

Western Connecticut Council of Governments

January 21, 2021 at 12:30 pm

Videoconference

Call-in Information: 929-436-2866, Meeting Id: 632-336-1237

Agenda

1. Meeting call to order: Hon. Rudy Marconi, Chairman
2. Public Participation:
3. Action Items:
 - a. Approval of December 17, 2020 Minutes Attachment 3a, pp. 1-3
 - b. FY 19-20 Annual Audit Attachment 3b, pp. 4-12
 - c. BUILD Grant Matching Fund Resolution Attachment 3c, p. 13
 - d. Quarterly Financial Report Attachment 3d, pp. 14-15
 - e. Legislative Priorities Attachment 3e, pp. 16-28
 - f. Housing Affordability Plan(s)
 - g. LOTCIP Adjustment Attachment 3g, p. 29
4. Information Items:
 - a. Regional Service Update
 - b. UConn CIRCA Resilient CT
5. Other Business:
6. Next meeting:
7. Adjournment

ENGLISH: For language assistance or other accommodations, contact Western Connecticut Council of Governments at least five business days prior to the meeting at help@westcog.org. ESPAÑOL: Para asistencia con el idioma y otras adaptaciones, por favor póngase en contacto con WestCOG por lo menos cinco días hábiles antes de la reunión al help@westcog.org. PORTUGUÊS: Para obter assistência língua ou outras acomodações, entre em contato com WestCOG pelo menos cinco dias úteis antes da reunião em help@westcog.org. FRANÇAIS: Pour obtenir de l'aide linguistique ou d'autres mesures d'adaptation, contactez WestCOG au moins cinq jours ouvrables avant la réunion à help@westcog.org. POLSKI: W przypadku pomocy językowej lub innej pomocy, skontaktuj się z WestCOG co najmniej pięć dni roboczych przed wydarzeniem w help@westcog.org

Western Connecticut COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS



Disclaimer: These interim minutes of the Western Connecticut Council of Governments (“WestCOG” or “COG”) are released and “available for public inspection” and “posted” on WestCOG’s website, in accordance with C.G.S. §1-225(a). Said interim minutes are subject to review and approval by the COG members, after which time the final approved minutes will be available and posted in accordance with laws. Accordingly, the interim minutes may contain inaccuracies and do not reflect the final action of the COG.

INTERIM Council Minutes

for the 12/17/2020 Regular Meeting
Videoconference

*Chairman Rudolph Marconi - Vice Chairman Jayme Stevenson
Treasurer Julia Pemberton - Secretary Lynne Vanderslice*

MEMBERS ATTENDING

- Bethel..... Absent
- Bridgewater..... First Selectman Curtis Read
- Brookfield..... First Selectman Steve Dunn
- Danbury..... Absent
- Darien..... First Selectman Jayme Stevenson
- Greenwich..... Selectman Lauren Rabin

- New Canaan..... First Selectman Kevin Moynihan
- New Fairfield..... First Selectman Pat Del Monaco
- New Milford..... Mayor Pete Bass
- Newtown..... First Selectman Dan Rosenthal
- Norwalk..... Absent
- Redding..... First Selectman Julia Pemberton

- Ridgefield..... First Selectman Rudy Marconi
- Sherman..... First Selectman Don Lowe
- Stamford..... Mayor David Martin
- Weston..... First Selectman Chris Spaulding
- Westport..... First Selectman James Marpe
- Wilton..... First Selectman Lynne Vanderslice

OTHERS ATTENDING

WestCOG staff members in attendance were Mike Towle, Kristin Hadjstylianos, Todd Fontanella, Nicole Sullivan, Kristin Floberg, Kevin Mahoney, Nick Trabka, Tucker Beckett, Victoria Ricks, Patty Payne, Charles Vidich, and Executive Director Francis Pickering. Rick Schreiner and Alex Dashev from HARTransit, Kathryn Faraci from CTDOT, Meg Haffner from the Kennedy Center, Ellen Graham from Senator Blumenthal’s office, Greenwich Planning and Zoning Chairman Margarita Alban, Westport

Operations Director Sara Harris, David Murphy from Milone and MacBroom, and Stamford Mayor's Chief of Staff Michael Pollard were also in attendance.

CALL TO ORDER

The meeting was called to order at 12:29pm by Chairman Rudy Marconi.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

There were no public comments.

ACTION ITEMS

Approval of November 19, 2020 Minutes: After review and on a motion made by Sherman First Selectman Don Lowe seconded by New Milford Mayor Pete Bass, the minutes of the 11/19/2020 meeting were unanimously approved.

Annual Dues: After review by WestCOG Director Francis Pickering, and on a motion made by Weston First Selectman Chris Spaulding and seconded by Darien First Selectman Jayme Stevenson, the 2021 Annual Dues was unanimously approved, with an abstention made by Stamford Mayor David Martin.

Legislative Priorities: After review by WestCOG Director Francis Pickering, a motion was made by New Milford Mayor Pete Bass and seconded by Sherman First Selectman Don Lowe to table the approval of the 2021 Legislative Priorities until the January 21st COG Meeting. It was unanimously approved.

INFORMATION ITEMS

UCONN Circa Resilient CT: David Murphy from Milone and MacBroom gave an update on the Resilient CT CIRCA project, which is a project to develop resilience planning framework and assessments, develop implementation plans, assess flood risk, evaluate adaptation options, and engage stakeholders in New Haven and Fairfield counties to address vulnerabilities to future climate change and sea level rise.

Regional Service Update: WestCOG Director Francis Pickering gave an update on the regional service projects that WestCOG staff are currently working on. The Public Safety Study is in the implementation phase and will be wrapping up soon. The Municipal Modernization Project will be completed by December 31st. The Animal Control, Waste Management and Strategic Vision and Planning Projects are still in the data collection phase.

Draft Audit: WestCOG Executive Director Francis Pickering gave an overview of the draft audit. It will be approved at the January 21st COG meeting.

Development Trends in CT: WestCOG Senior GIS Analyst Nick Trabka, GIS Analyst Tucker Beckett and Planner Kristin Floberg gave an update on the residential location analysis and the housing trends analysis that was presented at the October and November COG meetings. The focus of this update was looking at population density trends on developable lands in our region.

OTHER BUSINESS:

There was no other business discussed.

