

June 2008 Annual Update



18 Communities - Naugatuck Valley Corridor Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS)

Presented to
U.S. Department of Commerce,
Economic Development Administration

Presented by
Shelton Economic Development Corporation
and
Waterbury Development Corporation

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Introduction - CEDS Annual Update June 2008

Goals/Work Plan and Accomplishments for 2007/2008

2008 will be the last year of the 5-year plan period for the current US Department of Commerce Economic Development Administration's (EDA) approved the Naugatuck Valley Corridor (NVC) Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS). EDA has been contacted to request funds for the planning of a new 5-year plan. EDA's Philadelphia Regional Office is considering the authorization of up to \$40,000 as their share from the planning/technical assistance program to support the continuation of the NVC CEDS. The Community Foundation of Greater New Haven has committed to assist our efforts with the understanding that other organizations must be willing to participate and support the on-going effort of the CEDS. With these contingent factors in mind, the Shelton Economic Development Corporation (SEDC) and the Waterbury Development Corporation (WDC) have again committed to apply to the Katherine Matthies Foundation, the Community Foundation of Greater New Haven and the Connecticut Foundation for assistance to match the EDA targeted grant figure.

Therefore, one of the top work program activities will be to re-evaluate the previous two CEDS approved action plans and to reflect on changes in the 18 community CEDS area. Concentration will be on job retention for our existing businesses with assistance as appropriate and based on availability to assist the communities that have been impacted with plant shutdowns or relocation of businesses. Attached at the end of this section are businesses that have had a reduction in the work force or closed and/or relocated within the NVC CEDS area.

The current country's economic downturn has had a direct impact on our CEDS area. The cost of energy (oil - gas - electricity) has been the major reason for the direct negative impact on the businesses listed. Also, the housing market sharp downturn continues and based on all the projections will continue well into 2009. The impact on the CEDS area is reflected in a downturn in the community population over the past years. Refer to the population chart at the end of this section. Seven of the eighteen communities had a reduction in population from 2005 to 2006 based on the US Census population estimate. Waterbury is the only community that has had a drop in population from 2000 to 2006.



The overall financial institution market has had a negative impact on the market place and will continue based on the economic forecast well beyond the fall election.

The CEDS management organization expanded the original 17 CEDS communities to include a request from the Town of Newtown to be included in the NVC CEDS. Newtown has many major capital projects planned within the community's comprehensive development plan. Being part of the CEDS area would make them eligible for potential EDA and/or other funding sources. One of their projects was rated as a Tier I and the project was recommended by the Steering Committee for one of the top priority projects. Newtown did submit a pre-application for consideration to EDA. As of this report no decision on funding has been made.

Organization

The demographic and labor statistics have been revised to include Newtown as the eighteenth community in the NVC CEDS. The US Department of Commerce EDA approved the NVC CEDS 5-year plan on February 4, 2005 retroactive to June 2004. The original seventeen town planning area covers the Council of Government of the Central Naugatuck Valley, thirteen towns and the Lower Naugatuck Valley Council of Government area, four towns. The program is supported and administrated by the Shelton Economic Development Corporation (SEDC) and the Waterbury Development Corporation (WDC) with SEDC acting as the lead-administrating agent. The Greater Waterbury Chamber of Commerce and the Valley Chamber of Commerce further support the CEDS process. See map of the NVC CEDS area attached.

The CEDS Governing/Partnering Committee manages and oversees the CEDS process. The Steering Committee membership, which meets quarterly and the Strategy Committee membership made up of community and business leaders, which meets quarterly or as needed. See organizational chart at the end of this section.

The SEDC acts as the lead administrative element for the monitoring and overseeing of the NVC CEDS. As outlined in the overall administrative section a Steering Committee has been established, which has and will continue to meet at least quarterly (minutes are displayed in the Exhibits section.) The Steering Committee is made up of members from the Shelton Economic Development



Corporation, the Waterbury Development Corporation, Valley Council of Governments, Central Naugatuck Valley Council of Governments, Greater Valley Chamber and Greater Waterbury Chamber.

The Strategy Committee includes representatives from each of the 18 communities plus representatives from banking, business, community organizations, education, finance, government, higher education, industry, labor, minorities, professional, public health, public safety and women. The Strategy Committee also meets on a quarterly basis or as needed and they monitor and revise the CEDS document (minutes are attached in the Exhibits section.)

Goals for the NVC

Goal I: Improve overall Transportation and Communications systems.

Goal II: Provide opportunities for job growth, advancement and job training, utilizing and identifying Connecticut Industry Clusters as the engine to support and sustain the regional economy, supporting and encouraging private investment in all these areas.

Goal III: Continue to develop local infrastructure that supports economic expansion while maintaining and protecting the environment.

Goal IV: Sustain economic expansion while reinforcing and complimenting the regional land use and quality of life of the NVC.

Work Plan/2008

- Continue to monitor the regional transportation recommendations.
- Implement recommendations from the Brownfield Summit; June 2008.
- Encourage municipalities to submit and/or revise capital projects. Currently 3 communities have pre-applications before EDA: Ansonia, Derby and Newtown.
- Monitor and notify participating members of any significant changes in the economic conditions of the communities prepared annual demographics of each community and summary of the NVC.
- Assist as needed and/or requested to insure the National Heritage Park



Designation.

- Provide information to financial partners i.e. Matthies Foundation, Community Foundation for Greater New Haven, EDA and others regarding progress and accomplishments as required by the individual funding sources.
- Philanthropy - initiated a conference with various economic development partners to explore and evaluate the benefits of a "new" foundation that would assist with the CEDS overall economic development planning.
- Incorporate Newtown into the NVC CEDS which was approved by the Strategy and the CEDS Governing/Partnering Committee.

Accomplishments

- Economic Development Summit Spring of 2007 with EDA/CT EDR and all communities in the CEDS. The EDA representative encourage Tier I projects that are "ready to go" to consider filing a pre-application. SEDC/WDC staff and the Strategy Committee will follow up with the Tier I communities.
- Coordination with Brownfields officials on priority setting.
- Re-rating and ranking of new and/or revised public infrastructure projects.
- Inclusion of Philanthropy as a priority.
- Inclusion of Heritage Designation as a priority.
- Inclusion of Waterbury Transportation Center as a transportation priority.

Transportation:

The ConnDOT and the Cities of Ansonia and Derby and the VCOG held a preliminary hearing on the Rt. 8 Exit 18 On-Ramp and the improvements to Division Street. This hearing was held on March 26, 2008. The consensus was that the Rt. 8 Northbound On-Ramp was good for the area. Division Street at the Hospital Cancer Center will be a marked improvement. However, more planning and engineering has been suggested for the impact on the local streets and traffic. We will continue to monitor the progress. The final design for Rt. 8 between Exit 16 to 18 awaits final approval of ConnDOT to commence.

ConnDOT continues to review and consider numerous changes to the Rt. 8/84 Interchange. ConnDOT is reviewing Rt. 8 from Seymour to Naugatuck to improve traffic flows and safety issues. Independent of this several local



street infrastructure projects are being reviewed for construction in the next few years.

The ConnDOT is working with the VCOG and the CNVCOG to further study Route 8 from Derby to Naugatuck. This was a major topic at our transportation forum, which was attended by over 120 people including many local officials. This will be a top priority during the coming year to have design and time tables for the construction of the necessary improvements.

CEDS Regional Brownfields:

Continue to work with the Naugatuck Valley Brownfields initiatives as such a Brownfield Redevelopment Summit was held on June 12, 2008 at the UCONN, Waterbury Branch. The Summit covered the following:

1. The status of the Regional CEDES
2. State Legislative Efforts
3. DECD and CTDEP Programs
4. Federal Brownfields Insights
5. Success Stories
6. Other Key Developments in this "Smart Development" Industry

The Naugatuck Valley Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy in combination with the Regional Brownfields Partnership is sponsoring critical updates from Federal, State, and Regional officials on the status of Brownfields efforts which serve our region. Participants included local officials, community organizations, business representatives, elected officials, and other stakeholders including congressional representatives.

Brownfields provide for reclaiming of underutilized land or buildings, which will produce new economic opportunities, which will create employment positions specifically in the areas identified in the CEDES document under our Connecticut Industrial Cluster.

During the course of the year we have introduced philanthropic and economic development initiatives in order to encourage private stakeholders. The Valley Community Philanthropic Fund has received more than \$8,600,000 since it was initiated. The plan is to grow this in excess of \$10,000,000 during the



2008/2009 periods. In addition, SEDC staff will develop a conceptual case statement and identify new stakeholders using the Cleveland Foundation plan as a guide to develop the activities and programs.

Local Infrastructure Capital Improvements Projects

EDA, based on certain economic conditions of higher unemployment rates and plant closings, have made the entire NVC area eligible to receive funding providing the communities have submitted projects that have been ranked and rated by the Strategy and Steering Committees. The two corporations have contacted each of the chief elected officials in the 18 communities, highly recommending that they review their capital improvement projects relative to job growth and economic development.

The 18 communities received two requests from SEDC during the year to submit capital project requests for review. To date, 9 communities have replied submitting 11 new or revised projects for consideration. The Strategy Committee reviewed, ranked and rated all the submissions at the June 12, 2008 meeting. Overall the NVC Capital Investment Priority Project List has a total of 41 projects. A project must be submitted and ranked in order to be considered for future EDA funding. All projects are included in the 2008 Annual Report to EDA due June 30, 2008.

As reported earlier, Ansonia, Derby and Newtown have submitted Pre-applications to the EDA Philadelphia Regional office. Also, SEDC will be submitting a planning grant requested to update the overall CEDS for the Fiscal Year 2008/2009.

Local officials have become more aware of the CEDS process and their participation in the quarterly meetings improves from quarter to quarter regarding attendance and submission of recommendations for inclusion. One example was our second Regional Summit, which was attended by 175 NVC officials, business leaders and/or interested parties. This was an increase of over 35% from the previous summit. It provides another opportunity to encourage full participation by the 18 communities.

Demographics - NVC - 18 Communities



The demographics have been amended to show the expansion of the CEDS to 18 communities. The 18 communities of the NVC CEDS population in 2000 was 382,125 and in 2006 the population increased to 396,308. The Connecticut population in 2000 was 3,405,565 and in 2005 increased to 3,570,297 and decreased in 2006 to 3,502,309.

The population in the NVC has increased by 3.6 percent from 2000 to 2006. Connecticut's population grew by 2.8 percent during the 2000 to 2006 period. Fourteen of the eighteen communities grew at a rate equal to or higher than the state (see chart 2). However, it should be noted that 8 communities had a decrease in population based on the US Census projections from 2007 to 2008. See chart #2.

Seventeen of the eighteen communities had an increase in population from 2000 to 2006. Oxford had the largest percentage increase of 21.2%, while Waterbury had a minor decrease in population or 0 growth change.

Unemployment and Labor Force Characteristics - NVC

The Connecticut unemployment rate for the year from April of 2007 to April of 2008 increased from 4.1% to 4.7%. The unemployment rate for the eighteen NVC



communities increased to 4.5%. Fourteen of the eighteen communities were at or below the state average with Newtown the lowest at 2.8%. The United States adjusted rate for the same period was 5.0%. All but Ansonia, Naugatuck, Thomaston and Waterbury were below the national average. The labor force for the NVC was 208,644 people. Waterbury had the largest workforce with Shelton second. Bethlehem had the smallest work force.

Changes in Employment Force and Unemployment Rate Over Time

The labor force in the NVC and the State of Connecticut has increased by 1,580 and 14,400, respectively. Seventeen of the communities in the NVC had an increase in the labor force with Shelton showing the largest change of 662, followed by Oxford having 435, then by Newtown at 311. One community had a decrease in the labor force. See chart for comparison within the district and the state.

During the period of April 2006 to April 2007 Connecticut gained 14,400 jobs while the eighteen NVC communities had an increase of 1,580 jobs.

Brownfield Conference

A Brownfield Conference was held on June 12, 2008 in Waterbury, Connecticut at the UCONN Campus. EPA leaders provided a clear outline on how to convert Brownfields to usable economic and productive uses (see note on the conference including participation from most of the communities in the CEDS jurisdiction).

Legislation

One of the work elements for the 2007/2008 work plan supported by the Strategy and Steering Committee was to evaluate and consider the formation of a district following EDA guidelines for the eighteen communities that currently make up the NVC area. The Connecticut General Assembly did not act on any legislation to permit a "District". Therefore, no further action is contemplated.



Lessons Learned

The Governing and Partnering Committee under the leadership of its Chairman, Sheila O'Malley of the City of Derby has continued to develop a partnership with government and business leaders through the CEDS Outreach process. The results of the public forums have drawn more than three hundred participants.

