



NAUGATUCK VALLEY CORRIDOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT

Connecticut Commission on Economic Competitiveness

*James E. Ryan and Rick Dunne
September 7, 2016
Hartford*

WHAT IS A CEDS?

- A minimum requirement to access funding from the US Economic Development Administration.
- A factor considered by the State of Connecticut in various funding decisions.
- Part of continuing economic development regional planning process
- Include broad based and diverse public and private sector participation
- Set goals and objectives
- Clearly defined metrics for success

WHAT COMPONENTS ARE PART OF THE CEDS?

- Economic Development Background
- Analysis of Problems and Opportunities
- Goals and Objectives
- Action Plan
- Performance Measures

WHAT IS IN THIS FOR US?



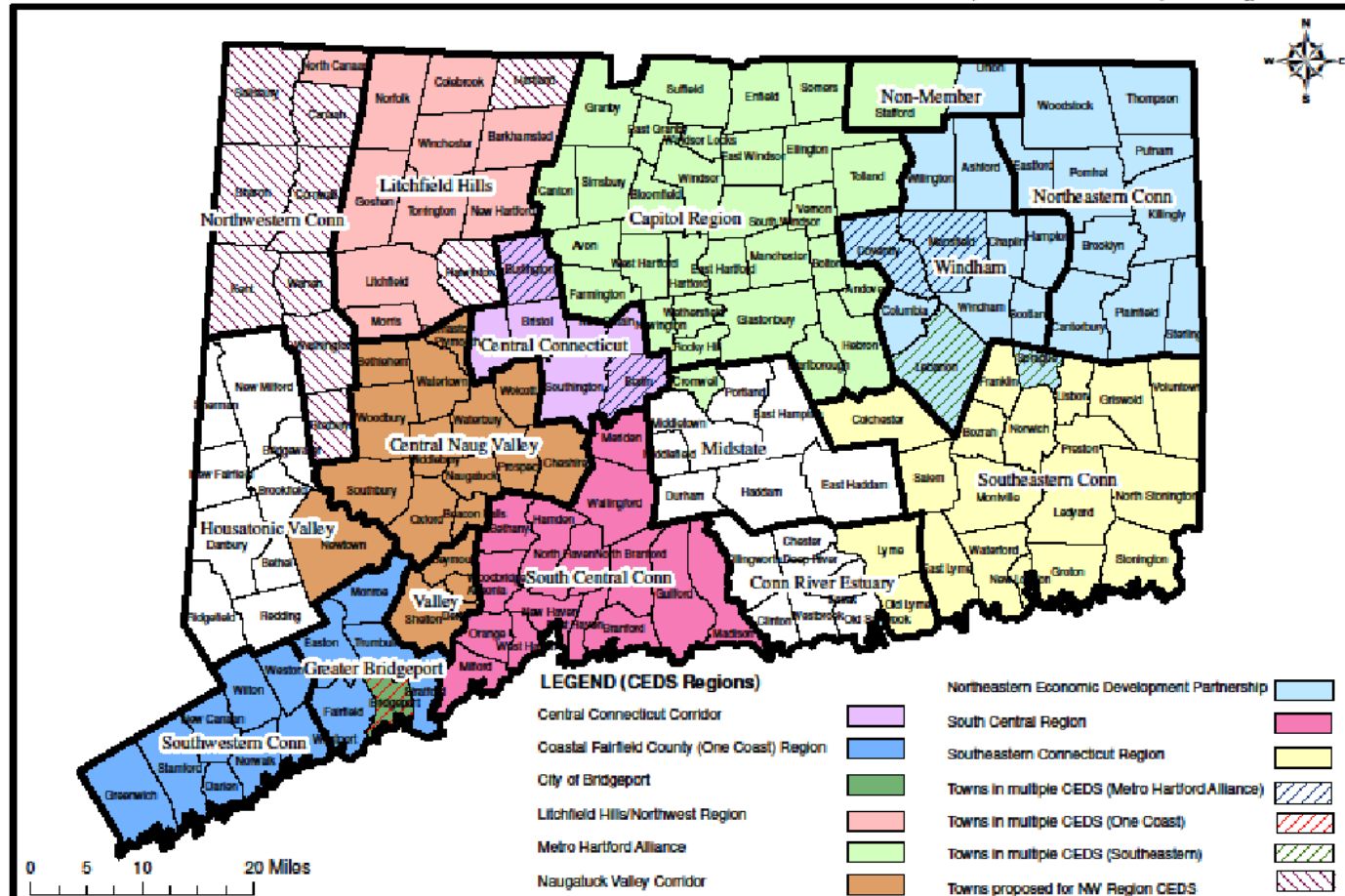
WHY IMPORTANT?

