>	Habitat: moist woods, thickets & fields and on gravelly or sandy riverbanks, in several places on calcareous soils (D&C). Blooming time: Sep-Oct
<b>Common Name</b>	Sweet coltsfoot
<b>Scientific Name</b>	<i>Petasites frigidus var. palmatus</i>
<b>Taxa</b>	plant
<b>Status<sup>1</sup></b>	T
<b>General Ecology</b>	Habitat: low woods, glades, damp clearings (G); calcicolous (Metz). Blooming time: Apr, May, Jun
<b>Common Name</b>	Slimy sculpin
<b>Scientific Name</b>	<i>Cottus cognatus</i>
<b>Taxa</b>	fish
<b>Status<sup>1</sup></b>	SC
<b>General Ecology</b>	Contact a DEEP Fisheries Biologist for more information. Do not contact NDDDB with questions regarding fish species.

<sup>1</sup>E = State Endangered, T = State Threatened, SC = State Special Concern, FE = Federally Endangered, FT = Federally Threatened, NA = Not applicable.



## Agricultural Exemptions, Farming, and the Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Act

Connecticut General Statutes Section 22a-40:

Permitted Operations and Uses

Subsection (a)(1): Farming

---

**“Sec. 22a-40. Permitted operations and uses.** (a) The following operations and uses shall be permitted in wetlands and watercourses, as of right:

*(1) "Grazing, farming, nurseries, gardening and harvesting of crops and farm ponds of three acres 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 [.]"*

---

1. This statutory subsection pertains to agricultural activities which are permitted in wetlands and watercourses as of right.
  - 1.1. Often referred to as the "exemption" section.
2. This statutory subsection does not apply just to existing operations and uses, it also applies to new or proposed operations and uses.
  - 2.1. The operation and use has no income requirement; it may be a hobby.
3. Court interpretation (case law) states that the Inland Wetlands Agency has the right to determine if a farming activity is exempt pursuant to this statutory subsection. The existence of an exemption (the application of the statutory language to the facts of a particular situation) is not determined by the applicant but rather by the Inland Wetlands Agency. This is so, because the agency always has the authority to determine the reach of its jurisdiction over inland wetlands and watercourses.
  - 3.1. Person claiming the benefit of the exemption has the burden of proving to the agency that the activity falls within the exemption.
    - 3.1.1. If evidence in the agency's record equally supports that the activity is exempt and is not exempt, then the applicant has failed to meet the burden of proof and needs to apply for a permit to conduct a regulated activity.

- 3.2. Exemptions are "narrowly construed," which means that the agency is precluded from interpreting the exemption more generously, in favor of the person claiming the benefit of it, than the words of the statute allow.
  - 3.3. Exemptions cannot be expanded upon by the agency, even if the agency thinks good policy reasons exist to do so; conversely, exemptions cannot be more narrowly read by the agency than the language of the exemption provision dictates, even if the agency thinks good policy reasons exist to do so.
4. The word "farming" is not defined within the Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Act. Therefore, use the definition found in Connecticut General Statutes Section 1-1(q).

4.1. **Sec. 1-1. Words and phrases.** (a) *In the construction of the statutes, words and phrases shall be construed according to the commonly approved usage of the language; and technical words and phrases, and such as have acquired a peculiar and appropriate meaning in the law, shall be construed and understood accordingly.*

*(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 a 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, hoopouses 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 molluscan shellfish, on leased, franchised and public underwater farm lands. Nothing herein shall restrict the power of a local zoning authority under chapter 124.*

5. What is **permitted** as of right:

- 5.1. Grazing;
- 5.2. Farming;
- 5.3. Nurseries;
- 5.4. Gardening;
- 5.5. Harvesting of crops;
- 5.6. Farm Ponds of three acres or less essential to the farming operation;



