TOWN OF GOSHEN
PLANNING & ZONING MEETING MINUTES
NOVEMBER 17, 2026 – 7:30PM
Hybrid Meeting

1. **CALL TO ORDER AND APPOINTMENTS OF ALTERNATES:**
Ms. Zbinden called the meeting to order at 7:33pm at the Goshen Town Hall and seated Chris Hurlburt at 7:36pm.

2. **ATTENDANCE:**
Members Present: Jon Carroll(Z), Lu-Ann Zbinden, Shilo Garceau, Jared Denis(Z), and Chris Hurlburt(A).
Members Absent: Patrick Lucas, Dustin Mosley, and Jerry Abrahams.
Others: Spencer Musselman, Marissa Wright(Z), and Lori Clinton.
Z=Zoom A=Alternate

Mr. Carroll Zoomed in periodically due to a poor internet connection.

3. **APPROVAL OF MINUTES:** October 27, 2026 corrections: Old business, Issues, 2nd sentence: PA40 should be PA490; New business, Calendar: August 31, 2026 should be August 31, 2027; Enforcement Penalties motion should be draft and not approve. November 2, 2026 corrections: Water Resources, Page 2: add Bantam Rivers should be Ivy Mountain Brook to Bantam River.

IN A MOTION BY Ms. Garceau and seconded by Ms. Zbinden, it was voted to APPROVE the minutes with corrections from the October 27, 2026 regular meeting. Motion carried.

IN A MOTION BY Ms. Garceau and seconded by Mr. Hurlburt, it was voted to APPROVE the minutes with corrections from the November 2, 2026 special meeting. Motion carried.

4. **PUBLIC HEARING:** None.

5. **OLD BUSINESS**:
A. POCD:
Agriculture: Mr. Musselman will make the correction to the PA490 penalties/general fund that was requested on November 2nd and get that out for approval at the November 24, 2026 special meeting.

Energy and Sustainability: That went out on November 2, 2026 and that can be reviewed at the November 24, 2026 special meeting.

Water Resources: Mr. Musselman read off the changes that he made and it went from 10 to 8 pages and can be reviewed at the November 24, 2026 special meeting.

Conservation & Stewardship: Mr. Musselman is almost done with this and should be finished tonight or tomorrow night. Can also be reviewed at the November 24, 2026 special meeting.

IN A MOTION BY Ms. Garceau and seconded by Mr. Hurlburt, it was agreed to pause the meeting at 7:50pm. Motion carried.

The meeting resumed at 8:01pm.

B. Enforcement Penalties: Mr. Musselman did a review of the Land Use Citation Ordinance that he put together, there was a brief discussion and the Commissioners can review for further discussion at the November 24, 2026 meeting. Mr. Musselman did advise that the Town Attorney review.

6. **NEW BUSINESS:** None.

7. **ZEO REPORT:** Ms. Wright did a review of the attached report dated November, 2026.

IN A MOTION BY Ms. Garceau and seconded by Mr. Hurlburt, it was voted to accept the ZEO report dated November, 2026. Motion did not carry. Mr. Carroll said that the POCD suggestions need to be removed, Ms. Wright agreed to remove the POCD suggestions and the motion will be redone.

IN A MOTION BY Ms. Garceau and seconded by Mr. Hurlburt, it was voted to accept the ZEO report dated November, 2026 as amended to not include the suggestions for the POCD. Motion carried.

8. **PUBLIC COMMENT (limited to 2 minutes per person only regarding matters pertaining to Planning and Zoning Commission):** None.

9. **ADJOURNMENT:**
IN A MOTION BY Ms. Garceau and seconded by Mr. Hurlburt, to adjourn the meeting at 8:10pm. Motion carried.

Respectfully Submitted, Lori Clinton, Commission Clerk

Lori Clinton

Received Nov 19 2026 12:03pm
Attest Michele J Ramsbo
Goshen Town Clerk

Land Use Citation Ordinance

Citations and fines for violations of the Zoning Regulations and the Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Regulations, under CGS §§ 8-12a, 22a-42g and 7-152c. For adoption by Town Meeting.