- Access to Federal Infrastructure investments
- Multi Region partnership and collaboration
- Community Driven
- Vetting of multiple initiatives that add to quality of life for the region
- Staying “Shovel Ready”

CURRENT CEDS REGIONS

Connecticut Regional Planning Organization/Council of Government Boundaries and Current CEDS Regions

Note: CEDS is Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy



July 2010

SECOND YEAR PLANNING GRANT

- × EDA Capacity Building Grant
 - × Planning Studies
 - × Implement CEDS
 - × Sustainability Evaluation
-
- × The first year grant was largely related to the completion of the updated 5 year CEDS which was submitted to the US EDA in June Of 2015.

FUNDING (PAST CYCLE)

JULY 1, 2015 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2016

1. US EDA 70K Received
2. Valley Community Foundation 20K Received
3. CT Community Foundation (Not available
4. UI (Pending)
5. Katharine Matthies Foundation (17.5 Received)
6. John Tyma Fund (included in VCF total)
7. NV COG (\$17.5 Requested)*
8. ION Bank
9. Liberty Bank

* This assumes that UI, ION, and Liberty will generate 15K. If additional is received NV COG request will be revised downward.

NEW SURVEY OF CHIEF ELECTED OFFICIALS

- × Complete and factored into new CEDS Plan

EMPLOYMENT DATA

Employment
April 2013 to March 2015 to November 2015
Employment in Connecticut, The NVC and The NVC Towns

	Apr-13				Mar-15				Nov-15			
	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Rate	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Rate	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Rate
Connecticut	1,847,700	1,700,700	147,000	7.96%	1,916,000	1,794,000	121,900	6.36%	1,893,100	1,796,600	96,500	5.10%
U.S. (Adjusted)	155,238,000	143,579,000	11,659,000	7.51%	156,906,000	148,331,000	8,575,000	5.47%	157,301,000	149,364,000	7,937,000	5.05%
NVC Towns	242,472	221,676	20,796	8.58%	252,548	234,159	18,389	7.28%	249,458	236,188	13,270	5.32%
Ansonia	10,023	9,046	977	9.7%	9,614	8,761	853	8.9%	9,543	8,883	660	6.9%
Beacon Falls	3,271	3,027	244	7.5%	3,455	3,251	204	5.9%	3,404	3,267	137	4.0%
Bethlehem	1,952	1,844	108	5.5%	1,982	1,856	126	6.4%	1,968	1,899	69	3.5%
Bristol	33,338	30,649	2,689	8.1%	33,540	30,979	2,561	7.6%	33,074	31,244	1,830	5.5%
Cheshire	14,190	13,341	849	6.0%	15,363	14,706	657	4.3%	15,313	14,826	487	3.2%
Derby	6,880	6,279	601	8.7%	6,945	6,437	508	7.3%	6,939	6,537	402	5.8%
Middlebury	3,817	3,589	228	6.0%	3,840	3,656	184	4.8%	3,807	3,661	146	3.8%
Naugatuck	16,328	14,730	1,598	9.8%	17,698	16,311	1,387	7.8%	17,338	16,399	939	5.4%
Newtown* (2007)	14,156	13,371	785	5.5%	14,309	13,631	678	4.7%	14,218	13,686	532	3.7%
Oxford	7,143	6,742	401	5.6%	7,136	6,746	390	5.5%	7,133	6,861	272	3.8%
Plymouth	6,726	6,154	572	8.5%	6,925	6,365	560	8.1%	6,773	6,403	370	5.5%
Prospect	4,992	4,665	327	6.6%	5,587	5,267	320	5.7%	5,512	5,293	219	4.0%
Seymour	9,068	8,384	684	7.5%	9,136	8,503	633	6.9%	9,088	8,623	465	5.1%
Shelton	22,089	20,554	1,535	6.9%	22,225	20,832	1,393	6.3%	22,072	21,091	981	4.4%
Southbury	8,858	8,261	597	6.7%	8,913	8,373	540	6.1%	8,883	8,492	391	4.4%
Thomaston	4,466	4,135	331	7.4%	4,789	4,503	286	6.0%	4,760	4,573	187	3.9%
Waterbury	49,391	43,001	6,390	12.9%	52,287	46,790	5,497	10.5%	51,122	47,066	4,056	7.9%
Watertown	11,671	10,780	891	7.6%	13,194	12,432	762	5.8%	13,118	12,568	550	4.2%
Wolcott	8,694	8,006	688	7.9%	9,966	9,409	557	5.6%	9,836	9,447	389	4.0%
Woodbury	5,419	5,118	301	5.6%	5,644	5,351	293	5.2%	5,557	5,369	188	3.4%
Totals	242,472	221,676	20,796	8.6%	252,548	234,159	18,389	7.3%	249,458	236,188	13,270	5.3%