SEDC/WDC continues to utilize the CEDS process to develop economic partners with the eighteen communities. The partnering committees continue to oversee the CEDS document, maintain, update and adjust, prepare and submit reports, monitor significant changes in the economy, coordinate all committees, outsource information by communicating with all the partners, all of which are reported in detail throughout the annual update.

The continued monitoring of the CEDS will have direct impacts on each of the communities with some communities having a greater economic benefit through economic growth, job expansion, new businesses and/or relocation than others, but the entire region will have the benefit because job opportunities will be available for all residents of the corridor. The demographics show that one community lost employment opportunities while seventeen had job growth during the past year. The CEDS process is also to be used as a measuring stick for improving transportation, which is the bloodline for economic growth since the majority of our residents and/or businesses use our highways to commute and to deliver their products and services.

CT Congressional representatives are aware of the NVC CEDS and have participated in our public forums and assisted with economic development grants for our communities their assistance in procuring additional grants in aid for our individual communities or a regional organization will have an overall economic benefit.

Priorities - 2008/2009

- Transportation
- Brownfields Remediation
- Infrastructure Investments Action on pending Pre-Applications
- Job growth through various approaches
- National Heritage designation



- Philanthropy
 - Current major foundations and current major ED organizations
 - Role that foundations are playing with economic development
 - Role that foundations might play in economic development
 - Role that economic development organizations can play with philanthropic efforts
 - Possible efforts which could accent the potential working relationship between stakeholders
 - Next steps
- New additions expected for inclusion 2008/2009:
 - Plan and create a new CEDS plan for the next 5-year period
 - Work Force development priorities
- Next Steps
 - Plan additional review of this priority in the 2007/2008 CEDS work plan
 - Evaluate creating a new Foundation similar to the one created by the Cleveland Foundation for the purpose of advocating for these priorities.

Future Plans

The two corporations will focus on the creation of a new 5-year strategy. This will require commitment from EDA for financial assistance. Other funding partners are in place or an application for assistance has been made for continued participation. Based on the approval of the CEDS continue to monitor, amend and report on the progress of the goals and objectives of the overall plan. Applications will be made to EDA, The Community Foundation for Greater New Haven and the Katharine Matthies Foundation and any other organization in order to support the development of a new CEDS. The funding from all of the organizations is vital in order to permit the successful implementation of the CEDS. Without full financial aid some activities will be reduced or eliminated and a new 5-year strategy will not be achieved.

The CEDS Process

The CEDS process has permitted SEDC/WDC to reach out to the 18 municipalities, the Councils of Government and the private sector through the Chambers of Commerce to provide them with a framework for a planning process that



incorporates all segments for economic development and growth within the region. The towns in the NVC represent the strengths and weaknesses of Connecticut. Some of the municipalities perform quite well either as a place to conduct business, a residential area, or both. By contrast, other cities struggle economically and provide less than optimal living conditions for current and potential residents. The municipalities that thrive maintain a stake in those cities that struggle because their success depends in part on the condition of towns that border them. The CEDS has focused on industry clusters, transportation needs, Brownfields remediation, environmental awareness and community development activities, and encouraged information technology zones like the one currently existing in downtown Waterbury. Based on the Transportation Summit, the Economic Development Summit and the Regional Brownfields Partnership Summit, the CEDS leaders are planning on follow-up summits to further explore "new development" opportunities for the NVC CEDS area. The summits have the support of the Councils of Government, the Regional Planning Agencies and the two Chambers of Commerce. Through the ongoing planning process the corporations will identify new funding sources to benefit the continued planning that is necessary for the modification of the CEDS. Support by the continuation and the continued support of local community foundations similar to the excellent support provided by the Community Foundation for Greater New Haven and the Matthies Foundation, which have been instrumental in the approval of the second CEDS for the region and have assisted with the annual reporting criteria.

Work Plan 2008-2009 Outcomes

1. Creation of a new 5-year CEDS.
2. Improve overall transportation infrastructure.
3. Improve local infrastructure through capital projects.
4. Brownfield's land/building reclamation/remediation.
5. Increase philanthropic activities and efforts.
6. Increase awareness of National Heritage Corridor.
7. Economic recession is having an impact on the 18 communities - loss of jobs, planting closings or relocations, housing slow downs, foreclosures are at an all time high. Even some population reductions in many communities and an increase in unemployment are areas that will require monitoring during the year.



Following this section is an Attachment A that outlines the NVC CEDS action plan for the coming year.

The SEDC/WDC will with the assistance of its financial partner continue the involvement of the eighteen communities and all its leaders to monitor amend and strengthen the overall CEDS process. Encourage all the economic development partners to actively participate in the planning, process, seminars and various capital projects, monitor the current jobs/employment status, and assist businesses with visions of expansion into the CEDS market area with:

- Site selection
- Job training, retraining efforts
- Philanthropic investment
- Brownfield reclamation
- Improved transportation networks via highway and rail
- Expand and improve public infrastructure
- Maintain and improve quality of life
- Establishment of the Area as a National Heritage Park.



18 Community Strategy Area



Ansonia's Demographics

Population

Ansonia's population based on US Census Bureau estimated projections for 2006 was 18,614 a difference of 60 additional people from the 2000 population of 18,554. Ansonia's population, the eighth largest population in the NVC, grew by 0.2 percent from 2000 to 2006. The population actually declined from 2005-2006 by 0.7%. The population in the NVC increased by 3.6 percent from 2000 to 2006. Connecticut's population grew by 2.8 percent during the 2000 to 2006 period. Fourteen of the eighteen communities grew at a rate equal to or higher than the state. Ansonia's rate was lower than the State and NVC average.

Unemployment and Labor Force Characteristics in Ansonia

In April of 2008, the unemployment rate was 5.9 in Ansonia, 4.5 in the NVC, and 4.7 in Connecticut and 5.0 in the US. Ansonia possessed the third highest unemployment rate among NVC towns. Waterbury had the highest unemployment rate (7.7) whereas Newtown possessed the lowest unemployment rate (2.8).

In April of 2008, Ansonia possessed 4.8 percent of the labor force in the NVC. Its total labor force of 10,063 was the seventh largest in the NVC in 2008. Waterbury maintained the highest share of the NVC's labor force at 24.0 percent whereas Bethlehem only possessed about one percent of the NVC's labor force in 2008.

Despite its small labor force, Ansonia had more than 596 people of the unemployed labor force in the NVC in April of 2008. Ansonia maintained the fourth largest number of the NVC's total number of unemployed in April of 2008. Waterbury possessed the highest number of unemployed (3,892) whereas Bethlehem possessed the smallest number (75) of the NVC's unemployed in April of 2008.

Changes in Employment Force and Unemployment Rate Over Time

Ansonia's labor force increased by 105 people from April 2007 to April of 2008. The employed labor force in the NVC and the state increased by 1,580 and 14,400, respectively. In total, Ansonia gained 105 workers from April 2007 to April 2008.



Beacon Falls' Demographics

Population

Beacon Falls' population based on US Census Bureau estimated projections for 2006 was 5,700 a difference of 454 additional people from the 2000 population of 5,246. Beacon Falls' population, the second smallest population in the NVC, grew by 8.1 percent from 2000 to 2006. The population in the NVC increased by 3.6 percent from 2000 to 2006. Connecticut's population grew by 2.8 percent during the 2000 to 2006. Thirteen of the eighteen communities grew at a rate higher than the state. Beacon Falls' rate was higher than the State and NVC average.

Unemployment and Labor Force Characteristics in Beacon Falls

In April of 2008, the unemployment rate was 4.7 in Beacon Falls, 4.5 in the NVC, and 4.7 in Connecticut and 5.0 in the US. Beacon Falls possessed the sixth highest unemployment rate among NVC towns. Waterbury had the highest unemployment rate (7.7) whereas Newtown possessed the lowest unemployment rate (2.8).

In April of 2008, Beacon Falls possessed 1.6 percent of the labor force in the NVC. Its total labor force of 3,329 was the second smallest in the NVC in 2008. Waterbury maintained the highest share of the NVC's labor force at 24.0 percent whereas Bethlehem only about more than one percent of the NVC's labor force in 2008.

Beacon Falls had 158 unemployed in the labor force in the NVC in 2008. Beacon Falls maintained the third smallest share of the NVC's total number of unemployed in 2008. Waterbury possessed the largest number of unemployed (3,892) whereas Bethlehem possessed the smallest number (75) of the NVC's unemployed in 2008.

Changes in Employment Force and Unemployment Rates Over Time

Beacon Falls' labor force increased by 80 workers from April of 2007 to April of 2008 whereas the employment force in the NVC and the state increased by 1,580 and 14,400, respectively. In total, Beacon Falls gained 80 workers from April 2007 to April 2008.



Bethlehem's Demographics

Population

Bethlehem's population based on US Census Bureau estimated projections for 2006 was 3,574 a difference of 152 additional people from the 2000 population of 3,422. Bethlehem's population, the smallest in the NVC, grew by 4.2 percent from 2000 to 2006. The population in the NVC increased by 3.6 percent from 2000 to 2006. Connecticut's population grew by 2.8 percent during the 2000 to 2006 period. Fourteen of the eighteen communities grew at a rate higher than the state. Bethlehem's rate was higher than the State and NVC average.

Unemployment and Labor Force Characteristics in Bethlehem

In April of 2007, the unemployment rate was 3.7 in Bethlehem, 4.5 in the NVC, and 4.7 in Connecticut and 5.0 in the US. Bethlehem possessed the sixth lowest unemployment rate among NVC towns. Waterbury had the highest unemployment rate (7.7) whereas Woodbury possessed the lowest unemployment rate (2.8).

In April of 2008, Bethlehem possessed about 1 percent of the labor force in the NVC. Its total labor force of 2,022 was the smallest in the NVC in 2008. Waterbury maintained the highest share of the NVC's labor force at 24.0 percent whereas Bethlehem possessed about 1 percent of the NVC's labor force in 2008.

Bethlehem maintained less than 1 percent of the unemployed labor force in the NVC in 2008. Bethlehem maintained the smallest number of the NVC's total number of unemployed in 2007. Waterbury possessed the largest number of unemployed (3,892) whereas Bethlehem possessed the smallest number (75) of the NVC's unemployed in 2008.

Changes in Employment Force and Unemployment Rates Over Time

Bethlehem's labor force increased by 11 workers from April 2007 to April 2008, whereas the employment force in the NVC and the state increased by 1,580 people and 14,400, respectively. In total, Bethlehem gained 11 workers from April 2007 to April 2008.



Cheshire's Demographics

Population

Cheshire's population based on US Census Bureau estimated projections for 2006 was 28,833 a difference of 290 additional people from the 2000 population of 28,543. Cheshire's population, the fourth largest in the NVC, grew by 1.8 percent from 2000 to 2006. The population in the NVC increased by 3.6 percent from 2000 to 2006. Connecticut's population grew by 2.8 percent during the 2000 to 2006 period. Fourteen of the eighteen communities grew at a rate higher than the state. Cheshire's rate was lower than the State and NVC average.

Unemployment and Labor Force Characteristics in Cheshire

In April of 2008, the unemployment rate was 3.6 in Cheshire, 4.5 in the NVC, and 4.7 in Connecticut and 5.0 in the US. Cheshire possessed the sixth lowest unemployment rate among NVC towns. Waterbury had the highest unemployment rate (7.7) whereas Woodbury possessed the lowest unemployment rate (2.8).

In April of 2008, Cheshire possessed nearly 7.0 percent of the labor force in the NVC. Its total labor force of 14,605 was the fifth largest in the NVC in 2008. Waterbury maintained the highest share of the NVC's labor force at 24.0 percent whereas Bethlehem possessed only about 1 percent of the NVC's labor force in 2008.

Cheshire had 530 people of the unemployed labor force in the NVC in 2008. Cheshire had the sixth largest number of the NVC's total number of unemployed in 2008. Waterbury possessed the largest number of unemployed (3,892) whereas Bethlehem possessed the smallest number (75) of the NVC's unemployed in 2008.

Changes in Employment Force and Unemployment Rates Over Time

Cheshire' labor force decreased by 58 workers from April 2007 to April 2008, whereas the employment force in the NVC and the state increased by 1,580 people at 14,400, respectively. In total, Cheshire lost 58 workers from April 2007 to April 2008.



Derby's Demographics

Population

Derby's population based on US Census Bureau estimated projections for 2006 was 12,457 a difference of 66 additional people from the 2000 population of 12,391. Derby's population, the eleventh smallest in the NVC, grew by 0.5 percent from 2000 to 2006. The population in the NVC increased by 3.6 percent from 2000 to 2006. Connecticut's population grew by 2.8 percent during the 2000 to 2006 period. Fourteen of the eighteen communities grew at a rate higher than the state. Derby's rate was lower than the State and NVC average.

