

**Board of Selectmen  
Special Meeting Agenda  
September 14, 2021 at 7.30 pm**

**Meeting held remotely due to COVID 19**

**Please click the link below to join the webinar:**

**<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/83395671054?pwd=L2FYREhNK2ILRUfub0dPc0I2d3ptdz09>**

**Webinar ID: 833 95671054**

**Passcode: 055992**

**Dial by phone: 646558 8656**

- 1. Call to order**
- 2. Pledge of Allegiance**
- 3. Establishment of a Public Workshop on the subject of Pesticide and Herbicide use by Eversource and the Connecticut Department of Transportation**
- 4. COVID 19 update from Westport Weston Health Director Mark Cooper**
- 5. Reappointment of Elizabeth Zeppernick to the Lachat Town Farm Commission for a term to end June 30, 2024.**
- 6. Reappointment of Katherine McConnaughey the Lachat Town Farm Commission for a term to end June 30, 2024**
- 7. Discussion/ Decision to approve a supplemental appropriation for reimbursements for marketing expenses**
- 8. Proclamation for the Weston Arts Student Artists**
- 9. Proclamation for Nancy Lincoln**
- 10. Discussion/ decision regarding American Rescue Plan Act grant dollars**
- 11. Discussion about the Work from Home Survey**
- 12. Discussion/ decision to adopt a resolution approving the WestCOG Multi-Jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2021-2026**
- 13. Reminder about machine ballot vote for the sale of the Fromson- Strassler Property**
- 14. Executive Session to discuss pending litigation**

# DRAFT Motions for the 9/14/21 BOS Meeting

1. Call to order: **No Motion**
2. Pledge of Allegiance: **No Motion**
3. Establishment of a Public Workshop on the subject of Pesticide and Herbicide use by Eversource and the Connecticut Department of Transportation: **No motion**
4. COVID 19 update from Westport Weston Health Director Mark Cooper: **No motion**
5. Reappointment of Elizabeth Zeppernick to the Lachat Town Farm Commission for a term to end June 30, 2024: **I move to reappoint Elizabeth Zeppernick to the Lachat Town Farm Commission for a term to end June 30, 2024**
6. Reappointment of Katherine McConnaughey the Lachat Town Farm Commission for a term to end June 30, 2024: I move to reappoint Katherine McConnaughey the Lachat Town Farm Commission for a term to end June 30, 2024.
7. Discussion/ Decision to approve a supplemental appropriation for reimbursements for marketing expenses: **I move to approve a supplemental appropriation of \$520 for reimbursement of marketing expenses.**
8. Proclamation for the Weston Arts Student Artists: **TABLED**
9. Proclamation for Nancy Lincoln: **No motion**
10. Discussion/ decision regarding American Rescue Plan Act grant dollars: **No motion**
11. Discussion about the Work from Home Survey: **No motion**
12. Discussion/ decision to adopt a resolution approving the WestCOG Multi-Jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2021-2026: **I move to adopt a resolution approving the WestCOG Multi-Jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2021-2026, as presented.**
13. Reminder about machine ballot vote for the sale of the Fromson- Strassler Property: **no motion**
14. Executive Session to discuss pending litigation: **I move to enter into executive session to discuss pending litigation**
15. Adjournment: **I move to adjourn**

1. Call to order: **No Motion**
2. Pledge of Allegiance: **No Motion**
3. Establishment of a Public Workshop on the subject of Pesticide and Herbicide use by Eversource and the Connecticut Department of Transportation: **No motion**
4. COVID 19 update from Westport Weston Health Director Mark Cooper: **No motion**
5. Reappointment of Elizabeth Zeppernick to the Lachat Town Farm Commission for a term to end June 30, 2024: **I move to reappoint Elizabeth Zeppernick to the Lachat Town Farm Commission for a term to end June 30, 2024**



---

## e: You are invited to a Public Workshop

message

---

Samantha Nestor <snestor@westonct.gov>

Mon, Sep 13, 2021 at 5:44 PM

Tracey Alston <tracey.alston@eversource.com>, kathleen.ferrier@eversource.com, Jonathan Luiz <jluiz@westonct.gov>

Hi,

Given the concerns and lack of general knowledge of your chemical use, I ask you to cease using pesticides and herbicides in Weston until the town can determine if they are safe.

Thank you,  
Sam

Samantha Nestor  
First Selectwoman  
Town of Weston  
203-222-2680

On Mon, Sep 13, 2021 at 5:37 PM Samantha Nestor <snestor@westonct.gov> wrote:

Dear Tracey & Kathleen,  
I hope you are well.