ADJOURNMENT

The next COG meeting will be held on Thursday, January 21st. On a motion made Sherman First Selectman Don Lowe and seconded by Wilton First Selectman Lynne Vanderslice, the meeting was unanimously adjourned at 1:29pm.

INTERIM MINUTES SUBJECT TO FINAL APPROVAL BY THE COG MEMBERS



**HENRY, RAYMOND
& THOMPSON, LLC**

Certified Public Accountants

1340 Sullivan Avenue South Windsor, CT 06074 Tel: (860) 644-5825 Fax: (860) 644-5731	One Hamden Center 2319 Whitney Ave, Suite 5-D Hamden, CT 06518 Tel: (203) 288-4144 Fax: (203) 248-9205
---	--

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

Council Members
Western Connecticut Council of Governments
1 Riverside Road
Sandy Hook, CT 06482

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Western Connecticut Council of Governments of Sandy Hook, Connecticut, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Western Connecticut Council of Governments’ basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management’s Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Western Connecticut Council of Governments’ management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor’s Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor’s judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity’s preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity’s internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the

appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Western Connecticut Council of Governments, as of June 30, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information on pages 4 through 9 and 24 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise Western Connecticut Council of Governments' basic financial statements. The Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance by Project, Schedule of Direct and Indirect Costs, Determination of Indirect Cost Rate, and Financial Summary Report-CTDOT are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The schedule of expenditures of federal awards and schedule of expenditures of state financial assistance are presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by the Uniform Guidance, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*, and by the State Single Audit Act, and are also not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance by Project, Schedule of Direct and Indirect Costs, Determination of Indirect Cost Rate, and Financial Summary Report-CTDOT, the schedule of expenditures of federal awards, and the schedule of expenditures of state financial assistance are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been

subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance by Project, Schedule of Direct and Indirect Costs, Determination of Indirect Cost Rate, and Financial Summary Report-CTDOT, the schedule of expenditures of federal awards, and the schedule of expenditures of state financial assistance are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 7, 2020, on our consideration of Western Connecticut Council of Governments' internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering Western Connecticut Council of Governments' internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Henry, Raymond & Thompson, LLC

Henry, Raymond & Thompson, LLC
South Windsor, Connecticut
December 7, 2020

WESTERN CONNECTICUT COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

As management of the Western Connecticut Council of Governments (WestCOG), we offer readers of WestCOG's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of WestCOG for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The assets of WestCOG exceeded its liabilities at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$2,131,131 (net position). Of this amount, \$2,017,227 (unrestricted net position) may be used to meet WestCOG's ongoing obligations.
- WestCOG's total net position increased by \$214,874.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, WestCOG's governmental fund reported combined ending fund balances of \$2,017,227, an increase of \$220,076 in comparison with the prior year. The portion of the fund balance available for spending at WestCOG's discretion (unassigned fund balance) is \$2,024,259.
- Regarding the total fiscal picture of WestCOG and its fiduciary governance, it is our opinion that the current fund balance levels are not excessive and should be maintained according to management approval. Securing the level of fund balance mitigates against future potential and uncertain decisions by the State of Connecticut with respect to any disruption or reduction of funding to the Councils of Governments. We will assign the current fund balance level against these possible future liabilities.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis are intended to serve as an introduction to WestCOG's basic financial statements. WestCOG's basic financial statements comprise three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

Basis of Presentation

WestCOG is considered a single-program governmental organization for financial reporting purposes. Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 34, Basic Financial Statements - and Management's Discussion and Analysis - for State and Local Governments, requires the presentation of government-wide financial statements and fund financial statements. The government-wide financial statements consist of the governmental funds balance sheet and the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances. WestCOG has no business-type activities.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The Government-Wide Financial Statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of WestCOG's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The Statement of Net Position presents information on all of the WestCOG's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of WestCOG is improving or deteriorating.

The Statement of Activities presents information showing how WestCOG's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported when the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected revenues and earned but unused compensated absences).

Both of the government-wide financial statements display information about WestCOG's governmental activities, which consists of regional planning. WestCOG does not have any business-type activities.

The government-wide financial statements can be found on table 1 and 2 of this report.

Fund Financial Statements

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. WestCOG uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of WestCOG can be divided into two categories: governmental funds and fiduciary funds.

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating WestCOG's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of WestCOG's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental funds balance sheet and the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 12 and 14 of this report

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside of WestCOG. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to WestCOG's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary (business-type function) funds. WestCOG has one fiduciary fund it reports upon.

The basic fiduciary fund financial statements can be found on pages 16 and 17 of this report

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The notes to the financial statements provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 18 – 25 of this report.

OTHER INFORMATION

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also contains required supplementary information other than this management’s discussion and analysis that can be found on pages 26 – 31 of this report.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Net Position

WestCOG’s combined net position increased from \$1,916,257 on June 30, 2019 to \$2,131,131 on June 30, 2020. The analysis below focuses on the net position (Table 1) and changes in net position (Table 2) of the Agency’s governmental activities.

	Table 1	
	<i>Net Position</i>	
	Governmental Activities	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Current and other assets	\$ 2,716,471	\$ 2,533,770
Capital assets	<u>113,904</u>	<u>119,106</u>
Total assets	2,830,375	2,652,876
Liabilities	<u>699,244</u>	<u>736,619</u>
Net	<u>\$ 2,131,131</u>	<u>\$ 1,916,257</u>
Net position:		
Invested in capital assets	\$ 113,904	\$ 119,106
Unrestricted (deficit)	<u>2,017,227</u>	<u>1,797,151</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 2,131,131</u>	<u>\$ 1,916,257</u>