Unemployment and Labor Force Characteristics in Derby

In April of 2008, the unemployment rate was 5.4 in Derby, 4.5 in the NVC, and 4.7 in Connecticut and 5.0 in the US. Derby possessed the fifth highest unemployment rate among NVC towns. Waterbury had the highest unemployment rate (7.7) whereas Newtown possessed the lowest unemployment rate (2.8).

In April of 2008, Derby possessed 3.3 percent of the labor force in the NVC. Its total labor force of 6,934 was the twelfth largest in the NVC in 2008. Waterbury maintained the highest share of the NVC's labor force at 24.0 percent whereas Bethlehem only possessed about 1 percent of the NVC's labor force in 2008.

Derby had more than 374 unemployed in the labor force in the NVC in 2008. Derby had the sixth largest share of the NVC's total number of unemployed in 2008. Waterbury possessed the largest share of number on unemployed (3,892) whereas Bethlehem possessed the smallest number (75) of the NVC's unemployed in 2008.

Changes in Employment Force and Unemployment Rate Over Time

Derby's labor force increased by 86 workers from April 2007 to April 2008, whereas the employment force in the NVC and the state increased by 1,580 people and 14,400, respectively. In total, Derby gained 86 workers from April 2007 to April 2008.



Middlebury's Demographics

Population

Middlebury's population based on US Census Bureau estimated projection for 2006 was 7,132 a difference of 681 additional people from the 2000 population of 6,451. Middlebury's population, the third smallest in the NVC, grew by 9.8 percent from 2000 to 2006. The population in the NVC increased by 3.6 percent from 2000 to 2006. Connecticut's population grew by 2.8 percent during the 2000 to 2006 period. Fourteen of the eighteen communities grew at a rate higher than the state. Middlebury's rate was higher than the State and NVC average.

Unemployment and Labor Force Characteristics in Derby

In April of 2008, the unemployment rate was 3.3 in Middlebury, 4.5 in the NVC, and 4.7 in Connecticut and 5.0 in the US. Middlebury possessed the third lowest unemployment rate among NVC towns. Waterbury had the highest unemployment rate (7.7) whereas Newtown possessed the lowest unemployment rate (2.8).

In April of 2008, Middlebury possessed 1.9 percent of the labor force in the NVC. Its total labor force of 3,884 was the third smallest in the NVC in 2008. Waterbury maintained the highest share of the NVC's labor force at 24.0 percent whereas Bethlehem possessed about 1 percent of the NVC's labor force in 2008.

Middlebury had 129 of the unemployed labor force in the NVC in 2008. Middlebury had the second smallest share of the NVC's total number of unemployed in 2008. Waterbury possessed the largest number of unemployed (3,892), whereas Bethlehem possessed the smallest share (75) of the NVC's unemployed in 2008.

Changes in Employment Force and Unemployment Rates Over Time

Middlebury's labor force increased by more than 71 workers from April 2007 to April 2008, whereas the employment force in the NVC and the state increased by 1,580 people and 14,400, respectively. In total, Middlebury gained 71 workers from April 2007 to April 2008.



Naugatuck's Demographics

Population

Naugatuck's population based on US Census Bureau estimated projection for 2006 was 31,872 a difference of 883 additional people from the 2000 population of 30,989. Naugatuck's population, the third largest in the NVC, grew by 2.8 percent from 2000 to 2006. The population in the NVC increased by 3.6 percent from 2000 to 2006. Connecticut's population grew by 2.8 percent during the 2000 to 2006 period. Fourteen of the eighteen communities grew at a rate higher than the state. Naugatuck's rate was lower than the State and NVC average.

Unemployment and Labor Force Characteristics in Naugatuck

In April of 2008, the unemployment rate was 6.1 in Naugatuck, 4.5 in the NVC, and 4.7 in Connecticut and 5.0 in the US. Naugatuck possessed the second highest unemployment rate among NVC towns. Waterbury had the highest unemployment rate (7.7) whereas Newtown possessed the lowest unemployment rate (2.8).

In April of 2008, Naugatuck possessed 8.4 percent of the labor force in the NVC. Its total labor force of 17,444 was the third largest in the NVC in 2008. Waterbury maintained the highest share of the NVC's labor force at 24.0 percent whereas Bethlehem possessed 1 percent of the NVC's labor force in 2008.

Naugatuck has 1,068 people of the unemployed in the labor force in the NVC in 2008. Naugatuck had the second largest share of the NVC's total number of unemployed in 2008. Waterbury possessed the largest number of unemployed (3,892), whereas Bethlehem possessed the smallest number (75) of the NVC's unemployed in 2008.

Changes in Employment Force and Labor Force Over Time

Naugatuck's labor force increased by 206 workers from April 2007 to April 2008, whereas the employment force in the NVC and the state increased by 1,580 people and 14,400, respectively. In total, Naugatuck gained 206 workers from April 2007 to April 2008.



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Newtown's Demographics

Population

Newtown's population based on US Census Bureau estimated projections for 2006 was 26,985 a difference of 1,954 additional people from the 2000 population of 25,031. Newtown's population, the fifth largest in the NVC, grew by 7.2 percent from 2000 to 2006. The population in the NVC increased by 3.6 percent from 2000 to 2006. Connecticut's population grew by 2.8 percent during the 2000 to 2006 period. Fourteen of the eighteen communities grew at a rate higher than the state. Newtown's rate was higher than the State and NVC average.

Unemployment and Labor Force Characteristics in Newtown

In April of 2008, the unemployment rate was 2.8 in Newtown, 4.5 in the NVC, and 4.7 in Connecticut and 5.0 in the US. Newtown possessed the lowest unemployment rate among NVC towns. Waterbury had the highest unemployment rate (6.6) whereas Newtown possessed the lowest unemployment rate (2.8).

In April of 2008, Newtown possessed 7.1 percent of the labor force in the NVC. Its total labor force of 14,330 was the largest in the NVC in 2008. Waterbury maintained the highest share of the NVC's labor force at 24.0 percent whereas Bethlehem possessed about 1 percent of the NVC's labor force in 2008.

Newtown had 406 people of the unemployed labor force in the NVC in 2008. Newtown had the eighth largest share of the NVC's total number of unemployed in 2008. Waterbury possessed the largest number of unemployed (3,892) whereas Bethlehem possessed the smallest number (75) of the NVC's unemployed in 2008.

Changes in Employment Force and Unemployment Rates Over Time

Newtown's employment work force as of April 2008 was 14,330 people. The employment force in the NVC was 197,895 and the state was 1,878,000 per the Connecticut Department of Labor.



Oxford's Demographics

Population

Oxford's population based on US Census Bureau estimated projections for 2006 was 12,309 a difference of 2,488 additional people from the 2000 population of 9,821. Oxford's population, the twelfth largest in the NVC, grew by 21.2 percent from 2000 to 2006, the largest percent of growth in the NVC. The population in the NVC increased by 3.6 percent from 2000 to 2006. Connecticut's population grew by 2.8 percent during the 2000 to 2006 period. Fourteen of the eighteen communities grew at a rate higher than the state. Oxford's rate was higher than the State and NVC average.

Unemployment and Labor Force Characteristics in Oxford

In April of 2008, the unemployment rate was 3.6 in Oxford, 4.5 in the NVC, and 4.7 in Connecticut and 5.0 in the US. Oxford possessed the fourth lowest unemployment rate among NVC towns. Waterbury had the highest unemployment rate (7.7) whereas Woodbury possessed the lowest unemployment rate (2.8).

In April of 2008, Oxford possessed 3.5 percent of the labor force in the NVC. Its total labor force of 7,344 was the tenth smallest in the NVC in 2008. Waterbury maintained the highest share of the NVC's labor force at 24.0 percent whereas Bethlehem only possessed about 1 percent of the NVC's labor force in 2008.

Oxford has 262 persons of the unemployed labor force in the NVC in 2008. Oxford had the second smallest share of the NVC's total number of unemployed in 2008. Waterbury possessed the largest number of unemployed (3,892) whereas Bethlehem possessed the smallest number (75) of the NVC's unemployed in 2008.

Changes in Employment Force and Unemployment Rates Over Time

Oxford's labor force increased by 435 workers from April 2007 to April 2008, whereas the employment force in the NVC and the state increased by 1,580 people and 14,400, respectively. In total, Oxford gained 435 workers from April 2007 to April 2008.



Prospect's Demographics

Population

Prospect's population based on US Census Bureau estimated projections for 2006 was 9,264 a difference of 557 additional people from the 2000 population of 8,707. Prospect's population, the fifth smallest in the NVC, grew by 5.1 percent from 2000 to 2006. The population in the NVC increased by 3.6 percent from 2000 to 2006. Connecticut's population grew by 2.8 percent during the 2000 to 2008 period. Fourteen of the eighteen communities grew at a rate higher than the state. Prospect's rate was higher than the State and NVC average.

Unemployment and Labor Force Characteristics in Prospect

In April of 2008, the unemployment rate was 4.5 in Prospect, 4.5 in the NVC, and 4.7 in Connecticut and 5.0 in the US. Prospect possessed the thirteenth highest unemployment rate among NVC towns. Waterbury had the highest unemployment rate (7.7) whereas Newtown possessed the lowest unemployment rate (2.8).

In April of 2008, Prospect possessed 2.6 percent of the labor force in the NVC. Its total labor force of 5,348 was the fifth smallest in the NVC in 2008. Waterbury maintained the highest share of the NVC's labor force at 24.0 percent whereas Bethlehem possessed about 1 percent of the NVC's labor force in 2008.

Prospect had 241 people of the unemployed labor force in the NVC in 2008. Prospect had the ninth smallest share of the NVC's total number of unemployed in 2008. Waterbury possessed the largest number of unemployed (3,892) whereas Bethlehem possessed the smallest number (75) of the NVC's unemployed in 2008.

Changes in Employment Force and Unemployment Rates Over Time

Prospect's labor force increased by 27 workers from April 2007 to April 2008, whereas the employment force in the NVC and the state increased by 1,580 people and 14,400, respectively. In total, Prospect gained 26 workers from April 2007 to April 2008.



Seymour's Demographics

Population

Seymour's population based on US Census Bureau estimated projections for 2006 was 16,218 a difference of 764 additional people from the 2000 population of 15,454. Seymour's population, the tenth largest in the NVC, grew by 4.7 percent from 2000 to 2006. The population in the NVC increased by 3.6 percent from 2000 to 2006. Connecticut's population grew by 2.8 percent during the 2000 to 2006 period. Fourteen of the eighteen communities grew at a rate higher than the state. Seymour's rate was higher than the State and NVC average.

Unemployment and Labor Force Characteristics in Seymour

In April of 2008, the unemployment rate was 4.7 in Seymour, 4.5 in the NVC, and 4.7 in Connecticut and 5.0 in the US. Seymour possessed the sixth lowest unemployment rate among NVC towns. Waterbury had the highest unemployment rate (7.7) whereas Newtown possessed the lowest unemployment rate (2.8).

In April of 2008, Seymour possessed 4.5 percent of the labor force in the NVC. Its total labor force of 9,336 was the eighth largest in the NVC in 2008. Waterbury maintained the highest share of the NVC's labor force at 24.0 percent whereas Bethlehem possessed about 1 percent of the NVC's labor force in 2008.

Seymour had 439 people of the unemployed labor force in the NVC in 2008. Seymour had the eighth highest share of the NVC's total number of unemployed in 2008. Waterbury possessed the largest number of unemployed (3,339) whereas Bethlehem possessed the smallest number (75) of the NVC's unemployed in 2008.

Changes in Employment Force and Unemployment Rates Over Time

Seymour's labor force increased by 144 workers from April 2007 to April 2008, whereas the employment force in the NVC and the state increased by 1,580 people and 14,400, respectively. In total, Seymour gained 144 workers from April 2007 to April 2008.



Shelton's Demographics

Population

Shelton's population based on US Census Bureau estimated projections for 2006 was 40,142 a difference of 2,041 additional people from the 2000 population of 38,101. Shelton's population, the second largest in the NVC, grew by 5.2 percent from 2000 to 2006. The population in the NVC increased by 3.6 percent from 2000 to 2006. Connecticut's population grew by 2.8 percent during the 2000 to 2006 period. Fourteen of the eighteen communities grew at a rate higher than the state. Shelton's rate was higher than the state and equal to the NVC average.

Unemployment and Labor Force Characteristics in Shelton

In April of 2008, the unemployment rate was 3.9 in Shelton, 4.5 in the NVC, and 4.7 in Connecticut and 5.0 in the US. Shelton possessed the eighth lowest unemployment rate among NVC towns. Waterbury had the highest unemployment rate (7.7) whereas Newtown possessed the lowest unemployment rate (2.8).