Prepared by **Spencer Musselman**, Town Planner

At a glance

Summary only. Not part of the ordinance.

Violation	Statute	Fine
Zoning Regulations	§ 8-12a	**$150 per day until compliance is verified**
Wetlands — in a wetland or watercourse	§ 22a-42g	**$1,000**
Wetlands — upland review area (200 ft) or other	§ 22a-42g	**$500**

PROCESS

1	**Notice of violation**	30 days to correct a zoning violation; 10 days for wetlands
2	**Citation**	30 days to pay
3	**Notice of fine due**	10 days to request a hearing
4	**Hearing**	15–30 days after the hearing notice; the issuing official attends on request
5	**Judgment if unpaid**	Filed in Superior Court 30 days to 12 months after the assessment notice; 30 days to appeal

Ordinance

Be it ordained by the Town Meeting of the Town of Goshen:

§ 1 Purpose and authority

This ordinance, the "Goshen Land Use Citation Ordinance," establishes citations and fines for violations of the Town of Goshen Zoning Regulations and Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Regulations (the "Wetlands Regulations"), as amended. It is adopted under CGS §§ 8-12a, 22a-42g and 7-152c, as amended.

§ 2 Definitions

- **Citation Officer:** the Zoning Enforcement Officer (including any assistant appointed by the Planning and Zoning Commission) or the Designated Agent.
- **Designated Agent:** the individual designated by the Inland Wetlands Commission under §§ 2.1 and 14.1 of the Wetlands Regulations and authorized in writing by the First Selectman.
- **Upland Review Area:** the area adjacent to any wetland or watercourse within which activities are regulated under the Wetlands Regulations, as amended.

§ 3 Who may issue citations

The Zoning Enforcement Officer may issue citations for zoning violations. The Designated Agent, any other person the First Selectman authorizes in writing, and any police officer may issue citations for wetlands violations. Written authorizations are filed with the Town Clerk. The Citation Officer shall advise the Chair of the Planning and Zoning Commission or the Inland Wetlands Commission, as applicable, of each citation issued.

§ 4 Violations that may be cited

Zoning. Any of the following:

1. A use, building or structure established, built, altered or occupied without a required permit, approval or certificate.
2. A use not permitted in its zoning district.
3. Failure to meet a condition of a permit, approval or variance.
4. Signs, outdoor storage, junk or unregistered vehicles in violation of the Zoning Regulations.
5. Excavation, filling, grading or earth removal, or missing erosion and sedimentation controls.
6. Failure to obey a cease and desist or other written order.

Wetlands. Any violation of the Wetlands Regulations, including a regulated activity without a permit in a wetland, a watercourse or the Upland Review Area, and failure to obey an order of the Inland Wetlands Commission or the Designated Agent.

§ 5 Notice before citation

A citation follows a written notice of violation, sent as provided in § 6, that describes the violation and the correction required and allows 30 days to correct a zoning violation, or 10 days to correct a wetlands violation. For wetlands violations, a notice under § 14.4.b of the Wetlands Regulations serves as this notice. No notice is needed for a repeat violation by the same person on the same property

within 12 months, or when a violation is causing or threatens immediate harm to a wetland, a watercourse, or public health or safety.

§ 6 Citations

Notices of violation and citations are sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, and by first-class mail, to the person's last-known address on file with the Tax Collector. Each is deemed received on the date shown on the return receipt or three business days after mailing, whichever is earlier; refusing or failing to claim the certified mail does not delay receipt. A citation states the violation, the property, the fine, how to pay and the right to a hearing. A zoning citation also states that the fine accrues daily until compliance is verified under § 7.

§ 7 Fines

The fine for a zoning violation is $150, or any higher amount § 8-12a later allows, for each day the violation continues after the citation is served. A single citation covers every day the violation continues, and no new citation is needed for each day. Daily fines continue to accrue until the person cited notifies the Zoning Enforcement Officer in writing that the violation has been corrected. The Zoning Enforcement Officer shall inspect within five business days of receiving the notice. If compliance is verified, fines stop as of the date the notice was received; if not, fines continue to accrue as though no notice had been given. The fine for a wetlands violation is $1,000 for each citation for activity in a wetland or watercourse, and $500 for each citation for any other wetlands violation. No wetlands fine may be levied against the State of Connecticut or a state employee acting within the scope of employment.

