

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

for the

UPPER CONNECTICUT RIVER WATER SUPPLY MANAGEMENT AREA

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UPPER CONNECTICUT RIVER PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY MANAGEMENT AREA

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Photograph of MDC Reservoir No. 6 Water Treatment Plant taken by Lincoln Godfrey.

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SECTION ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. UPPER CONNECTICUT RIVER WATER SUPPLY MANAGEMENT AREA

The Upper Connecticut River Water Supply Management Area lies in north central Connecticut, bordered to the north by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. As shown on Figure 1, the Management Area includes 35 different communities, and covers a land area of over 1,000 square miles. The Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has estimated that around 90 percent of the Upper Connecticut area population (estimated at about 885,760 in 1985) is served by public or private utilities, with the remainder deriving their supply from individual groundwater wells. There are a total of 85 utilities in the Upper Connecticut River Study Area; of these, only twenty serve a customer base within the area of greater than 1,000 people.

The center of the Upper Connecticut River area, both geographically and in population density, is Hartford, which also hosts the largest utility (the Metropolitan District Commission). The population center radiates outward from Hartford, with larger utilities typically found in the capitol region and the smaller sized utilities generally located in the outer reaches of the Management Area. Although population grew by about 20 percent on an area-wide basis between 1960 and 1970, there was a drop in total population during the next 10 year period (1970-1980). This drop was primarily associated with significant declines in the major population center in and around Hartford. However, the Connecticut Office of Policy and Management (OPM) projects that there will be a general increase in the overall population of the Upper Connecticut River area over the next several decades, which will be principally stimulated by growth in the eastern and western parts of the study area. The overall growth and changing growth patterns, coupled with known contamination in many individual and utility wells, points to the need for a coordinated approach as water supply and distribution systems expand to serve future needs.



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FIGURE 1 UPPER CONNECTICUT RIVER WATER SUPPLY MANAGEMENT AREA

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1.2 THE COORDINATED WATER SYSTEM PLANNING PROCESS

An Act Concerning a Connecticut Plan for Public Water Supply Coordination (Public Act 85-535) was passed by the Connecticut General Assembly in the 1985 legislative session. The Act provides for a coordinated approach to long range water supply planning, addressing water quality and quantity issues form an areawide perspective.

The regional planning process is designed to bring together utility representatives and agency representatives in a Water Utility Coordinating Committee (WUCC) to discuss long range water supply issues and to develop an areawide water supply plan. The plan should address future water supply needs and concerns, and should identify potential conflicts over future water supply sources, competition for future service areas, or areas of anticipated growth where public water supply is not available.

To facilitate this process, the State has been divided into seven areas for water supply planning, as shown on Figure 2. Some of the criteria that were considered in developing these boundaries included population density and distribution, existing sources of public water supply, service areas or franchise areas, interconnections between public systems, municipal and planning region boundaries, natural drainage basins, topography and geology, and the similarity of water supply problems. The boundaries for these Public Water Supply Management Areas were adopted by the Commissioner of Health Services after considerable public comment, agency input and a series of public hearings.

To devote the necessary resources and funding to each area, it was necessary that priorities first be established, and the planning process begun in each area in priority order. The Housatonic area WUCC was the first to be convened on June 11, 1986, and was prioritized first due to its rapid population growth and numerous small water systems. The Upper Connecticut River Area was set as the second priority in the State due to its higher population concentration, groundwater contamination problems, concerns over the adequacy of existing future water supplies, the general level of existing and utility planning, and inter-utility

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coordination. The Commissioner of Health Services convened the Upper Connecticut River Water Utility Coordinating Committee on March 24, 1987.

As shown on Figure 3, the Coordinated Water System Plan prepared for the Upper Connecticut Area incorporates the individual water system plans from each utility with greater than 1000 users within the management area as well as the Areawide Supplement prepared under the auspices of the WUCC. The Areawide Supplement includes four key components: the Water Supply Assessment (Chapter One), Exclusive Service Areas Report (Chapter Two), Integrated Report (Chapter Three), and the Executive Summary. The Water Supply Assessment constitutes the area's problem statement, and serves an the basis for the balance of the planning work. The Assessment has been designed to evaluate water supply conditions and to identify areawide water system issues, concerns and needs.

The second component of the Areawide Supplement consists of the delineation of Exclusive Service Area Boundaries. During this phase of the process, each utility (WUCC member) within the management area has been given the opportunity to define the area that the utility is committed to serve in the future. The following factors have been used in establishing exclusive service area boundaries:

- o existing water service area
- o land use plans, zoning regulations and growth trends
- o physical limitations to water service
- o political boundaries
- water company rights as established by statute, special act or administrative decisions
- system hydraulics, including potential elevations and pressure zones
- ability of a water system to provide a pure and adequate supply of water now and in the future

The third component of the Areawide Supplement is the Integrated Report, which is designed to provide an overview of the individual public water systems within the management area; to address the areawide water supply issues, concerns and needs identified in the Water Supply Assessment; and to promote cooperation among public water systems. This report, by law, must address at least the following:

o population, consumption and safe yield projections

o compatibility with land use plans



- o alternative water resources for future supply needs
- o interconnection between public water supply systems
- o joint management or ownership of facilities
- o satellite management program
- o minimum design standards
- o financial data related to regionally significant projects
- o other uses of water resources

This Executive Summary represents the fourth and final component of the Areawide Supplement, and is designed to serve as an abbreviated overview of the Coordinated Water System Plan for the management area. The regulations for the coordinated planning process require that the Executive Summary include the following information:

- o maps of existing and potential service areas and exclusive service area boundaries
- o maps of existing or future sources of supply
- o a summary of the water supply assessment for the area
- a summary of present and projected populations, water demands, and safe yields
- a summary of plans for interconnections, joint use facilities, and satellite management
- o a summary of the potential impact of the plan on other uses of water resources
- o pertinent financial information
- tables of contents for other components of the Areawide Supplement

Each of these items is discussed or included herein, along with other relevant summary information. In reviewing this Executive Summary and the other components of the Areawide Supplement, please remember that these documents represent the consensus of the active members of the WUCC, and are being presented as the WUCC's recommendations for future regional planning and action regarding water supply in the Upper Connecticut River Management Area.

SECTION TWO

EXCLUSIVE SERVICE AREAS

2.1 EXCLUSIVE SERVICE AREA DECLARATION PROCESS

The implementing legislation for the coordinated water system planning process requires that the WUCC member utilities establish areas for future service following delineation of existing service area boundaries (the existing service areas are shown on Plates 1A and 1B which are included in the map pockets inside the back cover of this report). The areas for future service are designated as a utility's "exclusive service area," which by legislative definition means "an area where public water is supplied by one system". The regulations stipulate that, in establishing exclusive service area boundaries, the WUCC shall:

- allow utilities to maintain existing service areas;
- o not leave areas as unserviced islands, unless it can be demonstrated that there is not and will be no future need for public water service; and
- not allow new service areas or main extensions which create duplication or overlap of service

The various factors which utilities must use in determining their exclusive service area boundaries were listed in Section One. The manner in which a utility serves customers in its exclusive service area may include development of supply sources, main extensions, or satellite management.

In accordance with the requirements of Section 25-33h-1(c)(6), all WUCC members, municipalities, and interested individuals or groups in the Upper Connecticut River Public Water Supply Management Area were notified as to the need for utilities to delineate their exclusive service areas or potentially waive their right for future expansion beyond their existing service area boundaries. Notification means included June 3, 1987 letters to all WUCC members, local municipal officials, and interested parties, as well as a legal notice in the June 15, 1987 <u>Hartford Courant</u> and a June 27, 1987 press release. Specific responses to the requests made of WUCC members were required by September 14, 1987.

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To simplify the process of defining exclusive service area boundaries, the WUCC agreed to rely on a standardized mapping system provided by DEP. As a result, exclusive service area boundaries were submitted at various scales, mapped at 1:24,000, and incorporated into DEP's Geographic Information System at the same scale. These 1:24,000 maps were also used to prepare the 1:50,000 scale maps (Plates 2A and 2B) which accompany this document, and provide an overview of all exclusive service areas in the Upper Connecticut River Management Area. In reviewing these maps, please note that the exclusive service areas of several utilities encompass areas which have been considered by local, regional, and State planners to remain in a "non-urban" land use category. It is likely that these non-urban areas will continue to draw whatever potable supplies are required from individual wells, and their inclusion within an exclusive service area should not be construed as implying that they will eventually be served by a public water system.

DOHS expects utilities to justify within their individual plans how they will provide future service to their exclusive service areas. Thus, the lack of approved individual plans may jeopardize the acceptability of the exclusive service areas set forth herein. In order to not delay the approval process, all utilities will, at a minimum, maintain their existing service area, and each utility's designated exclusive service area as set forth herein will be reserved for that utility (presuming there are no outstanding conflicts) until final approval of the utility's individual plan. In the interim, competing utilities are prohibited from making a counterclaim or providing service to customers in another utility's reserved exclusive service area.

When a utility amends its exclusive service area via changes in its individual plan update or other unusual circumstances, its exclusive service area boundary must also be revised. Revisions may also occur as a result of regulatory agency or public review of the individual plans prior to their finalization and/or as a result of public comments during review of the overall coordinated plan. Such changes must be approved by the WUCC to ensure consistency with the Coordinated Plan, and must be distributed for review in the same manner as the original Plan. These changes will also require revisions to the utility's Statement of Confirmation of Service Boundaries and to the exclusive service area

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boundary map kept on file at DOHS and DPUC. Regardless of other changes made, the transfer of a utility's exclusive service area to another entity occurs only with the sale of the utility.

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SECTION THREE WATER SUPPLY ASSESSMENT/ INTEGRATED REPORT

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Chronologically, the Water Supply Assessment and the Integrated Report were the first and last elements prepared as a part of the Areawide Supplement, with the Exclusive Service Areas report and the draft individual plans prepared in the interim period. The Water Supply Assessment provides baseline system descriptions and data for the Management Area, and develops a problem statement to be addressed in the Intergrated Report. The Integrated Report provides WUCC-recommended solutions to the problems noted in the Assessment, as well as an update of the data and projections of the Assessment based on the information provided in the individual plans and discussions among WUCC members. Both the Water Supply Assessment and the Integrated Report are briefly reviewed in the following paragraphs.

3.2 WATER SUPPLY ASSESSMENT

The Upper Connecticut River Water Supply Assessment addressed the five criteria enumerated in the Coordinated Planning regulations, as well as a sixth criterion requested by the WUCC. These are as follows:

- 1. Description of existing water supply systems
- 2. Availability and adequacy of future sources
- 3. Existing service area boundaries
- 4. Land use and population trends
- 5. Status of water system planning, land use planning, and coordination between water systems.
- Identification of key water supply problems (criterion added by the WUCC)

The findings of the Assessment in each of these areas are briefly summarized in the following sections.

3.2.1 Existing Water Supply Systems

The service area boundaries for the existing utilities in the Upper Connecticut River Management Area are shown on Plates 1A and 1B. In all, 86 utilities were eligible for representation on the Upper Connecticut WUCC at the time the Assessment was prepared. This total was reduced to 85 with the purchase of the Vernon Water Department by the Connecticut Water Company, with three utilities (the Berlin Water Control Commission and the Worthington and Kensington Fire Districts) submitting a single consolidated individual plan. Of the original 86, 20 have a total customer base of greater than 1,000, three have only watershed area or a supply source in the area, and two others (Meriden Water Department and Torrington Water Co.) collectively provide water to about 209 people within the bounds of the Management Area. Of the remaining 61 utilities, 13 serve a population ranging from 201-500 customers, and 48 serve a customer base of fewer than 200. Thus, about 20 percent of the area's utilities provide the bulk of the water to the utility-supplied customers, with one utility, the MDC, serving nearly 50 percent.

Wells constitute the vast majority, in terms of number of sources, of the supplies for the area's utilities. Characteristic of the geology of this area, about one-third of the utilities supplying ground water use wells tapping sand and gravel aquifers, while the remainder rely on lower yielding bedrock wells. Although wells constitute the majority of the supply sources, more than half of the area's utility customers receive water from surface water supplies, since some of the larger utilities (e.g., MDC, New Britain Water Dept., Manchester Water Dept., and Bristol Water Dept.) use reservoir supplies.

In general, the majority of the utilities in the Upper Connecticut Area have not experienced serious water quality problems. Many of the reported problems are associated with EDB (ethylene dibromide) contamination in wells, resulting from agricultural use of this pesticide. Other groundwater supplies have been contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOC's) used in many manufacturing processes.

In addition to these scattered contamination problems, a variety of concerns have been evidenced (especially for smaller systems) in terms of system reliability and adequacy of service. Various utilities experience supply difficulties (low pressure) under high flow demand conditions due either to a combination of inadequate supply and/or storage or due to old or inadequately sized distribution piping.

Many utilities also do not have alternate sources available in the event their prime groundwater supply is lost. Some of these rely on either a single rock well or a greater number of rock wells which have

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marginal "safe yields." When a contamination problem or loss of capacity occurs, the users of the affected system may be without potable water for an extended period until a new or alternate supply is obtained, or until an effective treatment system is identified and installed. Single source wells also can be impacted by short-term outages resulting from routine well maintenance, pump replacement or other minor problems. The total potential yield of a surface supply may not be realized if water loss occurs (via dam seepage or raw water transmission main leakage) or if insufficient transmission, treatment or distribution of the source water is provided.

Other problems observed routinely throughout the Management Area (particularly for smaller systems) include the lack of emergency power, old or inadequately sized distribution piping, inadequate storage, and a lack of fire fighting capability. (Many of the smaller systems were not designed to incorporate fire fighting, and rely on alternate means such as on-site ponds or coverage by community tanker trucks.)

Many utilities within the Upper Connecticut River area maintain an ongoing or regular planning process to identify major facility needs and to develop capital budgets to address these needs. Various utilities have recently completed or are in the process of design or construction of water treatment facilities. Others have identified the need for additional supply sources and have begun investigations to locate and/or develop these sources. It is also anticipated that recently proposed EPA regulations may place additional capital improvement burdens on some of the area's utilities.

3.2.2 Availability and Adequacy of Future Sources

Significant potential water supply sources have, at least in a broad sense, been addressed in prior reports or studies, with other sources noted by the various utilities who have prepared individual plans. Generally, these sources consist of all significant stratified drift aquifers, surface water inpoundments, and the Area's streams and rivers. Typically, the potential aquifer yields are such that they are suitable for only the local area in which they are found. The river and lake diversion projects have a much larger single source safe yield, and represent potential supplies of a regional significance.