- 5.7. Clearcutting of timber for the expansion of agricultural crop land;
  - 5.8. Activities conducted by or under the authority of the DEP for the purposes of wetland or watercourse restoration or enhancement or mosquito control.
6. What is **not permitted** as of right and therefore requires an application for a permit:
- 6.1. Farm ponds greater than 3 acres;
  - 6.2. Farm ponds of 3 acres or less not essential to the farming operation;
  - 6.3. Road construction not directly related to the farming operation;
  - 6.4. Road construction involving filling of wetlands or watercourses with continual flow;
  - 6.5. The erection of buildings not directly related to the farming operation;
  - 6.6. The erection of buildings involving filling of wetlands or watercourses with continual flow;
  - 6.7. Relocation of watercourses with continual flow;
  - 6.8. Filling of wetlands;
  - 6.9. Reclamation\* of wetlands;
  - 6.10. Filling of watercourses with continual flow;
  - 6.11. Reclamation\* of watercourses with continual flow;
  - 6.12. Clear cutting of timber for reasons other than the expansion of agricultural crop land;
  - 6.13. Mining of top soil, peat, sand, gravel or similar material for the purposes of sale.
7. How to proceed with **determination of exemption**:
- 7.1. Agency or agent becomes aware of current activity or proposed activity for which no permit has been issued;
  - 7.2. Agency or agent contacts actor requesting explanation;
  - 7.3. Agency or agent requests presence of actor at next regular meeting to establish whether such activity is a regulated activity or a permitted as of right activity  
-OR-  
Actor files request for declaratory ruling on the agency's jurisdiction (if municipal regulations permit such a filing).
  - 7.4. Agency finds facts which determine whether activity falls within the exemption;
    - 7.4.1. Agency issues a jurisdictional ruling that activity is exempt; or

7.4.2. Agency issues a jurisdictional ruling that a permit be required; or

7.4.3. Agency issues a jurisdictional ruling that portions of the activity are exempt but other portions require a permit.

7.5. If actor is **unwilling to cooperate** with the agent or agency, and the agency finds the activity is not permitted as of right and therefore needs a permit, the agent or agency may issue, pursuant to Section 22a-44(a) of the General Statutes, **an order to cease and correct** such activities on the site until the actor has obtained such permit:

7.5.1. Agency must hold a hearing within 10 days of issuance of the order;

7.5.2. Duly authorized agent must offer evidence that the activity is "regulated";

7.5.3. Burden is on the agency to establish the activity is a regulated activity;

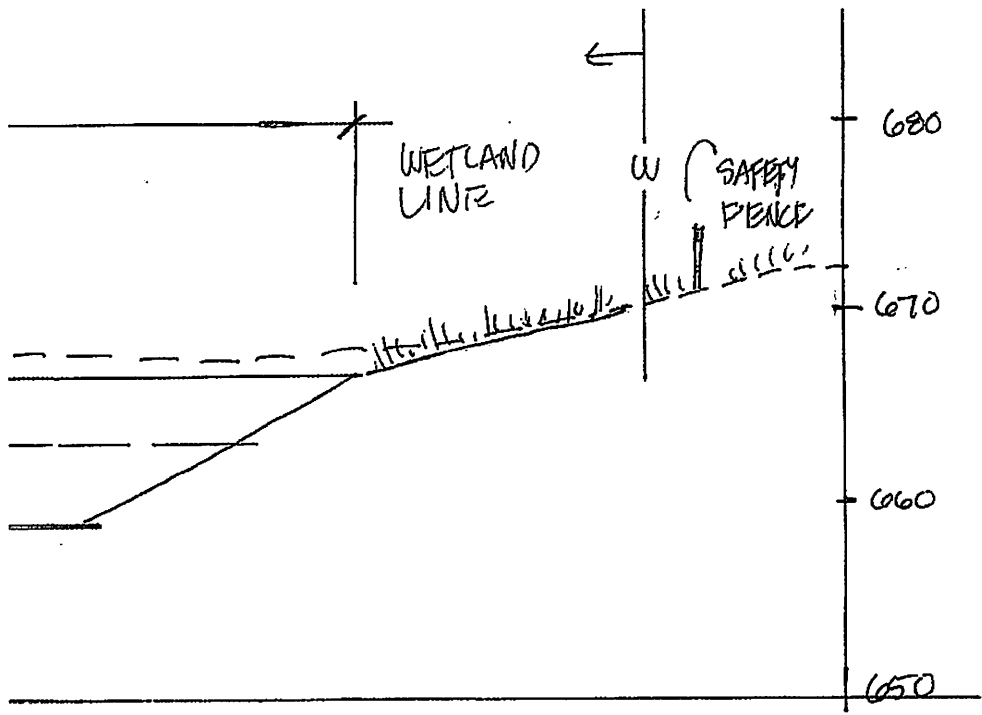
7.5.4. Agency must vote to affirm, revoke or amend the original order within 10 days of the completion of the hearing.