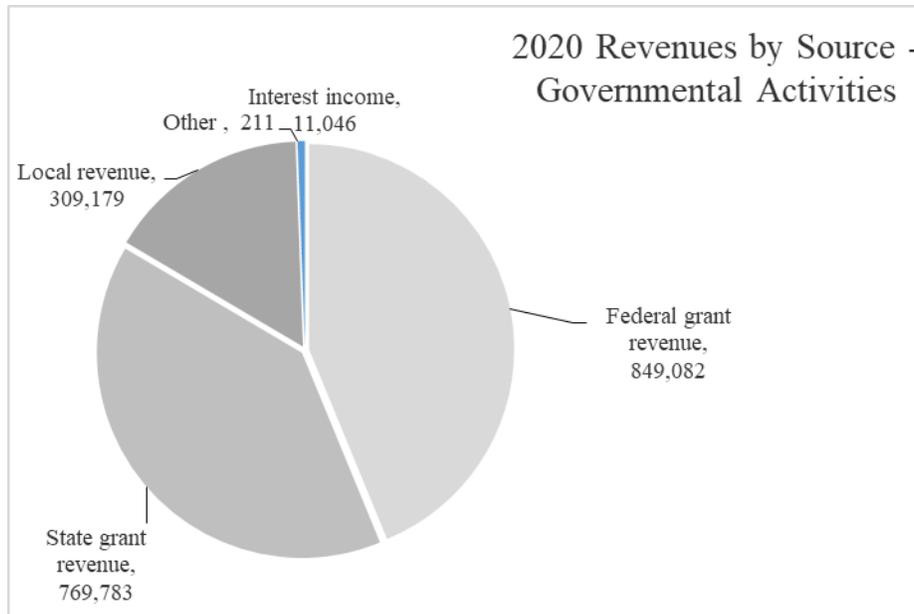
At June 30, 2020, \$113,904 or 5% of WestCOG’s net position reflects its net investment in capital assets. WestCOG uses these capital assets to provide services to member towns; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending.

The remainder of WestCOG’s net position of \$2,017,227 is considered unrestricted and may be used to meet WestCOG’s ongoing obligations. Overall, net position increased by \$214,874 in comparison to the prior year.

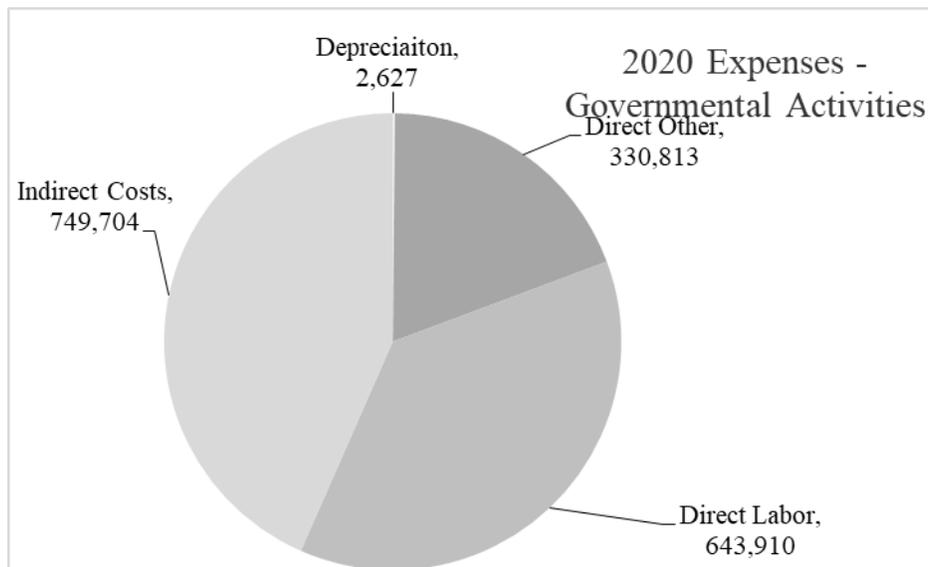
Changes in Net Position

Changes in net position for the years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

Table 2		
Changes in Net Position		
	Governmental Activities	
	2020	2019
Revenues:		
Program revenues:		
Operating grants	\$ 1,628,044	\$ 2,168,754
General revenues:		
Unrestricted investment earnings	11,046	4,960
Miscellaneous	211	306
Local cash contributions	300,000	300,000
Total revenues	1,939,301	2,474,020
Program expenses:		
Consolidated Planning Grant US DOT	815,557	1,313,349
Regional Planning/Administration	490,558	438,493
Local Transportation Capital Improvements	196,762	192,854
US EDA Cares Act	62,547	-
Danbury/New Fairfield Rte 37	60,546	-
Hazard Mitigation Plan	46,998	-
Route 7 Impl-Phase 3	36,207	-
DEMHS Grants	8,399	12,189
Westport Rail Parking Study	4,373	151,179
Public Health Emergency Planning	2,250	3,400
Loss on disposition of fixed assets	231	-
OPM Snow Plow	-	51,468
Stamford Bike/Ped	-	35,698
Route 7 Impl-Phase 2	-	32,550
The Nature Conservancy	-	14,246
Noroton Heights TOD	-	10,762
Stamford Bus and Shuttle	-	5,446
Total program expenses	1,724,427	2,261,634
Increase in net position	\$ 214,874	\$ 212,386



For the year ended June 30, 2020, the Agency's total revenues were \$1,946,333 compared to \$2,474,020 for the year ended June 30, 2019, a decrease of \$527,687. The total cost of all programs and services for the year ended June 30, 2020 was \$1,724,427 compared to \$2,261,634 for the year ended June 30, 2019, a decrease of \$537,207.



FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE ENTITY'S FUNDS

Governmental Funds

The focus of WestCOG's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing WestCOG's financing requirements. In particular, unreserved fund balance may serve as a useful measure of WestCOG's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

**WESTERN CONNECTICUT COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
BALANCE SHEET-GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2020**

	General Fund
ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,504,870
Accounts receivable	188,538
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	23,063
Total assets	\$ 2,716,471
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	
Liabilities	
Accounts payable	\$ 166,106
Deferred revenue	455,205
Accrued expenses	77,933
Total liabilities	699,244
FUND BALANCE	
Unassigned	2,017,227
Total fund balance	2,017,227
Total liabilities and fund balance	\$ 2,716,471

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.



CERTIFIED RESOLUTION OF THE
WESTERN CONNECTICUT COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
DESIGNATION OF MATCHING FUNDS FOR USDOT BUILD GRANT

I, Lynne Vanderslice, Secretary of the Western Connecticut Council of Governments (hereinafter “WestCOG”) certify that the following is a true copy of the resolution adopted by WestCOG at its meeting on January 21, 2021 via Zoom, a quorum being present:

Whereas improvements to rail infrastructure and service and associated economic development have been long-serving priorities of the region;

Whereas funding for these goals has been elusive, and alternative funding mechanisms may provide the resources to build improvements on an accelerated timeframe;

Whereas WestCOG applied to USDOT for a “Regional Value Capture Mechanism Study” under its *Better Utilizing Investments to Leverage Development* (BUILD) Transportation Discretionary Grants program, for a project of \$500,000, with a \$100,000 local cost share requirement; and

Whereas USDOT notified that WestCOG’s application was awarded in full;

Resolved that WestCOG shall designate \$100,000 from its SFY 2020 fund balance to satisfy the local cost share (matching fund) requirement for the BUILD Grant that WestCOG was awarded by USDOT in 2020.