In April of 2008, Shelton possessed 11.1 percent of the labor force in the NVC. Its total labor force of 23,213 was the second largest in the NVC in 2006. Waterbury maintained the highest share of the NVC's labor force at 24.0 percent whereas Bethlehem possessed about 1 percent of the NVC's labor force in 2008.

Shelton had 900 people of the unemployed labor force in the NVC in 2008. Shelton had the third highest of the NVC's total number of unemployed in 2008. Waterbury possessed the largest number of unemployed (3,892) whereas Bethlehem possessed the smallest number (75) of the NVC's unemployed in 2008.

Changes in Employment Force and Unemployment Rates Over Time

Shelton's labor force increased by 662 workers from April 2007 to April 2008, whereas the employment force in the NVC and the state increased by 1,580 people and 14,400, respectively. In total, Shelton gained 662 workers from April 2007 to April 2008.



Southbury's Demographics

Population

Southbury's population based on US Census Bureau estimated projections for 2006 was 19,686 a difference of 1,119 additional people from the 2000 population of 18,567. Southbury's population, the seventh largest in the NVC, grew by 5.7 percent from 2000 to 2006. The population in the NVC increased by 3.6 percent from 2000 to 2006. Connecticut's population grew by 2.8 percent during the 2000 to 2006 period. Fourteen of the eighteen communities grew at a rate higher than the state. Southbury's rate was higher than the State and NVC average.

Unemployment and Labor Force Characteristics in Southbury

In April of 2008, the unemployment rate was 4.4 in Southbury, 4.5 in the NVC, and 4.7 in Connecticut and 5.0 in the US. Southbury possessed the fourth lowest unemployment rate among NVC towns. Waterbury had the highest unemployment rate (7.7) whereas Newtown possessed the lowest unemployment rate (2.8).

In April of 2008, Southbury possessed nearly 4.5 percent of the labor force in the NVC. Its total labor force of 9,147 was the ninth largest in the NVC in 2008. Waterbury maintained the highest share of the NVC's labor force at 24.0 percent, whereas Bethlehem only possessed about 1 percent of the NVC's labor force in 2008.

Southbury had 305 people of the unemployed labor force in the NVC in 2008. Southbury had the seventh lowest share of the NVC's total number of unemployed in 2008. Waterbury possessed the largest number of unemployed (3,892) whereas Bethlehem possessed the smallest number (75) of the NVC's unemployed in 2008.

Changes in Employment Force and Unemployment Rate Over Time

Southbury's labor force increased by 83 workers jobs from April 2007 to April 2008, whereas the employment force in the NVC and the state increased by 1,580 people and 14,400, respectively. In total, Southbury gained 83 jobs from April 2006 to April 2008.



Thomaston's Demographics

Population

Thomaston's population based on US Census Bureau estimated projections for 2006 was 7,916 a difference of 413 additional people from the 2000 population of 7,503. Thomaston's population, the fourth smallest in the NVC, grew by 5.2 percent from 2000 to 2006. The population in the NVC increased by 3.6 percent from 2000 to 2006. Connecticut's population grew by 2.8 percent during the 2000 to 2006 period. Fourteen of the eighteen communities grew at a rate higher than the state. Thomaston's rate was higher than the State and NVC average.

Unemployment and Labor Force Characteristics in Thomaston

In April of 2008, the unemployment rate was 5.4 in Thomaston, 4.5 in the NVC, and 4.7 in Connecticut and 5.0 in the US. Thomaston possessed the fourth highest unemployment rate among NVC towns. Waterbury had the highest unemployment rate (7.7) whereas Newtown possessed the lowest unemployment rate (2.8).

In April of 2008, Thomaston possessed 2.3 percent of the labor force in the NVC. Its total labor force of 4,721 was the fourth smallest in the NVC in 2008. Waterbury maintained the highest share of the NVC's labor force at 24.0 percent whereas Bethlehem possessed about 1 percent of the NVC's labor force in 2008.

Thomaston had 255 people of the unemployed labor force in the NVC in 2008. Thomaston had the fourth lowest share of the NVC's total number of unemployed in 2008. Waterbury possessed the largest number of unemployed (3,892) whereas Bethlehem possessed the smallest number (75) of the NVC's unemployed in 2008.

Changes in Employment Force and Unemployment Rates Over Time

Thomaston's labor force increased by 86 workers from April of 2007 to April Of 2008, whereas the employment force in the NVC and the state increased by 1,580 people and 14,400, respectively. In total, Thomaston gained 86 workers from April 2007 to April 2008.



Waterbury's Demographics

Population

Waterbury's population based on US Census Bureau estimated projections for 2006 was 107,251 a difference of 20 additional people from the 2000 population of 107,271. Waterbury's population, declined from 2000 to 2006. The population in the NVC increased by 3.6 percent from 2000 to 2006. Connecticut's population grew by 2.8 percent during the 2000 to 2006 period. Fourteen of the eighteen communities grew at a rate higher than the state. Waterbury's rate was lower than the State and NVC average.

Unemployment and Labor Force Characteristics in Waterbury

In April of 2008, the unemployment rate was 7.7 in Waterbury, 4.5 in the NVC, and 4.7 in Connecticut and 5.0 in the US. Waterbury possessed the highest unemployment rate (7.7) among NVC towns. Woodbury possessed the lowest unemployment rate (2.8) of the NVC.

In April of 2008, Waterbury possessed 24.0 percent of the labor force in the NVC. Its total labor force of 50,335 was the largest in the NVC in 2008. Waterbury maintained the highest share of the NVC's labor force at 24.0 percent whereas Bethlehem possessed about 1 percent of the NVC's labor force in 2008.

Waterbury had the highest number of the NVC's total number of unemployed in 2008 whereas Bethlehem possessed the smallest number (1%) of the NVC's unemployed in 2008.

Changes in Employment Force and Unemployment Rates Over Time

Waterbury's labor force increased by 111 workers jobs from April of 2007 to April of 2008, whereas the employment force in the NVC and the state increased by 1,580 people and 14,400, respectively. In total, Waterbury gained 111 workers from April 2007 to April 2008.



Watertown's Demographics

Population

Watertown's population based on US Census Bureau estimated projections for 2006 was 22,329 a difference of 668 additional people from the 2007 population of 21,661. Watertown's population, the sixth largest in the NVC, grew by 3.0 percent from 2000 to 2006. The population in the NVC increased by 3.6 percent from 2000 to 2006. Connecticut's population grew by 2.8 percent during the 2000 to 2006 period. Fourteen of the eighteen communities grew at a rate higher than the state. Watertown's rate was lower than the State and NVC average.

Unemployment and Labor Force Characteristics in Watertown

In April of 2008, the unemployment rate was 4.6 in Watertown, 4.5 in the NVC, and 4.7 in Connecticut and 5.0 in the US. Watertown possessed the eighth highest unemployment rate among NVC towns. Waterbury had the highest unemployment rate (7.7) whereas Newtown possessed the lowest unemployment rate (2.8).

In April of 2008, Watertown possessed 6.0 percent of the labor force in the NVC. Its total labor force of 12,507 was the sixth largest in the NVC in 2008. Waterbury maintained the highest share of the NVC's labor force at 24.0 percent whereas Bethlehem possessed about 1 percent of the NVC's labor force in 2008.

Watertown had 571 people of the unemployed labor force in the NVC in 2008. Watertown had the fifth highest share of the NVC's total number of unemployed in 2008. Waterbury possessed the fourth largest number of unemployed (3,892) whereas Bethlehem possessed the smallest number (75) of the NVC's unemployed in 2008.

Changes in Employment Force and Unemployment Rates Over Time

Watertown's labor force increased by 21 workers from April of 2007 to April of 2008, whereas the employment force in the NVC and the state increased by 1,580 people and 14,400, respectively. In total, Watertown gained 21 workers from April 2007 to April 2008.



Wolcott's Demographics

Population

Wolcott's population based on US Census Bureau estimated projections for 2006 was 16,269 a difference of 1,054 additional people from the 2000 population of 15,215. Wolcott's population, the sixth largest in the NVC, grew by 6.5 percent from 2000 to 2006. The population in the NVC increased by 3.6 percent from 2000 to 2006. Connecticut's population grew by 2.8 percent during the 2000 to 2006 period. Fourteen of the eighteen communities grew at a rate higher than the state. Wolcott's rate was higher than the State and NVC average.

Unemployment and Labor Force Characteristics in Wolcott

In April of 2008, the unemployment rate was 4.4 in Wolcott, 4.5 in the NVC, and 4.7 in Connecticut and 5.0 in the US. Wolcott possessed the tenth lowest unemployment rate among NVC towns. Waterbury had the highest unemployment rate (7.7) whereas Woodbury possessed the lowest unemployment rate (2.8).

In April of 2008, Wolcott possessed 6.0 percent of the labor force in the NVC. Its total labor force of 9,083 was the ninth largest in the NVC in 2008. Waterbury maintained the highest share of the NVC's labor force at 24.0 percent whereas Bethlehem only possessed 1.0 percent of the NVC's labor force in 2008.

Wolcott had 403 people of the unemployed labor force in the NVC in 2008. Wolcott had the ninth highest share of the NVC's total number of unemployed in 2008. Waterbury possessed the largest number of unemployed 3,892 whereas Bethlehem possessed the smallest number 75 of the NVC's unemployed in April 2008.

Changes in Employment Force and Unemployment Rates Over Time

Wolcott's labor force increased by 43 workers from April 2007 to April of 2008, whereas the employment force in the NVC and the state increased by 1,580 people and 14,400, respectively. In total, Wolcott increased by 43 workers from April 2007 to April 2008.



Woodbury's Demographics

Population

Woodbury's population based on US Census Bureau estimated projections for 2006 was 9,757 a difference of 559 additional people from the 2000 population of 9,198. Woodbury's population, the thirteenth smallest in the NVC, grew by 5.7 percent from 2000 to 2006. The population in the NVC increased by 3.6 percent from 2000 to 2006. Connecticut's population grew by 2.8 percent during the 2000 to 2006 period. Fourteen of the eighteen communities grew at a rate higher than the state. Woodbury's rate was higher than the State and NVC average.

Unemployment and Labor Force Characteristics in Woodbury

In April of 2008, the unemployment rate was 3.0 in Woodbury, 4.5 in the NVC, and 4.7 in Connecticut and 5.0 in the US. Woodbury possessed the second lowest unemployment rate among NVC towns. Waterbury had the highest unemployment rate (7.7) whereas Woodbury possessed the lowest unemployment rate (2.8).

In April of 2008, Woodbury possessed 2.6 percent of the labor force in the NVC. Its total labor force of 5,516 was the sixth smallest in the NVC in 2008. Waterbury maintained the highest share of the NVC's labor force at 24.0 percent whereas Bethlehem possessed about 1 percent of the NVC's labor force in 2008.

Woodbury had 165 people of the unemployed labor force in the NVC in 2008. Woodbury had the third smallest share of the NVC's total number of unemployed in 2008. Waterbury possessed the largest number of unemployed (3,892) whereas Bethlehem possessed the smallest number (75) of the NVC's unemployed in 2008.

Changes in Employment Force and Unemployment Rates Over Time

Woodbury's labor force increased by 79 workers from April of 2007 to April of 2008, whereas the employment force in the NVC and the state increased by 1,580 people and 14,400, respectively. In total, Woodbury gained 79 workers from April 2007 to April 2008.