7.6. Agency may proceed directly to court to prevent actor from conducting activity without a permit,  
-OR-  
to enforce a final cease and correct order.

8. Appeals of municipal inland wetlands agency decisions

8.1. An appeal of an agency decision regarding the application of subsection 22a-40(a)(1) goes to the Superior Court as provided for in section 22a-43 of the General Statutes just like other appeals of agency decisions.

\* **Reclamation:** The term is not defined in the CT Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Act. Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary "to make available for human use by changing natural conditions (~swampland)."







## Statewide Inland Wetlands & Watercourses Activity Reporting Form

*Please complete this form in accordance with the instructions on pages 2 and 3 and mail to:  
DEEP Land & Water Resources Division, Inland Wetlands Management Program, 79 Elm Street, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, Hartford, CT 06106  
Incomplete or incomprehensible forms will be mailed back to the inland wetlands agency.*

### PART I: Must Be Completed By The Inland Wetlands Agency

- DATE ACTION WAS TAKEN: year: \_\_\_\_\_ month: \_\_\_\_\_
- ACTION TAKEN (see instructions - one code only): \_\_\_\_\_
- WAS A PUBLIC HEARING HELD (check one)? yes  no
- NAME OF AGENCY OFFICIAL VERIFYING AND COMPLETING THIS FORM:  
(print name) \_\_\_\_\_ (signature) \_\_\_\_\_

### PART II: To Be Completed By The Inland Wetlands Agency Or The Applicant

- TOWN IN WHICH THE ACTIVITY IS OCCURRING (print name): Salisbury  
does this project cross municipal boundaries (check one)? yes  no   
if yes, list the other town(s) in which the activity is occurring (print name(s)): \_\_\_\_\_
- LOCATION (see instructions for information): USGS quad name: Sharon, CT or number: 16  
subregional drainage basin number: 6006
- NAME OF APPLICANT, VIOLATOR OR PETITIONER (print name): c/o Ken Barker  
Salisbury Winter Sports Association
- NAME & ADDRESS OF ACTIVITY / PROJECT SITE (print information): 80 Indian Cave Road  
briefly describe the action/project/activity (check and print information): temporary  permanent  description: \_\_\_\_\_  
Snow Making Pond
- ACTIVITY PURPOSE CODE (see instructions - one code only): G
- ACTIVITY TYPE CODE(S) (see instructions for codes): 11, 2, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
- WETLAND / WATERCOURSE AREA ALTERED (see instructions for explanation, must provide acres or linear feet):  
wetlands: 0.4 acres open water body: \_\_\_\_\_ acres stream: \_\_\_\_\_ linear feet
- UPLAND AREA ALTERED (must provide acres): 0 acres
- AREA OF WETLANDS / WATERCOURSES RESTORED, ENHANCED OR CREATED (must provide acres): 4 acres

DATE RECEIVED:

### PART III: To Be Completed By The DEEP







DATE RETURNED TO DEEP:

FORM COMPLETED: YES NO

FORM CORRECTED / COMPLETED: YES NO

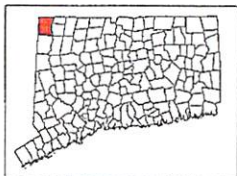
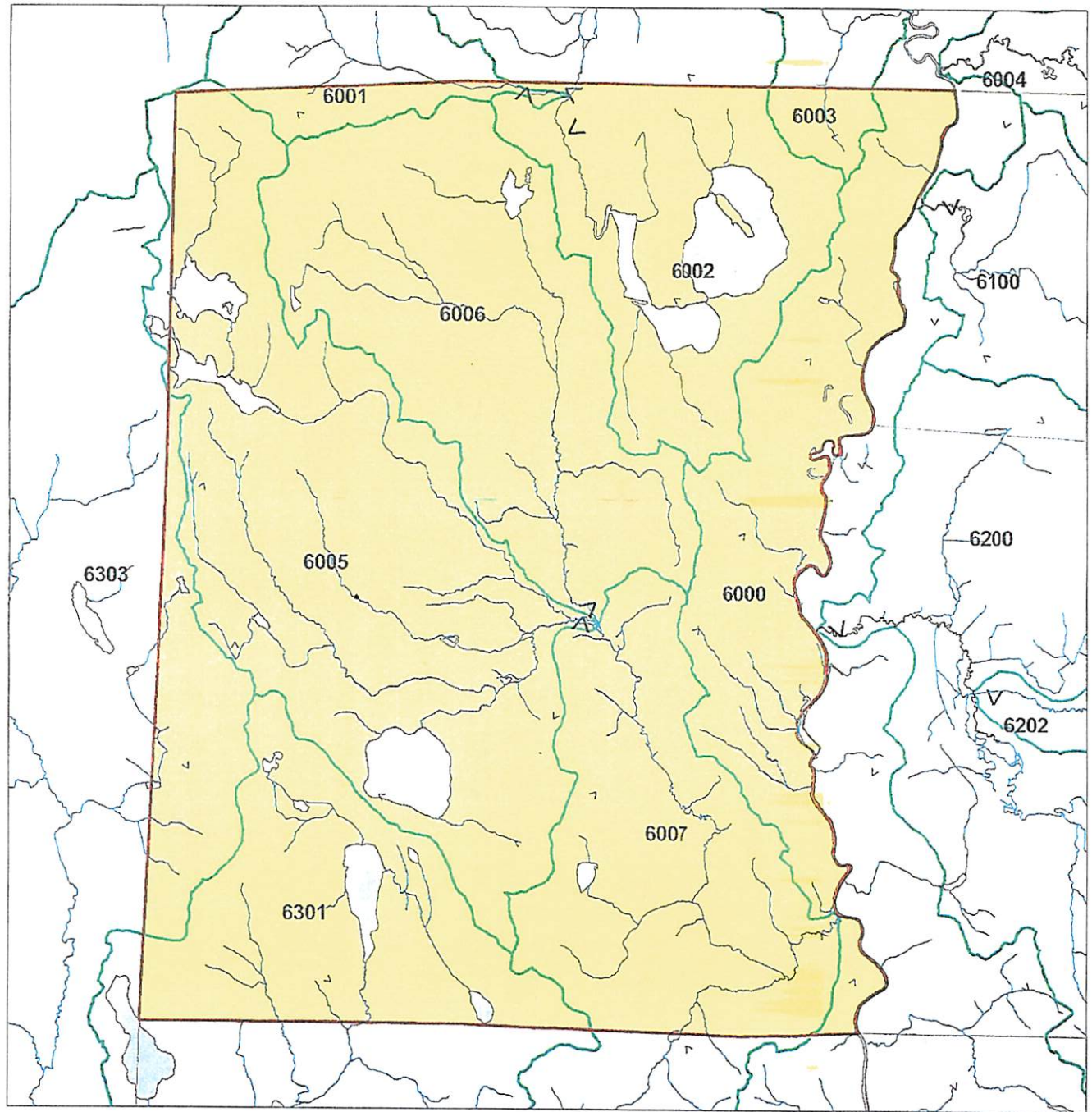
# SALISBURY CONNECTICUT SUBREGIONAL BASINS AND SURFACE WATER FLOW DIRECTIONS

## Explanation

-  Town Boundary
-  Subregional Watershed Boundary
- 4201** Subrg. Basin ID# - as designated by CTDEP
-  Watercourse  Open Water
-  Basin Outlet
-  Surface Water Flow Direction

The table provides statistics for each subregional basin. Shown are the areas of the basin within the town, the percentage for that area, and the percent of the town covered by each basin.