§ 8 Payment

A person cited has 30 days from receipt to pay without contesting. Payment is made in person or by mail at the Land Use Office, Goshen Town Hall. All fines are payable to the Town Treasurer and deposited in the General Fund. Payment is not admissible as evidence of the conduct in any other proceeding.

§ 9 Hearings and appeals

Hearings follow CGS § 7-152c, as amended, which controls in the event of any conflict with this section. The First Selectman appoints one or more Hearing Officers. None may be a police officer, a person who issues citations, an employee of the Town, or a member of the Planning and Zoning Commission, the Inland Wetlands Commission or the Zoning Board of Appeals.

Within 12 months after the payment period ends, the Town sends notice of the fine due. The person has 10 days to request a hearing. Without a request, liability is deemed admitted and the Hearing Officer enters the assessment. A requested hearing is held 15 to 30 days after notice is mailed, and the decision is announced at its close. At the request of the person cited, the official who issued the citation shall attend the hearing.

If an assessment is not paid, the Hearing Officer mails notice of the assessment by first-class mail and files a certified copy with the Superior Court clerk, to be entered as a judgment, not less than 30 days nor more than 12 months after that mailing. A person may appeal within 30 days of the mailing of notice of the assessment by petition to reopen in the Superior Court.

§ 10 Other remedies, severability and effective date

These remedies add to, and do not replace, cease and desist orders, actions under CGS §§ 8-12 and 22a-44, and every other power of the Commissions. If any part of this ordinance is held invalid, the rest remains in effect. This ordinance takes effect 15 days after publication in a newspaper of general circulation in Goshen, per CGS § 7-157.

TOWN OF GOSHEN

42A NORTH STREET GOSHEN, CT 06756-0187
PHONE 860 491-2308 x 232 FAX 860 491-6028

Marissa L. Wright, Zoning and Inland Wetlands Enforcement Officer

To: Planning and Zoning Commission
From: Marissa L. Wright
Subject: Activity Report
Date: November, 2026

225 North Goshen Rd. Site visit conducted by Land Use Official, Chair and Vice Chair of Wetlands. Activity was found to be within the regulated area. Both cease and desist orders are still in effect (one for wetlands and one for zoning).

80 Holmes Road, Mike's Beehives. NSTR. Land Use official to propose updated language to farming sections of the regulations and Commission to update language after POCD update is complete.

Fire House Sign, Approached by Henry Moore regarding a new LED information sign for the fire house. Current regulations do not allow for lighted/LED signs. Commission is willing to look at regulation updates to allow for use for emergency facilities after POCD update.

Permits Issued:

Please see attached approved permit list.

TOWN OF GOSHEN, CONNECTICUT

Conservation & Wetlands Educational Series

MANAGING INVASIVE SPECIES RESPONSIBLY

A Guide to Safe, Targeted Herbicide Use & Wetland Protection

THE THREAT TO GOSHEN'S WATERSHEDS & WHY HERBICIDES ARE SOMETIMES NEEDED

Goshen's scenic brooks, vernal pools, and pristine marshlands are among our town's most valuable ecological assets. However, these delicate wetland habitats face an ongoing threat from aggressive, non-native invasive plants. When left unmanaged, invasives degrade water quality, choke native plant life, and eliminate food and nesting areas for local wildlife.

Why Responsible Herbicide Use Is Essential

While mechanical methods (such as machine cutting with a mower or weed eater, hand-pulling and digging) work well for small annual and perennial weeds, they often fail completely against aggressive, deep-rooted perennial invaders. In fact, cutting or tilling invasive perennials without chemical control often shatters their rhizomes, multiplying the infestation across wetlands and waterways.