CHART 2

	POPULATION						
	2000	2005	2006	DIFFERENCE	DIFFERENCE	% Change	% Change
				2000-2006	2005-2006	2000-2006	2005-2006
Connecticut	3,405,565	3,510,297	3,502,309	96,744	-7,988	2.8%	-0.2%
U.S. (Adjusted)							
NVC Towns							
Ansonia	18,554	18,744	18,614	60	-130	0.3%	-0.7%
Beacon Falls	5,246	5,596	5,700	454	104	8.1%	1.8%
Bethlehem	3,422	3,596	3,574	152	-22	4.2%	-0.6%
Cheshire	28,543	29,097	28,833	290	-264	1.0%	-0.9%
Derby	12,391	12,536	12,457	66	-79	0.5%	-0.6%
Middlebury	6,451	6,974	7,132	681	158	9.8%	2.2%
Naugatuck	30,989	31,864	31,872	883	8	2.8%	0.0%
Newtown	25,031	26,996	26,985	1,954	-11	7.2%	0.0%
Oxford	9,821	11,709	12,309	2,488	600	21.2%	4.9%
Prospect	8,707	9,234	9,264	557	30	6.0%	0.3%
Seymour	15,454	16,144	16,218	764	74	4.7%	0.5%
Shelton	38,101	39,477	40,142	2,041	665	5.2%	1.7%
Southbury	18,567	19,677	19,686	1,119	9	5.7%	0.0%
Thomaston	7,503	7,938	7,916	413	-22	5.2%	-0.3%
Waterbury	107,271	107,902	107,251	-20	-651	0.0%	-0.6%
Watertown	21,661	22,330	22,329	668	-1	3.0%	0.0%
Wolcott	15,215	16,228	16,269	1,054	41	6.5%	0.3%
Woodbury	9,198	9,734	9,757	559	23	5.7%	0.2%
Totals	382,125	395,776	396,308	14,183	532	3.6%	0.1%

CHART 2

POPULATION				
	2000	2005	DIFFERENCE	
Connecticut	3,405,565	3,510,297	104,732	3.1%
U.S. (Adjusted)				
NVC Towns				
Ansonia	18,554	18,744	190	1.0%
Beacon Falls	5,246	5,596	350	6.7%
Bethlehem	3,422	3,596	174	5.1%
Cheshire	28,543	29,097	554	1.9%
Derby	12,391	12,536	145	1.2%
Middlebury	6,451	6,974	523	8.1%
Naugatuck	30,989	31,864	875	2.8%
Newtown	25,031	26,996	1,965	7.9%
Oxford	9,821	11,709	1,888	19.2%
Prospect	8,707	9,234	527	6.1%
Seymour	15,454	16,144	690	4.5%
Shelton	38,101	39,477	1,376	3.6%
Southbury	18,567	19,677	1,110	6.0%
Thomaston	7,503	7,938	435	5.8%
Waterbury	107,271	107,902	631	0.6%
Watertown	21,661	22,330	669	3.1%
Wolcott	15,215	16,228	1,013	6.7%
Woodbury	9,198	9,734	536	5.8%
Totals	382,125	395,776	13,651	3.6%

CHART 2

	POPULATION						
	2000	2006	2007	DIFFERENCE	DIFFERENCE	% Change	% Change
				2000-2007	2006-2007	2000-2007	2006-2007
Connecticut	3,405,565	3,510,297	3,494,851	89,286	-15,446	2.5%	-0.4%
U.S. (Adjusted)							
NVC Towns							
Ansonia	18,554	18,614	18,550	-4	-64	0.0%	-0.3%
Beacon Falls	5,246	5,700	5,770	524	70	9.2%	1.2%
Bethlehem	3,422	3,574	3,549	127	-25	3.6%	-0.7%
Cheshire	28,543	28,833	28,833	290	0	1.0%	0.0%
Derby	12,391	12,457	12,434	43	-23	0.3%	-0.2%
Middlebury	6,451	7,132	7,252	801	120	11.2%	1.7%
Naugatuck	30,989	31,872	31,931	942	59	3.0%	0.2%
Newtown	25,031	26,985	26,790	1,759	-195	6.5%	-0.7%
Oxford	9,821	12,309	12,527	2,706	218	22.0%	1.7%
Prospect	8,707	9,264	9,273	566	9	6.1%	0.1%
Seymour	15,454	16,218	16,240	786	22	4.8%	0.1%
Shelton	38,101	40,142	40,011	1,910	-131	4.8%	-0.3%
Southbury	18,567	19,686	19,678	1,111	-8	5.6%	0.0%
Thomaston	7,503	7,916	7,818	315	-98	4.0%	-1.3%
Waterbury	107,271	107,251	107,174	-97	-77	-0.1%	-0.1%
Watertown	21,661	22,329	22,128	467	-201	2.1%	-0.9%
Wolcott	15,215	16,269	16,407	1,192	138	7.3%	0.8%
Woodbury	9,198	9,757	9,654	456	-103	4.7%	-1.1%
Totals	382,125	396,308	396,019	13,894	-289	3.5%	-0.1%

CHART 2

	POPULATION						
	2000	2005	2007	DIFFERENCE	DIFFERENCE	% Change	% Change
				2000-2007	2000-2007	2000-2007	2000-2007
Connecticut	3,405,565	3,510,297	3,494,851	89,286	-15,446	2.5%	-0.4%
U.S. (Adjusted)							
NVC Towns							
Ansonia	18,554	18,744	18,550	-4	-194	0.0%	-1.0%
Beacon Falls	5,246	5,596	5,770	524	174	9.4%	3.0%
Bethlehem	3,422	3,596	3,549	127	-47	3.5%	-1.3%
Cheshire	28,543	29,097	28,833	290	-264	1.0%	-0.9%
Derby	12,391	12,536	12,434	43	-102	0.3%	-0.8%
Middlebury	6,451	6,974	7,252	801	278	11.5%	3.8%
Naugatuck	30,989	31,864	31,931	942	67	3.0%	0.2%
Newtown	25,031	26,996	26,790	1,759	-206	6.5%	-0.8%
Oxford	9,821	11,709	12,527	2,706	818	23.1%	6.5%
Prospect	8,707	9,234	9,273	566	39	6.1%	0.4%
Seymour	15,454	16,144	16,240	786	96	4.9%	0.6%
Shelton	38,101	39,477	40,011	1,910	534	4.8%	1.3%
Southbury	18,567	19,677	19,678	1,111	1	5.6%	0.0%
Thomaston	7,503	7,938	7,818	315	-120	4.0%	-1.5%
Waterbury	107,271	107,902	107,174	-97	-728	-0.1%	-0.7%
Watertown	21,661	22,330	22,128	467	-202	2.1%	-0.9%
Wolcott	15,215	16,228	16,407	1,192	179	7.3%	1.1%
Woodbury	9,198	9,734	9,654	456	-80	4.7%	-0.8%
Totals	382,125	395,776	396,019	13,894	243	3.5%	0.1%

EMPLOYMENT
APRIL 2005 TO APRIL 2006

CHART 2

	Apr-06			Apr-05			Change in Employment 2005-2006
	Employed	Unemployed		Employed	Unemployed		
Employment in Connecticut, the NVC and the NVC Towns, 2005-2006							
Connecticut	1,752,400	69,600	3.8%	1,711,500	87,000	5.1%	23,500
U.S. (Adjusted)						5.2%	
NVC Towns							
Ansonia	9,345	443	4.7%	9,502	551	5.8%	-265
Beacon Falls	3,060	128	4.2%	2,962	155	5.2%	71
Bethlehem	1,966	58	3.0%	1,693	77	4.5%	254
Cheshire	14,144	405	2.9%	13,380	544	4.1%	625
Derby	6,474	277	4.3%	6,584	359	5.5%	-192
Middlebury	3,570	102	2.9%	3,424	149	4.4%	99
Naugatuck	16,183	735	4.5%	15,702	912	5.8%	304
Oxford	6,245	198	3.2%	6,128	221	3.6%	94
Prospect	5,033	168	3.3%	4,868	205	4.2%	128
Seymour	8,633	358	4.1%	8,740	371	4.2%	-120
Shelton	21,311	702	3.3%	21,591	895	4.1%	-473
Southbury	8,562	259	3.0%	8,598	337	3.9%	-114
Thomaston	4,368	192	4.4%	4,172	232	5.6%	156
Waterbury	46,495	3,074	6.6%	45,137	4,047	9.0%	385
Watertown	11,790	436	3.7%	11,429	571	5.0%	226
Wolcott	8,541	321	3.8%	8,241	345	4.2%	276
Woodbury	5,312	134	2.5%	4,535	208	5%	703
Totals	181,032	7,990	4.4%	176,686	10,179	6%	2,157

	April 2007					April 2008				
Employment in Connecticut, the NVC and the NVC Towns, 2007-2008										
Connecticut	1,775,700	75,700			4.3%	1,790,100	87,900		4.7%	
U.S. (Adjusted)					5.2%				5.0%	
NVC Towns			2007					2008		
	Employed	Unemployed	Total	Differ.		Employed	Unemployed	Total		
Ansonia	9,471	487	9,958	105	4.9%	9,467	596	10,063	5.9%	
Beacon Falls	3,125	124	3,249	80	3.8%	3,171	158	3,329	4.7%	
Bethlehem	1,949	62	2,011	11	3.1%	1,947	75	2,022	3.7%	
Cheshire	14,189	474	14,663	-58	3.2%	14,075	530	14,605	3.6%	
Derby	6,559	289	6,848	86	4.2%	6,560	374	6,934	5.4%	
Middlebury	3,685	128	3,813	71	3.4%	3,755	129	3,884	3.3%	
Naugatuck	16,428	810	17,238	206	4.7%	16,376	1,068	17,444	6.1%	
Newtown	14,010	415	14,425	311	2.9%	14,330	406	14,736	2.8%	
Oxford	6,693	216	6,909	435	3.1%	7,082	262	7,344	3.6%	
Prospect	5,107	214	5,321	27	4.0%	5,107	241	5,348	4.5%	
Seymour	8,799	393	9,192	144	4.3%	8,897	439	9,336	4.7%	
Shelton	21,801	750	22,551	662	3.3%	22,313	900	23,213	3.9%	
Southbury	8,781	283	9,064	83	3.1%	8,842	305	9,147	3.3%	
Thomaston	4,435	200	4,635	86	4.3%	4,466	255	4,721	5.4%	
Waterbury	46,885	3,339	50,224	111	6.6%	46,443	3,892	50,335	7.7%	
Watertown	11,977	509	12,486	21	4.1%	11,936	571	12,507	4.6%	
Wolcott	8,687	353	9,040	43	3.9%	8,680	403	9,083	4.4%	
Woodbury	5,294	143	5,437	79	2.6%	5,351	165	5,516	3.0%	
Totals	197,875	9,189	207,064	1,580	4.4%	197,875	10,769	208,644	4.5%	

NVC CEDS Business and Employment Changes CT Labor Department June 2008

The State Labor Department, has listed 14 businesses in the NVC CEDS area that have or plan to have, a reduction in their workforce. 1,197 full and/or seasonal jobs have been or will be lost. (See list below).

Layoff/Staff Reduction Date	Company and Location	Principal Product	Workers Impacted
January 2008	Lifetouch / Derby	Photography	36 full and 185 seasonal
February 2008	Webster Financial Group / Cheshire	Bank	165
March 2008	F&S Oil Company / Waterbury	Oil Delivery	70
June 2008	Pitney Bowes / Newtown	Postage Meters	49
July 2008	Citi Group / Waterbury and Others	Financial Services	120
July 2008	Ansonia Copper & Brass / Ansonia	Copper & Brass Milling	85
June 2007	IBM / Southbury	Information Technology	45
Fall 2007	Hershey Co. / Naugatuck	Candy Factory	200
April 2007	Ameriquest / Shelton	Subprime Mortgages	28
April 2007	Helikon Furniture / Taftville	Office Furniture	8
March 2007	Atrium Companies / Shelton	Windows and Doors	60
2007	New Haven Copper / Seymour	Copper Mill	50
January 2007	Wachovia / Waterbury	Financial Services	70
Summer 2007	Voltarc Technology / Waterbury	Electrical Lamps	26

PROJECT WORKPLAN

Agency Name: Shelton Economic Development Corporation / Waterbury Development Corporation

Project/Program: Naugatuck Valley Corridor Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (18 municipalities)

Outcome #1	Measure(s)	Activities	Benchmark(s)	Timeline	Responsibility
<p>Continue to implement the NVC CEDS, which is in the last year of a 5-year authorization. The CEDS allows the 18 communities to be eligible for financial assistance. Prepare for the preparation of a new 5-year CEDS in 2010 using EDA standards and criteria. Attached are the CEDS 4 general goals, which are the basis for the strategy. Provides communities with annual statistical data regarding population, employment trends, and sudden and severe changes due to economic conditions.</p>	<p>Received annual approval utilizing EDA standards and criteria for continuation of the CEDS. Seek funding for specific public works projects identified in the overall CEDS. Inform communities of economic data changes that may impact the community, i.e. swings in employment or unemployment conditions. Prepare a pre-application for a technical assistance grant in order to prepare a new 5-year Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy.</p>	<p>Submit annual report to EDA by June 30, 2008. Provide outreach to the 18 communities through the Steering and Strategy Committees, which meet quarterly, monitor the original goals of the CEDS (see Attachment A), which was approved EDA on February 4, 2005. Encourage communities to submit projects for capital improvements. Submit pre-application October 2008 for a new CEDS document.</p>	<p>Distribute report for comment to the 18 municipalities and incorporate any comments. Receive continued authorization from EDA. Increase funding for special projects for any participating community.</p>	<p>SEDC/WDC oversee quarterly meetings or other sessions as required. Submit annual report no later than June 30th. Prepare planning grant for a new 5-year CEDS 2009/2010.</p>	<p>SEDC/US Department of Commerce/EDA/18 participating communities.</p>