POPULATION TRENDS

NVC POPULATION 2010-2013-2014

CHART 2

	2010 Census	2013 Census	2014 DataHaven	DIFFERENCE 2010-2014	DIFFERENCE 2010-2013	DIFFERENCE 2013-2014	% Change 2010-2014	% Change 2010-2013	% Change 2013-2014
Connecticut	3,574,097	3,590,347	3,592,053	17,956	16,250	1,706	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%
U.S. (Adjusted)									
NVC Towns	476,268	476,212	476,705	437	-56	493	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Ansonia	19,249	19,163	19,128	-121	-86	-35	-0.6%	-0.4%	-0.2%
Beacon Falls	6,049	6,038	6,065	16	-11	27	0.3%	-0.2%	0.4%
Bethlehem	3,607	3,585	3,551	-56	-22	-34	-1.6%	-0.6%	-1.0%
Bristol	60,477	60,536	60,556	79	59	20	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Cheshire	29,261	29,264	29,272	11	3	8	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Derby	12,902	12,841	12,837	-65	-61	-4	-0.5%	-0.5%	0.0%
Middlebury	7,575	7,550	7,575	0	-25	25	0.0%	-0.3%	0.3%
Naugatuck	31,862	31,786	31,790	-72	-76	4	-0.2%	-0.2%	0.0%
Newtown	27,560	27,772	27,960	400	212	188	1.4%	0.8%	0.7%
Oxford	12,683	12,736	12,831	148	53	95	1.2%	0.4%	0.7%
Plymouth	12,213	12,148	12,085	-128	-65	-63	-1.1%	-0.5%	-0.5%
Prospect	9,405	9,520	9,615	210	115	95	2.2%	1.2%	1.0%
Seymour	16,540	16,535	16,551	11	-5	16	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Shelton	39,559	40,006	40,472	913	447	466	2.3%	1.1%	1.2%
Southbury	19,904	19,864	19,876	-28	-40	12	-0.1%	-0.2%	0.1%
Thomaston	7,887	7,831	7,793	-94	-56	-38	-1.2%	-0.7%	-0.5%
Waterbury	110,366	110,052	109,887	-479	-314	-165	-0.4%	-0.3%	-0.2%
Watertown	22,514	22,387	22,286	-228	-127	-101	-1.0%	-0.6%	-0.5%
Wolcott	16,680	16,668	16,724	44	8	36	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%
Woodbury	9,975	9,910	9,851	-124	-65	-59	-1.3%	-0.7%	-0.6%
Totals	476,268	476,212	476,705	437	-56	493	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%