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The major surface and groundwater sources identified have varying water quality classifications. Under State law those surface water sources which are designated as Class B are prohibited for use as a water supply, although under this planning process their consideration as potential sources is permitted. In addition to the State's water quality classification issue, many other factors can come into play when considering a surface water body for water supply purposes. These include recreational uses, fisheries, hydroelectric generation, and philosophical differences or legal restraints regarding the transport of water from one political entity to another. Additionally, watershed area for surface supplies can be very large and, thus, the implementation of protection strategies for these watersheds is difficult. Development pressures can lead to conflicting land uses within watershed areas, and the proper control of the disposal of potential contaminants throughout such a wide area is difficult, if not impossible.

Groundwater sources are covered by a water quality classification system similar to that for surface supplies, although the delineation of the nonuse of a Class GB groundwater is not as restrictive as that for a Class B surface water. In the case of groundwaters, Class GB aquifers are degraded or potentially degraded groundwater sources that may serve as public or private supplies with proper treatment, as needed.

Although the Assessment reviewed, in a preliminary way, the estimated yield of these potential sources and their relationship to system and areawide water demands, these values were refined in the Integrated Report following review of the individual plans prepared by the various utilities. This preliminary nature of the Assessment's projections should be kept in mind when reviewing this document, and conclusions should not be drawn without referencing the updated information in the Integrated Report.

3.2.3 Land Use and Population Trends

The population of the Upper Connecticut River Public Water Supply Management Area is projected to increase by about 21 percent from 1985 to 2030. OPM population projections through 2030 predict that two communities (New Britain and West Hartford) will continue to decrease in

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population over this time frame, while East Hartford and Hartford are projected to have modest to average population increases. Thus, the majority of growth in the area will continue to take place in those communities presently outside of the urban core.

From a land use perspective, this apparent migration from the central city areas has been reflected in population growth and development around the central urbanized core. A loss of agricultural land has been seen in communities to the north, east and west of Hartford and may have been part of the stimulus for the State's farmland protection program. The smaller communities around this central core have experienced stresses on community services, with many building new schools to cope with the residential influx of younger families. Some redevelopment in the Hartford central city area appears to have slowly brought younger people back into the City - a fact reflected in the modest growth projected through 2030.

3.2.4 Status of Water System and Land Use Planning and Coordination Between Public Water Systems

3.2.4.1 Water System Planning

The extent of water system planning by the utilities in the Upper Connecticut River Public Water Supply Management Area varies considerably. Typically, for those utilities servicing residential areas or multi-family housing complexes which have no plans or space for growth, little planning is really necessary.

On the other hand, those systems servicing a larger and more diverse customer base normally conduct planning either with an internal engineering staff or utilize outside engineering consultants. These utilities typically assess their need for future water supplies, and develop capital improvement programs for upgrading existing treatment and distribution facilities. All utilities which serve over 1,000 persons have also been required to prepare an individual plan, pursuant to Connecticut General Statutes Section 25-32d, which will become part of the Coordinated Water System Plan.

3.2.4.2 Land Use Planning

Land use planning is typically carried out from a community perspective and takes the character of a community's plan of development, as reflected in local zoning regulations. These plans and regulations are designed to set the framework for growth within a community, and tend to reflect the desires of local residents as implemented through the community's governing bodies.

In the Upper Connecticut River Public Water Supply Management Area, the plans of development are in various stages of completion. From a water supply perspective, many older planning efforts did not place particular emphasis upon the potential incompatibility of water resource needs and development with surface supply watersheds or, more critically, groundwater recharge areas. However, recent legislation, Public Act 85-279 entitled "An Act Concerning the Protection of Public Water Supplies," requires municipal planning and zoning commissions to include consideration of existing and potential surface and groundwater source protection in their local plans and regulations. Since water supply issues can commonly transcend community borders, a regional perspective is helpful. Public Acts 84-502 and 85-535, which are administered by DOHS, require that individual utility water supply plans and the area-wide supplement to the Coordinated Plan consider land use planning. Additionally, this perspective can be provided by the regional planning organizations (planning agency, council of elected officials, or council of government) whose funding may in large part be derived from the member communities that they serve as well as from state and federal grant monies.

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3.2.4.3 Coordination Between Public Water Systems

There is a good degree of coordination among utilities within the Upper Connecticut River Area. A number of interconnections exist whereby one utility wholesales water to another on a continuous basis or as an emergency supply. Additional interconnections are planned in the future. Utilities have also provided main extensions from one town to another to provide water service where well supplies have become contaminated. Utilities frequently share equipment when the need arises and share ideas and information by participating in organizations such as CWWA, NEWWA and AWWA. On the other hand, situations do occur where

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better cooperation or communication is needed so that two or more utilities do not expend resources to develop a new source of supply or serve an area that will conflict with another utility.

3.2.5 Identification of Key Water Supply Problems Within the Upper Connecticut River Public Water Supply Management Area

The Water Supply Assessment identified various key problems within the Upper Connecticut Management Area. These included the following: 1. Inconsistent Data

One of the more prevalent problems which came to light during the development of the Water Supply Assessment for the Upper Connecticut River Area has been the inconsistency of the available utility data base. The questionnaire sent as a part of this planning process was designed to try to fill this void, and succeeded to some extent. However, about 40 percent of the utilities did not respond or did not provide the information requested. This was more typical of the smaller utilities, since in many cases they do not collect the requested data or were unable to respond for lack of resources.

2. Regulatory Burden

Many regulatory requirements are placed upon utilities regardless of their size. What may be easy or less burdensome for those organizations with a full-time staff may be entirely overburdening for those who function with a minimal, part-time staff commitment.

3. Competition Between Utilities

Overlap of franchise areas exists in the Upper Connecticut River Area, and represents a potential conflict between two utilities who wish to serve the same area. This is a specific area addressed by the comprehensive planning process, with the potential for conflict eliminated by the designation of exclusive service areas.

4. Potential Groundwater Problems

The potential for groundwater contamination affects water supply reliability and may influence growth by requiring public water system expansion, groundwater treatment, or interconnection to meet the needs of individual homeowners or utilities experiencing contamination. Furthermore, an understanding of existing contaminated groundwater sources or areas containing probable contamination sources will become increasingly important in siting new wells, as will the need for comprehensive groundwater protection policies for the area's critical aquifers.

5. Barriers to the Use of Some Supplies

Although the State's diversion permit process is designed to address the issue of competing use, individuals or groups can generate unique sources of opposition and elevate the level of controversy. Consequently, uncertainty exists as to whether some of the potential surface water resources of the Upper Connecticut River Management Area can be developed and, if they can, what degree of utilization will be allowed. This is particularly the case with regard to the West Branch (Farmington River) Reservoirs of the Metropolitan District, which are the largest untapped future source of Class AA supply in the region. Groundwater supply sources also fall under the diversion permit process, and have most recently been an object of public concern due to competing uses, including concerns related to the maintenance of minimum flows in nearby streams. There has also been sentiment expressed by individual WUCC members that a water body should not be excluded from use for water supply purposes due to its State Water classification (Class B) if its quality meets Federal and State criteria for a drinking water source.

6. Aging and/or Substandard Infrastructure

The Assessment noted that continued use of water supply or distribution piping which is at, or near, the end of its useful life represents a liability to reliable water supply. Eventually such equipment or infrastructure must be replaced at increased cost to the system users.

7. Financing

In the Upper Connecticut River Public Water Supply Management Area there is a broad cross-section of types of utility structures, including utilities which are essentially an adjunct of a residential or multi-family housing complex, privately or investor-owned comapnies, and municipal utilities. This difference in physical structure will also impact the rate structures and financing methods available to these utilities. Regardless of the methodology used to obtain financing, the inability to secure adequate monies can impact utilities in a variety of ways. These include the inability to make needed system improvements

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for replacement of aged facilities (maintenance), and improvements for system expansion or increased reliability (an interconnection or new supply source).

8. Lack of Local Ordinances for Water Supply Protection

Development pressures have typically outpaced most communities' ability to deal with the lesser understood process of identifying and protecting water supply sources. Thus, conflicts of land use and water supply have occurred, and have led to a situation where potential contamination sources have been located within aquifer recharge areas or water supply watersheds.

9. System and Source Reliability

A number of utilities have single source supplies or wells that draw from similar depths, while others do not have sufficient storage and/or pumping capacity to meet peak demands or have system constrictions which impact their ability to deliver sufficient fire flows. All systems require preventative maintenance and replacement schedules so that system reliability can be maximized. In addition, a number of utilities do not have standby power which will enable them to operate adequately during power loss.

10. Lack of Coordination Between Utilities and Communities

In many ways the lack of coordination between utilities and communities centers around land use and water supply protection. This problem appears to revolve around either the general lack of communication or lack of defined mechanisms or procedures for communicating information.

11. Lack of Adequate Incentive to be a Satellite Manager

An investor-owned company is obviously not anxious to become an owner of a financially troubled utility if there is no reasonable way to recoup their potential investment. Also, there is a recognition that the 1986 tax law revisions may make it even less attractive to invest in other utilities. Until these financial issues become clearer, there may be a reluctance on the part of privately-owned utilities to move too quickly toward complete satellite management or takeover of troubled systems.

12. Need for Technical and/or Managerial Support/Information

It is apparent that there are many utilities in the Upper Connecticut River Public Water Supply Management Area which were not created strictly for the purpose of water supply. Typically, these utilities evolved from a need to supply water to a residential development or multi-family housing complex which, by definition, are water supply utilities. Therefore, there is a significant need within those organizations who have the desire to respond to the requirements placed before them, but do not have sufficient managerial or informational resources to draw from.

13. Population Projections

Much concern has been expressed in WUCC meetings and from public comment that the OPM population projections mandated for use by the legislature are not sensitive to recent changes in the population of some communities and, thus, may not properly reflect future growth from a water supply perspective. Additionally, internal population estimates are used by DOHS for planning purposes that are not consistent with the OPM projections.

14. Water Sources on Public Property

Presently, no legislation exists which directly addresses the issue of utilizing ground or surface water sources which are located on public lands. Consequently, utilities desiring to develop such potential sources have no defined mechanism for attempting to enter into agreements with public bodies to use these sources of supply.

3.3 INTEGRATED REPORT

As noted previously, the Integrated Report followed up on the work embodied in the Water Supply Assessment and the Exclusive Service Areas report using supplementary data obtained from the draft individual plans prepared by the various utilities. The Integrated Report consists of eight sections; an Introduction and the following:

- o Population, Consumption, and Safe Yield Projections
- o Alternative Water Resources for Future Supply Needs
- o Land Use Compatibility
- o Coordination and Cooperation Between Water Utilities
- o Minimum Design Standards
- o Financial Data
- o Overview of Problems and Proposed Solutions

The discussions and findings of each of these sections are briefly reviewed in the following paragraphs.

3.3.1 Population, Consumption, and Safe Yield Projections

Table 3.1 provides total and serviced populations and population projections for the 35 communities and 83 utilities in the Upper Connecticut Management Area for the years 1986, 1992, 2000, and 2030. (There are actually 85 utilities in the Area - this figure was reduced to 83 in the Integrated Report by treating the Berlin Water Control Commission, Kensington Fire District, and Worthington Fire District as a single entity.)

As shown, total populations range from 892,561 in 1986 to 1,077,700 in 2030, while serviced populations for the same years range from 759,298 to 995,131. Please note that, in some instances, serviced populations for 2030 are somewhat higher than the corresponding total population. This apparent discrepancy results from the fact that OPM projections were used for total populations, while serviced populations were derived from the draft individual plans prepared by the utilities. As these plans are finalized and the OPM projections are updated, it is expected that these differences will be resolved. The final agreed-to population figures will then be incorporated by the WUCC into the next revision of the Areawide Supplement.

Table 3.2 is structured similar to Table 3.1, and provides residential and nonresidential consumption estimates for each utility.

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TABLE 3.1 UPPER CONNECTICUT RIVER WATER SUPPLY MANAGEMENT AREA POPULATION PROJECTIONS BY WATER UTILITY

.

	COMMENTITIES	TOT	AL POPUL	ATION(1))	SERVICED POPULATION(2)			
UTILITY	SERVED	1986	1992	2000	2030	1986	1992	2000	2030
Avenu Haights Hater Assoc.	South Windsor	18290	19220	20580	25500	800	835	90 0	1115
Aven Old Engre School	Avon	12400	13400	14200	18900	430	461	492	655
Aven Uster Company	Avon	12809	14610	16441	21141	5858	7015	8325	14773
Avon water company	Simsbury	22750	22880	26160	33500	312	312	562	1485
	Total	35559	37490	42601	54641	6170	7327	8887	16258
n-tint	Berlin	15600	15410	15840	17200	12004	12040	12910	15480
Berlin-	Southington	38180	39860	41580	48900	450	467	490	576
Brianwood College	Bristol	60250	60000	61470	67800	52328	56400	59000	67100
Bristol water bept.	Rurlington	6020	6310	6540	7900	43	43	43	43
	Total	66270	66310	68010	7570 0	52371	56443	59043	67143
Burnham Acres Water Assoc.	South Windsor	18290	19220	20580	255 <u>0</u> 0	124	129	140	173
	1.00	12850	13650	14200	18900	386	683	1278	2835
CWC-Collinsville	Ruelieston	6275	6380	6540	7900	126	128	131	158
	Surtington	7075	8245	8650	10300	1994	2391	3028	5150
	Vervietor	5300	5520	5920	7500	0	0	0	225
	Total	32490	33795	35310	44600	2506	3202	4437	8368
CWC-Northern Div./Somers	Somers	89 10	8960	9030	10000	1337	1971	2619	4900
	Fact Caapby	4365	4555	4870	6100	87	137	195	305
CWC-Western & ROCKVILLE		9180	9375	9680	11000	3121	3656	4453	6050
	Ellipaton	10340	10490	11710	14900	1034	1364	3513	8940
	Entire	44200	46500	50200	61300	20774	24180	28614	42910
x	Couth Lindson	19900	20170	20580	25500	7164	7866	9673	11985
	South withson	9595	9695	9860	10800	4414	4848	5423	5940
	Vector	29400	30600	32530	39400	13524	14382	17566	21276
	Verinni History Locks	12270	12289	12320	12800	10307	11060	11088	11520
	Total	139250	143674	151750	181800	60425	67493	80525	108926
Andrea Comer Acces 120	Fast Granby	4350	4616	4870	6100	132	139	148	185
Chelses Common Assoc. Inc.	n Glastonbury	26610	28810	31830	43000	21	22	25	34
Unestnut mill mis waler Ass	Rristol	59090	60290	61470	67800	35	36	36	40
Chippanydale Assoc.	Plainville	16990	17450	17500	19400	56	57	58	64
	CC1	2821	3500	3500	3500	2821	3500	3500	3500
Connecticut Correct Inst	Bleinville	16000	17450	17500	19400	61	62	63	70
Cope Manor	Fidilivitte	8720	8048	9030	10000	74	. 76	77	85
Country Gardens Apts.	Souges	0120	9740						