Outcome #2	Measure(s)	Activities	Benchmark(s)	Timeline	Responsibility
<p>Improve overall transportation infrastructure in the NVC area.</p>	<p>88 projects have been designated for transportation improvements by the two Councils of Government areas of jurisdiction. Some of these are for major roadways and others are for minor arterial roads. Commence with 10 projects that are listed in the June 2008 Capital Matrix.</p>	<p>Make necessary improvements on major roadways in the region in order to enhance level of service, improve safety, and support desired growth patterns. Complete design; receive authorization for bidding and award of contracts from municipal, CTDOT or FHWA. Reconstruction or rehabilitation of bridges, roads and/or the construction of new roads. Invite on a continual basis new capital improvement projects.</p>	<p>Commence with 10 projects see Exhibit A for specific details. Report annually on the status of the planning, design, construction and completion of the individual projects.</p>	<p>Projects have been initiated on all of the projects listed in Exhibit A beginning with survey, preliminary and final design, permitting, bidding and award and finally construction. These projects will take a minimum of 3 years with others stretched out over a 5-6 year period.</p>	<p>Individual municipalities in cooperation with either the Valley Council of Government or the Central Naugatuck Valley Council of Government.</p>

Outcome #3	Measure(s)	Activities	Benchmark(s)	Timeline	Responsibility
<p>Improve local infrastructure through capital improvement projects and, improve economic development opportunities. Track net changes for capital improvement projects.</p>	<p>Identify number of construction or permanent employment positions based on the economic development opportunities created by the improved infrastructure. Provide pre and post grand list results for building, machinery and equipment. Develop road/public infrastructure opening up additional acreage for economic expansion. Leverage private/local/state funds in support of capital improvement projects. Encourage communities to provide matching capital to support the infrastructure projects.</p>	<p>The Strategy Committee meets quarterly or as needed to rank and rate by Tiers each project and encourage and support community's applications for financial aid. Monitor on an annual basis community's implementation of the capital improvements projects. Receive a commitment from EDA to fund at least 1 capital improvement project. Committees received and rated 23 Tier I projects. Begin with a minimum of 10% of the capital improvement projects.</p>	<p>Increase number of jobs and expand the grand list. Report on annual change of the capital projects.</p>	<p>During Fiscal Year October 1, 2008 submit a minimum of 1 public works type application to EDA for funding that would benefit individual community and/or the region. Submit 1 application for every year there after to EDA for funding (2009, 2010). Seek State DECD financial assistance.</p>	<p>Implementing agency at the local level with assistance from SEDC/CEDS Steering Committee. Local economic development commission, non-profit development corporation and/or municipal public works.</p>

Outcome #4	Measure(s)	Activities	Benchmark(s)	Timeline	Responsibility
Using EPA and DEP standards receive approval for the reclamation/remediation of brownfields land and/or buildings.	12 projects have been identified with 3 applications for funding completed. Waterbury has received an EDA grant to identify specific brownfields remediation areas. Receive approval from EPA and DEP for the remediation of specific brownfields land and/or buildings.	Waterbury Development Corporation is evaluating 12 sites, some including buildings. In addition, the Naugatuck Valley Brownfields Organization is further identifying sites for remediation. Develop a remediation program including monitoring criteria. Improve environmental quality of the individual communities and/or the region by eliminating brownfields.	Each group will identify 1 site and/or building to bring full term for remediation per year.	On going process with 1 project per group to be initiated by June 30, 2008, 2009 and 2010.	WDC and the Naugatuck Valley Brownfields Organization, other local agencies including SEDC.

Outcome #5	Measure(s)	Activities	Benchmark(s)	Timeline	Responsibility
<p>Increase Philanthropic Activities and Efforts. Release the results of the draft case statement. Consider the establishment of a portfolio in support of economic development program activities.</p>	<p>Recommend the establishment of a portfolio and related economic development programs.</p>	<p>2008/2009 - establish a multi-year collaboration with SEDC, CFGNH, United Illuminating, other utilities and private corporations. Consider a consortium of parties to financially support philanthropic and economic development activities. Solicit from individuals, corporations and businesses financial participation. Prepare and release the draft case statement on creating a fund. Submit letters to 100 potential participants with a goal of 15% affirmative reply.</p>	<p>Identify 100 financial participants. Based on survey results create an organization to support the philanthropic and economic development opportunities.</p>	<p>Within next 12 months collect the comments received in order to determine if it is feasible to proceed with the creation of the philanthropic fund. Campaign response letters to be received in spring of 2008.</p>	<p>SEDC, local utilities (UI), private corporations and the CFGNH.</p>

Outcome #6	Measure(s)	Activities	Benchmark(s)	Timeline	Responsibility
<p>Increase awareness of National Heritage Corridor Program. Preserve and develop Historical Heritage of the area.</p>	<p>Receive National Heritage Corridor Designation from Congress. Obtain area congressional and local chief elected officials support during the feasibility period. Encourage citizens to provide historical comments, or examples of the areas heritage.</p>	<p>Create a National Heritage Corridor area. Apply for designation of the area. Completion of a suitable feasibility study. Encourage public involvement in the process. Demonstrate widespread public support. Obtain commitments from key constituents.</p>	<p>Obtain at least 3 letters of support from each community within the heritage area by 2008. Approval of the Heritage Corridor Designation by 2009. Federal Designation by 2011.</p>	<p>Survey the region in 2008. Seek Designation in 2009. Receive Designation by 2011.</p>	<p>Healthy Valley Advisory Committee, Lower Naugatuck Valley Chamber of Commerce, SEDC and the Naugatuck Valley CEDS Committees. Support from individual communities in the Heritage Corridor.</p>



Organization and Management

Management/Leadership Continues

The same two Economic Development Corporations have been involved in the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) process since 1999. The Naugatuck Valley Corridor (NVC) has had 2 previous CEDS documents approved for the NVC area. This report is the last Annual Report for the current 5-year plan. The Shelton Economic Development Corporation (SEDC) continues its leadership in administering the NVC CEDS. The SEDC and the Waterbury Development Corporation (WDC) accepted the management of the planning process for the eighteen-town area designated as the NVC. The original Strategy was the initiation of the planning process for the NVC by EDA under Title IX. The two corporations (SEDC/WDC) created the original Steering Committee consisting of the two regional planning agencies/councils of government and the Greater Waterbury Chamber of Commerce and the Lower Naugatuck Chamber of Commerce.

The 1999 and 2004 CEDS approved documents continue today June 2008 as our guide for the future. For the purpose of this annual report we have chosen not to duplicate the history, but choose to have a vision for continued success.

The NVC has distinct strengths, which include but are not limited to local governments that care for business, a committed workforce and a pre-existing infrastructure that is conducive for business. The prime location of this district, including its transportation network Interstate I -84 on the North running East to West and CT Rt. 8 running North to South in the center of the Valley Corridor connects to the Merritt Parkway CT Rt. 15 and Interstate I -95.

The NVC also has serious problems with a high rate of unemployed persons in several of our communities, and job loss or plant closing or relocations. The report also demonstrated that almost half of our communities in the past year had a drop in population with Waterbury's population generally flat from 2000 to 2006.



The original Strategy indicated that the NVC needed to build upon past success and develop new strategies. For example, abandoned industrial sites, which contribute to the image that the NVC is a depressed area, should be inventoried, targeted and prioritized for clean-up because they are excellent locations for new business development. The Brownfields initiatives for the NVC has started to inventory properties and in some cases “clean up” is already in process. This will remain a priority for 2008/2009 of the CEDS.

As the two lead corporations determined in 1999 more time is needed to educate the district’s business, civic, community, and political leaders. Example, projects that look town specific have a far-reaching regional effect. The individual strength of each town is not nearly as powerful and productive as the strength of the entire district.

CEDS Process 2008/2009 - Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy

The two corporations acting as the parents and/or governing bodies accepted the responsibility of building on the original Strategy and the 2004 approved CEDS document and began the process to convert to the CEDS program. EDA recognized their leadership and overall community acceptance of the two corporations and commissioned SEDC and WDC to continue with the CEDS in 2008/2009.

CEDS Governing/Parenting Committee

SEDC Executive Committee

Kenneth E. Schaible, Chairman	David M. Grant, 1 st Vice Chairman	Norman Santa 2 nd Vice Chairman	Ralph Matto, Secretary	William C. Partington, Treasurer
Tony Pogoda, Planning & Zoning	Mark A. Lauretti, Mayor	Fred Musante, Chairman, EDC	At Large: Fred Ruggio, Martin Coughlin, Michelle Kawalautzki, Patrick Carey	



WDC Executive Committee

John Tobin, Chairman	John T. Daddona, Treasurer	Paul Pernesecki, Jr. At Large	James Gatling, PhD, At Large	Cicero Booker, At Large
Cathy Awwad, Secretary	Joe Geary, Mayor's Office	Steve Sasala, Vice Chairman	J. Paul Vance, Jr., At Large	

All the partners outlined below accepted the responsibility of building on the Strategy. Based on the effort, experience and general acceptance of previous efforts the following organization and management team are in place for the implementation of the CEDS.

Steering Committee

The Steering Committee was expanded in 2003 to include a chairman. The chairman was familiar with the CEDS process based on her previous government relationships. The chairman accepted the responsibility of running the Steering Committee and the Strategy Committee. The Chairman is Sheila O'Malley. Currently she is the Economic Development Director for the City of Derby.

Members of the Steering Committee supported that the SEDC act as the lead administrative role for the implementation of the CEDS with assistance from the WDC. Both of these corporations have been recognized as leading regional economic development and community development, planning and implementation oriented agencies.

Steering Committee Calendar for 2008/2009:

The Steering Committee will meet quarterly in September, November, January, and June.

The Calendar for 2008/2009 for the Steering Committee is as follows:

September 25, 2008
November 20, 2008

January 22, 2009
June 18, 2009



NVC Steering Committee

Name & Title	Association	Represents
James E. Ryan, Chief Executive Officer	SEDC	Community Organizations, Municipalities & Regional Government
Sheila O'Malley, Chairman	City of Waterbury	Government and Municipal
Michael O'Connor, Chief Operating Officer	WDC	Community Organizations, Municipalities & Regional Government
Richard Dunne, Executive Director	VCOG	Regional Governments
Peter Dorpalen, Executive Director	CNV/COG	Regional Governments
William E. Purcell, President and Chief Executive Officer	Greater Valley Chamber of Commerce	Business Community
Stephen R. Sasala, II, President & Chief Executive Officer	Greater Waterbury Chamber of Commerce	Commerce Business and Retail

Strategy Committee

The SEDC and the WDC administrative staff have the responsibility, experience and knowledge to prepare the technical and administrative components of the overall CEDS implementation. Based on the initial experience of preparing the Economic Development Strategy for the 17 towns an initial framework was created to establish the foundation for a Strategy Committee. Building on the initial experience and working with EDA's Philadelphia Regional Office staff, the two corporations have during the annual process expanded their window of opportunity to include additional participation in the review and implementation of the Strategy, the capital project investment survey and development process, but more importantly a framework for ongoing assistance and participation. Organizations being represented include local governments, businesses, industry, finance, the professionals, labor, utilities, community organizations, public service agencies, racial or ethnic minorities, and women.



Strategy Committee Calendar for 2008/2009:

The Strategy Committee will meet quarterly in September, November, January and June of every year or as needed.

The Calendar for 2008/2009 for the Strategy Committee is as follows:

September 25, 2008	January 22, 2009
November 20, 2008	June 18, 2009

Members of our Strategy Committee (names, occupations and areas they are representing are on file with both corporations. The Committee members broadly represent all interests of the 18 communities beginning with public leadership commencing with the two (2) Councils of Government that represent the 18 communities in the NVC area. These elected officials that form the Valley Council of Government and the Central Naugatuck Valley Council of Government are provided information regarding the preparation and content for the CEDS. Other members include the Executive Committee of SEDC and WDC Board of Directors, representatives of the Lower Naugatuck Valley Chamber of Commerce, the Greater Waterbury Chamber of Commerce, local Planning and Zoning Commissions, Economic Development Commissions, Insurance Agency, Social Services Agency, Boards of Education, Community Organizations, Women and Minorities, and the Regional Planning Agencies that govern the 18 communities including the Valley Council of Governments and the Central Naugatuck Valley Council of Government.

Working Relationships

The Strategy Committee at its quarterly meetings will monitor and review economic development trends (i.e. employment numbers), the status of capital projects, and other economic conditions, i.e. the closing of manufacturing or businesses that impact a community of the corridor. Review recommendations from the support staff of SEDC and WDC, and recommend as appropriate amendments to the implementation plans/CEDS document. Also, assist communities with economic development grants to both federal and state agencies as our budget permits. Continue to work with community foundations that are located within the jurisdictional area of the 18 communities that have supported and continue to support the CEDS process.



Where appropriate the Strategy Committee, because of its community involvement, may be asked to contact local, state and federal legislators, either regarding implementation and/or legislation that will be beneficial to the corridor area.