COMMUNITY STATISTICS UPDATE

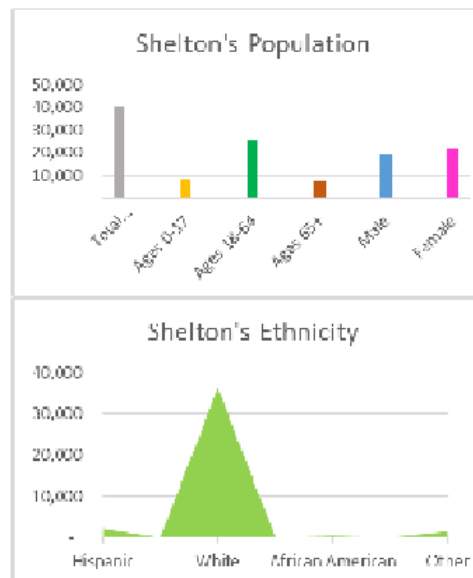
Total Population:	40,472
Ages 0-17:	7,985
Ages 18-64:	25,046
Ages 65+:	7,441
Male:	18,730
Female:	21,742
Hispanic:	2,211
White:	36,283
African American:	418
Other:	1,560
Below Poverty:	1,998

Shelton's Demographics

Shelton is one of the twenty communities that make up the Naugatuck Valley Corridor Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy/Economic Development District (NVCEDS/EDD). The following demographic information is a snapshot of Shelton and its overall importance and impact on the CEDS/EDD.

Population: the population annual update are based on statistics from the U.S. Census, CERC Town Profiles and DataHaven. Shelton's population for 2014 is 140,472 people. Shelton ranks 3rd of the 20 communities.

The population of the NVC for the similar period is 476,705 people. Shelton's population increased from the 2013/2014 period by 466 people (refer to the population chart 2010-2013-2014 period to review the modification in the population).



Unemployment and Labor Force Characteristics: the recent unemployment figure from the CT Labor Department indicates Shelton has 981 unemployed workers or 4.4%. Shelton possessed the 8th highest unemployment rate amongst the NVC communities.

The unemployment and labor force have changed during the past year based on the improved state/national/worldwide economics. All of the communities in the NVC reflected an increase in the employee workforce and all communities have had a slight decrease in their individual unemployment rate.

The NVC overall labor force declined by 3,090 from the previous reporting period. However, all 20 communities now have a larger employed workforce of 2,029 from the previous reporting period. The NVC unemployment rate is 5.32%. Individual community statistics are shown on the unemployment chart. The state's labor force declined by 2,600. The state's number of unemployed declined by 25,400 to a rate of 5.10%.

STRATEGIC INITIATIVES

- ✗ Brownfields (USEPA/ CT DECD Funding Competition)
- ✗ NVCORG Brownfields Offerings/Land Bank
- ✗ Philanthropy (VCF approaches \$20 Million in assets)
- ✗ Transportation (NVCORG Summit in Waterbury very successful)
- ✗ Heritage District (Valley Chamber leads effort)
- ✗ Advanced Manufacturing Segment
- ✗ Regional Gigabit Network Investment

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

1. SEDC is completed its work under the current EDA grant by June 30th.
2. The SEDC is no longer able to provide direct staff support of this program.
3. SEDC partnered with WDC on this program.
4. Originally the staff work was shared but the NVCD/WDC and SEDC with the SEDC working the Valley COG region.
5. Eventually all staff work was allocated to SEDC with the support of a consultancy.
6. The District will have to demonstrate that it has the capacity to continue in order to obtain future EDA planning grants, and, the District will have to demonstrate real progress in implementing each 5 year Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy.
7. New budgets addressing level of effort will have to be developed by successor agency. SEDC has opinion on expected costs, possible revenue sources for successor administrative agency. NO funding is ever 'guaranteed' to be available and applications for funding from any source should be a minimum expectation. Prior funders might be considered but should not be assumed.