I am reaching out because I would like to invite you to represent Eversource at a public workshop that Weston's Board of Selectmen will be hosting on October 7, 2021 at 7:30pm to discuss [pesticide and herbicide use by Eversource and the CT DOT](#). The purpose of this workshop will be to have Eversource and the CT DOT explain their use of pesticide and herbicide within Weston's borders and to allow for citizens to ask questions and express their concerns with the current vegetation management process. We will also give Eversource & DOT an opportunity to present their ideas and answer residents questions.

Best regards,  
Sam

Samantha Nestor  
First Selectwoman  
Town of Weston  
203-222-2680

6. Reappointment of Katherine McConnaughey the Lachat Town Farm Commission for a term to end June 30, 2024: I move to reappoint Katherine McConnaughey the Lachat Town Farm Commission for a term to end June 30, 2024.
  
7. Discussion/ Decision to approve a supplemental appropriation for reimbursements for marketing expenses: **I move to approve a supplemental appropriation of \$520 for reimbursement of marketing expenses.**



Jonathan Luiz <jluiz@westonct.gov>

---

## [EXTERNAL] Onion Barn & Lachat Banners

1 message

---

**Andrew Palladino** <apalladino.westonct@gmail.com>

Thu, Sep 2, 2021 at 8:47 PM

To: Jonathan Luiz <jluiz@westonct.gov>

Hi Jonathan,  
Leslie produced the Lachat banner at cost of \$320.00 (attached)


I produced the Onion Barn banner which was smaller and was \$200.00  
I have my Amex statement receipt and can request the invoice tomorrow (attached)

Best I could do on the fly.

Andrew

---

### 2 attachments

 **Scan Sep 2, 2021 at 8.29 PM.pdf**  
563K

 **activity (2).xlsx**  
5K



Jonathan Luiz <jluiz@westonct.gov>

---

**[EXTERNAL] Re: Onion Barn & Lachat Banners**

1 message

---

**Andrew Palladino** <apalladino.westonct@gmail.com>

Thu, Sep 2, 2021 at 8:51 PM

To: Jonathan Luiz <jluiz@westonct.gov>

The Onion Barn banner was 5' x 8'

The Lachat Banner was 10' x 6'4" which explains the price difference.

Andrew

On Thu, Sep 2, 2021 at 8:47 PM Andrew Palladino <apalladino.westonct@gmail.com> wrote:

Hi Jonathan,

Leslie produced the Lachat banner at cost of \$320.00 (attached)

I produced the Onion Barn banner which was smaller and was \$200.00

I have my Amex statement receipt and can request the invoice tomorrow (attached)

Best I could do on the fly.

Andrew

---

Adv Tiered Interest Chkg - 4672: Account Activity Transaction Details

---

**Post date:** 06/22/2021

**Amount:** -320.00

**Type:** Debit card

**Purchaser:** LESLIE S RIBACK

**Description:** SUCCESS PRINTING & MAIL 06/21 PURCHASE  
NORWALK CT

**Merchant category:** Business Services - not elsewhere classified

**Merchant category  
code:** 7399

**Merchant name:** SUCCESS PRINTING & MAIL  


**Merchant  
information:** NORWALK, CT

**Transaction  
category:** Cash, Checks & Misc: Other Expenses





Extended Details	Appears On Your Statement As	Address
0000000474 2038471112 SUCCESS PRINTING & MAILIN 00000001 NORWALK CT Description : MISC SERVICES Price : 2.00 2038471112	SUCCESS PRINTING & MNORWALK CT	10 PEARL ST

City/State	Zip Code	Country
NORWALK CT	06850	UNITED STATES

Reference	Category
320211590954788842	Business Services-Printing & Publishing

8. Proclamation for the Weston Arts Student Artists: **TABLED**
  
9. Proclamation for Nancy Lincoln: **No motion**



## **Proclamation**

**Whereas**, Nancy Lincoln has been a Senior Librarian in Weston for thirty seven years,

**Whereas**, Nancy has been the provider of exceptional Reader's Advisory Services and collection development,

**Whereas**, Nancy has seen the Weston Library through several expansions and renovations,

**Whereas**, Nancy participated in the automation of the Library's catalog and circulation services,

**Whereas**, Nancy in her many contributions to the Library served as co-director,

**Whereas**, Nancy has always been ready and willing to help out with services and projects,

**Whereas**, Nancy loves the Library so much she was married there,

**Now, Therefore, BE IT RESOLVED** that I, Samantha Nestor, First Selectwoman of the Town of Weston, Connecticut, do hereby proclaim Tuesday September 14, 2021 as

### **Nancy Lincoln Day**

And urge our entire community to join together in recognition of Nancy's dedication and service to the Weston Public Library.