This resolution is in full force and effect as of January 21, 2021.

Lynne Vanderslice, Secretary
Western Connecticut Council of Governments

January 21, 2021

[Affix seal here]

Western Connecticut Council of Governments
Quarterly Financial Report - Operating Statement
December - 2020

(Unaudited)

	Current Month Dec 2020 Actual	Year to Date at 12/31/20	Annual Budget Approved June 2020	Projected at 6/30/2021
REVENUES				
State/Federal/Local Grants	\$ 324,661	\$ 1,016,034	\$ 2,183,286	\$ 2,082,407
Local Dues	\$ 15,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000
Misc./Interest Income	\$ 65	\$ 737	\$ 15,000	\$ 1,400
TOTAL:	\$ 339,726	\$ 1,116,771	\$ 2,498,286	\$ 2,383,807
EXPENSES				
DIRECT CONTRACT EXPENSE: (Reimbursable through contracts)				
Project Consultants	\$ 216,572	\$ 344,735	\$ 887,634	\$ 792,545
Other Direct Costs	\$ 771	\$ 18,550	\$ 43,169	\$ 30,000
PERSONNEL EXPENSE:				
Salaries (Direct & Indirect)	\$ 79,809	\$ 470,422	\$ 939,419	\$ 939,419
Pension	\$ 6,133	\$ 36,798	\$ 73,600	\$ 73,600
Payroll Taxes	\$ 6,087	\$ 36,987	\$ 79,670	\$ 80,500
Fringe Benefits	\$ 7,664	\$ 47,924	\$ 106,110	\$ 106,110
GENERAL OVERHEAD EXPENSE:				
Rent	\$ -	\$ 51,904	\$ 102,495	\$ 102,495
Utilities	\$ 1,157	\$ 11,934	\$ 37,505	\$ 37,505
Audit/Payroll & Legal Services	\$ 3,075	\$ 17,042	\$ 49,350	\$ 49,350
Other Professional Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,000	\$ 1,000
Service Agreements	\$ 1,144	\$ 6,162	\$ 13,195	\$ 13,195
Reproduction	\$ 79	\$ 262	\$ 2,500	\$ 1,500
Office Supplies	\$ 10	\$ 529	\$ 10,000	\$ 3,000
Conf/Travel/Mtg. Expense	\$ 75	\$ 139	\$ 3,310	\$ 2,000
Membership Dues/Subscriptions	\$ 845	\$ 5,195	\$ 11,650	\$ 11,650
Postage	\$ 293	\$ 509	\$ 1,000	\$ 800
Commercial Liability Insurance	\$ 1,831	\$ 10,987	\$ 19,500	\$ 29,974
Lease (postage machine)	\$ 242	\$ 484	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000
Recruitment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,000	\$ 500
Misc.	\$ -	\$ 20	\$ 7,000	\$ 3,000
Depreciation	\$ 1,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 12,000	\$ 12,000
Capital Expense	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,000	\$ 5,000
Due back to State*(adj for BFO)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 75,000	\$ 75,000
Contingency	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,179	\$ 2,000
TOTAL	\$ 326,787	\$ 1,066,583	\$ 2,498,286	\$ 2,373,143
SURPLUS/<DEFICIT>	\$ 12,939	\$ 50,188	\$ -	\$ 10,664

**Financial Notes of Interest*: (1) Negative revenue variances can be the result of fluctuations in the timing of consultant invoices on various projects, and do not indicate a 'lack' of or underbilling of revenue sources. Variances may fluctuate on both the expense and revenue sides as well due to changes in staffing and timing of expenses. (2) Surplus "total" amounts partially reflect we are invoicing our grants at a burden, fringe and overhead (BFO) rate that may be too high, and at fiscal year end may owe money back to grantors at the conclusion of our annual audit. (See 'Due back to State')

Western CT Council of Governments
Balance Sheet
December 31, 2020
ASSETS

Current Assets

Bank of America Checking	\$ 1,401,680.77	
Bank of America Money Market	101,528.59	
Union Savings Checking	242,511.08	
CT STIF	715,573.32	
Petty Cash	400.00	
Accounts Receivable	87,535.11	
Prepaid Liability Ins Premiums	15,986.98	
Prepaid Service Agreements	4,029.64	
Pre-paid Heating Oil	2,247.00	
Prepaid Meeting Fees	325.00	
Prepaid Dues/Subscriptions	4,336.33	
Prepaid Security Deposits	4,245.00	
Total Current Assets		2,580,398.82

Property and Equipment

Fixed Assets	206,838.58	
Allowance for Depreciation	(98,934.80)	
Total Property and Equipment		107,903.78

Other Assets

Total Other Assets		0.00
Total Assets	\$	2,688,302.60

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL

Current Liabilities

Accounts Payable	\$ 136.22	
Due to CTDOT	4,068.31	
Deferred Rev-Local Dues	200,000.00	
Danbury Rte 37 Study	5,645.37	
Deferred Rev-LOTICIP	126,390.26	
Deferred Rev-FY20-21 OPM RSG	18,963.17	
Deferred Rev-Health Depts	39,798.81	
Accrued Vacation	47,007.22	
Accrued Pension	65,504.10	
Total Current Liabilities		507,513.46

Total Liabilities		507,513.46
-------------------	--	------------

Capital

Fund Balance-Restricted	2,131,129.57	
Net Income	49,659.57	
Total Capital		2,180,789.14
Total Liabilities & Capital	\$	2,688,302.60

2021 Policy Agenda

1. SUPPORT AND IMPROVE TRANSPORTATION

Severe congestion and deteriorating infrastructure pose serious threats to the region's vitality and the state's economic recovery. WestCOG supports strategies that improve the performance of the region's transportation network and maintain a state of good repair:

1.1. Restore federal transportation funding

The federal gas tax is not only largest source of transportation funding in the country. Since the tax is not indexed to inflation, its real value has fallen by over 40% since it was last adjusted in 1993. Connecticut receives more out of the federal gas tax than it pays in, so any increases to the tax would be a net positive for the state. To provide adequate and stable funding, the federal gas tax should be adjusted to account for inflation, and should be extended to electric vehicles (e.g., through a kilowatt-hour tax) so that their users also share in supporting the transportation system.