A judicious, targeted application of herbicide provides distinct advantages:

- **Complete Root Mortality:** Translocating systemic herbicides kill the entire underground root network, preventing vigorous resprouting.
- **Minimal Soil & Bank Disturbance:** Unlike excavation, targeted spraying or stem-painting leaves soil and stream banks intact, drastically cutting down on erosion and sedimentation.
- **Long-Term Chemical Reduction:** One or two well-timed, precision applications can knock down an infestation, eliminating the need for repeated disturbance or heavy chemical use over decades.

Spotlight on Goshen's Most Detrimental Wetland Invaders

1. Japanese Knotweed (Fallopia japonica)

- **The Plant:** A fast-growing hollow-stemmed perennial resembling bamboo, capable of growing over 10 feet tall with broad, shield-shaped leaves and lacey late-summer white flowers.
- **Why It Harms Goshen's Wetlands:**
  - **Erosion Hazard:** Knotweed dies back in winter, leaving stream banks and roadside ditches exposed to freeze-thaw erosion and seasonal runoff.
  - **Rhizome Networks:** Roots penetrate up to 10 feet deep and 60 feet wide, easily cracking pavement, damaging culverts, and destabilizing watercourses.
  - **Monoculture Danger:** Even tiny root fragments carried down brooks or spread by mowers will root and create dense, impenetrable colonies that crowd out native dogwoods, willows, and ferns. This invader can become so thick that it can destroy nesting and basking habitat for turtle species.

2. Common Reed (Phragmites australis)

- **The Plant:** A towering wetland grass reaching 12 to 15 feet in height, crowned with dense, purplish-brown feathery seed plumes in late summer.
- **Why It Harms Goshen's Wetlands:**
  - **Hydrological Disruption:** Phragmites forms thick, dense mats of above-ground stalks and sub-surface rhizomes that alter natural water levels, trap silt, and dry out shallow wetland pools.
  - **Loss of Wildlife Habitat:** It crowds out native cattails and sedges, destroying the nesting and foraging grounds of amphibians, waterfowl, and marsh birds.
  - **Fire Hazard:** Thick stands of dead winter stalks create extreme fuel loads adjacent to wetland margins and residential boundaries.

IMPORTANT TOWN NOTICE

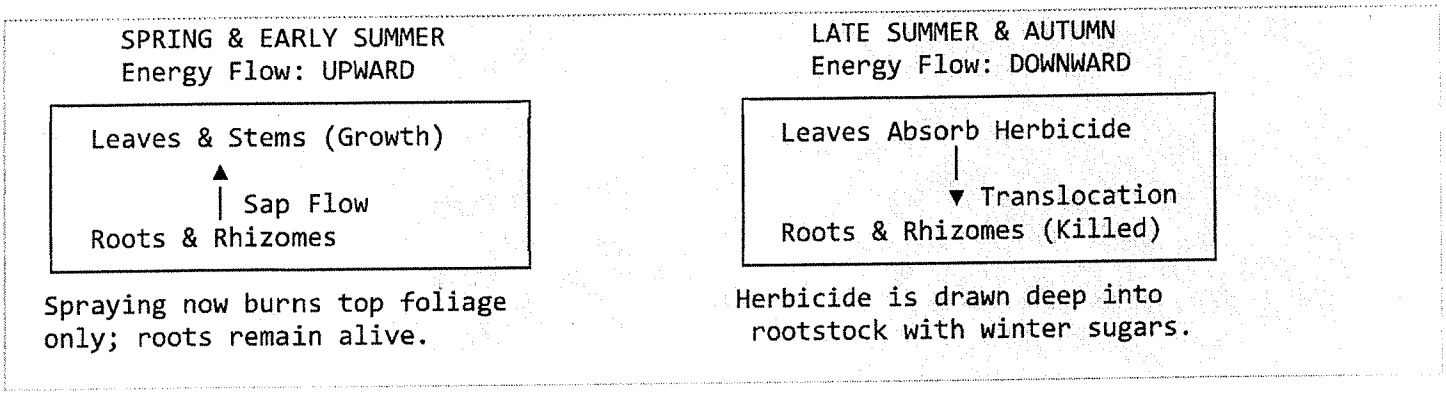
Activities within Goshen's inland wetlands, watercourses, or within their 200-foot Upland Review Area may require approval from the Goshen Inland Wetlands & Watercourses Commission. Applications near open water also require permits from the CT Department of Energy & Environmental Protection (CT DEEP). Always verify before applying.