Witness by my hand and the Seal of the Town of Weston, this 14th day of September, 2021.

Samantha Nestor  
First Selectwoman

**10.** Discussion/ decision regarding American Rescue Plan Act grant dollars: **No motion**

# FACT SHEET: The Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds Will Deliver \$350 Billion for State, Local, Territorial, and Tribal Governments to Respond to the COVID-19 Emergency and Bring Back Jobs

**May 10, 2021**

*Aid to state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments will help turn the tide on the pandemic, address its economic fallout, and lay the foundation for a strong and equitable recovery*

Today, the U.S. Department of the Treasury announced the launch of the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds, established by the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, to provide \$350 billion in emergency funding for eligible state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments. Treasury also released details on how these funds can be used to respond to acute pandemic response needs, fill revenue shortfalls among these governments, and support the communities and populations hardest-hit by the COVID-19 crisis. With the launch of the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds, eligible jurisdictions will be able to access this funding in the coming days to address these needs.

State, local, territorial, and Tribal governments have been on the frontlines of responding to the immense public health and economic needs created by this crisis – from standing up vaccination sites to supporting small businesses – even as these governments confronted revenue shortfalls during the downturn. As a result, these governments have endured unprecedented strains, forcing many to make untenable choices between laying off educators, firefighters, and other frontline workers or failing to provide other services that communities rely on. Faced with these challenges, state and local governments have cut over 1 million jobs since the beginning of the crisis. The experience of prior economic downturns has shown that budget pressures like these often result in prolonged fiscal austerity that can slow an economic recovery.

To support the immediate pandemic response, bring back jobs, and lay the groundwork for a strong and equitable recovery, the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 established the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds, designed to deliver \$350 billion to state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments to bolster their response to the COVID-19 emergency and its economic impacts. Today, Treasury is launching this much-needed relief to:

- Support urgent COVID-19 response efforts to continue to decrease spread of the virus and bring the pandemic under control;
- Replace lost public sector revenue to strengthen support for vital public services and help retain jobs;
- Support immediate economic stabilization for households and businesses; and,
- Address systemic public health and economic challenges that have contributed to the unequal impact of the pandemic on certain populations.

The Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds provide substantial flexibility for each jurisdiction to meet local needs—including support for households, small businesses, impacted industries, essential workers, and the communities hardest-hit by the crisis. These funds also deliver resources that recipients can invest in building, maintaining, or upgrading their water, sewer, and broadband infrastructure.



Starting today, eligible state, territorial, metropolitan city, county, and Tribal governments may request Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds through the Treasury Submission Portal. Concurrent with this program launch, Treasury has published an Interim Final Rule that implements the provisions of this program.

## **FUNDING AMOUNTS**

The American Rescue Plan provides a total of \$350 billion in Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to help eligible state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments meet their present needs and build the foundation for a strong recovery. Congress has allocated this funding to tens of thousands of jurisdictions. These allocations include:

<b>Type</b>	<b>Amount (\$ billions)</b>
States & District of Columbia	\$195.3
Counties	\$65.1
Metropolitan Cities	\$45.6
Tribal Governments	\$20.0
Territories	\$4.5
Non-Entitlement Units of Local Government	\$19.5

Treasury expects to distribute these funds directly to each state, territorial, metropolitan city, county, and Tribal government. Local governments that are classified as non-entitlement units will receive this funding through their applicable state government. Treasury expects to provide further guidance on distributions to non-entitlement units next week.

Local governments should expect to receive funds in two tranches, with 50% provided beginning in May 2021 and the balance delivered 12 months later. States that have experienced a net increase in the unemployment rate of more than 2 percentage points from February 2020 to the latest available data as of the date of certification will receive their full allocation of funds in a single payment; other states will receive funds in two equal tranches. Governments of U.S. territories will receive a single payment. Tribal governments will receive two payments, with the first payment available in May and the second payment, based on employment data, to be delivered in June 2021.

## **USES OF FUNDING**

Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds provide eligible state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments with a substantial infusion of resources to meet pandemic response needs and rebuild a stronger, more equitable economy as the country recovers. Within the categories of eligible uses, recipients have broad flexibility to decide how best to use this funding to meet the needs of their communities. Recipients may use Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to:

- **Support public health expenditures**, by funding COVID-19 mitigation efforts, medical expenses, behavioral healthcare, and certain public health and safety staff;
- **Address negative economic impacts caused by the public health emergency**, including economic harms to workers, households, small businesses, impacted industries, and the public sector;
- **Replace lost public sector revenue**, using this funding to provide government services to the extent of the reduction in revenue experienced due to the pandemic;
- **Provide premium pay for essential workers**, offering additional support to those who have borne and will bear the greatest health risks because of their service in critical infrastructure sectors; and,
- **Invest in water, sewer, and broadband infrastructure**, making necessary investments to improve access to clean drinking water, support vital wastewater and stormwater infrastructure, and to expand access to broadband internet.