Sbas_n	Acres In Tw	Percofbs	Percoftwn
6000	5091.11	1.3	13.2
6001	536.31	23.7	1.4
6002	4681.10	34.9	12.2
6003	425.61	31.0	1.1
6005	9720.65	96.8	25.2
6006	6733.87	100.0	17.5
6007	5381.63	71.3	14.0
6301	4219.92	34.8	11.0
6303	1708.10	5.1	4.4



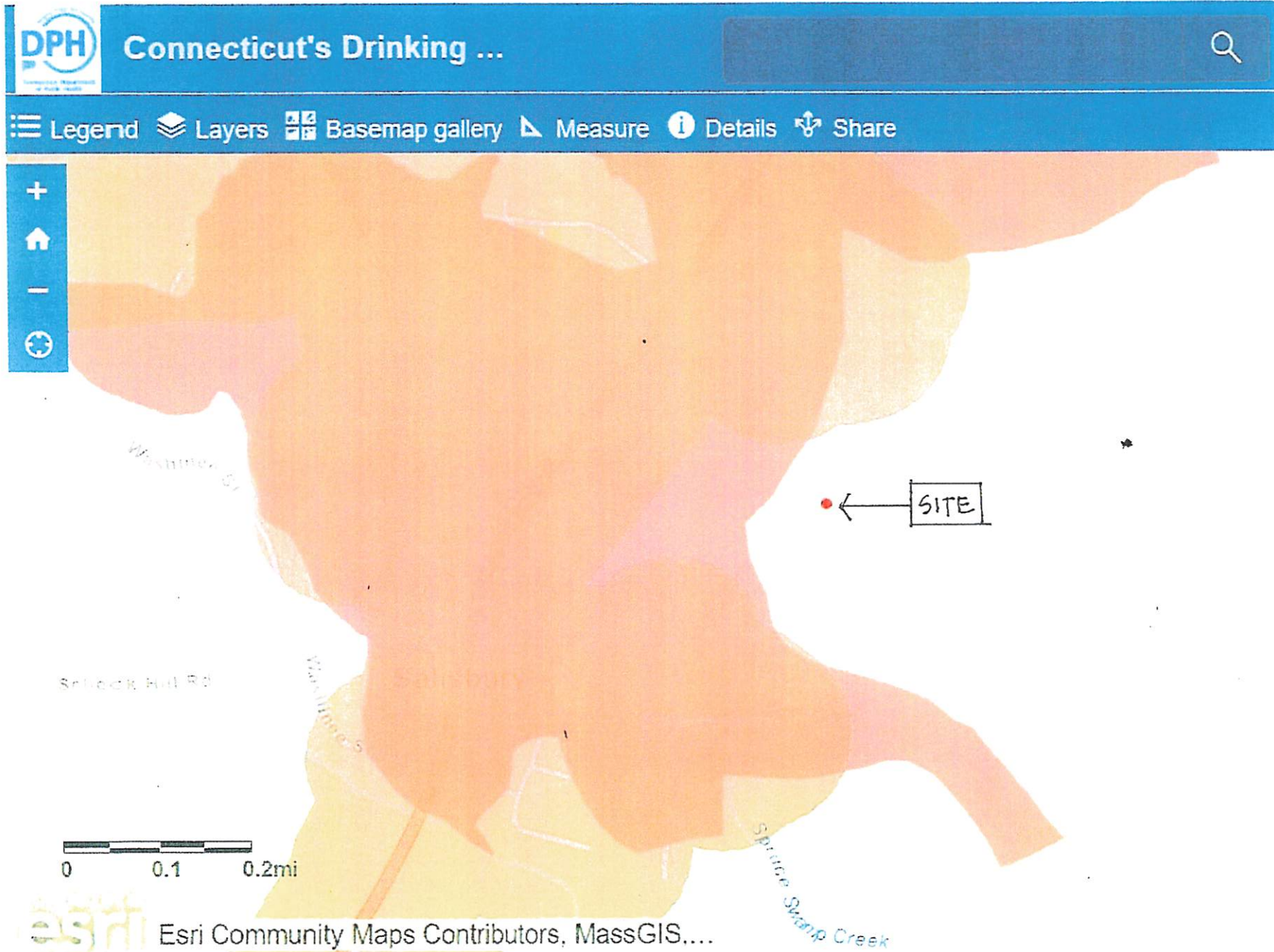
Digital layers provided by the CTDEP.  
Map composed by the NEMO project.  
For educational purposes only.