Staff Support

SEDC/WDC will continue to provide the day-to-day administrative functions and responsibilities for the overall strategy, working with chief elected officials of each municipality and/or their economic development agents. Their involvement will include collecting and disseminating information, assist with establishing implementation priorities and monitoring existing programs to aid the region. The staff of the corporations and the consultant will provide both demographic and technical information regarding the ever changing population, out migrations from our major cities, and increased population in the rural communities within the NVC, economic and tax information provided as part of the overall planning and technical assistance aspect to the various committees.

The two corporations will annually submit to EDA requests for financial assistance to continue the CEDS process. Requests will also be made annually to other corporations in the NVC area to assist with the implementation and updating process required by the CEDS guidelines. The success of our funding partners will determine the levels of service the Corporations can provide.

The Capital Needs Evaluation Assessment Team

The NVC CEDS area was expanded to include Newtown in the 2007 CEDS reporting area. The CEDS area will now have 18 communities.

The Committee during the past year encouraged all 18 communities to submit as available any type of capital improvement program for the Committee to review and include in the CEDS document. The Strategy Committee at its various public forums and at all of its quarterly report meetings advised the participating communities of the “open enrollment” opportunity for submission of projects.



In addition, the Strategy Committee at its June 12, 2008 meeting reviewed the matrix for NVC capital improvement projects. The modified ranking system will better reflect projects that are “ready to go” as Tier I. Projects that are in final planning or design referred to as “mid-point” or Tier II. Projects that are not ready for implementation with planning and design in conceptual or early phases will be considered Tier III. Therefore, the Strategy Committee has revised the projects into these three categories:

Tier I – ready for implementation 0-35 months

Tier II – Mid-point 36/59 months

Tier III – Long Term 60 months and beyond

The Committee is not ranking the projects beyond placing them in a tier category as defined above. See the overall matrix, which covers all projects received, ranked and rated to date. As of the June 12, 2008 meeting of the CEDS Strategy Committee, 14 municipalities out of 18 have submitted a project(s) for inclusion in the CEDS. A total of 41 capital investment projects have been included in the 2008 CEDS Annual Report.

The Committee at the June 12, 2008 meeting reviewed capital project responses from 7 communities (Ansonia (2), Derby, Oxford, Newtown, Shelton, and Waterbury).

Bethlehem and Prospect acknowledge receipt of questionnaires and returned it without a project.

One community (Beacon Falls) provided a revision/modification for the four projects previously ranked and rated covering the timeframe for implementation.

Ansonia submitted a new project for renovation of the Armory/Community Center. Ansonia revised its downtown riverwalk and park program to reflect the most current schedules using FHWA funds as coordinated by DOT.

Derby provided updates for its major downtown revitalization project and the Commerce Park Access Road, which will assist with the relocation of business in the redevelopment zone, create and retain jobs and expand the City's tax base.



Naugatuck submitted an update for the Borough, Downtown Renaissance Place plan, a \$218,000,000 investment, \$189,000,000 in private investment, \$10,000,000 - \$15,000,000 Borough, State and Federal to assist with the balance. The Municipal Development Plan (MDP) will be completed in December 2008. Construction will commence in the summer of 2009.

Newtown, the newest community in the expanded CEDS area provided revised details for the Fairfield Hills Municipal Complex. The initial cost estimate is \$23,400,000 for the first five phases covering utilities, road design and construction infrastructure, loop systems, improved street lighting, some demolition of existing buildings will also take place and several municipal offices will be relocated to the new complex. To date private investment is at \$10,000,000.

Oxford provided a new project for incorporation into the CEDS. The Airport Access Road with the reclamation of Upper Christian Street, which will complete the entire Christian Street Artery.

Shelton submitted a plan for Phase III of the Commerce & Business Park. Design is in process and a private developer has started on the first phase of renovating the old manufacturing building into residential with some commerce and office space planned for other structures, other projects were adjusted or modified to better reflect current timetables for the individual project. The private investment exceeds \$250,000,000. The infrastructure is at \$6,000,000 with DECD/State committed to \$2,000,000.

Waterbury provided revisions to the current project incorporated in the previous CEDS with request for consideration for assistance for the City Hall renovation project a \$32,000,000 Historic Renovation of City Hall and Fire Station #10. Also, another project is the expansion of the Cherry Street Industrial Park, which will provide for new areas for economic expansion. Financial aid is necessary for infrastructure expansion, will leverage new private capital, state and local financial participation with the goal of encouraging EDA to support the infrastructure/ public works aspect of this project.



Committee Work Program

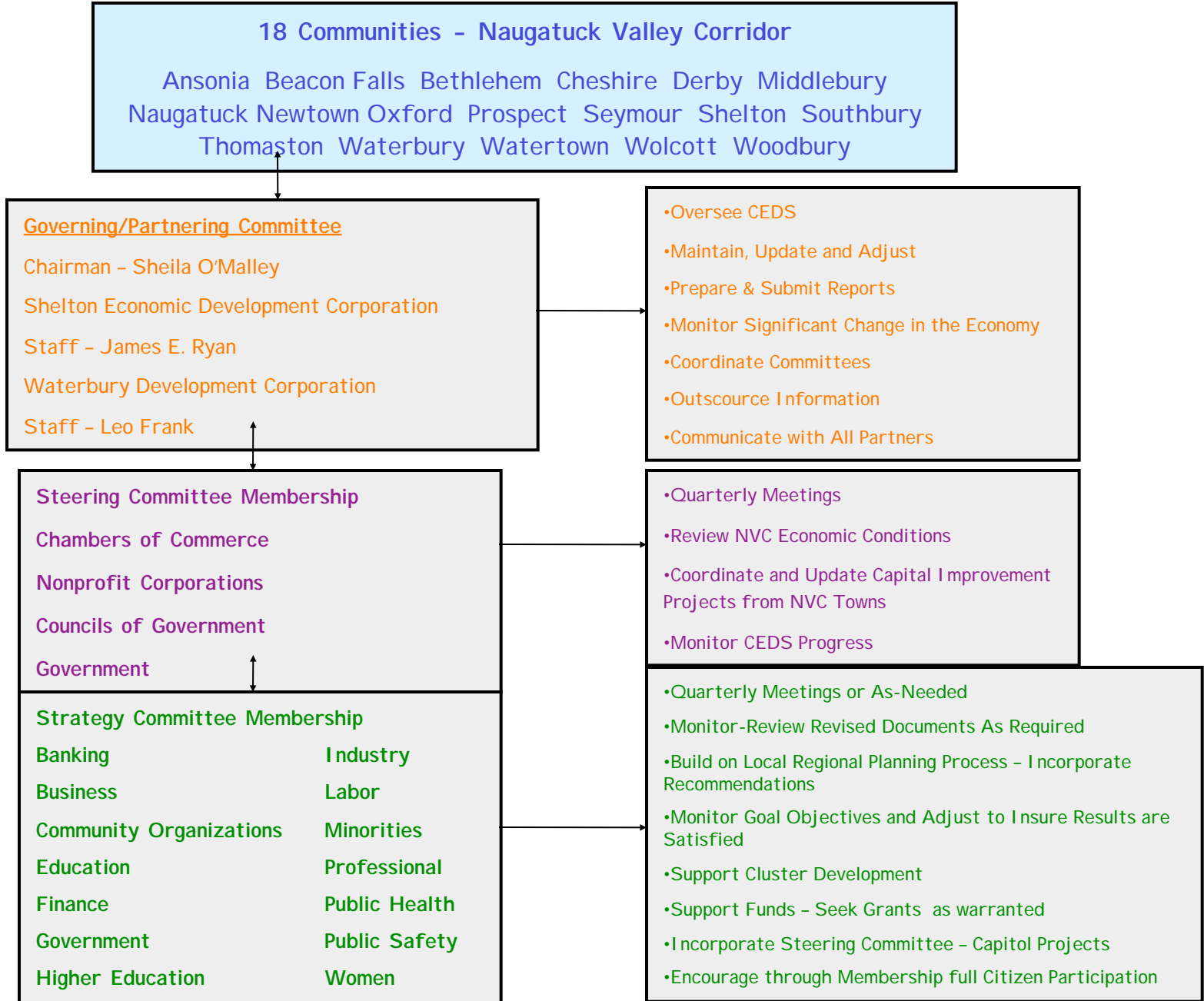
The staff received the demographic and economic background information from the consultant. The information was reviewed and analyzed by the staff and presented to the Strategy Committee and other regional organizations that have an interest in the economic viability of the region.

The Committees have accepted this information including transportation, housing and economic development initiatives of the various communities and began to analyze how the implementation plan would be phased over a period of time, and established a three tiered implementation designation:

- Tier I – ready for implementation 0-35 months
- Tier II – Mid-point 36/59 months
- Tier III – Long Term 60 months and beyond

The background information that was presented to the Strategy Committee (attached to this submission) allowed for review, discussion and decision making predicated on local jurisdictional matters and/or regional concepts that have been considered and voted upon by the appropriate agencies.

CEDS Implementation/Coordination of Partners



Naugatuck Valley Corridor Capital Project Tier Ranking

NOT USED IN 2007 SUBMITTAL!!!!

Municipality	Project	Cost	Employment Relationship Max 20 pts.	Economic Development Max 30 pts.	Adequacy Infrastructure Max 10 pts.	Planning/ Engineering Max 20 pts.	Local/State Regional Compliance Max 35 pts.	Score	Tier Ranking
Ansonia	Business & Commerce Park Downtown	2,201,600	18	25.4	9.4	17	28.8	98.6	Tier I
	Fountain Lake Commerce Center	4,500,000	17.6	23.4	9.8	10.2	18	79	Tier I
Beacon Falls	Commerce Center	1,500,000	14.2	12.8	10.4	8.8	21.6	67.8	Tier I
	Transportation Center	2,850,000	8.4	21	10.6	14.2	23.2	77.4	Tier I
	Depot Street Bridge	2,500,000	9.8	21.4	10.8	15	25.8	82.8	Tier I
	Riverwalk	1,300,000	9.6	22.8	10.6	15.4	18.4	76.8	Tier I
	Roadway Improvements	8,400,000	8.2	19.2	10.4	13.4	22.4	73.6	Tier III
Bethlehem	Fire Station	620,000	5.6	9.4	3.4	9.6	13	40.8	Tier III
Cheshire	Town Industrial Park	3,800,000	15.2	14.6	9.8	13.8	25.8	79.2	Tier II
Derby	Division St. Commerce Park	3,500,000	14.4	18.2	8.8	7.4	20.2	69	Tier I
	Division St. Improvements Exit 19/Rt 8	1,800,000	13	28	10	16	25	92	Tier I
	Fountain Lake Commerce Center	4,200,000	12.4	16.2	8	10.8	21.6	69	Tier II
	Sterling Opera House	9,000,000	5.6	10.4	9.4	12	18.4	55.8	Tier I
	Downtown Revitalization Program	300,000,000	15.8	21	10	15	21.2	83.4	Tier I
Naugatuck	Andrews Mountain Road	2,833,000							
**	Industrial Park Site	1,500,000							
**	Downtown Mixed-use development	250,000							
**	Uniroyal Site Cleanup& Demolition	15,000,000							

Naugatuck Valley Corridor Capital Project Tier Ranking

Municipality	Project	Cost	Employment Relationship Max 20 pts.	Economic Development Max 30 pts.	Adequacy Infrastructure Max 10 pts.	Planning/Engineering Max 20 pts.	Local/State Regional Compliance Max 35 pts.	Score	Tier Ranking
Watertown	No Projects								
Woodbury	No Projects								

** Not Rated

Naugatuck Valley Corridor
Capital Project Impact and
Strategy Building and Development

Project Name:

<i>Topic</i>	<i>Total Points</i>
Employment Relationship: Max. Points 20	
<u>Short Term (5):</u> Construction	
0-25 (1)	
25-100 (3)	
100+ (5)	
<u>Long-term Direct (10):</u> Employment	
0-25 (2)	
25-50 (4)	
50-100 (5)	
100-250 (6)	
250+ (10)	
<u>Implementation:</u> (Full Impact of B. occurs within):	
2 years (5)	
3 years (3)	
5 years (1)	
Adequacy of Infrastructure: Max. Points 10	
Roads and Highway Access (5)	
<u>Utilities (5):</u>	
Water (1)	
Sewer (1)	
Gas (1)	
Telephone/Telecommunications (1)	
Electric (1)	