EDA INFRASTRUCTURE/ENVIRONMENTAL GRANTS AWARD HISTORY, INCLUDING PRE CEDS PERIOD

- ✗ Shelton 1 Million for Canal Street (sudden and severe job loss with Philips Medical relocation out of State)
- ✗ Derby 1 Million for Road A - Urban Transit Industrial/Office Campus
- ✗ Waterbury \$1,250,000 for Cherry Street Project
- ✗ Ansonia \$1,000,000 for Fountain Lake Infrastructure Development
- ✗ Waterbury \$500,000 for Environmental

All grants leveraged other significant funding including but not limited to CT DECD, US EPA, Local Funding, and new private investment.

** The US EDA programs require that priority be given to economically distressed communities. However, all District communities are eligible to apply. It is a direct responsibility of the communities to apply and the inclusion of their infrastructure programs on the CEDS priority list is helpful in the federal review of their proposals as the awards are made based on a National completion and are very competitive.

EDA PLANNING GRANTS TO NVDC/WDC AND SEDC (APPROXIMATE DATES)

- ✗ 1997 “Sudden and Severe Distress” \$100,000.00
- ✗ 2003-2016 Four Grants approximately \$70,000 per grant for creation of 5 Year CEDS. Last two grants are under their Community Partnership Planning Grants. Future grants depend on Federal appropriations and are not guaranteed but can be reasonable forecast to be available at 3-4 year intervals, depending on Congressional appropriations.
- ✗ These programs required matching funding all of which were provide from community foundations, UI, a private foundation, NVCOG last year, and other sources.

THE COOPERATIVE RELATIONSHIP

- ✗ Prior to approval of the NVC District by the State of CT letters of support from a majority of participating communities were obtained in accordance with EDA requirements.
- ✗ No turf approach!

FOUNTAIN LAKE SUCCESS STORY



SHELTON *Life*

COMMUNITY & BUSINESS NEWS

FREE

SPECIAL EDITION

Brownfields Success in Shelton



JULY 2016

Shelton
Going Green



By His Excellency Dannel P. Malloy, Governor: an
Official Statement

*In behalf of the state of Connecticut,
I, DANIEL P. MALLOY, Governor,
take great pleasure in
recognizing
City of Shelton Canal Street Revitalization Program
as it is honored by the
Connecticut Economic Resource Center
as a
2011 Celebrate CT Honoree.*

*This recognition is a testament to
your outstanding service and commitment
to the State of Connecticut.*

*The City of Shelton Canal Street Revitalization
Program has contributed to the growth of the local,
regional and state economy through hard work and
diligence. Your business has invested in the success
of the State of Connecticut and is an appreciated
and valued component of our
state's economy.*

*This recognition celebrates
the City of Shelton Canal Street Revitalization
Program's many achievements and its devotion to
the State of Connecticut. I congratulate
you on this honor and wish you the
very best in your future endeavors.*

*Therefore, I DANIEL P. MALLOY, Governor of the State of Connecticut,
do hereby officially convey honor and recognition to the
City of Shelton Canal Street Revitalization Program
in the State of Connecticut.*




GOVERNOR



Brownfields Success in Shelton

THE JOURNEY BEGINS

While most of New England was suffering from business relocations to the "Sunbelt" in the mid 1970s, Shelton was holding its own until that fateful night in 1975 when our downtown and the regional economy was crippled by the unimaginable arson at the BF Goodrich site.

This photograph, while not from 1975, is an accurate reflection of the downtown campus up to that period and the significant business presence that had been assembled from the late 1800s on. Nearly every inch of downtown's real estate was put to work and contributing to the local economy in terms of jobs, disposable income, and tax revenue. In a manner of speaking, downtown was the economic engine up to that period.



The State of Connecticut mourned the loss of the former BF Goodrich operation, once boasting 2400 jobs, with many Valley families dependent on the employment it offered. Many older workers were "lifers" at the "Sponge Rubber" plant and never returned to the workforce. Unemployment in the Valley exceeded 20% for many years.

While there was devastating loss of livelihood, there was fortunately no loss of life. Heroic teamwork with Valley firefighters, led by the Shelton volunteer fire department, contained this cataclysmic event. Job training programs were put into play through the federal Comprehensive Employment Training Act (CETA) program and the City of Shelton and its many stakeholders began its long road forward to successful redevelopment.