Within these overall categories, Treasury’s Interim Final Rule provides guidelines and principles for determining the types of programs and services that this funding can support, together with examples of allowable uses that recipients may consider. As described below, Treasury has also designed these provisions to take into consideration the disproportionate impacts of the COVID-19 public health emergency on those hardest-hit by the pandemic.

#### 1. Supporting the public health response

Mitigating the impact of COVID-19 continues to require an unprecedented public health response from state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments. Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds provide resources to meet these needs through the provision of care for those impacted by the virus and through services that address disparities in public health that have been exacerbated by the pandemic. Recipients may use this funding to address a broad range of public health needs across COVID-19 mitigation, medical expenses, behavioral healthcare, and public health resources. Among other services, these funds can help support:

- **Services and programs to contain and mitigate the spread of COVID-19, including:**
  - ✓ Vaccination programs
  - ✓ Medical expenses
  - ✓ Testing
  - ✓ Contact tracing
  - ✓ Isolation or quarantine
  - ✓ PPE purchases
  - ✓ Support for vulnerable populations to access medical or public health services
  - ✓ Public health surveillance (e.g., monitoring for variants)
  - ✓ Enforcement of public health orders
  - ✓ Public communication efforts
  - ✓ Enhancement of healthcare capacity, including alternative care facilities
  - ✓ Support for prevention, mitigation, or other services in congregate living facilities and schools
  - ✓ Enhancement of public health data systems
  - ✓ Capital investments in public facilities to meet pandemic operational needs
  - ✓ Ventilation improvements in key settings like healthcare facilities

- **Services to address behavioral healthcare needs exacerbated by the pandemic, including:**
  - ✓ Mental health treatment
  - ✓ Substance misuse treatment
  - ✓ Other behavioral health services
  - ✓ Hotlines or warmlines
  - ✓ Crisis intervention
  - ✓ Services or outreach to promote access to health and social services
- **Payroll and covered benefits expenses** for public health, healthcare, human services, public safety and similar employees, to the extent that they work on the COVID-19 response. For public health and safety workers, recipients can use these funds to cover the full payroll and covered benefits costs for employees or operating units or divisions primarily dedicated to the COVID-19 response.

## 2. Addressing the negative economic impacts caused by the public health emergency

The COVID-19 public health emergency resulted in significant economic hardship for many Americans. As businesses closed, consumers stayed home, schools shifted to remote education, and travel declined precipitously, over 20 million jobs were lost between February and April 2020. Although many have since returned to work, as of April 2021, the economy remains more than 8 million jobs below its pre-pandemic peak, and more than 3 million workers have dropped out of the labor market altogether since February 2020.

To help alleviate the economic hardships caused by the pandemic, Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds enable eligible state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments to provide a wide range of assistance to individuals and households, small businesses, and impacted industries, in addition to enabling governments to rehire public sector staff and rebuild capacity. Among these uses include:

- **Delivering assistance to workers and families**, including aid to unemployed workers and job training, as well as aid to households facing food, housing, or other financial insecurity. In addition, these funds can support survivor's benefits for family members of COVID-19 victims.
- **Supporting small businesses**, helping them to address financial challenges caused by the pandemic and to make investments in COVID-19 prevention and mitigation tactics, as well as to provide technical assistance. To achieve these goals, recipients may employ this funding to execute a broad array of loan, grant, in-kind assistance, and counseling programs to enable small businesses to rebound from the downturn.
- **Speeding the recovery of the tourism, travel, and hospitality sectors**, supporting industries that were particularly hard-hit by the COVID-19 emergency and are just now beginning to mend. Similarly impacted sectors within a local area are also eligible for support.
- **Rebuilding public sector capacity**, by rehiring public sector staff and replenishing unemployment insurance (UI) trust funds, in each case up to pre-pandemic levels. Recipients may also use this funding to build their internal capacity to successfully implement economic relief programs, with investments in data analysis, targeted outreach, technology infrastructure, and impact evaluations.