Town Area: 38498 Acres



# Public Water Supply Map



GIS Layers/Links

BECOME A SUSTAINING MEMBER TODAY AND SUPPORT INDEPENDENT JOURNALISM



Support

# Southern New England is seeing the fastest snow cover decline in North America

New Hampshire Public Radio | By **Michayla Savitt**

Published August 10, 2023 at 5:00 AM EDT



LISTEN • 0:58



*Ryan Caron King / Connecticut Public*

Simon Parra takes his dog Cocqui down a hill on a snow tube behind Yale's Divinity School after the first big snowstorm of the year left around 5 inches of snow across the city.

Southern New England is losing its snow cover at one of the fastest rates in the world,

Morning Edition



The research appears in the [journal \*Climate\*](#) and looks at snowfall data from the last 23 years. It found southern New England is losing its snow cover at the fastest rate in North America.

The finding comes as New England temperatures are already warming faster than national averages from human-driven climate change, according to [the U.S. Global Change Research Program](#).

While southern New England is seeing one of the fastest rates of snow cover decline, the problem is impacting most continents, said Stephen Young, a professor at Salem State University and the report's author.

"It's not just a local thing," Young said. "It really is a global phenomenon. And we just happen to live in one of those hotspots where it's happening faster."

The report found the world has lost over 5% of its snow cover since the year 2000. That's a potential problem that could spur on more global temperature changes because less snow on the ground means [the planet can absorb more heat](#), as the bare ground takes in more sunlight instead of reflecting it back into the atmosphere.

The decline also presents challenges to animals and plants that rely on snow cover, Young said. Snow covering the ground can keep soil from deep freezes, but if that snow melts, water seeps into the soil and can quickly re-freeze if temperatures drop.

"You get the cold weather without any snow cover, the surface of the soil gets some freezing," Young said.

Art Degaetano, director of the Northeast Regional Climate Center, said spring snow melts historically helped to supply groundwater. But when winter precipitation in southern New England comes down as rain, it doesn't effectively "recharge" groundwater and soil moisture.

Degaetano, who wasn't involved in the research, said the study's use of NASA satellite data is helpful in tracking warming trends and that "snowfall is probably one of the less well measured variables."

The data also shows yet another piece of evidence to show the Earth's warming,

Aside from southern New England, the study also identifies **snow cover decline** “hotspots” among several areas in Europe and Asia, with the most impact on the Andes mountain region in South America.

Tags

New England News

New England News Collaborative



## Michayla Savitt

Michayla Savitt is a reporter at CT Public, with an interest in covering climate change and the environment. She was a newsroom intern for the station in summer 2022, but began her time there as a production intern for WNPR's local talk shows. Michayla is an alumna of the health & science reporting program at the CUNY Graduate School of Journalism. Before that, she was a reporter/anchor for various radio outlets in New York state.

[See stories by Michayla Savitt](#)