Brownfields Success in Shelton

BROWNFIELDS REDEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE

Reclaiming Land for Public Use and Economic Development Brownfields Economic Redevelopment Initiative

EPA's Brownfields Economic Redevelopment Initiative is designed to empower states, communities, and other stakeholders in economic redevelopment to work together in a timely manner to prevent, assess, safely clean up, and sustainably reuse brownfields

Long before the environmental industry used the term brownfields, Shelton was preparing and planning for the rejuvenation of its downtown and riverfront area. Like most brownfield development areas, Shelton has its share of properties that were great industrial and commercial resources at the turn of the 20th century and beyond. With the change of industrial practices and business opportunities, combined with unfortunate events like multi-property fires, once vibrant industrial buildings became less desirable.

In the 1800s, Shelton was a strong farming community on the verge of complementing that strength with industrial growth. This growth came with the construction of the river dam and canal and then the railroad lines in the late 1880s. Great success was enjoyed until a period after WWII when less expensive labor caused businesses to move to other parts of the country. The downtown was further hampered by a great fire in 1975 that destroyed several acres of building space and land along the riverfront industrial area.

The leaders of Shelton have been planning for its new growth for several decades now, not only with financial assistance but with partnerships within the community. For instance, organized in 1983, the Shelton Economic Development Corporation (SEDC) was incorporated as a nonprofit corporation that focuses on the balanced development within the City of Shelton.

The SEDC acts as a catalyst for growth within Shelton by providing direct links to all local government and business leaders, as well as coordinating between city and civic organizations. The



SEDC and the City designated the downtown riverfront area as the Shelton Enterprise and Commerce Park (SECP) to set the stage for its brownfields revitalization. The SEDC is supported by community leaders and by community participants on the Economic Development Commission and the Citizens Advisory Board.

Beginning in 1991, the City of Shelton embarked on an ambitious program of downtown revitalization, working in partnership with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA), the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (CT DEP), and the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development (CT DECD). These agencies have provided technical support as well as financial resources. Together, and with the direct support of the Valley Council of Governments (VCOG), the Regional Valley Brownfields Pilot, the City assessed several sites within the SECP project area to summarize environmental conditions and start its brownfields development plan. One site, the former BF Goodrich, located along the Housatonic River, was targeted as a cornerstone to the revitalization efforts. The City acquired funding for the assessment and cleanup of this site including both local and state (CT DECD) funding, and it is now a public green space and park marking an attractive start to the remaining area designated for mixed-use development. In 2011 the Derby-Shelton Rotary Club produced an attractive pavilion further illustrating the benefits of sites that have been reclaimed.

The U.S. EPA awarded a targeted site assessment grant to the City of Shelton in 2005 for the purpose of preparing a concep-



Brownfields Success in Shelton

ROLFITE SITE

The Rolfite Company previously occupied property at 131 Canal Street. The City of Shelton took ownership of this property through tax foreclosure. The city with grant awards in the amount of over \$1 million from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the CT Department of Economic and Community Development completed the removal of asbestos panels from the exterior of the building, effected the demolition of the structure and remediated significant soil contamination from the site.

Local developers have conceptualized a plan to reuse the cleaned site which will include the construction of a new mixed-use structure consisting of 15,000 square feet of riverfront commercial space and the adjoining 40 units of new residential housing. Construction is anticipated to begin in the spring of 2017.



PRIVATE INVESTMENT-THE BIRMINGHAM



The early years of the downtown revitalization program were marked by planning, team building, and construction of landmark public spaces. These landmark public spaces included the Housatonic Riverwalk, the Veterans Memorial Park, the Veterans Memorial, and the Shelton Farm and Public Market. These improvements were combined with significant road and utility upgrades.

This first phase was based on an expectation that once the visible signs of the City of Shelton's commitment to this neighborhood were demonstrated, the end result would be significant new private investment.