### 3. **Serving the hardest-hit communities and families**

While the pandemic has affected communities across the country, it has disproportionately impacted low-income families and communities of color and has exacerbated systemic health and economic inequities. Low-income and socially vulnerable communities have experienced the most severe health impacts. For example, counties with high poverty rates also have the highest rates of infections and deaths, with 223 deaths per 100,000 compared to the U.S. average of 175 deaths per 100,000.

Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds allow for a broad range of uses to address the disproportionate public health and economic impacts of the crisis on the hardest-hit communities, populations, and households. Eligible services include:

- **Addressing health disparities and the social determinants of health**, through funding for community health workers, public benefits navigators, remediation of lead hazards, and community violence intervention programs;
- **Investments in housing and neighborhoods**, such as services to address individuals experiencing homelessness, affordable housing development, housing vouchers, and residential counseling and housing navigation assistance to facilitate moves to neighborhoods with high economic opportunity;
- **Addressing educational disparities** through new or expanded early learning services, providing additional resources to high-poverty school districts, and offering educational services like tutoring or afterschool programs as well as services to address social, emotional, and mental health needs; and,
- **Promoting healthy childhood environments**, including new or expanded high quality childcare, home visiting programs for families with young children, and enhanced services for child welfare-involved families and foster youth.

Governments may use Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to support these additional services if they are provided:

- within a Qualified Census Tract (a low-income area as designated by the Department of Housing and Urban Development);
- to families living in Qualified Census Tracts;
- by a Tribal government; or,
- to other populations, households, or geographic areas disproportionately impacted by the pandemic.

### 4. **Replacing lost public sector revenue**

State, local, territorial, and Tribal governments that are facing budget shortfalls may use Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to avoid cuts to government services. With these additional resources, recipients can continue to provide valuable public services and ensure that fiscal austerity measures do not hamper the broader economic recovery.

Many state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments have experienced significant budget shortfalls, which can yield a devastating impact on their respective communities. Faced with budget shortfalls and pandemic-related uncertainty, state and local governments cut staff in all 50 states. These budget shortfalls and staff cuts are particularly problematic at present, as these entities are on the front lines of battling the COVID-19 pandemic and helping citizens weather the economic downturn.

Recipients may use these funds to replace lost revenue. Treasury's Interim Final Rule establishes a methodology that each recipient can use to calculate its reduction in revenue. Specifically, recipients will compute the extent of their reduction in revenue by comparing their actual revenue to an alternative representing what could have been expected to occur in the absence of the pandemic. Analysis of this expected trend begins with the last full fiscal year prior to the public health emergency and projects forward at either (a) the recipient's average annual revenue growth over the three full fiscal years prior to the public health emergency or (b) 4.1%, the national average state and local revenue growth rate from 2015-18 (the latest available data).

For administrative convenience, Treasury's Interim Final Rule allows recipients to presume that any diminution in actual revenue relative to the expected trend is due to the COVID-19 public health emergency. Upon receiving Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds, recipients may immediately calculate the reduction in revenue that occurred in 2020 and deploy funds to address any shortfall. Recipients will have the opportunity to re-calculate revenue loss at several points through the program, supporting those entities that experience a lagged impact of the crisis on revenues.

Importantly, once a shortfall in revenue is identified, recipients will have broad latitude to use this funding to support government services, up to this amount of lost revenue.

#### **5. Providing premium pay for essential workers**

Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds provide resources for eligible state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments to recognize the heroic contributions of essential workers. Since the start of the public health emergency, essential workers have put their physical well-being at risk to meet the daily needs of their communities and to provide care for others.

Many of these essential workers have not received compensation for the heightened risks they have faced and continue to face. Recipients may use this funding to provide premium pay directly, or through grants to private employers, to a broad range of essential workers who must be physically present at their jobs including, among others:

- ✓ Staff at nursing homes, hospitals, and home-care settings
- ✓ Workers at farms, food production facilities, grocery stores, and restaurants
- ✓ Janitors and sanitation workers
- ✓ Public health and safety staff
- ✓ Truck drivers, transit staff, and warehouse workers
- ✓ Childcare workers, educators, and school staff
- ✓ Social service and human services staff

Treasury's Interim Final Rule emphasizes the need for recipients to prioritize premium pay for lower income workers. Premium pay that would increase a worker's total pay above 150% of the greater of the state or county average annual wage requires specific justification for how it responds to the needs of these workers.

In addition, employers are both permitted and encouraged to use Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to offer retrospective premium pay, recognizing that many essential workers have not yet received additional compensation for work performed. Staff working for third-party contractors in eligible sectors are also eligible for premium pay.