1.2. Fully fund the Special Transportation Fund (STF)

In 2018, the STF was stabilized with proceeds from the motor vehicles sales tax. This was partly undone in 2019, pushing the fund into deficit; and the collapse in revenues brought about by the Covid-19 pandemic have hastened the STF's move towards insolvency. If Connecticut is to regain and maintain economic momentum, it must fund the STF fully. Reinstatement of a full transfer of the motor vehicle sales tax would achieve this goal.

1.3. Enable regions to fund transportation

In recent years, voters across the country have voted for regional measures to fund infrastructure. This funding has enabled projects to be delivered more quickly and cost-effectively, with positive impacts on economic growth. Like competing regions in other states, regions in Connecticut should have the option to raise revenues themselves to fund critical transportation projects. Expansion of the state's Tax Increment Financing (TIF) statute to allow municipalities voluntarily to set up multi-town or regional TIFs would be a good start.

1.4. Devolve administration of more state grants to the COGs along the lines of LOTCIP

The Local Transportation Improvement Program (LoTCIP), which delegates project selection and oversight to the COGs, has been a success, delivering projects faster and more efficiently than earlier, state-run programs. Other programs, including in the area of transportation, may benefit from a regional approach and should be considered for devolution to the COGs.

1.5. Manage travel demand by making virtual a permanent option

Like many other long-term trends, the growth in telepresence—telework, online appointments, and virtual meetings—was accelerated by the Covid-19 pandemic. While the pandemic has had many negative impacts, the widespread use of telepresence has delivered marked public benefits.

These include improved access to and attendance at meetings, reduced travel time and cost, and reductions in highway congestion and air pollution. To ensure that the state does not lose these benefits as the pandemic wanes, provisions that enabled virtual work, meetings, and appointments should be codified into law as a permanent option.

1.6. Enable Payment-in-Lieu-of-Sidewalks (PILOS)

PILOS, which is used in many other states, allows a municipality to waive the construction of sidewalks and crossings (pedestrian infrastructure) in a new development where they will not get much use (e.g., on a small cul-de-sac) in exchange for payment into a PILOS fund. A municipality may then use accrued PILOS resources to build sidewalks where they are most needed (e.g., on the main road the cul-de-sac opens onto).

1.7. Build schools with sidewalks

Interest in walking to school is growing at the same time that pedestrian deaths are rising. A factor in these fatalities, as well as parents driving their children to school, is a lack of safe infrastructure. To promote physical activity among schoolchildren, facilities that are designed to enable children to walk or bike to school should be treated as eligible costs under state school construction grants, even if they are not on school property.

1.8. Develop a State design manual for neighborhood streets

Local roads are often overbuilt, increasing impervious surface and runoff, air temperatures, and the cost of housing, because, in the absence of more appropriate standards, municipalities defer to the State Highway Design manual. A state-endorsed design manual for neighborhood streets would give municipalities, contractors, and developers the direction and legal assurances they need to build neighborhood streets safely, smartly, and sustainably.

2. GIVE MUNICIPALITIES THE TOOLS TO PROVIDE TAX RELIEF

2.1. **Make formulas reflect need and promote equity**

State formulas often misuse the local mill rate and grand list per capita as a proxy for need. Use of these numbers structurally disadvantages Western Connecticut, where property values are higher, and mill rates thus lower, but household and business ability to pay is not necessarily higher as compared to the rest of the state:

- Mill rates are meaningless if not interpreted in the context of property values (mill rate × assessed property value = tax bill) and incomes (tax bill ÷ household income = tax bill as a percent of household income). Fairfield County has the highest property tax burden, both in dollar *and* relative terms, of any county in the state. Households in Fairfield County pay a larger share of their incomes in property taxes than anywhere else in Connecticut.
- Grand list per capita does not reflect the need of residents or the capacity of a municipality to raise taxes. Home values are only realized by households when they sell, and then only by households that own their homes. For renters or those with a mortgage, high property values correlate with decreased ability to pay.

Current state formulas underfund the region. This falls hard on Stamford, Norwalk, and Danbury, whose residents, despite need, benefit from far less state aid than they would if they lived somewhere with lower housing costs, and disadvantages low- and moderate-income persons everywhere in the region by financially disincentivizing the creation of affordable housing relative to the rest of the state. (In other regions, education aid defrays the primary financial impact to a municipality of affordable housing, the education of schoolchildren residing there.)

Mill rates and grand list per capita should be removed from statutory and administrative formulas. Instead, measures of ability to pay, such as property tax burden as a percentage of household, or need, such as free/reduced lunch and English Language Learner pupils, should be used.

2.2. **Make the sharing of noneducational services the default**

Municipal governments and municipal school districts can and have realized savings through the sharing of noneducation services, e.g., finance, HR, IT, facilities maintenance. However, examples remain the exception rather than the rule. This is because service sharing is legally an ‘opt-in’: services are not shared unless both parties agree. Reversing this assumption, so that intramunicipal sharing of noneducation services is required unless both the municipal legislative body and municipal school board agree not to, would accelerate service consolidation and deliver savings. Noneducation service sharing should be the default. (Require an ‘opt-out’ rather than ‘opt-in.’)

2.3. **Eliminate or reform the Minimum Budget Requirement (MBR)**

Over the last decade, enrollment in some districts has dropped substantially. However, the MBR has not permitted municipalities to right-size spending in response. Enrollment changes are the primary predictor of per pupil spending, and this rigidity has resulted in further divergence, rather than convergence, in education. Requiring every school district to spend a different amount per pupil is an irrational use of scarce public resources. The MBR should be abolished or reformed to

serve as a floor, a uniform value to which all districts in a region are held and that reflects the cost of providing a quality education to a child.

2.4. No devolution of financial responsibility without management responsibility

Proposals have been made to devolve funding of the Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) to municipalities. The flaw in these proposals is that they do not address the cause of the TRS' underfunding, namely that those who pay into TRS have no control over management of and payments out of the system. Historic underfunding is not a local obligation; future proposals must put those who fund TRS in the drivers' seat when it comes to decisions that affect costs (e.g., benefit levels). Similar arguments hold for the Municipal Employees Retirement System (MERS).