The first example was the adaptive reuse of the Birmingham building, now known as the Birmingham Condominiums on the River. Project developers, John Guedes, Al DaSilva, and the Nizzardo family teamed up to tackle this building that was largely idle for a decade. Their design of this building was carefully screened by many community organizations and ultimately approved for the construction of 103 residential condominiums. The property had formerly generated approximately \$4,000 per year in taxes and now generates in the vicinity of \$400,000. The developer's investment is estimated at approximately \$18 million in the reconstruction of this strategically located property. The new residents add important disposable income which assists in the support of our downtown, local and regional economy.

Prior to construction, the SEDC was able to arrange for an assessment grant related to the parking area which provided guidance on historical uses.

Other developers have followed suit and the new private investment in downtown is at record levels.



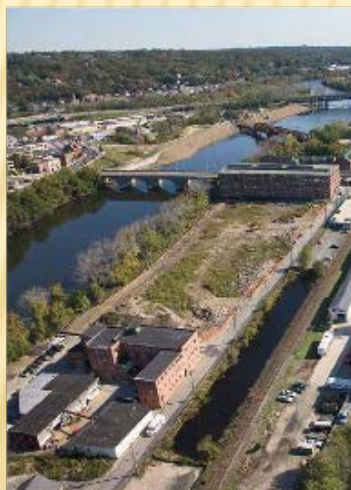


Brownfields Success in Shelton

BEARD ASPHALT PLANT-AVALON APARTMENTS

The demolition, remediation and construction of 250 housing units on the property of the former Beard Asphalt property is a quintessential example of the power of public resources leveraging private investment. The developers of this site completed the purchase, demolition and construction of housing units, while the city invested roughly \$1 million in public dollars to support the roadway and utility infrastructure. The private owners also donated the right-of-way, enabling the city to continue the further expansion of the Housatonic Riverwalk.

Approximately \$60 million in private investment was leveraged against \$1.5 million (40:1 ratio) in public funding to effect the redevelopment of this major property, which sits in the heart of the Shelton Enterprise and Commerce Park.





Brownfields Success in Shelton

PHASE 3-INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS

The Canal Street Revitalization Program has carefully considered the relationship of the road to the planning of its Brownfields efforts. Due to the overall length of Canal Street and available resources, the road and infrastructure reconstruction efforts have been separated into various phases so the work could progress in an orderly fashion.

Beginning with renewal efforts in early 1990s the approach has included full depth reconstruction of the Canal Street right of way with modernization and upgrading of all utilities. This has translated into the removal of overhead wires and poles, installation of conduit to respond to future undergrounding efforts in later phases and the resizing of other utilities such as water and gas in order to accommodate the higher density housing development that was forecasted and has become a reality.

The most recent phase of infrastructure work has been from the railroad overpass to the end of the AvalonBay property. This work has resulted in attractive sidewalks and street trees, handicapped compliant intersections, attractive brick crossings, and a widened right-of-way which best suits the demands of increased density. There have been no observed traffic conflicts in the vicinity of the newest section. This will be followed by a section of road improvements that runs from 223 Canal Street to the Wooster Street intersection. Bidding for this is expected to occur by this fall. The final phase, or phases, will include the reconstruction of Wooster Street from Canal Street and the reconstruction of Canal Street from Wooster Street to the historic Shelton Locks.

The earliest phases of work which dramatically improved Canal Street run from the Route 8 overpass past the soon to be demolished Chromium Process building, up to the end of the Spongex property. But for these strategic infrastructure investments made in accordance with the State of Connecticut's "Smart Growth" principles and practices, the strategic Brownfields sites would have lain fallow.



Brownfields Success in Shelton

THE RIVERFRONT RECAPTURED



The City of Shelton finalized its planning for the "Shelton Enterprise and Commerce Park" which was approved at a citywide referendum in 1997 following extensive public participation and community involvement.

One key element of the proposed project plan was the construction of the first phase of the Housatonic Riverwalk. This idea was borne at a meeting of the City of Shelton's Citizens Advisory Board in the mid 1990s and carried forward on every planning update towards actual construction in 2001. This concept of "riverfront recapture" was also recommended for approval by the Housatonic Valley Association, the stewards of the treasured Housatonic River. It was in fact the first mixed use (business and public spaces) development that the HVA supported.