## **6. Investing in water and sewer infrastructure**

Recipients may use Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to invest in necessary improvements to their water and sewer infrastructures, including projects that address the impacts of climate change.

Recipients may use this funding to invest in an array of drinking water infrastructure projects, such as building or upgrading facilities and transmission, distribution, and storage systems, including the replacement of lead service lines.

Recipients may also use this funding to invest in wastewater infrastructure projects, including constructing publicly-owned treatment infrastructure, managing and treating stormwater or subsurface drainage water, facilitating water reuse, and securing publicly-owned treatment works.

To help jurisdictions expedite their execution of these essential investments, Treasury's Interim Final Rule aligns types of eligible projects with the wide range of projects that can be supported by the Environmental Protection Agency's Clean Water State Revolving Fund and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund. Recipients retain substantial flexibility to identify those water and sewer infrastructure investments that are of the highest priority for their own communities.

Treasury's Interim Final Rule also encourages recipients to ensure that water, sewer, and broadband projects use strong labor standards, including project labor agreements and community benefits agreements that offer wages at or above the prevailing rate and include local hire provisions.

## **7. Investing in broadband infrastructure**

The pandemic has underscored the importance of access to universal, high-speed, reliable, and affordable broadband coverage. Over the past year, millions of Americans relied on the internet to participate in remote school, healthcare, and work.

Yet, by at least one measure, 30 million Americans live in areas where there is no broadband service or where existing services do not deliver minimally acceptable speeds. For millions of other Americans, the high cost of broadband access may place it out of reach. The American Rescue Plan aims to help remedy these shortfalls, providing recipients with flexibility to use Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to invest in broadband infrastructure.

Recognizing the acute need in certain communities, Treasury's Interim Final Rule provides that investments in broadband be made in areas that are currently unserved or underserved—in other words, lacking a wireline connection that reliably delivers minimum speeds of 25 Mbps download and 3 Mbps upload. Recipients are also encouraged to prioritize projects that achieve last-mile connections to households and businesses.

Using these funds, recipients generally should build broadband infrastructure with modern technologies in mind, specifically those projects that deliver services offering reliable 100 Mbps download and 100

Mbps upload speeds, unless impracticable due to topography, geography, or financial cost. In addition, recipients are encouraged to pursue fiber optic investments.

In view of the wide disparities in broadband access, assistance to households to support internet access or digital literacy is an eligible use to respond to the public health and negative economic impacts of the pandemic, as detailed above.

## 8. Ineligible Uses

Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds provide substantial resources to help eligible state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments manage the public health and economic consequences of COVID-19. Recipients have considerable flexibility to use these funds to address the diverse needs of their communities.

To ensure that these funds are used for their intended purposes, the American Rescue Plan Act also specifies two ineligible uses of funds:

- **States and territories may not use this funding to directly or indirectly offset a reduction in net tax revenue due to a change in law from March 3, 2021 through the last day of the fiscal year in which the funds provided have been spent.** The American Rescue Plan ensures that funds needed to provide vital services and support public employees, small businesses, and families struggling to make it through the pandemic are not used to fund reductions in net tax revenue. Treasury’s Interim Final Rule implements this requirement. If a state or territory cuts taxes, they must demonstrate how they paid for the tax cuts from sources other than Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Funds—by enacting policies to raise other sources of revenue, by cutting spending, or through higher revenue due to economic growth. If the funds provided have been used to offset tax cuts, the amount used for this purpose must be paid back to the Treasury.
- **No recipient may use this funding to make a deposit to a pension fund.** Treasury’s Interim Final Rule defines a “deposit” as an extraordinary contribution to a pension fund for the purpose of reducing an accrued, unfunded liability. While pension deposits are prohibited, recipients may use funds for routine payroll contributions for employees whose wages and salaries are an eligible use of funds.

Treasury’s Interim Final Rule identifies several other ineligible uses, including funding debt service, legal settlements or judgments, and deposits to rainy day funds or financial reserves. Further, general infrastructure spending is not covered as an eligible use outside of water, sewer, and broadband investments or above the amount allocated under the revenue loss provision. While the program offers broad flexibility to recipients to address local conditions, these restrictions will help ensure that funds are used to augment existing activities and address pressing needs.

## **11. Discussion about the Work from Home Survey: No motion**



## Weston CT - Economic Vitality Committee

We are a group of dedicated volunteers who want to understand where and how Weston residents work. Please take five minutes to answer a small number of questions.