2.5. Allow municipalities to recover costs from tax-exempt property

Historically, the State has funded the PILOT program to reimburse municipalities for losses incurred as a result of the state's exemption properties from local taxation. Underfunding of this program, however, has resulted in a situation where losses are not fully covered by the state and thus must be borne through an increase in the property tax, applied to all other property owners in a municipality. PILOT reductions especially impact cities and urban towns, which host a disproportionate fraction of the state's tax exemptions and of the state's needy. The results are a concentration of the property tax burden on those least able to afford it and strong incentives for businesses to avoid taxes through relocation or reincorporation or buyout as a nonprofit.

To fix this, municipalities should be able to recover the costs of the noneducational services (e.g., police, fire, trash, water/sewer, roads) that developed, tax-exempt properties consume, except where they provide such services internally, to the extent that PILOT is not fully funded. This will help address municipal funding challenges, diminish tax avoidance incentives, and deliver property tax relief to property owners and tenants in communities that opt to recover costs in this manner.

2.6. Allow municipalities to set different mill rates for different types of property

In many states, local governments may differentiate property tax rates by district or property type. This allows rates to reflect service provision and use. In contrast, Connecticut municipalities must apply the same rate to all private property. This one-size-fits-all approach promotes the proliferation of taxing authorities, encourages tax avoidance, and disincentivizes investment, particularly in urban areas. The Legislature should enable municipalities to differentiate mill rates by district and by property type, to capture the cost of services provided and used.

2.7. Allow specific changes to municipal charters with regard to regionalism, without opening the entire charter for revision

Some charters contain language that impedes service sharing. While this language may be addressed through charter revision, the cost, complexity, and unpredictability of the process often means that the language persists. Municipalities should be able to amend specific sections of their charter without opening the entire charter for review.

2.8. Facilitate consolidation of districts

The 446 special districts in Connecticut greatly outnumber the 169 municipalities in the state. Some have outlived their original purpose, to provide a service that the host municipality did not

(e.g., fire protection); others exist because state law does not allow municipalities to vary mill rates by district or taxpayer to account for differences in service level (e.g., public water and sewer vs. private well and septic). In some cases, a public service may be split among several independent taxing districts in a municipality. To reduce administrative duplication, and improve efficiency, municipalities should be empowered, at their discretion, to absorb noneducational special districts they host, or to compel the districts to merge; to facilitate this, municipalities should be enabled to set different tax rates to reflect differences in service provision.

DRAFT

3. PROTECT COMMUNITIES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

3.1. Protect clean drinking water

As Flint, Michigan showed, failures to protect drinking water quality can have catastrophic results. In the absence of large-scale land holdings or land use regulation at the state level, Connecticut relies on zoning to safeguard public drinking water supplies. This relationship must be recognized, and municipalities should continue to be encouraged to use scientifically-based local regulation to steward land and water in a manner consistent with environmental sustainability and public health.

3.2. Build on existing infrastructure

Redevelopment of already-developed but underutilized areas is not just good for the environment, saving forest and farmland. It is also good for the economy, as it leverages existing infrastructure, obviating the need to build new roads, train lines, water and sewer mains, and freeing up those resources for needed social investment. The state should prioritize investments in places with existing communities and existing infrastructure.

3.3. Avert a trash crisis

Changes in the waste market risk undoing thirty years of progress of in landfill diversion, recycling, and trash-to-energy. Collection and diversion of food scraps and organics, enhanced recycling, new pricing models, and extended producer responsibility together may be able to reduce waste to manageable volumes. Many of these actions will require intergovernmental coordination, both vertically (local-regional-state) and horizontally (local-local and state-state). The state should coordinate with local governments, COGs, and its neighbors to ensure that a functioning and sustainable waste market continues to exist.

3.4. Support and strengthen local democracy

Connecticut has a rich tradition of democratic, participatory decision-making, thanks to the numerous opportunities provided for civic engagement and volunteer service at the local level. These opportunities, which range from serving on school boards and civilian review boards to planning commissions, keep government close to voters, building trust and pride in the state's diverse communities. Residents and businesses know their communities, and their involvement should be supported and strengthened.

3.5. Reform the land use referral process to provide more value

Under state law (CGS §8-3b), COGs review local land use proposals against their regional plans. However, this process (known as a "referral") by statute is only invoked when a proposal affects land within 500 feet of a neighboring Connecticut municipality. This arbitrary threshold produces situations where a 500 sq. ft. home addition may be reviewed, but a 500,000 sq. ft. project is not. To improve the utility of the referral process, this threshold should be replaced with rational criteria that determine whether a project is of regional significance and merits regional review, much as the referral process in New York State operates.

4. SOLVE THE OPIOID CRISIS

Reductions in access to prescription opioids, coupled with inadequate treatment options, has resulted users turning to black market drugs, notably heroin and, often unintentionally, the fentanyl that heroin is increasingly laced with. The result has been an explosion in overdoses, with deaths due to the use of opioids and opiates now exceeding motor vehicle fatalities in many states. In Connecticut, 1,200 persons died from drug overdose in 2019, over four times as many persons who died in car crashes. With social isolation and economic hardship of the Covid-19 pandemic, these figures are expected to rise further – adding further urgency to this public health crisis.

4.1. Create a “life czar”

To end these tragedies, resources and honesty are needed. The creation of an office in the Governor’s cabinet, a “life czar”, to coordinate across government branches and levels, in the development and implementation of a statewide, evidence-based strategy with the explicit intent of ending the crisis. The office should be empowered to advance policies, methods, and programs that have demonstrably, significantly, and lastingly reduced harm and fatality rates, even if they are new to Connecticut, politically unpopular, or controversial.

5. IMPROVE FEDERAL-STATE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

According to the Rockefeller Institute, Connecticut sends \$2,254 more to the federal government than it receives for each resident every year. Not only does this put Connecticut last in the country, but it does so by a huge margin (approximately \$1,000 per resident). Were Connecticut to perform on par with Massachusetts, New Jersey, or New York (#49, #48, and #47), the state would receive more than \$3 billion additional federal funds annually. The results of this imbalance are deficits, higher state and local taxes, and slower growth. If Connecticut is to compete, it must find ways to shift burdens from state and local payers to federal ones.