TIMING, BEST PRACTICES & STEP-BY-STEP APPLICATION

Achieving effective control while using the smallest possible quantity of chemical comes down to

The Secret to Minimum Herbicide Use: The Fall Timing Window

Many property owners spray weeds in spring or mid-summer, but this is the **least effective** and most wasteful approach. In spring, plants push sap and energy **upward** from their roots to produce stems and foliage. Surface herbicides applied at this time rarely reach root systems, leading to rapid re-sprouting and repeated chemical use.



- **The Fall Translocation Window:** In late summer through autumn (typically August until the first killing frost), perennial invasives begin preparing for dormancy. They actively draw carbohydrates and nutrients down from their leaves into their roots.
- **Maximum Impact:** Applying systemic herbicide during this active downward draw pulls chemical directly into the heart of roots, killing the plant at its source.

The "Cut-and-Regrowth" Strategy: Less Product, Higher Control

Never spray mature, 10-to-15-foot stands of knotweed or Phragmites directly. It wastes expensive product, causes non-target overspray, and increases chemical runoff risks.

Step 1: Pre-Treatment Cut (Mid-Summer)

- Cut, mow, or weed-whack the stand to ground level **4 to 8 weeks prior** to your planned fall application (typically late June to mid-July).
- *Disposal:* Do not compost clippings near wetlands or waterways. Allow cut canes to dry completely on a tarp away from water, and if you can, place them into the trash to avoid spreading seeds or root fragments.

Step 2: Allow Controlled New Regrowth

- Allow plants to sprout new, tender growth until they reach roughly knee height (1-2 feet tall).
- This young regrowth features vibrant, porous leaves that absorb herbicide far more efficiently than mature, leathery summer foliage.

Step 3: Precision Target Application (Fall)

- Because the plant's surface area and biomass have been dramatically reduced, you will use **up to 75% less chemical product** to achieve total coverage.
- Have a licensed pesticide applicator apply systemic product (such as an aquatic-approved glyphosate or triclopyr formulation) using a low-pressure backpack wand or direct sponge/stem application to prevent drift onto native vegetation.

Best Management Practices (BMPs)

1. **Use Aquatic-Approved Formulations:** Standard weed killers often contain surfactants that are toxic to frogs, salamanders, and fish. In wetland buffer zones, always select products specifically approved for aquatic environments.
2. **Watch the Weather:** Only spray on calm days (wind under 5 mph) with no rain forecast for at least 24 to 48 hours. This prevents atmospheric drift and water wash-off.
3. **Personal Safety:** Always wear protective eye protection, chemical-resistant gloves, long sleeves, and waterproof footwear during mixing and application.
4. **Follow Up:** Knotweed and Phragmites can take two to three seasons of spot-touchups to completely eradicate. Monitor treated patches every spring.

Local Contacts & Resources

- **Goshen Public Works Department** 38 Torrington Road | Mailing: 42A North Street, Goshen, CT 06756 Phone: (860) 491-6029 | Fax: (860) 491-6036
  Consult regarding rights-of-way, town drainage easements, and culvert management.
- **Goshen Inland Wetlands & Watercourses Commission** Goshen Town Hall, 42A North Street, Goshen, CT 06756 Phone: (860) 491-2308 ext. 232 | Website: goshenct.gov
  Consult regarding regulated activities within wetlands, watercourses, and 200-foot Review Area.
- **Connecticut Invasive Plant Working Group (CIPWG)** Guidance on species identification, native replacement plantings, and regional management: *Website: cipwg.uconn.edu*
- **CT DEEP Pesticide Management Program** Information on aquatic herbicide permits and licensed professional contractors: *Website: portal.ct.gov/DEEP*