* Includes the Kensington and Worthington Fire Districts and the Berlin Water Control Commission

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TABLE 3.1

UPPER CONNECTICUT RIVER WATER SUPPLY MANAGEMENT AREA POPULATION PROJECTIONS BY WATER UTILITY

	COMMUNITIES TOTAL POPULATION(1)					SERVICED POPULATION(2)				
UTILITY	SERVED	1986	1992	2000	2030	1986	1992	2000	2030	
Fast Granby Village Condos	East Granby	4350	4616	4870	6100	3 01	317	337	422	
Fast Windsor Housing Auth	East Windsor	93 40	96 20	968 0	11000	72	74	75	85	
Ellington Acres Water Co	East Windsor	93 40	96 20	968 0	11000	0	0	0	1100	
	Ellington	10480	11152	11710	149 00	2205	2518	29 27	596 0	
	Somers	8716	89 50	9 030	10000	0	537	903	2000	
	Total	28536	29 722	30420	35900	2205	3055	38 30	906 0	
Filsworth Estates	East Windsor	93 40	96 20	9680	11000	300	308	311	353	
Ethel Walker School	Simsbury	22400	23880	26160	33500	266	280	-311	398	
Farmington Line West Condos	Burlington	6020	8404	6540	79 00	53	55	58	70	
Farmington Woods Water Co	Avon	12400	13400	14200	18900	1230	1319	1409	1875	
	Farmington	16770	17050	17610	19200	470	477	494	538	
	Total	29170	30450	31810	38100	1700	1797	1902	2413	
Grant Hill Associates, Inc	Bloomfield	19670	20630	22110	27200	92	96	103	127	
Hazardville Water Company	East Windsor	927 0	96 00	968 0	11000	0	0	0	6 6	
	Enfield	44290	47250	50200	61300	19045	19845	20582	25133	
	Somers	9 270	8930	903 0	10000	0	1518	1716	2600	
	Total	62830	65780	68 910	823 00	19045	21363	22298	27799	
High Manor Mobile Home Park	Vernon	28930	30438	32530	39 400	235	245	264	320	
Higley Village	East Granby	4350	4616	4870	6100	98	103	110	137	
Hillsdale Water Co-op	South Windsor	18290	19220	20580	25500	23	24	26	32	
Hilltop, Inc.	Farmington	16770	17050	17610	19200	88	89	92	101	
Jensens Forest Hills Mobile	Southington -	38180	39860	41580	489 00	376	39 0	409	482	
Juniper Club, Inc.	Bloomfield	1967 0	20630	22110	27200	69	72	78	95	
Kenmore Road Assoc.	Bloomfield	19670	20630	22110	27200	110	114	• 124	152	
Kimberly Lane Water Assoc.	Glastonbury	26610	28810	31830	43000	25	27	30	40	
Lakeview of Farmington	Farmington	16770	17050	17610	19 200	500	508	525	572	
Latimer Farms Water Assn	Simsbury	22400	23880	26160	33500	28	30	33	42	
Liebman Apartments	Ellington	10480	11152	11710	149 00	46	49	51	65	
Little Brook Road Supply	New Hartford	5100	5272	5350	6100	50	52	52	60	
Llynwood, Inc.	Vernon	28930	30438	32530	39400	32	33	36	44	

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TABLE 3.1 UPPER CONNECTICUT RIVER WATER SUPPLY MANAGEMENT AREA POPULATION PROJECTIONS BY WATER UTILITY

	COMMUNITIES	TOTAL POPULATION(1)			SERVICED POPULATION(2)				
UTILITY	SERVED	1986	1992	2000	2030	1986	1992	2000	2030
Nanchester Water Department	Glastonbury	26610	28810	31830	43000	750	774	845	1125
	Manchester	51100	52700	54500	60500	48010	50000	52900	59900
	South Windsor	18290	19220	20580	25500	106	109	120	160
· · · · · ·	Vernon	28930	30438	32530	39400	210	217	235	315
	Total	124930	131168	139440	168400	49076	51100	54100	61500
Maple Pidde Farms Water Assn	Farmington	16770	17050	17610	19200	93	94	98	106
Mandaubrook Apartments	Ellington	10480	11152	11710	14900	58	61	65	82
Headowol Cox Aport	Berlin	15600	15940	15840	17200	4	4	4	4
Heriden water bept:	Southington	38180	39860	41580	48900	130	135	142	167
•	Total	53780	55800	57420	66100	134	139	146	171
Netacomet Village	East Granby	4350	4616	4870	6100	62	65	69	87
	Bloomfield	19670	20630	22110	27200	20140	20470	22110	32000
Metropolitan District Comm		4350	4616	4870	6100	0	110	1500	2100
		53000	55340	57060	64000	52180	55100	57060	65000
	East nartroru	16770	17050	17610	19200	1200	1500	1700	1900
	Farming con	26610	28810	31830	43000	16600	17760	19860	40000
	GLESCORDOL Y	136700	139390	143390	153900	135080	138890	143390	147000
	Martiolo	50700	51460	52760	57000	1000	1500	1500	1500
	Newington	20840	31040	32140	37500	29350	30840	32140	39000
	Newington	16060	19160	21560	32300	15550	18860	21560	25000
	ROCKY HILL	18200	19220	20580	25500	4500	4700	5070	627 0
	Joet Hastford	61230	61138	60070	58700	61180	61210	60070	62000
	West hartfold	26350	26630	27010	28500	27410	26570	27010	32000
	Herestieu	26620	27980	29700	36500	27040	27740	29700	33000
	Uindean Locks	12460	12620	12320	12800	0	0	0	0
	Total	. 500540	515084	533010	602200	391230	405250	422670	486770
u to the de Contine 7	Giastonbury	26610	28810	31830	43000	28	30	33	45
Neipsic Woods Section 5	Glastonbury	26610	28810	31830	43000	65	70	78	105
Neipsic Woods Water Assoc.	Berlin	15600	15940	15840	17200	205	205	205	205
New Britain Water Dept.	Eschipaton	18430	17130	17610	19200	406	560	760	1500
	New Rritain	74240	72936	70810	66700	74240	72936	70810	66700
	Newinaton	29350	30940	32140	37500	673	; 910	1090	1900
	Plainville	16990	17450	17500	19400	93	i 93	93	93
	Total	154610	154396	153900	160000	75617	74704	72958	70398
New Hartford Water Dept.	New Hartford	5467	5477	5575	6325	1145	5 1128	1349	1506

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TABLE 3.1 UPPER CONNECTICUT RIVER WATER SUPPLY MANAGEMENT AREA POPULATION PROJECTIONS BY WATER UTILITY

	COMMUNITIES	TC	TAL POPU	LATION (1)	SERVICED POPULATION(2)			
UTILITY	SERVED	1986	1992	2000	2030	1986	1992	2000	2030
Oakwood, Inc.	Glastonbury	26610	28810	31830	43000	135	144	161	218
Old Newgate Ridge Water Co.	East Granby	4350	4616	48 70	6100	121	127	136	170
Orchard Hill Assoc.	Bloomfield	19670	20630	22110	27200	25	26	28	35
Penwood Assoc., Inc.	Bloomfield	1967 0	20630	22110	27200	55	57	62	76
Pine Hill, Inc.	Glastonbury	26610	28810	31830	43000	18	19	22	29
Plainville Water Company	Plainville	17120	17450	17500	19400 -	16264	16596	16646	18546
	Southington	38180	398 60	41580	489 00	404	404	404	404
	Total	55300	57310	59080	683 00	16668	17000	17050	18950
Redwood Farms L&M Water Co.	Manchester	50700	51460	52760	57000	260	263	271	292
Reid Treatment Center	Avon	12400	13400	14200	189 00	30	32	34	46
Rock Tree Apartments	Barkhamsted	3090	3294	3490	4400	58	61	66	83
Rolling Hills Water Assoc	Glastonbury	26610	28810	31830	43000	112	120	134	181
Salmon Brook Dist Water Dept	Granby	8 460	9 020	9760	12400	1000	1057	1154	1466
School Hill Assoc., Inc.	East Windsor	93 40	96 20	968 0	11000	86	88	89	101
Shaker Heights, Inc.	Enfield	4498 0	4718 0	50200	61300	135	141	151	184
Sharon Heights Water Assoc.	Bloomfield	19670	20630	22110	27200	75	78	84	104
Snipsic Village Housing Auth	Ellington	10480	11152	11710	14900	97	102	108	138
Somers Elderly Housing Auth	Somers	87 20	8948	9030	10000	69	71	71	79
Somersmill Water Assoc.	Somers	8720	8948	9030	10000	250	256	259	287
Southington Water Works	Southington	38 580	39850	41580	48900	30216	31880	33264	39120
Tariffville Fire District	Simsbury	22400	2388 0	26160	33500	1980	2088	2312	2961
Taylor Trailer Park	Southington	3818 0	398 60	41580	48900	83	8 6	90	106
Torrington Water Co.	Harwinton	5230	5574	5920	7500	6	7	7	9
Towpath Condominiums	Avon	12400	13400	14200	189 00	120	129	137	183
Trailsend Company	Canton	. 80 40	8 404	8 650	7900	48	50	52	61
Turkey Hill Apartments	East Granby	4350	4616	4870	6100	250	263	280	351
Unionville Water Company	Avon	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
	Burlington	6020	6310	6540	7900	0	0	600	3595
	Farmington	30204	31569	32632	39405	6947	11181	11944	14021
	Total	36224	37879	39172	47305	6947	11181	12544	17616
Vernon Village, Inc.	Vernon	28930	30438	3 2530	39400	320	334	360	436
Village Water Co of Simsbury	East Granby	4350	4616	4870	6100	70	74	78	9 8
-	Granby	8 460	9 020	9 760	12400	647	684	746	948
	Simsbury	22400	2388 0	26160	33500	13832	14585	16154	20686
	Total	35210	37516	40790	52000	14549	15343	16979	21733

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TABLE 3.1 UPPER CONNECTICUT RIVER WATER SUPPLY MANAGEMENT AREA POPULATION PROJECTIONS BY WATER UTILITY

	COMMUNITIES	T	TOTAL POPULATION(1)				SERVICED POPULATION(2)			
UTILITY	SERVED	1986	1992	2000	2030	1986	1992	2000	2030	
Uallans Hill Apartments	Barkhamsted	3090	3294	3490	4400	49	52	55	70	
Wattens nitt igen Unter Accor	New Hartford	5100	5272	5350	6100	200	206	210	239	
West Artt Lake water Accord	Suffield	9590	98 00	9860	10800	400	408	411	451	
West service corp.	Fast Windsor	9340	9620	9680	11000	30	31	31	35	
Windspraitle water Associ	Harwinton	5230	5574	5920	7500	40	42	45	57	
Woodcrest Assoc., Inc.	Burlington	6020	6310	65 40	7900	63	66	68	83	
		892561	920198	950880	1077700	759298	798446	842467	995131	

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NOTES:

- Population data from OPM or individual water supply plans, depending on the utility.
- Service population projections were taken from individual plans, the final Water Supply Assessment, or calculated based on service connections and average household size, depending on the utility.
- 3. Population served for Avon and Farmington were provided as one number in the individual plan. The Farmington and Avon figures are presented together as Farmington projections.
- 4. Sum total population figures were taken from OPM projections.

TABLE 3.2 UPPER CONNECTICUT RIVER WATER SUPPLY MANAGEMENT AREA CONSUMPTION PROJECTIONS BY WATER UTILITY (1)

ter Alexandro Al

		RESIDENTIAL CONSUMPTION				NON-RESIDENTIAL CONSUMPTION				
	COMMUNITIES	gpd				° gpd				
UTILITY	SERVED	1986	1992	2000	2030	1986	1992	2000	2030	
Avery Heights Water Assoc.	South Windsor	60,000	63,903	70,655	95,911	0	0	0	0	
Avon Old Farms School	Avon	32,250	35,283	38,655	56,365	0	0	0	0	
Avon Water Company	Avon	453,829	526,125	624,375	1,107,975	364,556	545,727	720,456	1,222,073	
	Simsbury	24,171	23,400	42,150	111,375	19,416	24,272	48,636	122,844	
ł	Total	478,000	549,525	666,525	1,219,350	383,972	569,999	769,092	1,344,917	
Berlin	Berlin	939,313	970,000	1,080,000	1,490,000	850,000	920,000	1,070,000	1,340,000	
Briarwood College	Southington	33,750	35,723	38,471	49,566	0	0	0	0	
Bristol Water Dept.	Bristol	4,040,000	5,300,000	6,000,000	8,800,000	1,240,000	1,800,000	2,000,000	2,900,000	
	Burlington	4,000	4,000	4,000	6,000	0	0	. 0	0	
	Totai	4,044,000	5,304,000	6,004,000	8,806,000	1,240,000	1,800,000	2,000,000	2,900,000	
Burnham Acres Water Assoc.	South Windsor	9,300	9,905	10,952	14,866	0	0	0	0	
CWC-Collinsville	Avon	31,160	56,006	104 ,79 6 ⁻	232,470	9,473	17, 192	32,008	80,329	
	Burlington	10,332	10,496	10,742	12,956	3,092	5,062	5,201	5,802	
	Canton	163,508	196,062	248,296	422,300	106,138	139,385	183,838	265,216	
192	Harwington	0	0	0	45,750	0	0	0	6,004	
	Total	205,000	262,564	363,834	713,476	118,704	161,639	221,047	357,350	
CWC-Northern Div./Somers	Somers	61,500	90,700	120,500	225,400	29,340	38,174	48,299	85,253	
CWC-Western & Rockville	East Granby	6,960	10,960	15,600	24,400	75,552	132,537	173,237	236,489	
	East Windsor	249,680	292,480	356,240	484,000	236,226	321,979	408,764	556,201	
	Ellington	82,720	109,120	281,040	715,200	68,175	79,158	148,410	310,163	
	Enfield	1,661,920	1,934,400	2,289,120	3,432,800	934,123	1,172,591	1,328,467	1,896,438	
	South Windsor	573,120	629,280	773,840	958,8 00	350,049	405,676	614,548	811,207	
	Suffield	353,120	387,840	433,840	475,200	206,735	265,181	310,503	391,511	