5.1. Identify and pursue opportunities to bring in additional funds

Why Connecticut has the lowest return on the dollar of any state, and how to change this ranking, are unclear. The State should undertake a thorough and actionable analysis to determine the causes of the state's underperformance and to develop proposals to narrow the funding gap.

5.2. Reform the state tax code to respond to the 2018 federal tax reform

The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA) capped State and Local Tax deductions at \$10,000. The result is an increase in effective federal tax rates on Connecticut households, slowing economic growth, and exacerbating the imbalance of payments with the federal government. Connecticut has yet to respond in a significant way to TCJA. The Legislature should restructure state taxes to minimize federal tax liability and to maximize use of federal credits and deductions. Proposals expected to withstand IRS scrutiny should be given special consideration.

5.3. Continue to support county equivalency

In many places without county government, the Census Bureau treats alternate geographies as 'county equivalents', enabling them to apply to federal grants. While state law provides that the state's Planning Regions via their COGs may receive any grants that a county may, action is needed by the Census Bureau is needed enable federal agencies to accept grants from the COGs. The State of Connecticut has requested, and the Census Bureau is pursuing, a proposal that would add COGs to the list of entities regarded as county equivalents, opening the door to the COGs to apply for many more federal grants.

6. ACCELERATE TECHNOLOGY DEPLOYMENT

With its educated workforce; strengths in finance and insurance; and strategic location, Connecticut could become a leader in the “5G economy.” With the availability of municipal gain, Connecticut has unique economic advantage in telecommunications that could position it to lead this transformation – but only if state and local actors work together to stimulate investment in next-generation wired and wireless telecommunications infrastructure.

6.1. Give incentives for the adoption of shared rules

WestCOG has developed assistance, regulations, ordinances for small wireless facilities and is undertaking similar work for wired networks. The goals for these efforts are: 1) to pool resources, so that the rules maximize benefits to communities, while minimizing legal risk and 2) lay out a clear and uniform process for installers, reducing the complexity, cost, and timeline of deployment. However, these rules will only be of benefit insofar as multiple communities adopt them. The state should incentivize adoption of regionally consistent regulations with grants of increased authority and/or assistance to cooperating municipalities.

6.2. Let municipalities install their own fiber

While broadband is available in many parts of Connecticut, the state is punctuated by areas of low to no coverage, where existing providers have decided not to invest. Market failures in other states have been successfully addressed through the creation of municipal cooperatives that install their own fiber. The state and utilities should permit regions and municipalities to install data cables, to bring broadband to areas and premises that are underserved, or where competition is lacking.

Policy Index

- 1. Support and improve transportation.....0
 - 1.1. Restore federal transportation funding.....0
 - 1.2. Fully fund the Special Transportation Fund (STF)0
 - 1.3. Enable regions to fund transportation0
 - 1.4. Devolve administration of more state grants to the COGs along the lines of LOTCIP0
 - 1.5. Manage travel demand by making virtual a permanent option0
 - 1.6. Enable Payment-in-Lieu-of-Sidewalks (PILOS).....1
 - 1.7. Build schools with sidewalks1
 - 1.8. Develop a State design manual for neighborhood streets.....1
- 2. Give municipalities the tools to provide tax relief.....2
 - 2.1. Make formulas reflect need and promote equity2
 - 2.2. Make the sharing of noneducational services the default2
 - 2.3. Eliminate or reform the Minimum Budget Requirement (MBR)2
 - 2.4. No devolution of financial responsibility without management responsibility3
 - 2.5. Allow municipalities to recover costs from tax-exempt property3
 - 2.6. Allow municipalities to set different mill rates for different types of property3
 - 2.7. Allow specific changes to municipal charters with regard to regionalism, without opening the entire charter for revision3
 - 2.8. Facilitate consolidation of districts3
- 3. Protect communities and the environment.....5
 - 3.1. Protect clean drinking water.....5
 - 3.2. Build on existing infrastructure5
 - 3.3. Avert a trash crisis5
 - 3.4. Support and strengthen local democracy.....5
 - 3.5. Reform the land use referral process to provide more value5
- 4. Solve the opioid crisis.....6
 - 4.1. Create a “life czar”6
- 5. Improve federal-state balance of payments.....7
 - 5.1. Identify and pursue opportunities to bring in additional funds7
 - 5.2. Reform the state tax code to respond to the 2018 federal tax reform7

5.3. Continue to support county equivalency 7

6. Accelerate technology deployment..... 8

6.1. Give incentives for the adoption of shared rules 8

6.2. Let municipalities install their own fiber 8

DRAFT

Housing concepts

- 1. Codify in statute the decision in Builders Service Corporation vs. Planning Zoning Commission that prohibits minimum home size or floor area ratio requirements**

These requirements, while deemed illegal, persist in many zoning codes and block the construction of “starter” homes that may better fit the needs of smaller households
- 2. Set a consistent definition of “family” that treats families and housekeeping units equallyⁱ, and use that statewide in zoning**

Local definitions of “family” vary widely; some discriminate against non-family households (civilly united and unwed couples, disabled person with unrelated caretaker, housemates)
- 3. Prohibit discrimination based on the relationship to the property owner in the occupancy of accessory dwelling units (ADUs)**

Some zoning codes prohibit accessory dwelling units from being occupied by a person who is not a close relative by blood or marriage of the owner of the primary dwelling
- 4. Treat the creation of a reasonably sizedⁱⁱ ADU in the existing footprint of a single-family home consistent with other renovation projects, permitting it administrativelyⁱⁱⁱ**

Some zoning codes require a special permit to create an ADU inside a home for whose construction, absent an ADU, no special permit was required
- 5. Make approvals for ADUs in additions and outbuildings nonlapsing and go with the property**

Some municipalities expire permission for an accessory dwelling unit if not re-applied for on a frequent basis and/or on sale of the property, creating obligations and insecurity that do not apply to other residential properties
- 6. Do not count ADUs toward the total dwelling units in a municipality for determination of the 10% threshold under CGS §8-30g**

State law disincentivizes ADUs by counting such units – which cannot be viably deed-restricted – against municipalities under the affordable housing appeals process
- 7. Enable communities to assess deed-unrestricted housing units that are rented substantially below-market rate at the current use value, rather than the highest and best use value, for the duration of the rental agreement**

The tax bills of owners of units that are deed-restricted to rent below market rate are reduced; however, the same treatment is not given to those who rent unrestricted units at the same rate
- 8. Expand homebuyer assistance programs, with a particular emphasis on expanding into areas where use of these programs has been limited**

Programs (e.g. CGS §8-30g) that depend on deed restrictions may compound wealth gaps, as they cap home value appreciation at median wage growth (which has stagnated), limiting the building of home equity and intergenerational wealth

ⁱ A statewide definition of “household” should not preclude municipalities from adopting language that uses terms that broaden applicability beyond that.