Economic Development/Feasibility: Max. Points 30	
Site Control (2)	
Implementation Schedule 1 year (4), 2 years (3), 3 years (2), longer (1)	
Local Regulatory Approval (2)	
Regional/State and Federal Approval (4)	
Local Support (political) (2)	
<u>Funds Obligated/Committed (10):</u>	
Private (4)	
Local (2)	
State (2)	
Federal (2)	
Tax Abatements (2)	
Distressed Factor Adjustment Is it a Distressed Community (4)	
Planning/Engineering: Max. Points 20	
Conceptual (4)	
Feasibility/Marketing (4)	
Preliminary Plans & Cost Estimates (4)	
Final Plans & Cost Estimates (4)	
Contract for Development Pending (4)	
Local/Regional/State Compliance: Max. Points 20	
Consistent with NVC Corridor Strategy (4)	
Compliance with Regional Plan(s) (4)	
Enhancement of Land Use (2)	
Enhancement of Community Welfare (4)	
Enhancement of Environment (4)	
Cluster Impact Compliance (2)	
Economic Impact: Max. Points 5	
Average Score	

June 2008 Status

Matrix – NVC Capital Investment Projects

Municipality/Project Name	R & S 2/20/03	R / S 11/10/04	R / S 5/11/06	R / S 6/5/07	R / S 6/12/08	Tiers I, II, III	Cost	Related Goal	Responsibility	Funding Partner	Jobs Const.	Jobs Created/ Retained	Time Frame
Ansonia													
Riverwalk & Park: Trails Downtown	Tier I			Tier I X		Tier I	2,400,000	2-3-4	Ansonia Development Corporation	City, State, EDA/Federal	50	N/A	Design in process, Bid fall 2008, Construction 2009.
Fountain Lake Commerce Center Access Road			Tier I	Tier I X		Tier I	2,500,000	1-2-3-4	Ansonia Development Corporation	Private/City/ EDA	100	1000	Private Developer selected. P&Z approved, Construction fall 2008.
*Business District Upper Main St. North – Infrastructure					New	Tier I	6,750,000	2-3-4	City, ADC, State, Private	City, State, Private	25	10	Developer selected, design in process, Bid fall 2008.
*Armory Renovation / Community Center Renovation					New	Tier I	1,200,000	4	Ansonia Development Corporation/PW	City, EDA, Public Works	25	10	Pre-design completed. Partial interior work completed.
Beacon Falls													
Commerce Center	Tier II					Tier II	1,500,000	1-2-3	Beacon Falls EDC	Town, State, DECD, Federal	75	750	Planning in process at local level. Future 2009.
Transportation Center	Tier I					Tier I	2,850,000	1-3	Beacon Falls EDC	Town, State, DOT, FHWA	35	10	Conceptual design completed. Seeking funding.
Depot Street Bridge	Tier I					Tier I	2,500,000	1-3	Beacon Falls EDC	State, DOT, Town, FHWA	50	N/A	Final design in process. Bridge has reduced traffic due to structural deficiencies. Construction 2008.
Riverwalk: South Main Street	Tier I			Tier I X		Tier I	1,300,000	1-3	Beacon Falls EDC	Town, DOT, DEP, FHWA	50	N/A	Town selected consultant, design fall 2008, Construction 2009.

June 2008 Status

Municipality/Project Name	R & S 2/20/03	R / S 11/10/04	R / S 5/11/06	R / S 6/5/07	R / S 6/12/08	Tiers I, II, III	Cost	Related Goal	Responsibility	Funding Partner	Jobs Const.	Jobs Created/ Retained	Time Frame
Roadway Improvements	Tier III					Tier III	8,400,000	1-3-4	Beacon Falls EDC	Town, State, Federal	100	N/A	Long term projects – subject to additional funding to support the downtown plan.
Bethlehem													
Fire House Expansion													Deleted.
Cheshire													
Town Industrial Area	Tier II					Tier II	3,800,000	1-2-3-4	Town EDC	Town, State, Federal, Private	100	1,000+	Preliminary plan being prepared for local approval.
Derby													
Division Street Commerce/ Industrial Park Access Road	Tier I			Tier I X	Revised	Tier I	2,000,000	1-2-3-4	City, EDC	City and DECD, EDA	150	700	City has control of property. Conceptual plan completed preliminary engineering completed. Financing & final design required.
Downtown Revitalization including Rt.34			Tier I		Revised	Tier I	75,000,000	1-2-3-4	City, Redevelopment Authority	Private, State, Federal, Local	250	500	Planning and Engineering in process for infrastructure 2008/9. New Developer Agreement in process.
Fountain Lake Commerce Center	Tier I				Revised	Tier II	4,200,000	2-3	City, EDC	DECD, EDA	82	100	Pre-Engineering Concept on going. No specific date.
Division Street Improvements Exit 19 Rt. 8				Tier I X	Revised	Tier I	1,800,000	2-3-4	City, DOT	DOT, FHWA, City	60	TBD	DOT held hearing, additional engineering required, construction possible spring 09.

June 2008 Status

Municipality/Project Name	R & S 2/20/03	R / S 11/10/04	R / S 5/11/06	R / S 6/5/07	R / S 6/12/08	Tiers I, II, III	Cost	Related Goal	Responsibility	Funding Partner	Jobs Const.	Jobs Created/ Retained	Time Frame
Southbury													
Southbury Corporate Park		Tier III	Tier III			Tier III	TBD	1-2-3	Southbury EDC	Town, State, Private	100	250	Town acquired property for \$3M. Design in process.
Thomaston													
Plume & Atwood Business Park	Tier I					Tier I	1,000,000	2-3	Local EDC	Town, State, DECD	50	250	Final scheduling being considered. No date selected.
Waterbury													
Waterbury Industrial Commons (WIC)					New	Tier I	15,000,000	2,3,4	Waterbury Development Corporation (WDC)	City, State, DECD, Federal (TBD)		80	Environmental clean-up in process, Design 2009, Construction 2010
Multimodal Transportation Facility	Tier I				Revised	Tier I	18,000,000 from DECD Total Price TBD	1-3	WDC	DOT, FHWA, Regional Transit	TBD	TBD	Planning in process 2008/2009. Major activity of Downtown Development Plan.
Waterbury New School Construction – 3 Projects					New	Not Eligible	101,500,000	4	Board of Ed, WDC	City and State	TBD	TBD	Design June 2008, Construction October 2009. Not Ranked.
Jackson Street Thomaston Avenue Connector	Tier III					Tier III	TBD	1-3	WDC	City, State	TBD	TBD	TBD
Naugatuck River Walkway	Tier II					Tier II	TBD	3-4	WDC	City, CTDOT, FHWA	TBD	TBD	Concept planning on going.
Redevelopment North End	Tier III					Tier III	TBD	3-4	WDC	City, DECD	TBD	TBD	Preliminary planning on going. No final schedule.

June 2008 Status

Municipality/Project Name	R & S 2/20/03	R / S 11/10/04	R / S 5/11/06	R / S 6/5/07	R / S 6/12/08	Tiers I, II, III	Cost	Related Goal	Responsibility	Funding Partner	Jobs Const.	Jobs Created/ Retained	Time Frame
Willow Street Redevelopment Phase II and III	Tier I					Tier I	TBD	3-4	WDC	TBD	TBD	TBD	No time frame selected.
Senior Center/ Community Center	Under Construction Not Ranked						N/A	4	WDC	City	N/A	N/A	In progress. Not Ranked.
City Hall Renovations					New	Not Ranked	36,000,000	4	WDC	City	100	100	Design in process, construction CM working of packages
Cherry Street Industrial Park Expansion					New	Tier I	TBD	2-3-4	WDC	City, DECD, EDA	TBD	TBD	Conceptual planning in process 4-5 years to completion.
Comprehensive Brownfields Proposed (City of Waterbury)	N/A						700	2-3-4	Waterbury Economic Resource Center	City, DEP, EDA			Funded by EDA T.A. in process. Not Ranked.
Middlebury Seymour Watertown Woodbury	Submitted with no projects.							N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A

Revised/New = 2008 new assessment project

Attachment A

Goals/Outcomes for the NVC Area

Goal I: Improve overall Transportation and Communications systems.

Goal II: Provide opportunities for job growth, advancement and job training, utilizing and identifying Connecticut Industry Clusters as the engine to support and sustain the regional economy, supporting and encouraging private investment in all these areas.

Goal III: Continue to develop local infrastructure that supports economic expansion while maintaining and protecting the environment.

Goal IV: Sustain economic expansion while reinforcing and complimenting the regional land use and quality of life of the NVC.

June 28, 2007

Mr. Stephen P. Grady, P.E.
US Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration
Curtis Center
Independent Square West, Suite 140 South
Philadelphia, PA 19106

Dear Mr. Grady:

The Shelton Economic Development Corporation on behalf of the Shelton Economic Development Corporation and the Waterbury Development Corporation is pleased to submit our June 2007 Annual Report covering the 18 communities included in our Naugatuck Valley Corridor (NVC) Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) area. During the 2006/2007 program year our CEDS Strategy and Governing/ Partnering Committee received a request from Newtown, a community contiguous to our CEDS area, to be included in our original 17 communities. Their request was considered and approved.

Our annual report reflects action and progress made during July 2006 and June 2007 plus it reflects our work plan for the 2007/2008 period. Our focus will begin to concentrate on developing a new 5-year CEDS for the NVC. EDA's financial assistance will be necessary if the CEDS process is to be continued. Substantial progress has made been. The planning process is working, communities are involved and expanding.

We request that you review our submission of the 2007 annual report and call us with any comments and/or suggestions. We look forward to working with you during the coming year. Your personal assistance has been very beneficial to the NVC Corridor.

Sincerely,

James E. Ryan, President
SEDC

C: Michael J. O'Connor, WDC
18 Communities

Steering Committee Report June 12, 2008

The Committee during the past year encouraged all 18 communities to submit as available any type of capital improvement program for the Committee to review and include in the CEDS document. The Strategy Committee at its various public forums and at all of its quarterly report meetings advised the participating communities of the "open enrollment" opportunity for submission of projects.

In addition, the Strategy Committee at its June 12, 2008 meeting reviewed the matrix for NVC capital improvement projects. The modified ranking system will better reflect projects that are "ready to go" as Tier I. Projects that are in final planning or design referred to as "mid-point" or Tier II. Projects that are not ready for implementation with planning and design in conceptual or early phases will be considered Tier III. Therefore, the Strategy Committee has revised the projects into these three categories:

Tier I - ready for implementation 0-35 months

Tier II - Mid-point 36/59 months

Tier III - Long Term 60 months and beyond

The Committee is not ranking the projects beyond placing them in a tier category as defined above. See the overall matrix, which covers all projects received, ranked and rated to date. As of the June 12, 2008 meeting of the CEDS Strategy Committee, 14 municipalities out of 18 have submitted a project(s) for inclusion in the CEDS. A total of 41 capital investment projects have been included in the 2008 CEDS Annual Report.

The Committee at the June 12, 2008 meeting reviewed capital project responses from 7 communities (Ansonia (2), Derby, Oxford, Newtown, Shelton, and Waterbury).

Bethlehem and Prospect acknowledge receipt of questionnaires and returned it without a project.

One community (Beacon Falls) provided a revision/modification for the four projects previously ranked and rated covering the timeframe for implementation.

Ansonia submitted a new project for renovation of the Armory/Community Center. Ansonia revised its downtown riverwalk and park program to reflect the most current schedules using FHWA funds as coordinated by DOT.

Derby provided updates for its major downtown revitalization project and the Commerce Park Access Road, which will assist with the relocation of business in the redevelopment zone, create and retain jobs and expand the City's tax base.

Naugatuck submitted an update for the Borough, Downtown Renaissance Place plan, a \$218,000,000 investment, \$189,000,000 in private investment, \$10,000,000 - \$15,000,000 Borough, State and Federal to assist with the balance. The Municipal Development Plan (MDP) will be completed in December 2008. Construction will commence in the summer of 2009.

Newtown, the newest community in the expanded CEDS area provided revised details for the Fairfield Hills Municipal Complex. The initial cost estimate is \$23,400,000 for the first five phases covering utilities, road design and construction infrastructure, loop systems, improved street lighting, some demolition of existing buildings will also take place and several municipal offices will be relocated to the new complex. To date private investment is at \$10,000,000.

Oxford provided a new project for incorporation into the CEDS. The Airport Access Road with the reclamation of Upper Christian Street, which will complete the entire Christian Street Artery.

Shelton submitted a plan for Phase III of the Commerce & Business Park. Design is in process and a private developer has started on the first phase of renovating the old manufacturing building into residential with some commerce and office space planned for other structures, other projects were adjusted or modified to better reflect current timetables for the individual project. The private investment exceeds \$250,000,000. The infrastructure is at \$6,000,000 with DECD/State committed to \$2,000,000.

Waterbury provided revisions to the current project incorporated in the previous CEDS with request for consideration for assistance for the City Hall renovation project a \$32,000,000 Historic Renovation of City Hall and Fire Station #10. Also, another project is the expansion of the Cherry Street Industrial Park, which will provide for new areas for economic expansion. Financial aid is necessary for infrastructure expansion, will leverage new private capital, state and local financial

participation with the goal of encouraging EDA to support the infrastructure/
public works aspect of this project.