UPPER CONNECTICUT RIVER WATER SUPPLY MANAGEMENT AREA CONSUMPTION PROJECTIONS BY WATER UTILITY (1)

	RESIDENTIAL CONSUMPTION						NON-RESIDENTIAL CONSUMPTION					
	COMMUNITIES	ITIES gpd				9	pd					
UTILITY	SERVED	1986	1992	2000	2030	1986	1992	2000	2030			
••••••••••••••••••	Vernon	1 081.920	1.150.560	1,405,280	1,702,080	784,403	843,833	919,704	1,195,009			
	Uindean Locks	824.560	884 .800	887,040	921,600	919,222	1,246,883	1,319,840	1,718,403			
	Total	4,834,000	5,399,440	6,442,000	8,714,080	3,574,485	4,467,836	5,223,473	7,115,421			
	East Granhy	9,900	10.637	11,606	15,926	0	0	. 0	0			
Chelses Common Assoc. Inc.	Glastophicy	1 575	1.719	1,972	2,918	0	0	0	0			
Chestnut Hill Hts water Assi	Bristol	2 625	2.725	2,858	3,454	0	0	0	0			
Chippanydale Assoc.	Pleinville	4 200	4.389	4.527	5,498	0	0	0	0			
Ciccio Court	100	324,700	420.000	420,000	420,000	0	0	0	0			
Connecticut Lorrect Inst	Plainville	4.575	4,781	4,931	5,989	0	0	0	0			
Cope Manor	Somers	5.550	5,793	6,018	7,302	0	0	0	0			
Country Gardens Apts.	East Granby	22.575	24,255	26,465	36,317	0	0	0	-0			
East Grancy Village Concos	East Windsor	5,400	5,661	5,858	7,293	0	. 0	0	0			
East Windsor Housing Addin	East Windsor	0	. 0	0	99,000	0	0	0	0			
Ellington Acres water co	Ellinaton	162.000	193,400	233,850	536,000	3,000	10,000	50,000	100,000			
	Somers	0	35,600	72,150	180,000	0	0	0	0			
	Total	162,000	229,000	306,000	815,000	3,000	10,000	50,000	100,000			
Files and Fatatan	East Hindson	22.500	23,589	24,407	30,385	0	0	0	0			
Ethel Walker School	Simsbury	19,950	21,457	24,386	34,212	0	0	0	0			
Environton Line Vest Fondos	Burlington	3,975	4,221	4,518	5,979	0	0	0	0			
Farmington Line west Collos	Avon	92,250	100,924	110,571	161,229	0	0	0	0			
raimington woods water to	Farmington	35,250	36,512	38,743	46,277	0	0	0	0			
	Total	127,500	137,437	149,314	207,506	Ò	0	0	0			

TABLE 3.2 UPPER CONNECTICUT RIVER WATER SUPPLY MANAGEMENT AREA CONSUMPTION PROJECTIONS BY WATER UTILITY (1)

		RES	SIDENTIAL CON	NON-RESIDENTIAL CONSUMPTION					
	COMMUNITIES		gpo	i			9	pd	
UTILITY	SERVED	1986	1992	2000	2030	1986	1992	2000	2030
Grant Hill Associates, Inc	Bloomfield	6,900	7,324	7,000	7,000	0	0	0	0
Hazardville Water Company	East Windsor	0	0	0	6,200	0	0	. 0	500
	Enfield	1,240,000	1,616,375	1,799,900	2,377,820	380,000	450,000	480,000	660,000
	Somers	0	123,625	150,100	245,980	0	10,600	12,200	20,400
	Total	1,240,000	1,740,000	1,950,000	2,630,000	380,000	460,600	492,200	680,900
High Manor Mobile Home Park	Vernon	17,625	18,751	20,746	27,528	. 0	0	0	0
Higley Village	East Granby	7,350	7,897	8,617	11,824	0	0	0	0
Hillsdale Water Co-op	South Windsor	1,725	1,837	2,031	2,757	• 0	0	0	0
Hilltop, Inc.	Farmington	6,600	6,836	7,254	8,665	0	0	0	0
Jensens Forest Hills Mobile	Southington	28,200	29,849	32,144	41,415	0	0	0	0
Juniper Club, Inc.	Bloomfield	5,175	5,493	6,088	8,206	0	0	0	0
Kenmore Road Assoc.	Bloomfield	8,250	8,757	9,706	13,081	0	0	0	0
Kimberly Lane Water Assoc.	Glastonbury	1,875	2,046	2,347	3,474	0	0	0	0
Lakeview of Farmington	Farmington	37,500	38,843	41,216	° 49,231	0	0	0	0
Latimer Farms Water Assoc.	Simsbury	2,100	2,259	2,567	3,601	0	0	0	0
Liebman Apartments	Ellington	3,450	3,716	4,033	5,622	0	0	0	0
Little Brook Road Supply	New Hartford	3,750	3,942	4,114	5,139	0	0	0	0
Llynwood, Inc.	Vernon	2,400	2,553	2,825	3,748	0	0	0	0
Manchester Water Dept (3)	Glastonbury	58,500	67,340	76,050	112,500	0	0	0	0
	Manchester	3,722,750	4,304,300	4,792,000	6,040,000	1,000,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,800,000
	South Windsor	8,270	9,480	10,800	16,000	0	0	0	0
	Vernon	16,380	18,880	21,150	31,500	0	0	0	0
	Total	3,805,900	4,400,000	4,900,000	6,200,000	1,000,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,800,000

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UPPER CONNECTICUT RIVER WATER SUPPLY MANAGEMENT AREA CONSUMPTION PROJECTIONS BY WATER UTILITY (1)

		RES	IDENTIAL CON	SUMPTION		NON-	RESIDENTIA	. CONSUMPTIC	M
		n L U	900	1			9	bd	
UTILITY	SERVED	1986	1992	2000	2030	1986	1992	2000	2030
Munic Didge Farms Water Assn	Farmington	6,975	7,225	7,666	9,157	0	0	0	0
Maple Kluge Farms weter Mean	Ellington	4,350	4,685	5,085	7,089	0	0	0	U
Meniden Water Bent	Berlin	300	312	319	379	0	0	0	U
Meriden water bepti	Southington	9,750	10,320	11,114	14,319	0	0	. 0	U
	Total	10,050	10,633	11,433	14,698	0	0	.0	U
Network Villege	East Granby	4,650	4,996	5,451	7,480	0	0	0	0
Metaconet village	Bloomfield	1,510,500	1,561,000	1,736,000	2,339,000	1,823,000	2,023,000	2,323,000	3,523,000
Hetropotital brachier comm	East Granby	0	8,250	112,500	157,500	0	0	0	U
	East Hartford	3,913,500	4,067,000	4,336,000	5,328,000	8,861,000	9,861,000	11,661,000	13,661,000
	Farmington	90,000	93,000	99,000	118,000	912,000	1,012,000	1,212,000	1,812,000
	Glastonbury	1,245,000	1,354,000	1,559,000	2,307,000	532,000	632,000	732,000	1,152,000
	Hartford	10,131,000	10,458,000	11,115,000	13,070,000	9,113,000	10,113,000	12,015,000	14,113,000
	Manchester	75,000	77,000	82,000	97,000	0	U	U	2 0/7 000
	Newington	2,201,250	2,313,000	2,482,000	3,172,000	1,443,000	1,645,000	1,943,000	4 912 000
	Rocky Hill	1,166,250	1,319,000	1,552,000	2,547,000	812,000	1,012,000	1,212,000	1 132 000
	South Windsor	337,500	358,000	397,000	539,000	532,000	632,000	732,000	1,132,000 1,628,000
	West Hartford	4,588,500	4,664,000	4,712,000	5,044,000	2,328,000	2,528,000	3,120,000	1 812 000
	Wethersfield	2,055,750	2,026,000	2,120,000	2,451,000	812,000	1,012,000	7 128 000	4 628 000
	Windsor	2,028,000	2,115,000	2,331,000	3,139,000	2,328,000	2,520,000	3,120,000	286 000
	Windsor Locks	0	0	0	0	286,000	200,000	30 582 000	51 482 000
	Total	29,342,250	30,413,250	32,633,500	40,308,500	29,782,000	33,282,000		51,402,000
Natural Alanda Section 3	GLASTONDURY	2,100	2,292	2,629	3,891	0	0	. 0	C
Neipsic Woods Section 3	Glastonbury	4,875	5,320	6,103	9,033	0	• 0	0	C
Neipsic woods water Assoc.	Berlin	18,799	17,425	17,425	17,425	11,829	15,088	16,482	19,100
New Britain water Dept.	Farmington	37,230	47,600	64,600	127,500	23,426	41,216	61,104	139,800

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UPPER CONNECTICUT RIVER WATER SUPPLY MANAGEMENT AREA CONSUMPTION PROJECTIONS BY WATER UTILITY (1)

٥		RESIDENTIAL CONSUMPTION			NON-RESIDENTIAL CONSUMPTION					
	COMMUNITIES		gpo	t			9	pd		
UTILITY	SERVED	1986	1992	2000	2030	1986	1992	2000	2030	
	New Britain	6,807,808	6,199,560	6,018,850	5,669,500	4,283,648	5,368,090	5,693,124	6,216,440	
	Newington	61,714	77,350	92,650	161,500	38,832	66,976	87,636	177,080	
	Plainville	8,528	7,905	7,905	7,915	5,366	6,845	7,477	8,668	
	Total	6,934,079	6,349,840	6,201,430	5,983,840	4,363,101	5,498,215	5,865,823	6,561,094	
New Hartford Water Dept.	New Hartford	62,900	99,600	101,200	112,950	49,500	51,600	54,400	64,900	
Oakwood. Inc.	Glastonbury	10,125	11,049	12,676	18,761	0	0	0	0	
Old Newgate Ridge Water Co.	East Granby	9,075	9,750	10,639	14,599	0	0	0	0	
Orchard Hill Assoc.	Bloomfield	1,875	1,990	2,206	2,973	0	0	0	0	
Penwood Assoc., Inc.	Bloomfield	4,125	4,379	4,853	6,541	0	0	0	0	
Pine Hill, Inc.	Glastonbury	1,350	1,473	1,690	2,501	0	0	0	0	
Plainville Water Company	Plainville	1,032,440	1,064,984	1,201,163	1,609,092	1,549,863	1,630,137	1,958,904	2,739,726	
	Southington	30,300	30,906	31,714	34,744	0	0	0	0	
	Total	1,062,740	1,095,890	1,232,877	1,643,836	1,549,863	1,630,137	1,958,904	2,739,726	
	•			a4 970	25 470				0	
Redwood Farms L&M Water Co.	Manchester	19,500	20,149	21,239	25,138	0	0	0	0	
Reid Treatment Center	Avon	2,250	2,462	2,697	5,932	U	0	0	0	
Rock Tree Apartments	Barkhamsted	4,350	4,687	5,149	7,112	0	U	0	0	
Rolling Hills Water Assoc	Glastonbury	8,400	9,167	10,517	15,565	U	U	U	Ŭ	
Salmon Brook Dist Water Dept	Granby	75,000	80,840	90,563	126,052	' 0	0	0	- 0	
School Hill Assoc., Inc.	East Windsor	6,450	6,762	6,997	8,710	0	0	0	0	
Shaker Heights, Inc.	Enfield	10,125	10,755	11,827	15,822	0	0	0	0	
Sharon Heights Water Assoc.	Bloomfield	5,625	5,971	6,618	8,919	0	0	0	0	
Snipsic Village Housing Auth	Ellington	7,275	7,835	8,505	11,856	0	0	0	0	
Somers Elderly Housing Auth	Somers	5,175	5,402	5,612	6,808	0	0	0	0	

UPPER CONNECTICUT RIVER WATER SUPPLY MANAGEMENT AREA CONSUMPTION PROJECTIONS BY WATER UTILITY (1)

RESIDENTIAL CONSUMPTION					NON-RESIDENTIAL CONSUMPTION					
	COMMUNITIES	gpd					9	pd		
UTILITY	SERVED	1986	1992	2000	2030	1986	1992	2000	2030	
Composili Ustar Accor.	Somers	18,750	19,573	20,332	24,667	0	0	0	0	
Southington Water Works	Southington	2,690,000	2,860,000	3,120,000	3,940,000	1,190,000	1,200,000	1,257,000	1,381,000	
T	Simsbury	148,500	159,720	181,520	254,660	0	, O	0	0	
Infitte file bisc	Southington	6.225	6,589	7,096	9,142	0	0	0	0	
Taylor Trailer Park	Harwinton	462	497	547	760	0	0	0	0	
Torrington water co.	Avon	9.000	9,846	10,787	15,730	0	0	· 0	0	
Towpath Condominitions	Canton	3,600	3,818	4,054	5,288	0	0	0	0	
Tratisend Company	Fast Granby	18,750	20,145	21,981	30,163	0	0	0	0	
lurkey Hill Apartments	Avon	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	0	0	0	0	
Unionville water company	Buclington	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	0	0	0	0	
	Encminatoo	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	575,000	594,027	631,283	719,385	
	Total	818,000	838,575	940,800	1,321,200	575,000	594,027	631,283	719,385	
	Vacaaa	24 000	25 533	28.250	37,485	0	0	0	0	
Vernon Village, inc.	Feat Grenby	5 250	5.641	6,155	8,446	0	0	0	0	
Village Water to or simsbury		48 525	52,304	53.671	81,556	0	0	. 0	0	
	Simplucy	1 037 400	1 115 779	1.268.073	1,779,018	400,000	570,000	640,000	820,000	
	STREDULY	1 001 175	1 173 724	1.327.899	1.869.019	400,000	570,000	640,000	820,000	
	Reckhamsted	3 675	3,960	4,350	6,008	0	0	0	0	
Wallens Hill Apartments	Neu Hertford	15,000	15.768	16.457	20,556	0	0	0	0	
West Hill Lake water Assoc	New National	30,000	31,181	32.291	38,748	0	0	0	0	
West Service Corp.	Surrieu Taat Nindoor	2 250	2 359	2,441	3,039	0	0	0	0	
Windsorville Water Assoc.	East Windson	3 000	3 230	3,554	4,933	. 0	0	0	0	
Wintergreen	Burlington	4,725	5,018	5,371	7,108	0	0	0	0	
HOURI EST NUSSEL THE		• • • • • • •								

58,267,719 62,414,174 68,025,234 86,647,156 45,488,965 52,654,227 61,263,521 79,491,946

NOTES:

- 1. Consumption based on figures obtained from individual supply plans or by applying
 - per capita values to population projections, depending on the utility.
- 2. The Unionville Water Company did not provide individual community consumption figures.
 - The figures shown represent system totals.