ⁱⁱ A single ADU with habitable area no larger than 30% of that of primary dwelling unit, that is built within the footprint of the primary dwelling unit, should be permitted administratively. ADUs whose creation entails the expansion of existing structures or creation of new structures may be permitted by right or by special permit at municipal discretion.

ⁱⁱⁱ In some cases, review may be necessary to ensure compliance with building or health codes (e.g., for fire safety, structural changes, and impacts to septic systems.) In addition, as is currently the case, municipalities may permit accessory dwelling units by right or special permit beyond the footprint of the house.

DRAFT

WestCOG LOTCIP Program
01/21/2021 Adjustment

Municipality	Project	Amount	Status
Available funding (FY2014-2021), net of administrative costs		\$83,530,440	
Bethel	Sidewalks Phase 2	(\$1,676,200)	1. Pre-Application
Bethel	TOD Pedestrian & Streetscape, Phase 1	(\$1,500,000)	2. Application pending
Brookfield	Streetscape Phase 4	(\$3,050,000)	1. Pre-Application
Brookfield	Streetscape Phase 5	(\$404,000)	3. CTF, in final design
Brookfield	US 202 Streetscape Phase 3	(\$1,360,000)	3. CTF, in final design
Brookfield	US 202 Streetscape, Phase 1 (Four Corners)	(\$798,351)	5. Construction complete
Danbury	White Street & Locust Avenue	(\$2,650,000)	3. CTF, in final design
Darien	Noroton Avenue & West Avenue	(\$1,200,000)	3. CTF, in final design
Darien	Noroton Avenue-Ledge Avenue Intersection	(\$1,650,000)	2. Application pending
Greenwich	Davis Avenue over Indian Harbor	(\$3,500,000)	4. Under construction
Greenwich	Frontage Road & Delavan Avenue	(\$1,300,000)	3. CTF, in final design
Greenwich	Glenville Road & Brookside Drive	(\$1,750,000)	1. Pre-Application
Greenwich	Sound Beach Avenue & Laddins Rock Road	(\$3,900,900)	3. CTF, in final design
New Canaan	Richmond Hill Road and Park Street Sidewalks	(\$1,610,000)	1. Pre-Application
New Canaan	Talmadge Hill Railroad Station	(\$860,000)	2. Application pending
New Fairfield	Downtown Sidewalk Improvements	(\$1,020,600)	1. Pre-Application
New Fairfield	Route 39 & Saw Mill Road (Candlewood Corners Drainage)	(\$553,981)	5. Construction complete
New Milford	East Street-Elm Street Intersection	(\$356,000)	1. Pre-Application
New Milford	Pumpkin Hill Road-Still River Drive Intersection	(\$634,800)	2. Application pending
New Milford	Still River Drive & Pickett District Road Roundabout	(\$1,219,175)	5. Construction complete
New Milford	Wellsville Avenue over East Aspetuck River	(\$1,148,534)	5. Construction complete
New Milford	Wellsville Avenue Sidewalks	(\$1,120,800)	2. Application pending
Newtown	Toddy Hill Road over Curtis Pond Brook	(\$2,247,047)	5. Construction complete
Norwalk	East Wall St-Landmark Square Streetscape Improvements	(\$1,521,600)	3. CTF, in final design
Norwalk	Hamilton Avenue & Dr Martin Luther King Jr Drive	(\$600,000)	2. Application pending
Norwalk	South Norwalk Pedestrian and Streetscape Improvements	(\$2,069,045)	3. CTF, in final design
Ridgefield	Ligi's Way Combined Use Path	(\$2,810,000)	3. CTF, in final design
Sherman	Wakeman Hill Road & Tandem Lane	(\$750,000)	1. Pre-Application
Stamford	360 Degree Video Detection	(\$2,500,000)	2. Application pending
Stamford	Atlantic Street-Main Street Intersection	(\$2,460,400)	2. Application pending
Stamford	Fiber Optic Trunk Cable	(\$5,411,892)	5. Construction complete
Stamford	Greenwich Avenue & Pulaski Street	(\$2,750,000)	3. CTF, in final design
Stamford	Lower Atlantic Street Corridor Improvements	(\$3,157,400)	1. Pre-Application
Stamford	North State Street Multimodal Gateway	(\$3,772,200)	1. Pre-Application
Stamford	Richmond Hill Ave-West Main St-Fairfield Ave	(\$3,578,000)	2. Application pending
Stamford	Strawberry Hill Avenue & Rock Spring Road Intersection Improvement	(\$1,820,000)	3. CTF, in final design
Stamford	West Main Street (Route 1) & West Avenue	(\$2,000,000)	4. Under construction
Weston	Lyon Plains Road Pavement Rehabilitation	(\$1,596,000)	1. Pre-Application
Weston	Pedestrian Safety Improvements	(\$1,850,000)	2. Application pending
Weston	Valley Forge Road Pavement Rehabilitation	(\$1,101,600)	1. Pre-Application
Westport	Compo Road South (Route 136) Sidewalk Improvements	(\$1,239,200)	3. CTF, in final design
Westport	Main Street (Route 57) & Compo Road North (Route 136)	(\$850,000)	3. CTF, in final design
Westport	Riverside Avenue Roadway and Sidewalk Improvements	(\$925,200)	3. CTF, in final design
Wilton	Pedestrian Walkway, Wilton Train Station	(\$1,409,840)	3. CTF, in final design
Wilton	Wilton Town Bridges	(\$2,077,200)	1. Pre-Application
	Total COG-Endorsed Funds (including requested adjustments)	(\$81,759,965)	
	Remaining Balance	\$1,770,475	
	Endorsed/Available	97.9%	

①

TAG: Recommended 01/12/2021

COG: Considered 01/21/2021

① Adjustment: Increase from \$1,872,200