TOWN OF GOSHEN

42A NORTH STREET GOSHEN, CT 06756-0187
PHONE 860 491-2308 x 232 FAX 860 491-6028

MUNICIPAL POLICY PROHIBITING CHEMICAL RODENTICIDES (ANTICOAGULANTS, NEUROTOXINS, AND ACUTE TOXICANTS) ON TOWN PROPERTY

Adopted by the Goshen Board of Selectmen | Effective Date: **November 17th, 2026**

Section 1. Purpose and Findings

The Town of Goshen, through this policy, is committed to protecting public health, domestic animals including pets and farm animals, native wildlife, and local watersheds, while maintaining safe, sanitary municipal buildings and public spaces. In adopting this policy, the Board of Selectmen finds that:

1. **Secondary Poisoning of Wildlife:** Anticoagulant rodenticides—both First-Generation (FGARs) and Second-Generation (SGARs)—do not kill target rodents immediately; poisoned rodents remain active for several days, becoming easy prey for natural predators. SGARs persist and bioaccumulate in liver tissue for months, and FGARs cause lethal toxicity through repeated feedings, thus, poisoned rodents pose severe secondary poisoning risks to birds of prey (such as owls and hawks) and wild carnivores (such as fisher, mink, foxes, bobcats, and coyotes).
2. **Acute Neurotoxic and Non-Anticoagulant Hazards:** Non-anticoagulant chemical rodenticides—including neurotoxins such as bromethalin and strychnine, as well as cholecalciferol (Vitamin D3) and zinc phosphide—pose severe primary poisoning risks to children, companion animals, livestock, and scavenging wildlife. In particular, bromethalin and cholecalciferol have no known antidotes once clinical toxicity develops, while zinc phosphide releases toxic phosphine gas upon ingestion.
3. **Ecological Rebound Effect:** Research demonstrates anticoagulant rodenticide residues in 80% to 90% of tested raptors and wild carnivores in suburban and rural-interface habitats. Eliminating natural predators—such as a single family of barn owls capable of consuming up to 3,000 rodents annually—undermines natural population control and leads to long-term rodent rebounds.
4. **Risks to Public Health and Pets:** Deploying chemical rodenticide baits on municipal properties and rights-of-way presents ongoing risks of accidental exposure to children, residents, farm and

companion animals through damaged bait stations or dying rodents wandering into wetlands, parks, trails, public facilities and rural-interface habitats.

5. **Inadequacy of Existing State Restrictions:** Connecticut law classified SGARs as Restricted Use Pesticides effective January 1, 2026, yet licensed commercial applicators may still deploy SGARs—and both applicators and retailers may continue deploying FGARs, bromethalin, cholecalciferol, and other chemical rodenticides—unless restricted by municipal policy.
6. **Viability of Safer Alternatives:** Integrated Pest Management (IPM) prioritizes sanitation, structural exclusion, and non-chemical controls, providing effective, humane, and sustainable rodent management without secondary toxic hazards.

Section 2. Definitions

For the purposes of this policy, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated:

- **Chemical Rodenticide:** Any pesticide product formulated to kill rodents using synthetic or acute toxic active ingredients, including: (a) First-Generation Anticoagulant Rodenticides (FGARs: warfarin, chlorophacinone, diphacinone); (b) Second-Generation Anticoagulant Rodenticides (SGARs: brodifacoum, bromadiolone, difenacoum, difethialone); (c) neurotoxic rodenticides (bromethalin, strychnine); and (d) other acute or metabolic non-anticoagulant toxicants (cholecalciferol/Vitamin D3, zinc phosphide, and phosphide fumigants). This definition excludes non-toxic mechanical devices, electronic traps, and EPA-exempt botanical repellents.
- **Integrated Pest Management (IPM):** A proactive, ecosystem-based pest management strategy focusing on long-term prevention through structural exclusion, sanitation, habitat modification, biological controls, and non-chemical mechanical or electronic trapping, using chemical controls only as a documented last resort.
- **Municipal Property:** All real property owned, leased, managed, or controlled by the Town of Goshen, including Town Hall, public works facilities, parks, athletic fields, cemeteries, open space parcels, trails, municipal buildings, and public rights-of-way (including town roadsides, culverts, and town-maintained easements).