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3. The Manchester Water Company figures for residential consumption include commercial and public authority use. The non-residential figures include industrial and unaccounted for water. These figures were taken from the individual plan. (This information was drawn from individual plans for the larger utilities. A 75 gpcd figure, escalated at 0.25 gpcd per year, was used for the smaller utilities.) Table 3.3 compares the projected consumption figures of Table 3.2 (sum of residential and nonresidential) with the safe yield of each utility (including purchased water) and lists surpluses or deficits projected for each time frame studied. Table 3.4 highlights data for the eight systems which are projected to experience a shortfall in the safe yield of current water sources at some point during the planning period.

As shown in Table 3.4, the MDC is projected to have the largest supply deficits throughout the planning period, increasing from around 1mgd in 1992 to approximately 24 mgd in 2030. The Bristol Water Department is projected to have the second largest supply deficit, requiring an additional 3.9 mgd of supply by 2030. Although the MDC has the largest projected deficit amount, the supply deficits that require the largest percentage increase in system supply include the Ellington Acres Water Company and the Collinsville Division of the Connecticut Water Company, with respective increases of 254% and 110% required to overcome supply deficits by 2030. The Avon Water Company and the Plainville Water Company will require additional supplies by 2030 that represent approximately 53% and 34% of existing supplies, respectively. Even though the Western and Rockville Division of the Connecticut Water Company requires only a 15% increase in supplies, the 2030 deficit of 2.08 mgd is the third largest projected in the planning area.

3.3.2 Alternative Water Resources for Future Supply Needs

Potential surface and groundwater sources previously identified in the Upper Connecticut River Management Area are listed in Tables 3.5 and 3.6, respectively. The utilities in the Management Area have further examined these potential sources, and have developed specific source implementation scenarios in their individual plans in order to either meet demand projections, provide greater margins of safety in terms of supply, avoid potential (or existing) contamination problems, or more efficiently operate their systems. The recommendations of the individual plans, in terms of new source development, are summarized in Table 3.7.

UPPER CONNECTICUT RIVER WATER SUPPLY MANAGEMENT AREA PROJECTED WATER SUPPLY SURPLUS OR DEFICIT

TOTAL CONSUMPTION						
UTILITY mgd						
1986 1992 2000 2030						
Avery Heights Water Assoc. 0.06 0.06 0.07 0.10						
Avon Old Farms School 0.03 0.04 0.06						
Avon Water Company 0.86 1.12 1.44 2.56						
Berlin 1.79 1.89 2.15 2.83						
Briarwood College 0.03 0.04 0.04 0.05						
Bristol Water Dept. 5.28 7.10 8.00 11.71						
Burnham Acres Water Assoc. 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01						
CWC-Collinsville 0.32 0.42 0.58 1.07						
CWC-Northern Div./Somers 0.09 0.13 0.17 0.31						
CWC-Western & Rockville 8.41 9.87 11.67 15.83						
Chelses Common Assoc. Inc. 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.02						
Chestnut Hill Hts Water Assn 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00						
Chippanydale Assoc. 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00						
Ciccio Court 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.01						
Connecticut Correct Inst 0.32 0.42 0.42 0.42						
Cope Manor 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.01						
Country Gardens Apts. 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01						
Fast Granby Village Condos 0.02 0.02 0.03 0.04						
East Lindsor Housing Authority 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01						
Filington Acres Water Co 0.17 0.24 0.36 0.92						
Filsworth Estates 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.03						
Ethel Walker School 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.03						
Farmington Line West Condos 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.01						
Farmington Woods Water Co 0.13 0.14 0.15 0.21						
Grant Hill Associates, Inc 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01						
Hazardville Water Company 1.62 2.20 2.44 3.31						
Nigh Manor Mobile Home Park 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.03						
Higley Village 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01						
Hillsdale Water Co-op 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00						
Hilltop, Inc. 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01						

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TABLE 3.3 UPPER CONNECTICUT RIVER WATER SUPPLY MANAGEMENT AREA PROJECTED WATER SUPPLY SURPLUS OR DEFICIT

1 1 1 1 1 1

	TOTAL CONSUMPTION							
UTILITY		mgd						
	1986	1992	2000	2030				
Jensens Forest Hills Mobile	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04				
Juniper Club, Inc.	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01				
Kenmore Road Assoc.	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01				
Kimberly Lane Water Assn	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Lakeview of Farmington	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05				
Latimer Farms Water Assn	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Liebman Apartments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01				
Little Brook Road Supply	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01				
Llynwood, Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Nanchester Water Department	4.81	5.80	6.30	8.00				
Maple Ridge Farms Water Assn	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01				
Meadowbrook Apartments	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01				
Meriden Water Dept.	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01				
Metacomet Village	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01				
Metropolitan District Comm	59.12	63.70	72.22	91.79				
Neipsic Woods Section 3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Neipsic Woods Water Assoc.	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01				
New Britain Water Dept.	11.30	11.85	12.07	12.54				
New Hartford Water Dept. (5)	0.11	0.15	0.16	0.18				
Oakwood, Inc.	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02				
Old Newgate Ridge Water Co.	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01				
Orchard Hill Assoc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Penwood Assoc., Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01				
Pine Hill, Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Plainville Water Company	2.61	273	3,19	4 38				

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* As noted in the Integral Repoort, the 2030 deficit was eventually reduced to and calculation by MDC.

UPPER CONNECTICUT RIVER WATER SUPPLY MANAGEMENT AREA

PROJECTED WATER SUPPLY SURPLUS OR DEFICIT

	TOTAL CONSUMPTION								
UTILITY	1986	mgd 1992	2000	2030					
Reduced Farms LEN Water Co.	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.					
Reid Treatment Center	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.					
Rock Tree Apartments	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.					
Rolling Hills Water Assoc	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.					
Salmon Brook Dist Water Dept	0.08	0.08	0.09	0					
School Hill Assoc., Inc.	0.01	0.01	0.01	0					
Shaker Heights, Inc.	0.01	0.01	0.01	0					
Sharon Heights Water Assoc.	0.01	0.01	0.01	0					
Snipsic Village Housing Auth	0.01	0.01	0.01	0					
Somers Elderly Housing Auth	0.01	0.01	0.01	0					
Somersmill Water Assoc.	0.02	0.02	0.02	0					
Southington Water Works	3.88	4.06	4.37	5					
Tariffville Fire District	0.15	0.16	0.18	0					
Taylor Trailer Park	0.01	0.01	0.01	0					
Torrington Water Co.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0					
Towpath Condominiums	0.01	0.01	0.01	0					
Trailsend Company	0.00	0.00	0.00	0					
Turkey Hill Apartments	0.02	0.02	0.02	0					
Unionville Water Company	1.39	1.43	1.57	2					
Vernon Village, Inc.	0.02	0.03	0.03	C					
Village Water Co of Simsbury	1.49	1.74	1.97	2					
Wallens Hill Apartments	0.00	0.00	0.00	(
West Hill Lake Water Assoc	0.02	0.02	0.02	(
West Service Corp.	0.03	0.03	0.03	(
Windsorville Water Assoc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	(
Wintergreen	0.00	0.00	0.00	(
Woodcrest Assoc., Inc.	0.00	0.01	0.01	(
	104.57	115.91	130.22	16					

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TABLE 3.3 UPPER CONNECTICUT RIVER WATER SUPPLY MANAGEMENT AREA PROJECTED WATER SUPPLY SURPLUS OR DEFICIT

		ESTIMATED(1	PROJECTED SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)(2)						
UTILITY	mgd				SAFE YIELD		mę	jd	
	1986	1992	2000	2030	mgd	1986	1992	2000	2030
	NOTES: 1. The estima supplies p sold, pres 2. The project safe yield 3. Meriden Wa remaining	ated safe yie presented in Tab sented in Tab sted surplus of from the to ater Department service area	ld represents Table 3.2.3, le 3.2.4. or deficit wa tal consumpti nt has 38 cus is outside o	the total av adding water s determined on for each y tomers within f the study a	vailable surfa purchased and by subtractin year. h the study ar area.	ce and g subtrac g the es ea. The	roundwate ting wate timated utility	5	

4. Torrington Water Company serves 1 industrial customer, 1 public authority and 2 houses. The utility's remaining service area is outside of the study area.

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5. Consumption does not include unaccounted for water; safe yield can be increased as necessary through greater use of MDC raw water connection from Barkhamsted Reservoir.

UPPER CONNECTICUT RIVER WATER SUPPLY MANAGEMENT AREA

WATER SYSTEMS WITH FUTURE SUPPLY DEFICITS

	Projected	Deficit, MGD
Utility	2000	2030
Avon Water Company	-	0.89
Bristol Water Department	0.15	3.86
CWC - Collinsville Division	0.07	0.56
CWC - Western & Rockville	-	2.08
Ellington Acres Water Company	0.10	0.66
Metropolitan District Commission	5.50	24.00
Plainville Water Company	-	1.12
Unionville Water Company		0.40
	5 82	33,57

Identifying Utility	Supply Source	Potential Yield, MGD	Arrangements Required to Develop Potential Source(3)	Water Quality Classification
Bristol Water Dept.	(1)	1.7	- Environmental Assessment and permitting underway.	Proposed reservoir w/goal of Class AA
		0.8	- Land acquisition almost complete.	classification.
		0.9	 Land acquisition, permitting, water rights required. 	Depends upon point of withdrawal
Bristol Water Dept.	Poland River Diversion	0.6	- Feasibility study completed. Land acquisition, permitting required.	N.A.
			 Impact must be assessed on Terryville wells; may require seasonal pumping. 	
Connecticut Water Co. Western and Rockville Division	(1) Connecticut River, initial increment WTP	5	- Use as water source currently prohibited. High coliform counts: non-point sources in CT and MASS; many WWTP discharges. WTP required.	Classification depends upon point of with- drawal, although highest classifica- tion is Class B.
Manchester Water Department	(1)	0.9	 Dam seepage losses above average. Additional yield developed through increase in storage. 	Class AA
Metropolitan District Commission		20	 Must ensure compatibility with other river uses. Historic conflicts with other uses, potential designation as "wild and scenic river," and 4 downstream segments in Basin that do not meet Class B water quality goals. Yield based on maximum 	West Branch Reservoir Class AA Colebrook Reservoir Class A, with goal of Class AA

TABLE 3.5 UPPER CONNECTICUT RIVER WATER SUPPLY MANAGEMENT AREA POTENTIAL FUTURE SURFACE WATER SUPPLY SOURCES

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Identifying Utility	Supply Source	Potential Yield, MGD	Arrangements Required to Develop Potential Source(3)	Water Quality Classification
Metropolitan District Commission	r	10	 Lower minimum operational levels in existing reservoirs. Non-summer use of Lake McDonough 	East Branch Class AA Lake McDonough
New Britain Water Department	Reservoir Project o Burlington Brook Diversion	4.0 ⁽¹⁾ 2.5 ⁽¹⁾ (2)	<pre>in drought conditions Road relocation, permits, agreement w/MDC, diversion permit and report required.</pre>	Class A Class A
New Hartford Water Department	Barkhamsted Aqueduct WTP	N.A.	for use as regular supply.	Class AA
Plainville Water Company	(1) Crescent Lake (Plainville Reservoir)	0.4	- Yield based on new filter WTP. Poor water quality, even with treatment. Source not used for many years.	Class AA
ar.	(1) Tullers Reservoir AKA Simsbury Reservoir	0.5	- Needs treatment, not intended for future use by utility	Class AA
	(1) Thrasher Brook	2.9	- N.A.	Classification depends upon point of withdrawal.
	(1) East Branch Salmon Brook	6.0	- Land requirements over 2000 acres. Two town roads, one state road to be relocated.	Classification depends upon point of withdrawal.
	(1) West Branch Salmon Brook	10.0	- N.A.	

TABLE 3.5 - (Continued) UPPER CONNECTICUT RIVER WATER SUPPLY MANAGEMENT AREA POTENTIAL FUTURE SURFACE WATER SUPPLY SOURCES

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TABLE 3.5 - (Continued) UPPER CONNECTICUT RIVER WATER SUPPLY MANAGEMENT AREA POTENTIAL FUTURE SURFACE WATER SUPPLY SOURCES

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		Potential	Arrangements Required to Develop	Water Quality
Identifying Utility	Supply Source	Yield MGD	Potential Source(3)	Classification
Connecticut Water Co. Western and Rockville Division	Scantic River Reservoir	N.A.	- Large amount of existing development adjacent to river in the vicinity of impoundment; land requirements over 2,000 acres.	Classification depends upon point of withdrawal.
Connecticut Water Co. Western and Rockville Division	Broad Brook Diversion to Shenipsit Reservoir	7	 7 mgd based on 3 months of highest stream flow per year. Dam overflow may need to be raised. 	Classification depends upon point of withdrawal.
Connecticut Water Co. Western and Rockville Division	Scantic River Diversion to Lake Shenipsit	5	- Pumping from Scantic River during 8 months of highest stream flow.	Classification depends upon point of withdrawal
		12-20	 Construction of a new dam together with diversion. Yield depends on overflow elevation. 	

NOTES:

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1. Identified in the Final Water Supply Assessment.

2. New Britain Water Department projects the safe yield of the project to be 2.5 MGD in individual plan.

- 3. Identified in individual plans or taken from Assessment, whenever available; also note that diversion permits will be required for withdrawals in excess of 50,000 gpd.
- 4. Water quality is also dependent on present and future development in privately-held watershed areas a point taken up in greater detail in Section 3.4.

		FOILMENTIND FOILER		
		Potential Yield MGD	(1) Qualification to Use of Potential Source	(2) Water Quality Classification
Identifying Utility	Supply Source	nou	Qualification to use of reconciler sector	
Avon Water Company			Future development may affect water quality Located in R-30 residential zone. Aquifer location No. 43-14	GA
Avon Water Company			- Future development may affect water quality Located in R-40 residential zone	GA
			- Possible legal constraints since wells are outside of Roaring Brook watershed.	
Avon Water Company			Future development may affect water quality Located in R-40 residential zone	GA
Avon Water Company			Future development may affect water quality	GA
Town of Berlin			Engineering and construction of production well and 2000 L.F. of 12 inch DI main	ga ⁽³⁾
Town of Berlin	Woodlawn Road Wells	0.8	Engineering and construction of production well	ga ⁽³⁾
Bristol Water Dept.	Hoppers Wellfield	1.0	Engineering and construction of production well	GA
CWC - Somers Division	Gulf Road Tank Site	0.04	Non-point source pollution (septic systems, soil erosion and sedimentation). Aquifer location no. 43-6.	GA
CWC - Collinsville Division	Well Site, Area III	0.29	Rock well. Land acquisition, testing and permitting required. Non-point source pollution (septic systems, soil erosion and sedimentation).	GA
CWC - Western and Rockville Division			Located adjacent to duck sanctuary. Non-point source pollution (septic systems, soil erosion and sedimentation) Lack of sanitary protection; maintaining viability of sanctuary may limit yield.	GA

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 TABLE 3.6

 UPPER CONNECTICUT RIVER WATER SUPPLY MANAGEMENT AREA

 POTENTIAL FUTURE GROUNDWATER SUPPLY SOURCES

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	UPPER CONNE	CTICUT RIVE	R WATER SUPPLY MANAGEMENT AREA	
	POTENI	IAL FUTURE	GROUNDWATER SUPPLY SOURCES	
Identifying Utility	Supply Source	Potential Yielđ MGD	Qualification to Use of Potential Source (1)	(2) Water Quality Classification
CWC - Western and Rockville Division			Hydrogeologic investigation required for use of Scantic River for recharge. Proximity of Kement Landfill to the river will require extensive monitoring. Pollution from erosion, runoff, sewage sludge disposal. Aquifer location No. 42-7.	GA
CWC - Western and Rockville Division	Windsor Locks Well Field	0.6	Inactive Well Field. EDB contamination requires granular activated carbon treatment.	GB/GAA
CWC - Western and Rockville Division	Farnham Well Site	-	Inactive well. High levels of sodium, chloride, nitrate, solids, iron, manganese. Little sanitary protection. Reverse osmosis treatment recommended.	GB/GAA
Ellington Acres Water Co.	New Well	N.A.	One well in stratified drift aquifer. Location survey, sub-surface exploration, testing, land acquisition and permits required.	GA or GAA ⁽³⁾
Hazardville Water Company			New wells located in active wellfield. Incremental yield estimated, no studies or evaluations performed	GAA
Hazardville Water Company	Town of Enfield Property	N.A.	Being considered for one or two wells	GA
Town of Manchester	Reactive Wells 1A and 2A	0.6	Would be used to augme	GB/GAA or GAA
Town of Manchester	Reactive Well 11	0.5	Well rehabilitation	GB/GAA
MDC	New Well Fields in the S. Glastonbury, Simsbury/ Granby, or Simsbury aquifers	4 - 8	Depends on local land use, groundwater protection regulations, well field and system logistics, Safe Drinking Water Act regulations, well technologies, and cost of development; greater yields may be available, potential to be investigated prior to new surface source development.	GA or GAA ⁽³⁾

	UPPER COL	NECTICUT RIVER	WATER SUPPLY MANAGEMENT AREA	
	POTI	ENTIAL FUTURE G	ROUNDWATER SUPPLY SOURCES	•
		Potential Yield	(1)	(2) Water Quality Classification
Identifying Utility	Supply Source	MGD	Mattication to use of formation of the	(2)
New Hartford Water Company	New groundwater sites	N.A.	Location survey, sub-surface exploration, testing, land acquisition, permits required.	GAA or GA
		04	Well rehabilitation	GAA
Plainville Water Company Southington Water Dept.	Reactivate Well #2	0.66	Inactive well due to VOC contamination. Packed tower air stripping facility being constructed.	GB/GAA
Southington Water Dept.	Reactivate Well #6	1.42	Inactive well due to TCE contamination. Packed tower air stripping facility anticipated.	GB/GAA
Southington Water Dept.		2	the	GA
Southington Water Dept.	Tomasso Well Field	1.5	Land acquisition, feasibility study, testing and permits required. Roaring Brook may be required for recharge.	GA .
Southington Water Dept.	Additional well fields o Woodruff Street o Southwest Southington o Pleasant Street o South End Road	N.A.	Location survey, feasibility study, testing, land acquisition and permits required.	GA

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TABLE 3.6 - (Continued)

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Identifying Utility	Supply Source	Potential Yièld MGD	Qualification to Use of Potential Source	(2) Water Quality Classification
	~			
Unionville Water Company				<i></i>
		0.65	Under construction	GAA
	Charles house well #4	0.32	Currently being tested.	GAA
		0.2	Well in place, tested.	GAA
		0.14	Sites available. Feasibility study, testing, permits required	1 GAA
		0.85	Site tested 20 years ago. Land aquisition, feasibility study, testing, and permits required	GA
		0.7 - 1.4	Preliminary explorations done. Rights from two parties required	GAA
		0.43	Preliminary exploration. No further action until well is needed	GAA
		0.14	Rock well in place. Development and yield testing pending	GAA
		0.3	Rock well in place. Development and yield testing pending	GAA
		0.1	Rock well in place. Development and yield testing pending	GAA
		0.1	Rock well in place. Development and yield testing pending	GAA
NET TIME +				

TABLE 3.6 - (Continued) UPPER CONNECTICUT RIVER WATER SUPPLY MANAGEMENT AREA POTENTIAL FUTURE GROUNDWATER SUPPLY SOURCES

NOTES:

1. Indentified in individual plans or taken from Assessment, whenever available; diversion permits will also be needed for withdrawals in excess of 50,000 gpd.

2. No information provided in individual plans. Potential or existing contamination or water quality problems are listed in the Qualifications to use of potential source, where available.

3. Better location information needed.

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		TABLE 3.7			10
	UPPER CONNEC	TICUT RIVER WATER SUPPLY MAN	AGEMENT AR	EA	
	PRO	POSED IN DRAFT INDIVIDUAL PL	ANS		
	Water Utility	Source	Additi to Sy	onal Sup	oply 🐭
	••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		1992	2000	2030
A	Avon Water Company		1.4	1.4	1.4 📟
			-	0.4	0.9
	•		-	-	1.4
			<u>-</u> 1.4	<u>-</u> 1.8	<u>2.9</u> 6.6
	Town of Berlin		-	0.5	0.5
		Woodlawn Road Well Field	-	$\frac{0.8}{1.3}$	<u>0.8</u> 1.3
	Bristol Water Dept.		1.7 _ _	1.7 0.8 0.9	1.7 0.8 0.9
		Poland River Diversion	$\frac{0.6}{2.3}$	$\frac{0.6}{4.0}$	<u>0.6</u>
	Connecticut Water Co. Collinsville Division	Rock Well, Area III	-	0.29	0.29
	Somers System	Gulf Road Tank Well Site	0.04	0.04	0.04 🜧
	Western and Roc kv ille Systems	Kupchunos Well Field	0.5	0.5	0.5
		Windsor Locks Well Field	0.6	0.6	0.6 🐝
			-	-	3.0 🏁
		Initial increment, Connecticut River WTP	<u>-</u> 1.14	_ 1.14	<u>5.0</u> 9.14
	Ellington Acres Water Company	New well	.(1)	(1)	(1)
	Hazardville Water Co.		0.4	0.8	1.2
					.454° ,
					AND

	TABLE 3.7 - (Continued)	
UPPER	CONNECTICUT RIVER WATER SUPPLY MANAGEMENT	AREA
	FUTURE WATER SUPPLY SOURCES	
	PROPOSED IN DRAFT INDIVIDUAL PLANS	

Water Utility	Source	Addit to S	ional Su System, M	pply GD
		1992	2000	2030
Town of Manchester		0.5	0.5 0.6 <u>0.9</u>	0.5 0.6 0.9
Metropolitan District Commission		10.0	2.0	2.0
	New well field(s) ⁽³⁾	4.0	8.0	8.0
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		14.0	18.0	<u>20.0</u> 38.0
New Britain Water Dept.				
	Burlington Brook Diversion	2.5	2.5	2.5
New Hartford Water Dept.	,	(4)	(4)	(4)
Plainville Water Co.		0.4	0.4	0.4
Gruthington Noton	Reactivation of Crescent Lake (Plainville Reservoir)		<u>0.4</u> 0.8	$\frac{0.4}{0.8}$
Department	Reactivate Well #2 - Air Stripping	0.66	0.66	0.66
		2.00	2.00	2.00
	Tomasso Well Field	0.75	1.5	1.5
	Reactivate Well #6 - Air Stripping		$\frac{1.42}{5.58}$	<u>1.42</u> 5.58

* Project completed in mid-1988

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	Water Utility Source	Addi to	tional Su System, M	pply IGD
		1992	2000	2030
	Unionville Water Co.	0.65	0.65	0.65
		0.32	0.32	0.32
		0.43	$\frac{0.43}{1.40}$	0.43
	NOTES:	1.40	1.40	J.40
	NOTES: 1. Plans for new sources identified, but no f 2. Based on "incremental" safe yield of 0.4 m 3. Potential exists for higher yields in aqui possibility which will be fully explored b	1.40 urther quanti gd. fers being co y MDC prior t	ties prov onsidered to develo	vided.
•	NOTES: Plans for new sources identified, but no f Based on "incremental" safe yield of 0.4 m Potential exists for higher yields in aqui possibility which will be fully explored be consideration include the following: 	1.40 urther quanting gd. fers being co by MDC prior to supply. Aqu	nsidered onsidered	vided. - a ping ti der
•	NOTES: 1. Plans for new sources identified, but no f 2. Based on "incremental" safe yield of 0.4 m 3. Potential exists for higher yields in aqui possibility which will be fully explored b consideration include the following: - Simsbury - Simsbury - Simsbury - S. Glastonbury	1.40 urther quanting gd. fers being co by MDC prior to supply. Aqu	ties prov onsidered to develoy	vided. - a ping ti der

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The WUCC, in conjunction with various State agencies and interested citizens' groups, has examined the new source recommendations of the individual plans for their compatibility with an integrated approach to water supply planning for the Management Area. Overall, the WUCC recommends a new source implementation program very similar to that shown in Table 3.7. The only new source proposed in the table which is not part of the WUCC-recommended plan is the table which is (New Britain Water Department) - a project dropped due to the lack of demonstrated need over the planning period. The WUCC also recommends that the safe yield envisioned from this project partially compensated for by groundwater from the Hoppers wellfield.

The WUCC believes that several elements of the MDC plan should be universally applied, including the need for water conservation programs in conjunction with new source development, and the need to constantly re-evaluate the timing of, and need for, future projects. Conservation programs could act to significantly reduce demands by a given year over those projected in the individual plans, as could residential or commercial growth rates lower than those anticipated herein.

The WUCC strongly encourages its members to fully support and encourage conservation programs within their systems, and encourages member utilities to routinely budget funds for the development and refinement of conservation programs and conservation education. The WUCC further encourages the public to use water-saving devices. An important first step in gaining hard data regarding the impact of conservation in Connecticut is about to be taken by MDC through the implementation of a domestic retrofit pilot program. As an adjunct to this conservation program, the MDC will also investigate the potential for the substitution of non-potable water for potable water in various industrial uses, with this program conducted as a joint effort by the MDC and several of its larger industrial customers.

Conservation programs have the potential to move source implementation times back - perhaps even beyond the 40 year planning

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horizon used in this study. As an example, the diversion of the West Branch of the Farmington River could be delayed from its present 2010 implementation date to 2016 if conservation resulted in a five percent decrease in demand in the MDC service area, and to 2024 if a ten percent decrease could be achieved.

The WUCC also notes that a variety of public and environmental concerns must be addressed for most of the proposed sources before they can be fully implemented. These concerns are fully discussed in the Integrated Report, and include the following:

- ability to meet the needs and concerns of towns within which a new water supply is developed
- impact of the development of various wellfields on low flow characteristics of nearby surface streams, as well as concerns over impacts on sensitive habitats and/or plant and animal species.
- treatment needs of various proposed surface and groundwater sources.
- land-use compatibility with new source development
- concerns expressed by the Farmington River Watershed Association over the proposed future drought contingency use of the West Branch of the Farmington River by MDC.

All of these points of concern will have to be fully addressed by each utility as they prepare diversion permit applications for each source, with issues concerning the West Branch of the Farmington River also examined in detail in the MDC Strategic Planning Process and as part of the ongoing Wild and Scenic River Study of the West Branch being conducted by the U.S. Department of the Interior.

3.3.3 Compatibility With Land Use Plans

Recent legislation by the State of Connecticut (Public Act 85-279) requires municipal planning and zoning commissions to include consideration of existing and potential surface and groundwater source protection in their local plans and regulations. The status of water source protection actions taken by the various towns in the area is summarized in Table 3.8. Unfortunately, only a few communities have put significant efforts into developing a protection program. Thirteen towns do not address any form of water supply protection at all in their plans of development, while four towns have not yet adopted or provided the WUCC with a plan of development for use in this planning process.

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INVENTORY OF ADOPTED OR PROPOSED (1) WATER SUPPLY PROTECTION MECHANISMS

Watershed Supply By:		By:	Aquifer Protection By:			
	Special	General Use	Required	Special	General Use	Required
Community	District	Restriction	Open Space	District	Restriction	Open Space
Avon	-	-	Р	-	Р	Р
Barkhamsted	-	P	-	-	P	-
Berlin	-	P/Z	-	-	-	-
Bloomfield	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bristol	-	-	-	-	-	· _
Burlington	-	P	-	-	P	-
Canton	Z	-	P	-	-	-
Colebrook	-	-		-	-	-
East Granby	-	-	~	-	-	-
East Hartford		-	-	-	:	-
East Windsor	-	Р	-		P	-
Ellington	-	P	P	-	-	-
Enfield	-	-	-	Z	Z	-
Farmington	-	-	-	Z	- .	-
Glastonbury	-	-	-	6 8	ی ج	-
Granby	-	-	-	-	P	-
Hartford	-	<u> </u>	-	-	-	
Hartland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harwinton	Р	P/Z	-	Р	P/Z	-

TABLE 3.8 (continued)

INVENTORY OF ADOPTED OR PROPOSED (1) WATER SUPPLY PROTECTION MECHANISMS

	Wat	tershed Supply	By:	Aqui	fer Protection	ection By:		
		General Use	Required	Special	General Use	Required		
Community	District	Restriction	Open Space	District	Restriction	Open Space		
Manchester	P	Р	Р	· P	Р	-		
New Britain	_		-	-	-	-		
New Hartford	_	Р	-	-	P	-		
Newington	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Plainville	·	-	-	Р	P	-		
Rocky Hill	-	•	-	-	-	-		
Simsbury	-	· Z	-	-	P	-		
Somers	-	-	_ `	-	-	. 		
Southington	-	-	-	-	-	-		
South Windsor	-	-	-	Р	Р	-		
Suffield	· _	-	-	-	P	-		
Vernon	Z	-	-	-	-	-		
West Hartford	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Wethersfield	. –	-	` —	-	· –	-		
Windsor	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Windsor Locks	-	-	-	-	-	-		

P = Included in Plan of Development

Z = Included in Zoning Regulations

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Of the remaining eighteen towns in the Management Area, only Canton, Enfield, Farmington, Simsbury and Vernon have zoning restrictions or special districts for aquifer or watershed protection. Special districts are proposed in four other communities, including Harwinton, Manchester, Plainville, and South Windsor.

In addition to reviewing plans of development, the WUCC also examined existing zoning patterns in the various Management Area communities to determine the degree of compatibility of existing zoning with potential water resource development. Zoning classifications were grouped into seven categories, as follows:

- RH High Density Residential Zoning
 - 0-39,990 sq. ft. per dwelling unit
 - Mobile homes
 - Planned residential development 0-39,990 sq. ft. per dwelling unit
 - Planned residential development
- RL Low Density Residential Zoning
 - Greater than or equal to 40,000 sq. ft. per dwelling unit
 - Planned residential development greater than 40,000 sq. ft.

M - Multiple Family Residential Zoning

- Apartments, condominiums, etc.

- C Commercial Zoning
 - Includes planned commercial development

I - Industrial Zoning

- Includes planned industrial development
- A Agricultural Zoning

0 - Open Space

- Includes floodplains, parks, reserves, and other dedicated open space

The zoning classifications were mapped for all towns in the Management Area except Hartford, and were overlain on a base map which showed present and potential surface and groundwater sources (Hartford was excluded because its zoning patterns have not yet been input to the

ZONING CLASSIFICATI	ONS AND RISK C	TABLE 3 ATEGORIES	.9 OF MA	JOR STRA	TIFIED	DRIFT A	REAS (1	.)
		Þ	FRCENT	COVERAG	E OF ZO	NING AR	EAS ⁽²⁾	
COMMUNITY	RH/D	RL/A-C	M/D	<u>I/E</u>		A/C	<u>0/A</u>	Oth
AVON	19	32	0	8	7	12	22	_
BARKHAMSTED	1	35	0	0	9	0	0	5
BEDITN	17	47	0	25	8	0	3	
BLOMETELD	51	5	1	41	2	0	0	
BRISTOL	51	20	3	19	7	0	0	
BURLINGTON	91	0	0	6	2	o	0	
CANTON	32	48	0	8	11	× • 0	0	
COLEBROOK	0	76	0	0	24	0	0	
FAST CRANBY	24	2	2	33	3	27	9	
EAST HARTFORD	62	0	0	19	15	0	0	
FAST WINDSOR	74	12	0	8	4	0	0	
FLUNCTON	1	59	2	30	8	0	0	
ELLINGION ENEITID	46	28	0	19	5	0	0	
	· 20	23	3	14	3	0	37	
GLASTONBURY	19	34	0	7	4	0	34	
	46	43	· 1	8	2	0	0	
GRANDI WAREFORD	°es es		-					-
	0	· 100	0	0	0	0	0	
MARILAND HARILAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MANCHESTER	75	0	3	14	8	0	0	
NEW DDTMATN	61	0	4	20	15	0	0	
NEW DALIAIN	7	88	0	3	2	0	0	
NEW HARIFORD	50	0	7	17	25	0	1	
NEWINGION	. 15	0	35	22	11	0	11	
ROCKY HILL	24	2	0	21	14	0	34	
CIMCRIIDY	10	57	1	10	2	0	20	
SOMERS	0	96	0	3	1	0	0	
SOUTHINGTON	60	21	0	10	9	0	0	
SOUTHINGTON	12	61	2	21	4.	0	0	
SUFFIELD	12	67	1	18	1	0	0	
VERNON	67	4	0	10	18	0	1	
WEST HARTFORD	59	0	11	26	4	0	0	
WETHERSFIELD	21	0	1	1	2	0	75	
WINDSOR	36	0	0	19	4	26	0	
WINDSOR LOCKS	44	· • 0-	0	45 [·]	4	0	. 0	
Risk Categories								

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- A virtually no risk
- B minimal risk

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- C slight to moderate risk
- D substantial risk
- E major threat to water supply
- (2) Column headings show zoning category followed by risk category. Percentages are approximate, and are meant to be used for comparative purposes only.
- (3) Represents unzoned areas containing transportation corridors, major water bodies and reserved parklands.

Source: Conn. DEP Geographical Info. System.

ZONING CLASSIFICATIONS AND RISK CATEGORIES OF WATERSHED AREAS (1)

		PERCENT CO	VERAGE OF	ZONING	AREAS ⁽²⁾			()
COMMUNITY	RH/D	RL/A-C	M/D	<u>I/E</u>	C/D	A/C	O/A	Other ⁽³⁾
AVON	o	99	0	0	0	о	1	0
BARKHAMSTED	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	89
BERLIN	1	35	0	0	0	0	64	0
BLOOMFIELD	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
BRISTOL	72	25	1	1	1	0	0	0
BURLINGTON	96	0	0	3	1	0	0	0
CANTON	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	53
COLEBROOK	0	93	0	0	7	0	0	0
EAST GRANBY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EAST HARTFORD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EAST WINDSOR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ELLINGTON	0	72	1	12	2	0	0	13
ENFIELD	83	0	0	5	6	0	0	6
FARMINGTON	0	98	0	2	0	0	0	0
GLASTONBURY	0	47	0	0	0	0	53	0
GRANBY	0	100	Ŏ	0	0	0	0	0
HARTFORD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HARTLAND	0	99	0	0	1	0	0	0
HARWINTON	0	98	0	2	0	0	0	0
MANCHESTER	97	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
NEW BRITAIN	98	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
NEW HARTFORD	0	99	0	0	1	0	0	0
NEWINGTON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PLAINVILLE	0	71	0	29	.0	0	0	0
ROCKY HILL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SIMSBURY	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOMERS	0	99	0	1	0	0	0	0
SOUTHINGTON	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH WINDSOR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUFFIELD	2	80	2	0	1	0	0	15
VERNON	80	2	0	1	0	0	17	0
WEST HARTFORD	99	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
WETHERSFIELD	0	0	0	0	0	U Q	0	0
WINDSOR	0	0	0	0	U	0	0	0
WINDSOR LOCKS	0	0	0	0	υ	0	0	. 0

🕶 (1) Risk Categories

- A virtually no risk
- B minimal risk
- C slight to moderate risk
- D substantial risk
- E major threat to water supply

(2) Column headings show zoning category followed by risk category. Percentages are approximate, and are meant to be used for comparative purposes.

(3) Represents unzoned areas containing transportation corridors, major water bodies, and
 reserved parkland.
 Source: Conn. DEP Geographical Info. System

Utility From	To	Capacity and/or Diameter	Contract?	Meter?	Comments
			Yes	Yes	- Routinely used interconnection
-			Yes	Yes	- Routinely used interconnection
			No	No	 Consumption from aggregate retail
					customer's meters
			No	No	- Emergency two-way supply
			Yes	No	- Routinely used two-way inter-
			Yes	No	connections; consumption determined
			Yes	No	from aggregate retail customer
			Yes	No	meter readings
			Yes	No	
			Yes	No	
			Yes	No	
			Yes	No	
			Yes	No	
			Yes	Yes	- Routine use as supply for 16 homes
			Yes	No	- Two connections for emergency use
			Yes	8"	- Proposed for mutual aid in emergencies
			Yes	Yes	- Emergency two-way supply
			Yes	Yes	 Three emergency interconnections for fire flow -

IN THE UPPER CONNECTICUT MANAGEMENT AREA

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		e			a .	* *	24	

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TABLE	- 3		1	L
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INTERCONNECTIONS IN THE UPPER CONNECTICUT MANAGEMENT AREA (Continued)

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Utility		Capacity and/or			
From	To	Diameter	Contract?	Meter?	Comments
		-	-	-	 Proposed to serve 200 homes with EDB - contaminated wells
			Yes	Yes	- Routinely used interconnection
			Yes	Yes	- Routinely used interconnection
			Yes	Yes	- Routinely used interconnection
			No	No	 Comsumption from aggregate retail customer's meters
			No	No	- Emergency two-way supply
			Yes	Yes	- Routinely used interconnection
			Yes	Yes	- Emergency use due to unfiltered nature of source
			Yes	Yes	 Capacity as per contract limit Theoretically used only until Berlin is self-sufficient
			Yes	Yes	

Yes

Yes

INTERCONNECTIONS IN THE UPPER CONNECTICUT MANAGEMENT AREA (Continued)





INTERCONNECTIONS IN THE UPPER CONNECTICUT MANAGEMENT AREA (Continued)

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(1) Listed as retail interconnect to Berlin WCC in N. Britain WD Individual Plan

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TABLE 3.11

State's geographical information base and due to the difficulty inherent in altering present land use patterns).

Conflicts between land use based on zoning and existing and potential groundwater and surface water supplies are illustrated in Tables 3.9 and 3.10. As shown, the percentage of zoning classifications varies widely from town to town, with most high percentage higher risk zoning associated with the high density residential category. Other categories are also of scattered concern, particularly the industrial zoning in Berlin, Bloomfield, Ellington, Plainville, West Hartford and Windsor Locks.

The WUCC recommends that communities in the Upper Connecticut Area which have not taken sufficient steps to protect their existing and future supplies (as identified as part of this coordinated planning process) set up an ad hoc committee to establish appropriate protection procedures, both for watersheds and for aquifers (as recommended by the Aquifer Protection Task Force). Representatives of each community's water suppliers should be invited to participate in the development of the community's water resource protection strategies. The local committee should use the water resource protection features listed in Table 3.8 as a starting point checklist. In this way, it will be clear in which areas the municipality is deficient so that its plan of development and zoning regulations can be amended accordingly.

3.3.4 Coordination and Cooperation Between Utilities

The Integrated Report discusses three forms of cooperation and coordination between utilities within the Management Area: interconnections, joint use facilities, and satellite management. Each of these is briefly reviewed in the following paragraphs.

3.3.4.1 Interconnections

Interconnections within the Upper Connecticut River Water Supply Management Area that are currently in use, or have been identified as being planned or implemented in individual plans, are listed and briefly described in Table 3.11. (Interconnections are listed alphabetically in terms of the supplying utility.) As shown in the table, interconnctions between water systems are a relatively routine feature within the Upper

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Connecticut Area, both as a regular supply source and as an emergency source. Overall, there are 38 active interconnections between WUCC members, with several more either proposed or going through an approval process.

In the future, interconnections are likely to be particularly appropriate for many of the utilities reported in the Water Supply Assessment to have problems with inadequate safe yields, a single source of supply, seasonal water use restrictions, or some degree of source contamination. These utilities are listed in Table 3.12, along with previously reported problems and the most likely neighboring utility to interconnect with. The exact requirements and conditions necessary for each interconnection will vary from system to system, and each must be carefully examined by water supply professionals prior to committing to long-term recommended solutions.

The following recommendations were made by the WUCC as essential to any continuing regional interconnection program in the Upper Connecticut River Management Area:

- 1. Given the potential financial burden to smaller utilities of the area of interconnection installation, financial assistance programs are needed to foster an interconnection program for the area.
- 2. Interconnections should not be subject to DEP's flow diversion requirements.
- 3. The State should take an active role in the overall coordination of interconnections and provide the motivation for developing accurate data and integrating this data into a viable management tool.
- 4. Interconnections for effective and equitable transfer of water, particularly under emergency conditions, should be overseen by an independent body, by the WUCC, or the State.
- 5. Priority effort should be directed toward the development of a consistent and reliable program of generating, confirming and updating information on interconnections, with particular emphasis on emergency links.
- 6. It is recommended that the basic requirements for data include:
 - (a) A consistent definition of flow quantities available through an interconnection.
 - (b) Determination of actual flow quantities and the physical condition of interconnections.
 - (c) Operation of the interconnection must be specified and access to valve controls confirmed.
 - (d) The impact of operating interconnections which have not been utilized for long periods of time should be evaluated.

7. Emergency interconnections, which see little or no use for extended periods, should be inspected at regular intervals (not less frequently than annually, with semi-annual inspections preferable).
POTENTIAL INTERCONNECTION SOLUTIONS TO REPORTED EXISTING PROBLEMS



POTENTIAL INTERCONNECTION SOLUTIONS TO REPORTED EXISTING PROBLEMS (Continued)



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POTENTIAL INTERCONNECTION SOLUTIONS TO REPORTED EXISTING PROBLEMS

(Continued)



- Insufficient peak hour capacity

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Western



- (1) Interconnection may need to be delayed until appropriate expansion takes place within exclusive service area of supplying utility.
- (2) Interconnection would exacerbate predicted 2030 deficit for supplying utility if new sources are not developed.
- (3) Sum of full demand of all recommended interconnections would create a supply system deficit by 2030.
- (4) As per previous proposals.

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(5) A prerequisite of the supply utility may involve bringing receiving distribution system up to its standards, emergency conditions excepted.

8. A comprehensive program of testing of interconnections should be prepared and implemented.

3.3.4.2 Joint Use

economically unfeasible.

At present, the only formal joint use arrangement in effect in the

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Connecticut Area will likely be dominated by infrastructure particularly in terms of raw or finished water sources. This will be especially true if the many interconnection recommendations made herein are followed, with the smaller utilities then able to "jointly use" the supply, transmission, and treatment facilities that might otherwise be

This is not to say, however, that other joint use arrangements will not continue (or increase) within the Management Area. For example, it is likely that loaning of equipment from one utility to another will remain a common practice, particularly during emergency situations. It is also very possible that joint use laboratories could be established by utilities in order to more cost-effectively meet the requirements of the 1986 Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). Some form of joint use, or shared facilities, is also likely to be necessary for all smaller utilities within the Management Area as the monitoring requirements of the SWDA take effect.

3.3.4.3 Satellite Management

The regulations issued with Public Law 85-535 require a plan for satellite management or transfer of ownership which identifies the utilities which have both the ability and willingness to assume satellite management, the identification of public water systems willing to have such management provided by another utility, and the development of a water system satellite management program. For the purposes of this report, satellite management was defined in the broadest possible sense, and included actions ranging from simple assistance in operations

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or meeting regulatory requirements to complete takeover of another utility.

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Satellite management of any sort is not a widespread practice within the Upper Connecticut River Management Area, although it does occur to some extent. Although there are not many utilities presently providing satellite management, several, including CWC, MDC, the Granite State Gas and Electric Company, and R. J. Black and Sons have expressed an interest in providing, or expanding, such service in the future. It is also anticipated that the State's desire not to allow the proliferation of new water systems will provide an impetus for increased satellite management. Due to the proximity of the majority of the smaller systems in the Upper Connecticut area to larger utilities, it is likely that satellite management will include the eventual incorporation of many smaller systems into a larger system.

At present, the WUCC believes that some form of satellite management will eventually become a necessity for all individually run small systems in the Upper Connecticut Public Water Supply Management Area, whether it be in terms of contracting for operation and maintenance assistance, provision of laboratory services, or system takeover. The most likely candidates for comprehensive satellite management services (or system takeover) are those systems which have reported existing problems in terms of the quality of water available through their existing supply sources or in terms of their financial capabilities. Drawing on Assessment information, these would include the following:

Avery Heights Water Association ⁽¹⁾ Briarwood College Burnham Acres ⁽¹⁾ Chelsea Commons ⁽¹⁾ Chestnut Hill Heights East Windsor Housing Authority Ellsworth Estates Ethel Walker School ⁽¹⁾ Farmington Line West Condos ⁽¹⁾ High Manor MHP Higley Village ⁽¹⁾ Hillsdale Water Co-op Hilltop, Inc. ⁽¹⁾ Juniper Club, Inc. ⁽¹⁾ Liebman Apartments

Llynwood, Inc. (1) Maple Ridge Farms (1) Metacomet Village Neipsic Woods Section 3⁽¹⁾ Oakwood, Inc. (1) Orchard Hill Association (1) Penwood Association (1) Rock Tree Apartments (1) School Hill Association (1) Somersmill Water Assoc. (1) Trailsend Water Company Turkey Hill Apartments Vernon Village, Inc. (1) Wallens Hills Apartments

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- (1) Systems also have reported or potential quantity as well as quality problems.
- (2) Likely to require satellite management beyond present nonroutine maintenance.

3.3.5 Minimum Design Standards

The WUCC has agreed to adopt, as a base, the minimum design standards embodied in the recently promulgated Final Regulations for issuing certificates of public convenience and necessity for small water companies. However, the WUCC has strongly emphasized the need for flexibility in applying these standards to specific situations, and has noted the desireability of maintaining individual utility standards where they have been shown to be appropriate.

3.3.6 Financial Data

Table 3.13 provides a listing of the capital costs (present dollars) associated with the development of the new water sources identified by the WUCC. All costs have been obtained from the utilities' individual plans or have been estimated by the utilities apart from the individual planning process. Although several of the costs shown for improvements recommended by 1992 have been estimated with some degree of detail, this is not the case for most of the 1992 estimates and for all of the year 2000 and 2030 estimates. It cannot be emphasized strongly enough that these costs are listed for illustrative purposes only, and may change dramatically as design details and constraints are fully developed.

Although the estimated expenditures shown in Table 3.13 are significant, they are likely to be dominated over the planning period by the capital, operating, and maintenance costs associated with routine system repair and upgrading projects; not to mention the expense of everyday system operation and preventative maintenance. Thus, proper fiscal planning by the various utilities will generally allow funds to be made available for the new source improvements without significant adverse long-term impacts to the rate structures that would have otherwise been in place.

			CAPITAL COSTS	
WATER UTILITY	PROJECT	1992	2000	2030
		350,000	_	
Avon Water Co.		150,000	-	
		130,000	\$ 200 000	4 0
		-	\$ 125,000	G
		-	÷ 125,000	\$ 350,000
		_	-	\$ 150,000
		CD.	æ	\$1,050,000
Berlin			\$ 100,000	e
		-	162,000	- 27
	Woodlawn Road Well Field	Ca.	125,000	-
Bristol Water Dept.	Hoppers Wellfield	(2)	-	-
		(1)	•	\$
	Rock Brook Diversion	-	(1)	¢
	Leadmine Brook Diversion	e	(1)	-
	Poland River Diversion	GE 1	e 5	(2)
Connecticut Water Co.	Rock Well Area III	62	(2)	P
	Gulf Road Tank Site	(2)	e 22	•
		\$ 900,000	420	æ
	Windsor Locks Well Field	\$2,500,000	-	-
		æ	-	(2)
	Initial Inc Conn River WTP	6 20	-	(2)
Ellington Acres Water Co.	New Well in Northern Portion of			
	Service Area	\$ 110,000	4 2	e \$2
Hazardville Water Co.		\$ 200,000		-
Town of Manchester		\$ 35,000	-	-
		-	\$ 100,000	-
		æ	\$10,000,000`	-
MDC		\$2.500.000	\$ 2,500,000	•
		\$10.000.000	\$10,000,000	-
		-	-	\$80,000,000
New Britain	Lamson Corner Reservoir Project		\$ 3 000 000 ⁽	(3)
	(Burlington Brook Diversion)	-	ş ş,000,000	
New Hartford Water Co.		\$1,600,000	-	-
P.				

TABLE 3.13 UPPER CONNECTICUT RIVER WATER SUPPLY MANAGEMENT AREA ESTIMATED COST OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

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•	TABLE 3.13 (CONTINU				
	UPPER CONNECTICUT RIVER WATER SUPP		MANAGEMENT	AKEA	
	ESTIMATED COST OF PROPOSED CONST	RUC	TION PROJEC	10	
				CAPITAL COSTS	
WATER UTILITY	PROJECT		1992	2000	2030
inville Water Co.		\$	200,000	-	-
outhington Water Dept.		\$	733,500	•	-
	Reactivate Well #6-Air Stripping	\$	750,000	-	-
		_			
outhington Water Dept.		ŝ	20.000	-	-
		Ś	450,000	-	-
		Ť	530,300	-	an '
			250,000	-	-
			439,300	-	•
	TOBASSO WEIL FIELDS Well #11-Tests	Ś	20,000	-	-
	-Well	•	470,000	-	-
	-Main	\$	283,000		62
	Well #12-Well	\$	250,000	-	-
	-Main	\$	283,000	ø	-
		Ŝ	200,000	_	-
ionville Water Co.		ŝ	200,000 (5)	-	-
		Ś	150,000 (5	-	-
		*			

Notes:

1. A total of \$9,600,000 was given for Cook's Dam Reservoir, Rock Brook Diversion and Leadmine Diversion.

443.7

60% (

- 2. Capital cost estimates were not identified in the individual water supply plan.
- 3. In New Britain's capital improvement plan as a long-range item; not shown to be needed during the planning period.
- 4. Likely to be a post-2030 source improvement.
- 5. Developed by 1992 to increase system safety factor.

3.3.7 Summary

3.3.7.1 Overview of the Results of the Planning Process

In general, the major accomplishments of the Coordinated Planning Process to date include the following:

- The process has established a delineation of areas within which service will be provided by a single utility, thus allowing future supply needs to be clearly defined while giving municipal officials and developers an understanding of how water service will be provided.
- Sources required to meet the projected demands of the Management Area have been identified in accordance with the individual plans prepared by the various utilities and review of these plans by the State, the WUCC and citizen's groups.
- The present status of watershed and aquifer protection measures in each community in the Management Area has been defined, with suggestions made for improvements in plans of development or zoning controls where shown to be appropriate.
- Finally, the coordinated planning process has served to bring more of a sense of common interests and concerns to the various utilities who have regularly participated. The WUCC meetings have acted as a vehicle for the utility managers to get to know each other better and to informally discuss long-standing problems and potential solutions.

3.3.7.2 WUCC-Recommended Solutions to Identified Problems

The WUCC notes that a good many of the concerns expressed in the Water Supply Assessment involve complex, site-specific issues, and offers the general recommendation that those problems, and their potential solutions, be thoroughly investigated by water supply professionals retained by the individual utilities. This philosophy will form the cornerstone of the Management Area's future program to address the variety of problems identified in the Water Supply Assessment. By way of summary, these general problems, and the WUCC's proposed approach to their solution, are as follows:

1) Inconsistent Data

This problem will be eased for the larger utilities through the inclusion of their individual plans in the final Coordinated Plan. The questionnaire used in the course of preparing the Water Supply Assessment has filled some of the remaining data gaps, with the WUCC recommending that the State take an active role in filling remaining data gaps for small systems.

2) Regulatory Burden

The WUCC urges the State to allow greater regulatory flexibility in terms of the following:

- minimum design requirements
- diversion permit requirements (especially as related to interconnections)
- rate relief in instances where failed utilities must be taken over
- financial assistance programs for these takeover instances or to further interconnection programs.

The WUCC strongly suggests that the State devise simpler rate increase applications for all utilities regardless of size, with these simpler applications structured so that truly pertinent issues are highlighted. The WUCC also notes the coming increase in regulatory burdens associated with complying with the requirements of the amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act, and believes that satellite management in terms of operational assistance, monitoring and sampling, and meeting the reporting requirements of the Act, will become increasingly common in the Management Area.

3) Competition Between Utilities

No serious conflicts were evident in establishing exclusive service areas for the various utilities, with those conflicts that did arise readily resolved through mediation by a WUCC subcommittee. Thus, future competition among utilities for new service areas is unlikely. There has also been general agreement in the Upper Connecticut WUCC on the issue of franchise areas versus exclusive service areas. This agreement can be summarized as follows:

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- Franchise areas are set by a legislatively-mandated process, and are not altered by actions of the WUCC or by any exclusive service area declarations, whether disputed or not.
- A utility cannot expand its franchise area simply through an exclusive service area declaration.
- The granting of a franchise area gives a utility (or utilities) the right to provide water service within that area. The exclusive service area process is merely an efficient means to "sort out" which of several utilities will actually provide service to a particular area where franchise designations overlap. If the designated utility fails to provide adequate service, it is presumed that the area will then revert to those other utilities that can claim it by virtue of their franchise area (or to those utilities who wish to expand their franchise area through the legislative process).

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- It is possible that unserviced "islands" may be left within franchise areas of utilities which are unwilling or unable to provide service to these "islands." If other utilities do not volunteer to serve these areas, either the WUCC, DOHS, or DPUC will designate how service is to be provided--a step which will still require the designated utility to go through the usual legislative process for franchise expansion if it does not already have franchise rights for these areas.
- It is presumed that the purchase of a utility also implies the transfer of both its franchise area and its exclusive service area.

4) Potential Groundwater Problems

The WUCC has recommended that these problems be minimized through the use of protective zoning in aquifer (and watershed) areas. As a further safety factor, the WUCC has also identified, and recommended protection of, other potential sources which are not shown to be needed through the year 2030 given simple calculations of projected demand versus estimated source yields. Various utilities have also prepared plans to bring sources on-line as a means to increase system safety factors, thereby mitigating the potential impact of the loss of well (or wellfield) to contamination.

5) Barriers to the Use of Some Supplies

The Assessment noted several barriers to the use of particular supplies. Special note was taken of the public opposition that has been expressed to development of the West Branch of the Farmington River for drought contingency use, and to the general prohibition against the use of the "Class B" waters of the Connecticut River. General concerns were also expressed over groundwater diversions and their potential impacts on environmentally sensitive areas and/or the low flow characteristics of surface streams. None of these issues can truly be resolved through the WUCC process, with a final resolution for each probably only gained through a site-specific review of detailed diversion applications. As noted above, the WUCC has called for a simplification of diversion permit applications, and believes that most, if not all, of the concerns raised relative to groundwater diversions can be resolved through this application and review process.

WUCC recommendations regarding the controversial proposed surface water diversions include the following:

- For the West Branch of the Farmington River, the WUCC agrees with the MDC's strategic plan concept, which calls for a series of steps to be

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taken, and results evaluated, before turning to the West Branch as a source of potable supply. These steps include the following:

- Modifications to the East Branch Reservoir System
- Development of all feasible groundwater sources (subject to the diversion process limits discussed above)
- Continuing and expanding water conservation programs as a means to delay new source development

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 For the Connecticut River, the WUCC recommends that its potential future use as a potable supply be retained in the Connecticut Water Company's Individual Plan, pending a successful search for feasible Class A source alternatives.

6) Aging and/or Substandard Infrastructure

For larger utilities, replacement and upgrading needs are addressed in their individual plans. For smaller systems, these problems have been addressed by the WUCC in terms of their concurrence with DPUC's minimum design standards. It will remain up to the State to identify those smaller systems with substandard infrastructure and to require their replacement or upgrading.

7) Financing

Many of the utilities in the Area may continue to suffer from a poor financial base - a situation which will make it difficult to make needed system improvements, and which may lead to some form of satellite management or system takeover for the hardest-pressed smaller utilities. Financing of system upgrades, including those necessitated by the amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act, and replacement of old or inadequate components may be difficult for many of the otherwise well-run utilities in the Area regardless of size. There is a clear need for a State program of loan guarantees, grants, or revolving funds to allow these improvements to be made without creating an undue rate burden for present system customers.

8) Lack of Local Ordinances for Water Supply Protection

The WUCC has thoroughly addressed this problem in Section 3.4 of the Integrated Report, and has identified areas requiring protection as water supply sources, areas which presently have land uses in conflict with protection goals, and steps needed to provide appropriate levels of water supply protection.

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9) System and Source Reliability

Again, the major utilities in the WUCC have demonstrated in their individual plans the means by which their systems and sources can satisfy the needs of their exclusive service areas through the year 2030. These improvements will be constructed to conform to the minimum design standards endorsed by the WUCC, which will also assure system and source reliability for smaller utilities as specific problems are identified by the State. (Single source systems can also be enhanced by the WUCC's commitment to an interconnection program.)

10) Lack of Coordination Between Utilities and Communities

This concern was primarily addressed to the need for utilities and communities to work together to protect existing and potential water supply resources, and has been addressed by the WUCC in the land use compatability discussion in Section 3.4 of the Integrated Report.

11) Lack of Adequate Incentive To Be a Satellite Manager

As discussed in the Assessment, this problem is related to satellite management in the sense of the actual takeover of a troubled utility. The issues which act to discourage such action are diverse, and are not readily subject to resolution through the WUCC. It is clear that more needs to be done to compensate a utility which takes on the responsibility of owning or operating a troubled system, starting with the need to establish the right of the acquiring utility to seek premium rates of return on any investments necessary to bring the acquired utility up to minimum design standards and operating conditions. The State should devise a program which assures both that negative financial impacts will not accrue to the acquiring utility or its customers as a result of such a takeover, and that the acquiring utility cannot be held liable for actions taken by the previous owners/operators of the acquired system.

12) Need for Technical and/or Managerial Support/Information

The WUCC encourages greater use of satellite management to meet these needs, with the type of management provided ranging from simple assistance in routine operation and maintenance to system takeovers.

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