Elected officials led by Mayor Lauretti, and the President of the Board of Aldermen, John Anglace, worked closely with project planners at the Shelton Economic Development Corporation, and with officials from the CT Department of Economic Development (now CT DEC) and CT DEP (now CT DEEP) who en-

thusiastically made the overall project, with its complex brownfields elements, and the carefully planned riverwalk feature, with technical assistance and significant financial support. The City of Shelton Economic Development Commission partnered with the SEDC to provide project information which the public needs to properly consider this type of public investment. The referendum of 1997 enjoyed significant public support and was approved at the same time that the City of Shelton and Shelton voters approved the critical acquisition of former reservoir property owned by the Bridgeport Hydraulic Company. It was also recommended for approval by the City of Shelton's Conservation Commission.

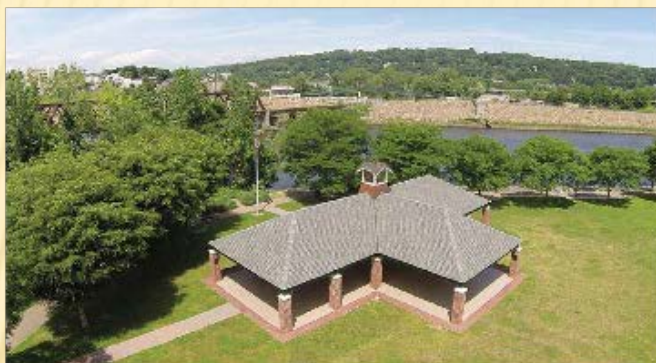
The project was funded by the City of Shelton, State of Connecticut, and Small Cities Grant funds.

Balanced growth was the rule of the day, and today Smart Growth principles and practices prevail, combined with "Shelton Going Green" priorities. Shelton would no longer turn its back to the Housatonic River.



Brownfields Success in Shelton

HOUSATONIC RIVERWALK PHASE I



The Housatonic Riverwalk Phase I, the permanent open spaces once home to B F Goodrich, the Veterans Memorial, the Farm and Public Market, along with a widened Canal Street with utility undergrounding are now reflective of the City's strategy of reinventing downtown. The addition of these new landmark spaces are used by residents and visitors daily while still maintaining a respect of Shelton's industrial past.



Citizen Participation and Elected Officials touring Slab in 1996.





Brownfields Success in Shelton

OUR PARTNERS



Mayor Mark A. Lauretti

Federal

- United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA)
- United States Economic Development Administration (U.S. EDA)

State

- Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (CT DEEP)
- Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development (CT DECD)
- Connecticut Department of Transportation (CT DOT)

Regional

- Valley Chamber of Commerce
- Valley Council of Governments
- Naugatuck Valley Council of Governments
- Naugatuck Valley Corridor Economic Development District
- Housatonic Valley Association
- Naugatuck Valley Health District
- Regional Brownfields Partnership (RBP)
- TEAM
- Boys & Girls Club of the Lower Naugatuck Valley
- Derby-Shelton Rotary Club

Local

- Mayor Mark A. Lauretti
- Shelton Board of Aldermen
- Shelton Planning and Zoning Commission
- Shelton Economic Development Commission
- Shelton Conservation Commission
- State Representative Jason Perillo
- State Representative Ben McGorty
- State Senator Kevin Kelly

Not for Profit Public/Private Partnership

- Shelton Economic Development Corporation (SEDC)
- City of Shelton Citizens Advisory Board (CAB)



On Thursday, July 28, 2005, Governor M. Jodi Rell signed legislation allowing the City of Shelton to retain the former B. F. Goodrich site (the "Slab") as permanent public open space. (seated L to R) State Rep. Richard Belden, Gov. Jodi Rell, Mayor Mark Lauretti (standing L to R) James Ryan, SEDC President, State Rep. Larry Miller and State Rep. "Doc" Gunther



Former SEDC Chairman Kenneth Schabre

Observations and Questions

US EDA/CEDS/DISTRICTS