1. How long have you lived in Weston?

- Less than 2 years
- 2-5 years
- 6-10 years
- 11-20 years
- More than 20 years

2. Did you and how often did you commute to work before Covid?

- Yes, every work day
- Yes, part-time
- No, I worked from home
- Was not formally employed

3. During Covid, which best describes your commute:

- I commuted every work day
- I commuted part-time
- I worked from home
- I was not formally employed during that time

4. Post-Covid, which best describes your commute:

- Back to commuting - same as before
- Back to commuting - but less than before Covid
- Still working from home - same as before Covid

Now working primarily from home - unlike before Covid

NA

5. If you answered "Less than 2 years" to question 1, which best describes your current commuting experience?

I was not expecting to commute but I am or will soon be doing so part time

I was not expecting to commute but I am or will soon be doing so full time

I was commuting regularly during COVID and will continue

I work from home

NA

6. Where is your business or company based?

Weston

Westport

Norwalk

Fairfield

Ridgefield

Wilton

Stamford

Greenwich

New Haven

Westchester County

New York City

Other

7. How do you commute to work?

- Drive alone
- Carpool
- Train
- Bus/other

8. If Weston had a co-working space, how often would you use it?

- A few hours a week
- A few days a week
- Full time
- Not at all

9. Do you own a business?

- Yes, based in Weston
- Yes, outside Weston, but local
- Yes, outside local towns
- No

10. If "Yes" to Q9, would your business benefit from a "Buy Local" initiative?

- Yes
- No

11. Would you use a shuttle service to the Westport Train Station

- Yes, regularly
- Sometimes
- No

12. How important is strong cellular service for conducting business while outside the home but still when in Weston?

- Extremely important
- Important
- Somewhat important
- Not so important
- Not at all important

13. How important is strong internet/wifi for conducting business in the home when in Weston?

- Extremely important
- Very important
- Somewhat important
- Not so important
- Not at all important

14. On a scale of 1-10 (with 10 being the highest) how would you rate your cellular service in Weston

15. On a scale of one to ten (With 10 being the highest) how would you rate your internet service provider in Weston?

16. What industry do you work in?

- Finance
- Legal
- Arts
- Healthcare
- Retail/Consumer Goods
- B2B Client Services
- Technology
- Other

17. Do you have children attending Weston Schools (check all that apply)

- Hurlbutt or Pre-K
- WIS
- Middle School
- High School
- No, kids attend other schools
- No school age children

18. Please feel free to add anything else you think is important to small business owners or individuals primarily working from home in Weston

**12. Discussion/ decision to adopt a resolution approving the WestCOG Multi-Jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2021-2026: I move to adopt a resolution approving the WestCOG Multi-Jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2021-2026, as presented.**

CERTIFICATE OF ADOPTION  
TOWN OF WESTON BOARD OF SELECTMEN

**A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE WESTERN CONNECTICUT COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS  
MULTI-JURISDICTION HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE, 2021-2026**

WHEREAS, the Town of Weston has historically experienced severe damage from natural hazards and it continues to be vulnerable to the effects of those natural hazards profiled in the plan (e.g. *flooding, high wind, thunderstorms, winter storms, earthquakes, droughts, dam failure, and wildfires*), resulting in loss of property and life, economic hardship, and threats to public health and safety; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Weston Board of Selectmen approved the previous version of the Plan in 2016; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Weston and Western Connecticut Council of Governments developed and received conditional approval from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for the Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, 2021-2026 under the requirements of 44 CFR 201.6; and

WHEREAS, public and committee meetings were held and public input was sought in 2020 and 2021 regarding the development and review of the Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, 2021-2026; and

WHEREAS, the Plan specifically addresses hazard mitigation strategies and Plan maintenance procedure for the Town of Weston; and

WHEREAS, the Plan recommends several hazard mitigation actions/projects that will provide mitigation for specific natural hazards that impact the Town of Weston, with the effect of protecting people and property from loss associated with those hazards; and

WHEREAS, adoption of this Plan will make the Town of Weston eligible for funding to alleviate the impacts of future hazards; now therefore be it

RESOLVED by the Board of Selectmen:

1. The Plan is hereby adopted as an official plan of the Town of Weston;
2. The respective officials identified in the mitigation strategy of the Plan are hereby directed to pursue implementation of the recommended actions assigned to them;
3. Future revisions and Plan maintenance required by 44 CFR 201.6 and FEMA are hereby adopted as a part of this resolution for a period of five (5) years from the date of this resolution.
4. An annual report on the progress of the implementation elements of the Plan shall be presented to the Board of Selectmen.