Section 3. Prohibition on Municipal Properties

1. **General Ban:** The purchase, storage, application, or deployment of Chemical Rodenticides—including all FGARs, SGARs, bromethalin, strychnine, cholecalciferol, and zinc phosphide—is strictly prohibited on all Municipal Property, including public rights-of-way, in the Town of Goshen.
2. **Applicability to Contractors:** This prohibition applies to all Town employees, departments, boards, commissions, and any third-party pest control contractors or vendors retained to service Municipal Property. All municipal pest control contracts entered into or renewed after the effective date of this policy shall explicitly incorporate compliance with this prohibition.
3. **Phase-Out of Existing Stock:** Within thirty (30) days of the effective date of this policy, all Town departments and contracted vendors shall remove any existing Chemical Rodenticide bait stations

from Municipal Property and dispose of unused products in accordance with Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP) hazardous waste guidelines.

Section 4. Mandatory Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Standards

All rodent control on Municipal Property shall follow an Integrated Pest Management protocol emphasizing prevention and non-toxic intervention:

1. **Sanitation and Waste Management:** Municipal facilities and parks shall maintain wildlife-proof, tightly sealed waste receptacles, enforce regular rinsing and cleaning of outdoor food and dumpster areas, and promptly repair leaking pipes or standing water sources.
2. **Structural Exclusion:** Maintenance staff shall inspect municipal structures regularly and seal exterior gaps larger than one-quarter (1/4) inch using durable materials (such as steel wool, copper mesh, hardware cloth, or masonry) and install heavy-duty metal brush door sweeps on exterior doors.
3. **Non-Chemical Trapping and Monitoring:** Where active population reduction is necessary, staff and contractors shall utilize enclosed mechanical snap traps, high-voltage electronic traps, commercial botanical repellents, or digital sensor-based non-toxic monitoring systems.
4. **Support for Natural Predators:** Where appropriate on municipal open space and parks, the Town encourages the installation of owl nesting boxes and raptor perches to support natural rodent predation.

Section 5. Emergency Public Health Exemption

1. **Limited Waiver:** A temporary, site-specific waiver from Section 3 may be granted only in the event of an urgent, non-routine rodent infestation that poses a documented, imminent threat to human health or critical municipal water/sanitation infrastructure.
2. **Authorization Requirements:** Prior to any Chemical Rodenticide application under this section, the requesting department or vendor must submit written documentation demonstrating that:

Comprehensive sanitation, structural exclusion, and non-chemical trapping methods have been implemented and proven insufficient to abate the public health threat; and

The lowest-toxicity, least persistent target-specific option has been selected, with priority given to avoiding SGARs and non-antidote neurotoxins/acute toxicants wherever feasible.

3. **Approval, Signage, and Public Transparency:** Written approval must be jointly issued by the First Selectman and the Torrington Area Health District (or local Director of Health). Approved emergency applications shall be limited to tamper-resistant, anchored bait stations, restricted to the shortest duration necessary, and accompanied by prominent public warning signage at the treatment site. Notice of any granted emergency waiver—including the site location, justification, active ingredient used, and duration—shall be publicly posted on the Town of Goshen official website.

Section 6. Administration, Public Outreach, and Review

1. **Oversight and Enforcement:** The Office of the First Selectman, in coordination with the Public Works Department and the Goshen Conservation Commission, shall oversee implementation of this policy. Any vendor found to be in violation of this policy shall be subject to contract termination.
2. **Community Education and Outreach:** The Goshen Conservation Commission, in collaboration with the Goshen Land Use Official and Town leadership, is encouraged to conduct public education and outreach informing residents, homeowners' associations, and local businesses about the ecological and animal-health hazards of Chemical Rodenticides (including FGARs, SGARs, bromethalin, and cholecalciferol) and encouraging voluntary adoption of IPM and poison-free pest control on private property.
3. **Annual Review:** The Board of Selectmen shall review the effectiveness and compliance of this policy on a yearly basis.

Approved and Adopted by the Goshen Board of Selectmen:

_____ _____

First Selectman Date