**Adopted this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2021 by the Board of Selectmen of Town of Weston, Connecticut**

\_\_\_\_\_  
First Selectman

**IN WITNESS WHEREOF**, the undersigned has affixed his/her signature and the corporate seal of the Town of Weston this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2021.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Town Clerk

- 13.** Reminder about machine ballot vote for the sale of the Fromson- Strassler Property: **no motion**
  
- 14.** Executive Session to discuss pending litigation: **I move to enter into executive session to discuss pending litigation**
  
- 15.** Adjournment: **I move to adjourn**





Western Connecticut Council of Governments

[www.westcog.org/emergency-management/hazard-mitigation/](http://www.westcog.org/emergency-management/hazard-mitigation/)

## Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan

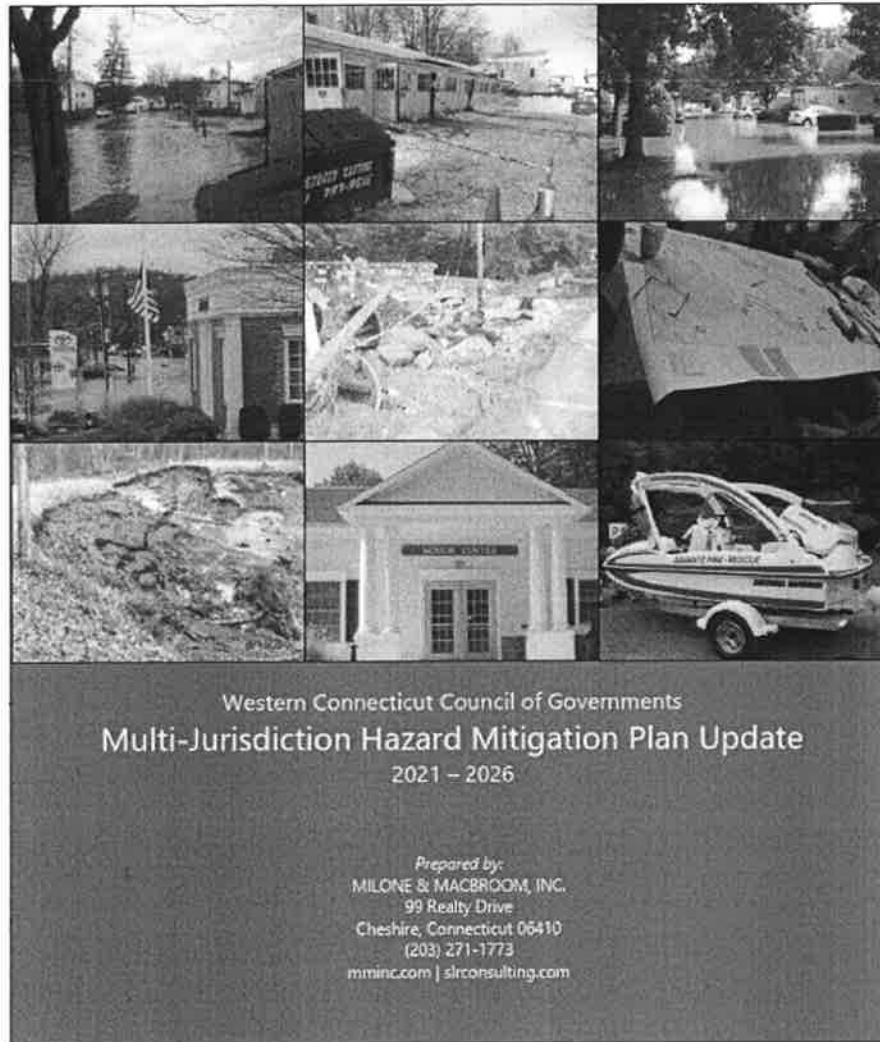
The Western Connecticut Council of Governments (WestCOG), along with its member municipalities, developed a Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan for all 18 communities.

This is a lot of material to review. For a rapid review of key components consider reviewing the Executive Summary (pg iv of the HMP), The Regional Strategies (Section 5-1 of the HMP), and your respective Municipal Strategies (Municipal Annexes) being pursued within this plan.

DOWNLOAD: HMP

APPENDICES

MUNICIPAL ANNEXES



Contact Nicole Sullivan, Planner at WestCOG for details.

## Language Assistance

For language assistance or other accommodations, contact WestCOG at:

Para asistencia con el idioma y otras adaptaciones, por favor póngase en contacto con WestCOG al:

Para obter assistência língua ou outras acomodações, entre em contato com WestCOG em:

Pour obtenir de l'aide linguistique ou d'autres mesures d'adaptation, contactez WestCOG à:

Aby uzyskać pomoc językową lub inne zakwaterowanie, skontaktuj się z firmą WestCOG pod adresem: