

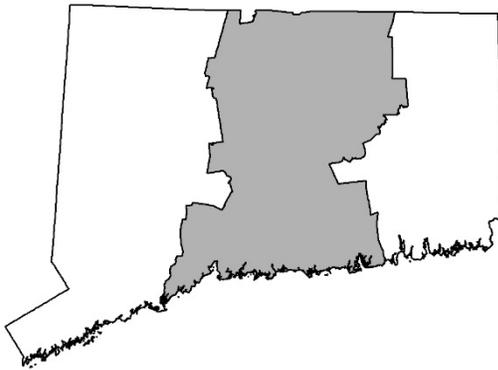


**Coordinated Water System Plan**  
**Part I: Final Water Supply Assessment**  
Central Connecticut Public Water Supply Management Area  
December 12, 2016

# Coordinated Water System Plan

## Part I: Final Water Supply Assessment

Central Connecticut Public Water Supply Management Area  
December 12, 2016



**Prepared for:**

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## NOTICE TO READERS

This document was prepared under a grant from the United States Environmental Protection Agency administered by the Connecticut Department of Public Health. Points of view or opinions expressed in this document are those of the Central Water Utility Coordinating Committee and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Connecticut Department of Public Health.

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Avon Water Company	Town of Marlborough
Berlin Water Control Commission	Meriden Water Division
Bristol Water Department	Metropolitan District Commission
Capitol Region Council of Governments	Middletown Water & Sewer Department
Connecticut Department of Energy & Environmental Protection	New Britain Water Department
Connecticut Water Company	Portland Water Department
Town of Coventry	Town of Simsbury
Cromwell Fire District	South Central Connecticut Regional Water Authority
Town of Durham	South Central Region Council of Governments
Town of East Haddam	Southington Water Department
East Hampton Water Pollution Control Authority	Tolland Water Commission
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Connecticut Public Utilities Regulatory Authority	River Advocates of South Central Connecticut
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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Notice to Readers .....	i
Acknowledgements .....	ii
Table of Contents.....	iv
Definitions.....	viii
Abbreviations.....	xi
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	ES-1
1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	1-1
1.1 The Coordinated Water System Planning Process.....	1-1
1.2 Components of the Coordinated Water System Plan.....	1-5
1.3 Central Connecticut Public Water Supply Management Area.....	1-6
1.4 Central Connecticut Water Utility Coordinating Committee .....	1-9
1.5 Information Sources.....	1-10
2.0 EXISTING PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS.....	2-1
2.1 Composition of the Region .....	2-1
2.2 Assessment of Water Quality and Source Protection Concerns.....	2-10
2.3 Assessment of System Reliability.....	2-17
2.4 Assessment of Service and Supply Adequacy .....	2-20
2.5 Assessment of Firefighting Capabilities .....	2-23
2.6 Assessment of Major Facilities.....	2-26
3.0 ASSESSMENT OF FUTURE WATER SUPPLY SOURCES.....	3-1
3.1 Aquarion Water Company – Simsbury System .....	3-2
3.2 Avon Water Company.....	3-2
3.3 Berlin Water Control Commission .....	3-3
3.4 Connecticut Correctional Institute.....	3-3
3.5 Connecticut Valley Hospital .....	3-3
3.6 Cromwell Fire District.....	3-4
3.7 Connecticut Water Company .....	3-4
3.8 Hazardville Water Company .....	3-5
3.9 Kensington Fire District.....	3-5
3.10 Manchester Water Department .....	3-5
3.11 Meriden Water Division .....	3-5
3.12 Metropolitan District Commission.....	3-6
3.13 Middletown Water Department .....	3-6
3.14 New Britain Water Department.....	3-6
3.15 Portland Water Department.....	3-7
3.16 Salmon Brook Water Department .....	3-7
3.17 South Central Connecticut Regional Water Authority.....	3-7
3.18 Southington Water Department.....	3-8
3.19 Tariffville Fire District.....	3-8

## TABLE OF CONTENTS (CONTINUED)

	<u>Page</u>
3.20 Tolland Water Department.....	3-8
3.21 University of Connecticut.....	3-8
3.22 Valley Water Systems.....	3-9
3.23 Wallingford Water Department.....	3-9
3.24 Windham Water Works .....	3-9
3.25 Worthington Fire District .....	3-10
4.0 EXISTING SERVICE AREAS AND DONOR BASINS.....	4-1
4.1 Existing Service Areas.....	4-1
4.2 Summary of Source Water and Service Areas .....	4-6
5.0 POPULATION AND PROJECTED GROWTH .....	5-1
5.1 Municipal Classifications and Community Water System Population .....	5-1
5.2 Historical Population.....	5-3
5.3 Municipal Population Projections.....	5-6
5.4 Community Water System Service Population Projections. ....	5-10
5.5 Land Uses and Available Land .....	5-11
5.5.1 Overview of the Central PWSMA .....	5-11
5.5.2 Land Uses within the Central PWSMA.....	5-12
5.6 Growth Trends .....	5-14
5.6.1 Housing Trends.....	5-14
5.6.2 Zoning.....	5-17
5.6.3 Conclusions.....	5-24
6.0 STATUS OF WATER SYSTEM PLANNING .....	6-1
6.1 Individual Water System Planning .....	6-1
6.2 Municipal Planning.....	6-2
6.3 Land Use Planning and Coordination for Source Protection .....	6-8
6.3.1 Community Water System Source Protection Efforts.....	6-8
6.3.2 Source Water Assessment Program .....	6-14
6.3.3 Regional Source Water Protection Efforts .....	6-15
6.3.4 Connecticut Source Water Collaborative .....	6-15
6.3.5 Aquifer Protection Area Program.....	6-15
6.3.6 Other Organizations .....	6-16
6.4 Coordination among Community Water Systems .....	6-16
7.0 ISSUES, NEEDS, AND DEFICIENCIES IN THE REGION .....	7-1
7.1 Sources of Supply.....	7-1
7.2 Planning.....	7-3
7.3 Interconnections .....	7-4
7.4 Small Water Systems.....	7-4
7.5 Water Usage.....	7-6
7.6 Final Thoughts.....	7-7

## TABLE OF CONTENTS (CONTINUED)

Page

### LIST OF TABLES

Table 1-1	Coordinated Water System Plan Components and Schedule.....	1-3
Table 1-2	Central PWSMA Municipalities .....	1-7
Table 1-3	Summary of Population Served in Central PWSMA by Public Water Systems.....	1-9
Table 1-4	Summary of Comments Received on Preliminary Water Supply Assessment during Public Comment Period .....	1-10
Table 2-1	Summary of Central PWSMA Public Water System Service Areas by Municipality .....	2-1
Table 2-2	Summary of Recent Water Quality Violations for Community Systems (2014-2015)...	2-10
Table 2-3	Summary of Water Utility Concerns Regarding Water Quality and Source Protection for Utilities Serving >1,000 People.....	2-14
Table 2-4	Summary of System Reliability Characteristics for Community Water Systems Serving >1,000 People .....	2-17
Table 2-5	System Demand, Available Yield, and Margin of Safety for Community Water Systems Serving >1,000 People .....	2-21
Table 2-6	Firefighting Capabilities by Municipality.....	2-23
Table 2-7	Major Facilities of Community Water Systems Serving >1,000 People.....	2-26
Table 2-8	Planned and/or Identified Expansions/Alterations for Community Water Systems Serving >1,000 People .....	2-28
Table 2-9	List of Existing Interconnections in the Central PWSMA .....	2-30
Table 2-10	Planned and/or Identified Future Interconnections.....	2-32
Table 2-11	Community Water Systems within 1,000 Feet without Existing or Planned Interconnections.....	2-33
Table 3-1	Potential Future Source of Supply Exploration Planned/Needed for Community Water Systems Serving >1,000 People .....	3-1
Table 4-1	Summary of Enabling Legislation for Community Water Systems Serving >1,000 People .....	4-1
Table 4-2	Generalized Summary of Donor Subregional Basins for Community Water Systems Serving > 1,000 People.....	4-6
Table 5-1	Summary of Municipal Characteristics for Central PWSMA.....	5-1
Table 5-2	Municipal Classification for Central PWSMA .....	5-3
Table 5-3	Historical Population by Municipality for the Central PWSMA .....	5-4
Table 5-4	Population Projections by Municipality for the Central PWSMA .....	5-7
Table 5-5	Existing and Future Projected Population of Community Water Systems Serving >1,000 People .....	5-10
Table 5-6	Land Use Categories in the Central PWSMA.....	5-14
Table 5-7	Housing Inventory Estimates in Central PWSMA Municipalities, 2000-2015.....	5-15
Table 5-8	Generalized Zoning .....	5-17
Table 5-9	Municipal Buildout Analyses from Plans of Conservation and Development .....	5-21

## TABLE OF CONTENTS (CONTINUED)

	<u>Page</u>
Table 6-1 Individual Water Supply Plan Status.....	6-1
Table 6-2 Summary of Municipal Plans of Conservation and Development .....	6-3
Table 6-3 Water Supply Comments Addressed in Municipal Plans of Conservation and Development .....	6-4

### LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1-1 Original PWSMAs .....	1-2
Figure 1-2 Central Region PWSMA .....	1-4
Figure 1-3 Population Distribution by Municipality .....	1-8
Figure 4-1 Small Public Water System Density .....	4-5
Figure 5-1 Population Growth by Municipality Classification .....	5-5
Figure 5-2 Population Projections by Classification for Central PWSMA .....	5-9
Figure 5-3 Central Region Land Cover.....	5-13

### LIST OF APPENDED TABLES

Town-By-Town Summary of Public Water Systems and Potential Consolidations for the Central PWSMA.....	Appended Table 1
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### LIST OF APPENDED FIGURES

Small Community Public Water System Capacity Map .....	Appended Figure 1
Central PWSMA Overview .....	Appended Figure 2
Arsenic Concentrations above the Detection Limit in Public Water Supply Wells.....	Appended Figure 3
Combined Uranium Concentrations above the Detection Limit in Public Water Supply Wells .....	Appended Figure 4

### LIST OF APPENDICES

Notifications.....	Appendix A
Central WUCC Member List.....	Appendix B
Summary of System Capabilities and Major Facilities for Community Systems Serving < 1,000 People.....	Appendix C
Summary of Margin of Safety for Community Systems Serving < 1,000 People.....	Appendix D
Public Comments Received on the Preliminary Water Supply Assessment.....	Appendix E
Summary of Capacity Development Assessment Scores.....	Appendix F

## DEFINITIONS

**Areawide Supplement** – A part of a coordinated water system plan that addresses areawide water system concerns pertaining to the public water supply management area that are not otherwise included in each water company's individual water system plan. The supplement identifies the present and future water system concerns, analyzes alternatives, and sets forth means for meeting those concerns. An areawide supplement consists of a water supply assessment, exclusive service area boundaries, integrated report, and executive summary.

**Available Water** – The maximum amount of water a company can dependably supply, taking into account the following reductions applied to safe yield: any limitations imposed by hydraulics, treatment, well pump capabilities, reductions of well yield due to clogging that can be corrected with redevelopment, transmission mains, permit conditions, source construction limitations, approval limitations, or operational considerations; and the safe yield of active sources and water supplied according to contract, provided that the contract is not subject to cancellation or suspension and ensures the availability of water throughout a period of drought and is reliable.

**Coordinated Water System Plan** – The individual water system plans of each public water system within a public water supply management area, filed pursuant to Section 25-32d of the Connecticut General Statutes, and an areawide supplement to such plans developed pursuant to Connecticut General Statute 25-33h that addresses water system concerns pertaining to the public water supply management area as a whole.

**Exclusive Service Area** – An area where public water is supplied by one system. Exclusive Service Area boundaries comprise Part 2 of the areawide supplement.

**Executive Summary** – An abbreviated overview of the coordinated water system plan for the public water supply management area that summarizes the major elements of the coordinated water system plan. The Executive Summary comprises Part 4 of the areawide supplement.

**Integrated Report** – An overview of individual public water systems within the management area that addresses areawide water supply issues, concerns, and needs and promotes cooperation among public water systems. The report comprises Part 3 of the areawide supplement.

**Major Facilities** – Components that are typically necessary for a system to provide public water service. These include sources of supply, treatment facilities (including transfer pumps to move water into the distribution system), distribution pumping stations (to move water in the distribution system to a higher hydraulic grade line), and storage facilities.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Violation** – Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL) are standards that are set by the United States EPA for drinking water quality. An MCL is the legal threshold limit on the amount of a substance that is allowed in public water systems under the Safe Drinking Water Act. A violation occurs when the threshold limit is exceeded for a sample.

**Monitoring Violation** – Failure of a public water system to perform the required sampling for a substance per the water quality sampling schedule set by the Connecticut Department of Public Health.

## DEFINITIONS (CONTINUED)

**Public Water Supply Management Area** – An area for coordinated water supply planning determined by the Commissioner of the Department of Public Health to have similar water supply problems and characteristics.

**Public Water System** – Any private, municipal, or regional utility supplying water for human consumption through pipes or other constructed conveyances to at least 15 service connections or serving an average of at least 25 people daily for at least 60 days per year. Types of regulated public water systems are discussed below:

**Community Water System (CWS)** – A public water system that regularly supplies water to at least 15 service connections or at least 25 of the same population year-round. Examples include residential subdivisions, cluster-housing projects, homeowners associations, municipalities, tax districts, apartment buildings or complexes, residential and office condominium developments, elderly housing projects, convalescent homes, and trailer or mobile home parks.

**Non-Community Water System** – A public water system that serves at least 25 persons at least 60 days per year and is not a Community or seasonal water system.

**Non-Transient Non-Community (NTNC) Water System** – A public water system that regularly supplies water to at least 25 of the same people over 6 months per year and is not a Community Water System. Some examples are schools, factories, office buildings, and hospitals that have their own water systems.

**Seasonal Water System** – A public water system that operates on a seasonal basis for 6 months of the year or fewer. These are typically regulated as Non-Transient Non-Community Water Systems unless sufficient service is available to meet the definition of a Community Water System and often include campgrounds and shorefront communities.

**Transient Non-Community (TNC) Water System** – Any Non-Community Water System that does not meet the definition of a Non-Transient Non-Community Water System. It is a public water system that provides water in a place such as a gas station or campground where people do not remain for long periods of time.

**Safe Yield** – The maximum dependable quantity of water per unit of time that may flow or be pumped continuously from a source of supply during a critical dry period without consideration of available water limitations. The safe yield calculation for a source does not take into consideration any potential impacts to the environment.

**Satellite Management** – Management of a public water supply system by another public water system.

**Water Supply Assessment** – An evaluation of water supply conditions and problems within the public water supply management area. The evaluation is Part 1 of the areawide supplement.

## DEFINITIONS (CONTINUED)

**Water Utility Coordinating Committee** – A committee consisting of one representative from each public water system with a source of supply or service area within the public water supply management area and one representative from each regional planning agency within the public water supply management area, elected by majority vote of the chief elected officials of the municipalities that are members of such regional planning agency.

## ABBREVIATIONS

CGS	Connecticut General Statute(s)
CRCOG	Capitol Region Council of Governments
CWC	Connecticut Water Company
CWS	Community Water System
CWSs	Community Water Systems
DEEP	Department of Energy & Environmental Protection
DOT	Department of Transportation
DPH	Department of Public Health
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
GPCD	Gallons Per Capita per Day
GPD	Gallons Per Day
GPM	Gallons Per Minute
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
MDC	Metropolitan District Commission
MG	Million Gallons
MGD	Million Gallons per Day
MMI	Milone & MacBroom, Inc.
MTBE	Methyl-Tert Butyl Ether
NTNC	Non-Transient Non-Community
OPM	Office of Policy and Management
POCD	Plan of Conservation and Development
PURA	Public Utilities Regulatory Authority
PWSID	Public Water System Identification Number
PWSMA	Public Water Supply Management Area
RCSA	Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies
RiverCOG	Lower Connecticut River Valley Council of Governments
SCCRWA	South Central Connecticut Regional Water Authority
SCRCOG	South Central Region Council of Governments
SWAP	Source Water Assessment Program
TNC	Transient Non-Community
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
WPCA	Water Pollution Control Authority
WSP	Water Supply Plan
WUCC	Water Utility Coordinating Committee



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Introduction

The Connecticut General Statutes require that the Commissioner of Public Health convene a Water Utility Coordinating Committee (WUCC) for each Public Water Supply Management Area (PWSMA) to implement a coordinated drinking water supply system planning process. Three PWSMAs are defined in Connecticut, geographically divided into the Western, Central, and Eastern Regions. A WUCC consists of one representative from each public water system with a source of water supply or service area within the PWSMA, and one representative from each regional planning agency within such area who is elected by majority vote of the chief elected officials of the municipalities that are members of such regional planning agency.

A Coordinated Water System Plan is comprised of the individual water supply plans of the public water systems within the PWSMA that serve over 1,000 people or have 250 or more service connections and is an areawide supplement that includes a water supply assessment, delineation of exclusive service area boundaries, an integrated report, and an executive summary. The subject document represents the Final Water Supply Assessment (WSA) for the Central PWSMA. The purpose of the WSA is to evaluate existing conditions and deficiencies within the PWSMA related to the provision of public water supply.

The Central WUCC convened on June 15, 2016 and held subsequent monthly meetings in July through December. Thirty WUCC members have attended at least one meeting. All meetings have been noticed, and all have been open to the public.

### Central Region Composition

The Central Region is comprised of 70 municipalities within three Councils of Government (Capitol Region, South Central Region, and Lower Connecticut River Valley), and 934 public water systems. The region includes 199 community water systems; 214 Non-Transient Non-Community (NTNC) water systems; and 521 Transient Non-Community (TNC) water systems. Thirty-four community water systems serve greater than 1,000 people or more than 250 connections.

Each municipality in the Central PWSMA contains at least one public water system. Some communities host an unusually large number of public water systems, such as the below:

- East Hampton hosts 56 systems (including 13 community systems)
- Mansfield hosts 50 systems (including 19 community systems)
- Old Lyme hosts 43 systems (including 11 community systems)
- East Haddam hosts 42 systems
- Haddam hosts 37 systems
- Bolton hosts 33 systems
- Middlefield and Coventry host 32 systems each
- Marlborough hosts 31 systems
- Durham hosts 30 systems

The following towns host between 20 and 29 systems: Stafford, Tolland, Hebron, Willington, Killingworth, Granby, Columbia, Madison, and North Branford. The towns of Coventry, East Hampton, Hebron, Mansfield, Old Lyme, and Tolland host 10 or more community water systems.

In many communities (East Hampton being a prominent example), the lack of a centralized public water system has resulted in the proliferation of small public water systems, many of which are proximal. Interconnection, consolidation, and/or shared resources of these systems may be possible, resulting in increased system redundancy and/or enhancement of the ability to provide a pure and adequate water supply for customers.

### **Finished Water Quality**

The quality of drinking water supplied by public water systems in Central Connecticut to customers is generally excellent. The vast majority of recorded violations are monitoring or reporting violations, rather than Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) violations. Additionally, most violations are one-time occurrences. There are some areas where arsenic, uranium, radon, and other constituents are of concern.

### **System Reliability**

System reliability of large public water systems in the Central PWSMA is considered generally good. Most public water systems serving greater than 1,000 people have multiple sources of supply and/or emergency/back-up supplies. Twenty-one of 34 of these systems currently have interconnections with another system. Additionally, all of the large public systems serving greater than 1,000 people have emergency power availability and an average-day margin of safety that is greater than the recommended 1.15. Only four such systems have a maximum month average-day margin of safety that is less than 1.15. For one of these systems (UConn), a new interconnection source of supply is underway. Four systems have a peak-day margin of safety that is less than 1.15.

Department of Public Health (DPH) has recently implemented a program known as the Capacity Development Assessment (CDA) for small community water systems that serve fewer than 1,000 people. Of the 129 small community systems in the Central PWSMA that have been assessed, 8% of the systems lack adequate capacity; 50% have moderate capacity; and 42% have adequate capacity. The long-term goal of the CDA program is to enable DPH to target specific types of assistance to individual small community water systems.

### **Existing and Future Sources of Supply**

Thirteen of the 34 systems serving greater than 1,000 people maintain active reservoir supplies. Only five of these rely solely on reservoir supplies. Most of the public water served through these systems comes from groundwater supplies. Ten systems that currently supply greater than 1,000 people have indicated a potential need for developing additional water supplies within the 5-year planning period, as reported in individual water supply plans (dates of publication vary). Twenty-three systems identify a potential long-term need (i.e., within the 50-year planning period). Six report no short-term or long-term future supply needs.

## **Population and Land Use**

Population centers within the Central PWSMA include Hartford and New Haven, with greater than 80,000 people, and Enfield, West Hartford, East Hartford, Manchester, New Britain, Southington, Meriden, Middletown, Wallingford, Hamden, West Haven, and Milford, with populations between 40,000 and 80,000 people. The lowest population areas within the region include Bolton, Andover, Middlefield, Chester, Deep River, and Lyme, with populations of fewer than 5,000 people according to the 2010 Census.

Seventy-eight percent of the land area in the Central PWSMA is undeveloped; 22 percent is developed, with concentrations along the Connecticut River Valley and the shoreline. Growth trends in the region reflect the housing boom of the late 1990s and early 2000s, followed by the Great Recession and postrecession recovery in 2006 to 2015.

The regional population is projected to experience steady growth across urban, suburban, and rural areas. Urban areas are projected to experience modest but steady growth over the next three decades, continuing the trend seen since 2000. Suburban municipalities are projected to grow at more than twice the rate of the urban group, increasing by 20% by 2040. The rural category (Lyme) is projected to experience moderate growth.

Public water system population projections were taken from individual water supply plans. These projections do not necessarily correspond to the same planning periods. For the long-range, 50-year planning period, most systems project modest increases or decreases in service area population. The exceptions are the South Central Connecticut Regional Water Authority, projecting a 50-year planning period population increase of 57,410 people, and the Metropolitan District Commission, projecting an increase in service area population of 41,550 in the 50-year planning period. These two public water systems represent 73% of the regionwide projected service area population increase in the 50-year planning period.

## **Status of Planning**

Most water utilities have a water supply plan that has been approved in the last 5 years. Some exceptions include the following:

- Connecticut Correctional Institute – 2003
- Connecticut Valley Hospital – 2008 (approval pending)
- Cromwell Fire District – 2008
- CWC – Stafford System & Western System – 2008
- CWC – Collinsville System & Unionville System – 2010 (approval pending)
- CWC – Hebron Center – 2006
- Kensington Fire District – 2009 (approval pending)
- New Britain Water Department – 2007 (approval pending)
- Portland Water Department – 2007 (modification pending)
- Salmon Brook District Water Department – 2005 (approval pending)
- Southington Water Department – 2006 (modification pending)
- Valley Water Systems, Inc. – 2004 (approval pending)
- Wallingford Water Department – 2007

Plans of Conservation and Development have been prepared in all member municipalities. Most were adopted within the last 10 years. Exceptions (i.e., older plans) include East Granby, East Windsor, Granby, Middlefield, North Branford, North Haven, Old Saybrook, Somers, West Haven, and Willington. Most of these were developed in the early to mid 2000s and are currently undergoing update.

### **Issues, Needs, and Deficiencies in the Region**

Issues, needs, and deficiencies were identified in the following areas:

#### **Sources of Supply**

- Existing Supply Sources – Finding locations for replacement wells is challenging and expensive due to the cost of land, encroaching developments, permitting, and other factors.
- Future Supply Sources – Many systems do not have the ability to easily develop new sources of supply.
- Impacts of Climate Change – The resiliency of water systems to climate change and natural hazards is a significant concern. Future planning will be necessary to prepare for and respond to climate change.
- Impacts of Streamflow Regulations – Several of the community water systems in the region subject to new streamflow release rules will experience impactful reductions in reservoir safe yields upon full implementation of the Streamflow Regulations by 2026 or 2027. Future water supply sources may be needed to offset reductions in safe yield. Utilities may also choose to develop and enter into flow management plans with multiple parties.
- Impact of Future Anticipated Regulations – Implementing and complying with future regulations may be costly and may significantly affect the logistics of operating a public water system. Evolving water quality and water service standards, such as newly adopted disinfection byproduct and revised total coliform rules, and anticipated changes in the lead and copper rule, have the ability to affect the use of existing supplies and/or impose significant treatment or other operating burdens on utilities.
- Source Water Protection – Members of environmental groups and the general public have urged the WUCC to protect Connecticut's environment and maintain pure drinking water supplies. Protection of the environment and protection of water supply sources in many ways are mutually beneficial. Source protection and environmental conservation, for instance, are harmonious throughout many drinking water supply watersheds and groundwater aquifers. Continued land development and the need to address issues that cross jurisdictional boundaries are of particular interest regarding watershed lands.
- Well Water Quality – The raw water pumped from water supply wells to be utilized for public drinking water in the region tends to be variable with respect to quality and quantity. Elevated concentrations of arsenic, radioactive elements, and/or iron and manganese are prevalent in certain public water system well supplies, and treatment can be costly. Poor water quality and legacy contamination may present a disproportionate burden on small community water systems and non-

community water systems, and poor well water quality may necessitate extending public water systems into areas served by private wells or creation of new public water systems in certain areas.

- Environmental Concerns Associated with Water Withdrawals – Members of environmental groups and the general public have voiced concern over the potential for environmental impact of water withdrawals from reservoirs and groundwater aquifers. For new withdrawals and for those previously permitted under the Water Diversion Act administered by the Connecticut Department of Energy & Environmental Protection (DEEP), potential environmental impacts are rigorously reviewed. Previously *registered* water diversions, including those for public drinking water supply, did not undergo environmental review. These withdrawals are grandfathered. The Coordinated Water System Plan must consider the potential impacts of the plan on other uses of water resources, including water quality, flood management, recreation, hydropower, and aquatic habitat issues. These will be considered in the Integrated Report. The Coordinated Water System Plan will not provide detailed, site-specific ecologic, hydrologic, or hydraulic analysis. Rather, potential impacts will be identified on a planning level, using existing mapping, data, and information. Such information will be considered in light of identified future supply sources and of future plans of how ESA providers plan to provide water supply to currently unserved areas.

### **Planning**

- Coordination of Water Utility Planning – Coordination between community water systems with respect to various aspects of water supply, such as shared use of equipment and technical staff, is desirable from an operational and financial perspective. Improved coordination has the potential to greatly benefit smaller systems that may not have the financial ability to purchase equipment such as that required for spill response or emergency power. Finally, a key benefit of improved coordination among water utilities is the potential to establish a more organized and holistic approach to the exploration of future water supplies and interconnections.
- Coordination of Planning between Utilities and Communities – In some cases, state, regional, and local planners have limited understanding of the long-term planning goals of water utilities and vice-versa. In addition, planning between water utilities and communities is typically performed in a staggered manner, with utilities reviewing current planning documents that may be several years old.
- Disjointed Service Areas – Numerous communities are served by multiple public water systems (whether privately owned or municipal or regional) that are located proximal to one another but not actively interconnected, which can result in higher cost of operation, lack of efficiency, and lack of redundancy. In some cases, the cost for a customer to purchase water can be significantly more expensive in one system than the other system despite the customer's proximity.
- Exclusive Service Areas – The northeastern communities within the Central PWSMA have not previously undertaken the assignment of exclusive service areas. A well-planned assignment of ESAs in the region will help to address challenges that emerge in the future, including those described above regarding new and existing small systems as well as water quality challenges in some communities.
- Use of Current Data – The Coordinated Water System Planning process requires the use of current data, but many data sets are out of date or incomplete. These include water supply plans (discussed in Section 6.1), plans of conservation and development (discussed in Section 6.2), publicly available

data from state agencies, and population projections (discussed in Section 5.3). In some cases, very little data is available to state agencies.

### **Interconnections**

- **Development of New Interconnections** – New interconnections may be desired where not already present. This can help address water supply imbalances and increase redundancies that are desirable during water supply emergencies or droughts. Consideration should also be given to raw water interconnections to bolster surface water supplies during prolonged drought conditions.
- **Movement of Water through Interconnections** – The movement of water from areas of surplus to areas of need is not always straightforward. Potential barriers include water quality differences, pressure gradients, the challenges associated with diversion permitting, and/or lack of agreements for the movement of water. In the future, it may be desirable to facilitate new instances of active, daily transfers of water. However, concerns about the potential long-term environmental and economic development impacts of transfers of water into or out of a basin must be considered. Emergency interconnections, which exist solely to address short-term events, are an opportunity to provide critical supply redundancy with minimal long-term impact.

### **Small Water Systems**

- **Challenges of Operating Small Systems** – Many municipalities and privately owned public water utilities own and operate numerous small systems. Operational requirements such as regulatory permitting, technical assessment, system maintenance, infrastructure replacement, and water supply require a disproportionate amount of time and money compared to the operation of a larger system. In particular, the lack of proper planning and/or asset management planning for many small community water systems (particularly a lack of knowledge regarding the full cost of providing a safe and reliable supply of drinking water) has resulted in systems with limited financial capacity to address public health code issues.
- **New Public Water Systems** – The need for new public water systems in the region is largely driven by development and water quality concerns. Not all areas can be easily served by water main extensions and system expansions, and creation of new systems can be difficult and costly.
- **Viability of Small Water Systems** – The number of small public water systems in the region is not viewed as an issue per se. However, the viability of these systems is an issue of concern, particularly in areas where the density of small systems is moderate to high. Additionally, the operation of small water systems immediately adjacent to larger systems can result in a disparity of the cost of water among populations in close proximity, especially when small systems fail to fully fund their water system operations. The cost of interconnecting small systems can be prohibitive or, at the very least, a disincentive. More fully understanding the technical, managerial, and financial capacity of small systems to provide water supply is of interest.

### **Water Usage**

- **High Water Usage by Agricultural, Industrial, and Power Generation Facilities** – Some agricultural, industrial, and power generation facilities require substantial water commitments from nearby public water systems for active daily supply as well as potential peaking supply, and there is often a

large discrepancy between these figures. Some of these facilities do not require potable water and may be better served by nonpotable water.

- Declining Revenue and Increasing Costs – Some water systems are experiencing a trend of decreasing average-day demands. With continued conservation, the decline of industry, and the housing market decline of the Great Recession, water systems have been challenged by declining revenue. Because of the high fixed-cost requirements of public water systems, this has, in some cases, negatively impacted levels of service and made paying for infrastructure more challenging.
- Increasing Ratio of Peak-Day Demands to Average-Day Demands – Some water systems are experiencing a trend of decreasing average-day demands along with an increase in peak-day demands. This negatively impacts the ability to manage sources and treatment facilities in some systems and points to a need for conservation during peak-day conditions. This is often the case during the summer months coincident with irrigation and water-intensive recreational activities. Although reservoir systems are typically better able to handle increased peak-day demands than groundwater systems from a supply perspective (provided adequate treatment capacity exists), increased peak-day usage by reservoir systems is of concern to DPH as overuse of surface water sources can result in taste and odor complaints, elevated levels of cyanotoxins, and other water quality concerns.
- Infrastructure – Water infrastructure is aging, with the cost of replacement, the need for asset management, and mechanisms for funding being shared across small and large systems alike. Replacement cycles are getting longer, and infrastructure is getting older and more vulnerable to failure.
- Lack of Fire Protection – The eastern fringe of the Central region relies on ponds, dry wells, and cisterns for fire protection. These approaches will continue in most of the rural and less densely populated areas but may not be desired in specific areas that would benefit from increased protection afforded by a public water system with storage and adequate pressure. Additionally, some parts of the region are already served by public water systems where hydrants are installed but pressures are currently insufficient for fire flows.
- Lack of Funding – A continued lack of access to capital improvement funding has delayed desired projects in the region. The Drinking Water State Revolving Fund 2011 Needs Survey identified \$3.5 billion in infrastructure replacement needs over the next 20 years, and the 2015 survey results to be published in the spring of 2017 are expected to be even higher.
- Water Conservation – Water conservation is an important element of sound public water system operation and has long been a focus of the DPH and of public water systems. Every public water system that serves greater than 1,000 people has prepared a comprehensive water conservation plan. Members of environmental groups and the general public have voiced their support for continued and diligent water conservation efforts and initiatives. While larger systems track unaccounted-for water to determine leakage and waste, many smaller systems have minimal meter readings, and the amount of lost or wasted water is unclear. Continuing education will be necessary, within both small and large systems, to inform users of conservation methods. Water conservation is also an issue with some systems where declining revenues are already negatively impacting revenue requirements.

- Enactment of Voluntary and Mandatory Conservation Measures – The recent droughts in Connecticut have raised public awareness of voluntary and mandatory water conservation measures, which are enacted by many utilities to reduce demands during a drought. One issue raised by the public as part of the recent widely reported and protested commercial bottling plant in Bloomfield was whether commercial/industrial users should be completely shut off prior to limiting water for residential customers.

These and other issues that may arise during the Coordinated Water System planning process will be evaluated in the Integrated Report, including existing and future projected population, existing and alternative water supplies, source protection, water conservation, existing and potential interconnections, system ownership and management, satellite management/ownership issues, minimum design standards, financial considerations, potential impacts on other uses of water resources, and land acquisition for source water protection.



## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 The Coordinated Water System Planning Process

Connecticut's public water supply planning process was prompted by the state's extended drought in the early 1980s. During the 1985 Legislative Session, the Connecticut General Assembly passed Public Act 85-535, "An Act Concerning a Connecticut Plan for Public Water Supply Coordination," initiating the first statewide water supply planning program. The Connecticut Department of Public Health (DPH) in consultation with the Public Utilities Regulating Authority (PURA), the Department of Energy & Environmental Protection (DEEP), and the Office of Policy & Management (OPM) was given the charge of developing a coordinated approach to long-range water supply planning to assure future supplies. The legislative finding, as reflected in Section 25-33c of the Connecticut General Statutes (CGS), states the following: *"In order to maximize efficient and effective development of the state's public water supply systems and to promote public health, safety, and welfare, the DPH shall administer a procedure to coordinate the planning of public water supply systems."*

Pursuant to Public Act 85-535 and Section 25-33e of the CGS, the boundaries of seven Public Water Supply Management Areas (PWSMAs) were delineated based upon the similarity of water supply issues, population density and distribution, existing sources of public water supply, service areas or franchise areas, existing interconnections between public water systems, municipal and regional planning agency boundaries, natural drainage basins, and similar topographic and geologic characteristics. The boundaries of the seven PWSMAs originally established in 1986 are delineated on Figure 1-1.

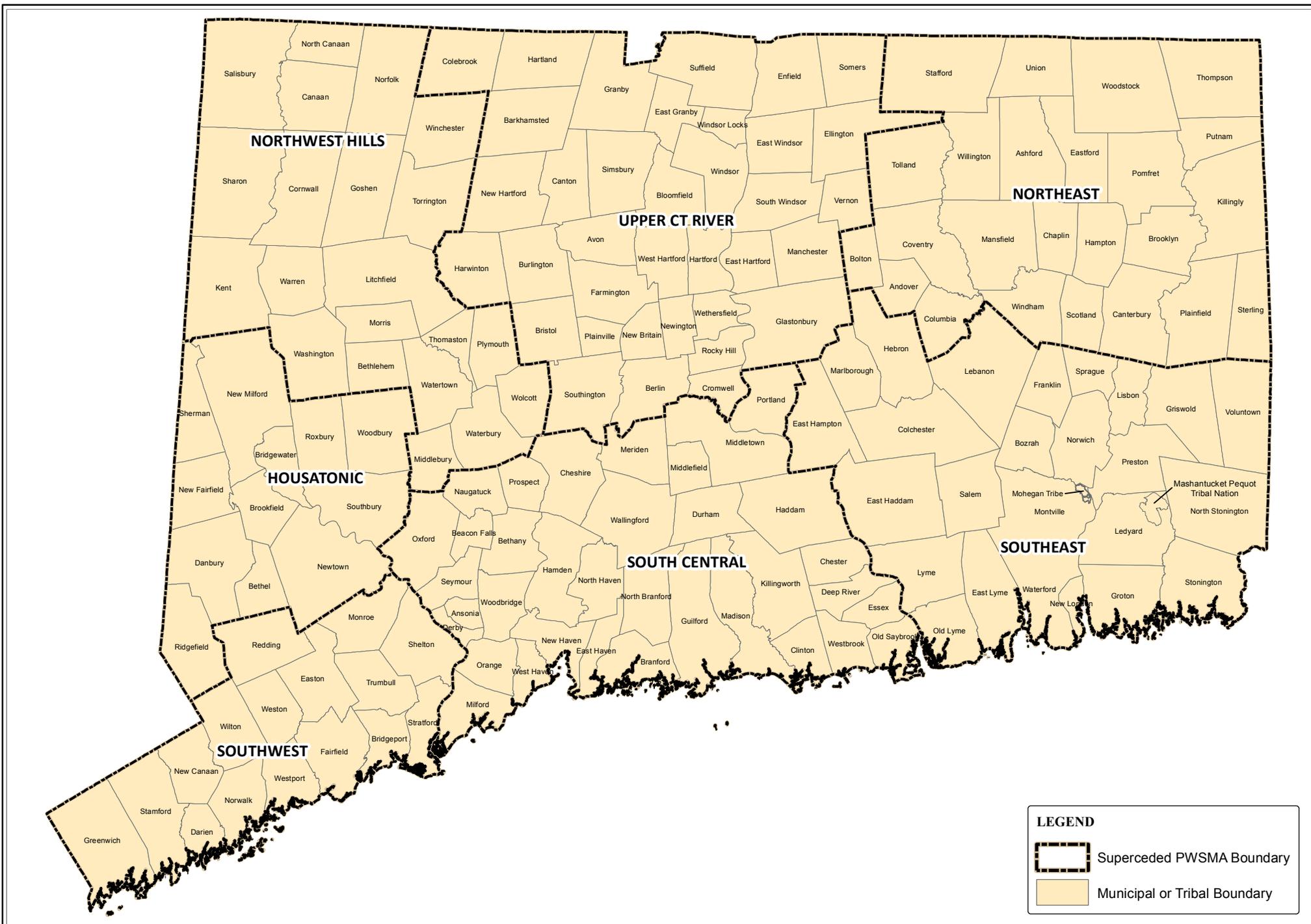
The CGS require that the Commissioner of DPH convene a Water Utility Coordinating Committee (WUCC) for each PWSMA to implement the areawide water supply planning process. A WUCC consists of one representative from each public water system with a source of water supply or service area within the PWSMA and one representative from each regional planning agency within such area who is elected by majority vote of the chief elected officials of the municipalities that are members of such regional planning agency.

Four of the seven WUCCs were convened under the previous planning process as outlined below:

- The Housatonic Area WUCC convened in June 1986.
- The Upper Connecticut River Area WUCC convened in March 1987.
- The South Central Area WUCC convened in November 1987.
- The Southeastern Area WUCC convened in August 1998.

The Northeast Area, Northwest Hills Area, and Southwest Area WUCCs never convened.

DPH began considering consolidation of the PWSMAs and reconvening the WUCCs since at least 2009. The 2014 annual report regarding the WUCC process states the following:



SOURCE(S):  
CT DPH 2016

FIGURE 1-1: ORIGINAL PWSMAS

WATER SUPPLY ASSESSMENT

LOCATION: STATE OF CONNECTICUT

Map By: SJB  
 MMI#: 1017-05-02  
 Original: 7/18/2016  
 Revision: 7/18/2016  
 Scale: 1 in = 54,000 ft



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*"The lack of approved WUCC management area coordinated plans remains a basic need that must be addressed for state drinking water planning success. The legislation envisioned coordinated plans would be revised every ten years and convened management area's coordinated plans were not updated primarily due to lack of available state funds. Iterative planning processes require constant vigilance and regular updates to reflect change. Current, accurate coordinated plans are needed to reflect changes over the past two decades to the economy, individual public water system plans, local and regional planning, and environmental impacts to supply adequacy that will result from new reservoir releases required by state Stream Flow Standards and Regulations.*

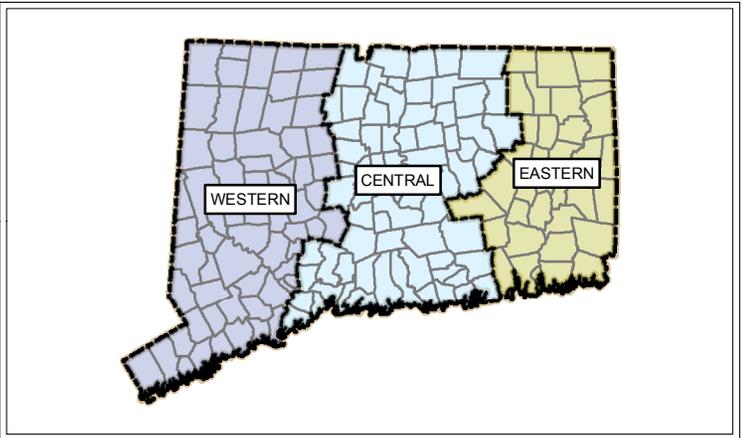
*In 2011, a WUCC advisory group was convened to discuss historic problems, current shortcomings, and make recommendations for improvements. Recommendations provided were to sizably increase stakeholder and municipal involvement and to improve coordination between public water systems and the municipalities served. Management area consolidation was recommended given the current costs associated with preparing seven WUCC management area coordinated plans for the state's small footprint. The group recommended that WUCC consolidation efforts consider the state's regional planning boundaries to encourage increased municipal involvement and that current, accurate technical data be used to demonstrate system adequacy prior to granting state approved Exclusive Service Area designations."*

Based on the needs identified by DPH and the WUCC advisory group, in October 2014 following a public comment period from April to July 2014, the number of PWSMAs was consolidated from seven to three. The boundaries of the Western, Central, and Eastern Connecticut PWSMAs are shown on Figure 1-2. Each PWSMA boundary is consistent with the recently realigned regional planning agency boundaries completed by OPM. The WUCC representing each PWSMA convened on the following schedule with the goal of developing new coordinated water system plans as presented in Table 1-1:

- The Western Connecticut WUCC convened on June 14, 2016.
- The Central Connecticut WUCC convened on June 15, 2016.
- The Eastern Connecticut WUCC convened on June 17, 2016.

**TABLE 1-1**  
**Coordinated Water System Plan Components and Schedule**

Component	Schedule from Convening of Central WUCC	Due Date
A. Individual Water Supply Plan	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
B. Areawide Supplement (Four Parts)	Within 24 Months	June 15, 2018
Part 1: Water Supply Assessment	Within 6 Months	December 15, 2016
Part 2: Exclusive Service Area Declaration	Within 12 months	June 15, 2017
Part 3: Integrated Report	Within 24 Months	June 15, 2018
Part 4: Executive Summary	Within 24 Months	June 15, 2018



**KEY MAP: WUCC BOUNDARY**  
**SCALE: N.T.S**

**LEGEND**

**WUCC REGION**

- Central
- Eastern
- Western
- WUCC Boundary

SOURCE(S):  
 CT DPH 2016



**FIGURE 1-2: CENTRAL REGION PWSMA**

**WATER SUPPLY ASSESSMENT**  
**CENTRAL PWSMA**

LOCATION: STATE OF CONNECTICUT

Map By: EB  
 MMI#: 1017-05-02  
 Original: 6/16/2016  
 Revision: 7/21/2016  
 Scale: 1 in = 45,000 ft



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## 1.2 Components of the Coordinated Water System Plan

A Coordinated Water System Plan is comprised of the individual water supply plans (WSPs) of the public water systems within the PWSMA that serve over 1,000 people or have 250 or more service connections and is an areawide supplement that includes a water supply assessment, delineation of exclusive service area boundaries, an integrated report, and an executive summary. Each of the four WUCCs that previously convened produced such documents; only the Southeastern Area WUCC Coordinated Plan was approved by DPH. The purpose of the coordinated water system plan is to do the following:

1. Identify the present and future water system concerns.
2. Analyze alternatives.
3. Set forth a means for meeting the identified needs.

The major components of the Coordinated Water System Plan are described below:

**Individual Water Supply Plans** – Each Community water system (CWS) that serves greater than 1,000 people or 250 service connections is required to prepare an individual WSP under Section 25-32d of the RCSA. The individual WSPs are in various stages of development and DPH approval. The status of each plan within the Central Connecticut PWSMA is described in greater detail in Section 6.0 of this document. The principal goals of individual water system planning as defined by the DPH are as follows:

1. Ensure an adequate quantity of pure drinking water, now and in the future.
2. Ensure orderly growth of individual water systems.
3. Make efficient use of available resources.

**Water Supply Assessment** – The subject document represents the Water Supply Assessment (WSA), the first of the four components of the areawide supplement. The purpose of the WSA is to evaluate existing conditions and deficiencies within the PWSMA. Per statute, the Final WSA and associated mapping must be completed within 6 months of the convening of the WUCC. Per statute and regulation, the following six topics must be discussed within the Water Supply Assessment:

1. Description of existing water systems, including the following:
  - a. History of water quality, reliability, service, and supply adequacy
  - b. General fire-fighting capability of the utilities
  - c. Identification of major facilities that need to be expanded, altered, or replaced
2. Availability and adequacy of any future water source(s)
3. Existing service area boundaries and public water system limits established by statute, special act, or administrative decision, including a map of established boundaries, and identification of systems without boundaries
4. Present and projected growth rates, including population data, land use patterns and trends, and identification of lands available for development

5. Status of water system planning, land use planning, and coordination between public water systems
6. A discussion of regional issues, needs, and deficiencies

Documentation of proper notification regarding the convening of the WUCC and initiation of the Water Supply Assessment are included herein as Appendix A.

**Exclusive Service Area Declaration** – Pursuant to Paragraph (d)(2)(B) of Section 25-33h-1 (Regulations Concerning Coordinated Water System Plans), *"the WUCC shall prepare preliminary and then final exclusive service area boundaries."* An exclusive service area is an area where public water is supplied by one system. Numerous factors are considered in determining exclusive service area boundaries, including existing service areas; land use plans, zoning regulations, and growth trends; physical limitations to water service; political boundaries; water company rights as established by statute, special act, or administrative decision; system hydraulics, including potential elevations or pressure zones; and ability of a water system to provide a pure and adequate supply of water now and into the future. Such boundaries may not be delineated until the Water Supply Assessment is final.

**Integrated Report** – The Integrated Report is a long-term planning tool for the PWSMA. Various issues are evaluated in the Integrated Report, including existing and future projected populations, existing and alternative water supplies, source protection, water conservation, existing and potential interconnections, system ownership and management, satellite management/ownership issues, minimum design standards, financial considerations, potential impacts on other uses of water resources (including water quality, flood management, recreation, hydropower, and aquatic habitat issues), and land acquisition for proposed wells in stratified glaciofluvial deposits.

**Executive Summary** – The executive summary provides an abbreviated overview of the Coordinated Water System Plan for the PWSMA. It is a factual and concise summary of the major elements of the coordinated water system plan.

It is recognized that some water supply issues may cross PWSMA or state boundaries. Such issues will be addressed in a Statewide Coordinated Water System Plan, which will be developed upon completion of the Coordinated Water System Plans for each of the three WUCCs.

### **1.3 Central Connecticut Public Water Supply Management Area**

Figure 1-2 graphically depicts the Central Connecticut PWSMA. It contains all of the municipalities that are included within the boundaries of the Capitol Region Council of Governments (CRCOG), South Central Region Council of Governments (SCRCOG), and the Lower Connecticut River Valley Council of Governments (RiverCOG) regional planning agencies.

The boundaries of the PWSMA are generally defined by the Massachusetts state boundary to the north; the boundaries of the Western PWSMA and the Eastern PWSMA to the west and east, respectively; and the Long Island Sound to the south. The municipalities within the Central PWSMA are listed in Table 1-2, with municipalities along the western and eastern boundaries called out separately as these communities may coordinate on water supply issues with municipalities or utilities in the Western or Eastern PWSMAs. In total, the Central PWSMA comprises 70 municipalities.

**TABLE 1-2  
Central PWSMA Municipalities**

Central PWSMA Municipalities				
Andover	Durham	Haddam	New Britain	Southington*
Avon*	East Granby	Hamden*	New Haven	Stafford^
Berlin	East Haddam^	Hartford	Newington	Suffield
Bethany*	East Hampton^	Hebron^	North Branford	Tolland
Bloomfield	East Hartford	Killingworth	North Haven	Vernon
Bolton	East Haven	Lyme^	Old Lyme^	Wallingford*
Branford	East Windsor	Madison	Old Saybrook	West Hartford
Canton*	Ellington	Manchester	Orange*	West Haven
Chester	Enfield	Mansfield^	Plainville*	Westbrook
Clinton	Essex	Marlborough^	Portland	Wethersfield
Columbia^	Farmington*	Meriden*	Rocky Hill	Willington^
Coventry^	Glastonbury	Middlefield	Simsbury	Windsor
Cromwell	Granby*	Middletown	Somers	Windsor Locks
Deep River	Guilford	Milford*	South Windsor	Woodbridge*

\*Denotes municipality that is on the border with the Western PWSMA

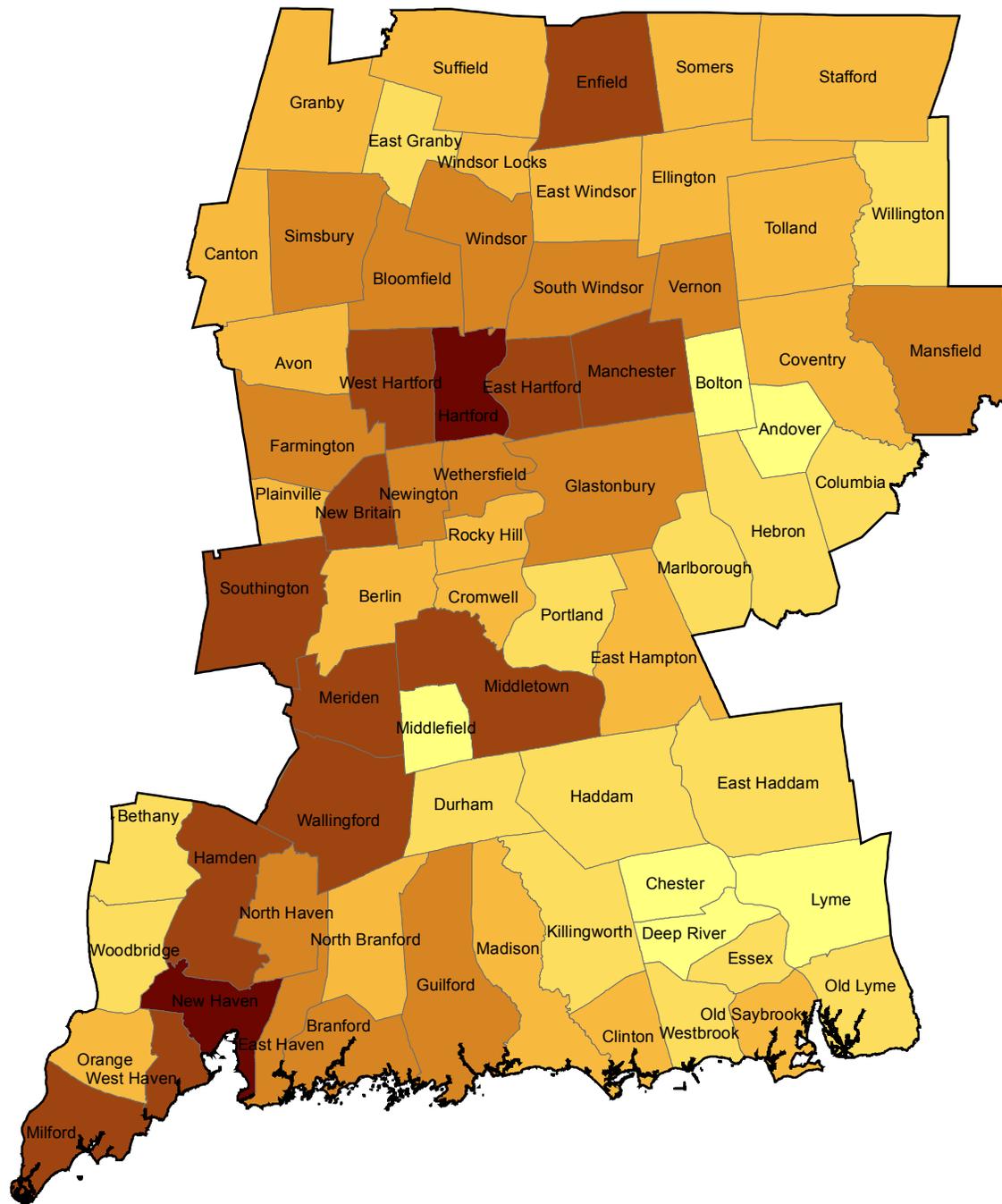
^Denotes municipality that is on the border with the Eastern PWSMA

Population varies widely in the region. Based on the most recent census data, the smallest municipality is Lyme, with a 2010 population of 2,406. The largest municipality is New Haven, with a 2010 Census population of 129,779. Figure 1-3 depicts the distribution of population in the Central PWSMA by municipality.

The Central Connecticut PWSMA consists of 934 public water systems. They are regulated as follows:

- 199 are regulated as CWSs.
- 214 are regulated as NTNC water systems.
- 521 are regulated as TNC water systems.

Each municipality contains at least one public water system. The EPA classifies water system size based on the population served. The distribution of water system service population by system type is shown on Table 1-3. Note that DPH informally classifies systems serving greater than 1,000 people as "large" systems and any other systems as "small" systems. CWSs sizes range from very small systems that serve, for example, apartments and convalescent homes to large municipal systems. NTNC water system sizes range from very small systems that serve small businesses to small systems that serve private schools with several hundred students. TNC water systems are typically very small systems serving gas stations or restaurants, whereas larger systems may serve state parks.



**LEGEND**

**2010 Municipal Population Data**

- Population Less Than 5,000
- Population Between 5,000 and 10,000
- Population Between 10,000 and 20,000
- Population Between 20,000 and 40,000
- Population Between 40,000 and 80,000
- Population More than 80,000
- Municipal Boundary

SOURCE(S):  
CT DPH 2016



**FIGURE 1-3: POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY MUNICIPALITY**

**WATER SUPPLY ASSESSMENT  
CENTRAL PWSMA**

LOCATION: STATE OF CONNECTICUT

Map By: SJB  
MMI#: 1017-05-02  
Original: 7/18/2016  
Revision: 7/21/2016  
Scale: 1 in = 45,000 ft



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**TABLE 1-3**  
**Summary of Population Served in Central PWSMA by Public Water Systems**

DPH Classification	EPA System Classification	Range of Population Served	Number of Community Water Systems	Number of NTNC Water Systems	Number of TNC Water Systems
Small	Very Small	< 51	50	69	493
	Very Small	51-100	34	66	10
	Very Small	101-250	50	32	10
	Very Small	251-500	22	22	4
	Small	501-1000	9	20	4
Large	Small	1001-3,300	10	4	0
	Medium	3,301-10,000	6	0	0
	Large	10,001-50,000	12	0	0
	Large	50,001-100,000	4	0	0
	Very Large	> 100,000	2	0	0
		<b>Total</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>521</b>

Based on the information in Table 1-3, the majority of public water systems in the region serve fewer than 500 people. Only 71 systems (7.5% of the total systems in the Central PWSMA) serve more than 500 people. A total of 34 CWSs serve greater than 1,000 people and are therefore required to file and maintain an individual WSP. Many smaller systems are also covered in WSPs because utilities that are required to create an individual WSP typically include any smaller satellite systems.

The Central PWSMA falls into four geological areas, the western uplands, central lowlands, eastern uplands, and coastal slope. The western uplands are characterized by narrow river valleys with steep hills with land typically sloping downward from the northwest. The central lowlands are associated with the Connecticut River Valley and the Quinnipiac River Valley, with lower hills and significant expanses of flatter land. The eastern uplands are similar to the western uplands and are characterized by narrow river valleys and low hills with land sloping downward from the northwest or northeast. Many areas are heavily forested, and others have rich soil that is generally good for farming. The coastal slope extends approximately 6 to 16 miles inland from the Long Island Sound and are characterized by lower ridges and beaches and harbors along the coast.

#### **1.4 Central Connecticut Water Utility Coordinating Committee**

Per statute, the Central WUCC is comprised of one representative from each public water system with a source of water supply or a service area within the Central PWSMA and one representative from each regional council of governments within the Central PWSMA. Per regulation, sources of supply within a PWSMA include reservoirs, wells, other water bodies, and associated watershed land; service area includes areas where a public water system currently provides service or has the authority to provide service as determined by legal rights, legislative franchises, municipal charters, or interlocal agreements for the sale of water.

The list of all eligible WUCC members for the Central PWSMA is presented in Appendix B. There are more than 900 eligible WUCC members in the Central PWSMA, with membership comprised of representatives from public water systems and three councils of governments. Many Central WUCC members own and/or operate more than one system. Based on the bylaws and work plan developed by the Central WUCC, each utility that is an eligible WUCC member (not each public water system) will have one vote for those issues requiring votes. This prevents any one utility from dominating the WUCC by virtue of owning multiple systems within the PWSMA.

### 1.5 Information Sources

Data has been gathered from regulatory agencies, public water supply representatives, municipalities, and regional planning organizations. Much of the data collection effort was completed prior to convening the WUCC. Individual WSPs, municipal plans of development, regional planning documents, and population data published by the Connecticut DOT were utilized as a starting point in the data gathering, compilation, and assessment process as well as DPH files and databases. This information was supplemented by telephone interviews and personal communications with individuals having an association with the region. Interaction with and input from WUCC members and meeting attendees were also critical components of data collection.

Following extensive file reviews, each CWS that produces an individual WSP in the Central PWSMA was contacted with a request to verify existing information and for additional information. Due to the size and regulatory requirements, there was generally more base information and better response from the systems serving greater than 1,000 people. Smaller CWSs were also contacted by DPH. The data for systems serving fewer than 1,000 people remains sparse in many instances due to the lack of available documentation and low rate of response to requests for specific facility information, particularly for the Non-Community public water systems. This is reflected in the text and tables throughout this document.

A Preliminary Water Supply Assessment for the Central Connecticut PWSMA was issued for public comment on September 23, 2016, with comments accepted through October 25, 2016. The Preliminary Water Supply Assessment must be issued for public comment as required by statute. The list of comments received during the public comment period are presented in Table 1-4, with written comments presented in Appendix E, along with an indication of how and where edits were made to address the comments. In some cases, comments were received by telephone, and a summary of the comments are provided below.

**TABLE 1-4**  
**Summary of Comments Received on Preliminary Water Supply Assessment**  
**during Public Comment Period**

Date	Commenter	Main Points
09/21/16	Aquarion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Factual corrections to narrative and/or tables</li> </ul>
09/23/16	DPH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Expand heat maps to include location and capacity of large systems in relation to density of small systems.</li> <li>▪ Discuss regional source protection more broadly.</li> </ul>
09/29/16	SCCRWA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Factual corrections to narrative and/or tables</li> </ul>

**TABLE 1-4**  
**Summary of Comments Received on Preliminary Water Supply Assessment**  
**during Public Comment Period**

Date	Commenter	Main Points
10/04/16	Rivers Alliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Identify "donor" towns (i.e., town location of source[s] of supply).</li> <li>▪ Present data and information by town.</li> <li>▪ Add town names on mapping for clarity.</li> <li>▪ Present information on existing and planned interconnections in one place.</li> <li>▪ Indicate the direction of water flow for interconnections.</li> <li>▪ Provide both the donor and recipient when referring to interconnections.</li> <li>▪ Provide additional information on identified future supply sources.</li> </ul>
10/11/16	SCCRWA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Factual corrections to narrative and/or tables</li> </ul>
10/18/16	Town of Tolland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Factual corrections to narrative and/or tables</li> </ul>
10/18/16	Rivers Alliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There is a need for additional information on interconnections.</li> <li>▪ What is the accuracy of reported water need?</li> <li>▪ Sources should be disclosed.</li> <li>▪ Need to assess reliability/viability of individual existing utility sources.</li> </ul>
10/19/16	Tolland Water Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Factual corrections to narrative and/or tables</li> </ul>
10/20/16	Town of East Hampton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reliance on high density of small systems is problematic.</li> <li>▪ Lack of a water system is hindering economic development in the Town of East Hampton.</li> <li>▪ Town seeks support of the WUCC to further the development of a reliable municipal water system to reduce the reliance on local groundwater supplies.</li> <li>▪ Water quality and quantity issues are increasing.</li> <li>▪ No action on the submitted November 2004 WSP</li> <li>▪ A municipal water system is desired, subject to funding and referendum.</li> </ul>
10/20/16	DEEP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Aggregation of data makes assessment of specifics difficult.</li> <li>▪ It would be helpful to define certain terms.</li> <li>▪ Clarify the differences/assumptions for population data.</li> <li>▪ An effort to obtain input from additional municipalities is warranted.</li> <li>▪ Discuss the State Aquifer Protection Area Program.</li> <li>▪ Ensure the state conservation and development policies are addressed throughout the planning process.</li> <li>▪ Areas to consider during the ESA designations and Integrated Report</li> </ul>
10/20/16	Town of Mansfield	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Factual corrections to narrative and/or tables</li> </ul>
10/20/16	Willington Oaks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Discussed by phone the potential to connect or interconnect Willington Oaks system to public water.</li> </ul>
10/24/16	CRCOG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Factual corrections to narrative and/or tables</li> </ul>
Undated	Save Our Water – Connecticut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ PWSA lacks discussion of environmental issues.</li> <li>▪ PWSA lacks discussion on impacts of climate change.</li> <li>▪ Save Our Water – Connecticut supports reevaluation of diversion permits.</li> <li>▪ WSPs from 8 to 10 years ago are inadequate to predict future water needs.</li> <li>▪ Additional attention should focus on the development of industries using large volumes of water.</li> </ul>

**TABLE 1-4**  
**Summary of Comments Received on Preliminary Water Supply Assessment**  
**during Public Comment Period**

Date	Commenter	Main Points
Various/ Undated	Individual Residents	There are no comments specific to the Preliminary WSA; rather, the letters convey the following sentiments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Prioritize environmental protection.</li><li>▪ Prioritize need for clean drinking water over corporate interests.</li><li>▪ Ensure quality and quantity of water is not compromised.</li><li>▪ Keep Connecticut's water in public trust.</li><li>▪ Require water conservation.</li><li>▪ Develop a regional water planning strategy.</li><li>▪ Provide ample opportunity for public comment.</li><li>▪ Demands on the Farmington River</li></ul>



## 2.0 EXISTING PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

### 2.1 Composition of the Region

Table 2-1 indicates the number and type of public water systems serving each municipality within the Central PWSMA. The following discussion provides a breakdown of existing public water systems in each municipality using the DPH informal classification of large and small systems presented in Table 1-3. Areas not served by these systems are served by private well and/or spring systems. Additional details regarding water service may be found by municipality on Appended Table 1.

**TABLE 2-1**  
**Summary of Central PWSMA Public Water System Service Areas by Municipality**

Municipality	Total Number of Community & Non-Community Systems	Number of Community Water Systems	Number of NTNC Systems	Number of TNC Systems
Andover	11	3	3	5
Avon	6	3	3	0
Berlin	9	5	1	3
Bethany	19	3	7	9
Bloomfield	7	5	0	2
Bolton	33	6	9	18
Branford	1	1	0	0
Canton	13	2	4	7
Chester	10	3	3	4
Clinton	8	6	0	2
Columbia	28	3	9	16
Coventry	32	10	6	16
Cromwell	2	1	0	1
Deep River	11	6	3	2
Durham	30	5	7	18
East Granby	17	9	4	4
East Haddam	42	7	7	28
East Hampton	56	13	16	27
East Hartford	2	1	0	1
East Haven	2	1	0	1
East Windsor	13	4	2	7
Ellington	10	2	1	7
Enfield	10	4	0	6
Essex	9	4	4	1

**TABLE 2-1**  
**Summary of Central PWSMA Public Water System Service Areas by Municipality**

Municipality	Total Number of Community & Non-Community Systems	Number of Community Water Systems	Number of NTNC Systems	Number of TNC Systems
Farmington	10	4	1	5
Glastonbury	11	2	3	6
Granby	22	2	7	13
Guilford	13	3	4	6
Haddam	37	2	8	27
Hamden	6	1	1	4
Hartford	1	1	0	0
Hebron	27	10	4	13
Killingworth	24	1	4	19
Lyme	3	0	1	2
Madison	21	3	14	4
Manchester	12	4	3	5
Mansfield	49	18	9	22
Marlborough	31	8	9	14
Meriden	4	1	0	3
Middlefield	32	6	9	17
Middletown	9	2	2	5
Milford	3	1	0	2
New Britain	1	1	0	0
New Haven	1	1	0	0
Newington	4	2	0	2
North Branford	20	3	2	15
North Haven	3	1	0	2
Old Lyme	43	11	11	21
Old Saybrook	2	1	0	1
Orange	2	1	0	1
Plainville	4	2	0	2
Portland	12	2	1	9
Rocky Hill	1	1	0	0
Simsbury	9	4	1	4
Somers	9	4	2	3
South Windsor	8	3	2	3
Southington	14	2	0	12
Stafford	29	3	11	15
Suffield	8	2	1	5

**TABLE 2-1**  
**Summary of Central PWSMA Public Water System Service Areas by Municipality**

Municipality	Total Number of Community & Non-Community Systems	Number of Community Water Systems	Number of NTNC Systems	Number of TNC Systems
Tolland	27	10	5	12
Vernon	10	4	0	6
Wallingford	4	1	2	1
West Hartford	1	1	0	0
West Haven	1	1	0	0
Westbrook	6	2	3	1
Wethersfield	2	1	0	1
Willington	26	12	4	10
Windsor	1	1	0	0
Windsor Locks	3	1	1	1
Woodbridge	6	1	1	4

Andover – Three CWSs supply Andover. These include the Whispering Hills, LLC Well A and Well D systems and the Hop River Homes system. All three of these systems are small systems supplying fewer than 100 people. NTNC systems include small businesses and an educational facility, and the TNC systems include small businesses, municipal services, and a church.

Avon – Three CWSs supply Avon. Avon Water Company is the largest system and serves most of the community, with the Connecticut Water Company (CWC) – Collinsville System and the CWC – Unionville System serving the northwest and southwestern corners, respectively. NTNC systems include a number of small businesses.

Berlin – Four CWSs supply Berlin. The Kensington Fire District, Berlin Water Control Commission, and the Worthington Fire District serve most of the northern and southeastern areas of the town. The New Britain Water Department also serves a small area in the northwestern part of the community, and the Meriden Water Division provides water to a small section of southern Berlin. The sole NTNC system is a small business as are the TNC systems.

Bethany – Three CWSs supply Bethany. The CWC Central System serves a small portion of northwestern Bethany, and the SCCRWA serves a small portion of southeastern Bethany. The Bethany Mobile Home Park has a small system in the northern part of the community. NTNC systems include small businesses, a state facility, and an educational facility, and the TNC systems include mall businesses, municipal facilities, and churches.

Bloomfield – Five CWSs operate in Bloomfield. The MDC serves most of the community, and four small systems (Grant Hill Association; Juniper Club, Inc.; Orchard Hill Association; and Sharon Heights Water Association) also serve fewer than 200 people each. The TNC systems include a small business and a state park.

Bolton – Six small CWSs (160 and 180 Boston Turnpike, 890 Boston Turnpike, Cook Drive Association, CWC Lynwood System, Southridge Park Apartments, and Sunset Apartments) operate systems in the town of Bolton and each serves fewer than 200 people. NTNC systems include small businesses and schools, and the TNC systems include small businesses, churches, and a municipal facility.

Canton – There are two CWSs serving Canton. The CWC – Collinsville System provides supply to most of the southern part of the community. The other system (298-302 Albany Turnpike) is fairly small and serves the southern part of the community. NTNC systems include educational facilities and a small business, and the TNC systems include small businesses and churches.

Chester – Three CWSs currently operate in Chester. The largest system is the CWC – Chester System, which serves much of the eastern part of town. The CWC Chester Village System and the Aaron Manor Nursing & Rehab center are the other two Community systems. NTNC systems include small businesses, and the TNC systems include small businesses and campgrounds.

Clinton – Six CWSs currently operate in Clinton. The largest is the CWC Guilford System, which serves most of the community. All five of the other Community systems are small, serving fewer than 200 people. These include the Nod Hill Apartments system and four systems associated with the Evergreen Trailer Park. The TNC systems include a municipal facility and a small business.

Columbia – Only three CWSs currently operate in Columbia, with all three serving fewer than 100 people. These include the CWC – Columbia Heights Division, Dartmouth Village Elderly Housing, and Woodland Terrace systems. NTNC systems include small businesses and educational facilities, and the TNC systems include campgrounds, churches, small businesses, and municipal facilities.

Coventry – Ten CWSs operate in Coventry. The largest are the CWC Coventry Hills Division and the South Coventry Water Supply Company systems, which serve more than 500 people each. The remaining eight systems include two Coventry Housing Authority systems, several CWC systems (General Water, Lakeview, Lakewood, Nathan Hale, and Pilgrim Hills), and the Twin Hills Water District. NTNC systems include churches, educational facilities, and a small business, and the TNC systems include municipal facilities, churches, small businesses, and golf courses.

Cromwell – The only CWS in Cromwell is the Cromwell Fire District, which serves the majority of the community. The sole TNC system is a small business.

Deep River – Six CWSs operate in Deep River. The largest is the CWC – Chester System, which serves a large portion of the eastern part of the community. The other systems include Mount Saint John School four systems associated with the Ridgewood Hills Association. The NTNC systems include schools and a small business, and the TNC systems include small businesses.

Durham – Five CWSs operate in Durham, and all serve fewer than 500 people. The largest is the Durham Center Division in downtown Durham, with other systems including the Blue Trails Association, Durham Elderly Housing Division, Durham Lexington Place Division, and Twin Maples Nursing Home. The NTNC systems include small businesses and schools, and the TNC systems include small businesses, a campground, and churches.

East Granby – Nine CWSs operate in East Granby. The Aquarion Water Company – Simsbury System provides water to the southwestern part of town while the MDC and CWC Western System serve

portions of the eastern part of town. The remaining systems include Chelsea Common Condominium Association, two Metacomet Homes systems, the Old Newgate Ridge Water Company, the GQC Well Commission, and Turkey Hill of East Granby. The NTNC and TNC systems include small businesses.

East Haddam – Seven CWSs operate in East Haddam. The largest is the CWC Lake Hayward System, with the other systems including 31 Grist Mill Road, Chestelm Health & Rehabilitation Center, Franklin Academy, Goodspeed Actor Housing, and the Oak Grove Senior Housing Corporation. The NTNC systems include small businesses and educational facilities, and the TNC systems include small businesses, churches, campgrounds, a golf course, and municipal facilities.

East Hampton – A total of 13 CWSs operate in East Hampton. The largest is the Edgemere Condominium Association, which serves more than 500 people. The remaining systems include Chatham Acres Elderly Housing, Bellwood Court, Westside Manor, Chatham Apartments, Mallard Cove Condominium Association, three CWC systems (Baker Hill, Spice Hill, and Westchester East), two East Hampton WPCA systems (Village Center and Royal Oaks), the Aquarion Water Company East Hampton System, and Z, Inc. Most of the systems are near the center of the community. NTNC systems include small businesses, educational facilities, and municipal facilities, and the TNC systems include churches, small businesses, campgrounds, and municipal facilities.

East Hartford – The MDC provides water to nearly all of East Hartford. The sole TNC system is a small business.

East Haven – The SCCRWA provides water to nearly all of East Haven. The sole TNC system is a small business.

East Windsor – Four CWSs are currently serving East Windsor. The CWC Western System serves the majority of the community. The other three CWSs include the East Windsor Housing Authority, School Hill Association, and Markowski Farms. The NTNC systems are small businesses, and the TNC systems are small businesses, churches, and a state facility.

Ellington – Only two CWSs serve within the town of Ellington. The CWC Western System serves most of the community. The second system is Meadowbrook Apartments, LLC. The sole NTNC system is a school, and the TNC systems include a church, golf courses, and small businesses.

Enfield – Four CWSs operate in Enfield. The CWC Western System serves most of the western and northern parts of Enfield while the Hazardville Water Company serves most of the central, southern, and eastern areas. The other two systems include the Connecticut Correctional Institute in the northeastern part of Enfield and the Shaker Heights Water Company. The TNC systems include small businesses and churches.

Essex – Four CWSs operate in Essex. The CWC – Chester System serves most of the town, with the remaining Community systems being Hemlock Apartments, Meadowbrook Manor, and Heritage Cove Condominiums. The NTNC systems include small businesses and an educational facility, and the TNC system is a small business.

Farmington – Four CWSs serve in Farmington. The CWC Unionville System supplies most of the central and western portions of Farmington while MDC and the New Britain Water Department provide supply in

parts of the eastern portion of town. The remaining smaller Community system is the CWC Chimney Hill System. The sole NTNC system and the TNC systems are small businesses.

Glastonbury – MDC provides water throughout most of western Glastonbury while the Manchester Water Department provides service to a portion of northern Glastonbury. NTNC systems include an educational facility, a municipal facility, and a small business, and the TNC systems include small businesses, a golf course, and municipal facilities.

Granby – The Salmon Brook District Water Department provides water service to the eastern part of Granby while the Aquarion Water Company – Simsbury System provides service to southeastern Granby. The NTNC systems include schools, small businesses, and a church, and the TNC systems include small businesses, a campground, and churches.

Guilford – Three CWSs operate in Guilford. The CWC – Guilford System supplies water to most of the southern portion of town. The other two Community systems are much smaller systems and supply the Quonnipaug Hills development. NTNC systems include small businesses, a church, and a school. TNC systems include small businesses, municipal facilities, and a church.

Haddam – Two CWSs operate in Haddam. These are the High Meadow and Saybrook at Haddam systems. Both of these systems are small and serve fewer than 200 people. NTNC systems include a church, educational facilities, and small businesses, and the TNC systems include small businesses, campgrounds, municipal facilities, a state park, and churches.

Hamden – SCCRWA provides water service to the majority of Hamden. The sole NTNC system is an educational facility, and the TNC systems include a campground, municipal facilities, and a church.

Hartford – MDC provides water service to nearly all of Hartford and is the only public water system in the community.

Hebron – There are a total of 10 CWSs in Hebron. The largest is the CWC – Hebron Center Division in central-eastern Hebron. The remaining nine systems include Wellswood Estates Foundation, Inc.; Abby Water, LLC; five additional CWC systems (Amston Lake, London Park, Country Manor Apartments, Wellswood Village, and Mill at Stonecroft); Hebron Arms Apartments; and Hillside Condominiums. NTNC systems include a small business, a church, and schools. TNC systems include golf courses, municipal facilities, churches, small businesses, and a state park.

Killingworth – Only one CWS is in operation in Killingworth, the Jensen's, Inc. Beechwood Residential system. NTNC systems include a church and educational facilities. TNC systems include small businesses, churches, campgrounds, municipal facilities, and a state park.

Lyme – There are no CWSs in Lyme. The sole NTNC system is a school. TNC systems include a small business and a campground.

Madison – Three CWSs serve in Madison. The largest is the CWC Guilford System, which supplies the southern part of Madison. The other two systems include the CWC Legend Hill Condominium Association and the Green Springs Subdivision. NTNC systems include small businesses, educational facilities, and religious facilities. TNC systems include a small business, a campground, and churches.

Manchester – Four CWSs currently operate in Manchester. The Manchester Water Department operates the largest system, which serves the majority of Manchester's population. The MDC and the CWC Western System serve small areas on the western and northern boundary of Manchester, and the CWC Redwood Farms Division supplies a development in southwestern Manchester. NTNC systems include small businesses and an educational facility. TNC systems include small businesses, churches, and a campground.

Mansfield – A total of 18 CWSs provide water service in Mansfield. The largest systems include the University of Connecticut system in northwestern Mansfield, and the Windham Water Works system in southern Mansfield. The remaining systems are smaller and include Knollwood Acres Apartments; Maplewood Apartments; Orchard Acres Association; Mansfield Village; Hunting Lodge Apartments; Carriage House Apartments; Rockridge Condominiums; Renwood Apartments; Woods Edge Apartments; three CWC systems (Crystal Springs, Birchwood Heights, and Pinewoods Lane); Club House Apartments; S&P Properties, LLC; Aquarion Water Company Valley View; and White Oak Condominiums. NTNC systems include schools and small businesses, including four schools that are municipally owned. TNC systems include small businesses, two municipal parks, and churches. In addition, the CWC – Western System has extended a regional pipeline into Mansfield from Tolland in order to provide additional supply to the University of Connecticut and town of Mansfield. Although operation is currently limited at the time of this writing to the former Jensen's Rolling Hills system, it is expected that the CWC – Western System will begin serving additional customers in Mansfield in the coming months, resulting in changes to the number of systems in Table 2-1 and Appended Table 1.

Marlborough – Marlborough hosts eight CWSs. These include four CWC systems (Sachem Village Condo, Marlborough Gardens, Florence Lord [MASH], and Forest Homes), Laurel Hill Water Association, Hillside Corporation, Aquarion Water Company – Birchwood Estates, and Marlborough Health Care Center, Inc. The town-owned NTNC Town Center system was recently constructed. Other NTNC systems include small businesses, educational facilities, and a church. TNC systems include small businesses, a municipal facility, churches, and a state facility.

Meriden – The Meriden Water Division is the only CWS in Meriden. TNC systems include a campground and a church.

Middlefield – Six CWSs operate in Middlefield. These include the Bittersweet Ridge Water Association, Sylvan Ridge Condominiums, Middlefield Housing Authority, Old Indian Trail, Reja-Rainbow Spring Water Company, and the Middletown Water Department. NTNC systems include educational facilities, small businesses, and a church. TNC systems include small businesses, churches, municipal facilities, golf courses, and a state park.

Middletown – Two large CWSs operate in Middletown. Middletown Water Department is the larger of the two systems and serves the majority of the population in Middletown. The other system supplies the Connecticut Valley Hospital. NTNC systems include a large employer and a small business. TNC systems include a golf course, small businesses, a state facility, a municipal facility, and churches.

Milford – SCCRWA provides water service to the majority of Milford. TNC systems include a small business and a church.

New Britain – The New Britain Water Department is the only public water system in New Britain.

New Haven – SCCRWA is the only public water system in New Haven.

Newington – The MDC provides water service to the majority of Newington while the New Britain Water Department provides service to a small area along the western boundary. A small area on the southern border is served by MDC using water purchased from the Berlin Water Control Commission. TNC systems serve small businesses.

North Branford – Three CWSs provide service to North Branford. SCCRWA provides service throughout the southern and northwestern portions of town. The two remaining Community systems are the Blue Trails Water Association and the Northford Glen Condominium Association. NTNC systems include small businesses. TNC systems include small businesses and churches.

North Haven – SCCRWA provides water service to North Haven. TNC systems include a church and a small business.

Old Lyme – Old Lyme has a total of 11 CWSs. These include the Chadwick Homeowners Association; Lyme Academy Apartments; Miami Beach Water Company; Lyme Regis, Inc.; Rye Field Manor Elderly Housing; Lymewood Elderly Housing; Mile Creek Apartments; Boxwood Condominium Association; Laurel Heights Association; and two CWC systems (Sound View and Point O' Woods). The larger systems serve the more densely populated areas along the shoreline. NTNC systems include small businesses, educational facilities, and a state facility, and the TNC systems include small businesses, municipal facilities, churches, and a golf course.

Old Saybrook – The CWC – Guilford System provides service to the majority of southern and eastern Old Saybrook. The sole TNC system is a small business.

Orange – SCCRWA provides water service to North Haven. The sole TNC system is a small business.

Plainville – Valley Water Systems, Inc. provides water service to the majority of Plainville while the CWC – Unionville System provides service to a small area near the northern boundary. TNC systems are all small businesses.

Portland – Two CWSs provide service in the town of Portland. The Portland Water Department provides service to the majority of central and western Portland. The other system (CWC – Rivercrest Division) is small, and it serves fewer than 100 people. The sole NTNC system is an educational facility. TNC systems serve small businesses.

Rocky Hill – Rocky Hill is served by the Metropolitan District Commission (MDC).

Simsbury – Four CWSs provide service to Simsbury. The largest is the Aquarion Water Company's Simsbury System, which supplies water to the majority of the town's population. The Tariffville Fire District Water Department operates another large system that provides service to Tariffville. The remaining systems include Ethel Walker School and areas supplied by the Avon Water Company along the southern boundary of town. The sole NTNC system is a school, and TNC systems include a golf course, a state park, a small business, and a church.

Somers – Four CWSs provide service in Somers. The CWC Western System provides service to most of the western and central portions of town while the Hazardville Water Company provides service to a

significant portion of the western part of town. The Town of Somers operates its Rye Hill System and the Connecticut Correctional Institute operates its system in the northwestern part of Somers. NTNC systems include small businesses. TNC systems include golf courses and a small business.

South Windsor – Public water service in South Windsor is divided primarily between the MDC to the southwest and the CWC – Western System to the northeast. The Manchester Water Department also serves a small area. NTNC systems include an educational facility and a small business, and the TNC systems include small businesses and a church.

Southington – Only two CWSs provide service in Southington. The Southington Water Department operates a significant system serving the majority of the town's population. The other CWS is Apple Valley Village, which serves fewer than 100 people. TNC systems include small businesses and a municipal facility.

Stafford – Three CWSs currently operate in Stafford. The CWC Stafford System is the largest, serving most of south-central Stafford. The Johnson Memorial Hospital and Stafford Hollow Water Association are the other two Community systems. NTNC systems include schools and small businesses. TNC systems include campgrounds and small businesses.

Suffield – Two CWSs provide service to Suffield. The CWC – Western System services the majority of the central and eastern parts of the community while the Aquarion Water Company – West Suffield System serves the northwestern portion of Suffield. The sole NTNC system is a small business. TNC systems include small businesses, a golf course, and a church.

Tolland – Ten CWSs are currently in operation in Tolland. The CWC – Western System serves a small area stretching from the western boundary to central Tolland while the Tolland Water Commission operates two systems (Tolland Water Department and Tolland Water Department – Torry Road), serving central and southeastern Tolland. The remaining systems are smaller and include Woodland Summit Community Water Association, Village at Crystal Springs, Norwegian Woods Apartments, Stone Pond Condominiums, Baxter Farms Community Water Association, Eastview Kozley Water Association, and Ivy Woods. NTNC systems include a church, a state facility, a federal facility, small businesses, and an educational facility. TNC systems include small businesses, municipal facilities, campgrounds, and a church.

Vernon – Four CWSs operate in Vernon. The CWC Western System is the largest and serves most of the community. The remaining systems include the Manchester Water Department, which serves a small area near the southwestern boundary; Vernon Village Inc.; and the CWC Reservoir Heights system. TNC systems include small businesses and campgrounds.

Wallingford – The Wallingford Water Division is the only CWS in Wallingford, and it supplies the majority of the town's population. The Water Division also serves a commercial area on South Broad Street through a NTNC system. One other NTNC system and one TNC system serve small businesses away from the Water Division service area.

West Hartford – MDC provides public water service to West Hartford and is the only public water system in the town.

Westbrook – Two CWSs operate in Westbrook. The largest is the CWC – Guilford System, which supplies the majority of the southern part of the community as well as part of the northeastern area. The second, smaller water system is Safe Harbor, Inc. NTNC systems include an educational facility and a small business. A single TNC system serves a church.

Wethersfield – MDC provides water service to Wethersfield. The sole TNC system is a small business.

Willington – Twelve CWSs are currently in operation in Willington. These include Willington Oaks Apartments, North Willington Village Condo Association, Natural Park Apartments, Cedar Ridge Apartments, Deer Park Apartments, CWC – Riversedge Division, Woodhaven Apartments, Walden Apartments, Willington Senior Center and Housing, Ridgeview Heights, and two Willington Ridge Condos systems. NTNC systems include an educational facility and small businesses. TNC systems include small businesses, campgrounds, and a municipal facility.

Windsor – MDC provides water service to Windsor and is the only public water system in the town.

Windsor Locks – CWC provides water service to Windsor Locks. The sole TNC system is a small business.

Woodbridge – SCCRWA provides water service to eastern and central Woodbridge. The sole NTNC system is a small business. TNC systems include a golf course, small businesses, and a church.

## 2.2 Assessment of Water Quality and Source Protection Concerns

DPH files and databases of recent water quality enforcement actions in the region have been compiled and evaluated. These are summarized in Table 2-2 for CWSs from recent Annual Compliance Reports published by DPH. Note that MCL refers to Maximum Contaminant Level.

**TABLE 2-2**  
**Summary of Recent Water Quality Violations for Community Systems (2014-2015)**

Public Water System	Primary Location Served	MCL Violations	Monitoring Violations	Reporting Violations	Comment
Hop River Homes	Andover	0	0	1	
Whispering Hills, LLC – Well D System	Andover	0	0	1	
Berlin Water Control Commission	Berlin	0	7	0	Physical Parameters, pH, Chlorine, Total Coliform
Kensington Fire District	Berlin	0	0	4	
Worthington Fire District	Berlin	0	0	1	
Bethany Mobile Home Park	Bethany	0	7	0	Chlorine, pH
Grant Hill Associates	Bloomfield	0	0	2	
Juniper Club, Inc.	Bloomfield	0	0	1	
Sharon Heights Water Association	Bloomfield	0	0	2	

**TABLE 2-2**  
**Summary of Recent Water Quality Violations for Community Systems (2014-2015)**

Public Water System	Primary Location Served	MCL Violations	Monitoring Violations	Reporting Violations	Comment
890 Boston Turnpike	Bolton	1	36	3	SOCs, VOCs, Physical Parameters, Lead and Copper, Radionuclides, Total Coliform, pH
South Ridge Park Apartments	Bolton	0	0	2	
Nod Hill Apartments	Clinton	1	0	2	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Copper
Dartmouth Village Elderly Housing	Columbia	0	0	1	
Woodland Terrace	Columbia	1	0	0	Total Coliform
CWC – General Water Division	Coventry	2	0	0	Total Coliform
South Coventry Water Supply Company	Coventry	1	0	0	Total Coliform
Cromwell Fire District Water Department	Cromwell	0	2	0	Disinfection Byproducts
Mount Saint John School	Deep River	0	1	1	pH
Ridgewood Hills Association, System #1	Deep River	0	1	0	pH
Stonegate Springs	Durham	0	0	2	
GQC Well Commission	East Granby	0	1	1	Total Coliform
31 Grist Mill Rd	East Haddam	2	0	0	Total Coliform
Chatham Apartments	East Hampton	2	2	2	Nitrite, Nitrate, Total Coliform
Cobalt Lodge Healthcare & Rehab Center (Z, Inc.)	East Hampton	0	5	2	Physical Parameters, Total Coliform, pH
CWC – Westchester Village East	East Hampton	0	0	1	
Mallard Cove Condominium Assn.	East Hampton	0	1	0	<i>E. Coli</i>
East Windsor Housing Authority	East Windsor	0	0	1	
CWC – Western System	East Windsor/ Suffield/ Enfield/ Somers/East Granby/ Windsor Locks/South Windsor/ Ellington/ Vernon/ Tolland	0	1	0	Physical Parameters
Meadowbrook Apartments, LLC	Ellington	1	0	3	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Lead

**TABLE 2-2**  
**Summary of Recent Water Quality Violations for Community Systems (2014-2015)**

Public Water System	Primary Location Served	MCL Violations	Monitoring Violations	Reporting Violations	Comment
Connecticut Correctional Institute	Enfield/Somers	0	0	1	
Hemlock Apartments	Essex	0	5	1	Physical Parameters, pH
Salmon Brook Water District Water Dept.	Granby	0	0	1	
Quonnipaug Hills – Main System	Guilford	0	0	1	
Quonnipaug Hills – Section I	Guilford	0	0	1	
CWC – Guilford System	Guilford/Old Saybrook/Westbrook/Clinton/Madison	0	2	0	Nitrate, Nitrite
High Meadow	Haddam	0	0	1	
Abby Water, LLC	Hebron	0	0	1	
CWC – London Park Division	Hebron	1	0	0	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Lead
CWC – Wellswood Village Division	Hebron	1	0	1	Total Coliform
CWC – Legend Hill Condominium Association	Madison	0	0	2	
Green Springs Subdivision	Madison	0	0	1	
CWC – Redwood Farms Division	Manchester	1	0	0	Total Coliform
Manchester Water Department	Manchester	0	0	1	
Carriage House Apartments	Mansfield	1	5	3	Total Coliform (MCL), Physical Parameters, pH
Club House Apartments	Mansfield	0	1	0	pH
Knollwood Acres Apartments	Mansfield	1	0	1	Total Coliform
Renwood Apartments	Mansfield	0	1	2	Chlorine
S & P Properties LLC	Mansfield	0	0	2	
White Oak Condominiums	Mansfield	1	0	1	Total Coliform
CWC – Forest Homes Division	Marlborough	1	0	0	Total Coliform
Hillside Corporation	Marlborough	0	0	1	
Meriden Water Division	Meriden	0	0	2	
Reja-Rainbow Spring Water Company	Middlefield	0	0	1	

**TABLE 2-2**  
**Summary of Recent Water Quality Violations for Community Systems (2014-2015)**

Public Water System	Primary Location Served	MCL Violations	Monitoring Violations	Reporting Violations	Comment
New Britain Water Department	New Britain/ Farmington/ Newington	0	0	1	
Northford Glen Condominium Association	North Branford	0	13	2	Total Coliform, pH, Physical Parameters, Chlorine, Nitrate
Boxwood Condominium Association	Old Lyme	0	1	0	pH
Lyme Academy Apartments, CCL – 77-1 Lyme Street	Old Lyme	0	0	1	
Lyme Academy Apartments, LLC	Old Lyme	0	0	2	
Miami Beach Water Company	Old Lyme	0	4	1	Chlorine, pH
Rye Field Manor Elderly Housing	Old Lyme	0	4	2	Physical Parameters, pH
Valley Water Systems, Inc.	Plainville	0	0	1	
Portland Water Department	Portland	0	1	0	Chlorine Residual, Free
Ethel Walker School	Simsbury	0	5	1	VOCs, SOCs, Disinfection Byproducts
Apple Valley Village	Southington	0	0	1	
Southington Water Department	Southington	0	0	3	
Baxter Farms Community Water Association	Tolland	1	0	0	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Lead
Eastview Kozley Water Association	Tolland	0	0	1	
Norwegian Woods Apartments	Tolland	3	1	1	Total Coliform
Tolland Water Department	Tolland	1	0		Total Coliform
Safe Harbor, Inc.	Westbrook	2	0	2	Total Coliform
Willington Oaks Apartments	Willington	0	1	0	Chlorine
Willington Senior Center & Housing	Willington	0	1	0	pH
Woodhaven Apartments	Willington	0	1	0	Nitrate
<b>Total</b>		<b>25</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>77</b>	

\*HAA5 = Total Haloacetic Acids; MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level; SOC = Synthetic Organic Chemical; TTHM = Total Trihalomethanes; VOC = Volatile Organic Compound

Most violations are due to lack of testing and/or reporting of water quality data, and the majority of violations actions have occurred in small systems. A total of 25 MCL violations, 110 monitoring violations (failure to perform a sampling event), and 77 reporting violations (failure to perform public notification or issue consumer confidence reports) occurred in the region for CWSs in 2014 and 2015. In addition, four systems (CWC Pilgrim Hills Division, East Hampton WPCA Royal Oaks, Stonegate Springs, and Meadowbrook Apartments) had an action level exceedance for lead and copper.

Table 2-3 summarizes overall water quality and source protection concerns of the larger water systems in the region based on a review of individual WSPs. These water quality concerns include either constituents that require treatment or activities within the source water area that could affect water quality. As illustrated by Table 2-3, elevated iron and manganese levels are common throughout the Central PWSMA. The elevated levels of these two metals may be due, in part, to the acidity in the soils and/or the bedrock types in the Central PWSMA combined with large mineral and metal deposits. Additionally, the bedrock geology for the Central PWSMA is a source of iron and manganese. Bedrock in the area is typically composed of metamorphic and igneous crystalline rocks, such as gneiss, schists, and granites. Water is contained within and transmitted via open fractures in the bedrock mass.

**TABLE 2-3**  
**Summary of Water Utility Concerns Regarding Water Quality and Source Protection for Utilities Serving >1,000 People**

Community Water System	Primary Location Served	Summary of Water Quality Concerns	Summary of Source Protection Concerns
Aquarion Water Company – Simsbury System	Simsbury, Granby, East Granby	Pesticides, Nitrate, hardness, Dichloropropane5 (DCP), copper rule compliance, Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	No reported concerns
Avon Water Company	Avon, Simsbury	MTBE, pH, iron and manganese, color, and turbidity	Septic systems, residential contaminants, industry/Superfund sites, sanitary sewer leakage, fertilizer, road salt and salt piles, golf course pesticides
Berlin Water Control Commission	Berlin	Solvents (TCE), VOCs	No reported concerns
Connecticut Correctional Institute	Enfield/Somers	Tetrachloroethylene (PCE), hardness	Fuel oil spills
Connecticut Valley Hospital	Middletown	Iron, manganese, taste, odor	Historic agricultural uses, illegal dumping
Cromwell Fire District Water Department	Cromwell	VOCs, manganese	No reported concerns
CWC – Chester System	Chester, Deep River, Essex	Iron, manganese	No reported concerns
CWC – Collinsville Sys	Canton	No reported concerns	No reported concerns
CWC – Guilford System	Guilford, Madison, Old Saybrook, Westbrook, Clinton	pH, manganese, MTBE, iron, sodium, color	No reported concerns
CWC – Hebron Center	Hebron	Iron	No reported concerns

**TABLE 2-3**  
**Summary of Water Utility Concerns Regarding Water Quality and Source Protection for Utilities**  
**Serving >1,000 People**

Community Water System	Primary Location Served	Summary of Water Quality Concerns	Summary of Source Protection Concerns
CWC – Legend Hill Condominium Association	Madison	Uranium	No reported concerns
CWC – Point O' Woods	Old Lyme	Radon, pH	No reported concerns
CWC – Sound View	Old Lyme	Iron, manganese, radon	No reported concerns
CWC – Stafford System	Stafford	pH, color, turbidity, iron, manganese	Agricultural runoff
CWC – Unionville System	Farmington, Avon	VOCs, pesticides, iron, manganese	No reported concerns
CWC – Western System	East Windsor, Suffield, Enfield, Somers, East Granby, Windsor Locks, South Windsor, Ellington, Vernon, Tolland	Color, hardness, iron, manganese, VOCs, nitrate, metals, sodium, SOCs, MTBE	Industry/Superfund sites
Hazardville Water Company	Enfield, Somers	Manganese, VOCs, nitrates, coliform	Gasoline spills, agricultural activity, industry, sanitary sewers, closed sanitary landfill
Kensington Fire District	Berlin	No reported concerns	No reported concerns
Manchester Water Department	Manchester, Glastonbury	VOCs, radon, nitrate, MTBE, dieldrin	Industry
Meriden Water Division	Meriden	VOCs, iron, manganese, sodium, pH	No reported concerns
Metropolitan District Commission	East Granby, Windsor, Rocky Hill, Bloomfield, West Hartford, East Hartford, Hartford, South Windsor, Farmington, Newington, Wethersfield, Glastonbury	No reported concerns	No reported concerns
Middletown Water Department	Middletown	Iron, manganese, pH, color	Former landfill
New Britain Water Department	New Britain, Farmington	VOCs	Fuel spills, industrial/commercial pollutants, septic system failure
Portland Water Department	Portland	Sodium, disinfection byproducts	Industry, salt storage, septic systems
Salmon Brook District Water Department	Granby	pH	Road runoff, agricultural uses

**TABLE 2-3**  
**Summary of Water Utility Concerns Regarding Water Quality and Source Protection for Utilities Serving >1,000 People**

Community Water System	Primary Location Served	Summary of Water Quality Concerns	Summary of Source Protection Concerns
South Central Connecticut Regional Water Authority	Milford, Orange, West Haven, Woodbridge, New Haven, Hamden, Bethany, East Haven, North Haven, North Branford, Branford	Color, sodium	Road runoff, bulk fuel storage, vehicle repair, chemical storage/use facilities, septic systems, agricultural uses/runoff, erosion, industry, historic contamination
Southington Water Department	Southington	VOCs	Industry, wastewater discharges
Tariffville Fire District Water Department	Simsbury	No reported concerns	No reported concerns
Tolland Water Department	Tolland	No reported concerns	No reported concerns
University Of Connecticut - Main Campus	Mansfield	pH	Runoff
Valley Water Systems, Inc.	Plainville	Hardness, VOCs	No reported concerns
Wallingford Water Department	Wallingford	VOCs, 1,4 dioxane, sodium, nitrate, manganese	Fuel oil tanks, lawn chemical application, improper disposal of residential chemicals, septic systems, industry, landfills, road runoff
Worthington Fire District	Berlin	No reported concerns	No reported concerns

Iron and manganese sequestering has been implemented by many CWSs to reduce metals and turbidity levels. Adjustment for pH has also been added to many treatment operations for the larger CWSs to correct for the low pH levels often reported, and the majority of systems also add a corrosion inhibitor. Given the developed nature of the region, many supply sources are proximal to developed land uses, and therefore, many utilities are concerned about, or actively treating for, VOCs. Many smaller systems are finding it necessary to provide the same measures of treatment. Bacteria contamination has been detected in several CWSs in the region, with exceedances ranging from chronic problems to sporadic outbreaks. However, it should be noted that many CWSs, both large and small, have remained without water quality degradation and/or problems for many years.

Consistent with the above, the Town of East Hampton WPCA reports that iron and manganese concentrations are a significant concern in the town for both public and private wells. Historic contamination also exists in the Village Center area and was the catalyst for the creation of the East Hampton WPCA – Village Center public water system.

Appended Figure 3 presents the arsenic concentrations that were above the detection limit in public water supply wells throughout Connecticut for 2013-2015. The greatest arsenic concentrations appear to be located in northeastern Enfield, northwestern Somers, Durham, southwestern East Haddam,

southeastern Haddam, southern Middlefield, and western Meriden. None of the concentrations detected in the Central Region were greater than the MCL of 0.01 mg/l during this period.

Appended Figure 4 presents the combined uranium concentrations that were above the detection limit in public water supply wells throughout Connecticut for 2013-2015. The greatest combined uranium concentrations appear to be located in Killingworth, Clinton, and western Stafford, where concentrations were above the MCL of 30 µg/l. Other areas where notable concentrations were detected in the region below the MCL include Canton, Bethany, and East Haddam.

The Connecticut DEEP<sup>1</sup> produced a map entitled "Indoor Radon Potential Map of Connecticut" in 1997 for the Connecticut DPH using data collected from 1985 to 1995. According to the map, the highest concentrations of radon in well water in the region can be found along the shoreline in East Haven and Branford as well as in southern Portland and eastern Mansfield.

Source protection concerns listed in WSPs vary by utility. Utilities with sources near developed areas are typically concerned with nearby septic system failures; underground storage tanks; and roadway runoff, which can contribute pollution from transportation accidents and road deicing chemicals and salts. Misuse and inappropriate storage of chemicals by residents and businesses is also a concern as well as historic areas of contamination. Systems utilizing reservoirs typically view source protection concerns on a much larger scale across the contributing watershed, with additional concerns being the level and density of development, agricultural runoff, illegal dumping, and sedimentation and erosion. Specific planning related to source protection for each larger utility is discussed in Section 6.3.1.

### 2.3 Assessment of System Reliability

Table 2-4 presents information on the availability of backup or emergency supply sources, interconnections, and the existence of emergency power for the CWSs in the Central PWSMA serving greater than 1,000 people. This information is based on a review of individual WSPs, information provided by system representatives, and information provided by DPH. Most of the larger systems either have emergency supplies or multiple sources of supply and many have both. Approximately 63% of these larger systems are interconnected with another system, and all have at least some emergency power capabilities.

**TABLE 2-4**  
**Summary of System Reliability Characteristics for Community Water Systems Serving >1,000 People**

Community Water System	Primary Location Served	Backup/ Emergency Supply	Interconnections	Emergency Power Availability
Aquarion Water Company – Simsbury System	Simsbury, Granby, East Granby	M	N	Y
Avon Water Company	Avon, Simsbury	M, E	Y	Y
Berlin Water Control Commission	Berlin	M	Y	Y
Connecticut Correctional Institute	Enfield/Somers	M, E	N	Y
Connecticut Valley Hospital	Middletown	M	N	Y
Cromwell Fire District Water Department	Cromwell	M, E	Y	Y

<sup>1</sup> [http://www.ct.gov/deep/cwp/view.asp?a=2701&depNav\\_GID=1641&q=323456](http://www.ct.gov/deep/cwp/view.asp?a=2701&depNav_GID=1641&q=323456)

**TABLE 2-4**  
**Summary of System Reliability Characteristics for Community Water Systems Serving >1,000 People**

Community Water System	Primary Location Served	Backup/ Emergency Supply	Interconnections	Emergency Power Availability
CWC – Chester System	Chester, Deep River, Essex	M	N	Y
CWC – Collinsville Sys	Canton	N	Y	Y
CWC – Guilford System	Guilford, Madison, Old Saybrook, Westbrook, Clinton	M, E	Y	Y
CWC – Hebron Center	Hebron	M	N	Y
CWC – Legend Hill Condominium Association	Madison	M	N	Y
CWC – Point O' Woods	Old Lyme	M, E	N	Y
CWC – Sound View	Old Lyme	M, E	N	Y
CWC – Stafford System	Stafford	N	N	Y
CWC – Unionville System	Farmington, Avon	M, E	Y	Y
CWC – Western System	East Windsor, Suffield, Enfield, Somers, East Granby, Windsor Locks, South Windsor, Ellington, Vernon, Tolland	M, E	Y	Y
Hazardville Water Company	Enfield, Somers	M, E	Y	Y
Kensington Fire District	Berlin	N	Y	Y
Manchester Water Department	Manchester, Glastonbury	M, E	Y	Y
Meriden Water Division	Meriden	M, E	Y	Y
Metropolitan District Commission	East Granby, Windsor, Rocky Hill, Bloomfield, West Hartford, Hartford, East Hartford, South Windsor, Farmington, Newington, Wethersfield, Glastonbury	M, E	Y	Y
Middletown Water Department	Middletown	M, E	N	Y
New Britain Water Department	New Britain, Farmington	M, E	Y	Y
Portland Water Department	Portland	E	Y	Y
Salmon Brook District Water Department	Granby	M	N	Y
South Central Connecticut Regional Water Authority	Milford, Orange, West Haven, Woodbridge, New Haven, Hamden, Bethany, East Haven, North Haven, Branford, North Branford	M, E	Y	Y

**TABLE 2-4**  
**Summary of System Reliability Characteristics for Community Water Systems Serving >1,000 People**

Community Water System	Primary Location Served	Backup/ Emergency Supply	Interconnections	Emergency Power Availability
Southington Water Department	Southington	M, E	N	Y
Tariffville Fire District Water Department	Simsbury	E	N	Y
Tolland Water Department	Tolland	M	Y	Y
University Of Connecticut - Main Campus	Mansfield	M, E	N	Y
Valley Water Systems, Inc.	Plainville	M, E	Y	Y
Wallingford Water Department	Wallingford	M	N	Y
Windham Water Works	Windham, Mansfield	N	N	Y
Worthington Fire District	Berlin	N	Y	Y*

M: Multiple sources of supply; E: Emergency or Backup source of supply; N: None; Y: Yes.

\* Emergency power capabilities provided by source CWS.

Some of the larger systems are consecutive water systems (e.g., Kensington Fire District and Worthington Fire District), wherein they have no sources of supply and rely on interconnections with New Britain Water Department for daily supply. However, many of the larger systems and some of the smaller ones are within close proximity of one another with no interconnection. The CWC-Stafford System and Windham Water Works are the only major suppliers without a backup/emergency supply source or an interconnection.

Note that Table 2-4 is not intended to imply that systems with multiple sources, emergency sources, and interconnections are inherently more reliable than those that do not. In many cases, the additional supply sources in a system are not sufficient to provide 100% of demands if the largest goes offline; in some cases, emergency supplies may not be able to be activated immediately pending results of water quality tests. However, systems with only one source of supply are considered by DPH to be more at risk of an emergency declaration should a problem occur. An advanced analysis of the reliability of each system is beyond the scope of this document.

Appendix C presents information on system reliability for the CWSs serving fewer than 1,000 people. Based on the available information, 29% of the small CWSs rely on a single source of supply, and 71% of the small CWSs have more than one source of supply. Reliance on a sole source of supply in a small system is problematic as the only alternative is typically a water tanker if the source becomes unavailable. Two systems receive 100% of their supply through interconnections without a backup source of supply or backup interconnection. These are the CWC Chimney Hill system and the Town of Somers Rye Hill System.

Numerous smaller CWSs lack generators and were unable to provide water (or were on a boil water notice) for up to a week at a time following Tropical Storm Irene in 2011 and Super Storm Sandy in 2012. Many systems have been seeking grant funding for the purchase of generators, but overall results of such efforts have varied. Several utilities reported purchasing additional generators since the two storms occurred.

## 2.4 Assessment of Service and Supply Adequacy

Under DPH guidelines for individual WSP development, it is the responsibility of the water company to demonstrate that it has an adequate margin of safety of available water in excess of demand. Per RCSA Section 25-32d-1a(a)(22), margin of safety is the unitless ratio of available water to demand. It is system specific and is based only on available active supplies, considering hydraulic, permitting, or other supply limitations. Available water for a system is often lower than the combined safe yield of a combination of supplies although it may be greater than the safe yield when considering system peaking capacity such as for surface water supplies.

A margin of safety of at least 15% (1.15) relative to a 99% (critical dry period) safe yield is recommended by PURA [RCSA 16-262m-8(d)(1)], but the 15% recommendation is typically used for planning purposes on the basis of available water as required by DPH. Margin of safety is required to be evaluated for average-day, maximum month average-day, and peak-day demand conditions using the same value for available water, but margin of safety is typically evaluated for maximum month average-day and maximum day conditions using higher values of available water<sup>2</sup> based on historical DPH guidance. Certain systems may have an adequate average-day margin of safety but experience peak demand deficiencies. Other systems can meet peak requirements but have marginal or inadequate supplies to sustain long-term average-day demands.

Table 2-5 presents actual (not projected) demand, yield, and margin of safety for the average-day, maximum month, and peak-day for CWSs serving greater than 1,000 people based on information contained in the individual WSPs or other documents as well as input from system representatives. The available data indicates that the larger systems are meeting average-day demands with a 15% or more margin of safety.

Maximum month average-day demand margin of safety is below 1.15 for four systems. These are the Berlin Water Control Commission, Connecticut Correctional Institute, CWC Sound View, and University of Connecticut systems. All other systems serving greater than 1,000 people operate with a maximum month average-day margin of safety greater than 15%.

Peak-day demand margin of safety is below 1.15 for four systems. These include the Berlin Water Control Commission, CWC – Sound View, Tariffville Fire District, and University of Connecticut systems. All other systems serving greater than 1,000 people operate with a peak-day margin of safety greater than 15%.

Demand, yield, and margin of safety data as well as ability to meet peak hourly demands for CWSs serving fewer than 1,000 people is presented in Appendix D. Approximately 97% of the smaller systems have margins of safety in excess of 15%. In some cases, the margin of safety may be below 1.15 because the water demand is estimated at 75 gallons per person per day (gpcd) and would be above 1.15 if actual usage data was available. Almost all systems are believed capable of supplying peak hourly demands without storage.

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<sup>2</sup> Typically, increased treatment capacities sustainable over at least 30 days are utilized to calculate the available water to meet maximum month average-day demands, and 24-hour capacities are utilized to calculate the available water to meet peak-day demands.

**TABLE 2-5  
System Demand, Available Yield, and Margin of Safety for Water Systems Serving > 1,000 People**

Water System	Reference Year <sup>1</sup>	Average Day Demand (mgd)	Average Day Available Water <sup>2</sup> (mgd)	Average Day Margin of Safety	Maximum Month Average Day Demand (mgd)	Maximum Month Average Day Available Water <sup>2</sup> (mgd)	Maximum Month Average Day Margin of Safety	Peak Day Demand (mgd)	Peak Day Available Water <sup>2</sup> (mgd)	Peak Day Margin of Safety	Unaccounted-For Water Percentage	Per-Capita Residential Demand (gpcd)
Aquarion Water Company – Simsbury System	2015 (PC), 2005 (WSP)	1.990	4.910	2.47	2.815	4.910	1.74	3.562	6.240	1.75	23%	93
Avon Water Company <sup>3</sup>	2015 (PAR), 2011 (WSP)	1.648	4.777	2.90	2.583	4.777	1.85	3.370	6.388	1.90	3%	82
Berlin Water Control Commission <sup>3</sup>	2011 (WSP)	1.775	2.756	1.55	2.475	2.756	1.11	2.663	3.000	1.13	6%	58
Connecticut Correctional Institute	2000 (WSP)	0.740	0.996	1.35	0.884	0.996	1.13	0.950	1.328	1.40	35%	71
Connecticut Valley Hospital	2006 (WSP)	0.301	0.700	2.33	0.320	0.700	2.19	0.560	0.700	1.25	30%	62
Cromwell Fire District Water Department <sup>3</sup>	2015 (PC), 2012 (PAR), 2004 (WSP)	1.750	5.620	3.21	2.500	7.490	3.00	3.500	7.490	2.14	12%	74
CWC – Chester System	2015 (PC), 2009 (WSP)	0.581	1.340	2.31	0.769	1.340	1.74	0.926	1.690	1.83	20%	60
CWC – Collinsville Sys	2015 (PC), 2008 (WSP)	0.439	1.300	2.96	0.677	1.300	1.92	0.822	1.650	2.01	1%	70
CWC – Guilford System	2015 (PC), 2009 (WSP)	3.865	7.790	2.02	5.683	7.790	1.37	7.007	9.920	1.42	21%	55
CWC – Hebron Center	2015 (PC)	0.030	0.072	2.41	0.043	0.072	1.67	0.080	0.096	1.21	8%	NR
CWC – Legend Hill Condominium Association	2015 (PC)	0.014	0.086	6.14	0.016	0.086	5.26	0.028	0.086	3.07	9%	NR
CWC – Point O’ Woods	2015 (PC), 2009 (WSP)	0.047	0.117	2.48	0.090	0.117	1.29	0.123	0.154	1.25	36%	39
CWC – Sound View	2015 (PC), 2009 (WSP)	0.059	0.150	2.55	0.144	0.150	1.05	0.201	0.201	1.00	NR	25
CWC – Stafford System	2015 (PC), 2005 (WSP)	0.535	0.700	1.31	0.601	0.700	1.16	0.723	1.000	1.38	4%	77
CWC – Unionville System	2015 (PC), 2008 (WSP)	2.091	4.665	2.23	3.197	4.966	1.55	4.334	6.024	1.39	14%	92
CWC – Western System <sup>3</sup>	2015 (PC), 2005 (WSP)	9.627	14.040	1.46	11.738	14.040	1.20	13.666	16.690	1.22	14%	79
Hazardville Water Company	2015 (PAR)	1.480	4.166	2.81	2.056	4.166	2.03	3.940	5.438	1.38	9%	72
Kensington Fire District <sup>3</sup>	2008 (WSP)	0.665	As Needed	NR	0.863	As Needed	NR	0.996	As Needed	NR	6%	71
Manchester Water Department	2013 (PAR)	4.940	9.129	1.85	6.285	9.129	1.45	8.220	15.529	1.89	13%	66
Meriden Water Division	2015 (PC), 2012 (PAR), 2006 (WSP)	5.109	9.700	1.90	6.273	11.700	1.87	6.646	15.200	2.29	19%	63
Metropolitan District Commission <sup>3</sup>	2015 (PC), 2007 (WSP)	49.610	71.450	1.44	60.410	106.000	1.75	70.090	127.000	1.81	19%	79
Middletown Water Department	2014 (DIV), 2010 (WSP)	3.630	6.952	1.92	3.990	7.892	1.98	4.590	10.625	2.31	11%	64
New Britain Water Department <sup>3</sup>	2015 (PC), 2006 (WSP)	9.450	15.360	1.63	10.330	15.360	1.49	11.520	15.360	1.33	4%	73
Portland Water Department	2005 (WSP)	0.619	1.400	2.26	0.861	1.400	1.63	1.123	2.300	2.05	14%	78
Salmon Brook District Water Department	2005 (WSP)	0.162	0.269	1.66	0.192	0.269	1.40	0.242	0.320	1.32	18%	NR
SCCRWA	2015 (PC), 2008 (WSP)	45.700	76.700	1.68	59.269	76.700	1.29	62.200	130.200	2.09	12%	52
Southington Water Department	2012 (PAR), 2000 (WSP)	3.830	7.000	1.83	5.928	7.000	1.18	8.010	10.830	1.35	12%	75
Tariffville Fire District Water Department	2014 (PAR), 2006 (WSP)	0.107	0.252	2.36	0.128	0.252	1.97	0.226	0.252	1.12	8%	88
Tolland Water Department <sup>4</sup>	2015 (PAR), 2014 (DAR), 2007 (WSP)	0.127	0.304	2.40	0.171	0.304	1.78	0.198	0.425	2.15	24%	69
University Of Connecticut <sup>5</sup>	2015 (PC), 2013 (DIV), 2011 (WSP)	1.186	2.320	1.96	1.450	2.320	1.60	2.085	3.093	1.48	<15%	54
	2015 (PC), 2013 (DIV), 2011 (WSP)	1.186	1.480	1.25	1.450	1.480	1.02	2.085	1.970	0.94	<15%	54
Valley Water Systems, Inc.	2015 (PAR), 2003 (WSP)	1.546	2.940	1.90	2.100	2.940	1.40	2.554	3.670	1.44	4%	80
Wallingford Water Department	2015 (PC), 2006 (WSP)	3.970	9.000	2.27	4.992	9.000	1.80	5.920	15.260	2.58	13%	64
Windham Water Works	2015 (PC), 2012 (WSP)	2.300	4.100	1.78	2.630	4.100	1.56	2.980	4.100	1.38	15%	60
Worthington Fire District	2012 (PAR), 2008 (WSP)	0.317	0.685	2.16	0.486	0.685	1.41	0.633	1.000	1.58	2%	70

1. Data is a compilation from various sources including regulatory agencies, public water supply representatives, municipalities, and regional planning organizations.

Individual water supply plans as well as DPH files and databases were accessed. Additionally, this information was supplemented by telephone interviews and personal communications with individuals having an association with the water system. Key to abbreviations: WSP = Water Supply Plan; DIV = Diversion Permit Application; DAR = Diversion Annual Report; SS = Sanitary Survey; EIE = Environmental Impact Evaluation; PAR = PURA Annual Report, and PC = Personal Communication

2. Represents available water, or the limiting factor between safe yield, permit or registration limits, contractual limits, pump capacity, etc.

3. Includes water sold to other utilities

4. Safe Yield calculated in 2012 UConn Potential Sources of Water Supply EIE

5. Available supply is restricted during low flows by the 2011 Wellfield Management Plan. The first line considers the Fenton Wellfield as available, the bottom does not.

NR = Not Reported

Note: Margin of Safety calculated by dividing the available water for each demand category by the demand for each demand category.

DPH has implemented an internal Capacity Development Assessment (CDA) program to evaluate the technical, managerial, and financial capacity of CWSs that serve fewer than 1,000 people. A preliminary analysis of 129 CWSs in the Central PWSMA has been conducted and the results shared with the systems to collect feedback. Although the current results are preliminary and subject to change, the CDA program indicates that 8% of systems assessed in the Central PWSMA were rated to have an overall low capacity to provide water service. 50% were rated to have an overall moderate capacity to provide water service, and 42% were rated to have a high capacity to provide water service. A map showing the distribution of these systems across the state is presented as Appended Figure 1. A summary of the CDA scores for technical, managerial, and financial capacity are presented in Appendix F. The preliminary results are encouraging, and the long-term goal of the CDA program is to target specific types of assistance to smaller CWSs.

System reliability and service and supply adequacy are also influenced by drought and the quality and condition of infrastructure utilized to provide water service. CWSs that serve greater than 1,000 people are required to address drought as part of their Emergency Contingency Plans within the WSP process. In addition, many utilities have diversion permits from DEEP or are party to other agreements that restrict withdrawals during periods of low stream flow. Such restrictions are incorporated into the available yields presented on Table 2-5 where appropriate. Smaller systems typically do not have a formal drought plan, but many have experienced a decline in yields during sustained droughts.

Similarly, systems serving greater than 1,000 people are required to have an asset management program for tracking infrastructure age and condition and prioritizing rehabilitation. Many smaller systems have no such program and, in some cases, can be blindsided by the costs necessary to design and construct replacements. The occurrence of water main leaks and breaks can also prioritize asset replacement. For example, DEEP typically requires leak detection surveys to be conducted every 5 years as a general condition of diversion permits issued for public water supply and increases the required frequency of the surveys if the percentage of unaccounted-for water versus total production is greater than 15%.

Table 2-5 presents the percentage of unaccounted-for water for utilities in the PWSMA serving greater than 1,000 people. Unaccounted-for water is water that is produced but not accounted for by customer meters or estimated for unmetered nonrevenue uses such as firefighting and main flushing (i.e., legitimate consumption). Typically, unaccounted-for water is considered to be associated with slow leaks in piping joints, data or metering error, or water theft. A total of 26% of the water systems listed in Table 2-5 had unaccounted-for water percentages greater than 15%.

Finally, a high per capita residential use may be indicative of systems where water conservation measures could be enacted to increase supply adequacy. Table 2-5 presents the estimated residential per capita water demands for each CWS in the PWSMA serving greater than 1,000 people. Per capita water demands are also presented in Appendix D for the remaining CWSs where actual demands are known.

The majority of the larger systems in the Central PWSMA have per capita residential demands less than the design standard of 75 gpcd. A total of 67 of the smaller CWSs have per capita demand estimates available; of these, only 11 (16%) are greater than 75 gpcd.

## 2.5 Assessment of Firefighting Capabilities

Firefighting capabilities were determined from a review of individual WSPs, PURA annual reports, municipal hazard mitigation plans, plans of conservation development, and personal communications with municipal and system representatives. Table 2-6 presents a summary of firefighting capabilities by municipality. All of the jurisdictions in the Central PWSMA maintain some form of fire protection for residents and businesses. At least 59 of these municipalities rely in part on CWSs in the region for fire protection.

**TABLE 2-6**  
**Firefighting Capabilities by Municipality**

Municipality	Name of Community Water System(s) Serving > 1,000 People	Provides Municipal/Private Fire Protection	Number of Hydrants <sup>1</sup>	Other Municipal Fire Protection <sup>2</sup>
Andover	None	No	0	SW, TT
Avon	Avon Water Company	Yes	648	SW, TT
	CWC – Collinsville & Unionville Systems	Yes	158	
	MDC	Yes	5	
Berlin	Kensington Fire District	Yes	255	3 DH, 3 CS, SW, TT
	Berlin Water Control Commission	Yes	545	
	Worthington Fire District	Yes	153	
Bethany	SCCRWA	Yes	2	SW, TT
	CWC – Central System	Yes	1	
Bloomfield	MDC	Yes	752	SW, TT
Bolton	None	No	0	SW, TT
Branford	SCCRWA	Yes	891	SW, TT
Canton	CWC – Collinsville System	Yes	201	SW, TT
	MDC	Yes	3	
Chester	CWC – Chester System	Yes	55	SW, TT
Clinton	CWC – Guilford System	Yes	291	SW, TT
Columbia	None	No	0	SW, TT
Coventry	None	No	0	SW, TT
Cromwell	Cromwell Fire District Water	Yes	737	SW, TT
	MDC	Yes	1	
Deep River	CWC – Chester System	Yes	47	SW, TT
Durham	None	No	0	SW, TT
East Granby	Aquarion Water Company – Simsbury	Yes	10	SW, TT
	MDC	Yes	65	
	CWC – Western System	No	0	
East Haddam	None	No	0	SW, TT
East Hampton	None	No	0	SW, TT
East Hartford	MDC	Yes	1,073	SW, TT
East Haven	SCCRWA	Yes	626	DH, CS, SW, TT
East Windsor	CWC – Western System	Yes	328	SW, TT
	Hazardville Water Company	Yes	3	
Ellington	CWC – Western System	Yes	284	SW, TT

**TABLE 2-6  
Firefighting Capabilities by Municipality**

Municipality	Name of Community Water System(s) Serving > 1,000 People	Provides Municipal/Private Fire Protection	Number of Hydrants <sup>1</sup>	Other Municipal Fire Protection <sup>2</sup>
Enfield	CTWC – Western System	Yes	350	SW, TT
	Hazardville Water Company	Yes	605	
	Connecticut Correctional Institute	Yes	NR	
Essex	CWC – Chester System	Yes	126	SW, TT
Farmington	CWC – Unionville System	Yes	861	SW, TT
	MDC	Yes	105	
	New Britain Water Department	Yes	NR	
	Valley Water Systems	Yes	4	
Glastonbury	MDC	Yes	711	SW, TT
	Manchester Water Department	Yes	65	
Granby	Aquarion Water Company – Simsbury	Yes	18	DH, SW, TT
Guilford	CWC – Guilford System	Yes	373	DH, CS, SW, TT
Haddam	None	No	0	SW, TT
Hamden	SCCRWA	Yes	1,162	SW, TT
Hartford	MDC	Yes	2,610	SW, TT
Hebron	CWC – Hebron Center Division	Yes	24	DH, SW, TT
Killingworth	None	No	0	SW, TT
Lyme	None	No	0	SW, TT
Madison	CWC – Guilford System	Yes	239	SW, TT
	CWC – Legend Hill Condominium Association	NR	NR	
Manchester	Manchester Water Department	Yes	1,954	SW, TT
	MDC	Yes	2	
Mansfield	University of Connecticut	Yes	NR	DH, SW, TT
	Windham Water Works	Yes	32+	
Marlborough	None	No	0	SW, TT
Meriden	Meriden Water Division	Yes	1,778	CS, SW, TT
Middlefield	Middletown Water Department	Yes	NR	SW, TT
Middletown	Middletown Water Department	Yes	NR	SW, TT
	Connecticut Valley Hospital	Yes	81	
Milford	SCCRWA	Yes	1,695	SW, TT
New Britain	New Britain Water Department	Yes	NR	SW, TT
New Haven	SCCRWA	Yes	2,197	SW, TT
Newington	MDC	Yes	728	SW, TT
	New Britain Water Department	Yes	NR	
North Branford	SCCRWA	Yes	248	SW, TT
North Haven	SCCRWA	Yes	834	SW, TT
Old Lyme	CWC – Point O' Woods	No	0	SW, TT
	CWC – Sound View	Yes	40	
Old Saybrook	CWC – Guilford System	Yes	373	DH, SW, TT
Orange	SCCRWA	Yes	573	SW, TT
Plainville	Valley Water Systems	Yes	487	SW, TT
Portland	Portland Water Department	Yes	NR	SW, TT
Rocky Hill	MDC	Yes	602	SW, TT

**TABLE 2-6  
Firefighting Capabilities by Municipality**

Municipality	Name of Community Water System(s) Serving > 1,000 People	Provides Municipal/Private Fire Protection	Number of Hydrants <sup>1</sup>	Other Municipal Fire Protection <sup>2</sup>
Simsbury	Aquarion Water Company – Simsbury	Yes	551	SW, TT
	Tariffville Fire District Water Dept.	Yes	43	
	Avon Water Company	Yes	NR <sup>A</sup>	
Somers	CWC – Western System	Yes	89	DH, CS, SW, TT
	Hazardville Water Company	Yes	98	
South Windsor	CWC – Western System	Yes	736	SW, TT
	MDC	Yes	277	
	Manchester Water Department	Yes	4	
Southington	Southington Water Department	Yes	1,766	SW, TT, DH
	New Britain Water Department	Yes	NR	
	Valley Water Systems	Yes	26	
Stafford	CWC – Stafford System	Yes	75	SW, TT
Suffield	CWC – Western System	Yes	334	SW, TT
Tolland	CWC – Western System	Yes	41	SW, DH, TT
	Tolland Water Department	Yes	97	
Vernon	CWC – Western System	Yes	524	SW, TT
	Manchester Water Department	Yes	3	
Wallingford	Wallingford Water Department	Yes	1,813	SW, TT
West Hartford	MDC	Yes	1,403	SW, TT
West Haven	SCCRWA	Yes	940	SW, TT
Westbrook	CWC – Guilford System	Yes	213	SW, TT
Wethersfield	MDC	Yes	781	SW, TT
Willington	None	No	0	SW, TT
Windsor	MDC	Yes	1,095	SW, TT
Windsor Locks	CWC – Western System	Yes	357	SW, TT
Woodbridge	SCCRWA	Yes	92	SW, TT

1. NR – Not Reported

2. Other Fire Protection Codes: SW = Surface Water; TT = Tanker Trucks; DH = Dry Hydrants; CS = Cisterns; BT = Brush Trucks

A. The Avon Water Company hydrant count for Avon includes hydrants in Simsbury.

Information similar to that presented in Table 2-6 is included in Appendix C for the systems serving fewer than 1,000 people. It should be noted that there are no regulatory requirements for a CWS to maintain firefighting capabilities. Individual requirements for fire protection are addressed indirectly in the application process for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (Section 16-262m-5(e) of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies [RCSA]) for small water companies, which are regulated by PURA in coordination with DPH. A letter from the local fire marshal where the project is located must be submitted with the application to PURA, indicating whether or not fire protection facilities are required to be included in the design of the water system. The PURA regulations also state that fire protection is not allowed to be provided via hydrants unless the system has more than 150,000 gallons in storage. However, there is no explicit requirement imposed by PURA to provide fire protection.

The majority of larger systems have adequate pressure and system components to provide some form of fire protection to customers within their supply area. Most of the smaller CWSs provide little or no fire protection as indicated in Appendix C.

## 2.6 Assessment of Major Facilities

Table 2-7 presents data on major facilities for CWSs serving greater than 1,000 people. This information is included as Appendix C for systems serving fewer than 1,000 people.

**TABLE 2-7**  
**Major Facilities of Community Water Systems Serving >1,000 People**

Community Water System	Primary Location Served	Groundwater Supplies	Surface Water Supplies	Treatment	Distribution Pumping	Storage
Aquarion Water Company – Simsbury System	Simsbury, Granby, East Granby	A	I	X	X	X
Avon Water Company	Avon, Simsbury	A, E, I	U	X	X	X
Berlin Water Control Commission	Berlin	A, I	U	X	X	X
Connecticut Correctional Institute	Enfield/Somers	A, E, I	U	X	X	X
Connecticut Valley Hospital	Middletown	U	A, I	X	U	X
Cromwell Fire District Water Department	Cromwell	A, E, I	U	X	X	X
CWC – Chester System	Chester, Deep River, Essex	A	A, I	X	X	X
CWC – Collinsville Sys	Canton	U	U*	U	X	X
CWC – Guilford System	Guilford, Madison, Old Saybrook, Westbrook, Clinton	A, E, I	A	X	X	X
CWC – Hebron Center	Hebron	A	U	X	X	X
CWC – Legend Hill Condominium Association	Madison	A	U	X	U	X
CWC – Point O' Woods	Old Lyme	A, I	U	X	X	X
CWC – Sound View	Old Lyme	A, I	U	X	X	X
CWC – Stafford System	Stafford	I	A	X	X	X
CWC – Unionville System	Farmington, Avon	A, I	U	X	X	X

**TABLE 2-7**  
**Major Facilities of Community Water Systems Serving >1,000 People**

Community Water System	Primary Location Served	Groundwater Supplies	Surface Water Supplies	Treatment	Distribution Pumping	Storage
CWC – Western System	East Windsor, Suffield, Enfield, Somers, East Granby, Windsor Locks, South Windsor, Ellington, Vernon, Tolland	A, E, I	A	X	X	X
Hazardville Water Company	Enfield, Somers	A, E, I	U	X	X	X
Kensington Fire District <sup>1</sup>	Berlin	I	U	U	X	X
Manchester Water Department	Manchester, Glastonbury	A, E, I	A	X	X	X
Meriden Water Division	Meriden	A, I	A	X	X	X
Metropolitan District Commission	East Granby, Windsor, Rocky Hill, Bloomfield, West Hartford, Hartford, East Hartford, South Windsor, Farmington, Newington, Wethersfield, Glastonbury	U	A, E, I	X	X	X
Middletown Water Department	Middletown	A	A, E	X	X	X
New Britain Water Department	New Britain, Farmington	E, I	A	X	X	X
Portland Water Department	Portland	A	I	X	X	X
Salmon Brook District Water Department	Granby	A, E	U	U	U	X
South Central Connecticut Regional Water Authority	Milford, Orange, West Haven, Woodbridge, New Haven, Hamden, Bethany, East Haven, North Haven, Branford, North Branford	A, E, I	A, I	X	X	X

**TABLE 2-7**  
**Major Facilities of Community Water Systems Serving >1,000 People**

Community Water System	Primary Location Served	Groundwater Supplies	Surface Water Supplies	Treatment	Distribution Pumping	Storage
Southington Water Department	Southington	A, I	A	X	X	X
Tariffville Fire District Water Department	Simsbury	A, E	U	X	U	X
Tolland Water Department	Tolland	A	U	X	U	X
University of Connecticut - Main Campus	Mansfield	A, E, I	U	X	X	X
Valley Water Systems, Inc.	Plainville	A, I	I	X	X	X
Wallingford Water Department	Wallingford	A	A	X	X	X
Windham Water Works	Windham/ Mansfield	U	A	X	X	X
Worthington Fire District <sup>1</sup>	Berlin	U	U	U	U	U

A = Active, E = Emergency, I = Inactive; U = Unavailable; X = Available. A, E, and I are only used for supplies.

\*CWC – Collinsville System obtains water from an interconnection with MDC's Collinsville Water Treatment Plant.

1. Water purchased from another utility via interconnection.

Most CWSs in the region utilize groundwater sources as their primary means of supply. However, several of the larger CWSs maintain reservoirs for primary or emergency supply. Connecticut Valley Hospital, CWC Stafford System, MDC, and Windham Water Works are the only significant CWSs that rely solely on surface water for drinking water supply. All of the systems serving fewer than 1,000 people utilize well water or springs as their source of supply with the exception of small consecutive systems such as CWC – Reservoir Heights in Vernon (served by Manchester Water Department).

Table 2-8 presents information on identified facility improvements for the larger CWSs.

**TABLE 2-8**  
**Planned and/or Identified Expansions/Alterations for Community Water Systems Serving >1,000 People**

Community Water System	Planned or Identified Expansions/Alterations to Water Supply Facilities
Aquarion Water Company – Simsbury System	Distribution system upgrades, identify/install additional supply sources, create new high-service zone
Avon Water Company	Identify and develop future supply sources, additional storage tanks, distribution system upgrades
Berlin Water Control Commission	Distribution system upgrades, tank improvements, well replacement, identify future sources, identifying interconnection locations with neighboring water systems, upgrade MDC interconnection

**TABLE 2-8**  
**Planned and/or Identified Expansions/Alterations for Community Water Systems Serving >1,000 People**

Community Water System	Planned or Identified Expansions/Alterations to Water Supply Facilities
Connecticut Correctional Institute	Identify future sources
Connecticut Valley Hospital	Pursue interconnection
Cromwell Fire District Water Department	Distribution system upgrades, emergency interconnections
CWC – Chester System	Distribution system upgrades, storage tank upgrades
CWC – Collinsville Sys	Distribution system upgrades, interconnection, future source evaluation
CWC – Guilford System	Distribution system upgrades, interconnections, storage tank upgrades, eventual development of new wellfields
CWC – Hebron Center	No identified needs
CWC – Legend Hill Condominium Association	No identified needs
CWC – Point O' Woods	Interconnection
CWC – Sound View	Interconnections
CWC – Stafford System	Distribution system upgrades, dam modifications, future source evaluation
CWC – Unionville System	Distribution system upgrades, storage tank upgrades, interconnection, future source evaluation
CWC – Western System	Distribution system upgrades, storage tank upgrades, Rockville WTP upgrade, other treatment plant/wellfield upgrades, evaluation of future sources, complete Mansfield extension
Hazardville Water Company	Future source evaluation, interconnection, distribution system upgrades
Kensington Fire District <sup>1</sup>	Distribution system upgrades, future source evaluation
Manchester Water Department	Pumping improvements, reservoir improvements, future source evaluation, dam improvements, well redevelopment, distribution system upgrades, storage tank improvements
Meriden Water Division	Facility upgrades, distribution system upgrades, future source evaluation
Metropolitan District Commission	Distribution system upgrades, pump station upgrades, future source evaluation, storage tank upgrades
Middletown Water Department	Well replacements/redevelopments, distribution system upgrades, interconnection with Durham
New Britain Water Department	Future source evaluation, pumping station upgrades, distribution system upgrades, storage tank upgrades, dam/reservoir improvements
Portland Water Department	Distribution system upgrades
Salmon Brook District Water Department	Interconnection, future source evaluation
South Central Connecticut Regional Water Authority	Dam/reservoir improvements, pump station upgrades, distribution system upgrades, climate change-related resiliency improvements, future source evaluation, interconnections
Southington Water Department	Future source evaluation, interconnections, storage tank upgrades, distribution system upgrades
Tariffville Fire District Water Department	Future source evaluation, storage tank upgrades, interconnection

**TABLE 2-8**  
**Planned and/or Identified Expansions/Alterations for Community Water Systems Serving >1,000 People**

Community Water System	Planned or Identified Expansions/Alterations to Water Supply Facilities
Tolland Water Department	Future source evaluation, distribution system upgrades
University of Connecticut – Main Campus	Interconnection, distribution system upgrades/extensions, subsystem connectivity upgrades, well redevelopment
Valley Water Systems, Inc.	Distribution system upgrades, pumping station upgrades, future source evaluation
Wallingford Water Department	Future source evaluation, distribution system upgrades, pursue interconnections
Windham Water Works	Identify additional sources/increase available supply, distribution system improvements
Worthington Fire District <sup>1</sup>	Distribution system upgrades

Many CWSs are currently interconnected. In particular, utilities in the central part of the PWSMA play a regional role in providing active daily supply to Berlin. Table 2-9 presents the list of interconnections between CWSs in the Central PWSMA.

**TABLE 2-9**  
**List of Existing Interconnections in the Central PWSMA**

Supplier	Receiver	Town	Average-Day Transfer (mgd)	Year
Avon Water Company	CWC Collinsville System	Avon	0.025	2011
New Britain Water Department	Berlin Water Control Commission	Berlin	0.917	2011
Berlin Water Control Commission	Kensington Fire District	Berlin*	0.649	2011
Berlin Water Control Commission	Worthington Fire District	Berlin*	0.401	2011
Kensington Fire District	Berlin Water Control Commission	Berlin*	0.009	2011
New Britain Water Department	Bristol Water Department	Bristol	0.245	2008
Metropolitan District Commission	New Britain Water Department	Burlington	0.000	2015
Metropolitan District Commission	CWC – Collinsville System	Canton	0.395	2015
SCCRWA	Meriden Water Division	Cheshire	0.218	2006
Evergreen Trailer Park – System #2	Evergreen Trailer Park – System #1	Clinton	0.000	2015
Cromwell Fire District Water Department	Berlin Water Control Commission	Cromwell	0.308	2011
CWC – Chester System	Mount Saint John School	Deep River	0.000**	2014
Ridgewood Hills Association, System #1	Ridgewood Hills Association, System #2	Deep River	0.000	2015

**TABLE 2-9**  
**List of Existing Interconnections in the Central PWSMA**

Supplier	Receiver	Town	Average-Day Transfer (mgd)	Year
Ridgewood Hills Association, System #2	Ridgewood Hills Association, System #3	Deep River	0.000	2015
Ridgewood Hills Association, System #3	Ridgewood Hills Association, System #4	Deep River	0.000	2015
CWC – Western System	Town of Somers – Rye Hill System via Hazardville Water Company	Enfield	0.021	2005
Town of East Longmeadow, Mass.	CWC – Crescent Lake System	Enfield	0.035	2006
CWC – Unionville System	Valley Water Systems, Inc.	Farmington/ Plainville*	0.000	2009
Metropolitan District Commission	CWC – Chimney Hill System	Farmington	0.038	2015
Metropolitan District Commission	CWC – Unionville System	Farmington	0.773	2015
Metropolitan District Commission	New Britain Water Department	Farmington	0.000	2015
CWC-Guilford System	SCCRWA	Guilford	0.000	2008
SCCRWA	CWC - Guilford System	Guilford	0.000	2008
Manchester Water Department	CWC – Reservoir Heights	Manchester	0.005	2014
New Britain Water Department	Kensington Fire District	New Britain*	0.467	2008
New Britain Water Department	Valley Water Systems, Inc.	New Britain*	0.000	2006
Metropolitan District Commission	Berlin Water Control Commission	Newington	0.000	2015
Valley Water Systems, Inc.	Bristol Water Department	Plainville	0.000	2006
Valley Water Systems, Inc.	CWC – Unionville System	Plainville*	0.000	2009
Valley Water Systems, Inc.	New Britain Water Department	Plainville	0.000	2006
Metropolitan District Commission	Portland Water Department	Portland	0.448	2015
Aquarion Water Company – Simsbury System	Ethel Walker School	Simsbury	0.000	2013
Manchester Water Department	CWC – Western System	South Windsor	0.002	2006
Metropolitan District Commission	CWC – Western System	South Windsor	0.000	2015
CWC – Western System	Tolland Water Department	Tolland	0.050	2016
CWC – Western System	Tolland Water Department – Torry Road	Tolland	0.013	2012
Tolland Water Department	Tolland Water Department – Torry Road	Tolland	0.000	2012
Tolland Water Department	CWC – Riversedge Division	Tolland/ Willington	0.030	2013
Meriden Water Division	Wallingford Water Division – South Broad Street	Wallingford	0.100	2015
Willington Ridge Condo – System #2	Willington Ridge Condos – System #1	Willington	0.000	2015

**TABLE 2-9**  
**List of Existing Interconnections in the Central PWSMA**

Supplier	Receiver	Town	Average-Day Transfer (mgd)	Year
Metropolitan District Commission	CWC – Western System	Windsor	0.000	2015
Metropolitan District Commission	CWC – Western System	Windsor Locks	0.000	2015

\*Multiple interconnections exist between the two utilities.

\*\*Interconnection only utilized to flush water mains. Demand is negligible on an average-day basis.

Several CWSs have identified future potential interconnections either to promote source redundancy or to meet future supply needs. Table 2-10 lists the systems that are currently pursuing options for future interconnections as determined through review of WSPs, DPH records, and personal communications with persons having an association with the system. Table 2-10 also lists those systems that have identified. Note that systems typically look to larger utilities to obtain water via interconnection, e.g., Avon has identified MDC as a potential supplier via interconnection, but MDC has not identified Avon Water Company as a potential source of supply.

**TABLE 2-10**  
**Planned and/or Identified Future Interconnections**

Community Water System	Planned and/or Identified Interconnections for Additional Supply <i>Serving &gt;1,000 People</i>
Avon Water Company	Interconnection with MDC
Avon Water Company	Interconnection with Aquarion Water Company – Simsbury System
Berlin Water Control Commission	Interconnection with Meriden Water Division
Berlin Water Control Commission	Interconnection with Southington Water Department
Connecticut Valley Hospital	Interconnection with Middletown Water Department
Cromwell Fire District	Interconnection with MDC
CWC – Chester System	Interconnection with CWC – Guilford System
CWC – Collinsville System	Interconnection with CWC – Unionville System
CWC – Sound View System	Interconnection with CWC – Guilford System
CWC – Sound View System	Interconnection with CWC – Point O' Woods System
CWC – Stafford System	Interconnection with CWC – Western System
CWC – Unionville System	Interconnection with Bristol Water Department
CWC – Western System	Interconnection with Agawam Water Company
CWC – Western System	Interconnection with University of Connecticut
Meriden Water Department	Interconnection with Kensington Fire District
Meriden Water Department	Interconnection with New Britain Water Department
Middletown Water Department	Interconnection with Durham Center System
Middletown Water Department	Interconnection with Berlin Water Control Commission
Southington Water Department	Interconnection with Bristol Water Department
Southington Water Department	Interconnection with New Britain Water Department
Southington Water Department	Interconnection with SCCRWA
Tarriffville Fire District	Interconnection with Aquarion Water Company – Simsbury System
Wallingford Water Department	Interconnection with Meriden Water Department
Wallingford Water Department	Interconnection with SCCRWA

**TABLE 2-10**  
**Planned and/or Identified Future Interconnections**

Community Water System	Planned and/or Identified Interconnections for Additional Supply
Windham Water Works	Interconnection with Norwich Public Utilities
<i>Serving &lt;1,000 People</i>	
Aquarion Water Company – Birchwood Estates System	Interconnection with Town of Marlborough Town Center water system
East Hampton WPCA – Future Town-wide System	Interconnection with Colchester Water & Sewer, Middletown Water Department/Pratt & Whitney, and/or Portland Water Department
CWC – Western System	Interconnection with Jensen's Rolling Hills Residential, S&P Properties LLC, and other small systems in Mansfield
Tolland Water Department	Interconnection with Norwegian Woods Apartments (via CWC – Western System)

Finally, the opportunity exists for additional interconnections to be formed between utilities that are located within 1,000 feet of each other. This is a matter that will be discussed in the Integrated Report. The CWSs located within 1,000 feet of one another are presented in Table 2-11. A summary of proximal Non-Community systems is presented by municipality on Appended Table 1.

**TABLE 2-11**  
**Community Water Systems within 1,000 Feet without Existing or Planned Interconnections**

Community Water System	Potential Interconnection System(s)
Aquarion Water Company – Birchwood Estate	Hillside Corporation
Chelsea Common Condominium Association	GQC Well Commission
Club House Apartments	Hunting Lodge Apartments
Coventry Housing Authority – Upper System	Coventry Housing Authority – Lower System
CWC – Birchwood Heights	Knollwood Acres Apartments
CWC – Hebron Center Division	Hebron Arms Apartments
CWC – Hebron Center Division	CWC – Country Manor Apartments
CWC – Hebron Center Division	CWC – Mill at Stonecroft Division
CWC – Jensen's, Inc. Rolling Hills Residential	Club House Apartments
CWC – Jensen's, Inc. Rolling Hills Residential	Hunting Lodge Apartments
CWC – Lakewood	CWC – Lakeview Terrace
CWC – Sound View	Miami Beach Water Company
CWC – Sound View	Chadwick Homeowners Association, Inc.
CWC – Unionville System	Avon Water Company
CWC – Wellswood Village Division	Wellswood Estates Foundation, Inc.
CWC – Wellswood Village Division	Hillside Condominiums
CWC – Westchester East	Edgemere Condominium Association, Inc.
CWC – Western System	Shaker Heights Water Company
CWC – Western System	Connecticut Correctional Institute
CWC – Western System	East Windsor Housing Authority
CWC – Western System	School Hill Association, Inc.
CWC – Western System	Vernon Village, Inc.
East Windsor Housing Authority	School Hill Association, Inc.
Hillside Condominiums	Wellswood Estates Foundation, Inc.
Lyme Regis, Inc.	Boxwood Condominium Association

**TABLE 2-11**  
**Community Water Systems within 1,000 Feet without Existing or Planned Interconnections**

<b>Community Water System</b>	<b>Potential Interconnection System(s)</b>
Lymewood Elderly Housing	Rye Field Manor Elderly Housing
Manchester Water Department	CWC – Redwood Farms Division
Metropolitan District Commission	Manchester Water Department
Metropolitan District Commission	Sharon Heights Water Association
Metropolitan District Commission	Grant Hill Associates, Inc.
Metropolitan District Commission	Orchard Hill Association
Metropolitan District Commission	Juniper Club, Inc.
Metropolitan District Commission	Old Newgate Ridge Water Company, Inc.
Middletown Water Department	Sylvan Ridge Condominiums
Middletown Water Department	Connecticut Valley Hospital
Orchard Hill Association	Juniper Club, Inc.
Quonnipaug Hills – Main System	Quonnipaug Hills – Section 1
Southington Water Department	Apple Valley Village
Tolland Water Department	Stone Pond Condominiums
University of Connecticut – Main Campus	Orchard Acres Association
University of Connecticut – Main Campus	Knollwood Acres Apartments
Valley Water Systems, Inc.	Southington Water Department
Whispering Hills, LLC – Well D System	Whispering Hills, LLC – Well A System
Willington Ridge Condos – System #2	Cedar Ridge Apartments



## 3.0 ASSESSMENT OF FUTURE WATER SUPPLY SOURCES

This section presents future water supply sources identified in the region. Information has been obtained from individual WSPs and discussions with representatives of regulatory agencies, regional planning agencies, and CWSs. Table 3-1 identifies systems serving greater than 1,000 people that have identified the potential need for future supply source exploration within the Central PWSMA. A discussion of each system follows.

**TABLE 3-1**  
**Potential Future Source of Supply Exploration Planned/Needed**  
**for Community Water Systems Serving >1,000 People**

Community Water System	None Identified	Within 5-Year Planning Period	Beyond 5-Year Planning Period
Aquarion Water Company – Simsbury System			X
Avon Water Company			X
Berlin Water Control Commission		X	X
Connecticut Correctional Institute		X	X
Connecticut Valley Hospital		X	X
Cromwell Fire District Water Department		X	
CWC – Chester System		X	
CWC – Collinsville Sys		X	
CWC – Guilford System		X	X
CWC – Hebron Center	X		
CWC – Legend Hill Condominium Association	X		
CWC – Point O' Woods			X
CWC – Sound View			X
CWC – Stafford System			X
CWC – Unionville System		X	
CWC – Western System		X	X
Hazardville Water Company			X
Kensington Fire District			X
Manchester Water Department			X
Meriden Water Division			X
Metropolitan District Commission			X
Middletown Water Department		X	X
New Britain Water Department			X
Portland Water Department			X
Salmon Brook District Water Department			X
SCCRWA			X
Southington Water Department			X
Tariffville Fire District Water Department	X		
Tolland Water Department	X		
University of Connecticut – Main Campus	X		
Valley Water Systems, Inc.			X
Wallingford Water Department			X
Windham Water Works			X
Worthington Fire District	X		

### **3.1 Aquarion Water Company – Simsbury System**

The Aquarion Water Company – Simsbury System is currently meeting average-day, maximum month average-day, and peak-day demands with a sufficient margin of safety. Future projections by Aquarion Water Company in its 2006 WSP indicate that the Simsbury System will have an average-day margin of safety greater than 1.15 through 2050, and that additional supply may be needed to meet maximum month average-day and peak-day demands while providing a margin of safety of 1.15 beyond the 20-year planning period. Potential future supply sources include the following:

- Replacing existing wells to reestablish diminished yield
- Development of new sources in the Farmington River basin (basin #4300)
- Purchasing existing sources from nearby public water systems

Well replacements and redevelopment projects will occur as needed. Purchasing sources from other water systems would likely only provide a limited increase in available supply as some or most of the available yield would need to serve existing customers of that system. Development of new sources in the Farmington River basin is believed to be the most likely scenario for increasing future supply.

While the potential exists for interconnections to be formed with other nearby water utilities, the Aquarion Water Company believes it to be unlikely at this time that such interconnections will be used to provide active, daily supply for the system.

### **3.2 Avon Water Company**

The Avon Water Company is currently meeting average-day, maximum month average-day, and peak-day demands with a sufficient margin of safety. Future projections by Avon Water Company indicate that additional supply sources may be needed beyond the 5-year planning period. Potential future supply sources include the following:

- Completion of well rehabilitation/pumping improvement projects
- Reactivation of inactive supplies
- Development of new sources (basin #4300 and 4316)

As additional supply is not needed within the Avon Water Company system for many years, it is possible that the schedule for reactivation of inactive supplies or development of new supplies could be advanced by regional needs with water delivered through new or existing interconnections. Well replacements and rehabilitation projects will occur as needed. Reactivation of currently inactive supplies may not be feasible due to water treatment concerns. The Avon Water Company believes that development of new sources of supply in the Farmington River basin is the most likely scenario for increasing future supply although such actions will require diversion permits and evaluation of instream flow concerns.

While the potential exists for interconnections to be formed with other nearby water utilities, the Avon Water Company believes it to be unlikely at this time that such interconnections will be used to provide active, daily supply for the system.

### **3.3 Berlin Water Control Commission**

The Berlin Water Control Commission is currently meeting average-day demands with a sufficient margin of safety although additional supply is needed to meet maximum month average-day and peak-day demands with a sufficient margin of safety. Well replacement is underway to restore lost capacity. Future projections by the Berlin Water Control Commission indicate that additional supply sources may be needed within and beyond the 5-year planning period as the Commission is most likely to serve currently unserved areas of Berlin. Potential future supply sources include the following:

- Upgrading pumping components to increase efficiency of existing wells
- Reactivating inactive groundwater supplies
- Pursuing additional interconnections with nearby utilities
- Increasing flow through existing interconnections

Reactivating the inactive groundwater supplies may not be feasible due to water quality and treatment cost concerns. Increasing purchases through existing interconnections with Cromwell Fire District and the New Britain Water Department are believed by the Berlin Water Control Commission to be the most likely solutions for increasing supply. Pursuit of new interconnections with other water utilities is also an option.

### **3.4 Connecticut Correctional Institute**

The Connecticut Correctional Institute was historically meeting average-day demands and peak-day demands with a sufficient margin of safety although additional supply was necessary to meet maximum month average-day demands with a sufficient margin of safety. Future projections by the Connecticut Correctional Institute in its 2000 WSP indicate that additional supply may be needed within and beyond the 5-year planning period although it is likely that some improvements have already occurred. Potential future supply sources include the following:

- Activating inactive groundwater supplies
- Well redevelopment
- Constructing interconnections with nearby utilities

Activation of currently inactive supply sources is believed by the Connecticut Correctional Institute to be the most feasible option for increasing supply. Well replacements and redevelopment projects will be pursued as needed. Purchasing sources from other water systems is believed to be more expensive than development of on-site supplies and will be pursued last.

### **3.5 Connecticut Valley Hospital**

The Connecticut Valley Hospital system is currently meeting average-day, maximum month average-day, and peak-day demands with a sufficient margin of safety. Future projections by Connecticut Valley Hospital indicate that additional supply sources may be needed within and beyond the 5-year planning period. Potential future supply sources include the following:

- Reactivating inactive reservoirs
- Interconnection with nearby water utilities

Reactivating a currently inactive reservoir would be costly due to the need to install the infrastructure necessary to move water from the impoundment to the treatment facility. Interconnecting with a nearby utility would likely be undertaken for redundancy purposes as an active daily supply is not immediately needed.

### **3.6 Cromwell Fire District**

The Cromwell Fire District is currently meeting average-day, maximum month average-day, and peak-day demands with a sufficient margin of safety. Future projections by Cromwell Fire District indicate that additional supply sources were needed within the 5-year planning period although it is likely that this has already occurred. Additional potential future supply sources include the following:

- Reactivating inactive groundwater supplies
- Interconnecting with nearby water utilities

Reactivating the inactive groundwater supplies would be costly due to the need to upgrade much of the facilities associated with these legacy supplies. Interconnection with other utilities is considered by Cromwell Fire District to be the most likely option for increasing active, daily supply although such interconnections would be installed in the nearer term to increase system redundancy.

### **3.7 Connecticut Water Company**

The majority of the CWC systems in the Central PWSMA are currently meeting average-day, maximum month average-day, and peak-day demands with a sufficient margin of safety. The exceptions include the Sound View system, which has margins of safety less than 1.15 for maximum month average-day demands and peak-day demands, and the Point O' Woods system, which has a margin of safety less than 1.15 for peak-day demands. Future projections by CWC indicate that additional supply sources may be needed within the 5-year planning period and beyond for most of the systems while interconnections and consolidations are planned in some areas to increase system redundancy. Potential future supply sources for the CWC systems include the following:

- Installing additional supply sources for the Lakewood/Lakeview system (basins #3100, 3105)
- Reactivation of inactive groundwater supplies
- Interconnecting with nearby water utilities
- Performing reservoir modifications to increase yield
- Expansion of the Rockville Water Treatment Plant

Expansion of the Rockville Water Treatment Plant in the Western System is currently ongoing. Installation of additional supply sources and reactivating inactive supplies will be pursued as needed as will reservoir modifications. The potential interconnections are longer-term projects to provide source redundancy, including interconnection of the Western and Stafford systems, the Guilford and Chester systems, the Sound View and Point O' Woods systems, and the consolidated Old Lyme systems with the Guilford System. Additional interconnections may be considered for active, daily supply in the Western System.

### **3.8 Hazardville Water Company**

The Hazardville Water Company is currently meeting average-day, maximum month average-day, and peak-day demands with a sufficient margin of safety. Future projections by Hazardville Water Company indicate that additional supply sources may be needed beyond the 5-year planning period. Potential future supply sources include the following:

- Reactivating inactive groundwater supplies
- Interconnecting with nearby water utilities

Reactivating the inactive groundwater supplies may be costly due to the need to upgrade much of the facilities associated with these legacy supplies, and several of the wells have water quality concerns. However, it is possible that a significant increment of supply could be realized such that this is likely to be the first option pursued. Utilizing interconnections with other utilities is considered to be a secondary option.

### **3.9 Kensington Fire District**

The Kensington Fire District is authorized by contract to purchase as much water as needed and therefore does not have an available water calculation. System margin of safety is considered to be 1.0 for existing and future demands.

### **3.10 Manchester Water Department**

The Manchester Water Department is currently meeting average-day, maximum month average-day, and peak-day demands with a sufficient margin of safety. Future projections by Manchester Water Department indicate that additional supply may be needed beyond the 5-year planning period. Potential future supply sources include the following:

- Increasing yields from existing active wells and reservoirs
- Purchasing existing wells from other entities
- Reactivating inactive supplies

As Manchester Water Department does not need to consider future source evaluations in the near term, many of these actions have not been prioritized. Manchester Water Department plans to pursue additional yield as conditions warrant. While the Water Department is proximal to other large water utilities, utilizing interconnections with other utilities for active, daily supply is considered to be a secondary option at this time.

### **3.11 Meriden Water Division**

The Meriden Water Division is currently meeting average-day, maximum month average-day, and peak-day demands with a sufficient margin of safety. Future projections by the Meriden Water Department indicate that additional supply sources may be needed beyond the 5-year planning period. Potential future supply sources include pursuing interconnections with other utilities for the purchase of raw or treated water. Meriden Water Division does not have any plans to develop new surface or groundwater supply sources at this time.

### **3.12 Metropolitan District Commission**

The MDC is currently meeting average-day, maximum month average-day, and peak-day demands with a sufficient margin of safety. Future projections in the MDC's 2008 WSP indicated that additional supply sources may be needed beyond the 50-year planning period. Potential future supply sources include the following:

- Development of groundwater sources in the Connecticut River basin (basin #4000)
- Utilizing the West Branch and Colebrook River Lake Reservoirs that were built by MDC and the Federal Government in the 1960s for various purposes including future public water supply.

As one of Connecticut's largest water utilities, it is unlikely that interconnections with other agencies would provide a source of supply to MDC. It is more likely that MDC would be asked to provide water to other utilities in the region as a regional supplier.

### **3.13 Middletown Water Department**

The Middletown Water Department is currently meeting average-day, maximum month average-day, and peak-day demands with a sufficient margin of safety. Future projections by Middletown Water Department indicate that additional supply sources may be needed within and beyond the 5-year planning period. Potential future supply sources include the following:

- Replacing existing wells
- Securing use of a collector well supply
- Activating an inactive reservoir

The Middletown Water Department is planning to replace the older wells at its active wellfield in the near future, which is expected to secure an additional small increment of available supply. Although the utility has contractual access to a collector well supply, this source would need to undergo significant study and possible regulatory changes to be allowed as a potential source. Middletown Water Department also has an inactive reservoir that could provide an increment of supply, but this would be very expensive as there is currently insufficient infrastructure in place to support the use of this source.

While interconnections may be a possibility for providing an increment of supply to Middletown Water Department in the future, it is more likely that Middletown will be asked to become party to contracts for delivery of water to other utilities in the region. For example, Middletown will be providing water to the Town of Durham within the next 5 years. Providing water to other nearby utilities may also be an option given the current excess supply available.

### **3.14 New Britain Water Department**

The New Britain Water Department is currently meeting average-day, maximum month average-day, and peak-day demands with a sufficient margin of safety. Future projections by New Britain Water Department indicate that additional supply sources may be needed beyond the 5-year planning period. Potential future supply sources include the following:

- Increasing supply through existing interconnections

- Creation of a new reservoir in Burlington (basin #4613)
- Utilization of a future Tilcon Quarry reservoir

The New Britain Water Department would likely pursue the purchase of raw water from nearby utilities first as the creation of a new reservoir could present a significant permitting burden. The future Tilcon Quarry reservoir proposal, if allowed to move forward, would provide a potential additional supply source in 40 to 50 years.

While interconnections may be a possibility for providing an increment of supply to the New Britain Water Department in the future, it is more likely that New Britain will continue its role as a regional supplier through its existing interconnections and potential new interconnections.

### **3.15 Portland Water Department**

The Portland Water Department is currently meeting average-day, maximum month average-day, and peak-day demands with a sufficient margin of safety. Future projections by the Portland Water Department indicate that additional supply sources may be needed beyond the 5-year planning period. Potential future supply sources include the development of a wellfield along the Connecticut River (basin #4000).

### **3.16 Salmon Brook District Water Department**

The Salmon Brook District Water Department is currently meeting average-day, maximum month average-day, and peak-day demands with a sufficient margin of safety. Future projections by the Salmon Brook District Water Department indicate that additional supply sources may be needed beyond the 5-year planning period. Potential future supply sources include the following:

- Development of new wells in basin #4319
- Interconnection with other water utilities

The Salmon Brook District Water Department is not currently in need of additional supplies and has not yet evaluated future water supply options in detail.

### **3.17 South Central Connecticut Regional Water Authority**

The SCCRWA is currently meeting average-day, maximum month average-day, and peak-day demands with a sufficient margin of safety. The SCCRWA WSP states that sources are sufficient to meet projected average-day and peak-day demands with an adequate margin of safety throughout the 50-year planning period without activation of additional sources of supply. If additional needs arise, alternatives could include the following:

- Expansion of water treatment plant capacity
- Reservoir modifications
- Reactivation of inactive reservoirs
- New surface water diversions to reservoirs
- Development of new groundwater sources

These potential alternatives have not been prioritized and would be evaluated on a case-by-case basis based on the available flows to the area in need. Interconnections with other nearby utilities could also be evaluated as a means of providing additional supply, especially for emergency use.

### **3.18 Southington Water Department**

The Southington Water Department is currently meeting average-day, maximum month average-day, and peak-day demands with a sufficient margin of safety. Future projections by Southington Water Department indicate that additional supply sources may be needed beyond the 5-year planning period. Potential future supply sources include the following:

- Development of a new wellfield (basin #5201)
- Reactivation of inactive wells
- Utilizing inactive reservoirs to augment surface water flow in order to increase withdrawals from groundwater supplies
- Development of interconnections with nearby utilities

Reactivation of inactive wells is problematic due to both water quality and instream flow concerns. Utilizing inactive reservoirs to augment surface water flow may provide a solution to the instream flow concern but not to the water quality issue. Development of a new wellfield could carry a significant permitting burden. An emergency interconnection between the Southington Water Department and SCCRWA is currently being pursued.

### **3.19 Tariffville Fire District**

The Tariffville Fire District is currently meeting average-day and maximum month average-day demands with a sufficient margin of safety, but peak-day demands have a margin of safety below 1.15. Future projections by Tariffville Fire District indicate that additional supply is not needed for the foreseeable future. One potential future supply source is an interconnection with a nearby utility although this would only be undertaken for the purpose of increasing system redundancy at this time.

### **3.20 Tolland Water Department**

The Tolland Water Department is currently meeting average-day, maximum month average-day, and peak-day demands with a sufficient margin of safety. The interconnection with the CWC – Western System was completed in June 2016 and provides an additional measure of supply redundancy along with assuaging system demands along Route 195. Future projections by Tolland Water Department indicate that additional supply will not be needed for the foreseeable future.

### **3.21 University of Connecticut**

The University of Connecticut (UConn of the University) currently has sufficient margin of safety when the Fenton River Wellfield is online, but the system margins of safety for maximum month average-day demands and peak-day demands fall below 1.15 when the Fenton River Wellfield is not available per the provisions of the University's 2011 *Wellfield Management Plan*. An interconnection with the CWC – Western System is currently under construction, which will restore the margin of safety to acceptable levels when the Fenton River Wellfield is unavailable. Future projections by the University indicate that additional supply sources will not be needed for the foreseeable future once the interconnection is in place.

### **3.22 Valley Water Systems**

Valley Water Systems, Inc. is currently meeting average-day, maximum month average-day, and peak-day demands with a sufficient margin of safety. Future projections by Valley Water Systems indicate that additional supply sources may be needed beyond the 5-year planning period. Potential future supply sources include the following:

- Increasing withdrawals from existing wellfields
- Interconnecting with nearby utilities
- Utilizing existing interconnections with nearby utilities

Increasing withdrawals from existing sources would be the first choice for Valley Water Systems but may not be possible due to instream flow concerns. Utilizing active interconnections would be the next choice, followed by the creation of new interconnections.

### **3.23 Wallingford Water Department**

The Wallingford Water Department is currently meeting average-day, maximum month average-day, and peak-day demands with a sufficient margin of safety. Future projections by Wallingford Water Department indicate that additional supply sources may be needed beyond the 5-year planning period. Potential future supply sources include the following:

- Creating a new reservoir (basin #5208)
- Creating new wellfields (basin #5208)
- Interconnecting with nearby utilities
- Expansion of existing wellfields

Creating new sources and expansion of existing wellfields could be problematic due to the significant permitting burden and potential instream flow issues. Creating interconnections with other utilities is feasible, and the potential exists for Wallingford to both buy and sell water.

### **3.24 Windham Water Works**

Windham Water Works is currently meeting average-day, maximum month average-day, and peak-day demands with a sufficient margin of safety. Future projections by Windham Water Works indicated that additional supply sources may be needed beyond the 5-year planning period. Potential future supply sources include the following:

- Additional withdrawals from the existing reservoir
- Interconnecting/shared source creation with nearby utilities

Due to potential instream flow issues, additional withdrawals from the existing reservoir may require an agreement with the United States Army Corps of Engineers to manage upstream releases. Creating interconnections with other utilities is feasible but is likely to be expensive given the distances involved.

### **3.25 Worthington Fire District**

The Worthington Fire District is currently meeting average-day, maximum month average-day, and peak-day demands with a sufficient margin of safety. Future projections by Worthington Fire District indicate that additional supply sources are not needed for the foreseeable future.



## 4.0 EXISTING SERVICE AREAS AND DONOR BASINS

### 4.1 Existing Service Areas

Appended Figure 2 delineates existing service areas within the region. Non-Community water systems are typically very limited and are denoted by a point. CWS boundaries were determined based upon individual WSP mapping, legal documents, and information from CWSs.

Table 4-1 identifies the enabling legislation for each CWS in the region serving greater than 1,000 people. Where available, the reference for the original act of the General Assembly or associated special act is provided. The information that follows has been gathered from a variety of sources through the assistance of system representatives as well as staff of the various town offices.

**TABLE 4-1**  
**Summary of Enabling Legislation for Community Water Systems Serving >1,000 People**

Community Water System	Charter Service Area	Enabling Legislation Reference
Aquarion Water Company – Simsbury System	Simsbury	Special Act 265 (Village Water Company of Simsbury, May 15, 1903, as amended)
Avon Water Company	Avon	Substitute for Senate Joint Resolution 102, March 8, 1911; PURA docket 86-05-33 Order #10 (Farmington Woods Water Company)
Berlin Water Control Commission	East Berlin, Berlin	East Berlin Fire District established under CGS Chapter 31 in 1923; Berlin Town Charter (Section 8-7-6), 1968
Connecticut Correctional Institute	DOC facility	Not Reported (State Facility established in 1963)
Connecticut Valley Hospital	DMHAS Facility	Not Reported (State Facility established in 1868)
Cromwell Fire District Water Department	Cromwell	Special Act 220, May 5, 1927
CWC – Chester System	All of Connecticut	House Joint Resolution 357 – Incorporating the Chester Water Supply Company, July 6, 1895; House Joint Resolution 358 – Incorporating the Deep River Water Supply Company, July 4, 1895;
CWC – Collinsville System	All of Connecticut	Substitute for House Joint Resolution No. 66 – Incorporating the Collinsville Water Company, June 17, 1901, as amended

**TABLE 4-1**  
**Summary of Enabling Legislation for Community Water Systems Serving >1,000 People**

Community Water System	Charter Service Area	Enabling Legislation Reference
CWC – Guilford System	All of Connecticut	House Joint Resolution 134 – Incorporating the Clinton Water Company, April 14, 1893; Senate Bill 455 – Incorporating the Connecticut Water and Gas Company, July 23, 1945; House Joint Resolution 116 – Incorporating the Guilford Water Company, March 16 1893; House Joint Resolution 256 – Incorporating the Madison Water Company – April 19, 1893, as amended
CWC – Hebron Center	All of Connecticut	Senate Bill 455 – An Act Incorporating the Connecticut Water and Gas Company, July 23, 1945
CWC – Legend Hill Condominium Association	All of Connecticut	Senate Bill 455 – An Act Incorporating the Connecticut Water and Gas Company, July 23, 1945
CWC – Point O' Woods	All of Connecticut	Senate Bill 455 – An Act Incorporating the Connecticut Water and Gas Company, July 23, 1945
CWC – Sound View	All of Connecticut	Senate Bill 455 – An Act Incorporating the Connecticut Water and Gas Company, July 23, 1945
CWC – Stafford System	All of Connecticut	Incorporating the Stafford Springs Aqueduct Company, April 17, 1883
CWC – Unionville System	All of Connecticut	House Joint Resolution No. 50 – An Act Incorporating the Unionville Water Company, January 1893, as amended
CWC – Western System	All of Connecticut	Incorporating the Broad Brook Water Company, 1849, as amended; Incorporating the Rockville Aqueduct Company, June 27, 1866; as amended; Incorporating the Windsor Locks Water Company, March 31, 1887, as amended; Incorporating the Thompsonville Water Company, March 24, 1880, as amended; House Joint Resolution 112 - Incorporating the Village Water Company of Suffield. May 3, 1895; Incorporating the Suffield Water Company, May 19, 1915, as amended; Substitute for House Joint Resolution 318 – Incorporating the Somers Water Company, June 30, 1905, as amended; Incorporating the Ellington Water Company, April 1, 1915; House Bill 1087 – Amending the Charter of the CWC, May 22, 1957; Substitute for House Bill 3039 – Concerning the Territory of the Vernon Water Company, May 29, 1968

**TABLE 4-1**  
**Summary of Enabling Legislation for Community Water Systems Serving >1,000 People**

Community Water System	Charter Service Area	Enabling Legislation Reference
Hazardville Water Company	East-Central Enfield	House Joint Resolution 515, June 21, 1889, as amended
Kensington Fire District	Kensington	Town Resolution in accordance with CGS Chapter 31, December 7, 1920
Manchester Water Department	Manchester, Glastonbury	Special Act of 1947; Town Charter, 1947
Meriden Water Division	Meriden	Meriden City Charter, Section C7-1
Metropolitan District Commission	20-mile radius of Hartford	Charter & Ordinances of the MDC in Hartford County, Connecticut, as amended
Middletown Water Department	Middletown and surrounding municipalities	CGS Vol. 5, July 20, 1865; Middletown Common Council Action, September 1865
New Britain Water Department	New Britain and surrounding municipalities	Municipal Special Charter, June 4, 1857; Special Acts, 1857-1860
Portland Water Department	Portland	Special Act 24, June 30, 1943
Salmon Brook District Water Department	Eastern Granby	Legislation 1872; PURA Docket 86-06-10
South Central Connecticut Regional Water Authority	Bethany, Branford, East Haven, Guilford, Hamden, Killingworth, Madison, Milford, New Haven, North Branford, North Haven, Orange, West Haven, and Woodbridge	Special Act 77-98, 1977, as amended; Incorporating the New Haven Water Company, 1849, as amended; Incorporating the Fair Haven Water Company, July 2, 1861, as amended; Incorporating the West Haven Water Company, March 8, 1881, as amended; Incorporating the Branford Electric Company, March 28, 1895, as amended; Incorporating the Mount Carmel Water Company, March 26, 1878; Incorporating the North Branford Light, Water, and Power Company, June 29, 1909, as amended; Incorporating the Orange Water Company, August 29, 1911; Incorporating the Milford Water Company, May 5, 1893, as amended
Southington Water Department	Southington	Water Works of Southington Water Company acquired by Southington Water Works by 1901 Special Act, July 14, 1901
Tariffville Fire District Water Department	Tariffville area of Simsbury	Special Act 272, January 1, 1939
Tolland Water Department	Tolland	Town Charter Chapter 49, November 28, 1978
University of Connecticut - Main Campus	University and adjacent areas	Not reported (State facility established in 1881)
Valley Water Systems, Inc.	Plainville and northern portion of Southington	House Joint Resolution 109 – Incorporating the Plainville Water Company, February 27, 1884

**TABLE 4-1**  
**Summary of Enabling Legislation for Community Water Systems Serving >1,000 People**

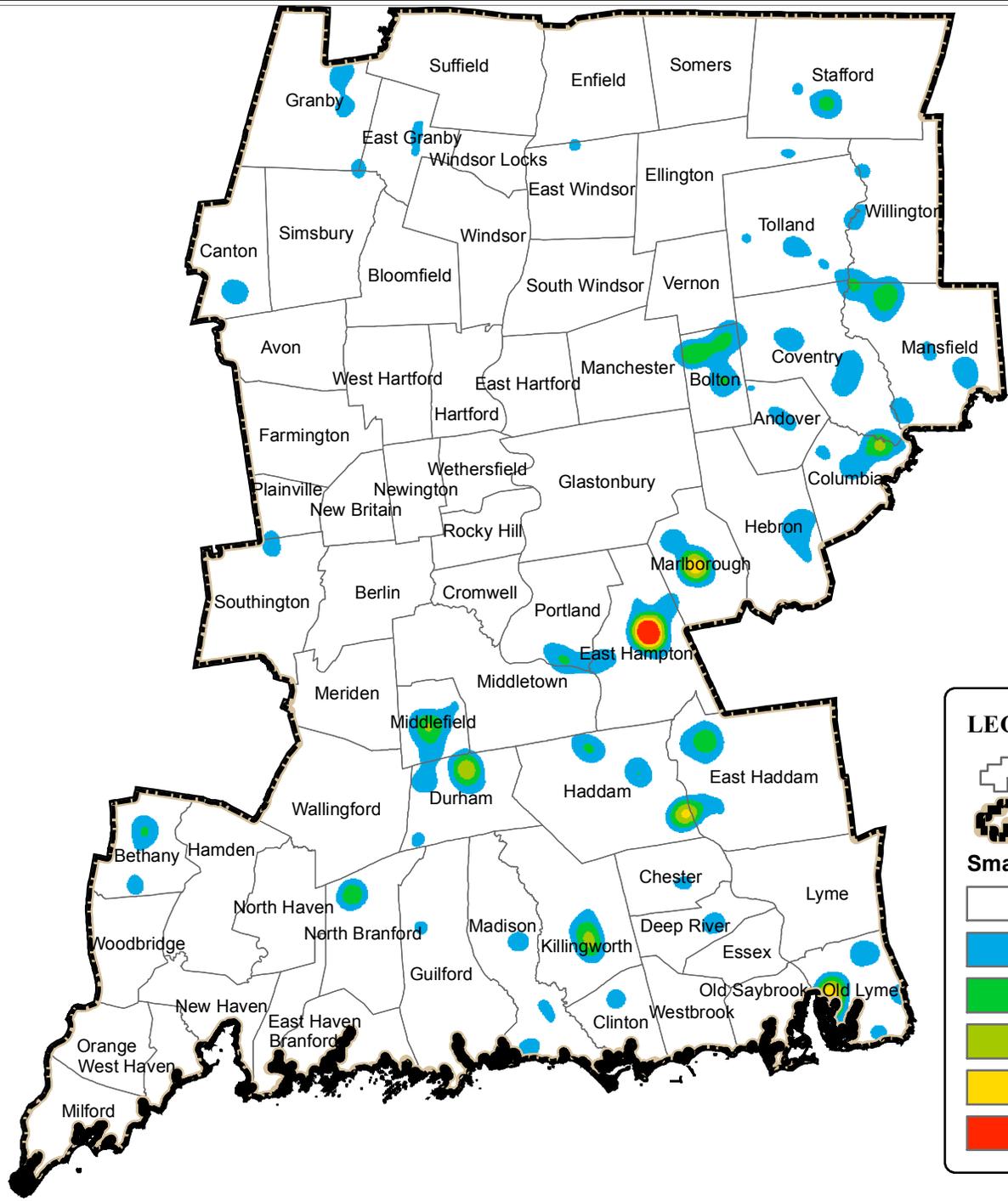
Community Water System	Charter Service Area	Enabling Legislation Reference
Wallingford Water Department	Wallingford	CGS Special act of 1881 revised Borough of Wallingford Charter, Sections 58-70, March 29, 1881; CGS Special Act 495 Incorporating Yalesville Water Company, 1909
Windham Water Works	Windham Mansfield, Lebanon	Consolidation Ordinance of Town of Windham and City of Willimantic, Chapter VII, December 15, 1982
Worthington Fire District	Worthington Ridge area	State Legislative Act 278, January 1, 1921

Source: Individual water supply plans, specific legislative and municipal documents, and/or personal communications

The majority of the enabling legislation for the larger water systems falls under a special act or municipal charter some of which date to the 1800s. Municipal charters are also commonly used for establishing water servicing rights for municipalities. However, one or more organizations may have been superseded by the current charter. As an example, in Wallingford, the initial water service areas were granted to the Borough of Wallingford and the Yalesville Water Company in 1881 and 1909 by Special Acts of the State Legislature, the first operating by public board and the latter a private company. Yalesville Water Company was purchased in 1946. The Borough and Town governments consolidated in 1958 with the Water Department under the jurisdiction of a new Board of Water Commissioners (which became the Public Utility Commission in 1962).

The 34 CWSs serving greater than 1,000 people have a customer base that spans 57 municipalities, six of which are the urban centers of the region. Service in the remaining municipalities is generally limited to smaller areas where higher density development is prevalent. It is interesting to note that the majority of municipalities that are not serviced by CWSs serving greater than 1,000 people lie on the eastern edge of the Central PWSMA.

Figure 4-1 presents the density of public water systems serving fewer than 1,000 people in the Central PWSMA, including both Community and Non-Community systems. The greatest concentration of small public water systems in the Central PWSMA is in East Hampton. Moderate density clusters of small public water systems also exist in Columbia, Durham, East Haddam, Haddam, Killingworth, Marlborough, Middlefield, and Old Lyme. Low-to-moderate density clusters of small public water systems can be found in Bethany, Bolton, Mansfield, North Branford, Portland, Stafford, and Willington.



**LEGEND**

-  Municipal Boundary
-  Central PWSMA Boundary

**Small Public Water System Density**

-  Sparse
-  Low
-  Low to Moderate
-  Moderate
-  Moderate to High
-  High

SOURCE(S):  
CT DPH; CT DEEP



**FIGURE 4-1: SMALL PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM DENSITY**

**WATER SUPPLY ASSESSMENT  
CENTRAL PWSMA**

LOCATION: STATE OF CONNECTICUT

Map By: SJB  
MMI#: 1017-05-02  
Original: 8/16/2016  
Revision: 8/24/2016  
Scale: 1 in = 43,000 ft

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Also of interest, CGS 7-234, as passed in 1967, reaffirmed the authority of municipalities to provide water service and further established that any town, city, borough, or district organized for municipal purposes may acquire, construct, and operate a water system where there are no existing private waterworks systems or where private owners of existing systems are willing to sell. Then, in the early 1980s, CGS 16-262m was passed, providing construction specifications for CWSs, including the requirement to obtain a certificate of public convenience and necessity from the Department of Public Utility Control (now PURA) for any construction or expansion of a water supply system. This certificate process was revised in 1984 to provide the opportunity for DPH to participate in the process and revised again through Public Act 16-197 to have DPH govern the process with minimal involvement of PURA. The majority of CWSs were created prior to 1984 and therefore predate the act.

#### 4.2 Summary of Source Water and Service Areas

Table 4-2 summarizes the source water area and service area for CWSs serving more than 1,000 people. Sources and recipients are listed by municipalities and subregional drainage basins.

**TABLE 4-2**  
**Generalized Summary of Donor Subregional Basins for Community Water Systems**  
**Serving > 1,000 People**

Community Water System	Source Area Municipalities or Interconnected Systems <sup>1</sup>	Service Area Municipalities	Source Subregional Basins <sup>2</sup>	Recipient Subregional Basins <sup>3</sup>
Aquarion Water Company – Simsbury System	Simsbury	East Granby, Granby, Simsbury	4300, 4318	4300, 4317, 4318, 4319, 4320
Avon Water Company	Avon	Avon, Farmington, Simsbury	4300, 4312, 4316, 4317	4300, 4312, 4316, 4317
Berlin Water Control Commission	Berlin, Cromwell Fire District*, Kensington Fire District*, MDC*, New Britain Water Department*	Berlin, Middletown, Newington	4601	4600, 4601, 4603
Connecticut Correctional Institute	Enfield, Somers	Enfield, Somers	4003, 4200	4003, 4200
Connecticut Valley Hospital	Middletown	Middletown	4000	4000, 4013
Cromwell Fire District Water Department	Cromwell	Cromwell	4000	4000, 4600
CWC – Chester System	Chester, Essex, Haddam	Chester, Deep River, Essex	4000, 4017, 4019	4000, 4017, 4018, 4019
CWC – Collinsville System	Avon Water Company*, MDC*	Canton	4310 (MDC)*	4300, 4310, 4312
CWC – Guilford System	Guilford, Killingworth, SCCRWA*	Clinton, Guilford, Madison, Old Saybrook, Westbrook	5101, 5102, 5103, 5104, 5106, 5110	4000, 5000, 5101, 5102, 5103, 5104, 5106, 5107, 5108, 5109
CWC – Hebron Center	Hebron	Hebron	4701	4701, 4705
CWC – Legend Hill Condominium Association	Madison	Madison	5106	5106
CWC – Point O' Woods	Old Lyme	Old Lyme	2000	2000, 2207

**TABLE 4-2**  
**Generalized Summary of Donor Subregional Basins for Community Water Systems**  
**Serving > 1,000 People**

Community Water System	Source Area Municipalities or Interconnected Systems <sup>1</sup>	Service Area Municipalities	Source Subregional Basins <sup>2</sup>	Recipient Subregional Basins <sup>3</sup>
CWC – Sound View	Old Lyme	Old Lyme	2000	2000
CWC – Stafford System	Stafford, Union	Stafford	3104	3100, 3102, 3103, 3104
CWC – Unionville System	Farmington, MDC*, Valley Water Systems*	Avon, Farmington	4300, 4315	4300, 4312, 4315
CWC – Western System <sup>4</sup>	East Windsor, Ellington, Enfield, Somers, South Windsor, Suffield, Tolland, Vernon, MDC*	East Windsor, Ellington, Enfield, Manchester, Somers, South Windsor, Suffield, Tolland, Vernon, Windsor Locks	4002, 4100, 4200, 4204, 4500,	3106, 4000, 4002, 4003, 4004, 4100, 4101, 4200, 4202, 4203, 4204, 4206, 4207, 4300, 4500, 4502, 4503
Hazardville Water Company	Enfield	East Windsor, Enfield, Somers	4200, 4205	4000, 4003, 4200, 4204, 4205
Kensington Fire District	Berlin Water Control Commission*, New Britain Water Department*	Berlin	Various	4600, 4601, 4602, 4603
Manchester Water Department	Glastonbury, Manchester, Vernon	Glastonbury, Manchester, South Windsor, Vernon	4009, 4500, 4504	4004, 4006, 4009, 4500, 4503, 4504
Meriden Water Division	Berlin, Cheshire, Meriden	Berlin, Cheshire, Meriden, Southington, Wallingford	5200, 5204, 5205, 5206, 4600	4601, 4604, 5200, 5204, 5205, 5206
Metropolitan District Commission	Avon, Bloomfield, Barkhamsted, Burlington, Canton, Farmington, Hartland, Harwinton, New Hartford, Simsbury, Torrington, West Hartford, Winchester, Granville, MA, Tolland, MA	Bloomfield, East Granby, East Hartford, Glastonbury, Farmington, Hartford, Manchester, Newington, Rocky Hill, South Windsor, West Hartford, Wethersfield, Windsor	4308, 4310, 4403, 4404	4000, 4004, 4005, 4006, 4007, 4008, 4009, 4010, 4100, 4300, 4321, 4400, 4401, 4402, 4403, 4404, 4500, 4600, 4603
Middletown Water Department	Middlefield, Middletown	Middlefield, Middletown	4000, 4604	4000, 4013, 4600, 4604, 4607

**TABLE 4-2**  
**Generalized Summary of Donor Subregional Basins for Community Water Systems**  
**Serving > 1,000 People**

Community Water System	Source Area Municipalities or Interconnected Systems <sup>1</sup>	Service Area Municipalities	Source Subregional Basins <sup>2</sup>	Recipient Subregional Basins <sup>3</sup>
New Britain Water Department	Berlin, Bristol, Burlington, Southington, Wolcott	Berlin, Farmington, New Britain, Newington	4314, 4600, 4602, 5201	4401, 4402, 4403, 4602, 4603, 5200
Portland Water Department	Portland, MDC*	Portland	4012	4000, 4011, 4012
Salmon Brook District Water Department	Granby	Granby	4319	4319, 4320
South Central Connecticut Regional Water Authority	Bethany, Branford, Cheshire, Derby, East Haven, Guilford, Hamden, Killingworth, Madison, North Branford, Seymour, Woodbridge, CWC – Guilford System*	Ansonia, Bethany, Cheshire, Branford, Derby, East Haven, Hamden, Milford, New Haven, North Branford, North Haven, Orange, Prospect, Seymour, West Haven, Wolcott, Woodbridge	5106, 5110, 5111, 5112, 5200, 5301, 5302, 5303, 5305, 6000	5000, 5111, 5112, 5200, 5202, 5207, 5208, 5301, 5302, 5303, 5304, 5305, 5306, 5307, 6000, 6900, 6913, 6914
Southington Water Department	Southington, Wolcott	Plainville, Southington	5200, 5202, 5203	5200, 5201, 5202, 5203
Tariffville Fire District Water Department	Simsbury	Simsbury	4300	4300
Tolland Water Department	Tolland, CWC – Western System*	Tolland	3100	3100, 3106
University of Connecticut - Main Campus	Mansfield	Mansfield	3100, 3207	3100, 3207
Valley Water Systems, Inc.	Plainville, New Britain Water Department*	Farmington, Plainville, Southington	4315, 5200	4315, 5200
Wallingford Water Department	Wallingford	Cheshire, Wallingford, North Haven	5110, 5112, 5200, 5208	5112, 5200, 5204, 5207, 5208, 5302
Windham Water Works	Mansfield, Windham	Mansfield	3200	3200, 3208

**TABLE 4-2**  
**Generalized Summary of Donor Subregional Basins for Community Water Systems**  
**Serving > 1,000 People**

Community Water System	Source Area Municipalities or Interconnected Systems <sup>1</sup>	Service Area Municipalities	Source Subregional Basins <sup>2</sup>	Recipient Subregional Basins <sup>3</sup>
Worthington Fire District	Berlin Water Control Commission*, Kensington Fire District*	Berlin	Various	4600, 4601

1. As it is not possible in many cases to determine the source of water that travels through a particular interconnection when there are many sources in the donor system, only the donor system is listed here.
  2. For system sources only, not for water obtained through interconnections (except where noted).
  3. For system service area only, not for water sold through interconnections.
  4. Once the UConn interconnection is complete, the Western System will also serve Coventry and Mansfield in basins 3100 and 3207.
- \* Water obtained via interconnection.



## 5.0 POPULATION AND PROJECTED GROWTH

### 5.1 Municipal Classifications and Community Water System Population

The Central PWSMA contains 70 municipalities with a wide diversity of land area, total population, average household size, and population density. Such information is necessary to provide a baseline from which to project population and water demands into the future. A summary of municipal characteristics is presented in Table 5-1.

**TABLE 5-1**  
**Summary of Municipal Characteristics for Central PWSMA**

Municipality	Land Area (Square Miles)	Population Density	2014 Population Estimate	Average Household Size (2010)
Andover	15.5	211.1	3,272	2.65
Avon	23.1	797.4	18,421	2.54
Berlin	26.4	780.7	20,610	2.54
Bethany	21.0	263.4	5,531	2.82
Bloomfield	26.0	800.7	20,819	2.32
Bolton	14.4	343.9	4,952	2.60
Branford	22.0	1,283.0	28,225	2.18
Canton	24.6	420.5	10,345	2.46
Chester	16.0	269.8	4,316	2.25
Clinton	16.3	805.5	13,129	2.49
Columbia	21.4	254.9	5,454	2.53
Coventry	37.7	329.4	12,419	2.59
Cromwell	12.4	1,138.1	14,113	2.36
Deep River	13.6	336.1	4,571	2.37
Durham	23.6	311.4	7,348	2.81
East Granby	17.5	297.8	5,212	2.50
East Haddam	54.3	168.1	9,127	2.51
East Hampton	35.6	361.6	12,874	2.54
East Hartford	18.0	2,835.2	51,033	2.50
East Haven	12.3	2,361.3	29,044	2.46
East Windsor	26.3	434.3	11,423	2.30
Ellington	34.1	463.2	15,795	2.49
Enfield	33.4	1,336.1	44,626	2.43
Essex	10.4	635.8	6,612	2.27
Farmington	28.1	912.0	25,627	2.38
Glastonbury	51.4	676.1	34,754	2.59
Granby	40.7	277.9	11,310	2.66
Guilford	47.2	474.9	22,413	2.53
Haddam	44.0	189.4	8,333	2.59
Hamden	32.8	1,872.6	61,422	2.37
Hartford	17.3	7,208.4	124,705	2.57
Hebron	36.9	259.2	9,564	2.84

**TABLE 5-1**  
**Summary of Municipal Characteristics for Central PWSMA**

Municipality	Land Area (Square Miles)	Population Density	2014 Population Estimate	Average Household Size (2010)
Killingworth	35.3	183.9	6,490	2.64
Lyme	31.9	74.9	2,389	2.32
Madison	36.2	504.4	18,259	2.60
Manchester	27.3	2,128.4	58,106	2.32
Mansfield	44.5	583.8	25,977	2.44
Marlborough	23.3	276.0	6,430	2.75
Meriden	23.7	2,544.0	60,293	2.50
Middlefield	12.7	348.3	4,424	2.54
Middletown	40.9	1,150.2	47,043	2.21
Milford	22.6	2,361.0	53,358	2.41
New Britain	13.3	5,479.5	72,878	2.49
New Haven	18.9	6,893.2	130,282	2.43
Newington	13.2	2,324.6	30,685	2.40
North Branford	24.9	575.2	14,322	2.64
North Haven	20.8	1,149.5	23,909	2.61
Old Lyme	23.1	327.9	7,575	2.39
Old Saybrook	15.0	681.1	10,217	2.38
Orange	17.2	811.3	13,955	2.71
Plainville	9.7	1,835.2	17,801	2.32
Portland	23.4	403.6	9,444	2.45
Rocky Hill	13.5	1,488.4	20,094	2.28
Simsbury	33.9	707.2	23,975	2.64
Somers	28.3	399.4	11,303	2.73
South Windsor	28.0	922.3	25,823	2.58
Southington	36.0	1,217.1	43,815	2.54
Stafford	58.0	204.8	11,881	2.50
Suffield	42.2	374.7	15,814	2.55
Tolland	39.7	374.6	14,872	2.81
Vernon	17.7	1,644.0	29,098	2.22
Wallingford	39.0	1,155.7	45,074	2.46
West Hartford	22.0	2,878.4	63,324	2.42
West Haven	10.8	5,083.8	54,905	2.50
Westbrook	15.7	439.6	6,902	2.32
Wethersfield	12.4	2,132.7	26,446	2.36
Willington	33.3	178.2	5,934	2.48
Windsor	29.6	982.1	29,069	2.54
Windsor Locks	9.0	1,396.1	12,565	2.38
Woodbridge	18.8	474.7	8,925	2.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,820.1</b>	<b>945.6</b>	<b>1,721,055</b>	

Sources: Land Area: U.S. Census Bureau  
2014 Population Estimate: Connecticut Department of Public Health  
Average Household Size: 2010 U.S. Census

In order to clarify the analysis presented herein, the municipalities have been grouped by MMI into three classifications: urban, suburban, and rural as presented in Table 5-2. These classifications were

determined based on population density. The general approach used in the municipal classification system is as follows: (1) urban – greater than 1,000 persons per square mile; (2) suburban – between 100 and 1,000 persons per square mile; and (3) rural – fewer than 100 persons per square mile. For purposes of trend analysis, municipalities are not shifted between classifications based on slight changes in density.

**TABLE 5-2  
Municipal Classification for Central PWSMA**

Rural	Suburban		Urban
Lyme	Andover	Hebron	Branford
	Avon	Killingworth	Cromwell
	Berlin	Madison	East Hartford
	Bethany	Mansfield	East Haven
	Bloomfield	Marlborough	Enfield
	Bolton	Middlefield	Hamden
	Canton	North Branford	Hartford
	Chester	Old Lyme	Manchester
	Clinton	Old Saybrook	Meriden
	Columbia	Orange	Middletown
	Coventry	Portland	Milford
	Deep River	Simsbury	New Britain
	Durham	Somers	New Haven
	East Granby	South Windsor	Newington
	East Haddam	Stafford	North Haven
	East Hampton	Suffield	Plainville
	East Windsor	Tolland	Rocky Hill
	Ellington	Westbrook	Southington
	Essex	Willington	Vernon
	Farmington	Windsor	Wallingford
	Glastonbury	Woodbridge	West Hartford
	Granby		West Haven
	Guilford		Wethersfield
	Haddam		Windsor Locks

**5.2 Historical Population**

To fully evaluate the population projections for the region, it is necessary to understand past population figures and trends. Historical population figures are shown in Table 5-3. This data is summarized graphically in Figure 5-1. The historical population trends show consistent growth throughout the region until the 1980s and 1990s. At that time, the urban areas began to lose population while the suburban and rural municipalities, for the most part, kept increasing.

**TABLE 5-3**  
**Historical Population by Municipality for the Central PWSMA**

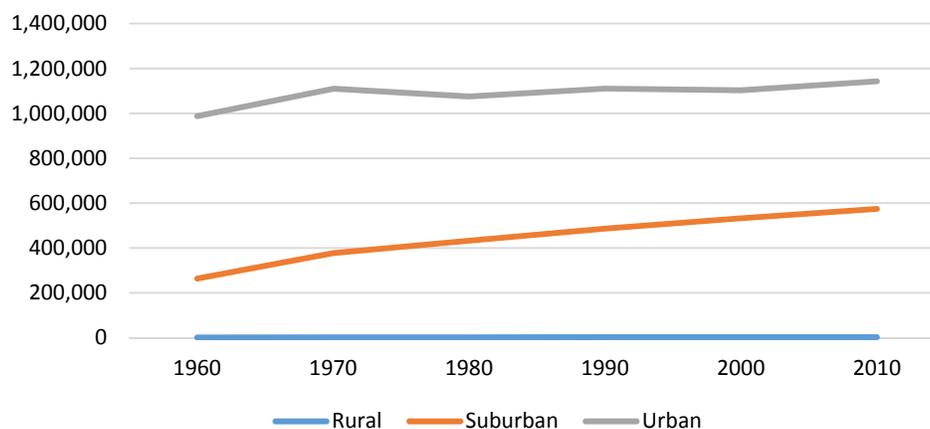
Municipality	Classification	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
Andover	Suburban	1,771	2,099	2,144	2,540	3,036	3,303
Avon	Suburban	5,273	8,352	11,201	13,937	15,832	18,098
Berlin	Suburban	11,250	14,149	15,121	16,787	18,215	19,866
Bethany	Suburban	2,384	3,857	4,330	4,608	5,040	5,563
Bloomfield	Suburban	13,613	18,301	18,608	19,483	19,587	20,486
Bolton	Suburban	2,933	3,691	3,951	4,575	5,017	4,980
Branford	Urban	16,610	20,444	23,363	27,603	28,683	28,026
Canton	Suburban	4,783	6,868	7,635	8,268	8,840	10,292
Chester	Suburban	2,520	2,982	3,068	3,417	3,743	3,994
Clinton	Suburban	4,166	10,267	11,195	12,767	13,094	13,260
Columbia	Suburban	2,163	3,129	3,386	4,510	4,971	5,485
Coventry	Suburban	6,356	8,140	8,895	10,063	11,504	12,435
Cromwell	Urban	6,780	7,400	10,265	12,286	12,871	14,005
Deep River	Suburban	2,968	3,690	3,994	4,332	4,610	4,629
Durham	Suburban	3,096	4,489	5,143	5,732	6,627	7,388
East Granby	Suburban	2,434	3,532	4,102	4,302	4,745	5,148
East Haddam	Suburban	3,637	4,676	5,621	6,676	8,333	9,126
East Hampton	Suburban	5,403	7,078	8,572	10,428	13,352	12,959
East Hartford	Urban	43,977	57,583	52,563	50,452	49,575	51,252
East Haven	Urban	21,388	25,120	25,028	26,144	28,189	29,257
East Windsor	Suburban	7,500	8,513	8,925	10,081	9,818	11,162
Ellington	Suburban	5,580	7,703	9,711	11,197	12,921	15,602
Enfield	Urban	31,464	46,189	42,695	45,532	45,212	44,654
Essex	Suburban	4,057	4,911	5,078	5,904	6,505	6,683
Farmington	Suburban	10,813	14,390	16,407	20,608	23,641	25,340
Glastonbury	Suburban	14,497	20,651	24,327	27,901	31,876	34,427
Granby	Suburban	4,968	6,150	7,956	9,369	10,347	11,282
Guilford	Suburban	7,913	12,033	17,375	19,848	21,398	22,375
Haddam	Suburban	3,466	4,934	6,383	6,769	7,157	8,346
Hamden	Urban	41,056	49,357	51,071	52,434	56,913	60,960
Hartford	Urban	162,178	158,017	136,392	139,739	121,578	124,775
Hebron	Suburban	1,819	3,815	5,453	7,079	8,610	9,686
Killingworth	Suburban	1,098	2,435	3,976	4,814	6,018	6,525
Lyme	Rural	1,183	1,484	1,822	1,949	2,016	2,406
Madison	Suburban	4,567	9,768	14,031	15,485	17,858	18,269
Manchester	Urban	42,102	47,994	49,761	51,618	57,740	58,241
Mansfield	Suburban	14,638	19,994	20,634	21,103	20,720	26,543
Marlborough	Suburban	1,961	2,991	4,746	5,513	5,709	6,404
Meriden	Urban	51,850	55,959	57,118	59,479	58,244	60,868
Middlefield	Suburban	3,255	4,132	3,796	3,925	4,203	4,425
Middletown	Urban	33,250	36,924	39,040	42,762	43,167	47,648
Milford	Urban	41,662	50,858	50,898	49,938	52,305	52,759
New Britain	Urban	82,201	83,441	73,840	75,491	71,538	73,206
New Haven	Urban	152,048	137,707	126,109	130,474	123,626	129,779
Newington	Urban	17,664	26,037	28,841	29,208	29,306	30,562
North Branford	Suburban	6,771	10,778	11,554	12,996	13,906	14,407

**TABLE 5-3**  
**Historical Population by Municipality for the Central PWSMA**

Municipality	Classification	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
North Haven	Urban	15,935	22,194	22,080	22,247	23,035	24,093
Old Lyme	Suburban	3,068	4,964	6,159	6,535	7,406	7,603
Old Saybrook	Suburban	5,274	8,468	9,287	9,552	10,367	10,242
Orange	Suburban	8,547	13,524	13,237	12,830	13,233	13,956
Plainville	Urban	13,149	16,733	16,401	17,392	17,328	17,716
Portland	Suburban	7,496	8,812	8,383	8,418	8,732	9,508
Rocky Hill	Urban	7,404	11,103	14,559	16,554	17,966	19,709
Simsbury	Suburban	10,138	17,475	21,161	22,023	23,234	23,511
Somers	Suburban	3,702	6,893	8,473	9,108	10,417	11,444
South Windsor	Suburban	9,460	15,553	17,198	22,090	24,412	25,709
Southington	Urban	22,797	30,946	36,879	38,518	39,728	43,069
Stafford	Suburban	7,476	8,680	9,268	11,091	11,307	12,087
Suffield	Suburban	6,779	8,634	9,294	11,427	13,552	15,735
Tolland	Suburban	2,950	7,857	9,694	11,001	13,146	15,052
Vernon	Urban	16,961	27,237	27,974	29,841	28,063	29,179
Wallingford	Urban	29,920	35,714	37,274	40,822	43,026	45,135
West Hartford	Urban	62,382	68,031	61,301	60,110	63,589	63,268
West Haven	Urban	43,002	52,851	53,184	54,021	52,360	55,564
Westbrook	Suburban	2,399	3,820	5,216	5,414	6,292	6,938
Wethersfield	Urban	20,561	26,662	26,013	25,651	26,271	26,668
Willington	Suburban	2,005	3,755	4,694	5,979	5,959	6,041
Windsor	Suburban	19,467	22,502	25,204	27,817	28,237	29,044
Windsor Locks	Urban	11,411	15,080	12,190	12,358	12,043	12,498
Woodbridge	Suburban	7,673	7,673	7,761	7,924	8,983	8,990

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 1960 through 2010

**Figure 5-1: Population Growth by Municipality**  
**Classification: Central PWSMA**



A brief overview of population trends follows. It is divided into urban, suburban, and rural categories.

### **Urban**

The urban areas of the Central region include New Haven, Hartford, and their denser neighboring communities as well as a number of other densely settled towns along the I-91 corridor, giving the urban communities the largest population share in the region by a wide margin. In general, the population of these cities and towns saw little growth from the 1970s to 2000. This was driven by population losses in Hartford and New Haven, which combined lost over 70,000 residents between 1960 and 2000. However, from 2000 to 2010, this trend reversed, and both Hartford and New Haven added residents.

### **Suburban**

In line with suburban growth seen across the nation, the Central region's suburban population has risen steadily over the past half century, with a particularly sharp rise in the 1960s. This growth has continued through the most recent decennial Census. Some communities (e.g., Avon and Killingworth) have seen significant growth in population, nearly doubling since 1980.

### **Rural**

In the past several decades, rural communities have seen a noticeable population increase. Only one community, Lyme, is classified as rural in this region. Its population has doubled since 1960, but it remains a very small fraction of the region's overall population.

## **5.3 Municipal Population Projections**

Two sets of population projections are presented herein, produced by the Connecticut DOT and the Connecticut State Data Center.

- The Connecticut DOT produces internal population projections as part of its travel demand forecasting. According to DOT<sup>3</sup>, land use data (population, employment, etc.) forms the basis for the amount and type of activity in a region. Connecticut DOT develops land use forecasts in cooperation with the OPM and the regional councils of governments. In general, as these projections are used to design and evaluate alternative highway proposals, it is believed that they tend toward overestimating potential population in order to ensure reasonable levels of service and appropriate lead times.
- The Connecticut State Data Center provides population projections to assist state agencies, nonprofit organizations, businesses, governments, and centers/organizations to identify potential population changes in the future. These projections are based on population data from the 2000 and 2010 census and birth and mortality data from the Connecticut DPH<sup>4</sup>. As such, they are less driven by land use buildouts and more driven by population flux such that for many Connecticut communities the population is projected to decrease through 2040.

According to population projections from the Connecticut DOT, the regional population is projected to experience steady growth across urban, suburban, and rural areas. Urban areas are projected to experience modest but steady growth over the next three decades, continuing the trend seen since

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.ct.gov/dot/cwp/view.asp?A=1383&Q=259806>

<sup>4</sup> [http://ctsdc.uconn.edu/2015\\_2025\\_projections/](http://ctsdc.uconn.edu/2015_2025_projections/)

2000. Suburban municipalities are projected to grow at more than twice the rate of the urban group, increasing by 20% by 2040. The rural category (Lyme) is projected to experience moderate growth. Table 5-4 presents population projections for the Central PWSMA. Figure 5-2 presents these future projections by municipal classification for the Central PWSMA.

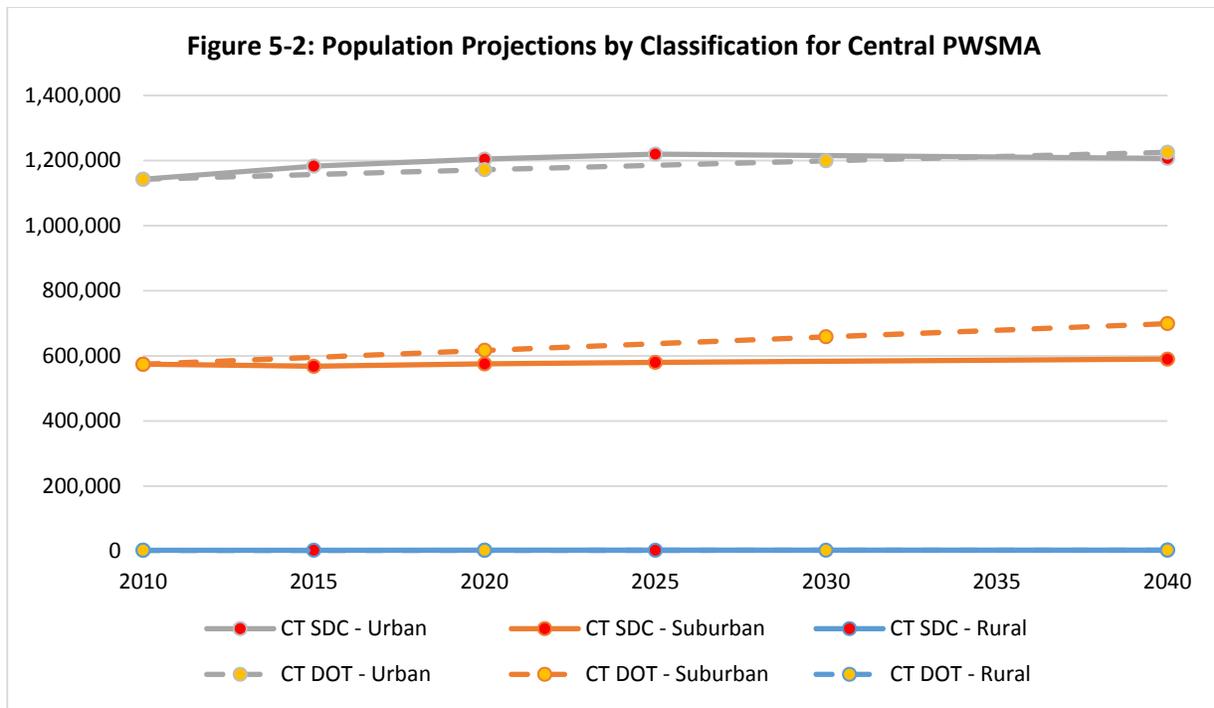
**TABLE 5-4**  
**Population Projections by Municipality for the Central PWSMA**

Municipality	Classification	2010 Pop.	CT SDC 2015 Proj.	CT SDC 2020 Proj.	CT SDC 2025 Proj.	CT SDC 2040 Proj.	CT DOT 2020 Proj.	CT DOT 2030 Proj.	CT DOT 2040 Proj.
Andover	Suburban	3,303	3,354	3,382	3,398	3,268	3,651	3,990	4,322
Avon	Suburban	18,098	18,904	19,665	20,403	22,546	20,167	22,184	24,161
Berlin	Suburban	19,866	20,531	21,017	21,390	21,586	21,290	22,678	24,038
Bethany	Suburban	5,563	5,761	5,909	6,040	6,214	5,933	6,294	6,648
Bloomfield	Suburban	20,486	20,846	21,084	21,215	20,533	21,049	21,598	22,136
Bolton	Suburban	4,980	4,953	4,882	4,794	4,318	5,289	5,590	5,885
Branford	Urban	28,026	27,764	27,346	26,718	23,327	29,425	30,789	32,126
Canton	Suburban	10,292	10,846	11,279	11,653	12,521	11,089	11,866	12,628
Chester	Suburban	3,994	3,996	3,973	3,946	3,623	4,272	4,543	4,809
Clinton	Suburban	13,260	13,125	12,841	12,417	10,367	13,880	14,484	15,076
Columbia	Suburban	5,485	5,665	5,793	5,875	5,720	6,115	6,729	7,331
Coventry	Suburban	12,435	12,780	13,024	13,188	12,936	13,497	14,532	15,547
Cromwell	Urban	14,005	14,470	14,853	15,169	15,630	15,127	16,221	17,293
Deep River	Suburban	4,629	4,581	4,488	4,346	3,652	4,820	5,006	5,188
Durham	Suburban	7,388	7,623	7,803	7,968	8,233	8,062	8,719	9,363
East Granby	Suburban	5,148	5,270	5,341	5,359	5,264	5,462	5,768	6,068
East Haddam	Suburban	9,126	9,341	9,463	9,530	9,131	10,178	11,203	12,208
East Hampton	Suburban	12,959	12,740	12,693	12,392	9,951	14,275	15,558	16,815
East Hartford	Urban	51,252	52,305	53,383	54,296	55,401	51,471	51,608	51,704
East Haven	Urban	29,257	29,696	30,053	30,257	29,540	30,526	31,763	32,975
East Windsor	Suburban	11,162	11,879	12,542	13,095	14,091	11,833	12,487	13,128
Ellington	Suburban	15,602	16,878	18,019	19,088	21,735	17,369	19,092	20,781
Enfield	Urban	44,654	43,570	42,302	40,775	35,167	45,242	45,815	46,377
Essex	Suburban	6,683	6,644	6,562	6,442	5,756	7,165	7,635	8,095
Farmington	Suburban	25,340	26,092	26,688	27,153	27,786	28,020	30,633	33,194
Glastonbury	Suburban	34,427	35,278	35,915	36,554	38,362	37,457	40,411	43,306
Granby	Suburban	11,282	11,534	11,695	11,826	11,913	12,280	13,253	14,206
Guilford	Suburban	22,375	22,481	22,426	22,167	20,737	23,875	25,338	26,771
Haddam	Suburban	8,346	8,784	9,128	9,423	10,036	8,935	9,509	10,072
Hamden	Urban	60,960	63,231	65,986	68,779	74,348	63,927	66,820	69,655
Hartford	Urban	124,775	125,999	126,656	126,185	118,609	126,711	127,921	128,768
Hebron	Suburban	9,686	9,979	10,185	10,376	10,576	10,956	12,194	13,407
Killingworth	Suburban	6,525	6,608	6,618	6,582	6,078	7,290	8,036	8,767
Lyme	Rural	2,406	2,556	2,682	2,780	2,885	2,581	2,752	2,919
Madison	Suburban	18,269	18,133	18,036	17,782	16,377	19,540	20,780	21,995
Manchester	Urban	58,241	60,815	63,457	65,588	69,186	60,785	63,265	65,696
Mansfield	Suburban	26,543	26,967	27,479	28,096	29,306	28,316	30,044	31,738
Marlborough	Suburban	6,404	6,580	6,686	6,761	6,852	6,901	7,386	7,861

**TABLE 5-4**  
**Population Projections by Municipality for the Central PWSMA**

Municipality	Classification	2010 Pop.	CT SDC 2015 Proj.	CT SDC 2020 Proj.	CT SDC 2025 Proj.	CT SDC 2040 Proj.	CT DOT 2020 Proj.	CT DOT 2030 Proj.	CT DOT 2040 Proj.
Meriden	Urban	60,868	62,067	63,141	63,925	63,984	61,993	63,090	64,165
Middlefield	Suburban	4,425	4,477	4,483	4,479	4,319	4,614	4,798	4,978
Middletown	Urban	47,648	49,482	51,373	52,922	54,948	50,230	52,748	55,215
Milford	Urban	52,759	53,062	53,039	52,658	49,343	53,317	53,861	54,394
New Britain	Urban	73,206	74,554	76,017	77,358	80,126	76,606	79,906	82,702
New Haven	Urban	129,779	135,175	140,446	144,711	151,639	130,391	130,926	131,408
Newington	Urban	30,562	31,487	32,301	33,031	34,741	31,078	31,581	32,074
North Branford	Suburban	14,407	14,469	14,378	14,211	13,143	15,263	16,098	16,916
North Haven	Urban	24,093	24,579	24,965	25,307	25,807	24,697	25,286	25,863
Old Lyme	Suburban	7,603	7,576	7,473	7,308	6,542	8,036	8,458	8,872
Old Saybrook	Suburban	10,242	9,993	9,640	9,226	7,592	10,529	10,808	11,082
Orange	Suburban	13,956	14,242	14,450	14,680	15,360	14,172	14,382	14,588
Plainville	Urban	17,716	18,145	18,498	18,760	18,867	18,111	18,496	18,873
Portland	Suburban	9,508	9,815	10,017	10,159	10,202	9,846	10,175	10,498
Rocky Hill	Urban	19,709	20,556	21,341	21,982	23,181	21,254	22,760	24,236
Simsbury	Suburban	23,511	23,343	23,208	22,854	21,571	24,216	24,903	25,577
Somers	Suburban	11,444	10,774	10,402	10,278	9,713	12,335	13,204	14,056
South Windsor	Suburban	25,709	26,089	26,172	26,112	25,375	28,262	30,751	33,191
Southington	Urban	43,069	44,295	45,141	45,806	46,831	44,926	46,737	48,511
Stafford	Suburban	12,087	12,381	12,585	12,692	12,429	12,933	13,758	14,566
Suffield	Suburban	15,735	15,768	15,766	15,778	15,450	17,667	19,551	21,397
Tolland	Suburban	15,052	15,682	16,191	16,672	17,782	16,659	18,226	19,762
Vernon	Urban	29,179	29,916	30,658	31,096	30,695	29,541	29,894	30,240
Wallingford	Urban	45,135	46,033	46,699	47,104	46,326	47,493	49,792	52,045
West Hartford	Urban	63,268	63,261	63,007	62,850	61,874	63,858	64,433	64,997
West Haven	Urban	55,564	56,172	56,739	57,064	55,448	55,961	56,308	56,620
Westbrook	Suburban	6,938	7,187	7,365	7,498	7,511	7,455	7,959	8,453
Wethersfield	Urban	26,668	27,051	27,342	27,636	28,507	26,777	26,873	26,959
Willington	Suburban	6,041	6,245	6,543	6,763	6,849	6,445	6,839	7,225
Windsor	Suburban	29,044	12,781	12,997	13,152	28,713	30,196	31,319	32,420
Windsor Locks	Urban	12,498	29,455	29,700	29,775	13,178	12,590	12,680	12,768
Woodbridge	Suburban	8,990	8,906	8,819	8,670	7,880	9,359	9,719	10,071

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2010; Population Projections: Connecticut State Data Center (SDC) and Connecticut Department of Transportation (DOT). 2040 SDC Data provided by request.



A brief overview of the DOT population trends follows. It is divided into urban, suburban, and rural categories.

**Urban**

Population projections from the Connecticut DOT project that urban communities will grow by 7.2% up to 2040. Continuing recent trends, Hartford and New Haven are projected to see modest population gains. Smaller urban communities, such as Cromwell, Rocky Hill, Middletown, and Wallingford, are projected to experience higher rates of population growth.

**Suburban**

Suburban communities are projected to grow at nearly triple the rate of urban communities up to 2040. However, projected growth varies significantly from town to town. Smaller suburban towns located on the fringe of major urban areas such as Suffield, Tolland, Hebron, Columbia, Andover, and Killingworth are projected to see significant population growth over the next 25 years. On the contrary, other communities, such as Old Lyme, Old Saybrook, Simsbury, Bloomfield, and Orange, are projected to see slow growth rates of less than 10% during that period.

**Rural**

Lyme, the only community classified as rural, is projected to see its recent population growth continue, growing by a projected 21.3% in the next 25 years. However, due to its small population, this constitutes an increase of just 500 residents.

When the DOT projections are compared to those prepared by the Connecticut State Data Center (CTSDC), some discrepancies are noted. For instance, the CTSDC population projections show stronger population growth in core cities such as Hartford and New Haven. In addition, while the DOT projections show continued population growth across all municipalities, the CTSDC projections show

several smaller suburban towns losing population up to 2040. This trend is supported by recent population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau and Connecticut DPH, which show declining populations in many communities in the region.

When the DOT projections and the CTSDC projections are compiled by classification, similar trends emerge. The urban population projections are slightly higher for the CTSDC projections through 2025 than for the DOT projections, with the CTSDC projections declining to slightly below the DOT projections for 2040. For the suburban projections, the DOT projections predict stronger population growth. Rural projections are essentially flat by comparison to the other two classifications although Lyme is expected to continue growing under both projections. The CTSDC reports that its population projections will likely be updated by spring 2017 such that they will be available for the Integrated Report.

Both of the population projections are potentially useful. The DOT projections are likely conservatively high, similar to the types of projections often found in WSPs. Like the DOT, larger water utilities are typically engaged in infrastructure planning and need to be prepared well in advance of a spike in population that would require new infrastructure and/or new sources to support. The CTSDC projections likely provide a more realistic estimate of population trends for many communities. Given that new CTSDC projections will likely be available in 2017, selection of one of projections to use in the Coordinated Water System Plan is deferred to the Integrated Report.

#### 5.4 Community Water System Service Population Projections

Table 5-5 presents existing service population and future projections for the CWSs serving greater than 1,000 people. Current population data was obtained from a variety of sources, including DPH, system representatives, and individual WSPs. Projected populations for the 5-, 20-, and 50-year planning periods were taken from individual WSPs and supplemented by information from system representatives. The 5-year planning period is the 5 years following development of the individual WSP. The 20- and 50-year planning periods are 20 and 50 years following the last decennial census. However, given the range in reference years for the current population and projected population, these planning periods do not necessarily correspond. Nevertheless, the service population projections are useful for planning purposes. Service population data for systems serving fewer than 1,000 people is included as Appendix D.

**TABLE 5-5**  
**Existing and Future Projected Population of Community Water Systems Serving >1,000 People**

Community Water System	Reference Year and (Data Source)	Estimated Current Population Served	5-Year Projected Population Served	20-Year Projected Population Served	50-Year Projected Population Served
Aquarion Water Company – Simsbury System	2015 (PAR), 2006 (WSP)	15,041	15,258	15,633	16,669
Avon Water Company	2015 (PAR)	11,468	12,205	13,097	16,670
Berlin Water Control Commission	2012 (PAR)	5,650	7,345	7,600	8,990
Connecticut Correctional Institute	2016 (DOC)	7,100	7,613	7,613	8,203
Connecticut Valley Hospital	2007 (WSP)	3,413	3,648	4,353	5,763
Cromwell Fire District Water Department	2012 (PAR)	13,500	14,141	15,191	18,330
CWC – Chester System*	2013 (PAR)	8,405	6,027	6,394	8,605
CWC – Collinsville Sys	2013 (PAR)	6,564	5,277	5,667	7,683

**TABLE 5-5**  
**Existing and Future Projected Population of Community Water Systems Serving >1,000 People**

Community Water System	Reference Year and (Data Source)	Estimated Current Population Served	5-Year Projected Population Served	20-Year Projected Population Served	50-Year Projected Population Served
CWC – Guilford System	2013 (PAR)	59,953	40,980	43,483	58,727
CWC – Hebron Center	2013 (PAR)	851	NR	NR	NR
CWC – Legend Hill Condominium Association	2015 (DPH)	1,368	NR	NR	NR
CWC – Point O' Woods	2013 (PAR)	1,509	939	953	1,027
CWC – Sound View	2013 (PAR)	2,674	1,711	1,736	1,871
CWC – Stafford System	2013 (PAR)	3,703	2,444	2,569	2,823
CWC – Unionville System	2013 (PAR)	22,111	15,983	17,133	23,081
CWC – Western System	2013 (PAR)	126,253	79,076	87,295	117,626
Hazardville Water Company	2015 (PAR)	18,662	18,909	19,374	20,447
Kensington Fire District	2008 (WSP)	7,537	7,762	7,965	9,640
Manchester Water Department	2006 (WSP)	54,425	56,867	61,129	61,845
Meriden Water Division	2012 (PAR)	59,382	60,461	63,800	68,600
Metropolitan District Commission	2012 (PAR)	405,449	410,674	426,315	446,999
Middletown Water Department**	2010 (WSP)	43,282	45,313	47,344	52,188
New Britain Water Department	2006 (WSP)	73,200	75,100	84,600	88,600
Portland Water Department	2005 (WSP)	5,050	5,130	5,307	5,825
Salmon Brook District Water Department	2005 (WSP)	934	939	948	976
SCCRWA	2012 (PAR)	427,864	427,749	452,290	485,274
Southington Water Department	2012 (PAR)	45,220	36,267	37,467	44,667
Tariffville Fire District Water Department	2014 (PAR)	1,350	1,371	1,371	1,371
Tolland Water Department	2015 (PAR)	1,513	1,760	2,022	3,217
University of Connecticut - Main Campus	2015 (PC)	28,480	NR	NR	NR
Valley Water Systems, Inc.	2015 (PAR)	18,600	17,426	18,300	19,175
Wallingford Water Department	2015 (PC), 2006 (WSP)	39,073	40,137	41,822	46,592
Windham Water Works	2008 (WSP)	21,214	21,871	24,675	26,276
Worthington Fire District	2012 (PAR)	2,800	2,941	3,480	3,600

\*These are year-round population estimates

\*\*Projected population based on residential projections in Middletown-Durham permit application

Notes: PAR = PURA annual report; DOC = Department of Corrections data; WSP = water supply plan; WCP = water conservation plan; DPH = Department of Public Health, PC = Personal Communication

## 5.5 Land Uses and Available Land

### 5.5.1 Overview of the Central PWSMA

The Central PWSMA is comprised of three Councils of Government (COGs): the Capital Region (CRCOG), South Central (SCRCOG), and the Lower Connecticut River Valley (RiverCOG). It should be noted that COG boundaries in Connecticut changed in 2015 and that the most current Regional Plans of Conservation and Development may not correspond with the current boundaries of planning regions.

CRCOG is the largest COG in the state and includes the following municipalities: Andover, Avon, Berlin, Bloomfield, Bolton, Canton, Columbia, Coventry, East Granby, East Hartford, East Windsor, Ellington, Enfield, Farmington, Glastonbury, Granby, Hartford, Hebron, Manchester, Mansfield, Marlborough, New Britain, Newington, Plainville, Rocky Hill, Simsbury, Somers, South Windsor, Southington, Stafford, Suffield, Tolland, Vernon, West Hartford, Wethersfield, Willington, Windsor, and Windsor Locks. CRCOG includes both the urbanized core of the Hartford metropolitan region as well as the less densely settled and more suburban towns of Hartford and Tolland Counties.

SCRCOG represents New Haven and its surrounding communities, including Bethany, Branford East Haven, Guilford, Hamden, Madison, Meriden, Milford, New Haven, North Branford, North Haven, Orange, Wallingford, West Haven, and Woodbridge. It includes the relatively urbanized communities on the shoreline and I-91 corridor as well as suburbs with a more rural character such as Bethany and Woodbridge.

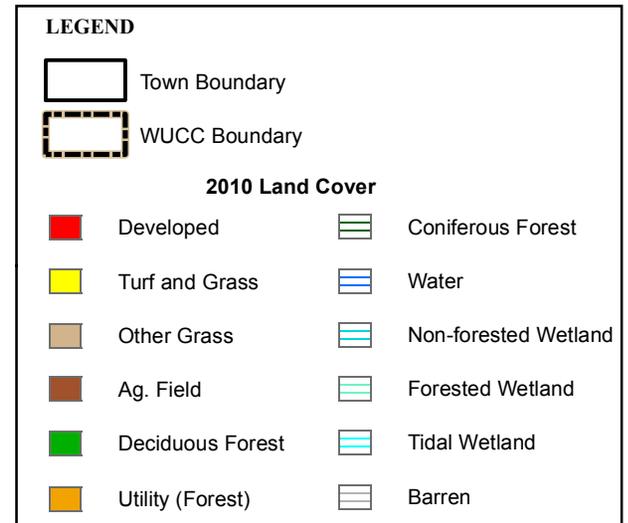
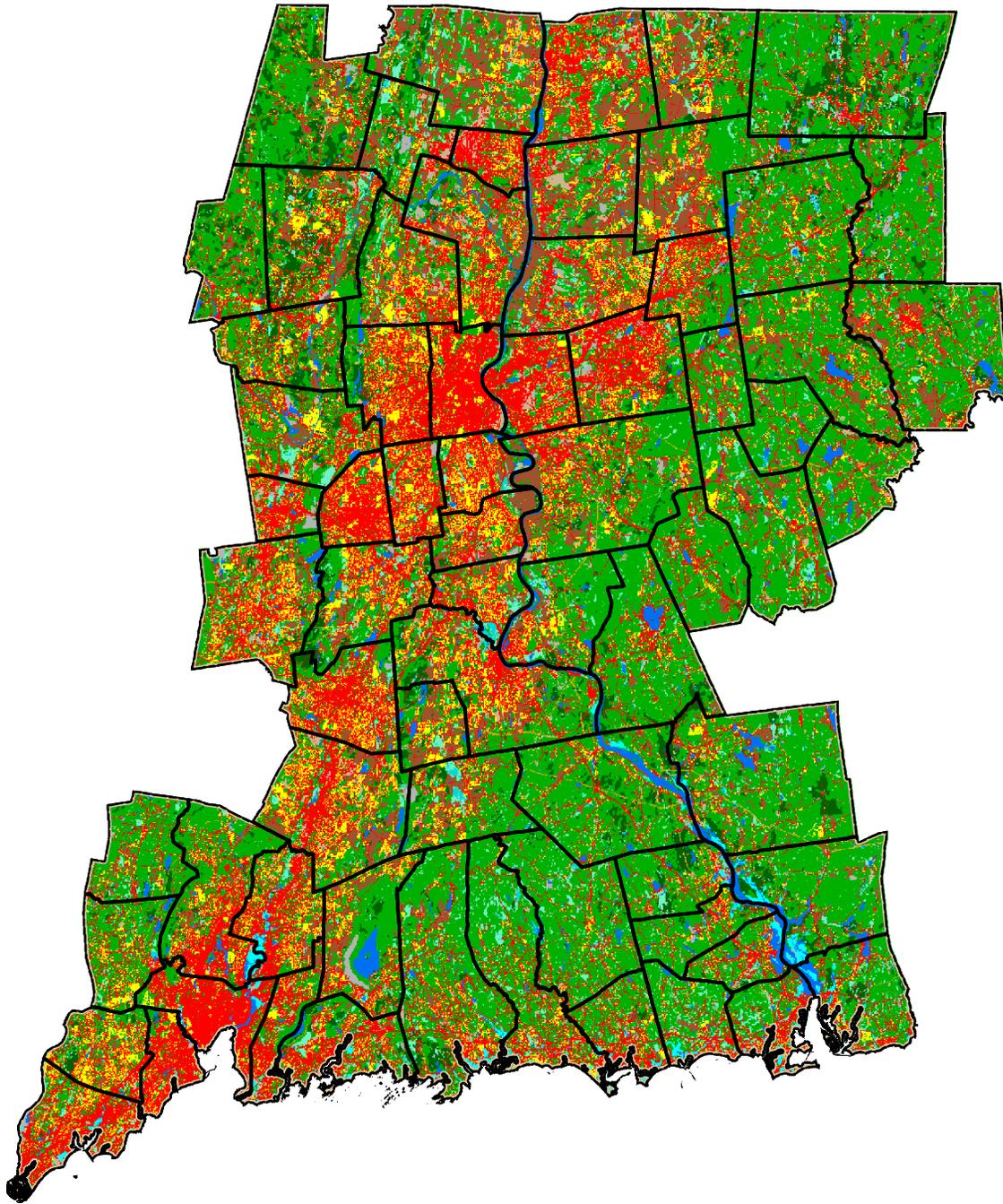
Finally, RiverCOG includes much of Middlesex County as well as Lyme and Old Lyme at the southern end of the Connecticut River. Member towns include Chester, Clinton, Cromwell, Deep River, Durham, East Haddam, East Hampton, Essex, Haddam, Lyme, Killingworth, Middlefield, Middletown, Old Lyme, Portland, and Westbrook. Middletown and Cromwell represent the most urbanized communities of the region. Its shoreline communities also have a denser level of development while its interior communities are predominately lower-density suburban in character.

The reorganization of COGs in 2015 resulted in the expansion of the CRCOG from 30 to 38 municipalities. An earlier reorganization that took place in 2012 also resulted in the consolidation of RiverCOG from the Midstate and Estuary Regions. As a new regional COG, the RiverCOG does not yet have an adopted Regional Plan of Conservation and Development (POCD).

Land cover information for the Central PWSMA is made available through UConn's Center for Land Use Education and Research (CLEAR). Based on its 2010 land cover database, approximately 22% of the region as a whole is developed, with another 7% in agricultural use and the remainder in an undeveloped state.

### **5.5.2 Land Uses within the Central PWSMA**

Based on UConn CLEAR's land cover data, Table 5-6 provides a summary of the land uses within the Central PWSMA. Within the category of undeveloped land, deciduous forests account for the largest category of land cover. Turf and grass (including uses such as sports fields and lawns) and agricultural lands (including fields, pastures, vineyards, and the like) also constitute important classes of land in the region. These land use classes are also presented on Figure 5-3.



SOURCE(S):  
CLEAR 2006



**FIGURE 5-3: CENTRAL REGION  
LAND COVER**

**WATER SUPPLY ASSESSMENT  
CENTRAL PWSMA**

LOCATION: STATE OF CONNECTICUT

Map By: EB  
MMI#: 1017-05-02  
Original: 6/16/2016  
Revision: 7/26/2016  
Scale: 1 in = 45,000 ft

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**TABLE 5-6  
Land Use Categories in the Central PWSMA**

Land Use Category	Acres	Percent
Agricultural Field	84,762.9	6.7%
Barren Land	12,879.2	1.0%
Coniferous Forest	68,782.4	5.4%
Deciduous Forest	519,161.8	40.9%
Developed	274,658.2	21.7%
Forested Wetland	40,145.8	3.2%
Nonforested Wetland	3,894.4	0.3%
Other Grasses	28,686.9	2.3%
Tidal Wetland	12,017.9	0.9%
Turf and Grass	107,374.4	8.5%
Utility Corridor	5,007.6	0.4%
Water	111,102.2	8.8%

While almost two-thirds of the region's land is in an undeveloped state, the proportion of developed land in the Central PWSMA is substantially higher than that in the other two regions, especially the Eastern PWSMA. This higher intensity of land use reflects the greater levels of development in the greater Hartford metropolitan area as well as New Haven and the I-91 corridor as a whole.

CRCOG's Regional POCD provides greater detail on land uses permitted in the northern part of the region in addition to broad categories of developed and undeveloped land. Based on an analysis of zoning across the region, approximately 79% of land is designated for residential use with the remainder divided between approximately 4% for commercial use, 6% for industrial use, 2% for mixed uses, 8% for recreation, and 2% for other uses (e.g., rights-of-way). Much of this residentially zoned land is currently in an undeveloped state, and much of it is undevelopable for reasons ranging from protected conservation status to physical development constraints such as slopes and wetland soils.

## **5.6 Growth Trends**

### **5.6.1 Housing Trends**

As with previous analyses, the Central PWSMA municipalities have been organized into the three classifications of urban, suburban, and rural for this analysis. Data was collected for the 20-year period from 1996 to 2015. This period has been divided into three subgroup periods for comparative analysis: a 5-year span from 2000 to 2005, a 5-year span from 2005 to 2010, and a 5-year span from 2010 to 2015, representing the housing boom of the early 2000s and the Great Recession and post-Recession slow recovery. Table 5-7 presents these figures.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.ct.gov/ecd/cwp/view.asp?a=1106&q=250640>

**TABLE 5-7**  
**Housing Inventory Estimates in Central PWSMA Municipalities, 2000-2015**

Municipality	Classification	2000-2005		2005-2010		2010-2015	
		Total	Average Annual	Total	Average Annual	Total	Average Annual
Andover	Suburban	64	13	24	5	15	3
Avon	Suburban	556	111	224	45	136	27
Berlin	Suburban	728	146	399	80	235	47
Bethany	Suburban	151	30	42	8	7	1
Bloomfield	Suburban	561	112	229	46	168	34
Bolton	Suburban	51	10	53	11	29	6
Branford	Urban	198	40	70	14	199	40
Canton	Suburban	525	105	72	14	46	9
Chester	Suburban	57	11	167	33	109	22
Clinton	Suburban	272	54	27	5	23	5
Columbia	Suburban	150	30	35	7	27	5
Coventry	Suburban	261	52	152	30	113	23
Cromwell	Urban	266	53	170	34	134	27
Deep River	Suburban	46	9	18	4	9	2
Durham	Suburban	240	48	78	16	19	4
East Granby	Suburban	122	24	96	19	26	5
East Haddam	Suburban	258	52	132	26	52	10
East Hampton	Suburban	606	121	225	45	101	20
East Hartford	Urban	27	5	70	14	-6	-1
East Haven	Urban	248	50	51	10	31	6
East Windsor	Suburban	333	67	381	76	33	7
Ellington	Suburban	528	106	395	79	377	75
Enfield	Urban	212	42	64	13	76	15
Essex	Suburban	137	27	48	10	20	4
Farmington	Suburban	570	114	209	42	151	30
Glastonbury	Suburban	471	94	305	61	152	30
Granby	Suburban	295	59	71	14	31	6
Guilford	Suburban	299	60	122	24	92	18
Haddam	Suburban	244	49	135	27	48	10
Hamden	Urban	288	58	76	15	52	10
Hartford	Urban	509	102	316	63	-579	-116
Hebron	Suburban	223	45	89	18	40	8
Killingworth	Suburban	137	27	46	9	20	4
Lyme	Rural	57	11	15	3	5	1
Madison	Suburban	211	42	89	18	73	15
Manchester	Urban	760	152	631	126	213	43
Mansfield	Suburban	291	58	158	32	43	9
Marlborough	Suburban	207	41	44	9	20	4
Meriden	Urban	500	100	145	29	16	3
Middlefield	Suburban	47	9	16	3	-7	-1
Middletown	Urban	1,006	201	652	130	257	51
Milford	Urban	1,131	226	921	184	894	179

**TABLE 5-7**  
**Housing Inventory Estimates in Central PWSMA Municipalities, 2000-2015**

Municipality	Classification	2000-2005		2005-2010		2010-2015	
		Total	Average Annual	Total	Average Annual	Total	Average Annual
New Britain	Urban	-73	-15	-226	-45	-123	-25
New Haven	Urban	-189	-38	432	86	964	193
Newington	Urban	223	45	277	55	106	21
North Branford	Suburban	211	42	7	1	14	3
North Haven	Urban	359	72	45	9	59	12
Old Lyme	Suburban	161	32	25	5	52	10
Old Saybrook	Suburban	157	31	32	6	28	6
Orange	Suburban	275	55	27	5	79	16
Plainville	Urban	123	25	103	21	48	10
Portland	Suburban	370	74	50	10	27	5
Rocky Hill	Urban	438	88	143	29	344	69
Simsbury	Suburban	222	44	108	22	479	96
Somers	Suburban	195	39	107	21	116	23
South Windsor	Suburban	592	118	228	46	112	22
Southington	Urban	875	175	417	83	379	76
Stafford	Suburban	260	52	97	19	20	4
Suffield	Suburban	381	76	159	32	115	23
Tolland	Suburban	464	93	150	30	46	9
Vernon	Urban	906	181	496	99	379	76
Wallingford	Urban	699	140	289	58	135	27
West Hartford	Urban	284	57	410	82	299	60
West Haven	Urban	-63	-13	48	10	14	3
Westbrook	Suburban	151	30	49	10	111	22
Wethersfield	Urban	72	14	54	11	23	5
Willington	Suburban	113	23	29	6	7	1
Windsor	Suburban	326	65	339	68	58	12
Windsor Locks	Urban	191	38	128	26	58	12
Woodbridge	Suburban	95	19	16	3	4	1
	<b>Total Rural</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>
	<b>Total Suburban</b>	<b>12,614</b>	<b>2,519</b>	<b>5,519</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>3,481</b>	<b>696</b>
	<b>Total Urban</b>	<b>8,990</b>	<b>1,798</b>	<b>5,782</b>	<b>1,156</b>	<b>3,972</b>	<b>796</b>
	<b>Total All</b>	<b>21,604</b>	<b>4,317</b>	<b>11,301</b>	<b>2,259</b>	<b>7,453</b>	<b>1,492</b>

Construction in all categories (urban, suburban, and rural) of towns dropped substantially in the second 5-year period examined, largely driven by the sharp crash in housing starts that accompanied the onset of the recent recession of 2008-2009. The decline has continued over the last 5 years, with fewer new housing units added each year than during the previous two 5-year periods.

### 5.6.2 Zoning

Existing zoning information was obtained from local plans of conservation and development and is presented in Table 5-8. The majority of each community is zoned residential with some commercial and industrial zoning prevalent in urban and suburban communities. The majority of smaller communities are zoned primarily residential.

**TABLE 5-8  
Generalized Zoning**

Municipality	Classification	Comment
Andover	Suburban	91% of town is zoned for single-family residential on 1- to 2-acre lots. The small amount of land that is zoned for Business or Industrial is either developed or is constrained.
Avon	Suburban	Zoning is largely residential but also includes neighborhood business, other commercial, Avon Village Center, Industrial, Office Park, Education Land, Recreation/Open Space, and Agricultural.
Berlin	Suburban	Primarily residential zoning with commercial downtown; limited industry.
Bethany	Suburban	Large lot residential with three small business zones. 3/4 of land is in aquifer protection area or public water supply watershed.
Bloomfield	Suburban	Approximately 76% zoned residential, 24% zoned business.
Bolton	Suburban	Mostly zoned for single-family residential. Business, Industrial, and mixed-use zones are located along Route 6 and 44.
Branford	Urban	36% low-density residential, 34% medium-density residential, 6% high-density residential, 3% multifamily, 5% commercial, 9% industrial, and 7% right-of-way.
Canton	Suburban	Primarily 2- and 4-acre residential north of Route 44/202, with denser mix of residential/business uses to the south.
Chester	Suburban	Residential zones from Planned Residential Development to 2-acre lots. Also have Commercial District, Controlled Development District, Waterfront Design District, Research and Light Manufacturing District, and Tidal Wetlands District.
Clinton	Suburban	Primary residential zone allows densities of 10,000-20,000 SF when public water is available, 20,000-40,000 SF on private wells. Suburban and Rural Residential lots have larger sizes. Also Special Mixed Districts, Downtown Village Zone, Marine Districts, Business, Industrial, and Open Space Districts.
Columbia	Suburban	Commercial and Manufacturing Corridor along Route 6. Majority of Town is Residential Agricultural, with additional protective zones around Columbia Lake.
Coventry	Suburban	Majority is zoned Residential (R-80, R-40, or Lake Residential). 600 acres commercial/retail.
Cromwell	Urban	Residential zones 61%, Business zones 6.6%, Industrial zones 14.7%, Flood Plain District 17.3%.
Deep River	Suburban	Small town with active village center, largely rural residential.
Durham	Suburban	Large majority is zoned for Farm Residential. Significant Heavy Industrial area, followed by small areas of Design Development District, and a strip of commercial and denser residential zones along Main Street.
East Granby	Suburban	39% agricultural, 35% single-family residential, 16% industrial, 4% roads, 2% multifamily, 2% quarry, and 1% business.

**TABLE 5-8  
Generalized Zoning**

Municipality	Classification	Comment
East Haddam	Suburban	Predominantly 1- to 4-acre residential zoning with small areas of commercial.
East Hampton	Suburban	95% zoned for residential, 2% for mixed uses, 3% for commercial or industrial.
East Hartford	Urban	Six residential zones, six business zones, and three industrial zones.
East Haven	Urban	Zoning includes Agricultural – Limited Development (for areas without utilities), residential zones from 1 to 12 units per acre, Transitional, Neighborhood Commercial, Central Business, General Commercial, Industrial, Industrial and Business Parks, and Office.
East Windsor	Suburban	The largest zoning district is agricultural, followed by residential. Also large tracts of industrial-zoned land and a business corridor along Route 5/I-91.
Ellington	Suburban	84% residential, 3% commercial, 4% industrial, 8% open space.
Enfield	Urban	74.5% residential, 16.3% industrial, 3.9% business, 0.3% Thompsonville Village Center, 0.2% Special Development.
Essex	Suburban	5 Village Node areas. Predominantly rural residential, with areas of village residential/mixed uses around nodes and along transportation corridors.
Farmington	Suburban	Low-density zoning. 32% residential, 8% business, 14% misc., 32% open space, and 14% vacant land.
Glastonbury	Suburban	Planning areas are split into suburban, fringe suburban, rural, Town Center, Village Center, and Employment area.
Granby	Suburban	Majority Rural Zone (R2A), followed by other rural residential zones. Central commercial district.
Guilford	Suburban	29 zoning districts: 11 residential districts, 6 commercial, shopping center, Service Center West, 2 Transitional and Service Districts, 2 industrial, Marine Recreational, 3 mixed use/conservation/open space, and 2 Post Road Village Districts.
Haddam	Suburban	Primarily residential zoning.
Hamden	Urban	System of residential (5 zones) and transect/density (5 zones) zoning. Several village centers. Concentration of uses/higher density along Route 10 and 5, with lower-density rural uses to the periphery.
Hartford	Urban	Hartford is currently going through a re-zoning process and plans to adopt form-based regulations.
Hebron	Suburban	11 zoning districts with majority Residential 1 or 2, with small Village Green area.
Killingworth	Suburban	4 zoning districts: commercial, industrial, rural residential, and floodplain.
Lyme	Rural	5 zoning districts: C-40 commercial, RU-120 rural district, RU-80 rural district (majority of Town), and WF-20 Waterfront Business District.
Madison	Suburban	Moderate densities south of I-95, low densities between I-95 and Green Hill Road, and lowest densities north of Green Hill Road.
Manchester	Urban	10 residential zones, 8 business zones, and 9 "other" including form-based zones, flood zone overlays, historic, etc.
Mansfield	Suburban	Predominantly Rural Agricultural Residence 90. Large Institutional zone for UConn campus. 5 residential zones, 10 business zones, Storrs Center Special Design District, R&D Limited Industrial, and Flood Hazard Zones.
Marlborough	Suburban	Residential 69.21%, Commercial/industrial 2.1%, Design Rec 3.0%, Institutional 0.66%, Open Space 22.81%, and 4.55% roads.
Meriden	Urban	26 zones and 6 overlay districts; predominantly residential.

**TABLE 5-8  
Generalized Zoning**

<b>Municipality</b>	<b>Classification</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Middlefield	Suburban	13 zoning districts, with the majority in low-density residential.
Middletown	Urban	28 different zoning districts. All residential 74.9%, business 2.7%, industrial 15.1%, and other (Transitional Development, Institutional Development, and Riverfront Recreation) 7.3%.
Milford	Urban	8 zoning types: single-family residential, multifamily residential, mixed use, mixed residential/commercial, business/industrial, commercial, industrial, and open space.
New Britain	Urban	17 zoning districts: 7 residential districts, 4 industrial districts, and 6 business/other districts.
New Haven	Urban	23 zoning districts, which include 6 residential, 9 business, and 3 industrial districts.
Newington	Urban	Residential – single family 48%, residential - multifamily 9%, commercial/industrial/mixed use 25%, public land 4%, right-of-way 14%.
North Branford	Suburban	10 zoning districts: 4 residential (predominantly R-40 and R-80), 3 business, and 3 industrial. Significant land area owned by SCCRWA.
North Haven	Urban	North Haven has 3 residence zones, 1 office zone, 1 limited office zone, 1 limited commercial zone, 3 residence-apartment zones, 1 office-apartment zone, 4 commercial zones, 3 industrial zones (2 light and 1 general), and one elderly housing zone.
Old Lyme	Suburban	15 zoning districts: 2 rural residential, 3 residential, 3 multifamily residential, waterfront business, 3 commercial, light industry, Sound View Village District, and School District.
Old Saybrook	Suburban	16 zoning districts: 7 residential, 4 business, 1 industrial, Marine Commercial, 3 Saybrook Point Districts.
Orange	Suburban	81% zoned for residential, 8% zoned for business. Remaining land is unzoned road or right-of-way.
Plainville	Urban	Residential 56%, commercial 7%, industrial 21%, tech park 0.35%, floodplain 7%, roads/rights-of-way 9%.
Portland	Suburban	12 zoning districts: 5 residential zones, 3 business, 3 industrial, and a floodplain district.
Rocky Hill	Urban	68% residential, 19% business/industrial, 13% agricultural/floodplain.
Simsbury	Suburban	Residential 90.6%, business 2.6%, industrial 6.8%.
Somers	Suburban	Four zoning districts: Residential A and A-1 (98% of land area), commercial Business (less than 1%), and Industrial (1.3%).
South Windsor	Suburban	Residential zones 82%, business zones 18%.
Southington	Urban	Single-family residential 75%, multifamily residential 8%, business 7%, and 10% industrial. Most of the land is for single-family residential uses.
Stafford	Suburban	12 zoning districts: 5 residential zones, 3 commercial zones, 1 industrial zone, and 3 misc. districts.
Suffield	Suburban	Residential 89%, Industrial 9.5%, Commercial 0.2%, planned development apartment use 0.5%, and village districts 0.4%.
Tolland	Suburban	Residential 91%, commercial/industrial 3%, other 6%.
Vernon	Urban	Residential 72%, business 8%, Rockville Historic District 6%, other 3%, No Zone 12%.

**TABLE 5-8  
Generalized Zoning**

Municipality	Classification	Comment
Wallingford	Urban	Wallingford has 4 residence districts (R-18, R-15, R-11, R-6); three rural districts (RU-120, RU-80, RU-40); five multifamily residence districts (RM-40, RM-18, RM-12, RM-11, RM-6); two limited business districts; five commercial districts; a Route 5 district; a housing opportunity district; two industrial districts; an industrial expansion district; an interchange district; a design district; a Tracy Zone; a Downtown Apartment District; and a Quarry Support Overlay Zone.
West Hartford	Urban	The majority of West Hartford's land is zoned for medium to high density residential uses. The town has 6 residence districts; 7 multifamily residence districts; 4 other residence districts; an Elizabeth Park district; 8 business districts; 4 industrial districts, a special development overlay district; a traditional neighborhood design overlay district.
West Haven	Urban	West Haven has 8 residential zones (R1 through R-5, plus RPD, RCPD, and SPD mixed-use zones that permit commercial development.) The City also seven additional nonresidential zoning districts.
Westbrook	Suburban	Westbrook has 13 separate zoning districts: 1 commercial boating district; 1 coastal conservation district; 3 commercial districts; 4 residential districts; 1 planned residential development district; 2 industrial districts, and a turnpike interchange district. Northern Westbrook is largely zoned rural residential. South of the railroad, residential uses are denser.
Wethersfield	Urban	Wethersfield has 14 zones: 6 residential zones, 5 of which are for single-family development and 1 of which is for special residential development; 1 open space development zone; 6 commercial, business, and office zones; and 1 agriculture zone. A large swath of the eastern portion of town lies within the agriculture zone.
Willington	Suburban	The vast majority of Willington is in the R80 residential zone. Commercial, industrial, community residential, and small, individual neighborhood commercial zones lie alongside I-84 and the Town's other major roadways. An elderly residential zoning area and two recreation/campground zoning areas stand in the midst of the overriding R-80 zone.
Windsor	Suburban	Windsor has six zoning districts for commercial and industrial development with the majority (4,082 acres or 24% of Windsor) zoned for industrial use and warehouses. These industrial and warehouse zones are concentrated primarily in the Day Hill Corporate Area, near the airport, and the northern end of Kennedy Road. Windsor's residential zones allow densities from 1.2 to 3 housing units per acre. Windsor has 7 residential zones that comprise 41% of the Town, an Agricultural zone that comprises 22% of the Town, a PUD that comprises 1% of the Town, 4 business zones that comprise 2% of the Town, 2 industrial zones that comprise 24% of the Town, and one Public/Quasi Public zone that comprises 10% of the Town.
Windsor Locks	Urban	Windsor Locks has three Residence zones (AA, A, B); a Multiple Family Special Development Zone (MFSD); 2 Business Zones (numbered 1 and 2); 3 Industrial Zones (numbered 1, 2, and 3); 2 Downtown Renewal District Zones (Residence and Business); an Airport Interchange Overlay Zone; and a Main Street Overlay Zone.

**TABLE 5-8  
Generalized Zoning**

Municipality	Classification	Comment
Woodbridge	Suburban	The vast majority of the Town's land area is located in the Residential A zoning district, which allows for single-family housing on parcels 1.5 acres and larger. Less than a tenth of Woodbridge's land area has other zoning designations, including denser residential zones, a very small business/ industrial zone, a general business district, and two development districts. The Woodbridge Village District is delineated by three zoning designations amenable to commercial and industrial uses: BI (Business and Industrial), DEV1 (Development District 1), and GB (General Business).

Table 5-9 presents information on projected buildout presented in each POCD.

**Table 5-9  
Municipal Buildout Analyses from Plans of Conservation and Development**

Municipality	Classification	Comment
Andover	Suburban	Number of households has increased steadily since 1950. Available land will continue to be subdivided into large-lot SF residential. Lack of affordable housing or rental units keeps out younger people, predicted to become even more of a retirement/bedroom community due to lack of infrastructure. While there are significant amounts of constrained land, there is still ample land available for 1- to 2-acre SF residential lots. POCD notes that Andover cannot afford to continue to grow in this manner.
Avon	Suburban	Low-density suburban community. Higher-than-average growth compared to State, but has slowed over last two decades. Estimated buildout potential of 1,200 more homes.
Berlin	Suburban	High rate of growth for the region (9% from 2000 to 2010). Potential for an additional 1,660 residential lots and a population increase of 5,681.
Bethany	Suburban	Town plans to focus on Responsible Growth, redevelopment of existing sites, and not growing beyond well/septic capacity. Development constrained by lack of water and sewer.
Bloomfield	Suburban	No buildout analysis.
Bolton	Suburban	Potential for continued decreasing population. No buildout analysis.
Branford	Urban	Growth has slowed in Branford, and projections show flat to slight growth. 1,800 acres (13% of land) of residential land is vacant.
Canton	Suburban	Moderate growth is expected to continue, with an increase in retirement-age residents. No buildout analysis.
Chester	Suburban	Relatively low population growth since 1995. 818 acres vacant residential could yield approximately 1,300 lots.
Clinton	Suburban	No buildout analysis, but POCD suggests that the residential market has cooled and regulatory changes (flood hazard mitigation, aquifer protection, etc.) will have an effect on future development.
Columbia	Suburban	2002 Build Out found 4,008 acres (28% of Town's area) of buildable land. Full buildout could yield 1,650 single-family dwellings, for a projected total population of 9,300.
Coventry	Suburban	2008 analysis indicates 2,329 dwellings can be built on average 4.5-acre lots; 3,417 dwellings on average 3 acre lots.

**Table 5-9  
Municipal Buildout Analyses from Plans of Conservation and Development**

Municipality	Classification	Comment
Cromwell	Urban	Three different buildout scenarios are analyzed, with between 6,490 and 7,400 dwelling units possible.
Deep River	Suburban	Rate of housing development has slowed considerably; 3 units per year from 2007 to 2013. Possible decline in population through 2020.
Durham	Suburban	No buildout analysis. Projected slow to moderate growth.
East Granby	Suburban	Potential for another 1,058 housing units for a total of 3,067. At 2.49 persons per dwelling, total population could be 7,640.
East Haddam	Suburban	Potential for 4,091 more dwelling units.
East Hampton	Suburban	37% of land is vacant, could support 3,530 additional housing units.
East Hartford	Urban	After population losses from 1980 to 2000, there was a 3.4% increase in population from 2000 to 2010. Limited vacant land indicates that existing site redevelopment will be more feasible than developing new land.
East Haven	Urban	Potential for a 23% increase in population over year 2000 totals to 34,545.
East Windsor	Suburban	Potential yield of 3,120 more residential building lots.
Ellington	Suburban	Housing growth expected to continue. Full buildout could accommodate 8,465 dwelling units, for an increase in population of 23,788 people.
Enfield	Urban	Potential for 1,825 more residential units, 244,716 SF of commercial, and 16.3 million SF of industrial.
Essex	Suburban	Future growth is expected to be flat. No buildout analysis.
Farmington	Suburban	Estimated buildout of 31,811, or a 21% increase over 2005 population.
Glastonbury	Suburban	No buildout analysis.
Granby	Suburban	No buildout analysis.
Guilford	Suburban	Growth of 4.57% from 2000 to 2010. No buildout analysis.
Haddam	Suburban	Large amounts of open land remaining (vacant or residential underdeveloped), but also heavily constrained.
Hamden	Urban	No buildout analysis.
Hartford	Urban	No buildout analysis – largely built out urban city.
Hebron	Suburban	Up to an additional 2,750 dwelling units, for a maximum capacity population of 17,459.
Killingworth	Suburban	No buildout analysis. Slow growth expected.
Lyme	Rural	19.3% increase from 2000 to 2010, for a total of 2,016. Projected to grow an additional 11.5% in the next 10 years. Residents are aging in place and population is aging. No buildout analysis.
Madison	Suburban	2004 study identified the possibility of 600 to 900 additional units.
Manchester	Urban	No buildout analysis. Slow growth expected.
Mansfield	Suburban	Residential development has been modest, with most recent developments occurring in Storrs. No buildout analysis.
Marlborough	Suburban	Buildout could yield an additional 1,200 to 1,400 dwelling units, for 3,350 to 4,100 additional people. Steady growth expected.
Meriden	Urban	Potential yield of 6,003 additional dwelling units.
Middlefield	Suburban	No buildout analysis. Slow growth anticipated.
Middletown	Urban	Potential yield of 9,342 additional units for an increase of population by 21,485.
Milford	Urban	142 acres of undeveloped residentially zoned land.
New Britain	Urban	Yield of 1,650 additional dwelling units. Population expected to continue declining.

**Table 5-9  
Municipal Buildout Analyses from Plans of Conservation and Development**

Municipality	Classification	Comment
New Haven	Urban	No buildout analysis – largely built out urban city.
Newington	Urban	Growth has slowed in recent years due to limited land availability – future estimates are not clear. No buildout analysis.
North Branford	Suburban	Potential for an additional 1,364 single-family dwelling units in Town.
North Haven	Urban	Approximately 1,212 additional dwelling units potentially could be built within residential zones, over 721 net buildable acres and 222 underdeveloped parcels. Outside the residential zones, the town has 851 acres of net buildable land, mostly in industrial zones along the Quinnipiac River.
Old Lyme	Suburban	Population decline over last decade. No buildout analysis.
Old Saybrook	Suburban	Buildout analysis only done to determine estimated future levels of impervious land cover and effect on watershed. Population projected to shrink in coming decades.
Orange	Suburban	Potential yield of 700 additional housing units. Moderate growth projected to continue.
Plainville	Urban	Potential yield of 1,153 residential lots.
Portland	Suburban	No buildout analysis. Slow to moderate growth expected to continue.
Rocky Hill	Urban	No buildout analysis. Slow to moderate growth expected to continue.
Simsbury	Suburban	No buildout analysis.
Somers	Suburban	Potential yield of 6,400 additional housing units, for a total of 9,400 units. Potential for population of 25,900.
South Windsor	Suburban	Buildout analysis done for Main Street only: over 250 new housing units possible under current zoning. Rate of growth has slowed, and town will likely see only small increases in population in the next 10 years.
Southington	Urban	No buildout analysis. Slow to moderate growth expected to continue.
Stafford	Suburban	The analysis indicates there is the potential for an additional 6,762 residential development lots in the Town, for a potential population increase of approximately 17,000 persons.
Suffield	Suburban	No buildout analysis. Slow to moderate growth expected.
Tolland	Suburban	Potential yield of 1,600 additional housing units, with 4,573 additional residents.
Vernon	Urban	No buildout analysis.
Wallingford	Urban	Buildout identifies an additional 3179 potential new dwelling units, largely concentrated in RU-40 and R-18 Districts.
West Hartford	Urban	No buildout analysis included in plan. Modest growth in housing stock expected.
West Haven	Urban	8.3% of the City is classified as vacant or agricultural land. This includes 153 buildable acres. 147 acres of nonresidential buildable land are located within the City. The distribution of nonresidentially zoned vacant land is heavily concentrated (over 90%) north of I-95.
Westbrook	Suburban	A buildout analysis conducted as part of the planning process found that, under current regulations, Westbrook may eventually be a community of about 4,800 housing units. This estimate is predicated on potential buildout of the 2,225 acres of residentially zoned land that is free of environmental constraints and is either vacant, oversized, or presently used for other purposes.

**Table 5-9  
Municipal Buildout Analyses from Plans of Conservation and Development**

Municipality	Classification	Comment
Wethersfield	Urban	Most developable land area in Wethersfield has already been committed, the focus in the future should probably be on appropriate redevelopment of existing properties. If recent trends continue, Wethersfield may have about 28,000 people by the year 2040.
Willington	Suburban	Residential – The gross area of vacant residential land in town is approximately 11,900 acres or 53% of the town's 22,500 acres of total land area. Approximately 6,500 acres (about 29% of the town's total land area) is vacant and usable and has the potential to accommodate future development of housing. Assuming an average lot size of 1.85 acres, approximately 3,049 additional dwelling units could be built in the town. This figure represents a 125% increase over the 2,429 dwelling units calculated during Census 2000. Assuming an average number of 2.45 persons per household and full buildout of all "Net Buildable" residential zoned land in town, the potential additional population is 7,470. Added to the Census 2000 population count of 5,959 persons, the future population of Willington is projected to be 13,429 persons. Commercial/Industrial – the gross area of vacant commercial or industrial zoned land in town is approximately 632 acres or 2.8% of the town. Approximately 290 commercial or industrial acres (about 1.3% of the town's total land area) are vacant and usable. The town can expect that this land will accommodate approximately 4,420,000 gross square feet of additional commercial and industrial development. Most of this projected development (63%) would occur in the DI (Designed Industrial) zoned land.
Windsor	Suburban	No built out analysis included. POCD notes that over 4,000 multifamily units have been approved but remain unbuilt. If built, Windsor could experience significant population growth.
Windsor Locks	Urban	The Windsor Locks industrial areas may be close to buildout in the next decade. The Town has very little developable land left for residential use, even though the Town has rezoned new areas for residential use over the past few years. It is unlikely that large numbers of new homes will be built.
Woodbridge	Suburban	Woodbridge has largely been built to the limits allowed by Town development regulations, but opportunities for building new homes and commercial properties still exist. Up to 613 new homes could be developed and approximately 438,000 square feet of additional commercial and industrial space could be constructed in future years.

### 5.6.3 Conclusions

The population projections indicate that urban municipalities will continue to see population growth over the next 25 years. Recent growth in the core cities of Hartford and New Haven are projected to continue at a modest pace. Continuing the trends of the last 50 years, suburban communities are expected to grow at a moderate rate, adding 125,000 new residents by 2040. However, within suburban communities, growth rates are uneven. Suburban communities with developable land located on the urban periphery are projected to experience the highest growth rates. Municipalities in the Central PWSMA are largely residentially zoned with varying levels of potential buildout possible.

Housing data shows a slow but steady recovery in the regional housing market in the years following the recession of 2008-2009. Urban communities in general have recovered at a faster pace than suburban communities. A handful of municipalities such as Milford, New Haven, West Hartford, and Vernon have exceeded their prerecession permitting activity in 2015. Based on recent data, it is anticipated that in the short term new home construction will be concentrated in a small number of municipalities and will primarily consist of multifamily housing developments.



## 6.0 STATUS OF WATER SYSTEM PLANNING

### 6.1 Individual Water System Planning

Table 6-1 presents the status of individual WSPs for CWSs serving greater than 1,000 people in the Central PWSMA. All of the utilities serving more than 1,000 people in the Central PWSMA have submitted WSPs, and 19 have currently approved plans.

**TABLE 6-1**  
**Individual Water Supply Plan (WSP) Status**

Community Water System	Date Next WSP Due	Date of Most Recently Approved/Revised WSP	Additional Notes
Aquarion Water Company – Simsbury	2018	2006	Approved 2012
Avon Water Company	2017	2008	Approved 2013
Berlin Water Control Commission	2020	2010	Approved 2014
Connecticut Correctional Institute	2009	2002	Approved 2003
Connecticut Valley Hospital	TBD	2008	Approval Pending
Cromwell Fire District Water Department	TBD	2005	Approved 2008
CWC – Chester System	TBD	2010	Approved 2015
CWC – Collinsville System	2016	2010	Modification Pending
CWC – Guilford System	TBD	2010	Approved 2015
CWC – Hebron Center	TBD	2003	Approved 2006
CWC – Legend Hill Condominium Assoc.	TBD	2010	Approved 2015
CWC – Point O' Woods	TBD	2010	Approved 2015
CWC – Sound View	TBD	2010	Approved 2015
CWC – Stafford System	2016	2006	Approved 2008
CWC – Unionville System	2016	2010	Approval Pending
CWC – Western System	2016	2006	Approved 2008
Hazardville Water Company	TBD	2012	Approval Pending
Kensington Fire District	TBD	2009	Approval Pending
Manchester Water Department	2016	2007	Approved 2013
Meriden Water Division	TBD	2007	Approved 2012
Metropolitan District Commission	2018	2008	Approved 2012
Middletown Water Department	TBD	2011	Approval Pending
New Britain Water Department	TBD	2007	Approval Pending
Portland Water Department	TBD	2007	Modification Pending
Salmon Brook District Water Department	TBD	2005	Approval Pending
South Central Connecticut Regional Water Authority	TBD	2009	Approved 2014
Southington Water Department	TBD	2006	Modification Pending
Tariffville Fire District Water Department	TBD	2013	Approved 2014
Tolland Water Department	TBD	2009-2010	Approved 2014
University of Connecticut – Main Campus	2023	2011	Approved 2014
Valley Water Systems, Inc.	TBD	2004	Approval Pending
Wallingford Water Department	2017	2006	Approved 2007
Windham Water Works	2017	2012	Approved 2012
Worthington Fire District	TBD	2009	Approved 2014

Most of the plans are 5 or more years old from the completion date, with 14 plans more than 10 years old. Additionally, the time from completion to approval is often 5 or more years. This points to a need for a more streamlined review and approval process.

## 6.2 Municipal Planning

CGS 8-23 requires that planning and zoning commissions "*prepare, adopt, and amend a plan of development for the municipality.*" The purpose of a POCD is to record the vision and ideals of the municipality with respect to its future growth and direction for both public and private development. The Plan should provide a long-term perspective of the community but also offer guidance for short-term decision making.

Public Act 85-279 amended CGS 8-23 and CGS 22a-42 to require municipal planning and zoning commissions as well as inland wetland agencies to incorporate consideration of existing and potential surface and groundwater source protection in their local plans and regulations. Table 6-2 lists each municipality, its corresponding plan, and the date of the most recent revision to its plan.

Most of the plans are relatively up to date, and many of the plans do consider public water supply concerns as presented in Table 6-3 and as summarized on Appended Table 1. However, plans can quickly become outdated as a result of the rapidly changing character of some areas within the region. Within the Central PWSMA, several municipalities are due for an update of their 10-year POCDs. The municipalities of Andover, Avon, East Granby, and East Windsor are currently preparing comprehensive updates with public hearings scheduled in October through November 2016. The municipalities of Columbia, Durham, East Hampton, Granby, Middlefield, Old Saybrook, North Haven, West Haven, and Willington are currently due or overdue in their POCD update cycle.

In more rural areas, many municipalities are nearly reliant on on-site wells and septic systems and pursue a policy of avoiding municipal utilities – both because the demand is not enough to justify the expense and as a way to control future growth.

The Town of East Hampton provided comments on the Preliminary Water Supply Assessment by letter dated October 20, 2016. A copy of the letter is included in Appendix E. The Town of East Hampton has long desired the creation of a centralized public water system that would interconnect with or consolidate many of the public water systems in town, particularly in the village center area and other surrounding areas with longstanding groundwater contamination and/or water quantity problems. To date, this project has not been initiated due to the high projected cost. Given the myriad of longstanding issues related to provision of public water supply in East Hampton discussed within this document, continued reliance on local groundwater supplies may not be sustainable. Potential solutions will be considered in more detail in the Integrated Report.

**TABLE 6-2**  
**Summary of Municipal Plans of Conservation and Development**

Municipality	Date of Last Publication/ Revision	Comprehensive Planning Horizon	Municipality	Date of Last Publication/ Revision	Comprehensive Planning Horizon
Andover	5/16/2016	2015-2025	Manchester	12/17/2012	2012-2020
Avon	9/30/2014	2006-2016	Mansfield	10/8/2015	2015-2025
Berlin	9/1/2013	2013-2023	Marlborough	11/24/2009	2009-2019
Bethany	8/31/2010	2010-2020	Meriden	3/9/2009	2009-2019
Bloomfield	8/15/2012	2012-2022	Middlefield	6/10/2008	2002-2012
Bolton	11/26/2015	2015-2025	Middletown	5/12/2010	2010-2020
Branford	11/20/2008	2008-2018	Milford	12/1/2012	2012-2022
Canton	5/19/2014	2014-2024	New Britain	12/31/2010	2010-2020
Chester	3/19/2009	2009-2019	New Haven	11/18/2015	2015-2025
Clinton	9/1/2015	2015-2025	Newington	6/9/2010	2010-2020
Columbia	6/27/2016	2016-2026	North Branford	11/19/2009	2009-2019
Coventry	5/1/2010	2010-2020	North Haven	2/22/2005	2005-2015
Cromwell	9/1/2007	2007-2017	Old Lyme	12/28/2010	2010-2020
Deep River	10/15/2015	2015-2025	Old Saybrook	8/1/2014	2006-2016
Durham	7/20/2016	2016-2026	Orange	5/19/2015	2015-2025
East Granby*	11/9/2004	2004-2014	Plainville	1/1/2009	2009-2019
East Haddam	8/7/2008	2008-2018	Portland	3/3/2016	2016-2026
East Hampton	6/1/2016	2016-2016	Rocky Hill	6/26/2015	2015-2025
East Hartford	6/25/2014	2014-2024	Simsbury	10/9/2007	2007-2017
East Haven	9/5/2007	2007-2017	Somers	6/11/2015	2015-2025
East Windsor*	4/24/2012	2004-2014	South Windsor	9/21/2014	2013-2023
Ellington	7/15/2015	2008-2018	Southington	6/4/2016	2016-2026
Enfield	4/7/2011	2011-2021	Stafford	10/9/2012	2012-2022
Essex	11/12/2015	2015-2025	Suffield	9/17/2012	2010-2020
Farmington	2/5/2016	2007-2017	Tolland	7/1/2011	2009-2019
Glastonbury	2/26/2012	2007-2017	Vernon	10/17/2011	2012-2022
Granby	9/27/2016	2016-2026	Wallingford	6/6/2016	2016-2026
Guilford	7/24/2015	2015-2025	West Hartford	12/1/2008	2009-2019
Haddam	1/24/2008	2008-2018	West Haven	7/13/2004	2004-2014
Hamden	9/22/2009	2004-2014	Westbrook	6/30/2011	2011-2021
Hartford	6/3/2010	2010-2020	Wethersfield	5/7/2013	2013-2023
Hebron	6/10/2014	2014-2024	Willington	3/1/2008	2008-2018
Killingworth	1/1/2008	2008-2018	Windsor	9/29/2015	2015-2025
Lyme	12/14/2015	2015-2025	Windsor Locks	9/12/2016	2007-2017
Madison	10/3/2013	2013-2023	Woodbridge	3/23/2015	2015-2025

\* Public hearing held on Plan update.

Source: CT OPM as of July 27, 2016, with updates from CRCOG as of October 2016

**TABLE 6-3**  
**Water Supply Comments Addressed in Municipal Plans of Conservation and Development**

Town	Water Supply Comments
Andover	No public sewer/water system. Notes that lack of sewer infrastructure impedes large business development. Recommendation to seek infrastructure grants among other options.
Avon	Served by three private water companies: Avon Water Company (most of Avon), Unionville Water Company (southwest area of Avon), and CWC (western area of Avon). Has public sanitary sewer service, but sends to a treatment plant in neighboring towns.
Berlin	Water supplied by City of New Britain, Cromwell, and Meriden. Has considered developing new water supplies, but has determined that it will not seek self-sufficiency. Also determined that separating from Mattabeset District's sewer system and constructing own treatment plant was not feasible. Recommendation to not expand piped utilities to areas suitable for agriculture and to discourage development in such areas.
Bethany	Regional public water supply watershed. No significant public water or sewer supply due to distance and topography.
Bloomfield	MDC manages public sewer, remaining nonsewered areas are Sewer Avoidance. Water service is MDC, private wells, or neighborhood wells. MDC anticipates it can meet water needs of region for next 10 years.
Bolton	Private wells, but the provision of water service along Route 44 is encouraged should the opportunity arise. Most have private septic. Sewer recently installed near Lower Bolton Lake, discharged to Manchester. All other areas are sewer avoidance.
Branford	SCCRWA provides water to over 8,300 homes, and Town of Branford provides sewer service for 85% of Town. Some areas still rely on private wells and septic.
Canton	Sewer and public water are available generally south of Route 44/202. Does not mention water company/who operates the system.
Chester	Water service supplied by CWC to a portion of Town. Chester Village West adult community is served by a well system owned by CWC. Other areas served by private wells. Projections suggest that supply is sufficient to meet demand for the next 50 years.
Clinton	CWC provides public water to shoreline area. Supply from Kelseytown Reservoir. Currently 90% of all business and industrial districts are serviced by public water. Approximately 45% of the residential properties, which are mostly below the I-95 corridor, are serviced by public water. Until the reservoir expansion or other future source of additional water is assured, significant expansion of the public water system will probably not occur.
Columbia	Private wells for nearly all households.
Coventry	Some areas are served by public water, but commercial/retail development is limited in part by minimal public water infrastructure. Public water systems are recommended for areas currently without infrastructure where commercial/retail development is desired. Notes that efforts should be oriented toward improvement of water supply around Coventry Lake. Most of Coventry Village is served by public water and sewer.
Cromwell	The Water Division of the Cromwell Fire District provides public water service to most of the Town of Cromwell.
Deep River	No discussion of water service. Sewer service has been extended since last plan.
Durham	Durham Center System serves 35 families in Durham Center. "Another private water company located in North Branford" serves two roads. The authors stated that it was doubtful that current areas served would be expanded at that time; however, the Town currently reports that the Durham Center water system will expand along Main Street with a planned interconnection with Middletown's water system to address issues related to contamination of private wells.
East Granby	Providers are MDC, Aquarion Water Company, CWC (airport area), Old Newgate Ridge Water Company, and several CWSs wells servicing multifamily developments. None are expected to serve additional development in the future.

**TABLE 6-3**  
**Water Supply Comments Addressed in Municipal Plans of Conservation and Development**

Town	Water Supply Comments
East Haddam	Town is dependent on private wells and onsite septic.
East Hampton	As of POCD writing, the Town had submitted an Initial WSP to the state DPH for proposed municipal water system. Town residents were on private or CWS well systems, but groundwater contamination has proved to be a public health issue.
East Hartford	The MDC provides the Town of East Hartford's entire water supply system.
East Haven	Regional Water Authority provides water supply to developed areas of Town. Current systems can support all anticipated growth.
East Windsor	Drinking water not addressed in adopted plan. DRAFT plan states that existing water service area may need to expand to where increased density is encouraged. Recommendations include seeking funding and methods for installation of public water along Route 140 in the Northern Business Corridor, and evaluating the feasibility of bringing public water to the Railroad M1 District. Another recommendation is to develop a town wide infrastructure improvement plan. Town's wastewater treatment plant has excess capacity, and sewer extension is discussed as part of an economic development plan.
Ellington	Public water wellfield operated by the CWC, Ellington Acres Water Company, private wellfields, and the Shenipsit Lake reservoir (owned by CWC).
Enfield	Domestic water is supplied by two privately owned public utilities: the CWC and the Hazardville Water Company. Unserved areas have private wells.
Essex	CWC provides public water.
Farmington	Farmington Water Company merged Unionville Water Company in 1985. In 2004, a connection was reestablished with MDC. With the connection to the MDC system it is believed doubtful that additional underground supplies will be identified and developed.
Glastonbury	Public water utility landholdings include those of Manchester Water Department and MDC in northeastern Glastonbury. Public water and sewer widely available.
Granby	Two public water companies (not named). Extension of public water lines north along Salmon Brook Street suggested.
Guilford	Sewer avoidance plan – relies on septic. Public water service expansion from CWC is encouraged.
Haddam	No extensive public waters or municipal sewer.
Hamden	No utilities discussion posted.
Hartford	Public water and sewer systems are owned and operated by the MDC. Every street is served.
Hebron	CWC operates public water supply systems to 7 neighborhoods, with the majority of Town relying on private wells.
Killingworth	On-site domestic wells and septic systems.
Lyme	"Aggressive" sewer avoidance plan. No extensive public water systems.
Madison	Limited septic availability in Madison Center.
Manchester	Water & Sewer Department manages 4,000 acres of publically owned water supply watershed land in Manchester, protecting 65% of the land draining to seven reservoirs. Town also operates 10 active wells, which account for 40% of Manchester's water supply.
Mansfield	Residents generally rely on on-site wells, along with 19 CWS well systems. Contract operator for UConn system is CWC/New England Water Utility Services. Town of Windham serves southern Mansfield.
Marlborough	Sanitary sewer and public water was to be introduced to the Town Center commercial area in the next 2-5 years (from 2009).
Meriden	City's Water Division of Public Utilities provides water to 99.9% of residents of Meriden, as well as small portions of Berlin, Cheshire, Middletown, Southington, and Wallingford.

**TABLE 6-3**  
**Water Supply Comments Addressed in Municipal Plans of Conservation and Development**

Town	Water Supply Comments
Middlefield	City of Middletown provides service to several structures on Route 66 and Zygo Corporation on Brookside Drive. Eastern Connecticut Water District serves about 50 locations on a seasonal system. Town is exploring expansion of Middletown system.
Middletown	Lack of public utilities in some industrial zones.
Milford	Public water is provided by the Regional Water Authority.
New Britain	Piped utilities not addressed.
New Haven	Watersheds are maintained by the SCCRWA, and serves 124,000 people in New Haven. 27% decrease in water use per capita from 1987 to 2008 is attributed to decrease in heavy industry and manufacturing uses and more efficient home technologies.
Newington	Recommendation to expand the MDC water service to those areas not served and to where future development is anticipated.
North Branford	Water service is provided by the SCCRWA to properties in the vicinity of Route 80, Route 22, and near the Durham town line. There is adequate capacity to serve any potential expansions in North Branford, but there are no plans to do so at this time.
North Haven	<p>Public Water – The SCCRWA serves almost all the Town of North Haven and 89% of the Town's population. SCCRWA is in the process of constructing new pumping stations to move surface water north to areas currently served by groundwater sources. (Note: Construction of the pumping stations was completed in 2011.)</p> <p>Public Sewer – Sanitary sewer system currently serves most of the developed areas in North Haven. Approximately 70% of the Town is sewered with the remaining areas on local septic systems. These nonsewered areas include the extreme southeast section of Town, the far north area and the northwestern section of Town. The North Haven Water Pollution Control Authority is responsible for sanitary sewer operations in the Town. The operational and maintenance responsibilities have been subcontracted out to United States Filter Operating Services under the direction of the Public Works Department. The water treatment facility has a design capacity of 4.5 MGD. Current average daily flows are 3.2 MGD or 71.1% of design capacity.</p>
Old Lyme	"Aggressive" sewer avoidance policy. POCD supports completion of a safe and adequate interconnected public water supply system in the beach areas, while relying primarily on individual on-site water systems throughout the remainder of the town.
Old Saybrook	The CWC supplies drinking water by a central public water supply system, generally south of I-95. Remainder on private wells.
Orange	Much of Orange is served by public water through SCCRWA. No present plans to expand, but opportunities should be explored.
Plainville	Public sewers in 85% of Town. No mention of public water.
Portland	Public water for 2,400 users supplied from MDC and the Glastonbury Well. Others rely on private wells.
Rocky Hill	No discussion of public water.
Simsbury	Water system is served by Aquarion Water Company and Tariffville Water District.
Somers	Public water service is provided by the CWC, Hazardville Water Company (HWC) and Ellington Acres Company (EAC) utilizing Town-owned water lines. The vast majority of the town is served by private wells.
South Windsor	Most public water is provided by the CWC or the MDC. No large water projects are anticipated nor have any issues been identified related to the ability to provide water today and in the next 10 years.
Southington	The Southington Water Department provides water service to most areas of the community.

**TABLE 6-3**  
**Water Supply Comments Addressed in Municipal Plans of Conservation and Development**

Town	Water Supply Comments
Stafford	The original public water supply was established as a service for residents of the Borough of Stafford Springs. Currently, the system that supplies the former Borough is owned and operated by CWC. The source is from reservoirs in the Roaring Brook Watershed, which extends from eastern Stafford eastward into Union. Much of the watershed is on privately owned land. Due to development outside CWC's service area, an increasing number of residents in Stafford rely on private wells and septic systems.
Suffield	Two water companies service the town: Connecticut Water, and West Service Corporation (note: this system is now the Aquarion Water Company – West Suffield System). Connecticut Water serves the eastern portion of Suffield and closely follows the sewer lines. West Service Corporation located in West Suffield serves a much smaller geographic area near the Congamond Lakes. West Service Corporation maintains approximately five miles of water main and serves a population of 760 residents through 208 service connections
Tolland	Public water is provided by the Town (478 customers) and the CWC (500 customers). Overall, both systems indicated that there is an adequate supply to serve current customers and to expand to additional areas in Tolland. In addition, several private systems exist.
Vernon	Vernon's residents and businesses obtain their water either from a water system or from onsite wells. A regional water provider, the CWC, is the predominant water provider to those properties on a public system. Overall, CWC anticipates it can meet water needs of the region for at least the next 10 years.
Wallingford	In 2010, Wallingford adopted a Utility Service Area Map depicting the Town's utility service areas in agreement with the Connecticut OPM, Connecticut DPH, and Connecticut DEEP. The Town and these state agencies affirmed that the utility service area boundaries are consistent with the State Conservation and Development Plan. The 2016 POCD does not propose any changes to these agreed upon service area boundaries.
West Hartford	The plan provides no info on public water or sewer infrastructure.
West Haven	Water – The SCCRWA serves almost all the City of West Haven. According to the RWA, 100% of the City's population is served. Sewer – The City is responsible for sanitary sewer operations for its residents and maintains an extensive, but aging sanitary sewer system that currently serves all of the developed areas in West Haven. The West Haven water treatment facility has a design capacity of 12.5 MGD. Current average daily flows are 7.0 MGD or 56% of design capacity. This includes approximately 350,000 gallons per day from the Town of Orange.
Westbrook	Westbrook depends on privately managed on-site septic systems for wastewater management. Westbrook has higher density neighborhoods with older septic systems and as a result, areas in the community were identified as being high risk by DEEP. As a result of these investigations, Westbrook determined that sewer avoidance was the most cost effective strategy for the entire community. An Onsite Wastewater Management Plan (Sewer Avoidance Plan) was adopted in 2005. Westbrook's public water system is owned and operated by the CWC, a private company. The company has not indicated any near-term plans to construct new lines or expand the service area in Westbrook; however, the Town often requires waterlines to be extended to serve new development. Well use in areas near the shoreline are of concern because of the density of development and septic systems. This area is labeled as a "High Priority" area for Public Water Supply.
Wethersfield	Water and sewer services are available in most areas of the community. These utilities are provided by the MDC, a regional organization.

**TABLE 6-3  
Water Supply Comments Addressed in Municipal Plans of Conservation and Development**

Town	Water Supply Comments
Willington	Sanitary Sewers/Sewer Treatment Plant: None. All residences and businesses in town rely on on-site septic disposal systems. Water: No municipal water services. Most residences and businesses in town rely on private wells.
Windsor	Public Water – The MDC provides drinking water from out-of-town reservoirs to most of Windsor. Only a small proportion of properties depend upon groundwater for drinking water. The MDC prioritizes domestic water use over firefighting capacity. The MDC is planning to install a new 30-inch water main in Bloomfield over the next 5 years. Although its purpose is to improve domestic supply, it might also alleviate some of the pressure issues related to fire fighting in the western part of Windsor. Sewer – Windsor is generally served by the MDC sewer system.
Windsor Locks	The plan cites a number of areas where the CWC owns land but does not indicate where public water is available in the text or in any mapping. It mentions that a sewer treatment plant is located in the southeast corner of town but gives no indication what areas are served by public sewers.
Woodbridge	Sewer – Woodbridge's sanitary sewer system provides service to a limited area of the Town's southeastern corner. Areas with service include Lower Amity (south of Bond Road), with an extension to Amity Regional High School, and a limited service area adjacent to Ansonia Road and Beecher Road, terminating at the Beecher Road School. Approximately 11% of the Town's population are served by the system. Woodbridge's sewer system is owned and operated by the Greater New Haven Water Pollution Control Authority (GNHWPCA), which also serves New Haven, Hamden, and East Haven. Water – Woodbridge's water supply is managed by the SCCRWA, which provides service to a regional population of approximately 430,000 people. In Woodbridge, the Authority serves approximately 1,361 people and holds 1,911 acres of land and 200 acres of conservation easements.

**6.3 Land Use Planning and Coordination for Source Protection**

With respect to land use planning and coordination for water supply, source protection is a major issue of concern. Individual WSPs address this topic at various levels of detail. Most community plans, such as zoning regulations and plans of conservation and development, also include pertinent information that directs allowable and anticipated uses in watershed areas as well as radially from public supply groundwater wells.

Smaller, nonmunicipally owned CWSs tend to have less opportunity for inclusion in broader planning objectives. Protection of these smaller systems often depends entirely on ownership of the land surrounding the source and state regulations that have established minimum allowable distances between a point source of pollution and a CWS water supply. Similarly, Non-Community water systems often rely on land ownership and setback distances.

**6.3.1 Community Water System Source Protection Efforts**

The following discussion focuses on the efforts of the larger CWSs serving greater than 1,000 people to provide source protection as well as to coordinate with local planning efforts. Various methods of source protection have been utilized by these systems and the associated municipalities, including

zoning overlays of aquifer and public water supply watershed areas, purchase of watershed lands, and encouragement of easements from development. Source protection efforts are described below for each CWS serving greater than 1,000 people.

### **Aquarion Water Company – Simsbury System**

Aquarion actively protects its surface and groundwater supplies through a comprehensive source protection program administered by Aquarion's Watershed and Environmental Management (WEM) Department. Elements of the WEM source protection plan include annual watershed sanitary inspections, regular monitoring of source area activities and conditions, review of proposed land use and development changes with local regulatory agencies, emergency spill response procedures, and coordination with state and local authorities for remediation activities. Aquarion also performs daily patrol and maintenance of Aquarion watershed properties through full-time and part-time security patrol officers. Aquarion's WEM Department monitors water quality continually and field technicians often support source protection initiatives.

Aquarion owns most of the sanitary radii for all its production wells in this system, and Aquarion owns 8% of the reservoir watershed area for this system. The Town of Simsbury has regulatory and enforcement authority in aquifer protection areas, and Aquarion coordinates with local commissions and agencies to track and respond to potential pollution sources. Aquarion is also a partner of the Connecticut Source Water Collaborative as described in Section 6.3.4.

### **Avon Water Company**

Avon Water Company owns nearly all of the sanitary radii for its production wells. All of the company's wells have been mapped to Level A standards according to the Aquifer Protection Area Program, with the aquifer protection areas for the final three wells under review by Connecticut DEEP. The majority of existing land use served by Avon Water Company's supply sources are comprised of low- to medium-density residential uses. Avon Water Company works closely with the local Planning and Engineering Departments to ensure that proposed development is consistent with source water protection.

### **Berlin Water Control Commission**

The Berlin Water Control Commission owns all of the sanitary radii for all its production wells. 61% of the land use served by its system is residentially zoned. Level A mapping was completed and approved by Connecticut DEEP, and the commission is actively working with the Town's Inland Wetland Agency to develop source water protection areas consistent with the aquifer mapping regulations. Spills are reported to the fire department, and hazmat personnel are requested as needed.

### **Connecticut Correctional Institute**

The State of Connecticut owns 100% of the sanitary radii for all production wells. All five of the wells are bedrock wells; therefore, Level A Aquifer Protection Area mapping is not required. The correctional facility land is zoned residential, and there is no anticipated land use change. Source protection measures employed by the institute have been mostly remedial, such as relocating a sewer line and the installation of an oil separator in the floor drains. The heating system was converted from oil to natural gas in compliance with DPH regulations.

### **Connecticut Valley Hospital**

This system is generally well protected due to extensive holdings of the state. Connecticut Valley Hospital owns 55.5% of its active reservoir watershed area, and the land is sparsely developed. Connecticut Valley Hospital has a moderate need for source protection, mostly due to the potential for illegal dumping. Fishing is not permitted on the watershed lands. Regular watershed inspections and reporting is conducted by the hospital. Connecticut Valley Hospital intends to work with the City of Middletown to establish local watershed protection regulations on adjacent property that favor protection of public drinking water supply. Development within land owned by Connecticut Valley Hospital is subject to review at the state level.

### **Cromwell Fire District**

The Town of Cromwell has established aquifer protection zones, and Level A mapping is approved by the DEEP. The primary wellfield is located within the 1% annual chance floodplain of the Connecticut River. Source protection measures in place to protect the wellfield include heavy-duty flood doors and relocating the chemical feed and control building to higher ground to prevent flooding and facilitate access during a storm event. The Cromwell Fire District also has an Emergency Response Plan in place.

### **Connecticut Water Company**

The CWC conducts an "aggressive, multi-faceted" source protection program, which includes monitoring proposed land use and development changes, regular watershed inspections with reporting, emergency spill response procedures, and performing Level A Aquifer Protection Area mapping as part of the Aquifer Protection Area Program. The CWC also works to obtain sanitary easements and/or deed restrictions for source water areas. The CWC does not take a lead role in initiating development of municipal aquifer protection regulations but coordinates with local authorities regarding proposed land use. The CWC also consults with DEEP and DPH for issues with contaminants as necessary.

### **Hazardville Water Company**

Regular visual inspections are performed of all Hazardville Water Company (HWC) properties to identify potential contaminant sources. The HWC also monitors proposed land use and development changes, working closely with the local Planning and Zoning Departments. Local land use regulations favor aquifer protection. Level B mapping has been completed for its three stratified drift wellfields, and Level A maps have been completed for two other wellfields. The company has no immediate plans for future land acquisition.

### **Kensington Fire District**

As a consecutive system, the Kensington Fire District does not own or operate any source of supply. All source water protection is the responsibility of the New Britain Water Department.

### **Manchester Water Department**

The Town of Manchester has taken a number of proactive measures to ensure source protection including conducting Level A Aquifer Protection Area mapping for all stratified drift wellfields. The town anticipates adopting an aquifer protection overlay zone and ordinances in response to its approved

Level A mapping. Emergency prevention is the primary strategy for the Town of Manchester to ensure the protection and quality of drinking water.

Active water supply sources are inspected regularly, and watershed sanitary surveys are conducted for all reservoirs in the system. The town's reservoir watersheds are protected through zoning regulations, which act to preserve watershed lands as open space. Watershed lands are also marked with signage at the appropriate locations. Other forms of source protection include monitoring proposed land use and development changes, a spill response program, a communitywide hazardous waste collection service, and coordination with town fire departments for all activities related to water supply sources. The town also plans to acquire certain commercial and industrial parcels located in aquifer protection areas of various wells.

### **Meriden Water Division**

The Meriden Water Division depends on coordination from Cheshire, Wallingford, Berlin, and Southington to help protect its reservoirs, as the watersheds of the division are mostly located in surrounding municipalities. The Meriden Water Division owns 45% to 96% of the watershed lands for its surface water supplies. Source protection strategies include posting watershed signs along roads, fencing, and performing regular sanitary surveys of watershed lands. Implementation of watershed protection overlay zones is pending for the four watersheds.

The Meriden Water Division owns the majority of the sanitary radii for its active production wells. Level A Aquifer Protection Area mapping was completed in 2008. The division continues to pursue the acquisition of critical watershed and wellhead properties.

### **Metropolitan District Commission**

The MDC's drinking water watersheds are very well protected due to the large percentage of tributary lands, which are permanently protected through MDC ownership and ownership by state agencies and land conservation groups, some of whom MDC has partnered with in order to protect land from future development. The MDC owns and manages over 25,000 acres of forestland, which help safeguard the water supplies by acting as a natural filter and buffer to potential contaminants.

The MDC's major surface water watersheds are primarily undeveloped forestland and low-density residential zones. The MDC conducts an "aggressive, multi-faceted" source protection program that includes regular watershed inspections and reporting, daily water quality sampling, monitoring and testing using an in-house state-certified laboratory, an in-house emergency spill response program, land use monitoring including review of municipal land use plans and development proposals, regular monitoring of watershed land use activities, coordination with state and local officials to address source protection concerns, coordination with planning and zoning agencies in the development of public water supply watershed protection overlay zones, technical assistance and education, active watershed forest management, wildlife management, and land acquisition. The MDC also maintains a special police force that performs regular patrols of all watershed lands.

### **Middletown Water Department**

The City of Middletown takes many actions to protect its groundwater and surface water supply sources. The city owns the sanitary radii for most wells and is working to obtain easements for the

remaining wells. The city performs regular watershed inspections and also has zoning regulations that apply to both aquifer protection areas and the Watershed Protection Areas (WPA). Proposed development is subject to a Site Plan Review Process. The city is also a partner of the Connecticut Source Water Collaborative.

### **New Britain Water Department**

The New Britain Water Department relies on coordination with local municipalities, including local planning and zoning boards and inland wetlands agencies, to protect its surface water supplies. The Department has surface supply watersheds located in the Towns of Southington, Berlin, Wolcott, Plainville, and Burlington, in addition to the City of New Britain. Groundwater wells are located within the City of Bristol and the Town of Southington.

Land acquisition and management is the primary source protection technique utilized by the New Britain Water Department. Other elements of source protection by the department include a hazardous spill response program and regular watershed inspections. The New Britain Water Department also patrols the watersheds regularly and has installed fencing where appropriate.

### **Portland Water Department**

Portland Water Department owns most of the sanitary radius for its wellfield, and the wellfield has been mapped to Level A standards. Portland is also reliant on the MDC for source protection. One goal of the Portland Water Division's source protection is the reduction of the potential for contamination. Examples of reducing the potential for contamination include upgrading a salt storage facility that protects the stored salt from the rain and weather and also updating the Town of Portland Public Works Garage fuel storage facilities.

### **Salmon Brook District Water Department**

The Salmon Brook District was granted an exemption from mapping its wellfield to Level A mapping requirements. However, Granby has zoning regulations for an aquifer protection zone. The district owns approximately one-third of the land within the sanitary radius for one well, and the district has an easement from the Town of Granby for the second well. Another element of the district's source protection program includes an emergency response plan.

### **South Central Connecticut Regional Water Authority**

SCCRWA has developed a multifaceted source protection program to protect its drinking water supplies. Aspects of the source protection program include watershed inspection, emergency spill response, site plan reviews, and land acquisition. SCCRWA source protection specialists work closely with local officials on protecting its drinking water sources. SCCRWA also inspects existing land use to make sure development is consistent with local and state water quality regulations. Detailed Aquifer Maps have been created for all wellfields, and watershed boundaries have been delineated. SCCRWA is also a partner of the Connecticut Source Water Collaborative.

### **Southington Water Department**

The Town of Southington owns approximately 90% of the total watershed area for its reservoirs, including some land in the Western PWSMA. Source protection measures in place for the surface water sources include regular watershed surveys, fencing and signage, a spill response program coordinated with local fire and police departments, and also a "*Watershed Resource Inventory and Management Plan*" that determines best management practices for existing watershed land.

The Town of Southington owns or has acquired easements for the sanitary radii for all its production wells. Level A Aquifer Protection Area mapping has been completed, and the Town of Southington has active aquifer protection regulations that prevent activities detrimental to groundwater supply. The Southington Water Department conducts regular sanitary surveys on all department-owned land.

### **Tariffville Fire District**

Tariffville Fire District groundwater sources have been mapped to Level A standards, and local aquifer protection regulations have been adopted by the Town of Simsbury to limit activity detrimental to groundwater supply. Approximately 25% of the source water area is preserved as open space. Although all the sources are groundwater, regular sanitary surveys are still performed to protect water quality.

### **Tolland Water Department**

Level A Aquifer Protection Area mapping was recently approved by DEEP and adoption of local regulations has occurred. The town owns all of the sanitary radii for its wells, and the surrounding areas are primarily open space or residentially zoned. The Tolland Water Commission has prepared a Water Supply Emergency Contingency Plan, which includes procedures for spill response.

### **University of Connecticut**

UConn is proactive in its efforts to protect its two groundwater sources. The University owns the sanitary radii for each of its wellfields and has completed Level A Aquifer Protection Area mapping delineating the areas of contribution and recharge to both its wellfields. The Towns of Mansfield, Willington, and Coventry administer local aquifer protection regulations for the two wellfields. The wellfields are also inspected regularly. Furthermore, the University maintains a close working relationship with local authorities and encourages watershed protection near its respective wellfields.

### **Valley Water Systems**

The wellfields owned and operated by Valley Water Systems, Inc. have been mapped to Level A standards, and aquifer protection overlay zones have been established. One wellfield is located within a 1% annual chance floodplain and wells have been constructed to be protected from flooding. The company also reviews proposed land use and development changes in coordination with the Town of Plainville.

### **Wallingford Water Department**

The Town of Wallingford employs many source water protection strategies for its surface and groundwater sources. Approximately 18% of the total reservoir watershed lands are owned by the

Town of Wallingford. The majority of development in the reservoir watersheds is low-density residential housing and agricultural uses. The Town of Wallingford has established a Watershed Protection District to protect the reservoir watersheds. Additionally, there is signage for watershed boundaries, and signs are posted at the reservoirs that indicate restrictions of activities.

Level A Aquifer Protection Area mapping was completed for the two active wellfields in production. The Town of Wallingford owns nearly all of the land within the sanitary radii of its wells. The town has designated an Aquifer Protection District for its groundwater supply. Regular aquifer surveys are undertaken to identify potential pollutants and water quality testing is conducted.

### **Windham Water Works**

The Windham Water Works reservoir watershed is the largest public water supply watershed in the State of Connecticut, spanning 11 Connecticut municipalities and into the Town of Sturbridge, Massachusetts. Windham Water Works owns less than 1% of the watershed area. However, it has taken many steps to protect its drinking water supply. A key element of source water protection is the watershed inspection program. Regular inspections are made throughout the watershed, and all communities within its watershed are notified. Windham Water Works also focuses on outreach related to septic system maintenance and general source protection.

The municipalities within the watershed have a variety of means to control development and protect water quality relative to zoning, regulated areas and set-backs, and development policies. The State DOT has also installed signs marking watershed boundaries.

### **Worthington Fire District**

As a consecutive system, the Worthington Fire District does not own or operate any source of supply. All source water protection is the responsibility of the Berlin Water Control Commission.

### **6.3.2 Source Water Assessment Program**

The state administers a variety of programs devoted to drinking water protection via the Public Health Code and the CGS. In addition to overseeing the WUCC process, the DPH, as well as DEEP, is involved in the administration of a variety of source water quality protection programs.

Specifically, the DPH oversees water supply system compliance for CWSs and Non-Community systems and administers permitting, enforcement, and water supply planning programs. These areas include regulation of water company lands, involvement in local planning and zoning activities, water supply system site inspections, treatment plant and distribution system operator training and certifications, and administration of programs for annual watershed sanitary surveys and cross connection prevention.

In response to the 1996 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act, the DPH initiated the Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) in 1997. Surface water and wellhead protection programs previously developed by the DPH and DEEP serve as the foundation of the SWAP. In accordance with this program and EPA guidance, a Source Water Assessment must be completed for each public water supply in the state.

A Source Water Assessment must include three basic components, varying in level of precision and detail with the size or type of water system. Delineation of a protection area surrounding the public water supply contributing water to the well(s) or reservoir must be completed; a Potential Pollution Source Inventory must be completed, identifying potential sources of contamination or activities within and around the delineated protection area that pose a threat to the public water supply; and finally, the Source Water Assessment must include a Susceptibility Determination for provision of a clear understanding of the sources' susceptibility to contamination.

### **6.3.3 Regional Source Water Protection Efforts**

Despite having some of the oldest source protection laws on the books, Connecticut has strived to make advances in source protection. The programs described above have accomplished significant source protection, but DPH has recognized the need for additional tools.

The phrase "Drinking Water Quality Management Plan" (DWQMP) was first developed by the DPH in 2005. The DWQMP concept is similar to traditional source protection, but it emphasizes and focuses on the public health aspects of maintaining high-quality potable water supplies through the first barrier of the multibarrier approach. The DWQMP approach is meant to highlight and spotlight drinking water quality and public health protection. The guidelines and recommendations for the DWQMP as set by the DPH were first articulated in a presentation entitled "*Drinking Water Quality Management Planning*," given in May 2006. Numerous elements of a DWQMP are possible. In general, the DWQMP is a *locally based, comprehensive planning mechanism* to define and implement quality management mechanisms for public source water.

A regional DWQMP was completed in southeastern Connecticut in 2009. This DWQMP was developed to become a model for other collaborative DWQMPs to be developed in Connecticut. However, to date, few have been developed, and those that have been developed are site-specific rather than communitywide.

### **6.3.4 Connecticut Source Water Collaborative**

Source protection has gained traction again recently with establishment of the "Connecticut Source Water Collaborative." This is a group of organizations, including water utilities and government regulatory bodies, who are working together toward the protection of drinking water sources. A charter formalizing the group was signed on May 4, 2016. The mission, as laid out in the charter, is to "facilitate collaborative approaches and creative solutions for drinking water protection through identification and implementation of complementary objectives, education, outreach, stewardship, and leveraging of resources." DPH anticipates that the collaborative will be helpful in promoting source water protection in the coming years.

### **6.3.5 Aquifer Protection Area Program**

Under the administration of Connecticut DEEP, Connecticut's Aquifer Protection Area (APA) program protects major public water supply wells in sand and gravel aquifers to ensure a plentiful supply of public drinking water for present and future generations. APAs (sometimes referred to as "wellhead protection areas") are being designated around the state's 127 active wellfields in 80 municipalities with sand and gravel aquifers that serve more than 1,000 people. Water utilities are required to map the critical recharge areas of each aquifer using methods specified in the state APA regulations. Land use

regulations will be established in those areas to minimize the potential for contamination of the wellfield. The regulations restrict development of certain new land use activities that use, store, handle, or dispose of hazardous materials and requires existing regulated land uses to register and follow best management practices. Municipalities are responsible for appointing an aquifer protection agency, inventorying land uses within the APA, designating the APA boundary in land use regulations, and adopting and implementing local land use regulations. Permits must be issued for new regulated activities. As of February 5, 2015, the program was 89% complete.

#### **6.3.6 Other Organizations**

Other organizations can play a pivotal role in source protection in areas such as educational outreach, development review, stream bank restoration projects, groundwater pollution abatement, and land acquisition, among others. For example, MDC has worked with local land trusts to permanently protect land in the watersheds of its reservoirs, and groups such as the Connecticut River Watershed Council promote a variety of technical, engineering, and educational projects that promote sound watershed and riverine quality.

#### **6.4 Coordination among Community Water Systems**

Formal organizations exist within the region that provide opportunity for administrative and technical staff of CWSs to interact with one another on issues of water supply. These include the American Water Works Association (including the Connecticut Chapter), Connecticut Water Works Association, the Atlantic States Rural Water Association, and the regional planning organizations such as CRCOG, SCRCOG, and RiverCOG.

In addition, many informal and unwritten agreements currently exist between CWSs and municipalities in the region for exchange of equipment and services. The Connecticut section of the American Water Works Association maintains a database of water systems that have agreed to accept phone calls for providing technical assistance. The Connecticut Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network (CtWARN) also supports and promotes statewide emergency preparedness, disaster response, and mutual assistance for public and private water and wastewater utilities. Water utilities in the Central PWSMA who are members of CtWARN include the Aquarion Water Company, Connecticut Correctional Institute, CWC, Coventry Housing Authority, Hazardville Water Company, North Willington Condo Association, Portland Water Department, SCCRWA, Southington Water Department, and the Wallingford Water Department.



## 7.0 ISSUES, NEEDS, AND DEFICIENCIES IN THE REGION

Various issues, needs, and deficiencies have been identified for the Central PWSMA as determined throughout the planning process via data research, correspondence, and discussions with WUCC members, agency staff, and interested parties. The following discussion summarizes the key issues that are currently facing the region. These will be considered further in the Exclusive Service Area delineation and Integrated Report.

### 7.1 Sources of Supply

Existing Supply Sources – Some groundwater sources require maintenance to maintain the hydraulic capacity and water quality while other sources require eventual replacement. Finding locations for replacement wells is challenging and expensive due to the cost of land, encroaching developments, permitting, and other factors.

Future Supply Sources – Several of the CWSs in the region have identified the need for additional water supply sources to meet current and future projected demands due to continued development within their existing service areas. Many systems rely on modest networks of surface water supplies and groundwater supplies that are located within municipal boundaries or nearby in adjacent communities, and they do not have the ability to easily develop new sources of supply. Even larger utilities such as the MDC have identified the potential need for additional supply sources if future conditions warrant.

Impacts of Climate Change – The resiliency of water systems to climate change and natural hazards is a significant concern, particularly given the extensive power outages that occurred throughout the state during Tropical Storm Irene, Winter Storm Alfred, and Hurricane Sandy. Many smaller systems do not have standby power facilities. A DPH study will soon be underway headed by the Connecticut Institute for Resilience & Climate Adaptation (CIRCA) to develop a Drinking Water Vulnerability Assessment and Resiliency Plan for Connecticut to consider the impacts of flooding from extreme weather, drought, and other impacts of climate change on public water systems. Future planning will be necessary to prepare for and respond to climate change. Interconnections may become more important as part of these efforts.

Impacts of Current Streamflow Regulations – Several of the CWSs in the region may experience impactful reductions in reservoir safe yields upon full implementation of the Streamflow Regulations by 2026 or 2027. The regulations will mainly affect mid-sized systems with surface water supplies such as Meriden, Manchester, and Wallingford. These systems rely on surface water supplies that are not exempt from the Streamflow Regulations. Future water supply sources may be needed to offset reductions in safe yield. Therefore, implementation of the Streamflow Regulations is believed to be a primary driver for determining the need for future interconnections and new source development across the state. Utilities may also choose to develop and enter into flow management plans with multiple parties as a method to comply with the Streamflow Regulations.

Impact of Future Anticipated Regulations – Regulations that affect public water systems will remain an issue for this region as well as for water systems statewide. The total coliform rule (TCR) is one such example. The TCR will lead to proliferation of new and improved treatment systems, and it may lead to

abandonment of some water supply wells. If the Streamflow Regulations are modified in the future to include progressive cutbacks of groundwater withdrawals, the adverse impact on available water will be significantly felt in the region and statewide. These and other as-of-yet unknown future regulations can be costly to implement, maintain, and significantly affect the logistics of operating a public water system.

Source Water Protection – Members of environmental groups and the general public have urged the WUCC to protect Connecticut's environment and maintain pure drinking water supplies. Protection of the environment and protection of water supply sources in many ways are mutually beneficial. Source protection and environmental conservation, for instance, are harmonious throughout many drinking water supply watersheds and groundwater aquifers. Wellhead and watershed protection for both existing and future supply sources has made significant progress in the past 15 to 20 years with completion of the SWAP, completion of the majority of the Level A mapping, and full implementation of the APA regulations. However, continued land development and the need to address issues that cross-jurisdictional boundaries are of particular interest regarding watershed lands. For example, Windham Water Works has a significant reservoir watershed area spanning two PWSMAs and extending through eight Connecticut communities (and more in Massachusetts); CWC, SCCRWA, Middletown Water Department, Manchester Water Department, and New Britain Water Department among others also have reservoir watersheds spanning multiple communities. While DPH has promoted a program to assess systems that cross municipal divides (known as the Drinking Water Quality Management Planning process) and address protection of drinking water supplies on a regional scale, there has been little traction for using this unique collaborative approach in the Central PWSMA.

Raw Well Water Quality – It is recognized that the raw well water utilized for public drinking water in the region tends to be variable with respect to quality and quantity. Elevated concentrations of arsenic, radioactive elements, and/or iron and manganese are prevalent in certain public water system well supplies, and treatment can be costly. An example is Durham, where a small NTNC system is located that was recently required to install an arsenic removal system. Areas in Ellington, East Windsor, Glastonbury, Portland, Simsbury, Somers, and Enfield have impacted groundwater as a result of the use of ethylene dibromide as a soil fumigant for tobacco and strawberry farming. Other areas within the region continue to be affected by legacy industrial contamination that has impacted public and private drinking water quality. Federal funding for support of contaminated private wells is coming to an end, thus, placing a greater emphasis on finding solutions for these areas. In general, poor water quality and legacy contamination may present a disproportionate burden on small CWSs and Non-Community water systems, and it may necessitate extending public water systems into areas served by private wells or creation of new public water systems as noted in this paragraph and below.

Environmental Concerns Associated with Water Withdrawals – Members of environmental groups and the general public have voiced concern over the potential for environmental impact of water withdrawals from reservoirs and groundwater aquifers. For new withdrawals and for those previously permitted under the Water Diversion Act administered by the Connecticut DEEP, potential environmental impacts are rigorously reviewed. Previously registered water diversions, including those for public drinking water supply, did not undergo environmental review. These withdrawals are grandfathered. The Coordinated Water System Plan must consider the potential impacts of the plan on other uses of water resources, including water quality, flood management, recreation, hydropower, and aquatic habitat issues. These will be considered in the Integrated Report. The Coordinated Water System Plan will not provide detailed, site-specific ecologic, hydrologic, or hydraulic analysis. Rather, potential impacts will be identified on a planning level, using existing mapping, data, and information.

Such information will be considered in light of identified future supply sources and of future plans of how ESA providers plan to provide water supply to currently unserved areas.

## 7.2 Planning

*Coordination of Water Utility Planning* – In the years since the Bioterrorism Act of 2002 and throughout the revision and updates to Emergency Contingency Plans, many larger water utilities have made significant advancements in emergency planning with other utilities through memorializing mutual aid agreements and formalizing other forms of cooperation. Additional coordination between CWSs with respect to various aspects of water supply, such as shared use of equipment and technical staff, is also desirable from a financial perspective. Improved coordination has the potential to greatly benefit smaller systems that may not have the financial ability to purchase equipment such as that required for spill response or emergency power. Finally, a key benefit of improved coordination among water utilities is the potential to establish a more organized and holistic approach to the exploration of future water supplies and interconnections such as those described below. The WUCC process is precisely aimed at such coordination efforts.

*Coordination of Planning between Utilities and Communities* – In some cases, state, regional, and local planners have limited understanding of the long-term planning goals of water utilities and vice versa. For example, although larger utilities account for local planning efforts as part of their WSPs, this information does not necessarily inform the local planner. Review of the Coordinated Water System Plan should be encouraged as part of local planning efforts along with increasing the lines of communication between larger utilities and local staff. In addition, planning between water utilities and communities is typically performed in a staggered manner, with utilities reviewing current planning documents that may be several years old. One current example of coordination between the state, local, and utility levels is the proposed water main extension in the Rocky Ledge area of Clinton for which a public scoping period under the Connecticut Environmental Policy Act opened in November 2016.

*Disjointed Service Areas* – Numerous communities are served by multiple public water systems (whether privately owned or municipal or regional) that are located proximal to one another but not actively interconnected, which can result in higher cost of operation, lack of efficiency, and lack of redundancy. In some cases, the cost for a customer to purchase water can be significantly more expensive in one system than the other system despite the customer's proximity.

*Exclusive Service Areas* – The northeastern communities within the Central PWSMA have not previously undertaken the assignment of ESAs. A well-planned assignment of ESAs in this region will help address challenges that emerge in the future, including those described above regarding new and existing small systems as well as water quality challenges in some communities. Assignment of ESAs will be resolved as part of the Part II of the Coordinated Water System Planning process. Encouragement of reasonable coordinated planning will be a goal of the WUCC moving forward.

*Use of Current Data* – The Coordinated Water System Planning process requires the use of current data, but many data sets are out of date. These include WSPs (discussed in Section 6.1), plans of conservation and development (discussed in Section 6.2), publically available data from state agencies, and population projections (discussed in Section 5.3). In some cases, very little data is available to state agencies. For example, the majority of public water systems (i.e., those without DEEP diversion permits or those required to provide a WSP) are required to record but not report usage data. While the

Coordinated Water System Planning process will make use of the best available data, it is necessary for WUCC members, state agencies, COGs, municipalities, and interested parties to perform a detailed review and provide current data where necessary to inform the process.

### **7.3 Interconnections**

*Development of New Interconnections* – New interconnections may be desired where not already present. This can help address water supply imbalances and increase redundancies that are desirable during water supply emergencies or droughts. For example, the CWC has recently completed a regional pipeline and interconnection to Mansfield to address supply needs at UConn and in Mansfield and has identified several other interconnections within its long-term planning. One example of a system lacking interconnections with adjacent water systems is Middletown. Long-discussed interconnections with the Cromwell Fire District and the Town of Berlin have not been constructed. However, Middletown is pursuing an interconnection with the Durham municipal system. Some interconnections in Table 2-10 will require pumping stations, meter pits, and/or pressure-reducing valves, which can greatly add to the project cost. The development of interconnections should include consideration of raw water interconnections among utilities, which utilize surface water. Many such interconnections currently exist in the Central PWSMA and can be utilized to bolster surface water supplies during prolonged drought conditions.

*Movement of Water through Interconnections* – The movement of water from areas of surplus to areas of need is not always straightforward, even where interconnections are already present. Potential barriers include water quality differences, pressure gradients, the challenges associated with diversion permitting, and/or lack of agreements for the movement of water. For example, several interconnections and associated permits are in place to move water between MDC and adjacent systems on all sides. However, with the exception of Portland and Farmington, water is seldom moved in this manner. In the future, it may be desirable to facilitate new instances of active, daily transfers of water. In addition, concerns about the potential long-term environmental and economic development impacts of transfers of water into or out of a basin must also be considered. Emergency interconnections, which exist solely to address short-term events, are an opportunity to provide critical supply redundancy with minimal long-term impact.

### **7.4 Small Water Systems**

*Challenges of Operating Small Systems* – Many municipalities and privately owned public water utilities, including East Hampton, East Haddam, Durham, and others, own and operate numerous small systems. Operational requirements such as regulatory permitting, technical assessment, system maintenance, infrastructure replacement, and water supply need require a disproportionate amount of time and money compared to the operation of a larger system. In particular, the lack of proper planning and/or asset management planning for many small CWSs (particularly a lack of knowledge regarding the full cost of providing a safe and reliable supply of drinking water) has resulted in systems with limited financial capacity to address public health code issues.

*New Public Water Systems* – In general, the need for new public water systems in the region is driven by the following conditions:

- Creating public water systems in some village centers may be necessary due to high densities and challenging lot sizes coupled with a desire for nominal growth. Examples include Bolton, which has

considered public water service along Route 44 near the Manchester town line, and East Hampton, which has been challenged for many years in its public water system needs.

- Creating public water systems in some village centers or neighborhoods may be necessary due to water quality concerns. An example is Durham, which will expand its municipal system after the interconnection with Middletown is complete. East Hampton has a similar need.
- Over time, developers are expected to approach municipalities about new projects ranging from commercial establishments to various types of residential developments. Many of these will necessitate the development of new public water systems (whether Community or Non-Community). A relatively recent example is the Goodspeed actor housing in East Haddam. In order to make construction of the actor housing possible in 2012-2013, a new CWS was established. New developments are perennially proposed in East Hampton, where the municipal water system has not been able to be expanded.

Some of the above needs may be addressed through extension of existing public water systems. However, not all areas may be easily served by water main extensions and system expansions and creation of new systems is costly.

*Viability of Small Water Systems* – The number of small public water systems in the region is not viewed as an issue per se. However, the viability of these systems is an issue of concern, particularly in areas where the density of small systems is moderate to high such as East Hampton, Haddam, and Old Lyme. Additionally, the operation of small water systems immediately adjacent to larger systems can result in a disparity of the cost of water among populations in close proximity, especially when small systems fail to fully fund their water system operations. The cost of interconnecting small systems can be prohibitive or at the very least a disincentive. More fully understanding the technical, managerial, and financial capacity of small systems to provide water supply is of interest. Several sets of challenges are facing the region:

- Eliminating the proliferation of small systems may be possible in communities where larger public water system expansions have occurred, and these larger systems are now immediately adjacent to small systems. For example, some small systems may be able to receive water from the regional pipeline extended to Mansfield and UConn, and the Region 13 School District will be able to retire some of its NTNC systems when the Middletown-Durham pipeline and interconnection is complete. Typical barriers to connecting small systems to larger systems (thus eliminating the small separate systems) include lack of funding and/or desire to make the investment, lack of interest from the small system, potential changes in water quality, and potential changes in pressure. For the most part, these types of barriers should be feasible to transcend provided funding is available.
- Reducing the number of small systems may be possible in some communities where options are limited. For example, some of the small systems in East Hampton may be able to explore localized supply and consolidation options together rather than waiting for an expanded town center public water system.
- Potential acquisitions of water systems may be of interest to system owners that are not in the business of providing water. For example, numerous small water systems are in operation in Mansfield away from the regional pipeline provide water to apartment complexes. Many are

already operated by CWC, and the increasing presence of CWC in the town could make it more financially viable for an owner to sell the system components.

- Potential acquisitions of water systems may be of interest to owners that are currently experiencing significant technical, managerial, and capacity challenges. These systems particularly the numerous Non-Community systems, could benefit from different ownership.

## 7.5 Water Usage

*High Water Usage by Agricultural, Industrial, and Power Generation Facilities* – Some agricultural, industrial, and power generation facilities require substantial water commitments from nearby public water systems for active daily supply as well as potential peaking supply, and there is often a large discrepancy between these figures. Some of these facilities do not require potable water and may be better served by nonpotable water.

*Declining Revenue and Increasing Costs* – Some water systems are experiencing a trend of decreasing average-day demands. With continued conservation, the decline of industry, and the housing market decline of the Great Recession, water systems have been challenged by declining revenue. Because of the high fixed-cost requirements of public water systems, this has, in some cases, negatively impacted levels of service and made paying for infrastructure more challenging. Examples can be found throughout the region. Creative solutions, such as the infrastructure replacement and revenue adjustment mechanisms authorized under Public Acts 07-139 and 13-78, respectively, are needed to recapture lost revenue and/or pay for maintenance and improvements.

*Increasing Ratio of Peak-Day Demands to Average-Day Demands* – Some water systems are experiencing a trend of decreasing average-day demands along with an increase in peak-day demands. This negatively impacts the ability to manage sources and treatment facilities in some systems and points to a need for conservation during peak-day conditions. This is often the case during the summer months coincident with irrigation and water-intensive recreational activities. Although reservoir systems are typically better able to handle increased peak-day demands than groundwater systems from a supply perspective (provided adequate treatment capacity exists), increased peak-day usage by reservoir systems is of concern to DPH as overuse of surface water sources can result in taste and odor complaints, elevated levels of cyanotoxins, and other water quality concerns.

*Infrastructure* – Water infrastructure is aging, with the cost of replacement, the need for asset management, and mechanisms for funding being shared across small and large systems alike. Replacement cycles are getting longer, and infrastructure is getting older and more vulnerable to failure.

*Lack of Fire Protection* – Many rural parts of the Western and Eastern PWSMAs are relying on ponds, dry wells, and cisterns for fire protection. While this is less common in the Central PWSMA, the eastern fringe of the Central region does rely on these types of protection. These approaches will continue in most of the rural and less densely populated areas but may not be desired in specific areas that would benefit from increased protection afforded by a public water system with storage and adequate pressure. Additionally, some parts of the region (e.g., East Hampton) are already served by public water systems where hydrants are installed but pressures are currently insufficient for fire flows.

*Lack of Funding* – A continued lack of straightforward access to capital improvement funding has delayed many desired projects in the region. The Drinking Water State Revolving Fund 2011 Needs

Survey identified \$3.5 billion in infrastructure replacement needs over the next 20 years, and the 2015 survey results to be published in spring 2017 are expected to be even higher. An example is the extension of public water service from Chester into the Tylerville section of Haddam.

Water Conservation – Water conservation is an important element of sound public water system operation. In some cases, significant conservation measures have already been enacted, and additional water conservation efforts by a utility may have a minimal return. While all of the larger utilities practice water conservation, many smaller systems limit conservation to end-user controls such as low-flow toilets, faucets, and showers. Additionally, many smaller systems have minimal meters, and the amount of lost or wasted water is unclear. Continuing education is necessary to inform users of conservation methods, and additional education is needed for the general public regarding the amount of water being saved today that may have been wasted in the past. Water conservation may also be an issue with some systems where declining revenues are already negatively affecting revenue requirements.

Enactment of Voluntary and Mandatory Conservation Measures – The recent droughts in Connecticut have raised public awareness of voluntary and mandatory water conservation measures, which are enacted by many utilities to reduce demands during a drought. Typically, such reductions are requested on a percentage basis for each customer. One issue raised by the public as part of the recent widely reported and protested commercial bottling plant in Bloomfield was whether commercial/industrial users should be completely shut off prior to limiting water for residential customers. The WUCC will evaluate potential refinements to the methodology of how drought-related conservation measures are enacted in the customer base in the Integrated Report.

## **7.6 Final Thoughts**

These and other issues that may arise during the Coordinated Water System planning process will be evaluated in the Integrated Report, including existing and future projected population, existing and alternative water supplies, source protection, water conservation, existing and potential interconnections, system ownership and management, satellite management/ownership issues, minimum design standards, financial considerations, potential impacts on other uses of water resources, and land acquisition for source water protection.

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**APPENDED TABLE**

Appended Table 1. Town-By-Town Summary of Public Water Systems and Potential Consolidations for the Central PWSMA

COG	Town	# of Community Systems	Community Systems		Non-Community Systems		Primary Service Provider(s)	Potential Consolidations by Large CWS	Potential Consolidations by Small CWS	Potential Non-Community Consolidations	Planned Interconnections Noted in WSA (Table 2-10)	Other Potential Interconnections Between Systems within 1,000 feet Noted in WSA (Table 2-11)	Potential Water Supply Actions Identified in POCDs (Table 6-3)
			Large (>1000 People)	Small (<1000 People)	TNC	NTNC							
Capitol	Andover	3	0	3	5	3	N/A	None	The Whispering Hills LLC- Well A System (small C) is within 1,000 feet of the Whispering Hills Well D System (small C) in the north central part of town.	Two TNCs within 1,000 feet in the central part of town. One TNC and one NTNC within 1,000 feet in the south central part of town.	None	None	No public sewer/water system. Notes that lack of sewer infrastructure impedes large business development. Recommendation to seek infrastructure grants, among other options.
Capitol	Avon	3	3	0	0	3	Avon Water Company	None	None	None	Avon Water Company Interconnection with MDC; Avon Water Company Interconnection with Aquarion Water Company – Simsbury System; CWC – Collinsville System Interconnection with CWC – Unionville System	None	None
Capitol	Berlin	5	5	0	3	1	Kensington Fire District, Worthington Fire District, and Berlin Water Control Commission.	Three TNCs within 1,000 feet of the Berlin Water Control Commission (large C) in the southern part of town.	None	None	Berlin Water Control Commission Interconnection with Meriden Water Division; Berlin Water Control Commission Interconnection with Southington Water Department; Meriden Water Department Interconnection with Kensington Fire District; Middletown Water Department Interconnection with Berlin Water Control Commission	None	Water supplied by City of New Britain, Cromwell, and Meriden. Town system has considered developing new water supplies, but has determined that it will not seek self-sufficiency. Recommendation to not expand piped utilities to areas suitable for agriculture and to discourage development in such areas.
Capitol	Bloomfield	5	1	4	2	0	Metropolitan District Commission	The Sharon Heights Water Association (small C), Grant Hill Associates, Inc. (small C), Juniper Club Inc. (small C) and Orchard Hill Association (small C) are adjacent to the Metropolitan District Commission (large C) in central and western Bloomfield. There is one TNC within 1,000 feet of the Metropolitan District Commission (large C) in western Bloomfield.	None	None	None	None	Metropolitan District (MDC) manages public sewer, remaining non-sewered areas are Sewer Avoidance. Water service is MDC, private wells, or neighborhood wells. MDC anticipates they can meet water needs of region for next 10 years.
Capitol	Bolton	6	0	6	18	9	N/A	None	There is one TNC within 1,000 feet of 890 Boston Turnpike (small C) in the northern part of town. Five TNCs and town NTNCs are within 1,000 feet of 166 & 180 Boston Turnpike (small C) in the northwestern part of town.	There are two TNCs within 1,000 feet in the northeastern part of town. One TNC within 1,000 feet of one NTNC in the northern part of town. Two TNCs and one NTNC within 1,000 feet in the central part of town. Three TNCs within 1,000 feet in the central part of town. Two NTNCs within 1,000 feet in the eastern part of town.	None	None	Mostly private wells, but the provision of water service along Route 44 is encouraged should the opportunity arise.
Capitol	Canton	2	1	1	7	4	CWC - Collinsville System	The 298-302 Albany Turnpike system (small C), three TNCs and three NTNCs are within 1,000 feet of the CWC - Collinsville System (large C) in the southern part of town.	None	Two TNCs within 1,000 feet in the central part of town.	None	None	Sewer and public water are available generally south of Route 44/202.
Capitol	Columbia	3	0	3	16	9	N/A	None	Five TNCs within 1,000 feet of the Dartmouth Village Elderly Housing system (small C) in the north central part of town.	Three TNCs within 1,000 feet in the northwestern part of town. Four TNCs and four NTNCs within 1,000 feet in the northern part of town. Two TNCs and two NTNCs within 1,000 feet in the north eastern part of town. One TNC and one NTNC within 1,000 feet in the north east corner of town.	None	None	Private wells for nearly all households.
Capitol	Coventry	10	0	10	16	6	N/A	None	One TNC and two NTNCs within 1,000 feet of the Coventry Housing Authority Upper System (small C) and the Coventry Housing Authority Lower System (small C) in the east-central part of town. Two TNCs within 1,000 feet of the CWC - South Coventry Water Company (small C) in the east-central part of town. Two TNCs within 1,000 feet of the CWC - Lakewood system (small C) and the CWC - Lakeview Terrace (small C) in the south central part of town	Three TNCs within 1,000 feet in the northern part of town. Two TNCs within 1,000 feet in the central part of town	None	None	Some areas are served by public water, but commercial/retail development is limited in part by minimal public water infrastructure. Public water systems are recommended for areas currently without infrastructure where commercial/retail development is desired. Notes that efforts should be oriented towards improvement of water supply around Coventry Lake. Most of Coventry Village is served by public water and sewer.
Capitol	East Granby	9	3	6	4	4	N/A	Old Newgate Ridge Water Company INC. (small C) and one NTNC within 1,000 feet of Metropolitan District Commission (large C).	The GQC Well Commission (small C) within 1,000 feet of the Chelsea Common Condominium Association (small C) in the southeast part of town.	None	None	None	Providers are Metropolitan District Commission, Aquarion Water Company, Connecticut Water Company (airport area), Old Newgate Ridge Water Company, and several CWSs wells servicing multifamily developments. None are expected to serve additional development in the future.
Capitol	East Hartford	1	1	0	1	0	Metropolitan District Commission	One TNC adjacent to the Metropolitan District Commission (large C) in the northern part of town.	None	None	None	None	The Metropolitan District Commission (MDC) provides the Town of East Hartford's entire water supply system.
Capitol	East Windsor	4	1	3	7	2	CWC - Western System	Three TNCs and one NTNC in the northern part of town within 1,000 feet from the Hazardville Water Company (large C) in Enfield, CT. One TNC, East Windsor Housing Authority (small C), and School Hill Association (small C) within 1,000 feet of the CWC - Western System (large C) in the north central part of town. One TNC and one NTNC adjacent to the CWC - Western System (large C) in the western part of town.	None	None	None	None	DRAFT plan states that existing water service area may need to expand to where increased density is encouraged. Recommendations include seeking funding and methods for installation of public water along Route 140 in the Northern Business Corridor, and evaluating the feasibility of bringing public water to the Railroad M1 District. Another recommendation is to develop a town wide infrastructure improvement plan.
Capitol	Ellington	2	1	1	7	1	CWC - Western System	There is one TNC adjacent to the CWC - Western System (large C) in the southwestern part of town. The Meadowbrook Apartments, LLC (small C) is within 1,000 feet of the CWC - Western System (large C) in the central part of town.	None	Two TNCs and one NTNC within 1,000 feet in the eastern part of town. Three TNCs within 1,000 feet in the far eastern part of town.	None	None	Public water well field operated by the Connecticut Water Company, private well fields, and the Shenipsit Lake reservoir (owned by CWC).
Capitol	Enfield	4	3	1	6	0	CWC - Western System, Hazardville Water Company	The Shaker Heights Water Company (small C) is within 1,000 feet of the CWC - Western System (large C) in the north east part of town. One TNC adjacent to the Hazardville Water Company (large C) in the central part of town.	None	None	CWC – Western System Interconnection with Agawam Water Company (Massachusetts)	CWC - Western System and Connecticut Correctional Institute	None.
Capitol	Farmington	4	3	1	5	1	CWC - Unionville System, Metropolitan District Commission	None	Three TNCs within 1,000 feet of the CWC - Unionville System (large C) throughout town.	Two TNCs within 1,000 feet of each other in the northern part of town.	CWC – Unionville System Interconnection with Bristol Water Department	CWC - Unionville System and Avon Water Company	In 2004 a connection was reestablished with Metropolitan District Commission. With the connection to the MDC system it is believed doubtful that additional underground supplies will be identified and developed.
Capitol	Glastonbury	2	2	1	6	3	Metropolitan District Commission	Four TNCs and one NTNC within 1,000 feet of the Metropolitan District Commission (large C) in the central part of town.	None	None	None	None	Public water utility landholdings include those of Manchester Water Department and Metropolitan District Commission in northeastern Glastonbury. Public water and sewer widely available.
Capitol	Granby	2	2	0	13	7	Salmon Brook District Water Department, Aquarion - Simsbury System	Three TNCs and one NTNC within 1,000 feet of the Salmon Brook District Water Department (large C). Two NTNCs within 1,000 feet of the Aquarion - Simsbury System (large C) in the southeast part of town.	None	Two TNCs within 1,000 feet in the northeast part of town. Two TNCs within 1,000 feet in the east central part of town.	None	None	Extension of public water lines north along Salmon Brook Street suggested.
Capitol	Hartford	1	1	0	0	0	Metropolitan District Commission	None	None	None	None	None	Public water and sewer systems are owned and operated by the Metropolitan District Commission (MDC). Every street is served.
Capitol	Hebron	10	1	9	13	4	CWC - Hebron Center Division	CWC - Mill at Stonecroft Division (small C), CWC - Country Manor Apartments (small C), Hebron Arms Apartments (small C), three TNCs, and one NTNC within 1,000 feet of the CWC - Hebron Center Division (large C) in the eastern part of town.	CWC - Wellswood Village Division (small C), Wellswood Estates Foundation, Inc. (small C), and Hillside Condominiums (small C) are within 1,000 feet of each other in the eastern part of town. One TNC within 1,000 feet of the CWC - Amston Lake Division (small C) in the south eastern part of town.	Two TNCs within 1,000 feet of each other in the eastern part of town.	None	None	Connecticut Water Company operates public water supply systems to seven neighborhoods, with the majority of Town relying on private wells.
Capitol	Manchester	4	3	1	5	3	Manchester Water Department	Two TNCs, two NTNCs and the CTWC Redwood Farms Division (small C) within 1,000 feet of the Manchester Water Department (large C) throughout town.	None	None	None	Metropolitan District Commission and Manchester Water Department	None
Capitol	Mansfield	18	2	16	22	9	University of Connecticut - Main Campus system, Windham Water Works	One TNC within 1,000 feet of the University of Connecticut - Main Campus system (large C) in the north west part of town. One NTNC within 1,000 feet of Windham Water Works (large C) in the south western part of town. Orchard Acres Association (small C), Knollwood Acres Apartments (small C), and CWC - Birchwood Heights (small C) within 1,000 feet of the University of Connecticut - Main Campus system (large C) in the north central part of town.	Club House Apartments (small C), Hunting Lodge Apartments (small C), S&P Properties LLC (small C), four TNCs, and two NTNCs are within 1,000 feet of the Jensen's Inc. Rolling Hills Residential (small C) in the northern part of town. One NTNC within 1,000 feet of White Oak Condominiums (small C) in the western part of town. One NTNC within 1,000 feet of Maplewood Apartments (small C) in the central part of town. One TNC within 1,000 feet of Mansfield Village, LLC (small C) in the central part of town. One TNC and one NTNC within 1,000 feet of CWC - Pinewoods Lane Div. (small C) in the east central part of town.	Two TNCs within 1,000 feet in the northern part of town. Two TNCs within 1,000 feet in the western part of town. One TNC and one NTNC within 1,000 feet in the south western part of town.	CWC – Western System Interconnection with University of Connecticut; CWC – Western System Interconnection with Norwegian Woods Apartments, Jensen's Rolling Hills Residential, S & P Properties LLC, and other small systems in Mansfield; Windham Water Works Interconnection with Norwich Public Utilities	None	Residents generally rely on onsite wells, along with 19 CWS well systems.

Appended Table 1. Town-By-Town Summary of Public Water Systems and Potential Consolidations for the Central PWSMA

COG	Town	# of Community Systems	Community Systems		Non-Community Systems		Primary Service Provider(s)	Potential Consolidations by Large CWS	Potential Consolidations by Small CWS	Potential Non-Community Consolidations	Planned Interconnections Noted in WSA (Table 2-10)	Other Potential Interconnections Between Systems within 1,000 feet Noted in WSA (Table 2-11)	Potential Water Supply Actions Identified in POCDs (Table 6-3)
			Large (>1000 People)	Small (<1000 People)	TNC	NTNC							
Capitol	Marlborough	8	0	8	14	9	N/A	None	One NTNC within 1,000 feet of the Marlborough Healthcare Center, INC. (small C) in the northern part of town. One TNC and two NTNCs within 1,000 feet of the CWC - Sachem Village Condo system (small C) in the north western part of town. Nine TNCs, three NTNCs, the Hillside Corporation (small C), CWC - Forest Homes Division (small C) and the Aquarion - Birchwood Estates (small C) all within 1,000 feet of each other in the central part of town.	One TNC within 1,000 feet of one NTNC in the central part of town.	Aquarion - Birches Estates System Interconnection with Town of Marlborough Town Center water system	None	Sanitary sewer and public water was to be introduced to the Town Center commercial area in the next 2-5 years (from 2009).
Capitol	New Britain	1	1	0	0	0	New Britain Water Department	None	None	None	Meriden Water Department Interconnection with New Britain Water Department	None	None
Capitol	Newington	2	2	0	2	0	Metropolitan District Commission	Two TNCs and one NTNC adjacent to the Metropolitan District (large C) in the eastern part of town.	None	None	None	None	Recommendation to expand the Metropolitan District water service to those areas not served and to where future development is anticipated.
Capitol	Plainville	2	2	0	2	0	Valley Water Systems, Inc.	Two TNCs are adjacent to Valley Water Systems, Inc. (large C) in the western and southern parts of town.	None	None	None	None	None
Capitol	Rocky Hill	1	1	0	0	0	Metropolitan District Commission	None	None	None	None	None	None
Capitol	Simsbury	4	3	1	4	1	Aquarion - Simsbury System	Two TNCs within 1,000 feet of the Aquarion - Simsbury System (large C) in the northern part of town. The Ethel Walker School system (small C) within 1,000 feet of the Aquarion - Simsbury System (large C) in the southern part of town. One TNC adjacent to the Avon Water Company (large C) in the southern part of town.	None	None	Tarriffville Fire District Interconnection with Aquarion - Simsbury System	None	None
Capitol	Somers	4	3	1	3	2	CWC - Western System, Hazardville Water Company	The Town of Somers Rye Hill System (small C) is within 1,000 feet of the Connecticut Correctional Institute system (large C) and the CWC - Western System (large C) in the northwestern part of town. There is one NTNC within 1,000 feet of the CWC - Western System (large C) in the south-central part of town.	None	None	None	None	The vast majority of the town is served by private wells.
Capitol	South Windsor	3	3	0	3	2	CWC - Western System, Metropolitan District Commission	Two TNCs and one NTNC are within 1,000 feet of the Metropolitan District Commission (large C) in the central and western parts of town. One TNC and one NTNC within 1,000 feet of the CWC - Western System (large C) in the north central and southern parts of town.	None	None	None	None	No large water projects are anticipated nor have any issues been identified related to the ability to provide water today and in the next 10 years.
Capitol	Southington	2	1	1	12	0	Southington Water Department	The Apple Valley Village (small C) and ten TNCs are within 1,000 feet of the Southington Water Department (large C) throughout town.	None	None	Southington Water Department Interconnection with Bristol Water Department; Southington Water Department Interconnection with New Britain Water Department; Southington Water Department Interconnection with SCCRWA	None	None
Capitol	Stafford	3	1	2	15	11	CWC - Stafford System	Three TNCs and five NTNCs within 1,000 feet of the CWC - Stafford System (large C) in the southern part of town.	One TNC within 1,000 feet of Johnson Memorial Hospital (small C) in the western part of town.	Two TNCs within 1,000 feet in the west central part of town. Two TNCs within 1,000 feet in the north central part of town.	CWC - Stafford System Interconnection with CWC - Western System	None	Due to development outside CWC's service area, an increasing number of residents in Stafford rely on private wells and septic systems.
Capitol	Suffield	2	2	0	5	1	CWC - Western System	Two TNCs within 1,000 feet of the CWC - Western System (large C) in the central part of town.	None	None	CWC - Western System Interconnection with Agawam Water Company (Massachusetts)	None	None
Capitol	Tolland	10	2	8	12	6	Tolland Water Department, CWC - Western System	There are two TNCs and one NTNC within 1,000 feet of the CWC - Western System (large C) in the western part of town. The Stone Pond Condominiums (small C), two TNCs, and three NTNCs are within 1,000 feet of the Tolland Water Department (large C) in the south-central and southeastern parts of town.	None	None	Tolland Water Department Interconnection with CWC - Western System	None	None
Capitol	Vernon	4	2	2	6	0	CWC - Western System	Vernon Village (small C) and four TNCs are within 1,000 feet of the CWC - Western System (large C) in the western and northern parts of town.	None	None	None	None	Vernon's residents and businesses obtain their water either from a water system or from onsite wells.
Capitol	West Hartford	1	1	0	0	0	Metropolitan District Commission.	None	None	None	None	None	None
Capitol	Wethersfield	1	1	0	1	0	Metropolitan District Commission	One TNC within 1,000 feet of the Metropolitan District Commission (large C) in the central part of town.	None	None	None	None	Water and sewer services are available in most areas of the community.
Capitol	Willington	12	0	12	10	4	N/A	Willington Oaks Apartments commented on the potential for interconnection with or consolidation by CWC - Western system in northern Mansfield	Willington Ridge Condos - System #1 (small C) adjacent to Willington Ridge Condos - System #2 (small C) and within 1,000 feet of Cedar Ridge Apartments (small C) in the southwest corner of town.	One TNC and two NTNCs within 1,000 feet in the western part of town. Two TNCs within 1,000 feet in the southwest corner of town.	None	None	No municipal water services. Most residences and businesses in town rely on private wells.
Capitol	Windsor	1	1	0	0	0	Metropolitan District Commission.	None	None	None	None	None	Only a small proportion of properties depend upon groundwater for drinking water. The MDC is planning to install a new 30-inch water main in Bloomfield over the next 5 years. Although its purpose is to improve domestic supply, it might also alleviate some of the pressure issues related to fire fighting in the western part of Windsor.
Capitol	Windsor Locks	1	1	0	1	1	CWC - Western System	There is one TNC adjacent to the CWC - Western System (large C) in the center of town.	None	None	None	None	None
Lower CT	Chester	3	1	2	4	3	CWC - Chester System	One TNC and two NTNCs within 1,000 feet of the CWC - Chester System (large C) in the central part of town.	One TNC within 1,000 feet of the CWC - Chester Village West system (small C) in the western part of town.	Two TNCs within 1,000 feet in the central part of town.	None	None	Other areas served by private wells.
Lower CT	Clinton	6	1	5	2	0	CWC - Guilford System	There is a TNC adjacent to the CWC - Guilford System (large C) in the south-central part of town.	There are four adjacent Evergreen Trailer Park Systems, #1-4, (small C) in the northern part of town.	None	None	None	Currently 90% of all business and industrial districts are serviced by public water. Approximately 45% of the residential properties, which are mostly below the I-95 corridor, are serviced by public water. Until reservoir expansion or other future source of additional water is assured, significant expansion of the public water system will probably not occur.
Lower CT	Cromwell	1	1	0	1	0	Cromwell Fire District Water Department	There is one TNC adjacent to the Cromwell Fire District Water Department (large C) in the northern part of town.	None	None	Cromwell Fire District Interconnection with MDC	None	None
Lower CT	Deep River	6	1	5	2	3	CWC - Chester System	The Mount Saint John School system (small C) is adjacent to the CWC - Chester System (large C) in the northeastern part of town.	The Ridgewood Hills Association Systems #1-4 (small C) are located adjacent to each other in the eastern part of town.	None	None	None	None
Lower CT	Durham	5	0	5	18	7	N/A	None	There is one TNC within 1,000 feet of the Blue Trails Water Association (small C) in the southwest part of town. The Blue Trails Water Association is partially in North Branford.	There are two NTNCs within 1,000 feet in the north west part of town. Two TNCs and one NTNC within 1,000 feet in the northern part of town. Eight TNCs within 1,000 feet in the northern part of town.	Middletown Water Department Interconnection with Durham Center System	None	The authors stated that it was doubtful that current areas served would be expanded at that time; however, the Town currently reports that the Durham Center water system will expand along Main Street with a planned interconnection with Middletown's water system to address issues related to contamination of private wells.
Lower CT	East Haddam	7	0	7	28	7	N/A	None	One TNC within 1,000 feet of the 31 Grist Mill Rd system (small C) in the north-central part of town. Three TNCs and two NTNCs within 1,000 feet of the Oak Grove Senior Housing Corp. (small C) in the north central part of town. Five TNCs within 1,000 feet of Goodspeed Actor Housing- The Village (small C) in the south western part of town.	One TNC and one NTNC within 1,000 feet of each other in the western part of town. Two TNCs within 1,000 feet in the western part of town. Two TNCs within 1,000 feet in the south western part of town.	None	None	Town is dependent on private wells.

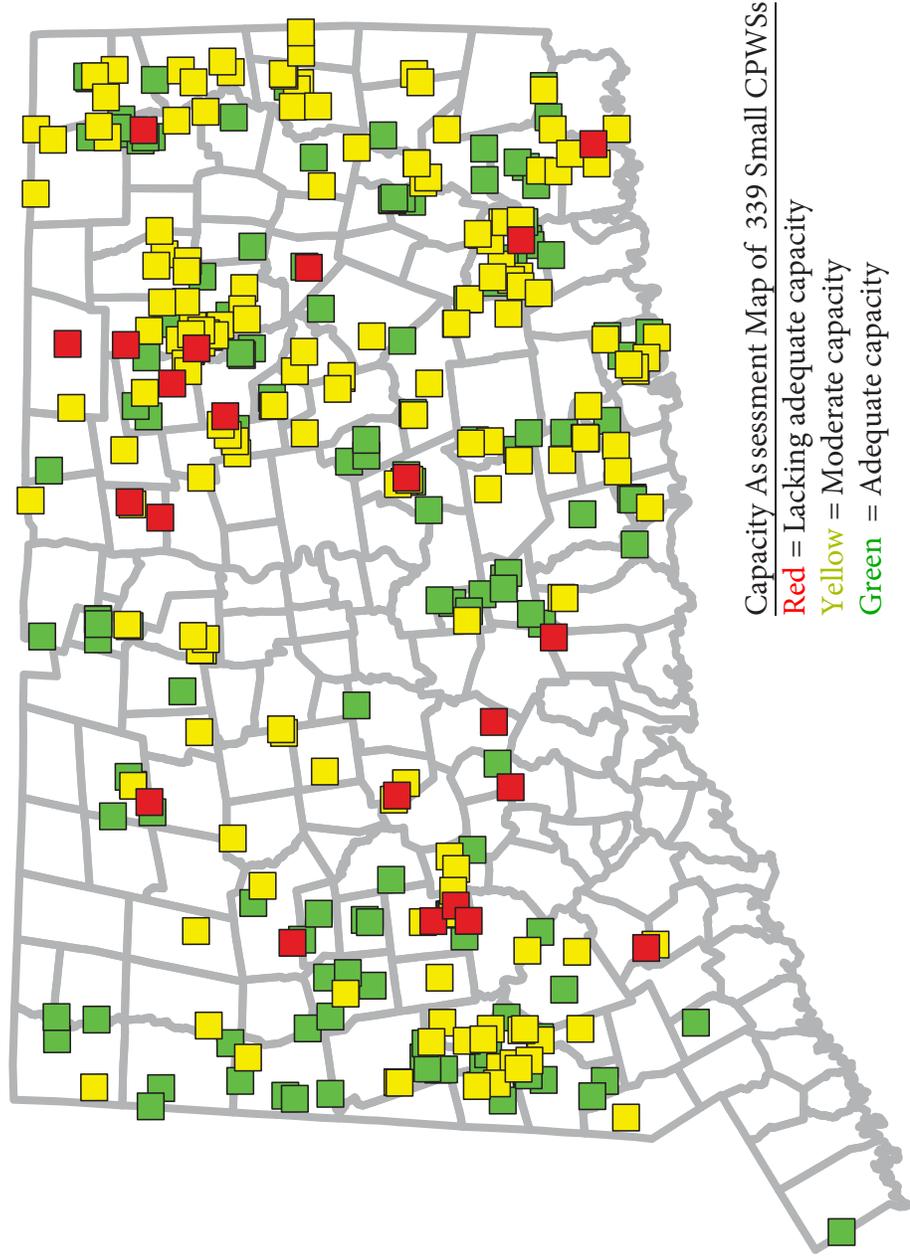
Appended Table 1. Town-By-Town Summary of Public Water Systems and Potential Consolidations for the Central PWSMA

COG	Town	# of Community Systems	Community Systems		Non-Community Systems		Primary Service Provider(s)	Potential Consolidations by Large CWS	Potential Consolidations by Small CWS	Potential Non-Community Consolidations	Planned Interconnections Noted in WSA (Table 2-10)	Other Potential Interconnections Between Systems within 1,000 feet Noted in WSA (Table 2-11)	Potential Water Supply Actions Identified in POCDs (Table 6-3)
			Large (>1000 People)	Small (<1000 People)	TNC	NTNC							
Lower CT	East Hampton	13	0	13	27	16	N/A	None	One NTNC within 1,000 feet of the CWC - Baker Hill Division (small C) in the east central part of town. One TNC within 1,000 feet of the CWC - Westchester East (small C) and Edgemere Condominium Assn., Inc. (small C) in the north-central part of town. One TNC and one NTNC within 1,000 feet of the CWC - Spice Hill Division (small C) in the north-central part of town. Three TNCs within 1,000 feet of the Chatham Acres Elderly Housing (small C) in the north-central part of town. Four TNCs and seven NTNCs within 1,000 feet of Westside Manor (small C), Mallard Cove Condominium Assn. (small C), and Chatham Apartments (small C) in the north-central part of town. Two TNCs and three NTNCs within 1,000 feet of the East Hampton WPCA - Village Center (small C) in the central part of town. One NTNC within 1,000 feet of the East Hampton WPCA - Royal Oaks System (small C) in the central part of town.	Two TNCs within 1,000 feet in the north-central part of town. Three TNCs within 1,000 feet in the west-central part of town. One TNC and one NTNC within 1,000 feet in the west-central part of town. Three TNCs within 1,000 feet in the western part of town.	East Hampton WPCA – Future Town-wide System Interconnection with Colchester Water & Sewer, Middletown Water Department / Pratt & Whitney, and/or Portland Water Department	None	As of POCD writing, the Town had submitted an Initial Water Supply Plan to the State Dept. of Health for proposed municipal water system. Town residents were on private or CWS well systems, but groundwater contamination has proved to be a public health issue.
Lower CT	Essex	4	1	3	1	4	CWC - Chester System	The Heritage Cove Condominiums (small C) Meadowbrook Manor, LLC (small C), and one TNC are within 1,000 feet of the CWC - Chester System (large C) in the central and northeastern parts of town.	None	None	CWC – Chester System Interconnection with CWC – Guilford System	None	None
Lower CT	Haddam	2	0	2	27	8	N/A	None	Seven TNCs and one NTNC within 1,000 feet of the Saybrook at Haddam (small C) in the south eastern part of town.	Three TNCs and one NTNC within 1,000 feet in the northern part of town. One TNC and one NTNC within 1,000 feet in the northern part of town. Two TNCs within 1,000 feet in the northeastern part of town. Three TNCs and one NTNC within 1,000 feet of each other in the east-central part of town. Two TNCs within 1,000 feet in the southwest corner of town.	None	None	None
Lower CT	Killingworth	1	0	1	19	4	N/A	None	Four TNCs and three NTNCs within 1,000 feet of the Jensen's, Inc. Beechwood Residential (small C) in the central part of town.	Three TNCs within 1,000 feet of each other in the south-central part of town. Four TNCs and one NTNC within 1,000 feet in the south-central part of town. Two TNCs within 1,000 feet in the west-central part of town. Two TNCs within 1,000 feet in the southwestern part of town.	None	None	On-site domestic wells and septic systems.
Lower CT	Lyme	0	0	0	2	1	N/A	None	None	Two TNCs within 1,000 feet in the northwest part of town.	None	None	None
Lower CT	Middlefield	6	1	5	17	9	N/A	None	Sylvan Ridge Condominiums (small C) within 1,000 feet of the Middletown Water Department in the northeast corner of town. Three TNCs within 1,000 feet of the Bittersweet Ridge Association (small C) in the central part of town.	Two TNCs within 1,000 feet in the northern part of town. One TNC within 1,000 feet of one NTNC in the eastern part of town. Three TNCs within 1,000 feet in the center of town. Two TNCs and one NTNC within 1,000 feet in the center of town. Two TNCs and one NTNC within 1,000 feet in the southern part of town. One NTNC in the southern part of Middlefield within 1,000 feet of an NTNC in Durham, CT.	None	None	City of Middletown provides service to several structures on Route 66 and Zygo Corporation on Brookside Drive. Eastern Connecticut Water District serves about 50 locations on a seasonal system. Town is exploring expansion of Middletown system.
Lower CT	Middletown	2	2	0	5	2	Middletown Water Department	One TNC adjacent to the Middletown Water Department (large C) in the central part of town.	None	None	Connecticut Valley Hospital Interconnection with Middletown Water Department; Middletown Water Department Interconnection with Durham Center System; Middletown Water Department Interconnection with Berlin Water Control Commission	None	Lack of public utilities in some industrial zones.
Lower CT	Old Lyme	11	2	9	21	11	CWC - Sound View and Point O' Woods Systems	Chadwick Homeowners Assn, Inc. (small C) and Miami Beach Water Company (small C) and two TNCs adjacent to the CWC - Sound View system (large C) in the south-central part of town.	Lymewood Elderly Housing (small C) within 1,000 feet of Rye Field Manor Elderly Housing (small C) in the northeast corner of town. Nine TNCs and four NTNCs within 1,000 feet of Lyme Academy Apartments (small C), Boxwood Condominium Association (small C), and Lyme Regis, Inc. (small C) in the western part of town.	Five TNCs within 1,000 feet in the northeast corner of town. One TNC and two NTNCs within 1,000 feet in the western part of town. Three TNCs within 1,000 feet in the west-central part of town. Three NTNCs within 1,000 feet in the eastern part of town.	CWC – Sound View System Interconnection with CWC – Guilford System; CWC – Sound View System Interconnection with CWC – Point O' Woods System	None	POCD supports completion of a safe and adequate interconnected public water supply system in the beach areas, while relying primarily on individual on-site water systems throughout the remainder of the town.
Lower CT	Old Saybrook	1	1	0	1	0	CWC - Guilford System	None	None	None	None	None	Remainder on private wells.
Lower CT	Portland	2	1	1	9	1	Portland Water Department	None	Two TNCs within 1,000 feet of the CWC - Rivercrest Division (small C) in the southern part of town.	Two TNCs within 1,000 feet in the southern part of town. Two TNCs within 1,000 feet in the southeastern part of town.	None	None	Others rely on private wells.
Lower CT	Westbrook	2	1	1	1	3	CWC - Guilford System	One TNC within 1,000 feet of the CWC - Guilford System (large C) in the southern part of town.	None	None	None	None	According to the POCD, CWC has not indicated any near-term plans to construct new lines or expand the service area in Westbrook; however, the Town often requires waterlines to be extended to serve new development. Well use in areas near the shoreline are of concern because of the density of development and septic systems. This area is labeled as a "High Priority" area for Public Water Supply.
South Central	Bethany	3	2	1	9	7	N/A	The Bethany Mobile Home Park (small C) is within 1,000 feet of the CWC - Central System (large C) in the northern part of town.	None	Five TNCs and one NTNC within 1,000 feet in the north central part of town. Two TNCs and one NTNC within 1,000 feet in the southern part of town.	None	None	Regional public water supply watershed. No significant public water or sewer supply due to distance and topography.
South Central	Branford	1	1	0	0	0	SCCRWA	None	None	None	None	None	Some areas still rely on private wells and septic.
South Central	East Haven	1	1	0	1	0	SCCRWA	None	None	One TNC within 1,000 feet of SCCRWA (large C) in the center of town.	None	None	Current water system is capable of supporting all anticipated growth.
South Central	Guilford	3	1	2	6	4	CWC - Guilford System	Two TNCs and one NTNC within 1,000 feet of the CWC - Guilford System (large C) in the central part of town.	The Quonnapaug Hills Main System (small C) is within 1,000 feet of the Quonnapaug Hills Section 1 (small C) in the northern part of town.	One TNC and two NTNCs within 1,000 feet of each other in the north central part of town.	None	None	Public water service expansion from Connecticut Water Company is encouraged.
South Central	Hamden	1	1	0	4	1	SCCRWA	One NTNC adjacent to the SCCRWA (large C) in the north-central part of town.	None	Two TNCs within 1,000 feet in the northern part of town.	None	None	None
South Central	Madison	3	2	1	4	14	CWC - Guilford System, CWC - Legend Hill Condominium Association	Two NTNCs within 1,000 feet of the CWC - Guilford System (large C) in the southern part of town. One NTNC adjacent to the CWC - Guilford System (large C) and the Green Springs Subdivision (small C) in the southern part of town.	None	Two NTNCs within 1,000 feet in the southern part of town. One TNC within 1,000 feet of one NTNC in the central part of town.	None	None	None
South Central	Meriden	1	1	0	3	0	Meriden Water Division	None	None	None	Meriden Water Department Interconnection with Kensington Fire District; Meriden Water Department Interconnection with New Britain Water Department	None	City's Water Division of Public Utilities provides water to 99.9% of residents of Meriden, as well as small portions of Berlin, Cheshire, Middletown, Southington, and Wallingford.
South Central	Milford	1	1	0	2	0	SCCRWA	Two TNCs adjacent to SCCRWA (large C) in the central and northern parts of town.	None	None	None	None	None
South Central	New Haven	1	1	0	0	0	SCCRWA	None	None	None	None	None	27% decrease in water use per-capita from 1987 to 2008 is attributed to decrease in heavy industry and manufacturing uses and more efficient home technologies.
South Central	North Branford	3	1	2	15	2	SCCRWA	Ten TNCs and two NTNCs within 1,000 feet of SCCRWA (large C) throughout town.	One TNC within 1,000 feet of Northford Glen Condominium Association (small C) in the north east part of town. There is one TNC in Durham within 1,000 feet of the Blue Trails Water Association (small C) in the northeast part of town. The Blue Trails Water Association is partially in Durham.	None	None	None	Water service is provided by the South Central Regional Water Authority (RWA) to properties in the vicinity of Route 80, Route 22, and near the Durham town line. There is adequate capacity to serve any potential expansions in North Branford, but there are no plans to do so at this time.
South Central	North Haven	1	1	0	2	0	SCCRWA	None	None	None	None	None	Completion of new pumping stations to move surface water north through North Haven were completed in 2011.
South Central	Orange	1	1	0	1	0	SCCRWA	There is one TNC adjacent to SCCRWA (large C) in the southern part of town.	None	None	None	None	No present plans to expand, but opportunities should be explored.
South Central	Wallingford	1	1	0	1	2	Wallingford Water Department	None	None	None	Wallingford Water Department Interconnection with Meriden Water Department; Wallingford Water Department Interconnection with SCCRWA	None	None
South Central	West Haven	1	1	0	0	0	SCCRWA	None	None	None	None	None	Per SCCRWA, 100% of the City's population is served.
South Central	Woodbridge	1	1	0	4	1	SCCRWA	There is one TNC and one NTNC within 1,000 feet of SCCRWA (large C) in the eastern part of town.	None	None	None	None	None

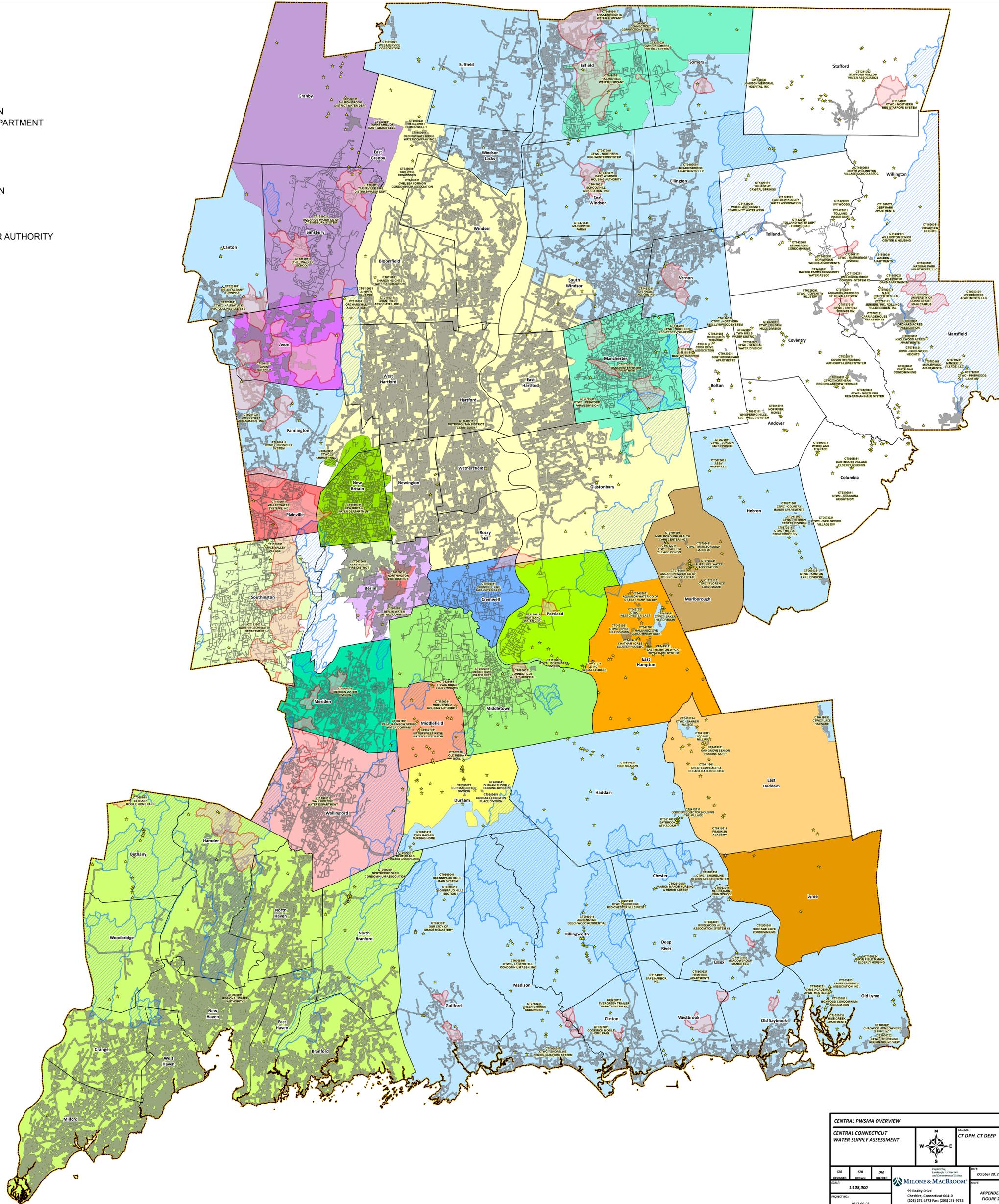


**APPENDED FIGURES**

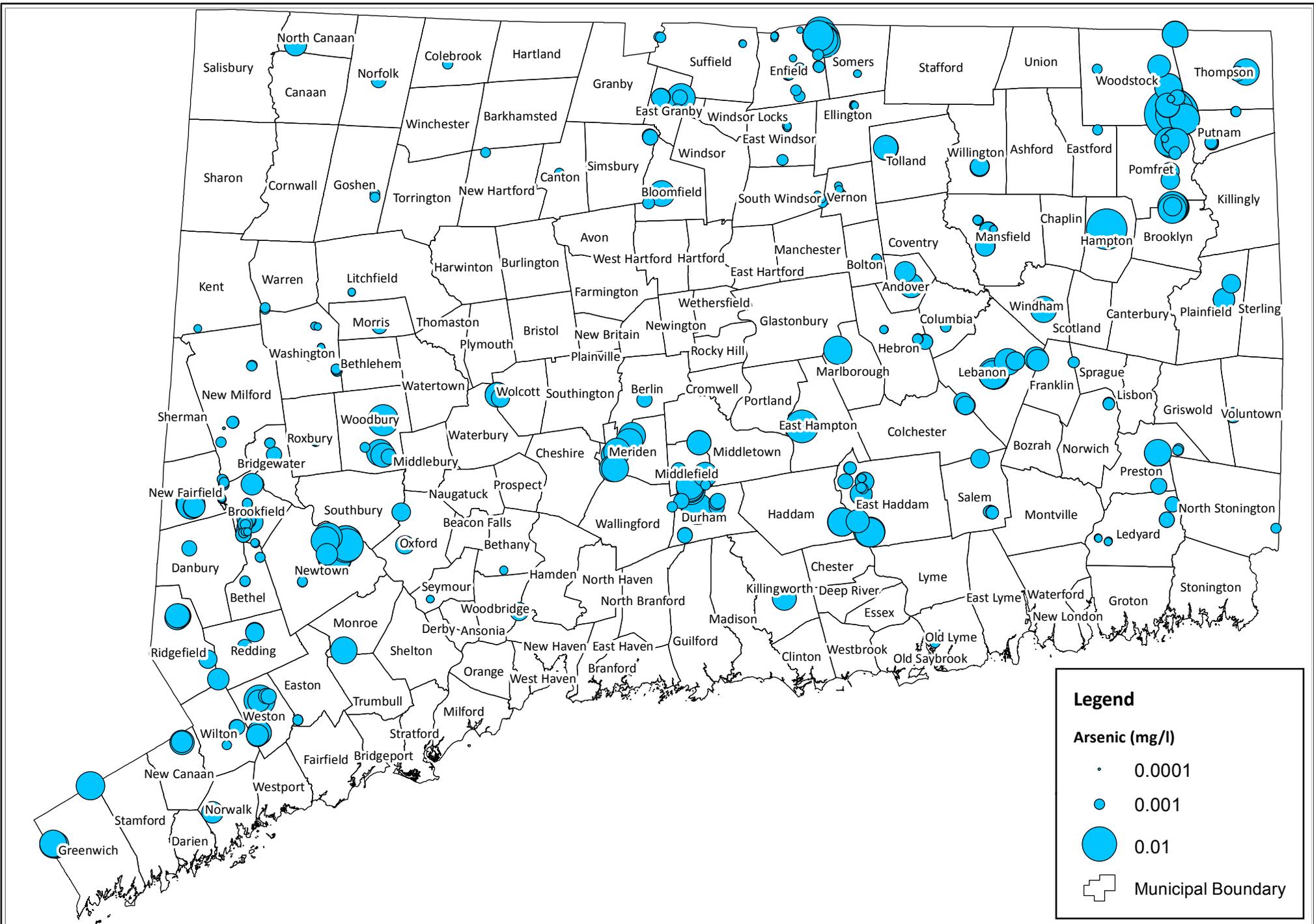
Figure 1: Small Community Public Water System Capacity Assessment Map



- LEGEND**
- ★ NON-COMMUNITY SYSTEMS
  - ★ AQUIFER PROTECTION AREAS (APA)
  - ▨ PWS WATERSHED
  - COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS
- EXCLUSIVE SERVICE AREA**
- EXCLUSIVE UNASSIGNED/UNDEFINED
  - AQUARION WATER CO.
  - AVON WATER CO
  - BERLIN WATER CONTROL COMMISSION
  - CROMWELL FIRE DISTRICT WATER DEPARTMENT
  - CONNECTICUT WATER CO.
  - HAZARDVILLE WATER COMPANY
  - KENSINGTON FIRE DISTRICT
  - MANCHESTER WATER DEPARTMENT
  - MERIDEN WATER DIVISION
  - METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COMMISSION
  - MIDDLETOWN WATER DEPARTMENT
  - NEW BRITAIN WATER DEPARTMENT
  - PORTLAND WATER DEPARTMENT
  - SOUTH CENTRAL CT REGIONAL WATER AUTHORITY
  - SOUTHTON WATER DEPARTMENT
  - TOWN OF DURHAM
  - TOWN OF EAST HADDAM
  - TOWN OF EAST HAMPTON
  - TOWN OF LYME
  - TOWN OF MARLBOROUGH
  - TOWN OF MIDDLEFIELD
  - VALLEY WATER SYSTEMS, INC.
  - WALLINGFORD WATER DEPARTMENT
  - WORTHINGTON FIRE DISTRICT



<b>CENTRAL PWSMA OVERVIEW</b>			
<b>CENTRAL CONNECTICUT WATER SUPPLY ASSESSMENT</b>			
			DATE: October 28, 2016
SUB DESIGNED:	SUB DRAWN:	DM CHECKED:	BY: CT DPH, CT DEEP
SCALE: 1:108,000			DATE: 10/28/16
PROJECT NO: 1017-05-03	99 Beatty Drive Cheshire, Connecticut 06410 (203) 271-1773 Fax: (203) 271-9733 www.miloneandmacbroom.com		APPENDED FIGURE 2



SOURCE(S):  
CT DPH, CT DEEP

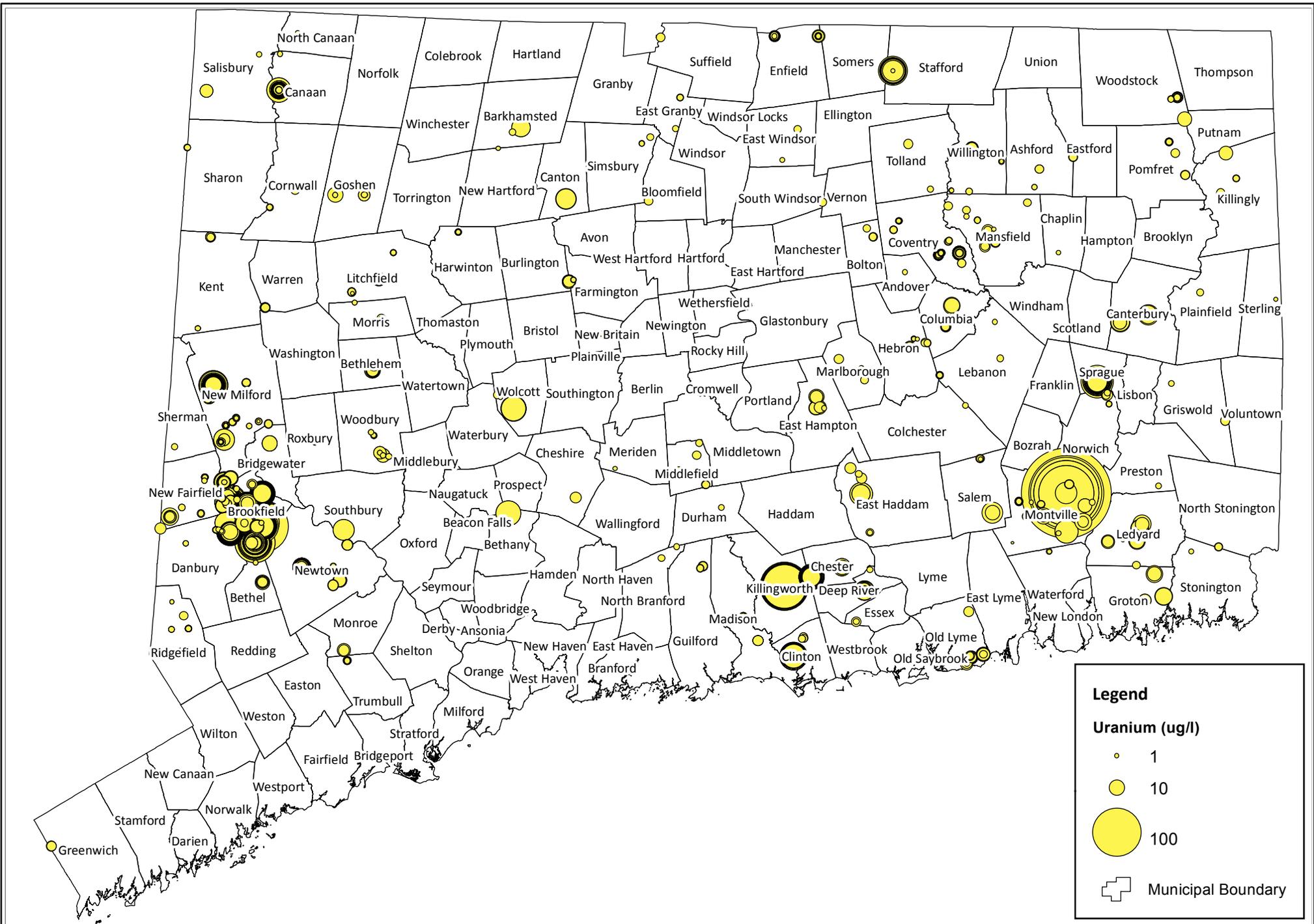
**Appended Figure 3:**  
**Arsenic Concentrations Above the  
Detection Limit in Public Water Supply Wells**

**Final Water Supply Assessment**  
LOCATION: Connecticut

Map By: SJB  
MMI#: 1017-05-03  
Original: 11/28/2016  
Revision: 11/28/2016  
Scale: 1 in = 53,000 ft

 **MILONE & MACBROOM**  
99 Realty Drive Cheshire, CT 06410  
(203) 271-1773 Fax: (203) 272-9733  
[www.miloneandmacbroom.com](http://www.miloneandmacbroom.com)

MXD: Y:\1017-05\GIS\Maps\Arsenic.mxd



SOURCE(S):  
CT DPH, CT DEEP

**Appended Figure 4: Combined Uranium Concentrations Above the Detection Limit in Public Water Supply Wells in Public Water Supply Wells**

**Final Water Supply Assessment**  
LOCATION: Connecticut

Map By: SJB  
MMI#: 1017-05-03  
Original: 11/28/2016  
Revision: 11/28/2016  
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MXD: Y:\1017-05\GIS\Maps\ Uranium.mxd



## APPENDIX A

### NOTIFICATIONS

# STATE OF CONNECTICUT

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH



Raul Pino, M.D., M.P.H.  
Commissioner

Dannel P. Malloy  
Governor  
Nancy Wyman  
Lt. Governor

### Drinking Water Section

DWS Circular Letter #2016-14

To: Related State Agencies  
Chief Elected Officials  
Town Planners  
Town Clerks  
Planning and Zoning Officers

Executive Directors of Councils of Governments  
Local Health Departments and Districts  
Public Water Systems  
Other Interested Persons

From: Lori J. Mathieu, Public Health Section Chief, Drinking Water Section

Date: May 20, 2016

Subject: Official Convening of the Water Utility Coordinating Committees

Pursuant to *Conn. Gen. Stat.* § 25-33f and § 25-33h-1(b) of the Regulations of the Connecticut State Agencies, the Commissioner of Public Health, following the final altered priorities established pursuant to *Conn. Gen. Stat.* § 25-33e and § 25-33h-1(j) of the Regulations of the Connecticut State Agencies, plans to convene the Water Utility Coordinating Committees in the following order, dates, and times:

<u>Western</u>	Town of Brookfield Town Hall Tuesday, June 14, 2016 from 10 am to 12 pm
<u>Central Corridor</u>	City of Middletown City Hall Wednesday, June 15, 2016 from 1:30 pm to 3:30 pm
<u>Eastern</u>	Southeast Connecticut Council of Governments Friday, June 17, 2016 from 1pm to 3pm

Attached for your information is a copy of the legal notice and the official convening announcement. The legal notice has been published in a newspaper, which has the largest daily circulation within each of the WUCC management areas. These notices are also available on the Drinking Water Section's website at the following link: <http://www.ct.gov/dph/WUCC>.

DPH is an equal opportunity provider. If you require aid/accommodation to participate fully and fairly, please contact Eric McPhee at (860) 509-7333.

cc: Ellen Blaschinski, Public Health Branch Chief, DPH



Phone: (860) 509-7333 • Fax: (860) 509-7359 • VP: (860) 899-1611  
410 Capitol Avenue, P.O. Box 340308, MS#51WAT  
Hartford, Connecticut 06134-0308  
[www.ct.gov/dph/publicdrinkingwater](http://www.ct.gov/dph/publicdrinkingwater)

*Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer*

# STATE OF CONNECTICUT

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Dannel P. Malloy  
Governor  
Nancy Wyman  
Lt. Governor

Raul Pino, M.D., M.P.H.  
Commissioner



### NOTICE OF THE CONVENING OF THE WESTERN WATER UTILITY COORDINATING COMMITTEE

Pursuant to *Conn. Gen. Stat.* § 25-33f and § 25-33h-1(b) of the Regulations of the Connecticut State Agencies, I have convened the Western Water Utility Coordinating Committee ("Western WUCC") by publishing on a legal notice, a copy of which is enclosed, in the Waterbury Republican which is the newspaper having the largest daily circulation in the Western public water supply management area, as well as in the Danbury News-Times, NE News Today and La Voz Hispana newspapers. As stated in the legal notice, a meeting will be held on **June 14, 2016 at 10 a.m. in Conference Room 133 at the Brookfield Town Hall, 100 Pocono Road, Brookfield, Connecticut** to implement the planning process established by *Conn. Gen. Stat.* §§ 25-33f, 25-33g and 25-33h.

You are receiving a copy of the legal notice because, based on the Department of Public Health's ("DPH") currently available records, you are an eligible member of the Western WUCC. The eligible members of the Western WUCC consist of one representative of each public water system with a source of water supply or a service area within the Western public water supply management area and one representative from each regional council of governments within such area, elected by majority vote of the chief elected officials of the municipalities that are members of such regional council of governments.

In addition, I have convened the Central Corridor and Eastern WUCCs. The meeting of the Central Corridor WUCC is on June 15, 2016 at 1:30 p.m. in Common Council Chambers at the Middletown City Hall, 24 deKoven Drive, Middletown, Connecticut and the meeting of the Eastern WUCC is on June 17, 2016 at 1 p.m. at the Southeast Connecticut Council of Governments office, 5 Connecticut Avenue, Norwich, Connecticut.

Information regarding the WUCCs is available on the Department of Public Health ("DPH") Drinking Water Section's website at: <http://www.ct.gov/dph/WUCC>.

I appreciate your involvement in the very important WUCC planning process. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call Justin Milardo, DPH Drinking Water Section, at (860) 509-7333.

05/19/16  
Date

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "R. Pino".  
Raul Pino, MD, MPH  
Commissioner of the  
State of Connecticut Department of Public Health

Enc.



Phone: (860) 509-8000 • Fax: (860) 509-7184  
410 Capitol Avenue, P.O. Box 340308  
Hartford, Connecticut 06134-0308  
[www.ct.gov/dph](http://www.ct.gov/dph)

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## LEGAL NOTICE

Pursuant to *Conn. Gen. Stat.* § 25-33f and § 25-33h-1(b) of the Regulations of the Connecticut State Agencies, the Commissioner of Public Health, following the final altered priorities established pursuant to *Conn. Gen. Stat.* § 25-33e and § 25-33h-1(j) of the Regulations of the Connecticut State Agencies on October 24, 2014, hereby convenes the Western Water Utility Coordinating Committee (“Western WUCC”) on June 14, 2016 at 10 a.m. in Meeting Room 133 at the Brookfield Town Hall, 100 Pocono Road, Brookfield, Connecticut to implement the planning process established by *Conn. Gen. Stat.* §§ 25-33f, 25-33g and 25-33h. The eligible members of the Western WUCC consist of one representative of each public water system with a source of water supply or a service area within the Western public water supply management area and one representative from each regional council of governments within such area, elected by majority vote of the chief elected officials of the municipalities that are members of such regional council of governments.

Following the final altered priorities established pursuant to *Conn. Gen. Stat.* § 25-33e and § 25-33h-1(j) of the Regulations of the Connecticut State Agencies on October 24, 2014, the Commissioner of Public Health plans to convene the Central Corridor WUCC on June 15, 2016 at 1:30 p.m. in Common Council Chambers at the Middletown City Hall, 24 deKoven Drive, Middletown, Connecticut and the Eastern WUCC on June 17, 2016 at 1 p.m. in the Southeast Connecticut Council of Governments office, 5 Connecticut Avenue, Norwich, Connecticut.

Information regarding the WUCCs is available on the Department of Public Health Drinking Water Section’s website at: <http://www.ct.gov/dph/WUCC>.

# STATE OF CONNECTICUT

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Dannel P. Malloy  
Governor

Nancy Wyman  
Lt. Governor

Raul Pino, M.D., M.P.H.  
Commissioner



### NOTICE OF THE CONVENING OF THE CENTRAL CORRIDOR WATER UTILITY COORDINATING COMMITTEE

Pursuant to *Conn. Gen. Stat.* § 25-33f and § 25-33h-1(b) of the Regulations of the Connecticut State Agencies, I have convened the Central Corridor Water Utility Coordinating Committee ("Central Corridor WUCC") by publishing on a legal notice, a copy of which is enclosed, in the Hartford Courant which is the newspaper having the largest daily circulation in the Central Corridor public water supply management area, as well as in the New Haven Register, NE News Today and La Voz Hispana newspapers. As stated in the legal notice, a meeting will be held on **June 15, 2016 at 1:30 p.m. in the Common Council Chambers at the Middletown City Hall, 24 deKoven Drive, Middletown, Connecticut** to implement the planning process established by *Conn. Gen. Stat.* §§ 25-33f, 25-33g and 25-33h.

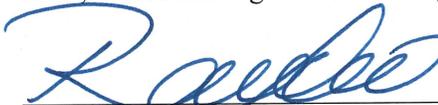
You are receiving a copy of the legal notice because, based on the Department of Public Health's ("DPH") currently available records, you are an eligible member of the Central Corridor WUCC. The eligible members of the Central Corridor WUCC consist of one representative of each public water system with a source of water supply or a service area within the Central Corridor public water supply management area and one representative from each regional council of governments within such area, elected by majority vote of the chief elected officials of the municipalities that are members of such regional council of governments.

In addition, I have convened the Western and Eastern WUCCs. The meeting of the Western WUCC is on June 14, 2016 at 10 a.m. in Meeting Room 133 at the Brookfield Town Hall, 100 Pocono Road, Brookfield, Connecticut and the meeting of the Eastern WUCC is on June 17, 2016 at 1 p.m. at the Southeast Connecticut Council of Governments office, 5 Connecticut Avenue, Norwich, Connecticut.

Information regarding the WUCCs is available on the Department of Public Health ("DPH") Drinking Water Section's website at: <http://www.ct.gov/dph/WUCC>.

I appreciate your involvement in the very important WUCC planning process. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call Justin Milardo, DPH Drinking Water Section, at (860) 509-7333.

05/19/16  
Date

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Raul Pino, MD, MPH  
Commissioner of the  
State of Connecticut Department of Public Health

Enc.



Phone: (860) 509-8000 • Fax: (860) 509-7184  
410 Capitol Avenue, P.O. Box 340308  
Hartford, Connecticut 06134-0308  
[www.ct.gov/dph](http://www.ct.gov/dph)

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## LEGAL NOTICE

Pursuant to *Conn. Gen. Stat.* § 25-33f and § 25-33h-1(b) of the Regulations of the Connecticut State Agencies, the Commissioner of Public Health, following the final altered priorities established pursuant to *Conn. Gen. Stat.* § 25-33e and § 25-33h-1(j) of the Regulations of the Connecticut State Agencies on October 24, 2014, hereby convenes the Central Water Utility Coordinating Committee (“Central WUCC”) on June 15, 2016 at 1:30 p.m. in the Common Council Chambers at the Middletown City Hall, 24 deKoven, Middletown, Connecticut to implement the planning process established by *Conn. Gen. Stat.* §§ 25-33f, 25-33g and 25-33h. The eligible members of the Central WUCC consist of one representative of each public water system with a source of water supply or a service area within the Central public water supply management area and one representative from each regional council of governments within such area, elected by majority vote of the chief elected officials of the municipalities that are members of such regional council of governments.

Following the final altered priorities established pursuant to *Conn. Gen. Stat.* § 25-33e and § 25-33h-1(j) of the Regulations of the Connecticut State Agencies on October 24, 2014, the Commissioner of Public Health plans to convene the Western WUCC on June 14, 2016 at 10 a.m. in Meeting Room 133 at the Brookfield Town Hall, 100 Pocono Road, Brookfield, Connecticut and the Eastern WUCC on June 17, 2016 at 1 p.m. in the Southeast Connecticut Council of Governments office, 5 Connecticut Avenue, Norwich, Connecticut.

Information regarding the WUCCs is available on the Department of Public Health Drinking Water Section’s website at: <http://www.ct.gov/dph/WUCC>.

# STATE OF CONNECTICUT

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Raul Pino, M.D., M.P.H.  
Commissioner



Dannel P. Malloy  
Governor  
Nancy Wyman  
Lt. Governor

### NOTICE OF THE CONVENING OF THE EASTERN WATER UTILITY COORDINATING COMMITTEE

Pursuant to *Conn. Gen. Stat.* § 25-33f and § 25-33h-1(b) of the Regulations of the Connecticut State Agencies, I have convened the Eastern Water Utility Coordinating Committee ("Eastern WUCC") by publishing a legal notice, a copy of which is enclosed, in the New London Day which is the newspaper having the largest daily circulation in the Eastern public water supply management area, as well as in the Norwich Bulletin, NE News Today and La Voz Hispana newspapers. As stated in the legal notice, a meeting will be held on **June 17, 2016 at 1 p.m. at the Southeast Connecticut Council of Governments office, 5 Connecticut Avenue, Norwich, Connecticut** to implement the planning process established by *Conn. Gen. Stat.* §§ 25-33f, 25-33g and 25-33h.

You are receiving a copy of the legal notice because, based on the Department of Public Health's ("DPH") currently available records, you are an eligible member of the Eastern WUCC. The eligible members of the Eastern WUCC consist of one representative of each public water system with a source of water supply or a service area within the Eastern public water supply management area and one representative from each regional council of governments within such area, elected by majority vote of the chief elected officials of the municipalities that are members of such regional council of governments.

In addition, I have convened the Western and Central Corridor WUCCs. The meeting of the Western WUCC is on June 14, 2016 at 10 a.m. in Meeting Room 133 at the Brookfield Town Hall, 100 Pocono Road, Brookfield, Connecticut and the meeting of the Central Corridor WUCC is on June 15, 2016 at 1:30 p.m., in the Common Council Chambers, at the Middletown City Hall, 24 deKoven Drive, Middletown, Connecticut.

Information regarding the WUCCs is available on the Department of Public Health ("DPH") Drinking Water Section's website at: <http://www.ct.gov/dph/WUCC>.

I appreciate your involvement in the very important WUCC planning process. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call Justin Milardo, DPH Drinking Water Section, at (860) 509-7333.

05/19/14  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "R. Pino".

\_\_\_\_\_  
Raul Pino, MD, MPH  
Commissioner of the  
State of Connecticut Department of Public Health

Enc.



Phone: (860) 509-8000 • Fax: (860) 509-7184  
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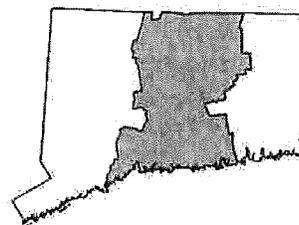
## LEGAL NOTICE

Pursuant to *Conn. Gen. Stat.* § 25-33f and § 25-33h-1(b) of the Regulations of the Connecticut State Agencies, the Commissioner of Public Health, following the final altered priorities established pursuant to *Conn. Gen. Stat.* § 25-33e and § 25-33h-1(j) of the Regulations of the Connecticut State Agencies on October 24, 2014, hereby convenes the Eastern Water Utility Coordinating Committee (“Eastern WUCC”) on June 17, 2016 at 1 p.m. at the Southeast Connecticut Council of Governments office, 5 Connecticut Avenue, Norwich, Connecticut to implement the planning process established by *Conn. Gen. Stat.* §§ 25-33f, 25-33g and 25-33h. The eligible members of the Eastern WUCC consist of one representative of each public water system with a source of water supply or a service area within the Eastern public water supply management area and one representative from each regional council of governments within such area, elected by majority vote of the chief elected officials of the municipalities that are members of such regional council of governments.

Following the final altered priorities established pursuant to *Conn. Gen. Stat.* § 25-33e and § 25-33h-1(j) of the Regulations of the Connecticut State Agencies on October 24, 2014, the Commissioner of Public Health plans to convene the Western WUCC on June 14, 2016 at 10 a.m. in Meeting Room 133 at the Brookfield Town Hall, 100 Pocono Road, Brookfield, Connecticut and the Central WUCC on June 15, 2016 at 1:30 p.m. in the Common Council Chambers, at the Middletown City Hall, 24 deKoven Drive, Middletown, Connecticut.

Information regarding the WUCCs is available on the Department of Public Health Drinking Water Section’s website at: <http://www.ct.gov/dph/WUCC>.

Central Region  
Water Utility Coordinating Committee



June 28, 2016

Justin Milardo  
Connecticut Department of Public Health  
410 Capitol Avenue; #51WAT  
Hartford, CT 06134

David Radka, Co-Chair  
DRadka@ctwater.com  
860-669-8630

Bart Halloran, Co-Chair  
bhalloran@themdc.com  
860-726-7810

Brendan Avery,  
Recording Secretary  
bavery@hazardvillewater.com  
860-749-0779

RE: Notice of Preliminary Water Supply Assessment  
Central Region WUCC

Dear Mr. Milardo:

In accordance with Section 25-33h-1(c)(5) of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies, we request that you share the attached notification to all eligible WUCC members, municipalities within the Central Region management area, and other interested persons on the DPH mailing list. We further ask that the notification be posted on the DPH sponsored web page.

Please do not hesitate to contact any one of us should you have any questions or require further clarification.

Very Truly Yours,

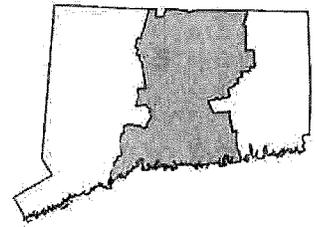
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "David Radka".

David Radka  
Central Region WUCC Co-Chair

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bart Halloran".

Bart Halloran  
Central Region WUCC Co-Chair

# Central Region Water Utility Coordinating Committee



June 28, 2016

WUCC Members  
Municipal Officials  
Interested Persons

RE: Notice of Commencement Preliminary Water Supply Assessment  
Central Region WUCC

David Radka, Co-Chair  
DRadka@ctwater.com  
860-669-8630

Bart Halloran, Co-Chair  
bhalloran@themdc.com  
860-726-7810

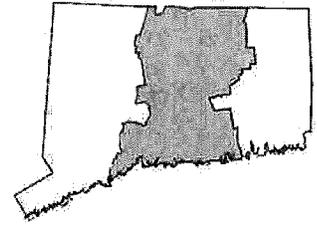
Brendan Avery,  
Recording Secretary  
bavery@hazardvillewater.com  
860-749-0779

The Central Region Water Utility Coordinating Committee (WUCC) has begun a two year drinking water supply planning process in the central region public water supply management area. In accordance with Section 25-33h-1(c)(5) of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies, this letter is being sent to all eligible WUCC members within the central public water supply management area, Chief Administrative Officials, and other interested persons to provide notice that a preliminary assessment of public drinking water supply conditions and problems is being undertaken. A Preliminary Water Supply Assessment will be prepared and shared with WUCC members and the general public as part of the Central Region Coordinated Water System Plan.

Eligible WUCC members include one representative from each public water system with a source of supply or service area within the public water supply management area and one representative from each regional planning agency within the public water supply management area, elected by majority vote of the chief elected officials of the municipalities that are members of such regional planning agency. A public water system is any private, municipal or regional utility supplying water for human consumption through pipes or other constructed conveyances to at least 15 service connections or that serves an average of at least 25 people daily for at least 60 days per year.

The Water Supply Assessment (WSA) will be the first of four documents that will be created through the Central Region WUCC planning process. The WSA is a review of the existing public water supply systems, assessing conditions, needs, issues, and deficiencies. Specifically, the assessment will include a description of existing water systems; availability and adequacy of any future water sources; existing service area boundaries and public water system limits established by statute, special act, or administrative decision; present and projected growth rates; and status of water system planning, land use planning, and coordination between public water systems.

## Central Region Water Utility Coordinating Committee



Page 2

The Central Region WUCC encourages participation in all stages of the WUCC process in order to receive input from all affected parties. It is important to participate in order to understand how this process and specifically the water supply assessment document will affect public water systems, communities, and the region. Discussion of this topic will begin at the next regularly scheduled WUCC meeting to be held on July 20, 2016 at Middletown City Hall; 245 deKoven Drive; Middletown, CT at 1:30 p.m. Members of the public may attend.

Additional information pertaining to the Central Region Water Utility Coordinating Committee, including past and future meeting agendas, meeting minutes, correspondence, mapping, and publications may be found at the following web site: <http://www.ct.gov/dph/cwp/view.asp?a=3139&q=576506>

Very Truly Yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'David Radka'.

David Radka  
Central Region WUCC Co-Chair

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Bart Halloran'.

Bart Halloran  
Central Region WUCC Co-Chair



# Central Region Water Utility Coordinating Committee



August 5, 2016

Council of Government Representatives to the Central Region WUCC

Mr. Sam Gold, Lower CT River Valley COG

Mr. Carl Amento, South Central Regional COG

Ms. Rebecca Andreucci, South Central Regional COG

Ms. Mary Ellen Kowalewski, Capitol Region COG

David Radka, Co-Chair  
DRadka@ctwater.com  
860-669-8630

Bart Halloran, Co-Chair  
bhalloran@themdc.com  
860-726-7810

Brendan Avery,  
Recording Secretary  
bavery@hazardvillewater.com  
860-749-0779

**RE: Request for Information  
Preliminary Water Supply Assessment  
Central Region WUCC**

The Central Region Water Utility Coordinating Committee (WUCC) has initiated a Water Supply Assessment as part of the coordinated planning process. The Assessment will include a description of existing water systems; availability and adequacy of water supply sources; existing service area boundaries and public water system limits; present and projected growth rates; and status of water system planning, land use planning and coordination between public water systems. Importantly, it is intended to identify local and regional needs, issues, and deficiencies, as they may pertain to public water.

In order to complete this critical task, the WUCC is seeking input from each municipality within the Central WUCC Region. To that end, you are respectfully requested to contact your member municipalities to obtain feedback and insight on the following types of information:

- Where is additional water supply needed?
  - Is the creation of a public water system desired in any village center where one does not now exist? If so, what are the issues such a system would be looking to address?
  - Are there any areas where a water main extension is needed to address poor water quality and/or availability issues?
- Are there issues with existing small water systems?
  - Are there any small water systems with unmet needs and/or operating challenges?
  - Are there any instances where it may be prudent to consolidate water systems?
  - Is there a desire to reduce the number of small systems, even where options are limited?

## Central Region Water Utility Coordinating Committee



- Are there financial challenges?
  - Has the town lacked funding for desired water system expansion?
  - Are any town-owned water system capital and/or O&M needs unmet?

Please plan on bringing any information to our August 17, 2016 meeting for discussion. If you have any questions, please feel to contact us or Milone and MacBroom.

Additional information pertaining to the Central Region Water Utility Coordinating Committee, including past and future meeting agendas, meeting minutes, correspondence, mapping, and publications may be found at the following web site: <http://www.ct.gov/dph/cwp/view.asp?a=3139&q=576504>

Very Truly Yours,

David Radka  
Central Region WUCC Co-Chair

Barry Halloran  
Central Region WUCC Co-Chair

Central Region  
Water Utility Coordinating Committee



David Radka, Co-Chair  
DRadka@ctwater.com  
860-669-8630

Bart Halloran, Co-Chair  
bhalloran@themdc.com  
860-726-7810

Brendan Avery,  
Recording Secretary  
bavery@hazardvillewater.com  
860-749-0779

August 10, 2016

Central WUCC Members

**RE: Review of Draft Preliminary Water Supply Assessment**

In accordance with CGS 25-33g, the Central Connecticut Water Utility Coordinating Committee (WUCC) has prepared a draft Preliminary Water Supply Assessment ("Preliminary Assessment"). The next WUCC meeting is scheduled for August 17, 2016, and a discussion of the preliminary draft will transpire during the meeting. If you would like to receive a copy prior to the meeting, please contact Brendan Avery, Recording Secretary, listed on this letterhead.

Very truly yours,

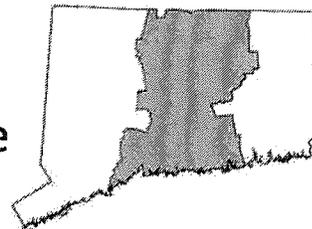
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "David Radka".

David Radka  
Central Region WUCC Co-Chair

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bart Halloran".

Bart Halloran  
Central Region WUCC Co-Chair

# Central Region Water Utility Coordinating Committee



September 6, 2016

Via Electronic Mail

To: State Agency Representatives:

Mr. Rob Klee, CT DEEP, Commissioner  
Ms. Corinne Fitting, CT DEEP  
Ms. Melissa Czarnowski, CT DEEP  
Mr. Rob Hust, CT DEEP  
Mr. Michael Sullivan, CT DEEP

Dr. Raul Pino, CT DPH, Commissioner  
Ms. Lori Mathieu, CT DPH  
Mr. Eric McPhee, CT DPH  
Mr. Justin Milardo, CT DPH  
Mr. Rich Iozzo, CT DPH

Mr. Benjamin Barnes, CT OPM, Secretary  
Mr. Bruce Wittchen, CT OPM  
Mr. Eric Lindquist, CT OPM  
Mr. Matt Pafford, CT OPM

Mr. Arthur House, CT PURA, Chairman  
Mr. Nicholas Neeley, CT PURA  
Ms. Gail Lucchina, CT PURA

David Radka, Co-Chair  
DRadka@ctwater.com  
860-669-8630

Bart Halloran, Co-Chair  
bhalloran@themdc.com  
860-726-7810

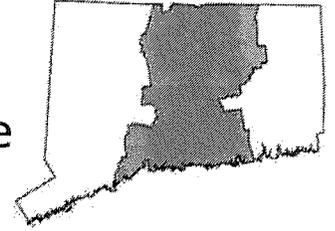
Brendan Avery,  
Recording Secretary  
bavery@hazardvillewater.com  
860-749-0779

RE: Consultation on Draft Preliminary Water Supply Assessment

In accordance with CGS 25-33g, the Central Connecticut Water Utility Coordinating Committee (WUCC) has prepared a Draft Preliminary Water Supply Assessment ("Preliminary Assessment") for the Central Connecticut Public Water Supply Management Area (PWSMA). CGS 25-33g(a) requires that the WUCC prepare this document in consultation with the Commissioner of Public Health, the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection, the Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management, and the Public Utilities Regulatory Authority. A copy of the draft document is attached.

Please be advised that this document has not yet been approved by the WUCC for public release. At this time, we ask that your agencies begin reviewing this document to provide consultation to the Central WUCC. The next WUCC meeting is scheduled for September 21, 2016, and it is anticipated that the Preliminary Assessment will be approved at that time for release to the public for review and comment.

# Central Region Water Utility Coordinating Committee



September 6, 2016  
Page 2

The public comment period is anticipated to extend until late October, with final comments being necessary from members and your agencies prior to the end of November. Please provide comments via electronic mail to the Recording Secretary, Brendan Avery, via mail at the mailing address of the Recording Secretary listed below, or by attendance at our WUCC meetings. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact any of the WUCC officers or our consultant, Ms. Jeanine Armstrong Gouin of Milone & MacBroom, Inc., at 203-271-1773 or [jgouin@mminc.com](mailto:jgouin@mminc.com).

Thank you for the continued attendance of your agencies at one or more of the monthly WUCC meetings in each region. We look forward to hearing your thoughts and concerns. For up to date information regarding the WUCC process, please visit the DPH website at <http://www.ct.gov/dph/wucc>.

Very Truly Yours,

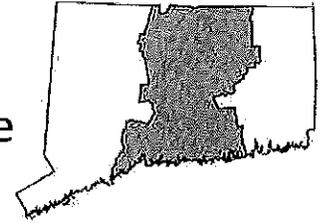
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "David Radka".

David Radka  
Central Region WUCC Co-Chair

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bart Halloran".

Bart Halloran  
Central Region WUCC Co-Chair

# Central Region Water Utility Coordinating Committee



September 23, 2016

Via Electronic Mail

To: Central WUCC Members  
Consulting State Agencies  
Interested Parties

RE: Preliminary Water Supply Assessment

David Radka, Co-Chair  
DRadka@ctwater.com  
860-669-8630

Bart Halloran, Co-Chair  
bhalloran@themdc.com  
860-726-7810

Brendan Avery,  
Recording Secretary  
bavery@hazardvillewater.com  
860-749-0779

In accordance with CGS 25-33g, the Central Connecticut Water Utility Coordinating Committee (WUCC) has prepared a Preliminary Water Supply Assessment ("Preliminary Assessment") for the Central Connecticut Public Water Supply Management Area (PWSMA). An electronic copy of the document may be found online at the WUCC website <http://www.ct.gov/dph/wucc> under the Central WUCC section. In addition, a hard copy of the document may be reviewed at the offices of the South Central Connecticut Council of Governments, the Lower Connecticut River Valley Council of Governments, and the Capitol Region Council of Governments during normal business hours. The Central WUCC would like to thank each Council of Governments for agreeing to provide this service.

At this time, the Central WUCC is requesting review and comment on the Preliminary Assessment from all interested persons. Discussion of comments received to date will be discussed at the next Central WUCC meeting scheduled for October 25, 2016. The public comment period closes on Monday, October 24, 2016 and any final comments on the document from the public must be received by the end of that day.

Please provide comments via electronic mail to the Officers at the email addresses listed above or via regular mail at the mailing address of the Recording Secretary listed below. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact the WUCC officers.

We look forward to hearing your thoughts and comments on this document. For current information regarding the WUCC process, please visit the DPH website at <http://www.ct.gov/dph/wucc>.

Very Truly Yours,

  
David Radka  
Central Region WUCC Co-Chair

  
Bart Halloran  
Central Region WUCC Co-Chair

# Connecticut Water Utility Coordinating Committees



October 4, 2016

Rivers Alliance of Connecticut  
P.O. Box 1797  
7 West Street  
Litchfield, CT 06759

## WESTERN REGION WUCC

Russell Posthauer, Jr., Co-Chair  
Russellposthauer@ccaengineering.com  
203-775-6207

This letter is in response to the formal communication dated September 12, 2016 to the Connecticut Water Utility Coordinating Committees (WUCCs) and others regarding the Coordinated Water System Planning (CWSP) currently underway. The primary concern raised in the letter is the timing within the WUCC process for consideration of environmental issues. The CWSP consists of the individual water system plans of each public water system and an Areawide supplement, which consists of a water supply assessment; exclusive service area boundaries; an integrated report; and an executive summary. Respectively, these components must be completed within 6, 12, 24, and 24 months following convening of the WUCC.

Daniel Lawrence, Co-Chair  
DLawrence@aquarionwater.com  
203-362-3055

David Banker, Recording Secretary  
DBanker@themdc.com  
860-278-7850 Ext. 3650

## CENTRAL REGION WUCC

David Radka, Co-Chair  
DRadka@ctwater.com  
860-669-8630

As required by Section 25-33h(d)(C) of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies (RCSA), the Integrated Report in each respective WUCC region must provide an overview of individual public water systems within the management area and address area-wide water supply issues, concerns, and needs while promoting cooperation among the public water systems. Additionally, RCSA Section 25-33h(d)(C)(ix) requires "Consideration of the potential impacts of the plan on other uses of water resources, including water quality, flood management, recreation, hydropower, and aquatic habitat issues."

Bart Halloran, Co-Chair  
bhalloran@themdc.com  
860-726-7810

Brendan Avery,  
Recording Secretary  
bavery@hazardvillewater.com

## EASTERN REGION WUCC

Robert Congdon, Tri-Chair  
congdon@preston-ct.org  
860-887-5581 Ext.105

The timing of the consideration of potential impacts of the Coordinated Water System Plan is based on a progression of information. The first step in this planning process is to report on the existing status of water supply, including an inventory of current suppliers, sources, systems, and service areas. This first step is documented in the Water Supply Assessment.

Mark Decker, Tri-Chair  
MarkDecker@npumail.com  
860-823-4168

The second phase of coordinated planning effort is the determination of exclusive service areas (ESAs), wherein water providers declare their intent and desire to provide service as well as details on the manner in which they intend to do so. As part of the declaration process, the declaring entity must describe how it will provide service, including identification of potential future supply sources. The designation of an ESA to a water provider does not bring with it any right or authority to develop new supply sources, nor does it permit a water provider to transfer water from one system to another. Such actions may only occur within the regulatory permitting and approval framework that is in existence today.

Patrick Bernardo, Tri-Chair  
Patrick.bernardo@suez-na.com  
856-718-7003

Samuel Alexander,  
Recording Secretary  
Samuel.alexander@necog.org  
860-774-1253

# Connecticut Water Utility Coordinating Committees



ESAs have been designated across much of the state for nearly 30 years, with large areas where service has not been needed or provided. Land development in Connecticut is regulated independently by each of the 169 municipalities through their respective planning and zoning regulations. Since much of the state is zoned for rural residential use with large lot requirements, it is possible that public water service may never occur in such locations.

The third phase of coordinated planning takes place in the preparation of the Integrated Report, wherein public water suppliers forecast future demand as well as the anticipated timing and need of additional supplies. Only then will the future anticipated conditions be defined to the point where potential impacts of the Coordinated Water System Plan on other uses of water resources can be fully evaluated. As part of the Integrated Report, potential impacts on resources will be delineated by river and/or sub-regional drainage basin, both for the purpose of evaluating identified future supply sources as well as to identify new areas for potential development of future regional supply sources. The data sources that will inform this evaluation is likely to include information from individual utility Water Supply Plans, historical regional water supply planning documents, geologic mapping prepared by the State of Connecticut and the U.S. Geological Survey, geographic information system data available from the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP), reports available from the Office of Policy and Management (OPM), streamflow rates, natural diversity database information, location of tidal areas and significant recreational uses, and the list of impaired water bodies in Connecticut. Additionally, the following information is anticipated to be reviewed to identify potential issues associated with development of future supplies:

- USGS *StreamStats* information for 7Q10 (~99% duration) flows and specific bioperiod flows;
- Final, draft, or possible streamflow classifications per the Streamflow Standards and Regulations;
- The 2014 (or more recent, if available) DEEP *Integrated Water Quality Report* for water quality;
- 2003 DPH Source Water Assessment Reports;
- Precipitation records from the National Weather Service and/or State agencies;
- DEEP diversion permit restrictions;
- Existing flow management plans;
- Existing source management plans;
- Instream flow studies that have been completed;
- FERC hydropower permits and submitted applications;
- Current wasteload allocation information from DEEP;
- Updated county-wide flood insurance studies;
- Reservoir dam information from water utilities and DEEP;
- Local, regional, and statewide plans of conservation and development; and
- Open space and recreational plans.

The potential implications of the above items on existing and potential future water supplies will be considered, as well as the impacts of existing and potential future water supplies on aquatic resources. For example, new supply sources may be needed to counteract the effects of streamflow releases, and interconnections may be needed to overcome potential supply deficits. The anticipated work in the Integrated Report will be of a planning nature and will not replace

# Connecticut Water Utility Coordinating Committees



the detailed site-specific analysis that would be required in support of developing a new groundwater or surface water supply source through the water diversion permitting process administered by DEEP, or permits potentially required by the Army Corps of Engineers related to impacts to wetlands. This planning effort is expected to result in prioritization of potential projects to enhance regional public water supply efforts.

The Preliminary Water Supply Assessments in all three regions are currently available for public review. The regulations are clear on what must be included in the Water Supply Assessment, including the requirement stated in Section 25-33h-1(d)(2)(A) to “*evaluate water supply conditions and problems within the public water supply management area.*” The regulation goes on to define the specific conditions and problems that must be addressed, making it clear that the regulation refers to those in the realm of providing safe drinking water. While the officers share the River Alliance’s concern for our environment, we do not agree with the interpretation that the “*evaluation of water supply conditions and problems*” referenced in the regulations equates to impacts on the environment as a result of current and historic public water supply throughout the state. Consideration of environmental issues will appropriately occur as the Coordinated Water System Planning process proceeds, following the identification of future service areas and future anticipated water supplies.

We appreciate your continued involvement and look forward to a rigorous planning process over the next two years.

Very Truly Yours,

Russel Posthauer  
Western WUCC Co-Chair

Daniel Lawrence  
Western Region Co-Chair

David Radka  
Central Region Co-Chair

Bart Halloran  
Central Region Co-Chair

Robert Congdon  
Eastern Region Tri-Chair

Mark Decker  
Eastern Region Tri-Chair

Patrick Bernardo  
Eastern Region Tri-Chair



## APPENDIX B

### CENTRAL WUCC MEMBER LIST

## **WUCC Membership**

Per RCSA Sec. 25-33h-1(b):

(6) Eligible WUCC members are as follows:

(A) One representative of each public water system which has either:

(i) A source of supply within the management area which is a source of potable water approved by the department, including reservoirs, wells, other water bodies and associated watershed land, or

(ii) A service area within the management area including areas where service is currently provided to customers or where a public water system has the authority to provide such service as determined by legal rights such as legislative franchises, municipal charters, or interlocal agreements for the sale of water.

(B) One representative of each regional planning agency serving at least one municipality within the management area as elected by majority vote of the chief elected officials of the municipalities that are members of such regional planning agency.

## Central Corridor WUCC

RCSA Sec. 25-33h-1(b)(6)(A)(i): Membership as a result of a reservoir or associated watershed land in a management area

<u>PWS_ID</u>	<u>PWS_NAME</u>
CT1280021	AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-SIMSBURY SYSTE
CT0830021	CONNECTICUT VALLEY HOSPITAL
CT0880011	CTWC - NAUGATUCK REGION-CENTRAL SYSTEM
CT1340011	CTWC - NORTHERN REG-STAFFORD SYSTEM
CT0473011	CTWC - NORTHERN REG-WESTERN SYSTEM
CT0261031	CTWC - SHORELINE REGION-CHESTER SYSTEM
CT0608011	CTWC - SHORELINE REGION-GUILFORD SYSTE
CT0770021	MANCHESTER WATER DEPARTMENT
CT0800011	MERIDEN WATER DIVISION
CT0640011	METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COMMISSION
CT0830011	MIDDLETOWN WATER DEPARTMENT
CT0890011	NEW BRITAIN WATER DEPARTMENT
CT1130011	PORTLAND WATER DEPARTMENT
CT0930011	REGIONAL WATER AUTHORITY
CT0020021	REGIONAL WATER AUTHORITY-ANSONIA
CT1310011	SOUTHINGTON WATER DEPARTMENT
CT1100011	VALLEY WATER SYSTEMS, INC.
CT1480011	WALLINGFORD WATER DEPARTMENT
CT1630011	WINDHAM WATER WORKS

## Central Corridor WUCC

RCSA Sec. 25-33h-1(b)(6)(A)(i): Membership as a result of a well or associated aquifer protection area land in a management area

<u>PWS_ID</u>	<u>PWS_NAME</u>
CT1280021	Aquarion Water Co Of CT - Simsbury System
CT0040011	Avon Water Company
CT0070021	Berlin Water Control Commission
CT0170011	Bristol Water Department
CT0330011	Cromwell Fire District Water Department
CT0880011	CTWC - Naugatuck Region - Central System
CT1290011	CTWC - Northern Region - Somers System
CT1340011	CTWC - Northern Region - Stafford System
CT0473011	CTWC - Northern Region - Western System
CT0261031	CTWC - Shoreline Region - Chester System
CT0608011	CTWC - Shoreline Region - Guilford System
CT0520011	CWC - Unionville
CT0490021	Hazardville Water Company
CT0770021	Manchester Water Department
CT0800011	Meriden Water Division
CT0830011	Middletown Water Department
CT1130011	Portland Water Department
CT0930011	South Central Connecticut Regional Water Authority
CT1310011	Southington Water Department
CT1280011	Tariffville Fire District Water Department
CT1423011	Tolland Water Department
CT0780021	University of Connecticut - Main Campus
CT1100011	Valley Water Systems, Inc
CT1480011	Wallingford Water Department

## Central Corridor WUCC

RCSA Sec. 25-33h-1(b)(6)(A)(ii): Membership as a result of a service area within the management area including areas where service is currently provided to customers

<u>PWS_ID</u>	<u>PWS_NAME</u>
CT0121051	166 & 180 BOSTON TURNPIKE
CT0231011	298-302 ALBANY TURNPIKE
CT0419221	31 GRIST MILL RD
CT0121081	890 BOSTON TURNPIKE
CT0261001	AARON MANOR NURSING & REHAB CENTER
CT0670021	ABBY WATER LLC
CT1310031	APPLE VALLEY VILLAGE
CT0790051	AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-BIRCHWOOD ESTATE
CT0378011	AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-EAST DERBY
CT0420011	AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-EAST HAMPTON DIV
CT1280021	AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-SIMSBURY SYSTEM
CT1240011	AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-VALLEY SYSTEM
CT0780211	AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-VALLEY VIEW
CT0040011	AVON WATER CO
CT1420021	BAXTER FARMS COMMUNITY WATER ASSOC
CT0420031	BELLWOOD COURT
CT0070021	BERLIN WATER CONTROL COMMISSION
CT0081011	BETHANY MOBILE HOME PARK
CT0827081	BITTERSWEET RIDGE WATER ASSOCIATION
CT0990011	BLUE TRAILS WATER ASSOCIATION
CT1051011	BOXWOOD CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION
CT0170011	BRISTOL WATER DEPARTMENT
CT0780181	CARRIAGE HOUSE APARTMENTS
CT1600081	CEDAR RIDGE APARTMENTS
CT1050011	CHADWICK HOMEOWNERS ASSN., INC.
CT0424011	CHATHAM ACRES ELDERLY HOUSING
CT0420071	CHATHAM APARTMENTS
CT0408011	CHELSEA COMMON CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION
CT0411061	CHESTEM HEALTH & REHABILITATION CENTER
CT0780101	CLUB HOUSE APARTMENTS
CT0490031	CONNECTICUT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTE
CT0830021	CONNECTICUT VALLEY HOSPITAL
CT0120111	COOK DRIVE ASSOCIATION
CT0320171	COVENTRY HOUSING AUTHORITY-LOWER SYSTEM
CT0320181	COVENTRY HOUSING AUTHORITY-UPPER SYSTEM
CT0330011	CROMWELL FIRE DIST WATER DEPT
CT0670331	CTWC - AMSTON LAKE DIVISION
CT0429011	CTWC - BAKER HILL DIVISION
CT0410744	CTWC - BANNER VILLAGE

CT0780121 CTWC - BIRCHWOOD HEIGHTS  
CT0300011 CTWC - COLUMBIA HEIGHTS DIV.  
CT0671001 CTWC - COUNTRY MANOR APARTMENTS  
CT0320091 CTWC - COVENTRY HILLS DIV  
CT0787011 CTWC - CRYSTAL SPRINGS DIV.  
CT0791201 CTWC - FLORENCE LORD (MASH)  
CT0320071 CTWC - GENERAL WATER DIVISION  
CT0672031 CTWC - HEBRON CENTER DIVISION  
CT0410792 CTWC - LAKE HAYWARD  
CT0765101 CTWC - LEGEND HILL CONDOMINIUM ASSN, INC  
CT0670011 CTWC - LONDON PARK DIVISION  
CT0790031 CTWC - MARLBOROUGH GARDENS  
CT0672011 CTWC - MILL AT STONECROFT DIV  
CT0230011 CTWC - NAUGATUCK REG-COLLINSVILLE SYS  
CT0230011 CTWC - NAUGATUCK REG-COLLINSVILLE SYS  
CT0880011 CTWC - NAUGATUCK REGION-CENTRAL SYSTEM  
CT0320021 CTWC - NORTHERN REGION-LAKEVIEW TERRACE  
CT0320011 CTWC - NORTHERN REGION-LAKEWOOD  
CT0120021 CTWC - NORTHERN REG-LLYNWOOD SYSTEM  
CT0320031 CTWC - NORTHERN REG-NATHAN HALE SYSTEM  
CT1462011 CTWC - NORTHERN REG-RESERVOIR HEIGHTS  
CT1340011 CTWC - NORTHERN REG-STAFFORD SYSTEM  
CT0473011 CTWC - NORTHERN REG-WESTERN SYSTEM  
CT0320041 CTWC - PILGRIM HILLS DIVISION  
CT0780081 CTWC - PINEWOODS LANE DIV  
CT0770041 CTWC - REDWOOD FARMS DIVISION  
CT1130021 CTWC - RIVERCREST DIVISION  
CT1609111 CTWC - RIVERSEDGE DIVISION  
CT0792011 CTWC - SACHEM VILLAGE CONDO  
CT0261081 CTWC - SHORELINE REG-CHESTER VLLG WEST  
CT0261031 CTWC - SHORELINE REGION-CHESTER SYSTEM  
CT0608011 CTWC - SHORELINE REGION-GUILFORD SYSTEM  
CT1050752 CTWC - SHORELINE REGION-POINT O WOODS  
CT1050732 CTWC - SHORELINE REGION-SOUND VIEW  
CT0428031 CTWC - SPICE HILL DIVISION  
CT0520011 CTWC - UNIONVILLE SYSTEM  
CT0672021 CTWC - WELLSWOOD VILLAGE DIV  
CT0427021 CTWC - WESTCHESTER EAST  
CT0790011 CTWC- FOREST HOMES DIVISION  
CT0309051 DARTMOUTH VILLAGE ELDERLY HOUSING  
CT1600071 DEER PARK APARTMENTS  
CT0380021 DURHAM CENTER DIVISION  
CT0380641 DURHAM ELDERLY HOUSING DIVISION  
CT0380651 DURHAM LEXINGTON PLACE DIVISION  
CT0429121 EAST HAMPTON WPCA - ROYAL OAKS SYSTEM  
CT0429031 EAST HAMPTON WPCA - VILLAGE CENTER  
CT0450011 EAST LYME WATER & SEWER COMMISSION

CT0470071 EAST WINDSOR HOUSING AUTHORITY  
CT1420081 EASTVIEW KOZLEY WATER ASSOCIATION  
CT0420021 EDGEMERE CONDOMINIUM ASSN., INC.  
CT1280051 ETHEL WALKER SCHOOL  
CT0270041 EVERGREEN TRAILER PARK - SYSTEM #1  
CT0270091 EVERGREEN TRAILER PARK - SYSTEM #2  
CT0270101 EVERGREEN TRAILER PARK - SYSTEM #3  
CT0270111 EVERGREEN TRAILER PARK - SYSTEM #4  
CT0418011 FRANKLIN ACADEMY  
CT0419211 GOODSPEED ACTOR HOUSING - THE VILLAGE  
CT0400041 GQC WELL COMMISSION  
CT0110011 GRANT HILL ASSOCIATES, INC.  
CT0760021 GREEN SPRINGS SUBDIVISION  
CT0490021 HAZARDVILLE WATER COMPANY  
CT0670041 HEBRON ARMS APARTMENTS  
CT0500021 HEMLOCK APARTMENTS  
CT0500011 HERITAGE COVE CONDOMINIUMS  
CT0614021 HIGH MEADOW  
CT0670051 HILLSIDE CONDOMINIUMS  
CT0790021 HILLSIDE CORPORATION  
CT0780091 HUNTING LODGE APARTMENTS  
CT1429201 IVY WOODS  
CT0700011 JENSENS, INC. BEECHWOOD RESIDENTIAL  
CT0780141 JENSENS, INC. ROLLING HILLS RESIDENTIAL  
CT1340032 JOHNSON MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, INC  
CT0110051 JUNIPER CLUB INC.  
CT0070011 KENSINGTON FIRE DISTRICT  
CT0780051 KNOLLWOOD ACRES APARTMENTS  
CT1056231 LAUREL HEIGHTS ASSOCIATION, INC.  
CT0790041 LAUREL HILL WATER ASSOCIATION  
CT1059251 LYME ACADEMY APARTMENTS,LLC  
CT1050141 LYME REGIS, INC.  
CT1056221 LYMEWOOD ELDERLY HOUSING  
CT0427011 MALLARD COVE CONDOMINIUM ASSN.  
CT0770021 MANCHESTER WATER DEPARTMENT  
CT0780251 MANSFIELD VILLAGE, LLC  
CT0780161 MAPLEWOOD APARTMENTS  
CT0470044 MARKOWSKI FARMS  
CT0791001 MARLBOROUGH HEALTH CARE CENTER, INC  
CT0480081 MEADOWBROOK APARTMENTS, LLC  
CT0501001 MEADOWBROOK MANOR LLC  
CT0800011 MERIDEN WATER DIVISION  
CT0400061 METACOMET HOMES-WELL 1  
CT0408021 METACOMET HOMES-WELL 1  
CT0640011 METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COMMISSION  
CT1051021 MIAMI BEACH WATER COMPANY  
CT0820031 MIDDLEFIELD HOUSING AUTHORITY

CT0830011 MIDDLETOWN WATER DEPT  
CT1050131 MILE CREEK APARTMENTS  
CT0363011 MOUNT SAINT JOHN SCHOOL  
CT1600101 NATURAL PARK APARTMENTS, LLC  
CT0890011 NEW BRITAIN WATER DEPARTMENT  
CT0270051 NOD HILL APARTMENTS  
CT1600061 NORTH WILLINGTON VILLAGE CONDO ASSOC.  
CT0990031 NORTHFORD GLEN CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION  
CT1420091 NORWEGIAN WOODS APARTMENTS  
CT0413011 OAK GROVE SENIOR HOUSING CORP  
CT0820501 OLD INDIAN TRAIL  
CT0400051 OLD NEWGATE RIDGE WATER COMPANY INC  
CT0780061 ORCHARD ACRES ASSOCIATION  
CT0110041 ORCHARD HILL ASSOCIATION  
CT1130011 PORTLAND WATER DEPT  
CT0600041 QUONNIPAUG HILLS - MAIN SYSTEM  
CT0606011 QUONNIPAUG HILLS - SECTION I  
CT0930011 REGIONAL WATER AUTHORITY  
CT0821001 REJA - RAINBOW SPRING WATER COMPANY  
CT0780171 RENWOOD APARTMENTS  
CT1600051 RIDGEVIEW HEIGHTS  
CT0361011 RIDGEWOOD HILLS ASSOCIATION, SYSTEM #1  
CT0363031 RIDGEWOOD HILLS ASSOCIATION, SYSTEM #2  
CT0363041 RIDGEWOOD HILLS ASSOCIATION, SYSTEM #3  
CT0363051 RIDGEWOOD HILLS ASSOCIATION, SYSTEM #4  
CT0781131 ROCKRIDGE CONDOMINIUMS  
CT1056241 RYE FIELD MANOR ELDERLY HOUSING  
CT0780271 S & P PROPERTIES LLC  
CT1548011 SAFE HARBOR, INC.  
CT0560011 SALMON BROOK DISTRICT WATER DEPT  
CT0614031 SAYBROOK AT HADDAM  
CT0470021 SCHOOL HILL ASSOCIATION, INC.  
CT0490041 SHAKER HEIGHTS WATER COMPANY  
CT0110031 SHARON HEIGHTS WATER ASSOCIATION  
CT0320051 SOUTH COVENTRY WATER SUPPLY COMPANY  
CT1310011 SOUTHWINGTON WATER DEPARTMENT  
CT0120031 SOUTHRIDGE PARK APARTMENTS  
CT1426011 STONE POND CONDOMINIUMS  
CT0120041 SUNSET APARTMENTS LLC  
CT0826061 SYLVAN RIDGE CONDOMINIUMS  
CT1280011 TARIFFVILLE FIRE DISTRICT WATER DEPT  
CT1423011 TOLLAND WATER DEPT  
CT1429191 TOLLAND WATER DEPT - TORRY ROAD  
CT1299031 TOWN OF SOMERS - RYE HILL SYSTEM  
CT0400031 TURKEY HILL OF EAST GRANBY, LLC  
CT0320061 TWIN HILLS WATER DISTRICT  
CT0381011 TWIN MAPLES NURSING HOME

CT0780021 UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT - MAIN CAMPUS  
CT1100011 VALLEY WATER SYSTEMS, INC  
CT1463011 VERNON VILLAGE INC.  
CT1429171 VILLAGE AT CRYSTAL SPRINGS  
CT1600041 WALDEN APARTMENTS  
CT1480011 WALLINGFORD WATER DEPARTMENT  
CT0671021 WELLSWOOD ESTATES FOUNDATION, INC.  
CT1390021 WEST SERVICE CORPORATION  
CT0421001 WESTSIDE MANOR  
CT0780041 WHITE OAK CONDOMINIUMS  
CT1600021 WILLINGTON OAKS APARTMENTS  
CT1606111 WILLINGTON RIDGE CONDOS - SYSTEM #1  
CT1606211 WILLINGTON RIDGE CONDOS - SYSTEM #2  
CT1609141 WILLINGTON SENIOR CENTER & HOUSING  
CT1630011 WINDHAM WATER WORKS  
CT1600031 WOODHAVEN APARTMENTS  
CT1420041 WOODLAND SUMMIT COMMUNITY WATER ASSN  
CT0300071 WOODLAND TERRACE  
CT0780131 WOODS EDGE APARTMENTS, LLC  
CT0070031 WORTHINGTON FIRE DISTRICT  
CT0421011 Z, INC.

## Central Corridor WUCC

RCSA Sec. 25-33h-1(b)(6)(A)(i): Membership as a result of a public water supply well in a management area

<u>PWS_ID</u>	<u>PWS_NAME</u>
CT0750104	1 FERRY ROAD
CT0769103	1 ORCHARD PARK INDUSTRIAL AREA
CT0565073	1 SALMON BROOK STREET - GRANBY
CT0389134	1041 NEW HAVEN ROAD - DURHAM
CT0610454	106 BRIDGE ROAD - HADDAM
CT0820044	108 MAIN STREET
CT0520124	1097 FARMINGTON AVENUE
CT1311054	1103 QUEEN STREET, LLC
CT0120344	1135 BOSTON TURNPIKE - BOLTON
CT0490044	117 HAZARD AVENUE
CT0080154	119 AMITY ROAD
CT0410384	12 RAE PALMES ROAD - EAST HADDAM
CT1311074	1217 QUEEN ST
CT1311064	1226-1234 QUEEN ST - STRIP MALL
CT1670173	125-131 BRADLEY ROAD - WOODBRIDGE
CT1390144	1365 MOUNTAIN ROAD - SUFFIELD
CT0320294	1428 SOUTH SREET - COVENTRY
CT0769113	15 ORCHARD PARK INDUSTRIAL AREA
CT1600044	15 RIVER ROAD PLAZA
CT1050394	163 BOSTON POST ROAD, LLC - OLD LYME
CT0709234	163 ROUTE 81
CT0121051	166 & 180 BOSTON TURNPIKE
CT1420144	167 TOLLAND STAGE ROAD - TOLLAND
CT0787054	1768 STORRS ROAD
CT0709204	177 ROUTE 81
CT0230044	180 CHERRY BROOK ROAD - CANTON
CT0709174	183 ROUTE 81 LLC
CT0990324	1872 MIDDLETOWN AVENUE
CT0990054	1874 MIDDLETOWN AVENUE
CT0230024	192 ALBANY TURNPIKE - CANTON
CT0420554	197 EAST HIGH STREET
CT0781172	1ST BAPTIST CHURCH
CT0410494	2 NORWICH ROAD - E HADDAM
CT0400034	20 COPPER HILL ROAD
CT0614024	201 SAYBROOK ROAD
CT0700174	206 ROUTE 80
CT0331124	227 & 229 SHUNPIKE ROAD
CT0769203	227 HORSE POND ROAD - MADISON
CT0429154	227 WEST HIGH STREET - E HAMPTON
CT0600064	2311 BOSTON POST ROAD - GUILFORD
CT0081114	234 AMITY ROAD

CT0380144 238 MAIN STREET  
CT0230294 250 ALBANY TURNPIKE  
CT0440074 250 BRADLEY STREET  
CT0700284 260 ROUTE 80 - KILLINGWORTH  
CT0231011 298-302 ALBANY TURNPIKE  
CT0121064 299 BOSTON TURNPIKE - PLAZA  
CT0429143 3 SMITH STREET  
CT0235074 306 ALBANY TURNPIKE  
CT0230094 310 ALBANY TURNPIKE  
CT0410774 32 MAIN STREET - EAST HADDAM  
CT0380264 325 MAIN STREET  
CT0300174 326 ROUTE 87 - COLUMBIA  
CT1059244 34 LYME STREET  
CT0420494 36 EAST HIGH STREET - EAST HAMPTON  
CT0279033 36 KILLINGWORTH TNPK-LANTERN SQ-CLINTON  
CT0420144 37 EAST HIGH STREET - E HAMPTON  
CT0419214 374 TOWN STREET  
CT0410354 381 TOWN STREET - EAST HADDAM  
CT1600224 39 ADAMEC ROAD  
CT0565063 4 WEST GRANBY ROAD  
CT0610324 40 SAYBROOK ROAD  
CT1429204 404 MERROW ROAD - TOLLAND  
CT0780154 452 STAFFORD ROAD - THE DELI CLUB  
CT0389164 459 MADISON RD  
CT0389163 45R OZICK DRIVE - UNIT 18-R  
CT0780244 466 STORRS RD  
CT0560074 496 SALMON BROOK STREET  
CT0990713 5 ARDSLEY AVENUE  
CT1460104 500 EAST PLAZA  
CT0309124 52 ROUTE 66  
CT0990014 531 FOREST ROAD - N. BRANFORD  
CT0560024 565 SALMON BROOK ST - GRANBY  
CT0829084 6 WAY ROAD - MIDDLEFIELD  
CT0120384 60 VILLA LOUISA - VILLA LOUISA/ROSSITTOS  
CT0780464 603 MIDDLE TURNPIKE - MANSFIELD  
CT0779094 622 MIDDLE TURNPIKE EAST  
CT1340014 64 WEST STAFFORD ROAD (RT 190)  
CT1429173 70 MERROW ROAD  
CT1420134 71 HARTFORD TURNPIKE  
CT0010084 7-ELEVEN #32523  
CT0410664 7-ELEVEN #32526  
CT0320044 7-ELEVEN COVENTRY  
CT0770134 801A HARTFORD ROAD  
CT0780334 847 STAFFORD ROAD  
CT1050364 85 HALLS ROAD  
CT1130114 860 PORTLAND COBALT ROAD  
CT0787044 873 STAFFORD ROAD - MANSFIELD

CT0121081 890 BOSTON TURNPIKE  
CT0614043 95 BRIDGE ROAD - HADDAM  
CT0400024 95 SPOONVILLE ROAD - EAST GRANBY  
CT0610484 986 KILLINGWORTH RD PLAZA  
CT1100014 A. AIUDI & SONS, LLC  
CT1059254 A. C. PETERSON'S DRIVE-IN  
CT0261001 AARON MANOR NURSING & REHAB CENTER  
CT0670021 ABBY WATER LLC  
CT0120024 ABLE COIL  
CT0400182 ACCELERON  
CT0389174 ADAMS COMMONS, LLC.  
CT1390014 AIRWAYS GOLF COURSE  
CT0780014 ALTNAVEIGH INN & RESTAURANT, LLC.  
CT0420024 AMERICAN DISTILLING & MANUFACTURING, INC  
CT0410454 AMERICAN LEGION POST #156  
CT0790014 AMERICAN LEGION POST 197  
CT0080162 AMITY REGIONAL JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL  
CT0080024 AMITY VILLAGE - BETHANY 63 PLAZA  
CT0010102 ANDOVER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL  
CT0010044 ANDOVER PLAZA  
CT0010024 ANDOVER TOWN HALL & FIRE DEPARTMENT  
CT0420294 ANGELICOS LAKEHOUSE  
CT0781253 ANNIE E. VINTON SCHOOL CO-OWNER  
CT0600014 ANTHONYS OF GUILFORD  
CT0120014 A-ONE FOOD STORE  
CT1310031 APPLE VALLEY VILLAGE  
CT0790051 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-BIRCHWOOD ESTATE  
CT0420011 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-EAST HAMPTON DIV  
CT1280021 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-SIMSBURY SYSTEM  
CT0780211 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-VALLEY VIEW  
CT1100054 ASIA DARBAR  
CT0040011 AVON WATER CO  
CT1130174 AXELROD TIRE AND SERVICE CENTER  
CT1390112 BAKER NURSERIES  
CT0309093 BAPTIST FELLOWSHIP CHURCH  
CT0470052 BASSDALE PLAZA - WELL #1  
CT1420021 BAXTER FARMS COMMUNITY WATER ASSOC  
CT0309134 BECKISH SENIOR CENTER  
CT1050014 BEE & THISTLE INN  
CT0420031 BELLWOOD COURT  
CT0070014 BERLIN BOWLING CENTER  
CT0070021 BERLIN WATER CONTROL COMMISSION  
CT0081134 BETHANY MART  
CT0081011 BETHANY MOBILE HOME PARK  
CT0080064 BETHANY TOWN CENTER  
CT0081104 BETHANY VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPT HQ  
CT0420064 BETHLEHEM LUTHERAN CHURCH

CT0780554 BICENTENNIAL PARK  
CT1341263 BIG Y FOOD STORE  
CT1341273 BIG Y SATELLITE STORES  
CT0080084 BILLY'S ICE CREAM & MARKETPLACE  
CT0779073 BIRCH MOUNTAIN DAY SCHOOL  
CT0827081 BITTERSWEET RIDGE WATER ASSOCIATION  
CT0609094 BITTNER PARK  
CT1050024 BLACK HALL CLUB  
CT0670024 BLACKLEDGE COUNTRY CLUB  
CT0670364 BLACKLEDGE EAST LLC  
CT1480014 BLUE TRAIL RIFLE RANGE  
CT0990011 BLUE TRAILS WATER ASSOCIATION  
CT0509123 BOLDERDASH  
CT0120212 BOLTON CENTER SCHOOL (K-8)  
CT0120054 BOLTON CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH  
CT0120504 BOLTON GULF  
CT0120202 BOLTON HIGH SCHOOL  
CT0120064 BOLTON ICE PALACE  
CT0120074 BOLTON MOBIL  
CT0120084 BOLTON NOTCH PLAZA  
CT0120094 BOLTON PIZZA  
CT0120104 BOLTON PROFESSIONAL BLDG  
CT0120114 BOLTON TOWN HALL  
CT1051011 BOXWOOD CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION  
CT0610054 BRAINARD MEMORIAL LIBRARY  
CT0360034 BREWERS DEEP RIVER MARINA  
CT0420644 BROOKS PLAZA  
CT1341172 BROOKSIDE PROFESSIONAL CENTRE  
CT0620074 BROOKSVALE PARK - FIELD HOUSE  
CT0620044 BROOKSVALE PARK-VETERANS' MEMORIAL BLDG  
CT0260114 BRUSHMILL BY THE WATERFALL  
CT0610502 BURR DISTRICT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL  
CT0560234 BUSHY HILL ORCHARD  
CT0820014 CALVI BUILDING  
CT0309114 CAMP ASTO WAMAH - HUNGERFORD  
CT0309104 CAMP ASTO WAMAH - INFIRMARY  
CT0300114 CAMP ASTO WAMAH - LODGE  
CT0610074 CAMP BETHEL  
CT0750014 CAMP CLAIRE, INC.  
CT0380024 CAMP FARNAM  
CT0260014 CAMP HAZEN YMCA WELL #1  
CT0260034 CAMP HAZEN YMCA WELL #3  
CT0670144 CAMP HEMLOCKS - EASTER SEALS (CORE WELL)  
CT0780064 CAMP HOLIDAY HILL  
CT0760014 CAMP LAURELWOOD  
CT1460024 CAMP NEWHOCA  
CT1460254 CAMP NEWHOCA PARK

CT0235033 CANTON PROFESSIONAL BUILDING  
CT0990034 CAPWOOD ASSOCIATES (BROOKSIDE PLAZA)  
CT1460493 CARLO REALTY (458 PLAZA)  
CT0389184 CAROLYN ADAMS' COUNTRY BARN  
CT0780181 CARRIAGE HOUSE APARTMENTS  
CT0410504 CAVE HILL RESORT  
CT1290034 CEDAR KNOB GOLF COURSE  
CT1600081 CEDAR RIDGE APARTMENTS  
CT1070024 CEDARWOOD PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES  
CT1050011 CHADWICK HOMEOWNERS ASSN., INC.  
CT0320034 CHANNEL 3 COUNTRY CAMP  
CT0700054 CHATFIELD HOLLOW S.P./SHOP WELL  
CT0424011 CHATHAM ACRES ELDERLY HOUSING  
CT0420071 CHATHAM APARTMENTS  
CT0429123 CHATHAM CORNER BUILDING  
CT1340194 CHELLES 50S CAR HOP DINER, LLC  
CT0408011 CHELSEA COMMON CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION  
CT0230392 CHERRY BROOK SCHOOL  
CT0411061 CHESTEM HEALTH & REHABILITATION CENTER  
CT0470032 CHESTERS PLAZA  
CT1130183 CHILDRENS LIGHTHOUSE CHILDCARE  
CT0769153 CHRIST CHAPEL  
CT0410514 CHRIST COMMUNITY CHURCH OF EAST HADDAM  
CT0080144 CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH  
CT0840024 CHRIST REDEEMER CHURCH  
CT1059203 CHURCH OF CHRIST THE KING  
CT0769204 CHURCH OF LATTER DAY SAINTS, MADISON  
CT1670114 CHURCH OF LATTER DAY SAINTS, WOODBRIDGE  
CT0621014 CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION  
CT0670334 CHURCH OF THE HOLY FAMILY  
CT0760024 CIRCLE PIZZA  
CT0380034 CITIZENS BANK - DURHAM  
CT1549013 CLINTON NURSERIES - PRIMARY SYSTEM  
CT1549023 CLINTON NURSERIES - SECONDARY SYSTEM  
CT0780101 CLUB HOUSE APARTMENTS  
CT0820024 COGINCHAUG MARKET  
CT0490014 COLLINS CREAMERY  
CT0300264 COLUMBIA BEACH HOUSE  
CT0300064 COLUMBIA CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH  
CT0300182 COLUMBIA FORD  
CT0309013 COLUMBIA MANUFACTURING - WELL #1  
CT0309073 COLUMBIA MANUFACTURING - WELL #2  
CT0300104 COLUMBIA TOWN HALL  
CT0120434 COMCAST CORPORATION  
CT0380044 COMMERCE CIRCLE ASSOC  
CT0787023 COMMUNITY CHILDRENS CENTER INC.  
CT1284104 COMMUNITY FARM OF SIMSBURY

CT0490031 CONNECTICUT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTE  
CT0120111 COOK DRIVE ASSOCIATION  
CT0820172 COOPER INSTRUMENT CORPORATION  
CT0309144 CORNERSTONE OF COLUMBIA  
CT0081084 COUNTRY CORNER DINER LLC  
CT0700134 COUNTRY SQUIRE SHOPPES AND RESTAURANT  
CT0320054 COVE PLAZA  
CT1130074 COVE VIEW PLAZA  
CT0320454 COVENTRY FOOD MART  
CT0320302 COVENTRY GRAMMAR SCHOOL  
CT0320292 COVENTRY HIGH & NATHAN HALE SCHOOLS  
CT0320171 COVENTRY HOUSING AUTHORITY-LOWER SYSTEM  
CT0320181 COVENTRY HOUSING AUTHORITY-UPPER SYSTEM  
CT0321193 COVENTRY KIDS CENTER  
CT0320094 COVENTRY PIZZA RESTAURANT  
CT0321224 COVENTRY SENIOR CENTER  
CT0830014 COYOTE BLUE RESTAURANT  
CT0780134 COYOTE FLACO  
CT1420034 CRANDALLS LODGE  
CT1420044 CRANDALLS PARK  
CT0330011 CROMWELL FIRE DISTRICT WATER DEPARTMENT  
CT0480064 CRYSTAL LAKE COMMUNITY METHODIST CHURCH  
CT0480233 CRYSTAL LAKE PLAZA  
CT0480062 CRYSTAL LAKE SCHOOL  
CT0670331 CTWC - AMSTON LAKE DIVISION  
CT0429011 CTWC - BAKER HILL DIVISION  
CT0410744 CTWC - BANNER VILLAGE  
CT0780121 CTWC - BIRCHWOOD HEIGHTS  
CT0670214 CTWC - CHRIST LUTHERAN CHURCH  
CT0300011 CTWC - COLUMBIA HEIGHTS DIV.  
CT0671001 CTWC - COUNTRY MANOR APARTMENTS  
CT0320091 CTWC - COVENTRY HILLS DIV  
CT0787011 CTWC - CRYSTAL SPRINGS DIV.  
CT0791201 CTWC - FLORENCE LORD (MASH)  
CT0320071 CTWC - GENERAL WATER DIVISION  
CT0672031 CTWC - HEBRON CENTER DIVISION  
CT0410792 CTWC - LAKE HAYWARD  
CT0765101 CTWC - LEGEND HILL CONDOMINIUM ASSN, INC  
CT0670011 CTWC - LONDON PARK DIVISION  
CT0790031 CTWC - MARLBOROUGH GARDENS  
CT0672011 CTWC - MILL AT STONECROFT DIV  
CT0320021 CTWC - NORTHERN REGION-LAKEVIEW TERRACE  
CT0320011 CTWC - NORTHERN REGION-LAKEWOOD  
CT0120021 CTWC - NORTHERN REG-LLYNWOOD SYSTEM  
CT0320031 CTWC - NORTHERN REG-NATHAN HALE SYSTEM  
CT0473011 CTWC - NORTHERN REG-WESTERN SYSTEM  
CT0320041 CTWC - PILGRIM HILLS DIVISION

CT0780081 CTWC - PINWOODS LANE DIV  
CT0770041 CTWC - REDWOOD FARMS DIVISION  
CT1130021 CTWC - RIVERCREST DIVISION  
CT0792011 CTWC - SACHEM VILLAGE CONDO  
CT0261081 CTWC - SHORELINE REG-CHESTER VLLG WEST  
CT0261031 CTWC - SHORELINE REGION-CHESTER SYSTEM  
CT0608011 CTWC - SHORELINE REGION-GUILFORD SYSTEM  
CT1050752 CTWC - SHORELINE REGION-POINT O WOODS  
CT1050732 CTWC - SHORELINE REGION-SOUND VIEW  
CT0428031 CTWC - SPICE HILL DIVISION  
CT0520011 CTWC - UNIONVILLE SYSTEM  
CT0672021 CTWC - WELLSWOOD VILLAGE DIV  
CT0427021 CTWC - WESTCHESTER EAST  
CT0790011 CTWC, FOREST HOMES DIVISION  
CT0780164 CUMBERLAND FARMS  
CT0430064 CUMBERLAND FARMS #4647  
CT0321203 CVS PLAZA - COVENTRY  
CT0309051 DARTMOUTH VILLAGE ELDERLY HOUSING  
CT0420134 DB MART  
CT0389153 DD DURHAM  
CT0769003 DD MADISON  
CT0473024 DEEP - FLAHERTY FIELD TRIAL AREA  
CT0791213 DEEP EASTERN DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS  
CT1059082 DEEP MARINE HEADQUARTERS  
CT0709194 DEER LAKE SCOUT RES.-DINING HALL WELL 2  
CT0700084 DEER LAKE SCOUT RESERVATION  
CT0709224 DEER LAKE SCOUT RESERVATION - WELL 3  
CT1600071 DEER PARK APARTMENTS  
CT1420064 DEL-AIRE CAMPGROUND - NEW WELL  
CT1420074 DEL-AIRE CAMPGROUND - SYSTEM #2, WELL#2  
CT0380184 DHI ENTERPRISES, INC.  
CT0320114 DIMITRIS PIZZA  
CT0610424 DINOS PIZZA RESTAURANT  
CT0791162 DISCOVERY LEARNING CENTER  
CT0309133 DISCOVERY ZONE LEARNING CENTER  
CT0549044 DONDERO ORCHARDS LLC  
CT1650034 DONUT KETTLE  
CT1340054 DRP PROPERTIES LLC  
CT0321213 DUNKIN DONUTS  
CT0380084 DUNKIN DONUTS  
CT0380021 DURHAM CENTER DIVISION  
CT0380094 DURHAM COMMONS  
CT0380641 DURHAM ELDERLY HOUSING DIVISION  
CT0380651 DURHAM LEXINGTON PLACE DIVISION  
CT0380372 DURHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY  
CT0408024 EAST GRANBY FARMS  
CT0419013 EAST HADDAM ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

CT0410254 EAST HADDAM PUBLIC LIBRARY  
CT0419184 EAST HADDAM SENIOR CENTER  
CT0420164 EAST HAMPTON COMMUNITY CENTER  
CT0420184 EAST HAMPTON FIRE STATION #1  
CT0420194 EAST HAMPTON FIRE STATION #2  
CT0420902 EAST HAMPTON HIGH SCHOOL  
CT0420214 EAST HAMPTON LANES  
CT0420042 EAST HAMPTON MALL  
CT0420912 EAST HAMPTON MIDDLE SCHOOL  
CT0429121 EAST HAMPTON WPCA - ROYAL OAKS SYSTEM  
CT0429031 EAST HAMPTON WPCA - VILLAGE CENTER  
CT0450011 EAST LYME WATER & SEWER COMMISSION  
CT0470071 EAST WINDSOR HOUSING AUTHORITY  
CT0470054 EAST WINDSOR PARK SNACK BAR  
CT0540024 EASTBURY POOL  
CT0540202 EASTBURY SCHOOL  
CT0301152 EASTCONN COLUMBIA  
CT1059083 EASTPORT - WEST  
CT1059193 EASTPORT - WEST 2  
CT1059063 EASTPORT, LLC  
CT1059093 EASTPORT-NORTH  
CT1420081 EASTVIEW KOZLEY WATER ASSOCIATION  
CT0420021 EDGEMERE CONDOMINIUM ASSN., INC.  
CT1130034 EGGS UP GRILL  
CT0480114 ELLINGTON RIDGE COUNTRY CLUB  
CT1280051 ETHEL WALKER SCHOOL  
CT0270041 EVERGREEN TRAILER PARK - SYSTEM #1  
CT0270091 EVERGREEN TRAILER PARK - SYSTEM #2  
CT0270101 EVERGREEN TRAILER PARK - SYSTEM #3  
CT0270111 EVERGREEN TRAILER PARK - SYSTEM #4  
CT0429023 EVERSOURCE ENERGY EAST HAMPTON SRVC CTR  
CT1320124 FAIRWAY MINIATURE GOLF AND BATTING CAGES  
CT0499002 FAITH BAPTIST CHURCH (WELL #1)  
CT0499023 FAITH BAPTIST CHURCH (WELL #2)  
CT0529053 FARMINGTON CLUB  
CT0520064 FARMINGTON FIELD CLUB  
CT0040493 FARMINGTON VALLEY ARC  
CT0380064 FAS MART #313  
CT1600523 FED EX GROUND  
CT0790094 FELLOWSHIP COMMUNITY CHURCH  
CT1429043 FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF TOLLAND  
CT0080094 FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST CONGREGATIONAL  
CT0410284 FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST CONGREGATIONAL  
CT0780104 FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST IN MANSFIELD  
CT0010054 FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH  
CT0230144 FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF CANTON CE  
CT0470003 FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF E WINDSOR

CT0560132 FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF GRANBY  
CT0610154 FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF HADDAM  
CT1050114 FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF OLD LYME  
CT0120154 FISH FAMILY FARM  
CT1050124 FLORENCE GRISWOLD MUSEUM  
CT0420274 FOOD BAG  
CT0420264 FOOD BAG - EAST HIGH STREET  
CT0410814 FOX HOPYARD GOLF CLUB - PRO SHOP WELL  
CT0410804 FOX HOPYARD GOLF CLUB(CLUB HOUSE WELL)  
CT0418011 FRANKLIN ACADEMY  
CT0380482 FREDERICK BREWSTER SCHOOL  
CT0400153 GALASSO MATERIALS, LLC-GARAGE WELL  
CT0400144 GALASSO MATERIALS, LLC-MAIN OFFICE WELL  
CT0400143 GALASSO MATERIALS, LLC-SALES WELL  
CT0610304 GAS PLUS  
CT0670054 GAY CITY STATE PARK/PICNIC AREA WELL  
CT0320312 GEORGE HERSEY ROBERTSON SCHOOL  
CT0120174 GEORGINAS PIZZA  
CT0670074 GILEAD CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH  
CT0670122 GILEAD HILL SCHOOL  
CT0410304 GILLETTE CASTLE STATE PARK / CASTLE WELL  
CT0410324 GILLETTE CASTLE STATE PARK / CONCESSION  
CT0770014 GIRL SCOUTS OF CT - CAMP MERRIE-WOOD  
CT1600204 GIRL SCOUTS OF CT, INC (DINING ROOM)  
CT1600214 GIRL SCOUTS OF CT, INC. (STONE HOUSE)  
CT0540034 GLASTONBURY ELKS CLUB  
CT0540054 GLASTONBURY HILLS COUNTRY CLUB  
CT0540122 GLASTONBURY VEHICLE MAINT. GARAGE  
CT0429133 GLOBAL SELF STORAGE  
CT0470064 GOLDEN IRENES RESTAURANT  
CT0829074 GOLF CENTER AT LYMAN ORCHARDS  
CT1310224 GOLF QUEST - SOUTHTON  
CT1390094 GOOD SHEPHERD LUTHERAN CHURCH  
CT0419211 GOODSPEED ACTOR HOUSING - THE VILLAGE  
CT0410334 GOODSPEED OPERA HOUSE  
CT0781212 GOODWIN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL  
CT0940014 GOSPEL HALL  
CT0400041 GQC WELL COMMISSION  
CT0565033 GRANBY COMMONS  
CT0560064 GRANBY MOTEL  
CT0410174 GRANDVIEW CAMP RESORT & COTTAGES  
CT0110011 GRANT HILL ASSOCIATES, INC.  
CT0490114 GRASSMERE COUNTRY CLUB  
CT1059224 GRAYBILL PROPERTIES, LLC  
CT0760021 GREEN SPRINGS SUBDIVISION  
CT0380294 GRIPPOS MOBIL SERVICE CENTER  
CT1299033 GROWER DIRECT FARMS INC

CT0260084 GUEST HOUSE RETREAT & CONFERENCE CENTER  
CT0820074 GUIDAS DRIVE-IN RESTAURANT  
CT0609103 GUILFORD VETERINARY HOSPITAL  
CT0614054 HADDAM COMMONS  
CT0610512 HADDAM ELEMENTARY SCHOOL  
CT0709153 HADDAM KILLINGWORTH INTER/MIDDLE SCHOOL  
CT0610184 HADDAM MEADOWS S.P.  
CT0610194 HADDAM NECK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH  
CT0420284 HADDAM NECK COVENANT CHURCH  
CT0610214 HADDAM NECK FAIR HALL  
CT0610394 HADDAM RESTAURANT  
CT0610374 HADDAM SENIOR CENTER  
CT0610514 HADDAM TOWN OFFICE BUILDING  
CT0614064 HADDAM VOLUNTEER FIRE STATION #1  
CT0610563 HADDAM-KILLINGWORTH HIGH SCHOOL  
CT1050144 HAINS PARK  
CT0120343 HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN MONTESSORI  
CT0400104 HARTFORD GUN CLUB - MAIN CLUB HOUSE  
CT0490021 HAZARDVILLE WATER COMPANY  
CT0670041 HEBRON ARMS APARTMENTS  
CT0670094 HEBRON CHURCH OF HOPE  
CT0670112 HEBRON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL  
CT0500021 HEMLOCK APARTMENTS  
CT0500011 HERITAGE COVE CONDOMINIUMS  
CT0120184 HERRICK PARK  
CT1310264 HIDDEN VALLEY MINI GOLF - BATTER UP  
CT0610254 HIGGANUM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH  
CT0610294 HIGGIES FOOD AND ICE CREAM, LLC  
CT0614021 HIGH MEADOW  
CT0560094 HIGH MEADOW DAY CAMP LLC  
CT0670051 HILLSIDE CONDOMINIUMS  
CT0790021 HILLSIDE CORPORATION  
CT0940024 HI-VIEW MOTEL  
CT0389143 HOBSON MOTZER, INC.  
CT0560244 HOLCOMB FARMS  
CT0780034 HOLIDAY MALL  
CT1310024 HOLLYWOOD LOUNGE  
CT0012011 HOP RIVER HOMES  
CT0300074 HOP RIVER MOTEL  
CT0429164 HOPE CHURCH OF EAST HAMPTON  
CT0300062 HORACE PORTER SCHOOL  
CT0780091 HUNTING LODGE APARTMENTS  
CT0420304 HURD S.P. /PAVILION WELL (HAND PUMP)  
CT0309094 ICA DONUTS, LLC  
CT0363023 INCARNATION CENTER, INC  
CT0279044 INDIAN RIVER RECREATIONAL COMPLEX  
CT0820084 INDIAN SPRING GOLF COURSE

CT0830034 ITALIAN AMERICAN CIVIC ORDER, INC  
CT1460134 ITALIAN SOCIAL CLUB OF ROCKVILLE  
CT1429201 IVY WOODS  
CT0790044 J&S ENTERPRISE LLC  
CT0110064 J. C. C. SWIM & TENNIS CLUB  
CT0540074 J.B. WILLIAMS PARK  
CT0560104 JEHOVAHS WITNESSES  
CT0700011 JENSSENS, INC. BEECHWOOD RESIDENTIAL  
CT0780141 JENSSENS, INC. ROLLING HILLS RESIDENTIAL  
CT0798034 JESSICA'S GARDEN  
CT0829013 JOHN LYMAN SCHOOL  
CT0360022 JOHN WINTHROP JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL  
CT1340032 JOHNSON MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, INC  
CT0230164 JONIS CHILD CARE  
CT0990174 JOSEPH DIGLIO PROPERTIES  
CT0110051 JUNIPER CLUB INC.  
CT0560282 KELLY LANE INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL  
CT0791253 KIDS CLUB CHILD CARE&NURSERY SCH CTR LLC  
CT1609133 KIDS KINGDOM DAYCARE CENTER  
CT0700104 KILLINGWORTH CAFE # 249  
CT0700114 KILLINGWORTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH  
CT0700124 KILLINGWORTH COUNTRY MARKET  
CT0709003 KILLINGWORTH ELEMENTARY SCHOOL  
CT0709143 KILLINGWORTH KIDS CENTER  
CT0700144 KILLINGWORTH LIBRARY  
CT0700204 KILLINGWORTH TOWN HALL  
CT0700154 KILLINGWORTH VILLAGE CENTER  
CT0419043 KINDERCARE LEARNING CORP OF MOODUS  
CT0509063 KINDERCARE OF ESSEX  
CT0490094 KINGDOM HALL OF JEHOVAHS WITNESS  
CT1540074 KINGDOM HALL OF JEHOVAHS WITNESS  
CT0470094 KINGDOM HALL OF JEHOVAHS WITNESSES  
CT0760034 KLEINS GOLF RANGE  
CT0780051 KNOLLWOOD ACRES APARTMENTS  
CT0509073 L.C. DOANE CO.  
CT0410734 LA VITA GUSTOSA  
CT0609084 LAKE QUONNIPAUG  
CT0429083 LAKESHORE, LLC  
CT0820094 LAKESIDE DELI & MINI MARKET  
CT0429103 LAKEVIEW COURT, LLC  
CT0081053 LATICRETE INTERNATIONAL  
CT1056231 LAUREL HEIGHTS ASSOCIATION, INC.  
CT0790041 LAUREL HILL WATER ASSOCIATION  
CT1050174 LAYSVILLE CENTER STORES  
CT1059073 LEARN  
CT1320243 LEARNING CENTER, LLC.  
CT0820104 LEVI COE LIBRARY

CT0790174 LIBERTY BANK  
CT0560084 LIFE CHURCH  
CT0380204 LINOS MARKET  
CT0787024 LIONS PARK  
CT0610192 LITTLE CITY CAMPGROUND  
CT1460174 LITTLE MARKS BIG BARBECUE  
CT0410803 LITTLE NOISES DAY CARE, LLC  
CT1320014 LITTLE TASTE OF TEXAS  
CT0420354 LOCO PERRO  
CT0565064 LOST ACRES ORCHARDS  
CT0780204 LUCKY STRIKE LANES, INC.  
CT0829023 LYMAN ORCHARD COUNTRY FARMS COMPLEX  
CT0829073 LYMAN ORCHARDS - LABOR CAMP  
CT1059251 LYME ACADEMY APARTMENTS,LLC  
CT1059043 LYME ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS  
CT1050184 LYME ART ASSOCIATION  
CT0750062 LYME CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL  
CT1050141 LYME REGIS, INC.  
CT1059234 LYMES' SENIOR CTR/TOWN WOODS PARK  
CT1056221 LYMEWOOD ELDERLY HOUSING  
CT0081063 M & M PROPERTIES  
CT0769133 MADISON COMMONS  
CT0427011 MALLARD COVE CONDOMINIUM ASSN.  
CT0779074 MANCHESTER CONG. OF JEHOVAHS WITNESSES  
CT0779023 MANCHESTER PACKING COMPANY, INC.  
CT0770021 MANCHESTER WATER DEPARTMENT  
CT0780234 MANSFIELD DRIVE-IN  
CT0780274 MANSFIELD LIBRARY BUCHANAN CENTER  
CT0780434 MANSFIELD MARKETPLACE  
CT0781243 MANSFIELD MIDDLE SCHOOL  
CT0780752 MANSFIELD PROFESSIONAL PARK  
CT0781202 MANSFIELD SHOPPING CENTER  
CT0780251 MANSFIELD VILLAGE, LLC  
CT0780384 MANSFIELD X-TRA MART  
CT0780161 MAPLEWOOD APARTMENTS  
CT0421041 MARKHAM MEADOWS CAMPGROUND-WELL #2  
CT0470044 MARKOWSKI FARMS  
CT0790142 MARLBOROUGH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH  
CT0790454 MARLBOROUGH COUNTRY BARN# 1  
CT0798024 MARLBOROUGH COUNTRY BARN# 2  
CT0791001 MARLBOROUGH HEALTH CARE CENTER, INC  
CT0798013 MARLBOROUGH MUNICIPAL WATER SYSTEM  
CT0790204 MARLBOROUGH PIZZA RESTAURANT  
CT0790374 MARLBOROUGH PROFESSIONAL CENTER  
CT0790312 MARLBOROUGH TAVERN GREEN  
CT0790234 MARLBOROUGH TOWN HALL  
CT0790244 MARLBOROUGH VILLAGE GREEN

CT0670154 MARY & ALLIES RESTAURANT  
CT0429113 MASONIC TEMPLE ASSN OF EAST HAMPTON  
CT0420374 MCDONALDS OF EAST HAMPTON  
CT1340302 MCDONALDS RESTAURANT  
CT0480081 MEADOWBROOK APARTMENTS, LLC  
CT0501001 MEADOWBROOK MANOR LLC  
CT0321172 MEADOWBROOK SHOPPING CENTER  
CT0609073 MELISSA JONES SCHOOL  
CT0820392 MEMORIAL MIDDLE SCHOOL  
CT0800011 MERIDEN WATER DIVISION  
CT1320024 MESSIAH LUTHERAN CHURCH  
CT0400061 METACOMET HOMES-WELL 1  
CT0408021 METACOMET HOMES-WELL 2  
CT1051021 MIAMI BEACH WATER COMPANY  
CT0820134 MIDDLEFIELD ADMINISTRATION BLDG  
CT0820144 MIDDLEFIELD COMMUNITY CENTER & FIREHOUSE  
CT0820362 MIDDLEFIELD FEDERATED CHURCH  
CT0820031 MIDDLEFIELD HOUSING AUTHORITY  
CT0410424 MIDDLESEX 4-H CAMP  
CT0610334 MIDDLESEX EXTENSION SERVICES  
CT0798023 MIDDLESEX HOSP. MARLBOROUGH MEDICAL CTR.  
CT0419203 MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL MEDICAL FACILITY  
CT0509033 MIDDLESEX MEDICAL CENTER (ESSEX)  
CT0830044 MIDDLETOWN DOT REST AREA (I-91 NORTH)  
CT0830011 MIDDLETOWN WATER DEPARTMENT  
CT1050131 MILE CREEK APARTMENTS  
CT1340074 MINERAL SPRINGS CAMPGROUND-SYSTEM #1  
CT1340084 MINERAL SPRINGS CAMPGROUND-SYSTEM #2  
CT0309023 MIRJAF, INC.  
CT1420012 MISS MERRY MAC'S DAYCARE  
CT1320042 MITCHELL ASSOCIATES  
CT0990094 MOBIL STATION/NORTHFORD FOODMART  
CT0565013 MONROVIA NURSERIES (FLOYDVILLE)  
CT0565043 MONROVIA NURSERIES (SALMON BROOK)  
CT1600064 MOOSE MEADOW CAMPGROUND  
CT0389103 MORGAN AM&T - BUILDING #1  
CT0300194 MOTTAS PASTRY & BAKE SHOP  
CT0780122 MOUNT HOPE MONTESSORI SCHOOL  
CT0363011 MOUNT SAINT JOHN SCHOOL  
CT0470124 MULNITE FARMS  
CT0121023 MUNSONS CANDY KITCHEN  
CT0410014 MY FATHERS HOUSE  
CT0320184 NATHAN HALE HOMESTEAD  
CT0410214 NATHAN HALE PLAZA, LLC  
CT0419073 NATHAN HALE-RAY HIGH SCHOOL  
CT0419193 NATHAN HALE-RAY MIDDLE SCHOOL  
CT1600101 NATURAL PARK APARTMENTS, LLC

CT0420412 NELSONS CAMPGROUND - AREA G  
CT0420394 NELSONS CAMPGROUND- AREA H  
CT0121073 NETSOURCE, INC.  
CT0011103 NETWORK, INC.  
CT0380224 NEW HAVEN RACOON CLUB  
CT0609114 NEW HAVEN SPORTSMAN'S CLUB INC.  
CT0800024 NEW LIFE CHURCH, INC.  
CT0270051 NOD HILL APARTMENTS  
CT0230234 NORTH CANTON UNITED METHODIST CHURCH  
CT0609053 NORTH GUILFORD CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH  
CT0769143 NORTH MADISON CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH  
CT0769053 NORTH MADISON SHOPPING CENTER  
CT1310134 NORTH RIDGE GOLF CLUB LLC  
CT1600061 NORTH WILLINGTON VILLAGE CONDO ASSOC.  
CT1291152 NORTHFIELD COMMONS ASSOCIATION  
CT0990254 NORTHFORD CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH  
CT0990031 NORTHFORD GLEN CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION  
CT0990284 NORTHFORD PLAZA REALTY GROUP  
CT0990264 NORTHFORD SHOPPING CENTER  
CT1420091 NORWEGIAN WOODS APARTMENTS  
CT0839023 NRG MIDDLETOWN OPERATIONS  
CT0781263 OAK GROVE MONTESSORI SCHOOL  
CT0413011 OAK GROVE SENIOR HOUSING CORP  
CT0790034 OFSHAY PROPERTIES, LLC  
CT0820501 OLD INDIAN TRAIL  
CT1059103 OLD LYME CHILDRENS LEARNING CENTER, INC  
CT1050224 OLD LYME COUNTRY CLUB HOUSE  
CT1059214 OLD LYME COUNTRY CLUB- POOL CABANA  
CT1059204 OLD LYME COUNTRY CLUB- TENNIS COURT  
CT1050404 OLD LYME FIRE DEPT - BOSTON POST RD  
CT1050244 OLD LYME INN  
CT1050254 OLD LYME LIBRARY  
CT1059013 OLD LYME MARKETPLACE  
CT1050264 OLD LYME PIZZA PALACE INC.  
CT1059023 OLD LYME SHOPPING CENTER  
CT0560124 OLD MILL POND VILLAGE  
CT0400051 OLD NEWGATE RIDGE WATER COMPANY INC  
CT1060064 OLD SAYBROOK VFW  
CT0791242 OLDE MARLBOROUGH VILLAGE-WELL #2  
CT0780061 ORCHARD ACRES ASSOCIATION  
CT0110041 ORCHARD HILL ASSOCIATION  
CT0769123 ORCHARD PARK IND. AREA - 50 MUNGERTOWN  
CT1311044 PANTHORN PARK UPPER RESTROOM  
CT0670184 PARADISE FARMS PLAZA  
CT0709214 PARMELEE FARMS  
CT0321214 PATRIOTS PARK - COMMUNITY CENTER  
CT0420104 PATS MARKET COBALT, LLC

CT0820164 PECKHAM PARK  
CT0110114 PENWOOD STATE PARK/MAIN PARK WELL  
CT0781192 PERKINS CORNER  
CT1600503 PHELPS CROSSING COMMERCIAL  
CT0840054 PICKLES COUNTRY STORE & DELI  
CT0560134 PILGRIM COVENANT CHURCH  
CT0670352 PLAZA SHOPPING CENTER  
CT1290084 PLEASANT VIEW GOLF CTR.  
CT1010094 POND HILL BAPTIST CHURCH  
CT1130144 PORTLAND CITGO  
CT1130011 PORTLAND WATER DEPARTMENT  
CT0820051 POWDER RIDGE SKI LODGE-MAIN BLDG  
CT0830032 PRATT & WHITNEY  
CT0320104 PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF COVENTRY  
CT0320154 PRINCE OF PEACE LUTHERAN CHURCH  
CT0780424 PUBLIC AMERICA/MANSFIELD AQUASITION  
CT1549003 PUMPKIN PATCH DAYCARE  
CT0540172 QUALITY NAME PLATE  
CT0600041 QUONNIPAUG HILLS - MAIN SYSTEM  
CT0606011 QUONNIPAUG HILLS - SECTION I  
CT0410654 RATHBUN FREE MEMORIAL LIBRARY  
CT0300254 RECREATION PARK  
CT1341192 RED BALLOON DAYCARE  
CT0820204 RED DOG SALOON  
CT1050492 REGION 18 SCHOOLS - LYME STREET  
CT0380472 REGIONAL SCHOOL DIST #13 CONSOLIDATION  
CT0930011 REGIONAL WATER AUTHORITY  
CT0821001 REJA - RAINBOW SPRING WATER COMPANY  
CT0780171 RENWOOD APARTMENTS  
CT0363064 RICHCAT, LLC  
CT1340244 RIC'S CAFE  
CT1600051 RIDGEVIEW HEIGHTS  
CT0361011 RIDGEWOOD HILLS ASSOCIATION, SYSTEM #1  
CT0363031 RIDGEWOOD HILLS ASSOCIATION, SYSTEM #2  
CT0363041 RIDGEWOOD HILLS ASSOCIATION, SYSTEM #3  
CT0363051 RIDGEWOOD HILLS ASSOCIATION, SYSTEM #4  
CT0990604 RITE AID  
CT1310154 RIVER BEND PLAZA  
CT1130064 RIVERDALE PROPERTIES, INC.  
CT0520084 RIVERFRONT MINIATURE GOLF, INC.  
CT1341324 ROARING BROOK CAMPGND COOP/POOL/REST/REC  
CT1340104 ROARING BROOK CAMPGROUND  
CT0230264 ROARING BROOK NATURE CENTER  
CT0781131 ROCKRIDGE CONDOMINIUMS  
CT1310164 ROGERS ORCHARDS  
CT0480144 ROLLING MEADOWS COUNTRY CLUB  
CT0830024 RON MCCUTCHEON PARK

CT0999064 ROSABIANCA VINEYARDS  
CT0540104 ROSES BERRY FARM  
CT0420424 ROSSINIS  
CT0261053 ROTO FRANK OF AMERICA  
CT0820461 ROVERS LODGE  
CT1056241 RYE FIELD MANOR ELDERLY HOUSING  
CT0780271 S & P PROPERTIES LLC  
CT0070204 SAFARI GOLF  
CT1548011 SAFE HARBOR, INC.  
CT1059113 SAINT ANNS CHURCH  
CT0300214 SAINT COLUMBA CHURCH  
CT0320214 SAINT MARYS CHURCH  
CT0121044 SAINT MAURICE CHURCH WELL# 1  
CT0120294 SAINT MAURICE CHURCH WELL# 2  
CT0990514 SAINT MONICA CHURCH  
CT1310174 SAINTS DRIVE-IN RESTAURANT  
CT0560011 SALMON BROOK DISTRICT WATER DEPT  
CT0560144 SALMON BROOK PARK  
CT0280164 SALMON RIVER STATE PARK  
CT0410094 SANIBEL FARMS STORE  
CT0614031 SAYBROOK AT HADDAM  
CT0614074 SAYBROOK ROAD LLC  
CT0790134 SCHNEIDER ELECTRIC MOTION USA  
CT1609134 SCHOFIELD SPRING  
CT0470021 SCHOOL HILL ASSOCIATION, INC.  
CT0010094 SCOTT ELECTROKRAFTS  
CT0420454 SEARS PARK  
CT1420184 SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH  
CT0770072 SHADY GLEN RESTAURANT  
CT0540094 SHAH PROPERTIES LLC.  
CT0490041 SHAKER HEIGHTS WATER COMPANY  
CT0110031 SHARON HEIGHTS WATER ASSOCIATION  
CT0709154 SHELDON FIELD  
CT1280114 SHEPHERD OF THE HILLS LUTHERAN CHURCH  
CT0509113 SHORELINE PROFESSIONAL CENTER  
CT0120302 SIMONIZ USA  
CT0480154 SJ RANCH, INC. (WELL #1 - KITCHEN)  
CT0480164 SJ RANCH, INC. (WELL #2 - OVERLOOK)  
CT0480174 SJ RANCH, INC. (WELL #3 - RANCH HOUSE)  
CT0320224 SKUNGAMAUG RIVER GOLF COURSE  
CT0473023 SOPHIAS PLAZA II/III  
CT0320051 SOUTH COVENTRY WATER SUPPLY COMPANY  
CT1050344 SOUTH SHORE LANDING  
CT0781233 SOUTHEAST SCHOOL  
CT1311024 SOUTHINGTON SPORTSMAN ASSN., INC.  
CT1310011 SOUTHINGTON WATER DEPARTMENT  
CT0120031 SOUTHRIDGE PARK APARTMENTS

CT0420474 SPENCERS FUNERAL HOME  
CT0410124 ST BRIDGETS OF KILDARE CHURCH  
CT0790354 ST JOHN FISHER CHURCH  
CT0600124 ST JOHNS EPISCOPAL CHURCH  
CT0700184 ST LAWRENCE CHURCH (WELL 2)  
CT0420484 ST PATRICK CHURCH  
CT0610444 ST PETERS CHURCH  
CT0410144 ST STEPHENS EPISCOPAL CHURCH  
CT0769173 ST. ANDREWS EPISCOPAL CHURCH  
CT1130194 ST. CLEMENTS ESTATE- BANQUET HALL SYSTEM  
CT1130084 ST. CLEMENTS ESTATE- CASTLE SYSTEM  
CT0820234 ST. COLMAN CHURCH  
CT0120304 ST. GEORGE EPISCOPAL CHURCH  
CT0700214 ST. LAWRENCE CHURCH (REC HALL) WELL 1  
CT0429184 ST. PATRICK CHURCH - PARISH CENTER  
CT0670224 ST. PETERS EPISCOPAL CHURCH  
CT0560174 ST. THERESE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH CORP.  
CT1341303 STAFFORD HOLLOW WATER ASSOCIATION  
CT1340282 STAFFORD PROFESSIONAL SUITES  
CT1341293 STAFFORDVILLE SCHOOL  
CT1429163 STATE POLICE BARRACKS TROOP C  
CT0080052 STATE POLICE BARRACKS TROOP I  
CT0235063 STEPPING STONES EDUCATIONAL CENTER  
CT0081094 STEVES DELI  
CT1426011 STONE POND CONDOMINIUMS  
CT0380041 STONEGATE SPRINGS  
CT0321234 STORRS COMMUNITY CHURCH  
CT1340184 SUBWAY OF STAFFORD  
CT0760104 SUMMER HILL NURSERIES  
CT1340164 SUN VALLEY BEACH CLUB  
CT1340212 SUN VALLEY CAMPGROUND-SYSTEM #1:WELL194  
CT1340124 SUN VALLEY CAMPGROUND-SYSTEM #2:WELL 56  
CT1340134 SUN VALLEY CAMPGROUND-SYSTEM #3:WELL 40  
CT1340154 SUN VALLEY CAMPGROUND-SYSTEM #4:WELL 214  
CT0070573 SUNNY BORDER NURSERY  
CT1390154 SUNRISE PARK - PAVILION  
CT1390114 SUNRISE PARK - SUPERINTENDENTS HOUSE  
CT0120041 SUNSET APARTMENTS LLC  
CT0070154 SVEA SOCIAL CLUB  
CT0826061 SYLVAN RIDGE CONDOMINIUMS  
CT1600513 TA TRAVEL PLAZA  
CT1280134 TALCOTT MOUNTAIN S.P.  
CT0040442 TALCOTT MOUNTAIN SCIENCE CENTER #1  
CT0040483 TALCOTT MOUNTAIN SCIENCE CENTER #2  
CT0670234 TALLWOOD COUNTRY CLUB  
CT1280011 TARIFFVILLE FIRE DISTRICT WATER DEPT  
CT0080204 TEDDY BS

CT0769073 TEMPLE BETH TIKVAH  
CT1670194 TENNIS CENTRAL  
CT1590024 THE 798 SILAS DEANE HIGHWAY, LLC  
CT0610344 THE BLUE OAR  
CT0560044 THE CAMBRIDGE HOUSE  
CT0120424 THE CARLYLE JOHNSON MACHINE COMPANY  
CT0620183 THE CARROT PATCH  
CT0709164 THE COOKING COMPANY - KILLINGWORTH  
CT0769093 THE COUNTRY SCHOOL, INC.  
CT0791152 THE DIVERSIFIED GROUP  
CT0614084 THE HADDAM NECK FAIR ASSOCIATION, INC.  
CT0820382 THE INDEPENDENT DAY SCHOOL  
CT0760064 THE LEARNING TREE OF MADISON, LLC  
CT0769193 THE LEARNING VILLAGE, INC.  
CT0300164 THE LIGHTHOUSE RESTAURANT  
CT0609074 THE LITTLE STORE  
CT0380054 THE LNJS REALTY FAMILY LTD PARTNERSHIP  
CT1280212 THE MASTERS SCHOOL  
CT0800044 THE MERIDEN YMCA OUTDOOR CENTER  
CT0807014 THE MERIDEN YMCA OUTDOOR CENTER - WELL 3  
CT1019024 THE ONLY GAME IN TOWN  
CT0614034 THE RIVERHOUSE AT GOODSPEED STATION  
CT0820072 THE ROGERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY  
CT0380254 THE UNITED CHURCHES OF DURHAM - CHURCH  
CT0429153 THEATER SQUARE  
CT0780354 THOMPSONS GENERAL STORE  
CT0120354 THREE JS CAFE  
CT0610494 THREE OAKS PLAZA  
CT0999043 TILCON CONNECTICUT INC. - NORTH BRANFORD  
CT1489013 TILCON CONNECTICUT INC. - WALLINGFORD  
CT0380244 TIME OUT TAVERNE  
CT0780394 TOAST FOUR CORNERS  
CT0600044 TODAYS PLAZA, LLC  
CT1420234 TOLLAND CITGO  
CT1429183 TOLLAND PROFESSIONAL CENTER  
CT1423011 TOLLAND WATER DEPARTMENT  
CT1280144 TOWER RIDGE COUNTRY CLUB  
CT0420562 TOWN OF EAST HAMPTON  
CT0672044 TOWN OF HEBRON EAST STREET PARK  
CT0670244 TOWN OFFICE BUILDINGS  
CT0410264 TOWN OFFICE COMPLEX  
CT1600124 TRACK 9 DINER  
CT1670044 TRADITION GOLF CLUB AT OAK LANE  
CT0309083 TRI COUNTY ARC, INC.  
CT1341243 TTM PRINTED CIRCUIT GROUP-STAFFORD SPRNG  
CT0400031 TURKEY HILL OF EAST GRANBY, LLC  
CT0261043 TWELVE INSPIRATION LANE, LLC

CT0320234 TWIN HILLS COUNTRY CLUB  
CT0320061 TWIN HILLS WATER DISTRICT  
CT0670284 TWIN LAKES CAFE  
CT0381011 TWIN MAPLES NURSING HOME  
CT1341253 TYCO PRINTED CIRCUIT GROUP-STAFFORDVILLE  
CT0614053 TYLERVILLE VILLAGE 1  
CT0610534 TYLERVILLE VILLAGE 2  
CT1429133 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - TOLLAND  
CT0770124 UNITARIAN UNIVERSALIST CHURCH  
CT0389133 UNITED CHURCHES CORPORATION  
CT0120374 UNITED METHODIST CHURCH  
CT0300124 UNITED SERVICES  
CT0780021 UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT - MAIN CAMPUS  
CT0360012 VALLEY REGIONAL HIGH SCHOOL  
CT1100011 VALLEY WATER SYSTEMS, INC.  
CT1463011 VERNON VILLAGE INC.  
CT0610094 VESELAK LLC  
CT0081124 VETERANS MEMORIAL PARK PAVILLION  
CT0420534 VFW #5095  
CT1390124 VFW POST 9544  
CT0820254 VICTORY TABERNACLE CHURCH  
CT1429171 VILLAGE AT CRYSTAL SPRINGS  
CT0610564 VILLAGE SHOPPING CENTER  
CT0990044 WACHOVIA BANK  
CT0820264 WADSWORTH FALLS/BATHROOM WELL  
CT1600041 WALDEN APARTMENTS  
CT0321244 WALGREEN'S PHARMACY-COVENTRY  
CT1480011 WALLINGFORD WATER DEPARTMENT  
CT0869083 WATERVIEW BUSINESS PARK  
CT0560372 WELLS ROAD INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL  
CT0671021 WELLSWOOD ESTATES FOUNDATION, INC.  
CT1390021 WEST SERVICE CORPORATION  
CT1340222 WEST STAFFORD SCHOOL  
CT0610633 WEST WIND PARTNERSHIP  
CT0421001 WESTSIDE MANOR  
CT0261063 WHELEN ENGINEERING CO  
CT0010011 WHISPERING HILLS, LLC - WELL A SYSTEM  
CT0010111 WHISPERING HILLS, LLC - WELL D SYSTEM  
CT0780041 WHITE OAK CONDOMINIUMS  
CT1600074 WILDERNESS LAKE CAMPGROUND & RESORT  
CT1631152 WILE MOTORS  
CT1600094 WILLINGTON MOBIL  
CT1341313 WILLINGTON NAMEPLATE, INC.  
CT1600021 WILLINGTON OAKS APARTMENTS  
CT1600164 WILLINGTON PIZZA HOUSE  
CT1609124 WILLINGTON PUBLIC LIBRARY  
CT1600134 WILLINGTON REST AREA (I-84 E&W)

CT1606111 WILLINGTON RIDGE CONDOS - SYSTEM #1  
CT1606211 WILLINGTON RIDGE CONDOS - SYSTEM #2  
CT1609141 WILLINGTON SENIOR CENTER & HOUSING  
CT1600234 WILLINGTON XTRA MART  
CT1130094 WINCHESTER CAFE  
CT0529044 WINDING TRAILS RECREATION ASSN - LOWER  
CT0520024 WINDING TRAILS RECREATION ASSN - UPPER  
CT0410224 WOLFS DEN CAMPGROUND-SYSTEM #2:MAIN  
CT0419172 WOLFS DEN CAMPGROUND-SYSTEM #3:BACKUP  
CT1670064 WOODBRIDGE CLUB  
CT1600031 WOODHAVEN APARTMENTS  
CT0080214 WOODHAVEN COUNTRY CLUB  
CT1420041 WOODLAND SUMMIT COMMUNITY WATER ASSN  
CT0300071 WOODLAND TERRACE  
CT0780131 WOODS EDGE APARTMENTS, LLC  
CT1299034 WORTHINGTON POND FARM  
CT1130184 XTRA MART  
CT0010124 XTRA MART WATER SUPPLY  
CT0620064 YMCA - CAMP MOUNTAIN LAUREL  
CT0990064 YOGURT N MORE LLC  
CT0610593 YOUNG HORIZONS DAYCARE  
CT0780374 YUKON JACK'S  
CT0421011 Z, INC.

## Central Corridor WUCC

RCSA Sec. 25-33h-1(b)(6)(A)(ii): Membership as a result of a public water system has the authority to provide such service as determined by legal rights such as legislative franchises, municipal charters, or interlocal agreements for the sale of water.

<u>PWS_ID</u>	<u>PWS_NAME</u>
CT0040011	Avon Water Company
CT0070021	Berlin Water Control Commission
CT0150011	Bridgeport Hydraulic Company
CT0170011	Bristol Water Department
CT0261081	Chester Water Supply Company
CT0608011	Clinton Water Company
CT0280011	Colchester Sewer & Water Commission
CT0490031	Connecticut Correctional Institute
CT0830021	Connecticut Valley Hospital
CT0000000	Connecticut Water Company
CT0261081	Deep River Water Supply Company
CT0429121	East Hampton WPCA- Royal Oaks System
CT0429031	East Hampton WPCA- Village Center
CT0450011	East Lyme Water and Sewer Commission
CT0608011	Guilford Water Company
CT0490021	Hazardville Water Company
CT0608011	Madison Water Company
CT0770021	Manchester Water Department
CT0800011	Meriden Water Division
CT0640011	Metropolitan District Commission
CT0830011	Middletown Water Department
CT0880011	Naugatuck Water Company
CT0890011	New Britain Water Department
CT0920011	New Hartford Water Department
CT0950011	New London Dept. of Public Utilities
CT1130011	Portland Water Department
CT0560011	Salmon Brook District Water Department
CT0930011	SCRWA
CT0720011	SCWA, Barrett Division
CT0869011	SCWA, Birchwood Division
CT1020011	SCWA, Cedar Ridge Division
CT0860081	SCWA, Chesterfield Division
CT0727031	SCWA, Chriswood Division
CT0720081	SCWA, Gray Farms Division
CT0860131	SCWA, Hillcrest Division
CT1370021	SCWA, Lantern Hill Division
CT0720313	SCWA, Ledyard Center Division
CT0860021	SCWA, Mohegan Division
CT0860021	SCWA, Montville Division

CT1020021 SCWA, North Stonington Division  
CT0867101 SCWA, Robin Hill Division  
CT0869121 SCWA, Seven Oaks  
CT0720041 SCWA, Tower-Ferry View Division  
CT1240011 Seymour Water Company  
CT1310011 Southington Water Department  
CT1340011 Stafford Springs Aqueduct Company  
CT1280011 Tariffville Fire District Water Department  
CT1423011 Tolland Water Department  
CT0520011 Unionville Water Company  
CT0780021 University of Connecticut- Main Campus  
CT1100011 Valley Water Systems, Inc.  
CT1480011 Wallingford Water Department  
CT1510011 Waterbury Water Department  
CT1630011 Windham Water Works

## Central Corridor WUCC

RCSA Sec. 25-33h-1(b)(6)(B): One representative of each regional planning agency serving at least one municipality within the management area as elected by majority vote of the chief elected officials of the municipalities that are members of such regional planning agency.

### Councils of Governments

South Central Connecticut

Lower Connecticut River Valley

Capitol Region



## APPENDIX C

### SUMMARY OF SYSTEM CAPABILITIES AND MAJOR FACILITIES FOR COMMUNITY SYSTEMS SERVING < 1,000 PEOPLE

**Appendix C**  
**Summary of System Capabilities and Major Facilities for Community Water Systems Serving < 1,000 People**

Community Water System	Primary Location Served	Back-up/ Emergency Supply	Inter-connections	Treatment	Distribution Pumping Facilities	Storage	Emergency Power Availability	Firefighting Capabilities
HOP RIVER HOMES	ANDOVER	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	YES	NONE
WHISPERING HILLS, LLC - WELL A SYSTEM	ANDOVER	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
WHISPERING HILLS, LLC - WELL D SYSTEM	ANDOVER	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
BETHANY MOBILE HOME PARK	BETHANY	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
GRANT HILL ASSOCIATES, INC.	BLOOMFIELD	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
JUNIPER CLUB INC.	BLOOMFIELD	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
ORCHARD HILL ASSOCIATION	BLOOMFIELD	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
SHARON HEIGHTS WATER ASSOCIATION	BLOOMFIELD	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
166 & 180 BOSTON TURNPIKE	BOLTON	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
890 BOSTON TURNPIKE	BOLTON	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
COOK DRIVE ASSOCIATION	BOLTON	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE
CWC – LLYNWOOD SYSTEM	BOLTON	YES	NONE	YES	YES	YES	YES	NONE
SOUTHRIDGE PARK APARTMENTS	BOLTON	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	YES	NONE
SUNSET APARTMENTS LLC	BOLTON	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
298-302 ALBANY TURNPIKE	CANTON	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
AARON MANOR NURSING & REHAB CENTER	CHESTER	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
CWC – CHESTER VILLAGE WEST	CHESTER	YES	NONE	YES	YES	YES	YES	NONE
EVERGREEN TRAILER PARK - SYSTEM #1	CLINTON	NONE	RECEIVE	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
EVERGREEN TRAILER PARK - SYSTEM #2	CLINTON	NONE	SUPPLY	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
EVERGREEN TRAILER PARK - SYSTEM #3	CLINTON	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
EVERGREEN TRAILER PARK - SYSTEM #4	CLINTON	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
NOD HILL APARTMENTS	CLINTON	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	YES	NONE

Community Water System	Primary Location Served	Back-up/ Emergency Supply	Inter-connections	Treatment	Distribution Pumping Facilities	Storage	Emergency Power Availability	Firefighting Capabilities
CWC – COLUMBIA HEIGHTS DIVISION	COLUMBIA	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	YES	NONE
DARTMOUTH VILLAGE ELDERLY HOUSING	COLUMBIA	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
WOODLAND TERRACE	COLUMBIA	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
COVENTRY HOUSING AUTHORITY-LOWER SYSTEM	COVENTRY	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
COVENTRY HOUSING AUTHORITY-UPPER SYSTEM	COVENTRY	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
CWC - COVENTRY HILLS DIV	COVENTRY	YES	NONE	YES	YES	YES	YES	NONE
CWC - GENERAL WATER DIVISION	COVENTRY	YES	NONE	YES	YES	YES	YES	NONE
CWC - LAKEVIEW TERRACE	COVENTRY	YES	NONE	YES	YES	YES	YES	NONE
CWC - LAKEWOOD	COVENTRY	YES	NONE	YES	YES	YES	YES	NONE
CWC - NATHAN HALE SYSTEM	COVENTRY	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	YES	NONE
CWC - PILGRIM HILLS DIVISION	COVENTRY	YES	NONE	YES	YES	YES	YES	NONE
SOUTH COVENTRY WATER SUPPLY COMPANY	COVENTRY	YES	NONE	YES	YES	YES	YES	NONE
TWIN HILLS WATER DISTRICT	COVENTRY	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
MOUNT SAINT JOHN SCHOOL	DEEP RIVER	NONE	RECEIVE	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
RIDGEWOOD HILLS ASSOCIATION, SYSTEM #1	DEEP RIVER	YES	SUPPLY	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE
RIDGEWOOD HILLS ASSOCIATION, SYSTEM #2	DEEP RIVER	YES	BOTH	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE
RIDGEWOOD HILLS ASSOCIATION, SYSTEM #3	DEEP RIVER	YES	BOTH	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE
RIDGEWOOD HILLS ASSOCIATION, SYSTEM #4	DEEP RIVER	YES	RECEIVE	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE
CWC – STAGECOACH FARMS	DURHAM	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE
DURHAM CENTER DIVISION	DURHAM	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	YES	NONE
DURHAM ELDERLY HOUSING DIVISION	DURHAM	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE
DURHAM LEXINGTON PLACE DIVISION	DURHAM	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE

Community Water System	Primary Location Served	Back-up/ Emergency Supply	Inter-connections	Treatment	Distribution Pumping Facilities	Storage	Emergency Power Availability	Firefighting Capabilities
TWIN MAPLES NURSING HOME	DURHAM	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	YES	NONE
CHELSEA COMMON CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION	EAST GRANBY	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
GQC WELL COMMISSION	EAST GRANBY	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	YES	NONE
METACOMET HOMES - WELL 1	EAST GRANBY	YES	SUPPLY	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
METACOMET HOMES - WELL 2	EAST GRANBY	YES	RECEIVE	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
OLD NEWGATE RIDGE WATER COMPANY	EAST GRANBY	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
TURKEY HILL OF EAST GRANBY, LLC	EAST GRANBY	YES	NONE	YES	YES	YES	YES	NONE
31 GRIST MILL RD	EAST HADDAM	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
CHESTELM HEALTH & REHABILITATION CENTER	EAST HADDAM	YES	NONE	YES	YES	YES	YES	NONE
CWC - BANNER VILLAGE	EAST HADDAM	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	YES	NONE
CWC - LAKE HAYWARD	EAST HADDAM	YES	NONE	YES	YES	YES	YES	NONE
FRANKLIN ACADEMY	EAST HADDAM	YES	NONE	NONE	YES	YES	NONE	NONE
GOODSPEED ACTOR HOUSING - THE VILLAGE	EAST HADDAM	YES	NONE	YES	YES	YES	NONE	NONE
OAK GROVE SENIOR HOUSING CORP	EAST HADDAM	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE
AQUARION WATER COMPANY – EAST HAMPTON DIVISION	EAST HAMPTON	YES	NONE	YES	YES	YES	YES	NONE
BELLWOOD COURT	EAST HAMPTON	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
CHATHAM ACRES ELDERLY HOUSING	EAST HAMPTON	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
CHATHAM APARTMENTS	EAST HAMPTON	NONE	NONE	YES	YES	YES	NONE	NONE
CWC - BAKER HILL DIVISION	EAST HAMPTON	YES	NONE	YES	YES	YES	YES	NONE
CWC - SPICE HILL DIVISION	EAST HAMPTON	YES	NONE	YES	YES	YES	YES	NONE
CWC - WESTCHESTER EAST	EAST HAMPTON	YES	NONE	YES	YES	YES	YES	NONE
EAST HAMPTON WPCA - ROYAL OAKS SYSTEM	EAST HAMPTON	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	YES	YES
EAST HAMPTON WPCA - VILLAGE CENTER	EAST HAMPTON	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	YES	YES

Community Water System	Primary Location Served	Back-up/ Emergency Supply	Inter-connections	Treatment	Distribution Pumping Facilities	Storage	Emergency Power Availability	Firefighting Capabilities
EDGEMERE CONDOMINIUM ASSN., INC.	EAST HAMPTON	YES	NONE	YES	YES	YES	NONE	NONE
MALLARD COVE CONDOMINIUM ASSN.	EAST HAMPTON	YES	NONE	YES	YES	YES	NONE	NONE
WESTSIDE MANOR	EAST HAMPTON	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
Z, INC.	EAST HAMPTON	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	YES	NONE
EAST WINDSOR HOUSING AUTHORITY	EAST WINDSOR	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
MARKOWSKI FARMS	EAST WINDSOR	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
SCHOOL HILL ASSOCIATION, INC.	EAST WINDSOR	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
MEADOWBROOK APARTMENTS, LLC	ELLINGTON	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
SHAKER HEIGHTS WATER COMPANY	ENFIELD	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
HEMLOCK APARTMENTS	ESSEX	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	YES	NONE
HERITAGE COVE CONDOMINIUMS	ESSEX	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
MEADOWBROOK MANOR LLC	ESSEX	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	YES	NONE
CWC – CHIMNEY HILL	FARMINGTON	NONE	RECEIVE	NONE	NONE	NONE	*	NONE
QUONNIPAUG HILLS - MAIN SYSTEM	GUILFORD	YES	NONE	YES	YES	YES	NONE	NONE
QUONNIPAUG HILLS - SECTION I	GUILFORD	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
HIGH MEADOW	HADDAM	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
SAYBROOK AT HADDAM	HADDAM	YES	NONE	NONE	YES	YES	NONE	NONE
ABBY WATER LLC	HEBRON	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	YES	NONE	NONE
CWC - AMSTON LAKE DIVISION	HEBRON	YES	NONE	YES	YES	YES	YES	NONE
CWC - COUNTRY MANOR APTS.	HEBRON	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	YES	NONE
CWC - LONDON PARK DIVISION	HEBRON	YES	NONE	YES	YES	YES	YES	NONE
CWC - MILL AT STONECROFT DIV.	HEBRON	YES	NONE	YES	YES	YES	YES	NONE
CWC - WELLSWOOD VILLAGE DIV.	HEBRON	YES	NONE	NONE	YES	YES	YES	NONE
HEBRON ARMS APARTMENTS	HEBRON	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
HILLSIDE CONDOMINIUMS	HEBRON	NONE	NONE	YES	YES	YES	NONE	NONE
WELLSWOOD ESTATES FOUNDATION, INC.	HEBRON	YES	NONE	NONE	YES	YES	NONE	NONE

Community Water System	Primary Location Served	Back-up/ Emergency Supply	Inter-connections	Treatment	Distribution Pumping Facilities	Storage	Emergency Power Availability	Firefighting Capabilities
CWC - JENSENS, INC. BEECHWOOD RESIDENTIAL	KILLINGWORTH	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	YES	NONE
CWC – LEGEND HILL	MADISON	YES	NONE	YES	YES	YES	YES	NONE
CWC - GREEN SPRINGS	MADISON	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	YES	NONE
CWC – REDWOOD FARMS DIVISION	MANCHESTER	YES	NONE	YES	YES	YES	YES	NONE
AQUARION WATER COMPANY – VALLEY VIEW	MANSFIELD	YES	NONE	YES	YES	YES	YES	NONE
CARRIAGE HOUSE APARTMENTS	MANSFIELD	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
CLUB HOUSE APARTMENTS	MANSFIELD	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
CWC - BIRCHWOOD HEIGHTS	MANSFIELD	YES	NONE	NONE	YES	YES	YES	NONE
CWC - CRYSTAL SPRINGS DIV.	MANSFIELD	YES	NONE	NONE	YES	YES	YES	NONE
CWC - JENSENS, INC. ROLLING HILLS RESIDENTIAL	MANSFIELD	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	YES	NONE
CWC - PINEWOODS LANE DIV	MANSFIELD	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	YES	NONE
HUNTING LODGE APARTMENTS	MANSFIELD	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
KNOLLWOOD ACRES APARTMENTS	MANSFIELD	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
MANSFIELD VILLAGE, LLC	MANSFIELD	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
MAPLEWOOD APARTMENTS	MANSFIELD	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
ORCHARD ACRES ASSOCIATION	MANSFIELD	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
RENWOOD APARTMENTS	MANSFIELD	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
ROCKRIDGE CONDOMINIUMS	MANSFIELD	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
S & P PROPERTIES LLC	MANSFIELD	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
WHITE OAK CONDOMINIUMS	MANSFIELD	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
WOODS EDGE APARTMENTS, LLC	MANSFIELD	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
AQUARION WATER COMPANY – BIRCHWOOD ESTATES	MARLBOROUGH	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	YES	NONE
CWC - FLORENCE LORD (MASH)	MARLBOROUGH	YES	NONE	NONE	YES	YES	YES	NONE
CWC - MARLBOROUGH GARDENS	MARLBOROUGH	YES	NONE	YES	YES	YES	YES	NONE
CWC - SACHEM VILLAGE CONDO	MARLBOROUGH	YES	NONE	YES	YES	YES	YES	NONE
CWC - FOREST HOMES DIVISION	MARLBOROUGH	YES	NONE	YES	YES	YES	YES	NONE
HILLSIDE CORPORATION	MARLBOROUGH	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE

Community Water System	Primary Location Served	Back-up/ Emergency Supply	Inter-connections	Treatment	Distribution Pumping Facilities	Storage	Emergency Power Availability	Firefighting Capabilities
LAUREL HILL WATER ASSOCIATION	MARLBOROUGH	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	YES	NONE
MARLBOROUGH HEALTH CARE CENTER, INC	MARLBOROUGH	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
BITTERSWEET RIDGE WATER ASSOCIATION	MIDDLEFIELD	YES	NONE	NONE	YES	YES	YES	NONE
MIDDLEFIELD HOUSING AUTHORITY	MIDDLEFIELD	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	YES	NONE
OLD INDIAN TRAIL	MIDDLEFIELD	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
REJA - RAINBOW SPRING WATER COMPANY	MIDDLEFIELD	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
SYLVAN RIDGE CONDOMINIUMS	MIDDLEFIELD	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
BLUE TRAILS WATER ASSOCIATION	NORTH BRANFORD	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	YES	NONE	NONE
NORTHFORD GLEN CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION	NORTH BRANFORD	YES	NONE	YES	YES	YES	NONE	NONE
BOXWOOD CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION	OLD LYME	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
CHADWICK HOMEOWNERS ASSN., INC.	OLD LYME	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
LAUREL HEIGHTS ASSOCIATION, INC.	OLD LYME	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	YES	NONE
LYME ACADEMY APARTMENTS,LLC	OLD LYME	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE
LYME REGIS, INC.	OLD LYME	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
LYMEWOOD ELDERLY HOUSING	OLD LYME	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
MIAMI BEACH WATER COMPANY	OLD LYME	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	YES	NONE
MILE CREEK APARTMENTS	OLD LYME	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
RYE FIELD MANOR ELDERLY HOUSING	OLD LYME	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
CWC – RIVERCREST DIVISION	PORTLAND	YES	NONE	YES	YES	YES	YES	NONE
ETHEL WALKER SCHOOL	SIMSBURY	YES	RECEIVE	YES	YES	YES	NONE	NONE
TOWN OF SOMERS - RYE HILL SYSTEM	SOMERS	NONE	RECEIVE	NONE	NONE	NONE	*	NONE
APPLE VALLEY VILLAGE	SOUTHINGTON	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE

Community Water System	Primary Location Served	Back-up/ Emergency Supply	Inter-connections	Treatment	Distribution Pumping Facilities	Storage	Emergency Power Availability	Firefighting Capabilities
JOHNSON MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, INC	STAFFORD	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
STAFFORD HOLLOW WATER ASSOCIATION	STAFFORD	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
AQUARION WATER COMPANY – WEST SUFFIELD (WEST SERVICE CORPORATION)	SUFFIELD	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	YES	YES
BAXTER FARMS COMMUNITY WATER ASSOCIATION	TOLLAND	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
EASTVIEW KOZLEY WATER ASSOCIATION	TOLLAND	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
IVY WOODS	TOLLAND	YES	NONE	YES	YES	YES	NONE	NONE
NORWEGIAN WOODS APARTMENTS	TOLLAND	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
STONE POND CONDOMINIUMS	TOLLAND	NONE	NONE	YES	YES	YES	NONE	NONE
TOLLAND WATER DEPARTMENT – TORRY ROAD	TOLLAND	YES	RECEIVE	NONE	NONE	NONE	*	YES
VILLAGE AT CRYSTAL SPRINGS	TOLLAND	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
WOODLAND SUMMIT COMMUNITY WATER ASSOCIATION	TOLLAND	YES	NONE	YES	YES	YES	YES	NONE
CWC – RESERVOIR HEIGHTS	VERNON	NONE	RECEIVE	NONE	NONE	NONE	*	NONE
VERNON VILLAGE INC.	VERNON	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	YES	NONE
SAFE HARBOR, INC.	WESTBROOK	YES	NONE	NONE	YES	YES	NONE	NONE
CEDAR RIDGE APARTMENTS	WILLINGTON	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
CWC – RIVERSEDGE DIVISION	WILLINGTON	YES	RECEIVE	YES	YES	YES	*	YES
DEER PARK APARTMENTS	WILLINGTON	YES	NONE	YES	YES	YES	NONE	NONE
NATURAL PARK APARTMENTS, LLC	WILLINGTON	YES	NONE	YES	YES	YES	NONE	NONE
NORTH WILLINGTON VILLAGE CONDO ASSOCIATION	WILLINGTON	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE
RIDGEVIEW HEIGHTS	WILLINGTON	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
WALDEN APARTMENTS	WILLINGTON	YES	NONE	YES	YES	YES	NONE	NONE
WILLINGTON OAKS APARTMENTS	WILLINGTON	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE

Community Water System	Primary Location Served	Back-up/ Emergency Supply	Inter-connections	Treatment	Distribution Pumping Facilities	Storage	Emergency Power Availability	Firefighting Capabilities
WILLINGTON RIDGE CONDOS - SYSTEM #1	WILLINGTON	YES	RECEIVE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
WILLINGTON RIDGE CONDOS - SYSTEM #2	WILLINGTON	NONE	SUPPLY	NONE	YES	YES	NONE	NONE
WILLINGTON SENIOR CENTER & HOUSING	WILLINGTON	YES	NONE	YES	YES	YES	YES	NONE
WOODHAVEN APARTMENTS	WILLINGTON	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE

Note: If no information was available, it was assumed that the public water system did not have the service/capability.

\*Emergency Power provided by source utility.



## APPENDIX D

### SUMMARY OF MARGIN OF SAFETY FOR COMMUNITY SYSTEMS SERVING < 1,000 PEOPLE

Appendix D  
Summary of Margin of Safety for Public Water Systems Serving < 1,000 People

Community Water System	Primary Location Served	Estimated Population Served	Average Day Demand (gpd) <sup>1</sup>	Available Yield (gpd) <sup>2</sup>	Margin of Safety	Peak Hourly Demand (gal) <sup>3</sup>	Per-Capita Demand (gpcd) <sup>4</sup>
HOP RIVER HOMES	ANDOVER	26	1,950	37,800	19.38	650	-
WHISPERING HILLS, LLC - WELL A SYSTEM	ANDOVER	16	1,200	9,720	8.10	400	-
WHISPERING HILLS, LLC - WELL D SYSTEM	ANDOVER	48	3,600	51,840	14.40	1,200	-
BETHANY MOBILE HOME PARK	BETHANY	138	10,350	NR	NR	3,450	-
GRANT HILL ASSOCIATES, INC.	BLOOMFIELD	97	7,275	45,360	6.24	2,425	-
JUNIPER CLUB INC.	BLOOMFIELD	104	7,800	27,000	3.46	2,600	-
ORCHARD HILL ASSOCIATION	BLOOMFIELD	30	2,000	NR	NR	667	67
SHARON HEIGHTS WATER ASSOCIATION	BLOOMFIELD	51	3,825	32,400	8.47	1,275	-
166 & 180 BOSTON TURNPIKE	BOLTON	31	500	NR	NR	167	16
890 BOSTON TURNPIKE	BOLTON	60	4,500	32,400	7.20	1,500	-
COOK DRIVE ASSOCIATION	BOLTON	76	5,700	10,800	1.89	1,900	-
CWC – LLYNWOOD SYSTEM	BOLTON	192	6,885	20,412	2.96	2,295	34
SOUTHRIDGE PARK APARTMENTS	BOLTON	50	3,750	NR	NR	1,250	-
SUNSET APARTMENTS LLC	BOLTON	46	3,450	NR	NR	1,150	-
298-302 ALBANY TURNPIKE	CANTON	28	2,100	6,480	3.09	700	-
AARON MANOR NURSING & REHAB CENTER	CHESTER	81	6,075	17,280	2.84	2,025	-
CWC – CHESTER VILLAGE WEST	CHESTER	216	7,014	14,904	2.12	2,338	27
EVERGREEN TRAILER PARK - SYSTEM #1	CLINTON	45	2,052	19,440	9.47	684	46
EVERGREEN TRAILER PARK - SYSTEM #2	CLINTON	35	1,353	15,120	11.18	451	39
EVERGREEN TRAILER PARK - SYSTEM #3	CLINTON	68	3,361	29,160	8.68	1,120	49
EVERGREEN TRAILER PARK - SYSTEM #4	CLINTON	110	8,250	20,520	2.49	2,750	-
NOD HILL APARTMENTS	CLINTON	48	3,600	7,560	2.10	1,200	-
CWC – COLUMBIA HEIGHTS DIVISION	COLUMBIA	32	5,115	NR	NR	1,705	160
DARTMOUTH VILLAGE ELDERLY HOUSING	COLUMBIA	25	1,875	216,000	115.20	625	-
WOODLAND TERRACE	COLUMBIA	27	2,025	19,440	9.60	675	-
COVENTRY HOUSING AUTHORITY-LOWER SYSTEM	COVENTRY	80	2,124	43,200	20.34	708	27
COVENTRY HOUSING AUTHORITY-UPPER SYSTEM	COVENTRY	80	1,459	17,280	11.84	486	18
CWC - COVENTRY HILLS DIV	COVENTRY	700	40,715	81,540	2.00	13,572	58
CWC - GENERAL WATER DIVISION	COVENTRY	306	16,841	43,200	2.57	5,614	55

Community Water System	Primary Location Served	Estimated Population Served	Average Day Demand (gpd) <sup>1</sup>	Available Yield (gpd) <sup>2</sup>	Margin of Safety	Peak Hourly Demand (gal) <sup>3</sup>	Per-Capita Demand (gpcd) <sup>4</sup>
CWC - LAKEVIEW TERRACE	COVENTRY	472	15,271	22,356	1.46	5,090	32
CWC - LAKEWOOD	COVENTRY	256	6,266	8,748	1.40	2,089	24
CWC - NATHAN HALE SYSTEM	COVENTRY	160	4,553	15,876	3.49	1,518	28
CWC - PILGRIM HILLS DIVISION	COVENTRY	229	12,874	50,760	3.94	4,291	56
SOUTH COVENTRY WATER SUPPLY COMPANY	COVENTRY	501	34,447	NR	NR	11,482	49
TWIN HILLS WATER DISTRICT	COVENTRY	156	6,600	42,120	6.38	2,200	42
MOUNT SAINT JOHN SCHOOL	DEEP RIVER	144	10,800	27,000	2.50	3,600	-
RIDGEWOOD HILLS ASSOCIATION, SYSTEM #1	DEEP RIVER	18	1,350	19,440	14.40	450	-
RIDGEWOOD HILLS ASSOCIATION, SYSTEM #2	DEEP RIVER	18	1,350	19,440	14.40	450	-
RIDGEWOOD HILLS ASSOCIATION, SYSTEM #3	DEEP RIVER	18	1,350	19,440	14.40	450	-
RIDGEWOOD HILLS ASSOCIATION, SYSTEM #4	DEEP RIVER	18	1,350	19,440	14.40	450	-
CWC – STAGECOACH FARMS	DURHAM	NR	414	NR	NR	138	-
DURHAM CENTER DIVISION	DURHAM	140	10,500	151,200	14.40	3,500	-
DURHAM ELDERLY HOUSING DIVISION	DURHAM	50	3,750	NR	NR	1,250	-
DURHAM LEXINGTON PLACE DIVISION	DURHAM	45	3,375	NR	NR	1,125	-
TWIN MAPLES NURSING HOME	DURHAM	100	7,500	22,680	3.02	2,500	-
CHELSEA COMMON CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION	EAST GRANBY	126	4,007	30,240	7.55	1,336	32
GQC WELL COMMISSION	EAST GRANBY	208	15,600	69,120	4.43	5,200	-
METACOMET HOMES - WELL 1	EAST GRANBY	27	2,025	8,640	4.27	675	-
METACOMET HOMES - WELL 2	EAST GRANBY	36	2,700	8,640	3.20	900	-
OLD NEWGATE RIDGE WATER COMPANY	EAST GRANBY	208	15,600	135,000	8.65	5,200	-
TURKEY HILL OF EAST GRANBY, LLC	EAST GRANBY	360	24,600	363,960	14.80	8,200	68
31 GRIST MILL RD	EAST HADDAM	30	2,250	31,320	13.92	750	-
CHESTEM HEALTH & REHABILITATION CENTER	EAST HADDAM	120	7,000	19,440	2.78	2,333	58
CWC - BANNER VILLAGE	EAST HADDAM	265	6,899	NR	NR	2,300	26
CWC - LAKE HAYWARD	EAST HADDAM	650	9,373	64,800	6.91	3,124	14
FRANKLIN ACADEMY	EAST HADDAM	81	6,075	30,240	4.98	2,025	-
GOODSPEED ACTOR HOUSING - THE VILLAGE	EAST HADDAM	40	3,000	21,600	7.20	1,000	-
OAK GROVE SENIOR HOUSING CORP	EAST HADDAM	72	5,400	12,960	2.40	1,800	-
AQUARION WATER COMPANY – EAST HAMPTON DIVISION	EAST HAMPTON	196	7,718	7,920	1.03	2,573	39
BELLWOOD COURT	EAST HAMPTON	31	2,325	7,560	3.25	775	-

Community Water System	Primary Location Served	Estimated Population Served	Average Day Demand (gpd) <sup>1</sup>	Available Yield (gpd) <sup>2</sup>	Margin of Safety	Peak Hourly Demand (gal) <sup>3</sup>	Per-Capita Demand (gpcd) <sup>4</sup>
CHATHAM ACRES ELDERLY HOUSING	EAST HAMPTON	50	3,750	NR	NR	1,250	-
CHATHAM APARTMENTS	EAST HAMPTON	40	3,000	43,200	14.40	1,000	-
CWC - BAKER HILL DIVISION	EAST HAMPTON	203	19,581	NR	NR	6,527	80
CWC - SPICE HILL DIVISION	EAST HAMPTON	712	30,526	NR	NR	10,175	40
CWC - WESTCHESTER EAST	EAST HAMPTON	153	4,244	38,800	9.16	1,415	25
EAST HAMPTON WPCA - ROYAL OAKS SYSTEM	EAST HAMPTON	926	13,235	39,852	3.02	4,412	14
EAST HAMPTON WPCA - VILLAGE CENTER	EAST HAMPTON	451	9,853	21,384	2.17	3,284	22
EDGEMERE CONDOMINIUM ASSN., INC.	EAST HAMPTON	540	40,500	583,200	14.40	13,500	-
MALLARD COVE CONDOMINIUM ASSN.	EAST HAMPTON	177	8,000	NR	NR	2,667	45
WESTSIDE MANOR	EAST HAMPTON	30	2,250	9,720	4.32	750	-
Z, INC.	EAST HAMPTON	130	4,300	140,400	32.65	1,433	33
EAST WINDSOR HOUSING AUTHORITY	EAST WINDSOR	94	7,050	21,600	3.06	2,350	-
MARKOWSKI FARMS	EAST WINDSOR	155	11,625	37,800	3.25	3,875	-
SCHOOL HILL ASSOCIATION, INC.	EAST WINDSOR	77	6,700	12,960	1.93	2,233	87
MEADOWBROOK APARTMENTS, LLC	ELLINGTON	60	4,500	64,800	14.40	1,500	-
SHAKER HEIGHTS WATER COMPANY	ENFIELD	172	14,222	54,000	3.80	4,741	83
HEMLOCK APARTMENTS	ESSEX	72	2,053	25,920	12.63	684	29
HERITAGE COVE CONDOMINIUMS	ESSEX	208	15,600	NR	NR	5,200	-
MEADOWBROOK MANOR LLC	ESSEX	30	2,250	10,260	4.56	750	-
CWC – CHIMNEY HILL	FARMINGTON	227	39,482	NR	NR	13,161	108
QUONNIPAUG HILLS - MAIN SYSTEM	GUILFORD	564	42,300	47,520	1.12	14,100	-
QUONNIPAUG HILLS - SECTION I	GUILFORD	27	2,025	9,720	4.80	675	-
HIGH MEADOW	HADDAM	38	2,850	11,340	3.98	950	-
SAYBROOK AT HADDAM	HADDAM	155	11,625	19,440	1.67	3,875	-
ABBY WATER LLC	HEBRON	100	7,500	27,000	3.60	2,500	-
CWC - AMSTON LAKE DIVISION	HEBRON	910	28,896	44,280	1.53	9,632	25
CWC - COUNTRY MANOR APTS.	HEBRON	72	3,263	27,000	8.27	1,088	44
CWC - LONDON PARK DIVISION	HEBRON	221	10,301	54,000	5.24	3,434	37
CWC - MILL AT STONECROFT DIV.	HEBRON	127	11,071	35,640	3.22	3,690	87
CWC - WELLSWOOD VILLAGE DIV.	HEBRON	60	3,145	15,984	5.08	1,048	52
HEBRON ARMS APARTMENTS	HEBRON	39	960	19,440	20.25	320	25
HILLSIDE CONDOMINIUMS	HEBRON	96	3,400	NR	NR	2,400	35

Community Water System	Primary Location Served	Estimated Population Served	Average Day Demand (gpd) <sup>1</sup>	Available Yield (gpd) <sup>2</sup>	Margin of Safety	Peak Hourly Demand (gal) <sup>3</sup>	Per-Capita Demand (gpcd) <sup>4</sup>
WELLSWOOD ESTATES FOUNDATION, INC.	HEBRON	112	8,400	21,600	2.57	2,800	-
CWC - JENSENS, INC. BEECHWOOD RESIDENTIAL	KILLINGWORTH	750	35,000	64,800	1.85	11,667	47
CWC – LEGEND HILL	MADISON	1368	13,586	67,392	4.96	4,529	10
CWC - GREEN SPRINGS	MADISON	104	6,041	28,080	6.35	1,473	38
CWC – REDWOOD FARMS DIVISION	MANCHESTER	424	17,540	NR	NR	5,847	34
AQUARION WATER COMPANY – VALLEY VIEW	MANSFIELD	137	4,474	12,975	2.90	1,491	33
CARRIAGE HOUSE APARTMENTS	MANSFIELD	196	14,700	54,000	3.67	4,900	-
CLUB HOUSE APARTMENTS	MANSFIELD	115	8,625	13,500	1.57	2,875	-
CWC - BIRCHWOOD HEIGHTS	MANSFIELD	76	2,332	15,120	6.48	777	31
CWC - CRYSTAL SPRINGS DIV.	MANSFIELD	169	5,274	NR	NR	1,758	31
CWC - JENSENS, INC. ROLLING HILLS RESIDENTIAL	MANSFIELD	300	27,655	NR	NR	9,218	92
CWC - PINEWOODS LANE DIV	MANSFIELD	68	1,307	19,224	14.71	436	19
HUNTING LODGE APARTMENTS	MANSFIELD	155	8,625	34,560	4.01	2,875	-
KNOLLWOOD ACRES APARTMENTS	MANSFIELD	312	23,400	54,000	2.31	7,800	-
MANSFIELD VILLAGE, LLC	MANSFIELD	40	1,550	10,152	6.55	517	39
MAPLEWOOD APARTMENTS	MANSFIELD	153	11,475	24,840	2.16	3,825	-
ORCHARD ACRES ASSOCIATION	MANSFIELD	176	13,200	32,400	2.45	4,400	-
RENWOOD APARTMENTS	MANSFIELD	190	14,250	NR	NR	4,750	-
ROCKRIDGE CONDOMINIUMS	MANSFIELD	144	10,800	NR	NR	3,600	-
S & P PROPERTIES LLC	MANSFIELD	42	3,150	5,400	1.71	1,050	-
WHITE OAK CONDOMINIUMS	MANSFIELD	192	14,400	36,720	2.55	4,800	75
WOODS EDGE APARTMENTS, LLC	MANSFIELD	60	3,607	19,440	5.39	1,202	60
AQUARION WATER COMPANY – BIRCHWOOD ESTATES	MARLBOROUGH	250	25,139	9,720	0.39	8,380	101
CWC - FLORENCE LORD (MASH)	MARLBOROUGH	30	1,036	NR	NR	345	35
CWC - MARLBOROUGH GARDENS	MARLBOROUGH	110	3,929	23,652	6.02	1,310	31
CWC - SACHEM VILLAGE CONDO	MARLBOROUGH	166	5,838	51,840	8.88	1,946	20
CWC - FOREST HOMES DIVISION	MARLBOROUGH	100	4,751	NR	NR	1,584	44
HILLSIDE CORPORATION	MARLBOROUGH	136	10,200	18,360	1.80	3,400	-
LAUREL HILL WATER ASSOCIATION	MARLBOROUGH	86	6,450	23,760	3.68	2,150	-
MARLBOROUGH HEALTH CARE CENTER, INC	MARLBOROUGH	165	12,375	28,080	2.27	4,125	-
BITTERSWEET RIDGE WATER ASSOCIATION	MIDDLEFIELD	40	3,000	9,720	3.24	1,000	-
MIDDLEFIELD HOUSING AUTHORITY	MIDDLEFIELD	62	4,650	8,640	1.86	1,550	-

Community Water System	Primary Location Served	Estimated Population Served	Average Day Demand (gpd) <sup>1</sup>	Available Yield (gpd) <sup>2</sup>	Margin of Safety	Peak Hourly Demand (gal) <sup>3</sup>	Per-Capita Demand (gpcd) <sup>4</sup>
OLD INDIAN TRAIL	MIDDLEFIELD	32	2,400	12,960	5.40	800	-
REJA - RAINBOW SPRING WATER COMPANY	MIDDLEFIELD	36	2,700	NR	NR	900	-
SYLVAN RIDGE CONDOMINIUMS	MIDDLEFIELD	84	6,300	38,880	6.17	2,100	-
BLUE TRAILS WATER ASSOCIATION	NORTH BRANFORD	228	17,100	41,040	2.40	5,700	-
NORTHFORD GLEN CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION	NORTH BRANFORD	84	6,300	NR	NR	2,100	-
BOXWOOD CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION	OLD LYME	28	2,100	10,800	5.14	700	-
CHADWICK HOMEOWNERS ASSN., INC.	OLD LYME	292	21,900	51,840	2.37	7,300	-
LAUREL HEIGHTS ASSOCIATION, INC.	OLD LYME	45	3,375	8,640	2.56	1,125	-
LYME ACADEMY APARTMENTS, LLC	OLD LYME	48	3,600	NR	NR	1,200	-
LYME REGIS, INC.	OLD LYME	32	1,600	8,640	5.40	533	50
LYMEWOOD ELDERLY HOUSING	OLD LYME	50	3,750	NR	NR	1,250	-
MIAMI BEACH WATER COMPANY	OLD LYME	440	33,000	NR	NR	11,000	-
MILE CREEK APARTMENTS	OLD LYME	60	4,500	14,040	3.12	1,500	-
RYE FIELD MANOR ELDERLY HOUSING	OLD LYME	78	5,850	16,200	2.77	1,950	-
CWC – RIVERCREST DIVISION	PORTLAND	88	2,600	49,680	19.11	867	24
ETHEL WALKER SCHOOL	SIMSBURY	325	24,375	58,320	2.39	8,125	-
TOWN OF SOMERS - RYE HILL SYSTEM	SOMERS	352	26,400	NR	NR	8,800	-
APPLE VALLEY VILLAGE	SOUTHINGTON	70	6,500	112,320	17.28	2,167	93
JOHNSON MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, INC	STAFFORD	250	18,750	NR	NR	6,250	-
STAFFORD HOLLOW WATER ASSOCIATION	STAFFORD	429	32,175	NR	NR	10,725	-
AQUARION WATER COMPANY – WEST SUFFIELD (WEST SERVICE CORPORATION)	SUFFIELD	546	45,201	250,000*	5.53	15,067	83
BAXTER FARMS COMMUNITY WATER ASSOCIATION	TOLLAND	175	13,125	31,320	2.39	4,375	-
EASTVIEW KOZLEY WATER ASSOCIATION	TOLLAND	60	4,500	18,360	4.08	1,500	-
IVY WOODS	TOLLAND	207	6,000	50,220	8.37	2,000	29
NORWEGIAN WOODS APARTMENTS	TOLLAND	252	18,900	43,200	2.29	6,300	-
STONE POND CONDOMINIUMS	TOLLAND	141	10,575	NR	NR	3,525	-
TOLLAND WATER DEPARTMENT – TORRY ROAD	TOLLAND	204	14,400	NR	NR	4,800	71
VILLAGE AT CRYSTAL SPRINGS	TOLLAND	25	1,875	29,160	15.55	625	-

Community Water System	Primary Location Served	Estimated Population Served	Average Day Demand (gpd) <sup>1</sup>	Available Yield (gpd) <sup>2</sup>	Margin of Safety	Peak Hourly Demand (gal) <sup>3</sup>	Per-Capita Demand (gpcd) <sup>4</sup>
WOODLAND SUMMIT COMMUNITY WATER ASSOCIATION	TOLLAND	216	16,200	23,220	1.43	5,400	-
CWC – RESERVOIR HEIGHTS	VERNON	62	4,915	NR	NR	1,638	79
VERNON VILLAGE INC.	VERNON	430	32,250	51,840	1.61	10,750	-
SAFE HARBOR, INC.	WESTBROOK	50	3,750	NR	NR	1,250	-
CEDAR RIDGE APARTMENTS	WILLINGTON	300	22,500	17,280	0.77	7,500	-
CWC – RIVERSEDGE DIVISION	WILLINGTON	179	15,238	45,000	2.95	5,079	85
DEER PARK APARTMENTS	WILLINGTON	125	9,375	NR	NR	3,125	-
NATURAL PARK APARTMENTS, LLC	WILLINGTON	60	4,500	43,200	9.60	1,500	-
NORTH WILLINGTON VILLAGE CONDO ASSOCIATION	WILLINGTON	66	4,950	29,160	5.89	1,650	-
RIDGEVIEW HEIGHTS	WILLINGTON	96	7,200	NR	NR	2,400	-
WALDEN APARTMENTS	WILLINGTON	276	20,700	81,000	3.91	6,900	-
WILLINGTON OAKS APARTMENTS	WILLINGTON	400	30,000	138,240	4.61	10,000	-
WILLINGTON RIDGE CONDOS - SYSTEM #1	WILLINGTON	102	7,650	17,280	2.26	2,550	-
WILLINGTON RIDGE CONDOS - SYSTEM #2	WILLINGTON	102	7,650	15,120	1.98	2,550	-
WILLINGTON SENIOR CENTER & HOUSING	WILLINGTON	32	2,400	38,880	16.20	800	-
WOODHAVEN APARTMENTS	WILLINGTON	489	36,675	30,240	0.82	12,225	-

Note: NR indicates that data is not available.

1. Based on actual system demands or estimated at 75 gallons per person per day.
2. Based on pumping capacity multiplied by an 18-hour pumping day, or actual safe yield if reported.
3. Estimated as equal to 1/3 of average day demand.
4. GPCD = Gallons per capita per day. Only reported for systems where actual average day demand is known, not estimated.

\*Diversion permit pending



## APPENDIX E

### PUBLIC COMMENTS RECEIVED ON THE PRELIMINARY WATER SUPPLY ASSESSMENT

## Log of Comments – Water Supply Assessment – Central Region WUCC

<i>Date</i>	<i>Commenter</i>	<i>Main Points</i>	<i>Response/Edits</i>
09/21/16	Aquarion Water Company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Factual corrections to narrative and/or tables.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Updated Table 2-10 and Section 3.1 as requested.</li> <li>▪ Provided membership list edits to DPH</li> </ul>
09/23/16	DPH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Expand heat maps to include location and capacity of large systems in relation to density of small systems.</li> <li>▪ Discuss regional source protection more broadly.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In lieu of heat maps, additional data analysis was conducted and an appendix was added to further evaluate potential consolidation of small systems.</li> <li>▪ Regional source protection discussion was added to the Preliminary Water Supply Assessment</li> </ul>
09/29/16	SCCRWA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Factual corrections to narrative and/or tables.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Updated section 3.18 and Tables 4-14 and 6-3 as requested.</li> </ul>
10/04/16	Rivers Alliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Identify “donor” towns (i.e. town location of source(s) of supply)</li> <li>▪ Present data and information by town.</li> <li>▪ Add town names on mapping for clarity.</li> <li>▪ Present information on existing and planned interconnections in one place.</li> <li>▪ Indicate the direction of water flow for interconnections.</li> <li>▪ Provide both the donor and recipient when referring to interconnections.</li> <li>▪ Provide additional information on identified future supply sources.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Added Table 4-2 for source towns/sub-regional basins and recipient towns/sub-regional basins.</li> <li>▪ Sorted several tables by Town for clarity.</li> <li>▪ Added Town names and CWS names to Appended Figure 2.</li> <li>▪ Added transfers through active interconnections to Table 2-9, and sorted by supplier.</li> <li>▪ Clarified that Table 2-10 is referring to future interconnections</li> </ul>
10/11/16	SCCRWA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Factual corrections to narrative and/or tables</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Updated section 3.17 as requested based on information in WSP</li> </ul>
10/12/16	New Britain Water Dept.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Factual corrections to Table 2-5</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Updated Table 2-5 based on information provided</li> </ul>
10/18/16	Town of Tolland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Factual corrections to narrative and/or tables</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Updated Table 2-1 and associated text as requested.</li> <li>▪ Updated section 6.3.1 for Tolland as requested.</li> </ul>
10/18/16	Rivers Alliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There is a need for additional information on interconnections.</li> <li>▪ What is the accuracy of reported water need?</li> <li>▪ Sources should be disclosed.</li> <li>▪ Need to assess reliability/viability of individual existing utility sources.</li> <li>▪ Other comments regarding ESAs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Added Table 4-2 to provide additional information on active interconnections.</li> <li>▪ Water utility projections generally err on the side of overestimation in order to provide a reasonable timeframe to identify sources and construct improvements. Future water sources will be further addressed in the Integrated Report</li> <li>▪ The specific location of sources will not be disclosed in keeping with the CWWA recommendations to the Water Planning Council dated November 3, 2015 and MMI’s confidentiality agreement with DPH. Sub-regional basins that are sources and recipients have been listed in Table 4-2. Where water utilities have specific plans for new sources, they have been identified by sub-regional drainage basin.</li> <li>▪ Detailed reliability/viability assessments of individual sources and systems is beyond the scope of this planning document as noted in Section 2.3. A general assessment is provided.</li> </ul>

<i>Date</i>	<i>Commenter</i>	<i>Main Points</i>	<i>Response/Edits</i>
10/19/16	Tolland Water Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Factual corrections to narrative and/or tables.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Added notes to Table 2-7 to clarify codes.</li> <li>▪ Added a description of major facilities to the Definitions page.</li> <li>▪ Listed the CWC-Western System &amp; Tolland Water Department interconnection as active in Table 2-9 and removed from Table 2-10.</li> <li>▪ Updated Table 2-10 to reflect Tolland's involvement in a potential interconnection with Norwegian Woods.</li> <li>▪ Updated Section 3.20 as requested.</li> </ul>
10/20/16	Town of East Hampton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reliance on high density of small systems is problematic</li> <li>▪ Lack of a water system is hindering economic development in the Town of East Hampton</li> <li>▪ Town seeks support of the WUCC to further the development of a reliable municipal water system to reduce the reliance on local groundwater supplies</li> <li>▪ Water quality and quantity issues are increasing</li> <li>▪ No action on the submitted November 2004 Water Supply Plan</li> <li>▪ A municipal water system is desired, subject to funding and referendum</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Added discussion to the end of Section 2.2 regarding water quality issues in East Hampton.</li> <li>▪ Added discussion to the end of Section 6.2 regarding desire for centralized public water system.</li> </ul>
10/20/16	DEEP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Aggregation of data makes assessment of specifics difficult.</li> <li>▪ It would be helpful to define certain terms.</li> <li>▪ Clarify the differences/assumptions for population data.</li> <li>▪ An effort to obtain input from additional municipalities is warranted.</li> <li>▪ Discuss the State Aquifer Protection Area Program.</li> <li>▪ Ensure the State C&amp;D Policies are addressed throughout the planning process.</li> <li>▪ Other items to consider during the ESA designations and Integrated Report.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Added requested terms to the Definitions page.</li> <li>▪ Clarified 15% margin of safety recommendation in Section 2.4.</li> <li>▪ Clarified population projections in Section 5.3, adding additional text to the beginning and end of the section.</li> <li>▪ Referred the question of collecting additional input from municipalities back to the WUCC; additional information may be coming from COGs.</li> <li>▪ Added Section 6.3.5 to discuss Aquifer Protection Area program.</li> <li>▪ State C&amp;D policies are required to be reviewed under the ESA Document (Part II). Regional plans have been reviewed where available.</li> </ul>

<i>Date</i>	<i>Commenter</i>	<i>Main Points</i>	<i>Response/Edits</i>
10/20/16	Town of Mansfield	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Factual corrections to narrative and/or tables.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Updated Table 2-1, and provided a description of municipally owned systems in Mansfield (includes Windham Water Works in count);</li> <li>▪ Updated Section 2.1 for Mansfield to state that TNC systems include churches, not campgrounds.</li> <li>▪ Sorted Table 2-2 as requested.</li> <li>▪ Added data to Table 3-1.</li> <li>▪ Windham Water Works is not aware of the existence of a special act from the 19<sup>th</sup> century or early 20<sup>th</sup> century.</li> <li>▪ Table 5-7 will present building permit information, updated to present housing unit information.</li> <li>▪ Added additional text to Section 2.1 under Mansfield regarding CWC-Western system</li> </ul>
10/20/16	Willington Oaks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Discussed the potential to connect or interconnect Willington Oaks system to public water.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No updates to Water Supply Assessment needed.</li> </ul>
10/24/16	CRCOG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Factual corrections to narrative and/or tables.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Updated Table 6-2 per comments.</li> <li>▪ Updated discussion for East Windsor in Table 6-3.</li> <li>▪ Updated Section 5.5.1 as requested.</li> </ul>
Undated	Save Our Water CT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ PWSA lacks discussion of environmental issues</li> <li>▪ PWSA lacks discussion on impacts of climate change</li> <li>▪ SOW CT supports re-evaluation of diversion permits (registrations)</li> <li>▪ WSPs from 8-10 years ago are inadequate to predict future water needs</li> <li>▪ Additional attention should focus on the development of industries using large volumes of water</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Environmental issues will be discussed in Integrated Report per Regulation.</li> <li>▪ Climate change will be evaluated in the Integrated Report.</li> <li>▪ Diversion permitting is not applicable to Water Supply Assessment.</li> <li>▪ Assessment utilizes the most current data available.</li> <li>▪ The WUCC will consider water supply planning recommendations to address water usage by non-priority high-volume users during droughts and emergencies as part of the Integrated Report.</li> </ul>

## Log of Comments Received from the Public Water Supply Assessment – Central Region WUCC

<i>Date</i>	<i>Commenter</i>	<i>Main Points</i>
Various/ Undated/	Individual Residents	<p>There are no comments specific to the Preliminary WSA; rather the letters convey the following sentiments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Prioritize environmental protection.</li> <li>▪ Prioritize need for clean drinking water over corporate interests.</li> <li>▪ Ensure quality and quantity of water is not compromised.</li> <li>▪ Keep Connecticut’s water in public trust.</li> <li>▪ Require water conservation.</li> <li>▪ Develop a regional water planning strategy.</li> <li>▪ Provide ample opportunity for public comment.</li> <li>▪ Demands on the Farmington River.</li> </ul> <p>Some of these comments are applicable to the discussion that will be provided in the Integrated Report. For example, prioritization of users will be considered (as per the Save Our Water – CT comment), the status of water conservation, and a regional water planning strategy will be considered. The WUCC offers the opportunity for public comment at all meetings and offers public comment periods on all sections of its Coordinated Water System Plan.</p>

<i>Date</i>	<i>Commenter</i>	<i>Affiliation</i>
9/19/16	Carol & Martin Hannon	Bethany, CT Residents
9/27/16	Thoms Porell	North Branford, CT Resident
9/27/16	Dawn Jacobson	North Branford, CT Resident
9/27/16	Kelli Jacobson	North Branford, CT Resident
9/27/16	Maureen Leone	North Branford, CT Resident
9/27/16	Mary McCarthy	North Branford, CT Resident
10/1/16	Mark Sturdevant	North Haven, CT Resident
10/4/16	Zelie Pforzheimer	Wilton, CT Resident
10/4/16	Tania Smith	Wilton, CT Resident
10/6/16	Theresa Bogan	Branford, CT Resident
10/6/16	Stephen Bogan	Branford, CT Resident
10/6/16	Edwin Laughran	Branford, CT Resident
10/6/16	Alliette Laughran	Branford, CT Resident
10/6/16	Janice Mendillo	Branford, CT Resident
10/7/16	Holle Graul	New Haven, CT Resident
10/7/16	Anne DeBowes	Branford, CT Resident
10/10/16	Gordon Baldwin	Branford, CT Resident
10/10/16	Anne LeBlanc-Frohlich & Raymond Frohlich	Branford, CT Residents
10/10/16	Kelly Burton	Branford, CT Resident
10/12/16	Cynthia Mejza	Bethany, CT Resident
10/13/16	Robert & Rita Kolb	Bethany, CT Residents
10/13/16	Joseph Coppola	Bethany, CT Resident
10/13/16	Laurie Coppola	Bethany, CT Resident
10/13/16	Edward Coppola	Bethany, CT Resident
10/13/16	Sarah Coppola	Bethany, CT Resident
10/13/16	Jason & Melissa Labbe	Bethany, CT Resident
10/13/16	Michael Minasi	Bethany, CT Resident
10/13/16	Lori Minasi	Bethany, CT Resident
10/13/16	Jeffrey Schaperow	Bethany, CT Resident
10/13/16	Rosann Cimino-Polydys	Bethany, CT Resident
10/13/16	John Polydys	Bethany, CT Resident

<b>Date</b>	<b>Commenter</b>	<b>Affiliation</b>
10/13/16	Ning Luo	Bethany, CT Resident
10/13/16	Lisa Cavallaro	Bethany, CT Resident
10/14/16	Julie Giordano	---
10/18/16	Dennis McNerney	Bethany, CT Resident
10/18/16	Sara Frank	Bethany, CT Resident
10/19/16	Victoria Poeta	---
10/19/16	Dr. Dana Sonnenschein	Southern CT State University
10/19/16	Heather O'Connor-Ulloa	West Haven, CT Resident
10/19/16	Dr. Gale E. Ridge	Bethany, CT Resident
10/19/16	Timothy O'Connor	Bethany, CT Resident
10/19/16	Ginger Vecchio	Bethany, CT Resident
10/19/16	Harriet Hanley	Bethany, CT Resident
Undated	Linda Gawin	North Branford, CT Resident
Undated	Letitia Solomine	---
Undated	Katie Goefarb	Branford, CT Resident
Undated	C. Kingsbury	North Branford, CT Resident
Undated	Charlottte Mihok	Branford, CT Resident
Undated	Alison Brierley	Branford, CT Resident
Undated	Joseph Marchionni	Branford, CT Resident
Undated	Traver Colwes, Jr.	---
Undated	Nathan William Frohlich	Branford, CT Resident
Undated	Clu DeFranz	Branford, CT Resident
Undated	Scott Lougal and Tricia Lougal	Branford, CT Resident
Undated	Judy	North Branford, CT Resident
Undated	Unsigned	North Branford, CT Resident
Undated	Melissa and Tim Walkley	Branford, CT Residents
Undated	Judy Allen	Save our Water CT
Undated	Sally Reiger	Simsbury, CT Resident
Undated	Sara Frank	Bethany, CT Resident
Undated	Robert Worrell	Bethany, CT Resident
Undated	Sandra Quiello	Bethany, CT Resident
Undated	Raymond Lizotte	Bethany, CT Resident
Undated	Michael Pugliese	Bethany, CT Resident
Undated	Kevin Walsh	Bethany, CT Resident
Undated	Rebecca Hunter	Bethany, CT Resident
Undated	Casey Olsen	Bethany, CT Resident
Undated	Steve	---
Undated	Ann and David Coke	Bethany, CT Residents
Undated	Timothy J. O'Connor	Bethany, CT Resident
Undated	Dana Ashly	New Haven, CT Resident

**COMMENTS FROM WUCC MEMBERS,  
STATE AGENCIES, & ORGANIZATIONS**

## MDC Comments - Central WUCC PWSA

### MDC Specific Comments

- Page 19, Windsor Locks – MDC does not provide water to Windsor Locks, CWC provides water service. MDC has the ability to serve Windsor Locks via an emergency interconnection, if needed.
- Page 25 – MDC – Summary of Water Quality Concerns – No Reported Concerns  
Summary of Source Protection Concerns – No Reported Concerns
- Page 31 – Avon – MDC has 5 hydrants  
Bloomfield – MDC has 752 hydrants  
Canton – MDC has 3 hydrants
- Page 32 – Cromwell – MDC has 1 hydrant  
East Granby – MDC has 65 hydrants  
East Hartford – MDC has 1,073 hydrants  
Farmington – MDC has 105 hydrants  
Glastonbury – MDC has 711 hydrants  
Hartford – MDC has 2,610 hydrants  
Manchester – MDC has 2 hydrants
- Page 33 – Newington has 728 hydrants  
Rocky Hill – MDC has 602 hydrants  
South Windsor – MDC has 277 hydrants  
West Hartford – MDC has 1,403 hydrants  
Wethersfield – MDC has 781 hydrants  
Windsor – MDC has 1,095 hydrants
- Page 34 – CWC's Collinsville System obtains water from an interconnection with MDC's Collinsville Water Treatment Plant
- Page 36 – Asterisk (\*) note on first table should state that CWC Collinsville System obtains water from interconnection with MDC's Collinsville WTP
- Page 39 – Eighth line down, eliminate reference to MDC interconnection to Chimney CWC Chimney Hill in Canton. This is an error, Chimney Hill is in Farmington and listed directly above and the MDC to CWC Collinsville interconnection in Canton is listed on the second line.
- Page 47 – Section 3.12 – Replace Section as follows:  
The MDC is currently meeting average day, maximum month average day, and peak day demands with a sufficient margin of safety. Future projections in the MDC's 2008 Water Supply Plan indicated that additional supply sources may be needed beyond the fifty-year planning period. Potential future supply sources include:
  - Development of groundwater sources in the Connecticut River basin (basin #4000);
  - Utilizing the West Branch and Colebrook River Lake Reservoirs which were built by the District and the Federal government in the 1960s for various purposes including future water supply.

As one of Connecticut's largest water utilities it is unlikely that interconnections with other agencies would provide a source of supply to MDC, it being more likely that MDC would be asked to provide water to other utilities in the region as a regional supplier.

- Page 91 – Replace paragraph with the following:

The Metropolitan District's drinking water watersheds are very well protected due to the large percentage of tributary lands which are permanently protected through District ownership, and ownership by state agencies and land conservation groups, some of whom MDC has partnered with in order to protect land from future development. The District itself owns and manages over 25,000 acres of forest land which help safeguard the water supplies by acting as a natural filter and a buffer to potential contaminants.

The District's major surface water watersheds are primarily undeveloped forest land and low density residential zones. The District conducts an "aggressive, multi-faceted" source protection program that includes regular watershed inspections and reporting; daily water quality sampling, monitoring and testing utilizing an in-house State certified laboratory; an in-house emergency spill response program; land use monitoring including the review of municipal land use plans and development proposals; regular monitoring of watershed land use activities, coordination with state and local authorities to address source protection concerns, coordination with planning and zoning agencies in the development of public water supply watershed protection overlay zones; technical assistance and education; active watershed forest management; wildlife management; and land acquisition. The District also maintains a special police force that performs regular patrols of all watershed lands.

#### General Comments

- Page 97 – Section 7.3 – Suggest revising language to the following:

**Movement of Water through Interconnections** – Interconnections will likely become even more important in the future due to climate change. The movement of water from areas of surplus to areas of need is not always straightforward even where interconnections are already present. Potential barriers include water quality differences, pressure gradients, the burdensome diversion permit application process and associated lengthy time delays, Conservation and Development Plans for all towns submitted and approved by OPM, attempts to enforce unrelated streamflow regulations impacting minimum Margins of Safety set forth by DPH, and/or lack of agreements for the movement of water. For example, several interconnections are in place to move water from Naugatuck through Middlebury to Southbury. However, water is seldom moved in this manner. In the future, it may be desirable to facilitate this action.

**Development of New Interconnections** – New interconnections may be desired where not already present. This can help address water supply imbalances and increase redundancies that are desirable during water supply emergencies or droughts. For example, Heritage Village Water Company is not interconnected with any systems to the north, west, or

**south; and Aquarion may benefit from additional interconnections between its separate systems.**

**Central WUCC Preliminary Assessment - September 21, 2016**  
**Aquarion Water Company Comments**

**Aquarion Specific Comments**

1. Page 41, Table 2-10, under the Serving <1,000 People section, please revise to Aquarion Water Company – **Birchwood Estates System**
2. Page 45, Please change the second sentence in Section 3.1 to say “Future projections in Aquarion Water Company’s 2006 Water Supply Plan indicate that the Simsbury system will have an average day margin of safety greater than 1.15 through 2050 and that additional supply may be needed to provide a 1.15 margin of safety for peak demands during the 2020 to 2050 planning period.”
3. Appendix B, Central Corridor WUCC, under the Membership as a Result of a service area within the management area section the following systems should be deleted:
  - CT0378011 Aquarion Water Co of CT – East Derby
  - CT1240011 Aquarion Water Co of CT – Valley System

# STATE OF CONNECTICUT

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH



Raul Pino, M.D., M.P.H.  
Commissioner

Dannel P. Malloy  
Governor  
Nancy Wyman  
Lt. Governor

September 23, 2016

Via Electronic Mail

To: Central Corridor Water Utility Coordinating Committee (WUCC) Representatives:  
David Radka, Co-Chair                      R. Bartley Halloran, Co-Chair  
Brendan Avery, Recording Secretary

RE: Consultation on Draft Preliminary Water Supply Assessment

The Department of Public Health received the Central WUCC's Draft Preliminary Water Supply Assessment on September 14, 2016 and would like to thank the Central Corridor WUCC representatives and Milone & MacBroom, Inc. for their efforts. The Department reviewed the Assessment and acknowledges that all components outlined in the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies (RCSA) Section 25-33h-1(d)(A) have been included. The Department offers the following recommendations to further enhance this valuable Assessment:

- Section 4.0: The heat maps related to non-community public water supply density that are currently part of the assessment are a great tool. The Department believes that it would be beneficial to expand on those maps to include concepts such as capacity, water quality (including areas with known contamination) and water quantity issues. Combining known capacity of larger systems or water quality issues in the region with the location of non-community sources will help to highlight areas with the greatest need of public drinking water infrastructure expansion.
- Section 6.3: The Department recommends including a regional source protection discussion to more broadly capture the needs in Central Connecticut. It can be difficult to identify larger areas of need when the focus is solely on individual public water systems.

Thank you again for your work on the Water Supply Assessment. If you would like to discuss the Department's suggestions please feel free to contact Lori Mathieu of my staff at 860-509-7333.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Raul Pino".

Raul Pino, M.D., M.P.H.  
Commissioner



Phone: (860) 509-7333 • Fax: (860) 509-7359  
410 Capitol Avenue, P.O. Box 340308  
Hartford, Connecticut 06134-0308  
[www.ct.gov/dph](http://www.ct.gov/dph)

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## Jeanine Gouin

---

**From:** Brendan Avery <bavery@hazardvillewater.com>  
**Sent:** Thursday, September 29, 2016 3:42 PM  
**To:** Jeanine Gouin  
**Subject:** FW: Preliminary Water Supply Assessment for the Central WUCC - Comments

---

**From:** Tiffany Lufkin [mailto:tlufkin@rwater.com]  
**Sent:** Thursday, September 29, 2016 3:38 PM  
**To:** bavery@hazardvillewater.com  
**Cc:** Rose Gavrilovic  
**Subject:** Preliminary Water Supply Assessment for the Central WUCC - Comments

Brendan,

Upon review of the Preliminary Water Supply Assessment for the Central WUCC, we have the following additional or outstanding comments:

- Pg 51 – 3.18. An emergency interconnection between the Southington Water Department and SCCRWA is currently being pursued. (Replace last sentence about potential project cost).
- Pg 56 – Table 4-1. The towns of East Haven and North Haven are missing from the SCCRWA Charter Service Area information.
- Pg 88 – Table 6-3. The North Haven comments should be updated to reflect that the “construction of new pumping stations” was completed in 2011.

Please let us know if you need any additional information.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment,  
Tiffany Lufkin and Rose Gavrilovic for SCCRWA

*Tiffany Lufkin, P.E.*  
Asset Management Engineer  
South Central Connecticut Regional Water Authority  
90 Sargent Drive | New Haven, CT 06511  
Phone: 203-401-6710 | Fax: 203-603-4831  
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---

**From:** Tiffany Lufkin  
**Sent:** Wednesday, August 17, 2016 8:58 AM  
**To:** [bavery@hazardvillewater.com](mailto:bavery@hazardvillewater.com)  
**Cc:** Rose Gavrilovic  
**Subject:** RE: Draft Preliminary Water Supply Assessment for the Central WUCC

Brendan,

We have reviewed the document and have the following comments:

- Pg ii – We are listed in this table as “Regional Water Authority” but referred to as “South Central Connecticut Regional Water Authority” or “SCCRWA” throughout, this should be consistent.
- Pg 30-31 – We have updated hydrant numbers by town, listed below (source: GIS 2016)

Ansonia	473
Bethany	2
Branford	891
Cheshire	1190
Derby	355
East Haven	626
Hamden	1162
Milford	1695
New Haven	2197
North Branford	248
North Haven	834
Orange	573
Prospect	1
Seymour	26
West Haven	940
Wolcott	25
Woodbridge	92
- Pg 44 – We would like the following removed: “although the margin of safety for maximum month average day demands was nearing 1.15.” The listed data is from 2008 and maximum month demands have decreased since this date (FY2008 MMAD=65.630 MGD, FY2015 MMAD=59.269 MGD). Additionally the 0.02 difference would represent an increase in the maximum average day demand of 1.06 MG, to 66.36 MGD, which is not likely given decreasing demand trends.
- Pg 69 – Update to the North Haven report: updates to the system in North Haven, as mentioned as “under construction” were completed in 2011.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment,  
Tiffany Lufkin and Rose Gavrilovic for SCCRWA

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**From:** Rose Gavrilovic  
**Sent:** Monday, August 15, 2016 12:59 PM  
**To:** Tiffany Lufkin  
**Subject:** FW: Draft Preliminary Water Supply Assessment for the Central WUCC

Tiff – Can you do a quick review of this this afternoon or tomorrow morning?

Thanks,  
Rose

*Rose Gavrilovic*  
Director of Capital Planning and Delivery  
South Central Connecticut Regional Water Authority  
90 Sargent Drive | New Haven, CT 06511  
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**From:** Brendan Avery [<mailto:bavery@hazardvillewater.com>]

**Sent:** Wednesday, August 10, 2016 10:14 AM

**To:** [DLawrence@aquarionwater.com](mailto:DLawrence@aquarionwater.com); [avonwater@snet.net](mailto:avonwater@snet.net); [rjarema@town.berlin.ct.us](mailto:rjarema@town.berlin.ct.us); [robertlongo@ci.bristol.ct.us](mailto:robertlongo@ci.bristol.ct.us); [mkowalewski@rcog.org](mailto:mkowalewski@rcog.org); [PublicWorks@ColchesterCT.gov](mailto:PublicWorks@ColchesterCT.gov); [kevin.roy@po.state.ct.us](mailto:kevin.roy@po.state.ct.us); [pat.rehmer@po.state.ct.us](mailto:pat.rehmer@po.state.ct.us); [dradka@ctwater.com](mailto:dradka@ctwater.com); [BJARZAVEK@CROMWELLFD.COM](mailto:BJARZAVEK@CROMWELLFD.COM); [jventres@easthaddam.org](mailto:jventres@easthaddam.org); [tsmith@easthamptonct.gov](mailto:tsmith@easthamptonct.gov); [bkargl@eltonhall.com](mailto:bkargl@eltonhall.com); [kensington.Fire@snet.net](mailto:kensington.Fire@snet.net); [sgold@rivercog.org](mailto:sgold@rivercog.org); [p Kearney@manchesterct.gov](mailto:p Kearney@manchesterct.gov); [planner@marlboroughct.net](mailto:planner@marlboroughct.net); [jhealy@town.berlin.ct.us](mailto:jhealy@town.berlin.ct.us); [javery@hazardvillewater.com](mailto:javery@hazardvillewater.com); [dwaz@meridenct.gov](mailto:dwaz@meridenct.gov); [DBanker@themdc.com](mailto:DBanker@themdc.com); [Bart.Halloran@themdcclaw.com](mailto:Bart.Halloran@themdcclaw.com); [guy.russo@middletownct.gov](mailto:guy.russo@middletownct.gov); [gb@newbritainct.gov](mailto:gb@newbritainct.gov); [djerram@town.new-hartford.ct.us](mailto:djerram@town.new-hartford.ct.us); [peter.vetter@veoliawaterna.com](mailto:peter.vetter@veoliawaterna.com); [rkelsey@portlandct.org](mailto:rkelsey@portlandct.org); [dkuzminski@portlandct.org](mailto:dkuzminski@portlandct.org); [wmilardo@townofdurhamct.org](mailto:wmilardo@townofdurhamct.org); [mmelvin@snet.net](mailto:mmelvin@snet.net); Rose Gavrilovic; [SBD559@att.net](mailto:SBD559@att.net); [j.cansler@waterauthority.org](mailto:j.cansler@waterauthority.org); [ed.monahan@comcast.net](mailto:ed.monahan@comcast.net); [camento@scrcog.org](mailto:camento@scrcog.org); [couples92@gmail.com](mailto:couples92@gmail.com); [scottanddi@me.com](mailto:scottanddi@me.com); [eugene.koss@comcast.net](mailto:eugene.koss@comcast.net); [jason.coite@uconn.edu](mailto:jason.coite@uconn.edu); [eugene.roberts@uconn.edu](mailto:eugene.roberts@uconn.edu); [dvaughan@valleywatersystems.com](mailto:dvaughan@valleywatersystems.com); [water@wallingfordct.gov](mailto:water@wallingfordct.gov); [watergm@wallingfordct.gov](mailto:watergm@wallingfordct.gov); [cbogucki@waterburyct.org](mailto:cbogucki@waterburyct.org); [jhooper@windhamct.com](mailto:jhooper@windhamct.com); [pagliaruli1@snet.net](mailto:pagliaruli1@snet.net)

**Subject:** Draft Preliminary Water Supply Assessment for the Central WUCC

Dear Central Region WUCC Member,

You are receiving this email because you are either an active WUCC member who has attended at least one of the Central Region WUCC meetings or you are a utility in the Central Region serving >1,000 customers. Attached is an internal draft of the Preliminary Water Supply Assessment (PWSA) for your review and comment. You may provide verbal comments at our upcoming August 17, 2016 WUCC meeting or written comments to me via email or regular correspondence. A final internal review draft PWSA will be distributed to you in early September prior to the September 21, 2016 WUCC meeting. The revised document will be made publicly available in late September during the required 30-day public comment period. The Final Water Supply Assessment must be submitted to the Department of Public Health on or before December 15, 2016.

In the next day or so, you will receive a letter from the WUCC co-chair notifying all Central Region WUCC members of the availability of the PWSA and giving instructions for request of a copy of the document. You may ignore the letter, as it is intended for inactive members who serve less than 1,000 customers.

Brendan Avery  
Recording Secretary

-Brendan Avery

Hazardville Water Company  
Phone Number: 860 749 0779  
Fax: 860 749 5381  
Email: [bavery@hazardvillewater.com](mailto:bavery@hazardvillewater.com)

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## MEMO FOR WUCC CHAIRS, DPH, AND THE WATER PLANNING COUNCIL

Rivers Alliance has posted links to the WUCC Preliminary Supply Assessments and printed a copy of each of the three. We will offer the public access to these printed copies.

We will let our network and all other interested persons know that these documents are available for public review. **We thank the consultant for putting together so much data and information in a consistent format.** We would like to offer our members guidance as to how to find, interpret, and check information in these documents. There is indeed a wealth of information assembled therein. But accessing the information in a way that creates a coherent water-supply picture for a given town or basin is extremely difficult because of the way the information is provided. We have found that, **even when we assemble a partial picture of a WUCC supply arrangement, there are inconsistencies and gaps that need to be resolved or filled in.**

We ask you to consider the problems we are encountering with an eye toward making the documents more understandable.

### Narrative Paragraphs on the Towns: Questions That Arise

*Is a town a water-supply recipient basin or a supply donor or both?* Most people will start with their own towns, probably in Section 2.0 that lists each WUCC town in alphabetical order, with brief information in narrative form. Here reader will find, under the entry for each town, the names of the major water companies *supplying* water to the town; sometimes there is information on which parts of a town are receiving supply from which water-company system (a system name is not necessarily helpful in identifying the water company that owns it). But there is no information on whether the town is a donor basin. For example, the entry for Barkhamsted does not mention the huge Barkhamsted Reservoir. If the town were suddenly in a water crisis, could Barkhamsted people get water from this reservoir? Not clear. The WUCC rationale here is that this narrative section is only for *service* areas. But there is no equivalent by-town narrative for towns that supply water.

*If it is not possible to give basic information by town, could it be given by water company?* (Basic information would be, for a given area, water in and water out.) It is difficult to get this basic information *anywhere* in these documents. Recipient basins are listed *by town*. Donor basins are listed by water company or water system, *not by town*. Maps that name towns do not show water systems. Maps that show water systems do not name towns. Maps that show source-water watersheds do not name towns or

water companies or water-supply systems. It is hard to imagine a format better designed to prevent people from understanding water-company arrangements affecting their own towns.

*How can the reader find the most salient, important characteristics of water supply infrastructure and capacity in a given town?* The narratives and other sections of these documents do not address this question, although sometimes one can deduce the answer by turning to other sections. For example, the town of Brookfield appears to hold the state record for number of water systems serving the town: ninety-four (94) !! But that isn't mentioned in the narrative; you have to go to a preceding chart and add the numbers in various columns. Does that mean Brookfield is super well-served? Is everyone in Brookfield on public water? Could there be neighborhoods not reached by any of the 94 companies? Another salient characteristic of water supply in and around Brookfield is the presence of significant amounts of uranium and radon in the ground. Does that mean that all water supply in Brookfield should come from outside the town? Are there any Brookfield water systems that are exporting water? If so, to where?

Inconsistencies and Mysteries re Future Supply Sources and Interconnections  
(Future Interconnections Have Been Deemed the Key to State Water Planning)

*There are two different tables where future interconnections are listed by water companies. There is no readily apparent reason for not listing all planned future interconnections exclusively in one table or at least for having consistent entries.* These tables are: **TABLE 2.8 Planned and/or Identified Expansions/Alterations for Community Water Systems Serving >1,000** and **TABLE 2.10 Planned and/or Identified Future Interconnections**. Some proposed interconnections appear in both Table 2.8 and Table 2.10 (the latter usually with more specific information); some appear only in one table. Future interconnections between two water companies may be cited by one company but not the other (an interconnection to nowhere). The direction of flow at the interconnection is not given; the source is not given; and the quantity is not given.

*There is not a consistent reciprocity between donor and recipient in anticipated interconnections. Also, some references are too vague for identification of a locale.* As examples of reciprocal inconsistency, in the **Western WUUC**, Bristol Water Company lists future interconnections with Torrington Water Company, Southington Water Company, South Central Connecticut Regional Water Authority (SCCRWA), MDC, and Waterbury Water Department. Conversely, however, Waterbury, Torrington, and MDC do not mention any future interconnections with Bristol. In the **Central WUCC**, Southington Water, in Table 2.10, lists three future interconnections, including Bristol in the western WUCC (see above) and two others; the two others are with SCCRWA and New Britain Water. But those two companies do not appear in Table 2.10 in the row where future interconnections are to be listed, and their Table 2.8

expansions do not mention any interconnections with Southington Water. However, Berlin Water Control Commission does lists a future interconnection with Southington Water in Table 2.10. The Eastern WUCC document seems generally to be more consistent than the others. Nevertheless, Colchester, in Table 2.10, mentions possible interconnections with *"nearby CWC systems, East Hampton WPCA, and/or Norwich Public Utilities"*. Norwich does not list a future Colchester interconnection in either table. In Table 2.8, Norwich refers vaguely to *"potential regional interconnections"* possible these are potential interconnections with Ledyard and Montville that Norwich mentions in Table 2.10. However, Ledyard and Montville do NOT mentioned Norwich in either tables. In fact, Ledyard specifically says, *"No major system modifications have been identified."*

*Ninety-four percent of the community water systems covered in this report say they may need additional water beyond what they have specified in their five-year plans. Although no volumes are given, this is an alarming planning statistic. This water that utilities may wish to divert will have to come from A or AA sources. (Note, not all AA-designated sources are actually being used for water supply at this time.)* Where is all this water? Some water companies give a locale for possible future sources; some specify whether the sources would be wells or surface water. For example, both Aquarion and Avon water companies say that they might look to new sources in the Farmington River Valley, and they give the basin number. (One important improvement in these documents would be to give basin numbers and/or town names for all places being referenced.) Is there any high-quality water in the state to which water companies are certain they will not lay claim, at least for 20 to 50 years? How much water is that?

#### Conclusion

These WUUC documents do not fulfill the promise of their title to be assessments of water supply. They offer a vast amount information in varying formats and varying specificity. This information *now* needs to be assessed. These documents do not as yet provide a suitable platform for designation of exclusive service areas.

*Margaret Miner, Executive Director, and Tony Mitchell, Tech and Science Associate*

October 4, 2016

## Jeanine Gouin

---

**From:** Brendan Avery <bavery@hazardvillewater.com>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, October 11, 2016 8:11 AM  
**To:** Jeanine Gouin  
**Cc:** dradka@ctwater.com; BHalloran@themdc.com  
**Subject:** FW: Preliminary Water Supply Assessment for the Central WUCC - Comments

---

**From:** Tiffany Lufkin [mailto:tlufkin@rwater.com]  
**Sent:** Friday, October 07, 2016 3:11 PM  
**To:** bavery@hazardvillewater.com  
**Cc:** Rose Gavrilovic; John Hudak  
**Subject:** RE: Preliminary Water Supply Assessment for the Central WUCC - Comments

Brendan,

We have an additional comment on the Preliminary Water Supply Assessment for the Central WUCC:

- Pg 50 – 3.17 Request update of the paragraph to the following to more accurately represent the potential for new sources:

The SCCRWA is currently meeting average day, maximum month average day, and peak day demands with a sufficient margin of safety. The SCCRWA Water Supply Plan states that sources are sufficient to meet projected demands with an adequate margin of safety throughout the planning period ending in 2060 without activation of additional sources of supply. If additional needs arise, alternatives could include the following:

- Expansion of water treatment plant capacity
- Reservoir modifications
- Reactivation of inactive reservoirs previously registered under the Connecticut Diversion Act
- New surface water diversions to reservoirs
- Development of new groundwater sources.

These potential alternatives have not been prioritized, and would be evaluated on a case-by-case basis, based on the available flows to the area in need. Interconnections with other nearby utilities could also be evaluated as a means of providing additional supply, especially for emergency use.

Please let us know if you need any additional information.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment,  
Tiffany Lufkin, Rose Gavrilovic, and John Hudak for SCCRWA

*Tiffany Lufkin, P.E.*  
Asset Management Engineer  
South Central Connecticut Regional Water Authority  
90 Sargent Drive | New Haven, CT 06511



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**Subject:** FW: Draft Preliminary Water Supply Assessment for the Central WUCC

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Rose

*Rose Gavrilovic*  
 Director of Capital Planning and Delivery  
 South Central Connecticut Regional Water Authority  
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 Phone: 203-401-2578 | Fax: 203-603-4906  
 Email: [rgavrilovic@rwater.com](mailto:rgavrilovic@rwater.com) | Website: <http://www.rwater.com>



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**From:** Brendan Avery [<mailto:bavery@hazardvillewater.com>]

**Sent:** Wednesday, August 10, 2016 10:14 AM

**To:** [DLawrence@aquarionwater.com](mailto:DLawrence@aquarionwater.com); [avonwater@snet.net](mailto:avonwater@snet.net); [rjarema@town.berlin.ct.us](mailto:rjarema@town.berlin.ct.us); [robertlongo@ci.bristol.ct.us](mailto:robertlongo@ci.bristol.ct.us); [mkowalewski@crcog.org](mailto:mkowalewski@crcog.org); [PublicWorks@ColchesterCT.gov](mailto:PublicWorks@ColchesterCT.gov); [kevin.roy@po.state.ct.us](mailto:kevin.roy@po.state.ct.us); [pat.rehmer@po.state.ct.us](mailto:pat.rehmer@po.state.ct.us); [dradka@ctwater.com](mailto:dradka@ctwater.com); [BJARZAVEK@CROMWELLFD.COM](mailto:BJARZAVEK@CROMWELLFD.COM); [jventres@easthaddam.org](mailto:jventres@easthaddam.org); [tsmith@easthamptonct.gov](mailto:tsmith@easthamptonct.gov); [bkargl@eltownhall.com](mailto:bkargl@eltownhall.com); [kensington.Fire@snet.net](mailto:kensington.Fire@snet.net); [sgold@rivercog.org](mailto:sgold@rivercog.org); [pkearney@manchesterct.gov](mailto:pkearney@manchesterct.gov); [planner@marlboroughct.net](mailto:planner@marlboroughct.net); [jhealy@town.berlin.ct.us](mailto:jhealy@town.berlin.ct.us); [javery@hazardvillewater.com](mailto:javery@hazardvillewater.com); [dwaz@meridenct.gov](mailto:dwaz@meridenct.gov); [DBanker@themdc.com](mailto:DBanker@themdc.com); [Bart.Halloran@themdclaw.com](mailto:Bart.Halloran@themdclaw.com); [guy.russo@middletownct.gov](mailto:guy.russo@middletownct.gov); [gb@newbritainct.gov](mailto:gb@newbritainct.gov); [djerram@town.new-hartford.ct.us](mailto:djerram@town.new-hartford.ct.us); [peter.vetter@veoliawaterna.com](mailto:peter.vetter@veoliawaterna.com); [rkelsey@portlandct.org](mailto:rkelsey@portlandct.org); [dkuzminski@portlandct.org](mailto:dkuzminski@portlandct.org); [wmilardo@townofdurhamct.org](mailto:wmilardo@townofdurhamct.org); [rmelvin@snet.net](mailto:rmelvin@snet.net); Rose Gavrilovic; [SBD559@att.net](mailto:SBD559@att.net); [j.cansler@waterauthority.org](mailto:j.cansler@waterauthority.org); [ed.monahan@comcast.net](mailto:ed.monahan@comcast.net); [camento@scrcog.org](mailto:camento@scrcog.org); [couples92@gmail.com](mailto:couples92@gmail.com); [scottanddi@me.com](mailto:scottanddi@me.com); [eugene.koss@comcast.net](mailto:eugene.koss@comcast.net); [jason.coite@uconn.edu](mailto:jason.coite@uconn.edu); [eugene.roberts@uconn.edu](mailto:eugene.roberts@uconn.edu); [dvaughan@valleywatersystems.com](mailto:dvaughan@valleywatersystems.com); [water@wallingfordct.gov](mailto:water@wallingfordct.gov); [watergm@wallingfordct.gov](mailto:watergm@wallingfordct.gov); [cbogucki@waterburyct.org](mailto:cbogucki@waterburyct.org); [jhooper@windhamct.com](mailto:jhooper@windhamct.com); [pagliaruli1@snet.net](mailto:pagliaruli1@snet.net)

**Subject:** Draft Preliminary Water Supply Assessment for the Central WUCC

Dear Central Region WUCC Member,

You are receiving this email because you are either an active WUCC member who has attended at least one of the Central Region WUCC meetings or you are a utility in the Central Region serving >1,000 customers. Attached is an internal draft of the Preliminary Water Supply Assessment (PWSA) for your review and comment. You may provide verbal comments at our upcoming August 17, 2016 WUCC meeting or written comments to me via email or regular correspondence. A final internal review draft PWSA will be distributed to you in early September prior to the September 21, 2016 WUCC meeting. The revised document will be made publicly available in late September during the required 30-day public comment period. The Final Water Supply Assessment must be submitted to the Department of Public Health on or before December 15, 2016.

In the next day or so, you will receive a letter from the WUCC co-chair notifying all Central Region WUCC members of the availability of the PWSA and giving instructions for request of a copy of the document. You may ignore the letter, as it is intended for inactive members who serve less than 1,000 customers.

Brendan Avery  
Recording Secretary

-Brendan Avery  
Hazardville Water Company  
Phone Number: 860 749 0779  
Fax: 860 749 5381  
Email: [bavery@hazardvillewater.com](mailto:bavery@hazardvillewater.com)

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## Jeanine Gouin

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**From:** Brendan Avery <bavery@hazardvillewater.com>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, October 18, 2016 2:52 PM  
**To:** Jeanine Gouin  
**Subject:** FW: Minor corrections, Coordinated Water System Plan

---

**From:** Heidi Samokar [mailto:[hsamokar@tolland.org](mailto:hsamokar@tolland.org)]  
**Sent:** Tuesday, October 18, 2016 12:52 PM  
**To:** [dradka@ctwater.com](mailto:dradka@ctwater.com); [bhalloran@themdc.com](mailto:bhalloran@themdc.com); [bavery@hazardvillewater.com](mailto:bavery@hazardvillewater.com)  
**Cc:** Mary Ellen Kowalewski  
**Subject:** Minor corrections, Coordinated Water System Plan

Good afternoon,

I had two very minor corrections for the document referenced in the subject line:

1. One of the Non Transient Non Community systems in Tolland was recently changed to inactive (62-70 Merrow Road). I am not sure if the tables reflect this most recent change in number of systems.
2. Page 95 states that Tolland is expected to adopt local regulations for protecting the level A aquifer. The town has adopted the regulations.

Please let me know if you have any questions,

Thank you.

Heidi Samokar, AICP  
*Director of Planning & Development*  
Town of Tolland  
[www.tolland.org](http://www.tolland.org)  
[hsamokar@tolland.org](mailto:hsamokar@tolland.org)  
860-871-3601

MEMO FOR WUCC CHAIRS AND THE WATER PLANNING COUNCIL  
FROM RIVERS ALLIANCE

Please consider these comments.

**Preliminary Water Supply Assessments**

The preliminary assessment documents present reams of information that is now, clearly, in need of assessment. The numerous confusions and contradictions therein should be resolved before these documents are used as the basis of planning. The contradictions cry out for clarification. For example, it is usually impossible to tell whether listed interconnections are aspirational or under contract or somewhere in between; all too often it is not clear from where and to where a proposed interconnection is supposed to run, what quantities of water will be conveyed, and in what direction. As another example, almost all water companies report that, in six or more years, they may need more water than they are claiming in their five-year plans. How many of these statements are serious? Where is all that water supposed to come from?

Interconnections to nowhere and hedging claims on most of the high-quality water in the state are problematic. WUCCs are supposed to *assess problems*, not just reveal them. See the statute. **Sec. 25-33g. Assessment of water supply conditions and problems. Exclusive service area boundaries.** (a) Each water utility coordinating committee, in consultation with the Commissioners of Public Health and Energy and Environmental Protection, the Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management and the Public Utilities Regulatory Authority, shall develop a preliminary assessment of water supply conditions and problems within the public water supply management area. [Emphasis added.]

Providing a reliable assessment of conditions and problems is especially important at this time because apparently the state water planners are going to rely on WUCC data; but much significant data in the WUCC preliminary assessments is, at this point, patently unreliable. Moreover, even the good data is unverifiable because, contrary to the statute, the locations of sources need not be disclosed and are, in fact, not being disclosed/. **There is no way to do water supply planning without knowing the location and yield of existing and claimed sources. If the WUCCs honestly feel that disclosure of sources would pose a**

security risk, then the sources should be assessed under a code, such as: **Western WUCC Source 1; in Watershed A; yield 3 mgd.; registered diversions in watershed A 4 mgd.; proposed interconnections out of Watershed A, 1 mgd.** Just because a WUCC cannot name or give coordinates for sources, does not mean that it has no responsibility to assess the status of these sources vis a vis the extremely valuable ESAs that it will award. (Incidentally, it appears, year in and year out, that revealing locations and yields of sources is not seen as a true security risk, for it is done regularly by utilities in the public press and public presentations, starting with the Groton Drinking Water Quality Management Plan through to the detailed information publicized last week by Waterbury Water department, as it seeks to modify the flow-management plan that concluded the litigation of *Waterbury vs Washington et al.*)

### **ESAs, Related Discussion in Central WUCC, and MMI FAQ Memo**

**The term *exclusive service area (esa)* is used with different meanings during discussions of water policy.** This was especially apparent in the meeting of the Central Corridor WUCC on September 20, 2016. The confusion begins with the definition in the statute: “An area where public water is supplied by one system (Sec. 25-33h). This is a circular definition. Under this definition, hundreds of exclusive service areas existed before the WUCC law and would continue if the law were to be voided. Wherever a public water system is serving customers, there is, by definition, an exclusive service area.

The confusion was apparent in the Central WUCC discussion when one manager of a small water system said that she had no esa. This was a logical reaction to WUCC exposition of the lengthy process proposed for acquiring an esa. She knew she had not been through any such process. Yet she had an esa. Such de facto eses are recognized under WUCC rules as true eses.

The WUCC statute, however, refers to *establishing* exclusive service areas through specified (not always clear) WUCC processes. Why would they need to be established if they already exist? One clue may lie in that sometimes exclusive service areas formally recognized by WUCCs and DPH are distinguished from de facto exclusive service areas by use of capitalization; thus, Exclusive Service Areas (ESAs) appear to be eses established under the WUCC statute. This distinction via capitalization appears, for example in MMI’s Frequently Asked Questions memo on exclusive service areas (September 20, 2016). However, there is no such distinction in the statute.

Discussions of “exclusive service areas” often bog down because people use the term in different ways. Sometimes the reference is to de facto service areas predating the WUCC statute. Sometimes the reference is to service areas developed post-WUCC law (1985) but with no WUCC

involvement. Sometimes the reference is to claimed service areas that extend well beyond existing service areas. Sometimes the reference is to areas where there are no public water systems at all but where esAs might be established in the future.

On the basis of the statutory definition, it would seem impossible for there to be exclusive service areas where there are no service areas. But DPH calls these empty spaces “future” exclusive service areas yet to be assigned. The entire state is blanketed with either existing or future exclusive service areas; the future exclusive service areas will fall under WUCC authority. (The regulations are slightly different than the statute on this point. Regulations say that there shall be no unserved “islands” unless it can be “demonstrated” that these islands do not now need, and will never in the future need, public water. )

A second problem with the statutory definition of *exclusive service area* is that the term *area* does not mean a continuous, unbroken area within a set of lines. An exclusive service area, say, in a municipality, may have within it smaller, different exclusive service areas. These have been called “doughnut holes” and (if they seem insignificant) “pinpricks.” But these nested exclusive service areas are not like doughnut holes or pin pricks because they are not empty space; they are other exclusive service areas. Possibly, there are instances of triple nesting exclusive service areas; there is nothing in the statute or regulation to prohibit it.

The process for altering boundaries of formally or semi-formally recognized exclusive service areas is ambiguous in statute and not clarified in regulation. Usually, DPH and WUCCs have claimed that the best method is for utilities to get together privately and redraw boundaries. This new allocation of sources and customers would need some level of approval by WUCCs or their chairmen, and an OK from DPH. Rivers Alliance has already submitted to you the ambiguous statutory language relating to redrawing esa boundaries subsequent to their approval by DPH. We have asked for your interpretation of this language.

In the MMI memo and elsewhere, WUCC powers and responsibilities linked to exclusive service areas are claimed to be extensive but they are also unclear and apparently unenforceable. Recently, WUCC chairmen were surprised when DPH resurrected a long dormant passage in the law that requires anyone starting up a venture that requires a permit for public water to get WUCC approval. The law says that this requirement kicks in as soon as a WUCC has been convened (even if there is no approved WUCC water-supply plan or even a draft plan); the law seems never to have been invoked during many years post 1990, when some WUCCs had been convened but met only rarely.

At any rate, under this authority given to convened WUCCs, new restaurants, condominiums, village centers, commercial subdivisions, public and private schools, and so forth, need WUCC approval for water supply. In return for this privilege, holders of exclusive service areas are supposed to be responsible for supplying water wherever it is needed in its exclusive service area. However, current discussions and DPH actions in recent years indicate that these responsibilities may be impossible to enforce.

**The MMI WUCC FAQ Memo (September 20, 2016) has useful information but does not clarify these confusions.** It attempts to distinguish between ESAs and esas, which would be helpful if there were such a distinction in the statute. But, as it is, the distinction seems improvised leading to more confusion. For example, this excerpt:

*[Question] If a provider has an established ESA from a prior WUCC, does that automatically transfer to the new Public Water Supply Management Area (PWSMA) and WUCC?*

*[Answer] Previous boundaries were established by four WUCCs in accordance with Section 25-33g. There is no statute or regulation that rescinds established ESAs when PWSMAs are altered. If an existing ESA holder wishes to modify an ESA boundary, or a party is aggrieved regarding an ESA, such parties may approach the WUCC for resolution.*

The reader might wonder: what four WUCCs?; there are three now. There is no indication that some claimed esas are within an approved WUCC; the others are not. Do they have the same legal standing? If a town that was never within a convened WUCC (prior to 2014) has a de facto exclusive service area, has that now changed from an esa to an "ESA"? Does the town have new service responsibilities? When does it have to consult with a WUCC?

One of the most important section of the ESA memo is based entirely upon an interpretation of the law by one of the WUCCs. This is the section titled: *What are the roles and responsibilities of an ESA provider?* The lengthy response is almost entirely an excerpt from the ESA plan of the Southeastern Connecticut WUCC. (This is the WUCC that preceded and was incorporated into the present Eastern WUCC. It is also the only WUCC to have obtained DPH approval for its water supply plan and esas. However, it is now part of a larger area.) According to MMI, this is ESA plan is "the most recent plan of the prior seven PWSMAs." (Seven prior plans?) The excerpt provides considerable detail on WUCC responsibilities, for example: *"The manner in which a public water supplier can serve new customers in its exclusive service area can be simply via main extension or through satellite management (ownership or operation), either on an interim basis until a main extension is provided or on a permanent basis. In all situations, the capital facilities installed must*

*meet the design criteria set forth by the appropriate minimum design standards, including pipe sizing and materials, quality, system storage, fire hydrants, and other pertinent factors.”*

But no single WUCC has standing to interpret the statute and regulations for other WUCCs or other water suppliers and municipalities. To be authoritative, the interpretation should come from an entity with official standing to interpret the law, such as one of the legal departments of the Connecticut General Assembly, counsel to DPH, the AG’s office, or the like. At the least, the WUCC interpretation should indicate whether it is referencing the statute, the regulations, DPH guidance (formal or informal), good (or preferred) practices. In conclusion:

- Neither the MMI memo nor the Southeastern Connecticut ESA Plan serves to answer the more knotty questions regarding exclusive service areas.
- The Preliminary Water Supply Assessments need to clarify and evaluate the confusions inherent in the data presented. They should, as the statute requires, assess both conditions and problems. Merely revealing problems is not satisfactory. They should either be resolved or explained.

*Margaret Miner, Executive Director, October 18, 2016*

## Jeanine Gouin

---

**From:** eugene.koss@comcast.net  
**Sent:** Wednesday, October 19, 2016 7:44 PM  
**To:** bavery@hazardvillewater.com; David Radka; bhalloran@themdc.com; Jeanine Gouin; Scott Bighinatti; Dave Murphy  
**Cc:** Samokar, Heidi; Bellody, Bev; Werbner, Steve; Tursi, Vincent  
**Subject:** RE: Tolland Water Commission recommended clarifications, minor corrections to Coordinated Water System Plan Preliminary Water Supply Assessment

Good afternoon,

With the following the Tolland Water Commission offers recommendations for clarification and minor correction to the draft Preliminary Water Supply Assessment as it pertains to the Tolland water systems.

- On page 33, Table 2-7 Major Facilities of Community Systems Serving > 1,000 People, the table indicates for "Storage" that storage is "available" (X) in the Tolland system. This appears to fit for Tolland if the understanding is that Tolland has a 560,000 gallon storage tank operating as an integral part of its system. This question arises because the Table also has codes for "active" (A) and other categories. We think our understanding of the designation for Tolland is correct but seek clarification.
- On pages 35-36, Table 2-9 List of Active Interconnections in Central PWSMA, interconnections are noted in 3 instances for Tolland. With events a few months ago, Tolland is now involved in a 4<sup>th</sup> interconnection. Tolland is interconnected with Connecticut Water Company on Merrow Road in Tolland pursuant to the Agreement with CWC that enables CWC to share certain Tolland distribution mains and Tolland to share certain CWC distribution transmission mains in Tolland.
- On page 37, Table 2-10 Planned and / or Identified Future Interconnections it is indicated that for systems "Serving > 1,000 People" that the Tolland Water Department has a "planned" interconnection with CWC. This was planned but the interconnection has been in operation since June or so.
- On page 37, Table 2-10 Planned and / or Identified Future Interconnections it is indicated that for systems "Serving < 1,000 people" that CWC – Western System will have an interconnection with Norwegian Woods. If this is the Norwegian Woods in Tolland, this apartment complex will become a Tolland customer pursuant to the Agreement with CWC that enables CWC to share certain Tolland distribution mains and Tolland to share certain CWC distribution transmission mains in Tolland.
- On page 45, Section 3.20 Tolland Water Department indicates that "The interconnection with CWC – Western System is under construction will provide an additional measure of supply redundancy ..." The Tolland portion of the interconnection and pipeline to UCONN has been operational since June or so.

We hope this is helpful. If there is any question, feel free to get back to me or Vincent Tursi.

Thank you,

Eugene Koss

Sent from [Mail](#) for Windows 10

**From:** [Heidi Samokar](#)  
**Sent:** Tuesday, October 18, 2016 12:52 PM

**To:** [Beverly Bellody](#); [Steve Werbner](#); [Eugene Koss](#)  
**Subject:** FW: Minor corrections, Coordinated Water System Plan

FYI - I sent minor corrections to the WUCC.

---

**From:** Heidi Samokar  
**Sent:** Tuesday, October 18, 2016 12:52 PM  
**To:** 'dradka@ctwater.com'; 'bhalloran@themdc.com'; 'bavery@hazardvillewater.com'  
**Cc:** 'Mary Ellen Kowalewski'  
**Subject:** Minor corrections, Coordinated Water System Plan

Good afternoon,

I had two very minor corrections for the document referenced in the subject line:

1. One of the Non Transient Non Community systems in Tolland was recently changed to inactive (62-70 Merrow Road). I am not sure if the tables reflect this most recent change in number of systems.
2. Page 95 states that Tolland is expected to adopt local regulations for protecting the level A aquifer. The town has adopted the regulations.

Please let me know if you have any questions,

Thank you.

Heidi Samokar, AICP  
*Director of Planning & Development*  
Town of Tolland  
[www.tolland.org](http://www.tolland.org)  
[hsamokar@tolland.org](mailto:hsamokar@tolland.org)  
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*Town of East Hampton*  
Water Pollution Control Authority  
P.O. Box 218, 20 Gildersleeve Drive  
East Hampton, Connecticut 06424-0218  
Telephone (860) 267-2536, Fax (860) 267-9913

10/20/16

Central WUCC committee the following are comments that the Town of East Hampton Water Development Committee and the Town Manager on the WUCC Water Assessment Plan.

**The Town of East Hampton does not believe that reliance on the highest density of small community water systems in the Central WUCC provides for a safe, reliable and sustainable water supply to meet the long term needs of the Town. The lack of a water system is hindering the economic development of the Town of East Hampton. The Town wants recognition by the WUCC of the serious short and longer term needs in in East Hampton for the development of a safe reliable water system, that development and reliance upon local groundwater supplies to meet the long term water supply needs of the Town may not be practical and recognition by the state agencies that a connection to an established water system may be necessary and that an appropriate allocation of existing water supply capacity to meet East Hampton's needs be made as part of planning efforts.**

The Town of East Hampton has historically relied upon individual on-site wells for water. Over the last several years an increasing number of quality and quantity problems, incidents of contamination, iron and manganese problems, as well as decreasing water table levels, have been identified in the area. In some areas, these incidents of contamination have rendered the water unsuitable for drinking. The full extent of groundwater contamination in East Hampton is not known as groundwater moves very slowly and it may take many years before an affected area is recognized.

In addition to individual residential wells, there are over 55 public (community) water systems in the Town, which are under continuing State regulation. These range from those which serve housing developments on an annual basis to those that serve public buildings, schools, churches, campgrounds, stores, restaurants, etc. which serve 25 individuals or more of an intermittent basis. Included among these is the Village Center. The Village Center Water System was mandated by the State in 1989 and built in 1991 to alleviate serious chemical contamination in the center of the Town. These fragmented community water systems are required by the State to perform regular maintenance, monitoring and reporting. Health Department files are replete with reports of non-compliance with health standards requiring corrective actions on these systems.

The State Department of Health mandated that the Town of East Hampton complete an Initial Water Supply Plan (IWSP) in December 2002. This plan would address the current potable drinking water needs of the town as well as projected 5, 20 and 50 year needs. This plan was filed with the State DOH in November 2004 and included water sources,

purification, distribution, storage, expenses, revenues and funding sources for a municipal water system. To date, there has been no action on this plan.

This (ISWP) proposed municipal water system will mitigate the increasing water quality and quantity problems by interconnecting numerous community water systems operating in the Town along with the Village Center Water System. The system will not be extended to those systems owned by others except under written agreement. The water system will be administered by the Town's WPCA as an enterprise fund. Financing for this project will be through federal and state grants and loans, with the balance being paid for by the users of the system. An independent rate study will determine the rates to be utilized. As planned, the project will be built in three phases. Initially, the project had a targeted completion date of 2010 for phase one and the total project completed by 2014. Approval by a public referendum will be required for the project to proceed. To date, this project has not been initiated due to the high projected cost. The development of this system hinges upon locating a new, safe, and reliable supply of high-quality, affordable groundwater. The Town has identified the aquifer running along the Connecticut River as the most likely spot for the development of this ground water resource. The proposed municipal water system will mirror the existing wastewater system, plus serve portions of Cobalt and Middle Haddam. The plan is to service all households, commercial enterprises, and industrial properties below elevation 650' or an estimated population of 9,000 people or 75% of the population of the Town. In addition, fire protection will be made available to the residents of East Hampton for the first time. The water provided will meet all state and federal drinking water standards. The development of this new water system will undergo extensive scrutiny by local, state, and federal officials and will meet or exceed all requirements. Any water connection would need to be approved by Town Council.

Tim Smith  
Public Utilities Administrator  
East Hampton WPCA



October 20, 2016

Central Region Water Utility Coordinating Committee  
c/o Brendan Avery, Recording Secretary  
Hazardville Water Company  
281 Hazard Avenue  
Enfield, CT 06082-4647

RE: Comments on Preliminary Water Supply Assessment

Dear Central Region WUCC Chairmen and Members;

Thank you for the opportunity to review the Preliminary Water Supply Assessment (PWSA) for the Central WUCC. The Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (CTDEEP) is supportive of this opportunity for improved, coordinated drinking water supply planning for the State. We offer the following comments for your consideration:

1. The PWSA pulled together considerable data from existing Water Supply Plans, aggregating at both town and system levels, and this provides a good overall picture of drinking water supply in the state. However, the aggregation makes it difficult to assess and comment specifically on any of the data that went into this evaluation.
2. There are several terms utilized in the PWSA that may be helpful to define or explain for the public. These include "MCL Violation", "Monitoring Violation", "Safe Yield" and "Major Facilities".
3. Note that in the first paragraph of Section 2.4, it discusses margin of safety with respect to available yield, but the second paragraph of the section says it is with respect to safe yield.
4. Several different population projections are presented (State Data Center, DOT, and individual water company projections). What are the differences in assumptions behind those projections? Is there a single one that is most useful, or how would multiple projections be utilized in this process?
5. It is noted that the municipal survey responses in Section 6 are particularly valuable, and an extra effort to obtain responses from the other municipalities is warranted.
6. The state Aquifer Protection Area Program should be discussed in Section 6.3 as an important statewide source protection program.

7. Ensure the State Conservation & Development Policies are addressed throughout the planning process, including the following:
  - a. “Manage water resource conflicts by balancing the competing needs of water for human consumption, waste assimilation, habitat sustainability, recreation, power production, agriculture and transporting people and goods”; and
  - b. “Rely upon the capacity of the land, to the extent possible, to provide drinking water and wastewater disposal needs beyond the limits of the existing service area. Support the introduction or expansion of public water and/or sewer services or advanced on-site wastewater treatment systems only when there is a demonstrated environmental, public health, public safety, economic, social, or general welfare concern, and then introduce such services only at a scale which responds to the existing need without serving as an attraction to more extensive development”.

The Regional Plans of Conservation & Development should also be reviewed.

8. The CTDEEP encourages the WUCCs to discuss and consider the following during ESA designations and for the Integrated Report:
  - a. Consider if it is necessary for entire towns to be encompassed by ESAs, perhaps designating service avoidance areas where the mix of viable, existing private, community and non-community wells are self-sustaining, safe and reliable, and also where there are large tracts of protected open space, such as state parks or low density rural growth.
  - b. Acknowledge the viability of satellite systems and smaller sources of supply. Such sources can be maintained as environmentally sustainable sources that have minimal environmental impact and provide resiliency and flexibility for the overall system, especially during emergency situations.
  - c. Ensure existing private well areas of natural contaminants (arsenic, uranium, etc), areas of manmade contamination, or other impaired water quality areas are prioritized in ESA designation. CTDEEP will provide data to assist with this assessment.
  - d. Although the WUCC regulations do not explicitly include consideration of supply sufficiency to claim an ESA, it is certainly a valid consideration in assessing a water company’s ability to supply an area. Supply limitation and/or supply availability should be a limiting factor for the geographic extent of ESA assignment.
  - e. CTDEEP supports interconnections among systems, supply sharing and regional solutions to promote resiliency, flexibility and reliability of systems. However:
    - i. CTDEEP does not support consolidation of systems such that viable, environmentally sustainable existing sources are abandoned. Retention of existing smaller and mid-sized sources where environmentally compatible, to avoid over-reliance on larger sources, to maintain system supply redundancies and to avoid concentrating environmental impacts is encouraged.

- ii. Interconnections should be avoided that extend water into areas more effectively served by private wells or by new local sources with minimal environmental impact.
  - iii. Transfer of water between major river basins should be avoided.
  - iv. Interconnections should be consistent with state Conservation & Development policy to avoid inappropriate scattered development and suburban sprawl, and should be at a scale which responds to the existing need without serving as an attraction to more extensive development.
- f. Registered diversions have been a concern of CTDEEP's for quite some time, as you are aware. Environmental impacts of the registered diversions were not considered when they were established, and in many cases the volumes registered were much higher than what is sustainable from a resource perspective. Impacts of registered reservoirs will be mitigated considerably by the Stream Flow Standards, but the impacts of groundwater registrations are not affected. The use of the registrations were somewhat limited by the service area previously, but continued consolidation of water companies and expansion of ESAs can potentially increase use of registered water and intensify environmental impacts, especially where inter-basin transfers are involved. Attached is a map of areas where registered diversions for public water supply potentially have significant impact on stream flow. Recommendations on how registrants might reduce drought impacts should be discussed by the WUCCs and recommendations made to the WPC for consideration in the State Water Plan.
- g. The use of potable water for non-potable demands such as lawn watering and power plant cooling is becoming more problematic and can create extreme peaking issues for water systems. The State Water Plan will be considering this issue, and any recommendations from the WUCCs on addressing this would be helpful.
- h. From CTDEEP's perspective, conservation, non-potable water use and water reuse are important components of all drinking water supply planning and should be promoted in Individual Water Supply Plans, WUCCs, and the State Water Plan. Existing authority and policy can drive conservation, non-potable use, and reuse as necessary, sustainable actions.
- i. Consider use of rate structures to drive conservation
    - (1) How have the changes to rate structures for the investor-owned systems affected conservation? And can those types of incentives be extended to regional and municipal systems?
    - (2) Eliminate declining block rates; Promote seasonal and inclining block rates.
  - ii. Metering
    - (1) Full service metering should be the goal for all WUCCs;
    - (2) Use of the new Smart metering technology should be encouraged; and
    - (3) Consider setting criteria for water main and source metering.
  - iii. Consider establishing unaccounted-for-water thresholds or goals.

- iv. How can more extensive use of asset management programs and leak detection surveys be encouraged through the WUCC process?
  - i. Finally, it has become evident during the current drought situation that the triggers set in Individual Water Supply Plans for actions in response to drought may be too low and come too late to be effective. Utilities are coming to DPH and CTDEEP for emergency declarations when little or no previous conservation measures have been taken. While drought response needs to be individualized for a given water system, the WUCCs may wish to evaluate and recommend guidelines for water companies to follow.

If you have any questions on the above comments, please do not hesitate to contact me at (860) 424-3724 or [corinne.fitting@ct.gov](mailto:corinne.fitting@ct.gov).

Sincerely,



Corinne Fitting  
Supervising Environmental Analyst  
Division of Water Planning & Management  
Bureau of Water Protection & Land Reuse

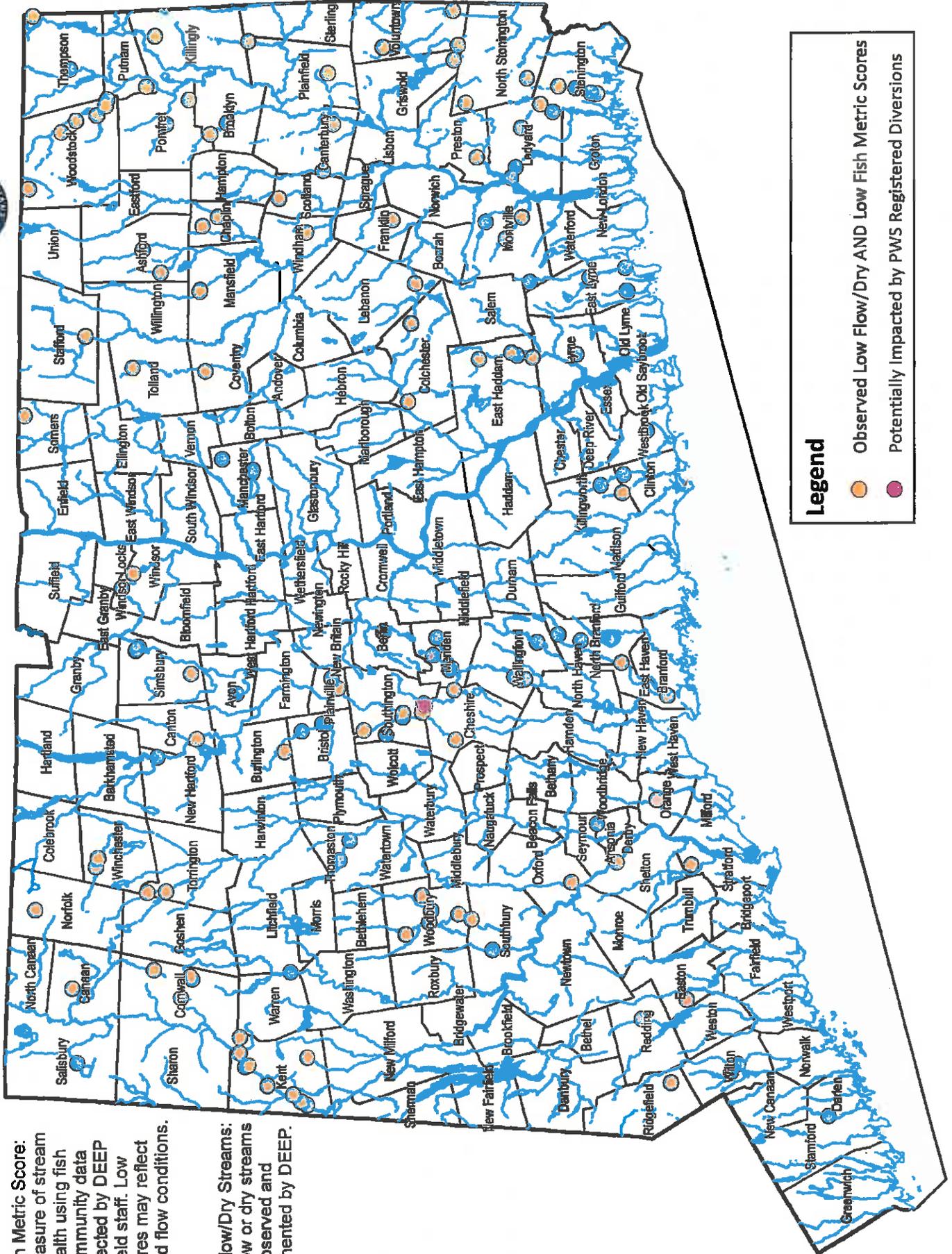
Attachment



# Observed Low Flow/Dry Streams and Low Fish Metric Scores

**Fish Metric Score:**  
 A measure of stream health using fish community data collected by DEEP field staff. Low scores may reflect altered flow conditions.

**Low Flow/Dry Streams:**  
 Low flow or dry streams observed and documented by DEEP.



**TOWN OF MANSFIELD**  
**OFFICE OF THE TOWN MANAGER**



Matthew W. Hart, Town Manager

AUDREY P. BECK BUILDING  
FOUR SOUTH EAGLEVILLE ROAD  
MANSFIELD, CT 06268-2599  
(860) 429-3336  
Fax: (860) 429-6863

October 20, 2016

Mr. David Radka, Central Region WUCC Co-Chair  
[dradka@ctwater.com](mailto:dradka@ctwater.com)

Mr. Bart Halloran, Central Region WUCC Co-Chair  
[bhalloran@themdc.com](mailto:bhalloran@themdc.com)

Subject: Central Region Water Utility Coordinating Committee (WUCC)  
Preliminary Water Supply Assessment Report

Dear Mr. Radka and Mr. Halloran:

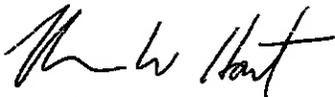
Thank you for providing WUCC members and the public with the opportunity to review the Preliminary Water Supply Assessment for the Central Region WUCC. I understand that this document is intended to be a factual representation of existing conditions based on various information sources including water supply plans and municipal Plans of Conservation and Development. I would like to call your attention to the following items that should be addressed prior to publication of the final assessment report:

- **Table 2-1 (p. 12).** This table indicates that there are 3 municipally owned water systems; however, the detailed description on p. 17 for Mansfield does not identify what you have classified as municipally owned.
- **Section 2.1 Composition of the Region (p.17).** The last sentence of the Mansfield description states that a “campground” is one of the transient non-community water systems in Mansfield. As we have no campgrounds, it appears that you may have misclassified Holiday Hill Recreation Center ([www.holidayrecreation.com](http://www.holidayrecreation.com)).
- **Table 2-2 (p. 20).** For ease of review, it would be helpful if this table were organized/sorted by municipality similar to other tables in the document.
- **Table 3-1 (p. 44).** The row for Windham Water Works is blank.
- **Table 4-1 (p. 56).** The notes for Windham Water Works should include information on the original special act granting water rights for the Willimantic Reservoir to Windham/Willimantic.
- **Table 5-7 (p. 72).** This table is titled “Housing Permit Activity in Central PWSMA Municipalities, 1996-2015.” It is unclear whether this is intended to identify the total number of permits issued or the total number of housing units for which permits were issued. Through conversations with Milone & MacBroom staff, it appears you intended to identify the total number of housing units. The numbers for Mansfield do not appear to be accurate. Additional research will be required for us to provide you with correct figures for these timeframes.

In addition to the above technical changes, there may be an issue with how certain systems are described in Mansfield due to the timing of the report. As you are aware, construction of the CWC interconnection with UConn was recently completed. Once that project is fully completed and operational, CWC will take over as the water utility for all off-campus customers. Other than a couple of references to the interconnection project, all of the narrative and tables in the report indicate that the two major community water systems serving more than 1,000 people in Mansfield are UConn and Windham Water Works. Upon completion of this project, CWC will be a third community water system in this category. This major change should be reflected in the report, and depending on the timing of project completion as compared to publication of the final report, CWC may need to be listed as a provider in many of the sections in the document.

If you have any questions with regard to the comments contained in this letter, please contact Linda Painter, Director of Planning and Development, at 860.429.3329 or [painterlm@mansfieldct.org](mailto:painterlm@mansfieldct.org).

Sincerely,



Matthew W. Hart  
Town Manager

C: Town Council  
Planning and Zoning Commission  
Conservation Commission  
Robert Miller, Eastern Highlands Health District.



Save Our Water CT is a non-partisan, citizen-led group working to protect Connecticut's public trust waters through increased citizen engagement. We support widespread public education on water policy, citizen advocacy, and legislative action to protect our most critical natural resource. Our goal is to ensure enough potable water is available to meet the needs of the citizens of Connecticut, its environment, agriculture, recreation, and businesses now and in the future.

Therefore we have concerns about the Central WUCC Preliminary Water Assessment. While the assessment contains a lot of data it fails to address some critical issues.

It lacks adequate discussion of environmental issues. Sound source water management programs use an ecosystem approach which takes into account information about watershed geology, soils, wildlife, and biodiversity. It recognizes that disease, insects, fire, wind, drought and air pollution are all disturbances having the ability to drastically affect our water supply.

It lacks adequate discussion of the impacts of climate change and its implications for source water protection. Warming temperatures may alter growing seasons and the natural range of certain species. While some plants may benefit from longer growing seasons, others may not be able to adapt and disappear from the ecosystem. Changing temperatures may alter the moisture regime of the region, causing prolonged periods of drought and more erratic weather events.

Save Our Water CT believes a full environmental impact assessment that includes climate change challenges needs to be part of the Preliminary Assessment. Failing to take this into account results in an assessment with tunnel vision.

Save Our Water CT supports a re-evaluation of state diversion permits. Permits that were grandfathered in decades ago involved no environmental impact studies. In some parts of the state there are permits for more than the water available. In some cases the amount of water permitted for diversion is in excess of what is currently being needed or used. Most water companies indicate they will need new sources of water in the future. To truly understand the state of our water there needs to be a vehicle to reassess these permits.

Save Our Water CT strongly believes that water supply plans created as much as 8 or 10 years ago are not adequate to predict water needs in the future. Old data doesn't take into consideration the new challenges we face going forward. Historical data is inadequate for water planning going forward. Our future water supply is inextricably linked to our environment and a changing climate. Failing to address these issues leads to an incomplete assessment.



Save Our Water CT recognizes that potable water for our citizens is a top priority. We also believe that streamflow regulations that ensure the health of our rivers and streams is not in conflict with that. Our current drought should provide a warning about the status of our groundwater resources. Streams, rivers, wells are drying up. While a reservoir can be replenished with precipitation, groundwater takes much longer to recharge. Regulations on groundwater use help ensure a water supply for all.

Not enough attention is paid in the Central WUCC draft Water Supply Assessment to the development of industries using large quantities of water, especially the bottled water industry. With such a patchwork of municipal plans for conservation and development, our state is vulnerable to more water bottlers wanting to locate in CT. A water company should not be in the business of economic development. A water company's responsibility is to provide drinking water. Blurring the lines about these responsibilities led to the Niagara Bottling Plant in Bloomfield, something citizens and Save Our Water CT strongly oppose.

Judy Allen  
Representative of Save Our Water CT

## Jeanine Gouin

---

**From:** Brendan Avery <bavery@hazardvillewater.com>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, October 25, 2016 7:53 AM  
**To:** Jeanine Gouin  
**Subject:** FW: CRCOG Comments on Preliminary Water Supply Assessment  
**Attachments:** MunicipalPOCDUpdateTable.docx

---

**From:** Mary Ellen Kowalewski [mailto:mkowalewski@crcog.org]  
**Sent:** Monday, October 24, 2016 4:28 PM  
**To:** 'DRadka@ctwater.com'; 'bhalloran@themdc.com'; 'bavery@hazardvillewater.com'  
**Subject:** CRCOG Comments on Preliminary Water Supply Assessment

Dear Mr. Radka, Mr. Halloran, and Mr. Avery:

On behalf of the Capitol Region Council of Governments, CRCOG staff have reviewed the Preliminary Water Supply Assessment for the Central Connecticut Public Water Supply Management Area, and have some minor comments that we would like to have considered for incorporation into the final report. I understand that the WUCC will also be receiving some comments from individual Capitol Region municipalities.

**Table 6.2, Summary of Municipal Plans of Conservation and Development Date of Last Publication/Revision**

CRCOG staff checked the dates of the POCD's for CRCOG towns in Table 6-2 of the Central WUCC Preliminary Water Supply Assessment. We added notes to the attached table, indicating the dates of more recent amendments or comprehensive updates to plans. The notes in red should be considered by the consultant for use in revising the "Date of Last Publication/Revision" and "Comprehensive Planning Horizon" columns in Table 6-2. These new adoption dates also need to be reflected in the narrative paragraph in the center of page 85 (deletion of several towns), and may necessitate some changes to Table 6-3, Water Supply Comments Addressed in Municipal Plans of Conservation and Development.

Also, several of our towns are currently in the process of updating or amending their POCDs. We expect that these new POCDs or amendments will be adopted in the next few months. We made notes about these upcoming updates/amendments in bold italics. The consultant may want to check the status of these updates/amendments before final revisions to the Assessment are made.

**Page 69, 5.5.1, Overview of the Central PWSMA**

We suggest that the last sentence of the second paragraph of Section 5.5.1 be changed to read (new words noted in bold): "CRCOG includes both the urbanized core of the Hartford metropolitan region as well as the less densely settled and more suburban towns of **Hartford and Tolland Counties**."

Thank you for your consideration of these comments.

**Mary Ellen Kowalewski, AICP**  
Director of Policy and Planning

**CAPITOL REGION COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS**

241 Main Street, Floor 4 | Hartford, CT 06106  
860.522.2217 x 222 | [www.crcog.org](http://www.crcog.org)  
[Sustainable Capitol Region Facebook](#) | [Sustainable Capitol Region Twitter](#)

## CRCOG Municipal POCD Update Information for Table 6-2 from Preliminary Water Supply Assessment – Central Public Water Supply Management Area

CRCOG members are highlighted in yellow.

Revisions to Table 6-2 which should be considered are shown in red text. Several additional updates/amendments are likely to be made in the near future; these are noted in bold italics.

Municipality	Date of Last Amendment per CRCOG Records	Date of Last Publication / Revision	Comprehensive Planning Horizon
Andover	<i>Amendments are currently under consideration (Incentive housing and Complete Streets); public hearing is scheduled for 12-19-16.</i>	5/16/2016	2015-2025
Avon	<i>Comprehensive update is currently being considered at public hearing to be continued to 11/15/16.</i> Amendment (Avon Old Farms) adopted 9/30/14; effective 10/10/14.	9/30/2014	2006-2016
Berlin		9/1/2013	2013-2023
Bethany		8/31/2010	2010-2020
Bloomfield		8/15/2012	2012-2022
Bolton	Comprehensive update adopted 10/28/15; effective 11/26/15	10/1/2015	2015-2025
Branford		11/20/2008	2008-2018
Canton		5/19/2014	2014-2024
Chester		3/19/2009	2009-2019
Clinton		9/1/2015	2015-2025
Columbia		6/27/2016	2016-2026
Coventry		5/1/2010	2010-2020
Cromwell		9/1/2007	2007-2017
Deep River		10/15/2015	2015-2025
Durham		7/20/2016	2016-2026
East Granby	<i>Comprehensive update is currently being considered at public hearing to be continued to 10/25/16.</i>	11/9/2004	2004-2014
East Haddam		8/7/2008	2008-2018
East Hampton		6/1/2016	2016-2016
East Hartford		6/25/2014	2014-2024
East Haven		9/5/2007	2007-2017

East Windsor	<b>Comprehensive update will be considered at a public hearing to open on 10/25/16.</b> Amendment (Rt. 140 corridor) 4/24/12	4/24/2012	2004-2014
Ellington	<b>Amendment (Route 83) adopted 6/22/15; effective 7/15/15.</b>	9/22/2014	2008-2018
Enfield		4/7/2011	2011-2021
Essex		11/12/2015	2015-2025
Farmington	<b>Amended 10/12/16 (Birdseye Road) and 2/15/16 (Southern Health Center).</b>	2/22/2008	2007-2017
Glastonbury	<b>Amendment (Elderly Living -Land Use Policy) effective 2/26/12.</b>	1/1/2007	2007-2017
Granby	<b>Comprehensive update adopted 9/27/16; effective 10/17/16.</b>	2/27/2007	2005-2015
Guilford		7/24/2015	2015-2025
Haddam		1/24/2008	2008-2018
Hamden		9/22/2009	2004-2014
Hartford		6/3/2010	2010-2020
Hebron		6/10/2014	2014-2024
Killingworth		1/1/2008	2008-2018
Lyme		12/14/2015	2015-2025
Madison		10/3/2013	2013-2023
Manchester		12/17/2012	2012-2020
Mansfield	Comprehensive update adopted 9/8/15; effective 10/8/15.	9/8/2015	2015-2025
Marlborough		11/24/2009	2009-2019
Meriden		3/9/2009	2009-2019
Middlefield		6/10/2008	2002-2012
Middletown		5/12/2010	2010-2020
Milford		12/1/2012	2012-2022
New Britain	Comprehensive update adopted 12/6/10; effective 12/31/10.	12/6/2010	2010-2020
New Haven		11/18/2015	2015-2025
Newington		6/9/2010	2010-2020
North Branford		11/19/2009	2009-2019
North Haven		2/22/2005	2005-2015
Old Lyme		12/28/2010	2010-2020
Old Saybrook		8/1/2014	2006-2016
Orange		5/19/2015	2015-2025
Plainville		1/1/2009	2009-2019
Portland		3/3/2016	2016-2026
Rocky Hill	Comprehensive update adopted 6/8/15; effective 6/26/15.	6/8/2015	2015-2025
Simsbury		10/9/2007	2007-2017
Somers		6/11/2015	2015-2025

South Windsor	Amended 9/21/14 (Center and Route 5). Comprehensive update adopted 7/23/13; effective 8/18/13.	6/23/2013	2013-2023
Southington	Comprehensive update adopted 5/17/16; effective 6/4/16.	5/17/2016	2016-2026
Stafford		10/9/2012	2012-2022
Suffield	Amended (PA 490) 9/17/12	9/20/2010	2010-2020
Tolland		7/1/2011	2009-2019
Vernon		10/17/2011	2012-2022
Wallingford		6/6/2016	2016-2026
West Hartford		12/1/2008	2009-2019
West Haven		7/13/2004	2004-2014
Westbrook		6/30/2011	2011-2021
Wethersfield		5/7/2013	2013-2023
Willington	Amended 2/5/08; effective 3/1/08.	2/5/2008	2008-2018
Windsor		9/29/2015	2015-2025
Windsor Locks	Amended 9/12/16 (Agriculture); amended 9/10/12 (Main Street Study).	6/18/2007	2007-2017
Woodbridge		3/23/2015	2015-2025

List researched and updated on 10/19/16.

**COMMENTS FROM INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC**

October 4, 2016

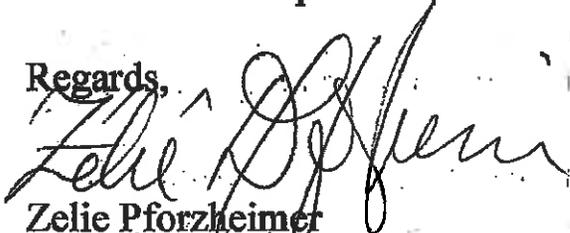
Dear Mr Radka;

Thank you for all that you do for our area. We are passionate about sustaining the water levels throughout CT and indeed the country. It would be great if you could work toward prioritizing the public's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interests, especially during times of drought. We certainly do not want to have a Flint, Michigan situation on our hands.

Further prioritizing environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development would provide ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development and implementation; and require water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.

Driving down the street and seeing corporate and private sprinklers turned on right after a rainfall seems a small thing but when it happens again and again it simply does not make sense. Please – We all need to take steps to ensure the quality and quantity of our water is not compromised.

Regards,



Zelig Pforzheimer  
199 Hurlbutt Street  
Wilton CT 06897

October 4, 2016

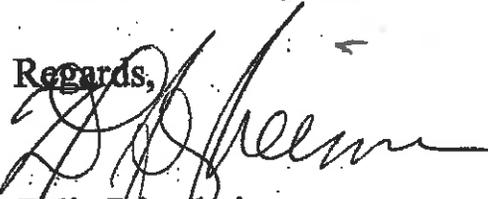
Dear Mr Halloran;

Thank you for all that you do for our area. We are passionate about sustaining the water levels throughout CT and indeed the country. It would be great if you could work toward prioritizing the public's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interests, especially during times of drought. We certainly do not want to have a Flint, Michigan situation on our hands.

Further prioritizing environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development would provide ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development and implementation; and require water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.

Driving down the street and seeing corporate and private sprinklers turned on right after a rainfall seems a small thing but when it happens again and again it simply does not make sense. Please – We all need to take steps to ensure the quality and quantity of our water is not compromised.

Regards,



Zelig Pforzheimer  
199 Hurlbutt Street  
Wilton CT 06897

**October 7, 2016**

**Dear Mr. Radka**

**Please, Please, Please keep Connecticut's water in Public Trust. Think about our future – yours and mine and how important clean water is to LIFE!!**

**Please don't let greed and profits get in the way of our Connecticut lifestyle.**

**I am not sure if you have children but we need to think about the generations that come after us and the decisions you make now will affect all of us. There are many times in our life when we look back and regret something we did. Please Mr. Halloran don't let this be the time. Don't look back and think you took part in the ruin of our water. Think about the power you have in your hands right now. You can be the one to look back 10 years from now and say look what I accomplished with my life. I fought to save Connecticut's water and WON.**

**I know that being employed by the Water company you may feel obligated to vote to benefit the company. Please Mr. Radka vote to benefit the PEOPLE of Connecticut.**

**Sincerely,**

**Anne DeBowes**

**33 Whiting Farm Rd**

**Branford, CT 06405**

October 7, 2016

Dear Mr. Halloran

**Please, Please, Please keep Connecticut's water in Public Trust. Think about our future – yours and mine and how important clean water is to LIFE!!**

**Please don't let greed and profits get in the way of our Connecticut lifestyle.**

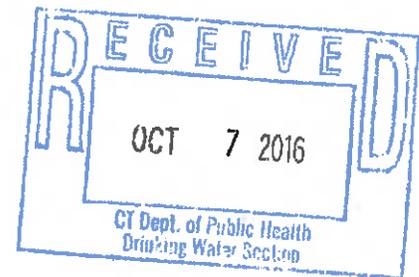
**I am not sure if you have children but we need to think about the generations that come after us and the decisions you make now will affect all of us. There are many times in our life when we look back and regret something we did. Please Mr. Halloran don't let this be the time. Don't look back and think you took part in the ruin of our water. Think about the power you have in your hands right now. You can be the one to look back 10 years from now and say look what I accomplished with my life. I fought to save Connecticut's water and WON.**

Sincerely,

  
Anne DeBorja

33 Whiting Farm Rd

Branford, CT 06405



David Radke  
Connecticut Water Company

Dear Sirs,

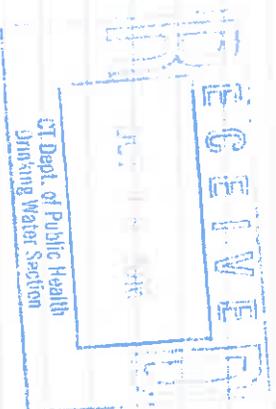
Our clean water resources should remain in the public trust. Also you need to prioritize the public need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interests, especially during times of drought, and protect the environment.

Kinda Baum  
13 Arthur Court  
North Branford, CT  
803-208-4469

Sept. 27, 2016

S.R,  
THE STATE OF CT, IS IN A SERIOUS DROUGHT SITUATION WATER IS A VALUABLE RESOURCE THAT MUST BE PROTECTED, THE CITIZENS OF CT. SHOULD HAVE PRIORITY IN THE USE OF WATER, ALL STEPS SHOULD BE TAKEN TO ENSURE THIS,

THOMAS BREWSTER  
THOMAS BREWSTER  
45 MAINE AVE. JR.  
N. BRANFORD CT  
06471





Letitia A. Solomine

20 CONSECUTIVE YEARS OF GIVING

TO David Radke  
CT Water Co.

CT needs to prioritize  
environmental protection  
for our water while  
allowing for sustainable  
economic development

Sincerely

Letitia Solomine

FOR BC

To the attention of David Radka:

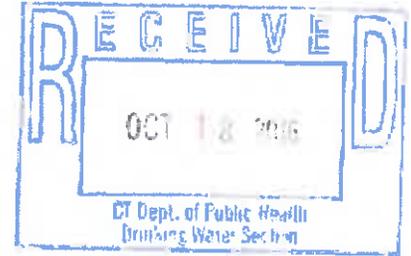
I am writing to address the fact that I feel Connecticut needs a regional water planning strategy that addresses the below points:

- Prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interests, especially during times of drought;
- Prioritizes environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development;
- Provides ample opportunities for public comment and concerns during the plans development; and
- Requires water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.

This is an extremely important topic for our future and the future of our children - more important than money and big business.

Respectfully,  
Kerrie Greffard  
30 Surrey Lane  
Branford, CT 06405

Julie Giordano  
33 Anthony Court  
Bethany, CT 06524  
[Julie\\_giord33@gmail.com](mailto:Julie_giord33@gmail.com)



October 14, 2016

Mr. Radka,  
Connecticut Water Company

Dear Mr. Radka,

I am writing to express my concerns in regard to how Connecticut needs a regional water planning strategy that prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water over corporate interests. This is especially of concern during a drought. According to the Citizens Campaign for the Environment, during a drought the residents of Connecticut could be forced by the Department of Health to have limited water consumption, but Niagara Bottling will still be allowed to withdraw large quantities of our water. This is not fair in any way to the residents of Connecticut. Not only could this lead to major drinking water shortages, but would also affect waterways and wildlife. I urge you to require a water planning strategy that prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water over corporate interests. It would also be important for opportunities to be available for public comment during this plan's development and application.

Sincerely,

  
Julie Giordano

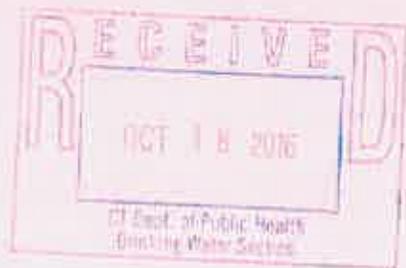
10-6-2016

Dear Mr. Radka,

Water is a precious resource to all residents, public and private, and needs to be treated as such. We cannot continue to allow the abuse of water usage at anytime but especially in times of drought.

If large private users are abusing this resource and finding loopholes in Connecticut's water policies, we must be aggressive in changing these policies and not supporting continued abuse and their ability to circumvent regulations.

A thoughtful water planning strategy would help us prioritize the need for clean, potable water, protect and conserve our reservoirs, and help preserve this vital resource for all Connecticut residents.



Sincerely,

Janice Mendillo  
12 Tanglewood Dr  
Branford, CT 06405

OCT 10, 2016

DAVID RADKA  
CONNECTICUT WATER CO



PLEASE PRIORITIZE THE PUBLICS NEED  
FOR CLEAN DRINKING WATER

GORDON BALDWIN

20 SANDRA DR

BRANFORD, CT 06405

10/1/16

Bart Halloran  
Metropolitan District Comm.



Greetings Bart!

A quick note to ask your solidarity with Citizens Campaign for the Environment's initiatives to prioritize public need and use for clean water, over corporate interests. I stand with them in their efforts to generate public awareness and proactive participation in sustainable water use.

Thank you for recognizing their efforts in this regard with policies and action that reflect and uphold these priorities.

Thank you for your work toward this.

Mark Sturdevant  
46 Vineyard Rd.  
North Haven, CT 06473



To:

**Mr. Radka**

**Connecticut Water Company**

**Water Utility Coordinating Committee:**

**As a resident of North Branford I believe that Connecticut's clean water resources are a finite and import resource.**

**I encourage you to adopt a water planning strategy that:**

**Prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interests, particularly in times of drought.**

**Prioritizes environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development.**

**Provides ample opportunities for public comment during the plans' development and implementation.**

**Requires water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.**

**Sincerely, C. Kingsbury, resident, North Branford**



9/27/2016

56 Brook Lane

North Branford, Ct 06471

Connecticut Water Company

Dear David Radka,

This letter is in regards to planning our future for the need to have clean drinking water for the public, environmental protection for our water while allowing sustainable economic development, provide ample opportunities for public comment during the plans development and implementation, of Connecticut water sources , and to address requirements for water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.

These issues can all be obtained by keeping Connecticut water in a public trust. Prioritize public drinking water supplies by keeping a healthy environment, by allowing sustainable economic development, as to not allow private interest seekers to exploit our water resources. Also allow opportunity for a meaningful public participation to access these plans of development and implementations, and require a water conservation measure for water utilities and industrial users , by ensuring large users are not wasting water, this is crucial to protecting our water supply.

Thank you for your time and consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,

Mary A. McCarthy

**Tania Smith  
30 Calvin Road  
Wilton, CT 06897**

October 4, 2016

**Mr. David Radka**

**Connecticut Water Company c/o**

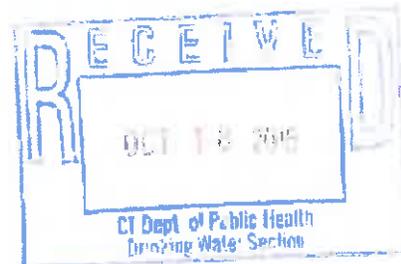
**Drinking Water Section**

**410 Capitol Avenue**

**MS#51 WAT**

**P.O. Box 340308**

**Hartford, CT 06134-0308**



Dear Mr. Radka,

This evening I had the pleasure to sit with a young man named Santosh, a dedicated member of the Citizens Campaign for the Environment. He took the time to explain the issues affecting Connecticut's clean water resources and the direct impact to my family and my community. As a mother raising two teenagers, clean water is very important to me. Having the support of our government in the protection and restoration of the waters of Connecticut is a necessity for my family and my community.

Connecticut needs a regional water planning strategy which prioritizes EVERY community's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interests, especially during times of drought. The strategy must include the environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development. Ample opportunities for public comment during the development and implementation stages of the plan must also be included in the overall strategy. The plans must require water conservation measures for water utilities as well as private users.

I support the idea of preventing large users of water, such as industrial users and utilities, from wasting water. I agree with the idea to maintain clean and abundant water supplies must be the priority over private interests which seek to exploit our water resources.

As I strive every day to provide an environment in which my children are safe, happy, and healthy, I hope that you also have the position of doing all that you can to make our environment a healthy one. While there are countless issues our country faces every day, I think clean water is a basic human right.

I look forward to hearing from you about your position on this issue.

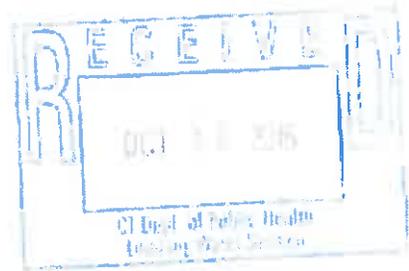
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Tania Smith".

Stephen Bogan  
Theresa Bogan  
35 Sunset Hill Drive  
Branford, CT 06405

October 6, 2016

Bart Halloran, Metropolitan District Commission  
David Radka, CT Water Company  
c/o DRINKING WATER SECTION  
410 Capital Ave  
MS #51 WAT  
PO Box 340308  
Hartford, CT 06134-0308



Gentlemen:

We wish to express our hope that you will be able to develop a regional water management plan that emphasizes the need for clean drinking water by protecting our water resources, including priorities for:

Public's need for clean drinking water

Prioritize environmental protection for water with sustainable economic development

Ample opportunities for public comment during plan's development and implementation

Requires water conservation by water utilities and large private users

Sincerely,

Stephen Bogan  
Theresa Bogan  
35 Sunset Hill Drive  
Branford, CT 06405

October 6, 2016

Bart Halloran, Metropolitan District Commission  
David Radka, CT Water Company  
c/o DRINKING WATER SECTION  
410 Capital Ave  
MS #51 WAT  
PO Box 340308  
Hartford, CT 06134-0308



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Public's need for clean drinking water

Prioritize environmental protection for water with sustainable economic development

Ample opportunities for public comment during plan's development and implementation

Requires water conservation by water utilities and large private users

Sincerely,

Charlotte Mihok  
28 Sunset Hill Drive  
Branford, CT 06405  
October 6, 2016

Mr. David Radka  
Connecticut Water Company

Dear Mr. David Radka,

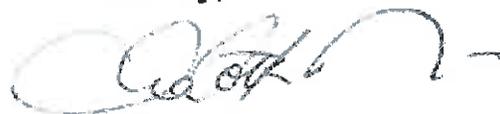
I would appreciate it if you would take the time and actually read this letter.

First, our water in Branford tastes terrible. The water in Connecticut belongs to its citizens. We deserve great, healthy, clean and great tasting drinking water. Corporations should not be allowed to take over any part of our water. Maintaining clean and abundant water supplies must take precedence over any private corporate interests.

I am interested in sustainable economic development with a priority in environmental protection of our water. Please incorporate a planning strategy to keep that in mind. The strategy should be to include ample opportunities for the public's input and to include ways to require conservation measures for water utilities and industrial users as a core value- in other words, make sure large users are not wasting our precious water.

Thank you Mr. Radka for your time. I appreciate your efforts to provide Connecticut with the very best water.

Sincerely,



Charlotte Mihok



October 6, 2016



Attn:  
David Radka  
Connecticut Water Company

CT needs a regional water planning strategy that:

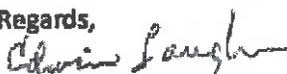
**Prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interests, especially during times of drought;**

**Prioritizes environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development;**

**Provides ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development and implementation;**

**And requires water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.**

Regards,

  
Edwin Laughran

13 Conifer Dr.  
Branford, CT 06405

To: David Radka  
CT Water Company  
c/o Drinking Water Section, 410 Capitol Avenue, MS#51 WAT  
PO Box 340308, Hartford, CT 06134-0308

From: Alison Brierley, 18 Whiting Farm Road, Branford, CT

This letter is to implore you to please keep CT's water in the Public Trust so that we can enjoy and trust in our water resources for the health and well being of all humans and animals. We obviously cannot live without a clean water supply -- it should be our right.

Please prioritize environmental protection of our water over corporate interests, especially in times of drought.

Thank you for your attention and action for the people of CT to this important issue.



October 6, 2016



**Attn:**  
David Radka  
Connecticut Water Company

**CT needs a regional water planning strategy that:**

**Prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interests, especially during times of drought;**

**Prioritizes environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development;**

**Provides ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development and implementation;**

**And requires water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.**

Regards,

*Alliette Laughran*

Alliette Laughran  
13 Conifer Dr.  
Branford, CT 06405



Joseph Marchionni

9 Conifer Drive

Branford, CT 06405

David Radka

Connecticut Water Company

Dear Mr. Radka

I believe **Connecticut needs a regional water planning strategy that prioritizes environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development.**

Sincerely,

Joseph Marchionni

To Mr David Radtke

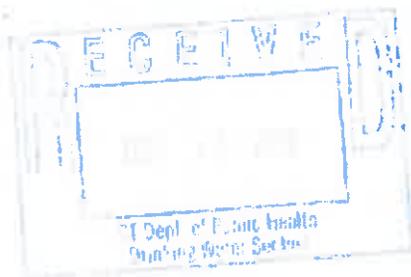
Ct. Needs a water planning strategy that

prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interests esp in times of drought

prioritizes environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development

provides ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development and implementation and:

requires water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.

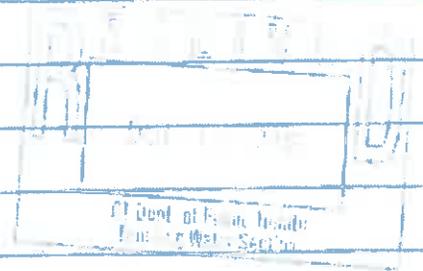


Sincerely

Traver A. Cowles Jr.

9/27/16

To: Central WUCD  
Attn: David Radka



I am writing to alert the Committees of the importance of CT's clean water resources & that they should remain in the public trust.

It is my belief that CT needs a regional water planning strategy that will do the following:

- prioritize public need for clean water over corporate interests, especially during droughts.
- prioritize environmental protection of our water while allowing for sustainable economic development
- provide time & focus for public comment during development & implementation phases of the plan
- requires water conservation measures for water utilities & large private users.

Sincerely,  
Maureen Leone  
18 Dorset Farm Rd  
North Branford, CT  
06471

Helle Orade

4. St Ronan Terrace

CT - 06511 New Haven

Oct. 7th, 2016

David Padka

Connecticut Water Company



Access to clean water is a basic need of the population and has to be secured through a sound regional water planning strategy. This includes:

- priority to the public's need for clean drinkable water supply over corporate interests, especially during times of drought.
- priority ~~over~~ to environmental protection for our water.
- provide ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development and implementation.
- require water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.

Best regards,

Helle Orade

October 10, 2016

David Radka  
Connecticut Water Company

Dear Mr. Radka,

We are writing to you today on the request of the Citizens Campaign For The Environment. As parents and as people who care about environmental issues, it is with great enthusiasm that we ask you to do your part in helping to keep Connecticut's water clean and potable. With the world's climate changing at a rapid pace and with water resources being limited, and in some areas drastically disappearing, we are asking that you prioritize environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development. Industrial innovation and capitalistic growth are valid goals for companies to have but not at the expense of present and future health, well being, and ability to survive in our current environment.

We need a strategy that requires water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users. We ask that you allow for ample opportunities for public comment during the regional water planning strategy development and implementation. We all will be affected by this plan's actions so it seems only right to consider all points of view on how best to preserve one of our most essential natural resources. We may not be able to change the past abuse on our water resources but we can affect great change at this moment and moving forward to learn from our mistakes. We urge you to please use your voice and power wisely for future generations.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,



Anne LeBlanc-Frohlich



Raymond Frohlich

45 Carriage Hill Dr.  
Branford CT, 06405

Dear Mr. Radka,

please keep our water  
clean. Our farm will find  
on it. Thank you.

From,

Nathan

William

Frohlich

April

45 Carriage Hill Dr.  
Branford CT 06405



To Central WUCC

Bart Halloran, Metropolitan District Manager

David Radka, CT water supply

We support a water management program as it is an imperative component to the conservation of our environment and even more importantly our health and well-being. We are a product of our environment and the environment is a product of the items we utilize. Connecticut desperately needs a regional water planning strategy that particularly prioritizes a need for the public to have clean drinking water supplies that are put first over corporate interests, particularly in times of water shortages caused by drought. It is also important that we provide the public with ample opportunities for public comment during the development of specific planning and interventions that will provide the much necessary water conservation measures. Finally, we support a plan that requires water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users. Thank you for your time.

*Ch. DeFau*  
Branford CT 06405



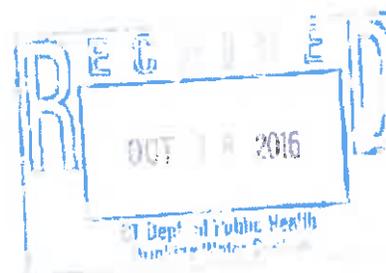
10/10/2016

David Radka,

CT needs a regional water planning strategy that

- ① Prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interests, especially during times of drought.
- ② Prioritizes environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development.
- ③ Provides ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development and implementation.
- ④ Requires water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.

Kelly Switzer  
24 Buttermilk Ln  
Branford CT 06405



To David Radkh  
Connecticut Water Company

I am writing to you in an effort to keep water providers open for public comment. Also Prioritizing water for clean drinking water and conservation measures is an important aspect that should remain a top priority to any water provide.

Thank You,  
Scott Lougal   
Tricia Lougal  
25 Queach Road  
Branford, CT 06405



To David Radkh  
Connecticut Water Company

I am writing to you in an effort to keep water providers open for public comment. Also Prioritizing water for clean drinking water and conservation measures is an important aspect that should remain a top priority to any water provide.

Thank You,  
Scott Lougal   
Tricia Lougal  
25 Queach Road  
Branford, CT 06405

September 27, 2016

David Radka

Connecticut Water Company

We believe that CT's clean water resources are very important to us and should remain in the public trust. This would prioritize the public's need for clean drinking water supply over corporate interests, especially during times of drought.

It would also prioritize environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development. It would also provide ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development and implementation – as well as require water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.

Thank you for your time,



Dawn Jacobson

31 Brook Lane

North Branford, CT 06471



September 27, 2016

David Radka

Connecticut Water Company

We believe that CT's clean water resources are very important to us and should remain in the public trust. This would prioritize the public's need for clean drinking water supply over corporate interests, especially during times of drought.

It would also prioritize environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development. It would also provide ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development and implementation – as well as require water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.

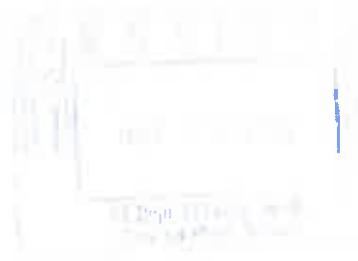
Thank you for your time,



Dawn Jacobson

31 Brook Lane

North Branford, CT 06471



September 27, 2016

David Radka

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It would also prioritize environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development. It would also provide ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development and implementation – as well as require water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.

Thank you for your time,



Kelli Jacobson

31 Brook Lane

North Branford, CT 06471



Dear Mr. David Rodka,

In this time of crisis I feel it is important for the state of Connecticut to implement a water planning strategy that prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interests, especially during times of drought, while also prioritizing environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development. Thank you for your consideration.

Judy A

142 Totoket Rd  
N. Branford



26 Wood Chapel  
North Brantford

Prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interests, especially during times of drought;

Prioritizes environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development;

Provides ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development and implementation; and

Requires water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.

Dear David Radka,

My family and I strongly agree with The Citizens Campaign about protecting our cities water supply. We feel that you should prioritize our need for clean drinking water and environmental protection of our water, as well as provide opportunities for the public to comment during the plans and developments regarding our water supply. And lastly we strongly agree that water conservation measures for water utilities should be the same for residential users as well as large private users.

Thank you,

Melissa and Tim Walkley

33 Quench Rd.  
Brantford CT, 06405

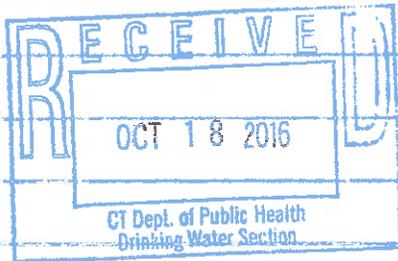


RECEIVED

Oct 10, 2016

BART HALLORAN  
METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

PLEASE PRIORITIZE THE PUBLIC'S INTEREST  
FOR CLEAN DRINKING WATER



GORDON BALDWIN

20 SANDRA DRIVE  
BRANFORD, CT

Bart Halloran  
Metropolitan District  
Commission

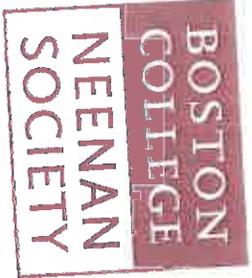
Dear Sir's;

Our clean water resources should  
remain in the public trust

Also you need to prioritize  
the public need for clean drinking  
water supplies over corporate ~~interests~~  
interests, especially during times of  
drought, <sup>and</sup> protect the environment

Linda Brown  
13 Arthur Court  
North Branford, Ct  
203-208-4469





Letitia A. Solomine

20 CONSECUTIVE YEARS OF GIVING

TO BOB HELLIGAN  
Metropolitan District Comm

CT Needs a regional  
water planning strategy  
that prioritizes the  
public's need for  
clean drinking water  
supplies over separate  
interests especially  
during times of drought

Signed

Letitia Solomine

FOR BC

*America the Beautiful*

SIR,  
SEP 27, 2016

THE STATE OF CT, IS IN A SERIOUS  
IMMEDIATE SITUATION. WATER IS A VALUABLE  
RESOURCE THAT MUST BE PROTECTED. THE  
CITIZENS OF CT. SHOULD HAVE PRIORITY  
IN THE USE OF WATER. ALL STEPS SHOULD  
BE TAKEN TO ENSURE THAT.

James Brown  
THOMAS BROWN  
418 MARSHALL DR  
N. BRIDGE, CT.  
06477



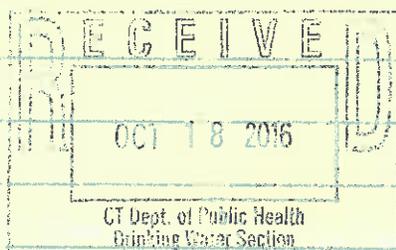
To the attention of Bart Halloran:

I am writing to address the fact that I feel Connecticut needs a regional water planning strategy that addresses the below points:

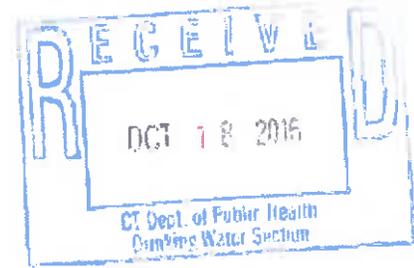
- Prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interests, especially during times of drought;
- Prioritizes environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development;
- provides ample opportunities for public comment and concerns during the plans development; and
- Requires water conservation measures for water ~~utilities~~ utilities and large private users.

This is an extremely important topic for our future and the future of our children - more important than money and big business.

Respectfully,  
Kater Greenleaf  
30 Surrey Lane  
Branford CT 06405



**Julie Giordano**  
**33 Anthony Court**  
**Bethany, CT 06524**  
[Julie.giord33@gmail.com](mailto:Julie.giord33@gmail.com)



**October 14, 2016**

**Dear Mr. Holloran,**

**I am writing to express my concerns in regard to how Connecticut needs a regional water planning strategy that prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water over corporate interests. This is especially of concern during a drought. According to the Citizens Campaign for the Environment, during a drought the residents of Connecticut could be forced by the Department of Health to have limited water consumption, but Niagara Bottling will still be allowed to withdraw large quantities of our water. This is not fair in any way to the residents of Connecticut. Not only could this lead to major drinking water shortages, but would also affect waterways and wildlife. I urge you to require a water planning strategy that prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water over corporate interests. It would also be important for opportunities to be available for public comment during this plan's development and application.**

**Sincerely,**

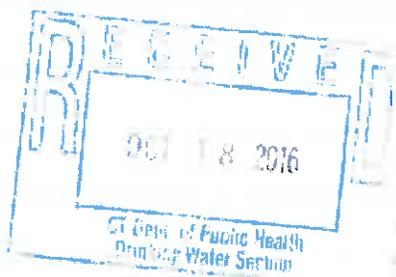
  
**Julie Giordano**

Dear Mr. Bob Halloran,

In this time of crisis I feel it is important for the state of Connecticut to implement a water planning strategy that prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interests, especially during times of drought, while also prioritizing environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development. Thank you for your consideration.

Judy ~~~~~

142 Totoket Rd  
N Branford CT



Helle Cronk

4. St Bonan Terrace

CT - 06511 New Haven

Oct. 7th, 2016

Barth Halloran

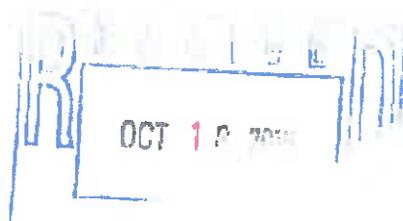
Metropolitan District Commission

Access to clean water is a basic need of the population and has to be secured through a sound regional water planning strategy. This includes:

- priority to the public's need for clean drinking water supply over corporate interests, especially during times of drought
- priority to environmental protection for our water
- provide ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development and implementation
- require water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.

Best regards,

Helle Cronk



October 10, 2016

Bart Halloran  
Metropolitan District Commission

Dear Mr. Halloran,

We are writing to you today on the the request of the Citizens Campaign For The Environment. As parents and as people who care about environmental issues, it is with great enthusiasm that we ask you to do your part in helping to keep Connecticut's water clean and potable. With the world's climate changing at a rapid pace and with water resources being limited, and in some areas drastically disappearing, we are asking that you prioritize environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development. Industrial innovation and capitalistic growth are valid goals for companies to have but not at the expense of present and future health, well being, and ability to survive in our current environment.

We need a strategy that requires water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users. We ask that you allow for ample opportunities for public comment during the regional water planning strategy development and implementation. We all will be affected by this plan's actions so it seems only right to consider all points of view on how best to preserve one of our most essential natural resources. We may not be able to change the past abuse on our water resources but we can affect great change at this moment and moving forward to learn from our mistakes. We urge you to please use your voice and power wisely for future generations.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,



Anne LeBlanc-Frohlich



Raymond Frohlich

45 Carriage Hill Dr.  
Branford CT 06405



To Bart Halloran  
Metropolitan District Commission

I am writing to you in an effort to keep water providers open for public comment. Also Prioritizing water for clean drinking water and conservation measures is an important aspect that should remain a top priority to any water provide.

Thank You,  
Scott Lougal   
Tricia Lougal  
25 Queach Road  
Branford, CT 06405



To Bart Halloran  
Metropolitan District Commission

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Thank You,  
Scott Lougal   
Tricia Lougal  
25 Queach Road  
Branford, CT 06405

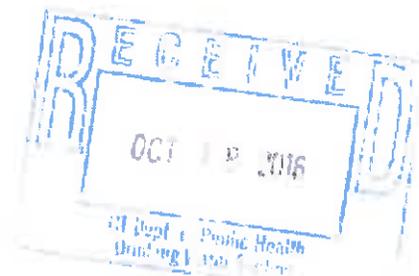
10/10/2016

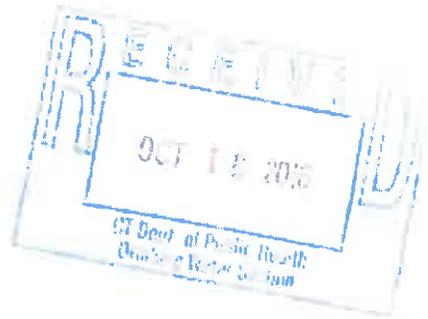
Bart Halloran,

CT needs a regional water planning strategy that

- ① Requires water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users
- ② Prioritizes environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development.
- ③ Prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water while allowing for sustainable economic growth.
- ④ Provides ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development and implementation

Kelly Burton  
24 Buttermilk Ln.  
Branford CT 06405





12/1/10 Mr. Hill  
Please keep our water  
clean. Our future depends  
on it. Thank you.

From

Nathan William Frohlich

Age 7

43 Carriage Hill Dr.  
Benford CT 06905

26 Wood Chapel Ln  
North Branford

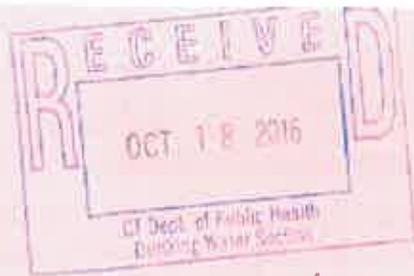
Prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interests, especially during times of drought;

Prioritizes environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development;

Provides ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development and implementation, and

Requires water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.





10-6-2016

Dear Mr. Halloran,

Water is a precious resource to all residents, public and private, and needs to be treated as such. We cannot continue to allow the abuse of water usage at anytime but especially in times of drought.

If large private users are abusing this resource and finding loopholes in Connecticut water policies, we must be aggressive in changing these policies and not supporting continued abuse and their ability to circumvent regulations.

A thoughtful water planning strategy would help us prioritize the need for clean, potable water, protect and conserve our reservoirs, and help preserve this vital resource for all Connecticut residents.

Sincerely,

Janice Mendillo

12 Tanglewood Dr  
Branford CT 06405



**9/27/2016**

**56 Brook Lane**

**North Branford, Ct 06471**

**Metropolitan District Commission**

**Dear Bart Halloran,**

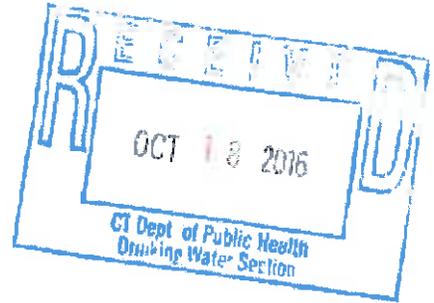
**This letter is in regards to planning our future for the need to have clean drinking water for the public, environmental protection for our water while allowing sustainable economic development, provide ample opportunities for public comment during the plans development and implementation, of Connecticut water sources , and to address requirements for water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.**

**These issues can all be obtained by keeping Connecticut water in a public trust. Prioritize public drinking water supplies by keeping a healthy environment, by allowing sustainable economic development, as to not allow private interest seekers to exploit our water resources. Also allow opportunity for a meaningful public participation to access these plans of development and implementations, and require a water conservation measure for water utilities and industrial users , by ensuring large users are not wasting water, this is crucial to protecting our water supply.**

**Thank you for your time and consideration in this matter.**

**Sincerely,**

**Mary A. McCarthy**



To:

Mr. Hailoran

Metropolitan District Commission

Water Utility Coordinating Committee:

**As a resident of North Branford I believe that Connecticut's clean water resources are a finite and important resource.**

I encourage you to adopt a water planning strategy that:

**Prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interests, particularly in times of drought.**

**Prioritizes environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development.**

**Provides ample opportunities for public comment during the plans' development and implementation.**

**Requires water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.**

Sincerely, C. Kingsbury, resident, North Branford

Dear Bart Halloran,

My family and I strongly agree with The Citizens Campaign about protecting our cities water supply. We feel that you should prioritize our need for clean drinking water and environmental protection of our water, as well as provide opportunities for the public to comment during the plans and developments regarding our water supply. And lastly we strongly agree that water conservation measures for water utilities should be the same for residential users as well as large private users.

Thank you,

Melissa and Tim Walkley

33 Queach Rd.  
Branford CT, 06405



September 27, 2016

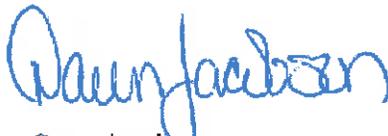
Bart Halloran

Metropolitan District Commission

We believe that CT's clean water resources are very important to us and should remain in the public trust. This would prioritize the public's need for clean drinking water supply over corporate interests, especially during times of drought.

It would also prioritize environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development. It would also provide ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development and implementation – as well as require water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.

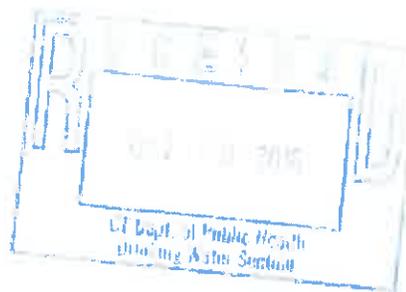
Thank you for your time,



Dawn Jacobson

31 Brook Lane

North Branford, CT 06471



9/27/16

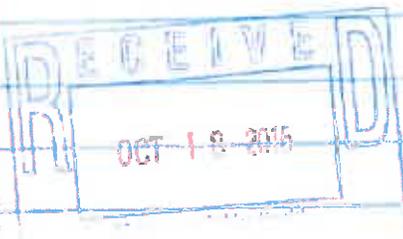
To Central WUCC  
Attn: Bart Halloran

I am writing to document my belief that water resources are important + should remain in public trust. It is my position that C.T. needs a water strategy plan that:

- prioritizes citizens' needs for clean drinking water
- prioritizes environmental protection for our water while also allowing for economic development that is sustainable.
- provides forum for public comment during development + implementation.
- Demands water conservation measures for water utilities + large private users.

Sincerely,

Maureen Leone  
18 Doral Farm Rd.  
North Branford, Ct  
06471



**Tania Smith  
30 Calvin Road  
Wilton, CT 06897**

October 4, 2016

**Mr. Bart Halloran**

**Metropolitan District Commission**

*c/o*

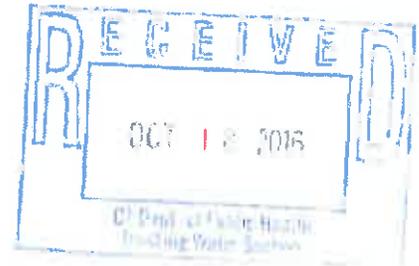
**Drinking Water Section**

**410 Capitol Avenue**

**MS#51 WAT**

**P.O. Box 340308**

**Hartford, CT 06134-0308**



Dear Mr. Halloran,

This evening I had the pleasure to sit with a young man named Santosh, a dedicated member of the Citizens Campaign for the Environment. He took the time to explain the issues affecting Connecticut's clean water resources and the direct impact to my family and my community. As a mother raising two teenagers, clean water is very important to me. Having the support of our government in the protection and restoration of the waters of Connecticut is a necessity for my family and my community.

Connecticut needs a regional water planning strategy which prioritizes EVERY community's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interests, especially during times of drought. The strategy must include the environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development. Ample opportunities for public comment during the development and implementation stages of the plan must also be included in the overall strategy. The plans must require water conservation measures for water utilities as well as private users.

I support the idea of preventing large users of water, such as industrial users and utilities, from wasting water. I agree with the idea to maintain clean and abundant water supplies must be the priority over private interests which seek to exploit our water resources.

As I strive every day to provide an environment in which my children are safe, happy, and healthy, I hope that you also have the position of doing all that you can to make our environment a healthy one. While there are countless issues our country faces every day, I think clean water is a basic human right.

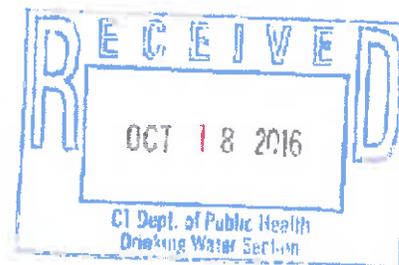
I look forward to hearing from you about your position on this issue.

Sincerely,

Stephen Bogan  
Theresa Bogan  
35 Sunset Hill Drive  
Branford, CT 06405

October 6, 2016

Bart Halloran, Metropolitan District Commission  
David Racka, CT Water Company  
c/o DRINKING WATER SECTION  
410 Capital Ave  
MS #51 WAT  
PO Box 340308  
Hartford, CT 06134-0308



Gentlemen:

We wish to express our hope that you will be able to develop a regional water management plan that emphasizes the need for clean drinking water by protecting our water resources, including priorities for:

- Public's need for clean drinking water
- Prioritize environmental protection for water with sustainable economic development
- Ample opportunities for public comment during plan's development and implementation
- Requires water conservation by water utilities and large private users

Sincerely,

Stephen Bogan  
Theresa Bogan  
35 Sunset Hill Drive  
Branford, CT 06405

October 6, 2016

Bart Halloran, Metropolitan District Commission  
David Radka, CT Water Company  
c/o DRINKING WATER SECTION  
410 Capital Ave  
MS #51 WAT  
PO Box 340308  
Hartford, CT 06134-0308



Gentlemen:

We wish to express our hope that you will be able to develop a regional water management plan that emphasizes the need for clean drinking water by protecting our water resources, including priorities for:

- Public's need for clean drinking water
- Prioritize environmental protection for water with sustainable economic development
- Ample opportunities for public comment during plan's development and implementation
- Requires water conservation by water utilities and large private users

Sincerely,

Charlotte Mihok  
28 Sunset Hill Drive  
Branford, CT 06405  
October 6, 2016

Mr. Bart Halloran  
Metropolitan District Commission

Dear Mr. Bart Halloran,

I would appreciate it if you would take the time and actually read this letter.

First, our water in Branford tastes terrible. The water in Connecticut belongs to its citizens. We deserve great, healthy, clean and great tasting drinking water. Corporations should not be allowed to take over any part of our water. Maintaining clean and abundant water supplies must take precedence over any private corporate interests.

I am interested in sustainable economic development with a priority in environmental protection of our water. Please incorporate a planning strategy to keep that in mind. The strategy should be to include ample opportunities for the public's input and to include ways to require conservation measures for water utilities and industrial users as a core value- in other words, make sure large users are not wasting our precious water.

Thank you Mr. Halloran for your time. I appreciate your efforts to provide Connecticut with the very best water.

Sincerely,



Charlotte Mihok



To: Bart Halloran  
Metropolitan District Commission  
c/o Drinking Water Section, 410 Capitol Avenue, MS#51 WAT  
PO Box 340308, Hartford, CT 06134-0308

From: Alison Brierley, 18 Whiting Farm Road, Branford, CT

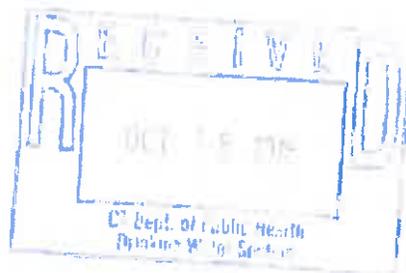
This letter is to implore you to please keep CT's water in the Public Trust so that we can enjoy and trust in our water resources for the health and well being of all humans and animals. We obviously cannot live without a clean water supply -- it should be our right.

Please prioritize environmental protection of our water over corporate interests, especially in times of drought.

Thank you for your attention and action for the people of CT to this important issue.



October 6, 2016



Attn:  
Bart Halloran  
Metropolitan District Commission

CT needs a regional water planning strategy that:

**Prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interests, especially during times of drought;**

**Prioritizes environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development;**

**Provides ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development and implementation;**

**And requires water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.**

Regards,

Edwin Laughran  
13 Conifer Dr.  
Branford, CT 06405

October 6, 2016



**Attn:**  
**Bart Halloran**  
**Metropolitan District Commission**

**CT needs a regional water planning strategy that:**

**Prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interests, especially during times of drought;**

**Prioritizes environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development;**

**Provides ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development and implementation;**

**And requires water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.**

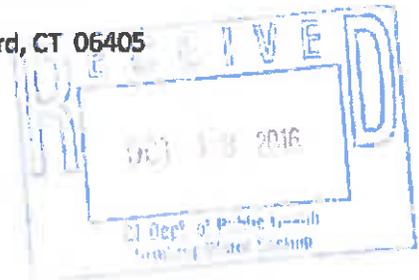
**Regards,**

*Alliette Laughran*  
**Alliette Laughran**  
**13 Conifer Dr.**  
**Branford, CT 06405**

**Joseph Marchionni**

**9 Conifer Drive**

**Branford, CT 06405**



**Bart Halloran**

**Metropolitan District Commission**

**Dear Mr. Halloran**

**I believe Connecticut needs a regional water planning strategy that provides ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development and implementation.**

**Sincerely,**

**Joseph Marchionni**

To: Mr Bart Halloran

Dear Sir,

CT. Needs a water planning strategy that

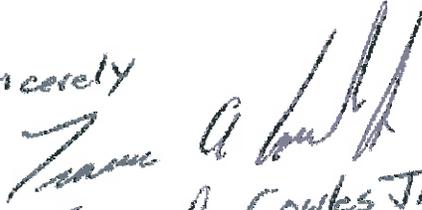
prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interests Esp in times of drought

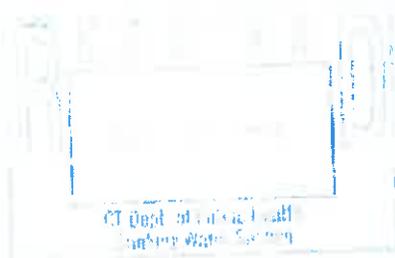
prioritizes environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development

provides ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development and implementation and:

requires water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.

Sincerely

  
Traver A. Cowles Jr.



9 Stodmor Road  
Simsbury, CT 06070

Dear Mr., Radka, Mr. Halloran and Mr. Avery,

Aquarion Water Company provides the public water supply to Simsbury except for in the village of Tariffville. Aquarion believes it is currently meeting the demand for service in Simsbury, but says that additional supply may be needed “beyond the 5-year planning period to meet the projected peak day demands with a sufficient margin of safety.” Mr. James Rabbitt, the Simsbury Town Planner, announced at a meeting of the Simsbury Board of Selectmen in the spring of 2016 that over 800 new residential units are either being built or are permitted in Simsbury.

Given the residential growth in Simsbury, it is clear that the demand for water will increase. Aquarion says it would look to renovating existing wells and to the Farmington River Basin for sources of additional water. The company states that “Development of new sources in the Farmington River basin is believed to be the most likely scenario for increasing future supply.” Avon Water Company also is looking to the Farmington River basin to increase its supply. And Tariffville Water Company also relies on an aquifer near the river.

Under the current circumstances, relying on the Farmington River basin for an increasing supply does not seem realistic. This year and last were both very dry years, and it is now recognized that we are in a serious drought in Connecticut. In Simsbury, the Farmington River is extremely low, lower than my family has ever seen it since we came to Simsbury in 1977. This summer the CT DEEP restricted fishing in the Farmington River because low flows and high temperatures had caused stressed fish to congregate in “refuges” created where certain tributaries enter the river. Streams in the entire watershed, for example Stratton Brook in Simsbury, are low or even dry. Aquarion has had to ask for voluntary compliance with water use restrictions in Simsbury even without the projected additional residential units here.

I do not know whether the groundwater pumped from Aquarion’s wells or from the wells of the two other local water companies, comes from the same aquifers that feed the Farmington River, but given the wells’ proximity to the river and to Stratton Brook, that seems likely. If it is the case, more pumping would affect the flow of the Farmington, just as UCONN’s well fields dried up the Fenton River. Drying up the river is a frightening possibility, first for wildlife and the river ecosystem, and second for the communities for which the river is important to the residents’ quality of life and also as economic driver.

Of course, the amount of water in the East Branch of the Farmington River below the MDC’s dams on the East Branch is already restricted by those dams and by the MDC’s pattern of releases. The agreed-upon sale of water to Niagara Bottling plant in Bloomfield will only further tighten the supply of water that could be available to sustain the river and nearby aquifers. The Farmington River basin can only provide so much drinking water. We have no idea whether our future includes more frequent and severe droughts punctuated by occasional heavy rains or whether we will see a return to what we think of as our “normal” weather. If we want to have a river at all, we all, water companies and citizens, need to look elsewhere for water.

Sincerely,

Sally Rieger

FROM: Casey Olsen  
151 Bear Hill Rd  
Bethany CT 06524  
To: David Radka (CT Water Co)  
CT needs a regional  
water planning strategy  
that prioritizes the  
public's need for  
clean drinking water,  
over corporate interests  
especially during an  
emergency (and drought)



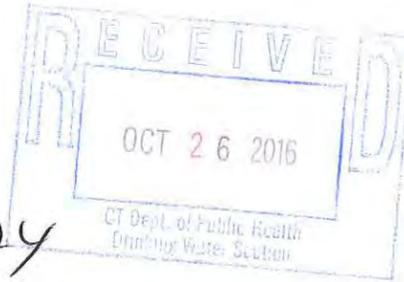
- Protect our  
environment,  
our children's,  
children should  
never have to  
wonder where

10/12/16

To David Radka  
CT Water Company

Water sources are important natural  
resources and a plan for sustainable water  
use, especially during times of drought,  
environmental protection for our water is  
a high priority. To do this in  
conjunction with sustainable economic  
development is instrumental. Please  
ensure that public comment is  
fully utilized during planning and  
require water conservation for  
water utilities and large private users.

Sincerely,  
Cynthia Meyer  
184 Miller Rd.  
Bethany, CT 06524



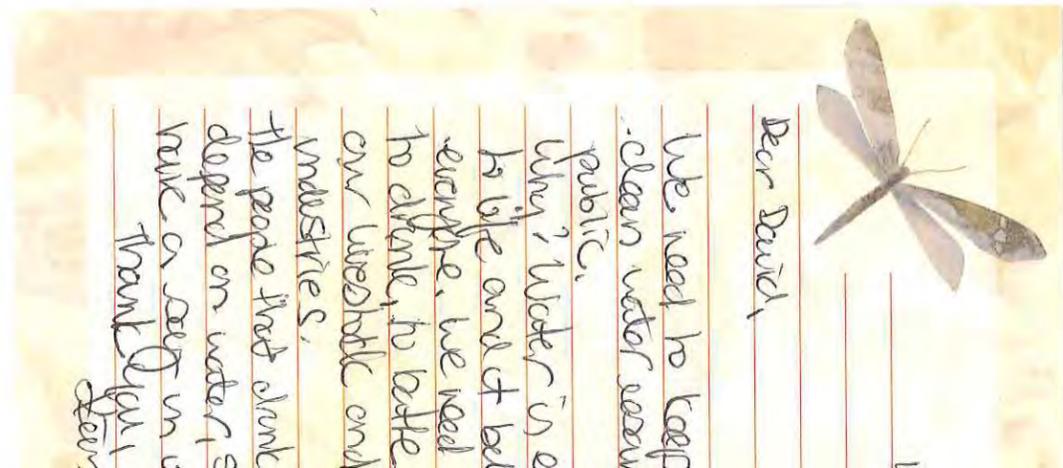
10-13-16

Mr. David Radka  
CT Water Co.

- Please take the time to address the following issues:  
CT needs a comprehensive regional water planning strategy that;
- Prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interests, especially during times of drought.
- Requires water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users and
- Provides ample opportunity for public comment during the plans development and implementation.

Sincerely,  
Lisa Cavallaro

73 Country Ln  
Bethany, CT  
06524

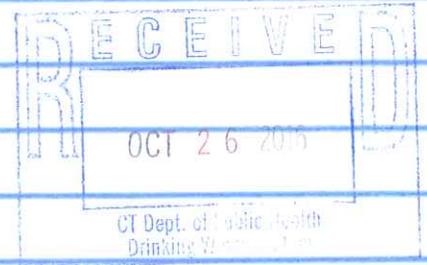


Dear David,  
We need to keep  
clean water access  
public.  
Why? Water is a  
to life and it has  
everywhere. We need  
to drink, to bathe,  
our household and  
industries.  
The people that don't  
depend on water's  
have a say in it.  
Thank you!  
Lisa

10/18/16

To: David Radka  
Connecticut Water Co.

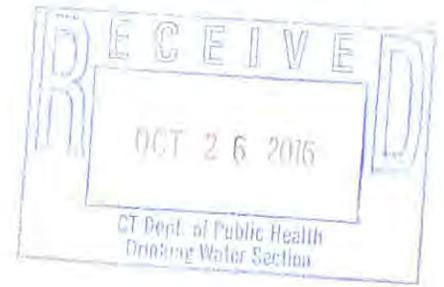
From: Dennis McFarney  
8 Woodcutters Dr.  
Bethany, CT, 06524



I fully support water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users. Connecticut must take significant measures to protect & conserve the public water supply. Be mindful!

Dennis McFarney

174 Bear Hill Road  
Bethany, CT 06524  
October 13, 2016



David Radka  
Connecticut Water Company  
c/o Drinking Water Section  
410 Capitol Avenue  
MS #51 WAT  
Hartford, CT 06134-0308

Dear Mr. Radka:

Connecticut needs a regional water planning strategy that:

- Prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interests, especially during times of drought

- Prioritizes environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development

- Provides ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development and implementation; and

- Requires water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Robert and Rita Kolb".

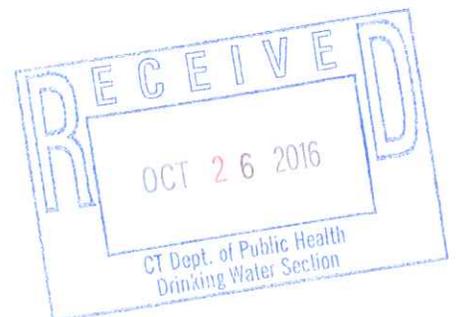
Robert and Rita Kolb

Dear Mr. Radka,

Connecticut residents demand action to keep our water supply clean, safe, sustainable and public. We need to prioritize environmental protections for our water before allowing private companies access over public consumption. The state needs to require water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users as it does for public consumption. Access to clean drinking water is a fundamental human right that the people of Connecticut deserve.

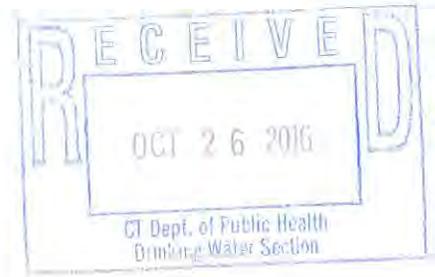
Sincerely,

Sara Frank  
121 N. Humiston Pkve.  
Bethany, CT 06524



Subject: Clean Water Regional Planning Strategy

TO: David Radka  
Metropolitan District Commission



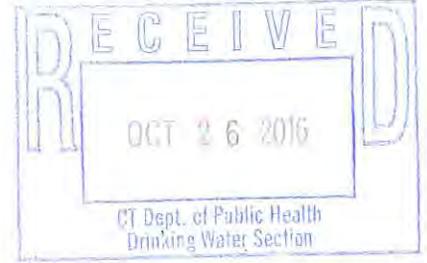
Dear Sir,

I believe that CT needs a regional water planning strategy that:

- 1) Prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interests, especially during times of drought.
- 2) Prioritizes environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development.
- 3) Provides ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development and implementation.
- 4) Requires water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.

Robert Worrell  
12 N. Humiston Dr.  
Bethany, CT

Untitled



Dear Mr. David Radka  
Connecticut Water Company

I believe that CT needs a water planning strategy that:

Prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water over corporate interests, especially in times of drought.

Prioritizes environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development.

Requires water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.

Thank you,

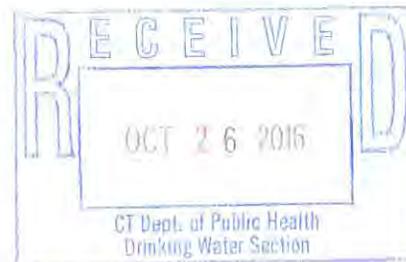
Sandra Quiello  
281 Fairwood Rd  
Bethany, CT

from the desk of:

***Victoria Poeta***

56 Ralph Road, Bethany, CT

David Radka, Connecticut Water Company  
c/o Drinking Water Section  
410 Capital Ave, MS #51 WAT  
PO Box 340308  
Hartford, CT 06134-0308



October 19, 2016

This letter written and serves as support for the effort to develop a long standing comprehensive water management plan for CT.

I am in agreement that a water planning strategy needs to include at a minimum;

- Balancing the public's need for clean drinking water supplies with the needs of corporate entities, especially at times of drought
- Balancing environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development
- Provide and ensure ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development and implementation, and
- Require water conservation measures across all users including the public, water utilities plants, public/government facilities and private business.

*Victoria L. Poeta*

Victoria L. Poeta

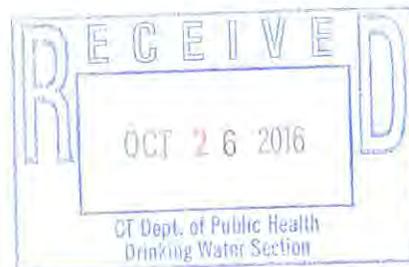
cc: Citizens Campaign for the Environment organization, Hamden, CT

from the desk of:

***Victor Poeta***

56 Ralph Road, Bethany, CT

David Radka, Connecticut Water Company  
c/o Drinking Water Section  
410 Capital Ave, MS #51 WAT  
PO Box 340308  
Hartford, CT 06134-0308



October 19, 2016

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I am in agreement that a water planning strategy needs to include at a minimum;

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- Balancing environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development
- Provide and ensure ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development and implementation, and
- Require water conservation measures across all users including the public, water utilities plants, public/government facilities and private business.

Victor Poeta

cc: Citizens Campaign for the Environment organization, Hamden, CT

October 19, 2016

David Radka  
Connecticut Water Company

Dear Mr. Radka,

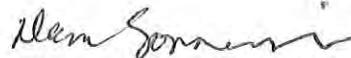
I am writing as part of the Citizens Campaign for the Environment push to get Connecticut to create a regional water planning strategy, a subject very close to my heart after our extremely dry summer (though CT has not suffered as badly as other parts of the country).

In particular, I believe that the public's need for clean drinking water should be prioritized over corporate demand, particularly in times of drought. Just as important is the need for environmental protection for our water (and that needed by wildlife), though I understand the need for *sustainable* economic development. Such a plan would require water conservation measures by water utilities and large private users.

Last but not least, I would like you to make sure there are ample opportunities for public comment during the development and implementation of the water planning strategy.

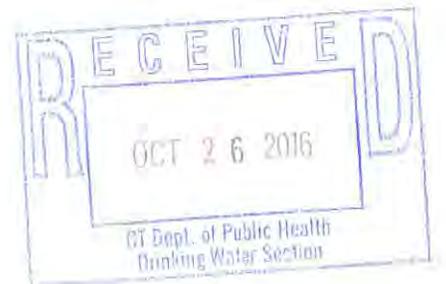
Thank you for listening and, I hope, for beginning to set this process in motion.

Sincerely,



Dr. Dana Sonnenschein, Professor of English  
Southern CT State University

Home Address:  
97 Lebanon Road  
Bethany, CT 06524



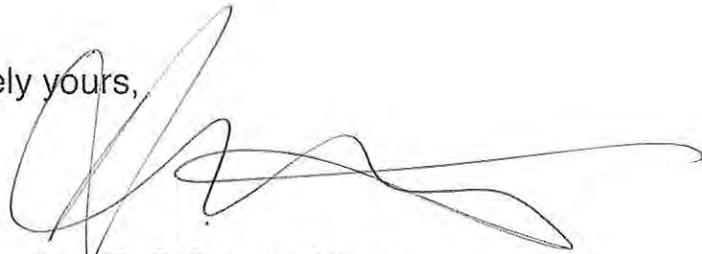
Apartment C6  
430 Meloy Street,  
West Haven, CT 06516  
October 19,2016

Dear Mr. Radka,

I am writing regarding an underhanded attempt by Niagara Bottling Company to establish a one million gallon a day facility without paying a dime by using loopholes in the Connecticut water laws. This is intolerable! I want you to provide more than ample opportunity for a public comment period with ample public notice time as well as prioritize the public's need for clean drinking water supplies in Connecticut over corporate greed and habitual stripping of natural resources; especially during times of severe drought. Global warming is here to stay, and water will become the future oil.

Wake up and become a citizen.

Sincerely yours,



Mrs. Heather E. O'Connor-Ulloa



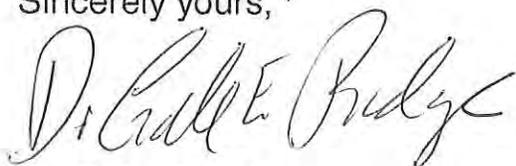
139 Lebanon Road,  
Bethany, CT 06524  
October 19, 2016

Dear Mr. Radka,

I am writing regarding an underhanded attempt by Niagara Bottling Company to establish a one million gallon a day facility without paying a dime by using loopholes in the Connecticut water laws. This is intolerable! I want you to provide more than ample opportunity for a public comment period with ample public notice time as well as prioritize the public's need for clean drinking water supplies in Connecticut over corporate greed and habitual stripping of natural resources; especially during times of severe drought. Global warming is here to stay, and water will become the future oil.

Wake up and become a citizen.

Sincerely yours,



Dr. Gale E. Ridge



139 Lebanon Road,  
Bethany, CT 06524  
October 19, 2016

Dear Mr. Radka,

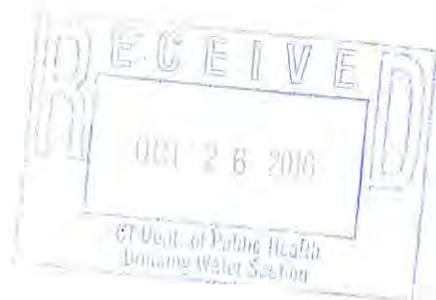
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Wake up and become a citizen.

Sincerely yours,

*Timothy O'Connor*

Mr. Timothy J. O'Connor

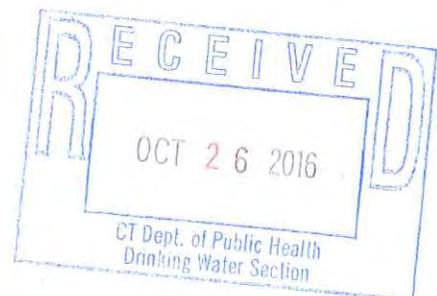


10/19/16

To: Mr. David Radka  
Connecticut Water Company

Water conservation is very important to me. Each one of us need to conserve water as well as industrial users. Please work toward a regional water planning strategy. We cannot afford to waste water; we only have ~~some~~ much!

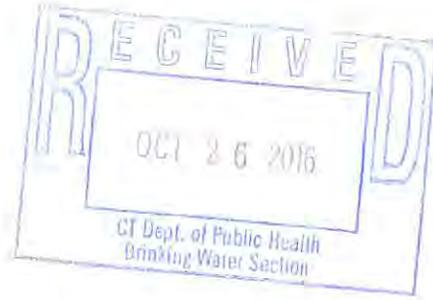
Thank you,  
Harriet B. Hanley  
Bethany, CT.



October 19, 2016

Water Planning Council – Connecticut

Attention: Mr. David Radka



Please keep in mind that while the Water Planning Council updates the Connecticut water management plan, Connecticut's clean water resources are very important and should be kept in the public trust. It is important that we, the people of Connecticut, are able to have clean, healthy water supplies and development of all kinds should be taken into consideration. Additionally, corporate interests for drinking water should not be put ahead of the public's access to and the need for clean drinking water. Therefore, Connecticut needs a regional water planning that strategy that will prioritize the public's need for clean drinking water over corporate interests, most especially during times of drought. When the public is being called upon to conserve water usage, the same should apply to private industry. Prioritize environmental protection for the public's water supply while at the same time scrutinizing sustainable economic development. Also, provide the public with the opportunity to comment on all of the plan's development and implementation.

Thank you

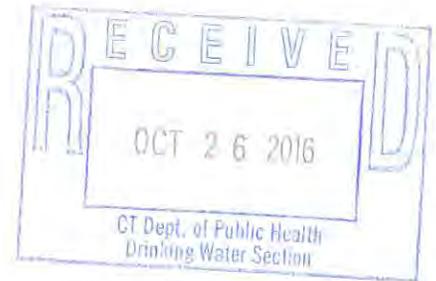
Ginger Vecchio

123 Lebanon Rd., Bethany, CT 06524

69 Lebanon Road  
Bethany, CT 06524

September 19, 2016

Mr. David Radka  
Connecticut Water Company



Dear Mr. Radka:

We believe that Connecticut's clean water resources should remain in the public trust and that the need for clean drinking water should be a high priority.

Although we have a private well and have already been practicing conservation especially seriously since this summer, we feel strongly that environmental protection of CT's water is very important. Corporate interests should never have priority over the needs of CT's residents' need for clean water. Sustainable economic development should be possible while protection of our water is guaranteed.

Water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users should be required as part of any regional water planning strategy.

Please provide opportunities for public comment during the regional plan's development and implementation.

Sincerely,

Handwritten signature of Carol Hannon in cursive.

Handwritten signature of Martin J. Hannon in cursive.

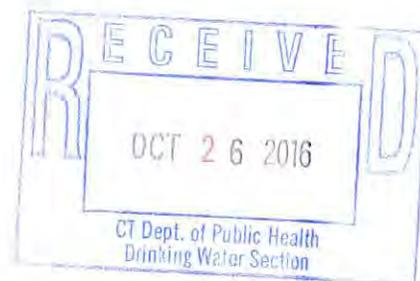
Carol Hannon and Martin Hannon

David Radka  
Connecticut Water Company

CT needs a regional water planning strategy that:

- ✓ Prioritizes the public's need for lean drinking water supplies over corporate interests, especially during times of drought;
- ✓ Prioritizes environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development;
- ✓ Provides ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development and implementation; and
- ✓ Requires water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.

Raymond Lizotte  
122 Bear Hill Road  
Bethany, CT ~~06483~~ 06524



To David Radka

Connecticut Water Company

Dear Mr. Radka,

The state of CT. needs a water planning strategy that includes the following factors:

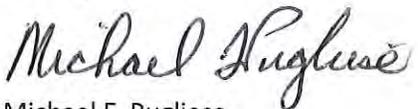
Makes the public's need for clean drinking water a priority over the needs of corporate interests especially during times of drought that we are currently experiencing.

Protecting our water resources and our environment while still allowing strong economic development.

Involve the citizens of Ct the opportunity to comment during the plan's development and implementation.

Enforce water conservation measures for all including water utilities and large private users.

Thank you.



Michael F. Pugliese

24 Crestwood Road

Bethany, Ct 06524-3219



October 13, 2016

Mr. David Radka  
Connecticut Water Company

Dear Mr. Radka:

It is important to me as a resident of Connecticut to be sure that clean water resources remain in the public trust. Being able to support a healthy environment by continuing to provide clean drinking water to 2.9 million residents, supporting habitat for wildlife, local farms, thriving fishing and tourism industries is vital to sustaining our state's economy and well-being.

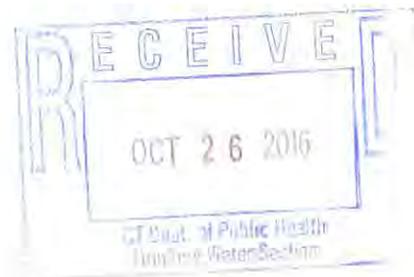
I support a regional water planning strategy that:

- Prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interests, especially during times of drought;
- Prioritizes environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development;
- Provides ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development and implementation; and
- Requires water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.

Thank you for your consideration and support.

  
Joseph Coppola

17 Anthony Court  
Bethany, CT 06524



October 13, 2016

Mr. David Radka  
Connecticut Water Company

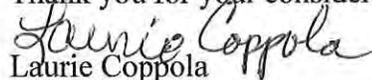
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Laurie Coppola

17 Anthony Court  
Bethany, CT 06524



October 13, 2016

Mr. David Radka  
Connecticut Water Company

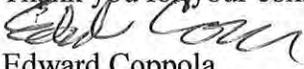
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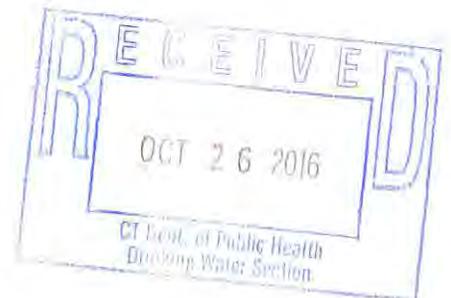
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17 Anthony Court  
Bethany, CT 06524



October 13, 2016

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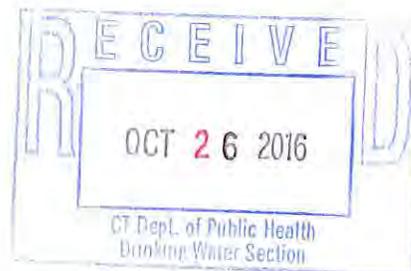
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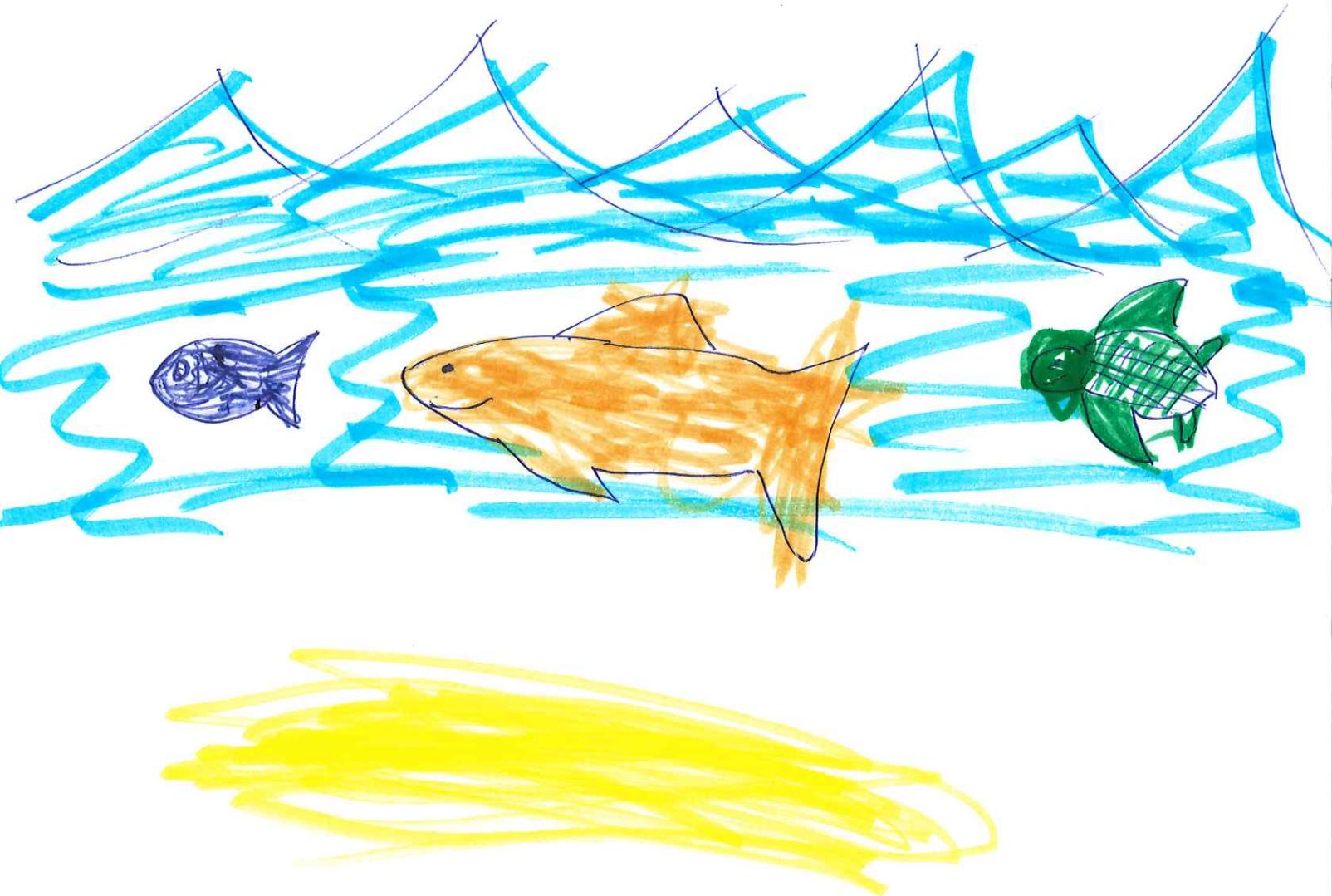
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Thank you for your consideration and support.

  
Sarah Coppola  
17 Anthony Court  
Bethany, CT 06524



Please Keep our waters clean!



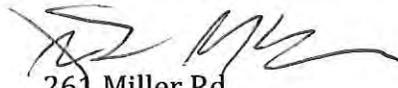
10.13.16, Bethany, Connecticut

To Whom it May Concern:

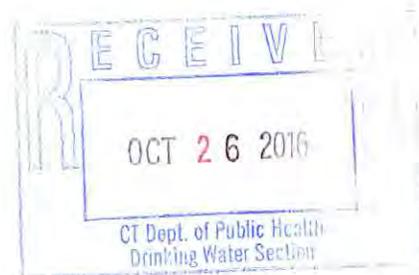
Connecticut needs a regional water planning strategy that prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interests, especially during times of drought, and provides ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development and implementation.

Kindest Regards,

Jason and Melissa Labbe



261 Miller Rd  
Bethany, CT 06524



Oct. 13, 2016

Dear Mr. David Radka,

Ct. needs a regional water planning strategy that provides ample opportunities for public comment at all phases of development and implementation as well as requiring water conservation measures for water utilities and large private providers. The strategy should prioritize the publics need for clean water supplies over corporate interests.

Sincerely,  
Michael Minasi  
18 Coachman Lane  
Bethany, Ct  
06524



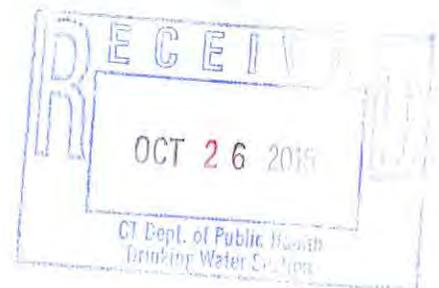
Oct. 13, 2016

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Sincerely,  
Lori Minasi PHD  
18 Coachman Lane  
Bethany, Ct  
06524

*Lori Minasi*



To DAVID RADRA  
Conn Water Co.

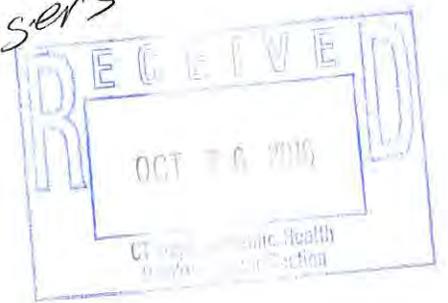
DAVID please realise we conn  
residents need & want a regional water  
planning strategy. Below are my concerns

- ① prioritize our public need for clean drinking water
- ② please protect our water from economic development
- ③ please let us have ample opportunity for public comment during the plans development
- ④ please require water conservation measures for water utilities & private users

Thank you,

Kevin Walsh

17 Fatima Dr.  
Bethany, CT 06524



Dear David Radka,

As someone who grew up playing in Connecticut's streams, rivers, and lakes, I care deeply about the preservation of the state's natural water sources. I am particularly concerned with sustaining the underground water that fills our reservoirs and private family wells. The clean water that my family relies on should not be up for debate, as clean water for all is a basic human right. The overuse and depletion of reservoirs by private companies threatens the future of our water.

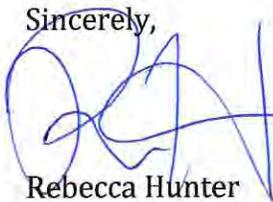
If we continue to let private companies exploit water usage, we will begin to see even starker changes in the mixed oak and maple forest ecosystem that blankets our state. This will have repercussions on the habitat and ecology of many species that call Connecticut home.

I believe it's really in all of our best interests to keep CT's clean water resources in the public trust. Collective responsibility and open discussion will keep large, private sector companies from draining enormous amounts of water for industry's sake.

Connecticut needs a regional water planning strategy that prioritizes and protects our citizen's right to clean water. It is your responsibility to provide comprehensive education on how people can conserve water in their daily lives. We need to prioritize the fragility of ecosystems in the state over rampant and irresponsible industrial growth. I urge you to provide citizens with ample opportunities to participate in public forum, comment, and give us a collective voice during stages of planning and implementation of all water resource initiatives. Perhaps most importantly, I urge you to be adamant with regards to conservation initiatives, and be tough on large private users that put our state's environment and sustained future economy in jeopardy.

I hope that you read this letter.

Sincerely,



Rebecca Hunter

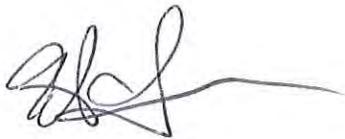


12 Fatima Dr.  
Bethany, CT 06524

10-13-16

Greetings:

I support prioritizing the public's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interests, and to prioritize environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development.



Jeffrey Schaperow

131 Bear Hill Road

Bethany, CT 06524



OCTOBER 13, 2016

Dear Mr. Bart Halloran and Mr. David Radka,

The reason for this letter is to express our deep concern to keep Connecticut's water in the public trust, as the water resources belong to all of us.

Maintaining clean and abundant water supplies must take precedence over private interest seeking to exploit our water resources. . It is important to monitor large users so they are not wasting water. A water planning strategy is necessary to keep the water clean, especially during times of drought and to prioritize this above corporate interests.

There should be transparency and as well as the ability for the public to participate and access the plans during development. Public comment should be easy and welcome during planning, development and implementation. Water conservation measures should include requirements for water utilities and large private users.

Along with sustainable economic development, we need to protect our environment and our water.

Sincerely,



ROSANN CIMINO-POLYDYS

33 HI ANN COURT

BETHANY CT 06524



OCTOBER 13, 2016

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Water resources belong to all of us!

Sincerely,

JOHN POLYDYS

33 HI ANN COURT

BETHANY CT 06524



Ning Luo

79 Bethany Farms Rd.

Bethany, CT 06524

October 13, 2016

Dear Mr. David Radka:

I am writing to support protective measures for our drinking water supplies.

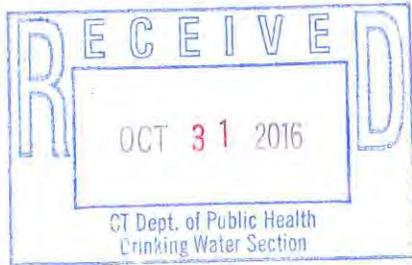
Hope we can have a strategic plan for water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users as well as other issues.

Sincerely,

Ning Luo

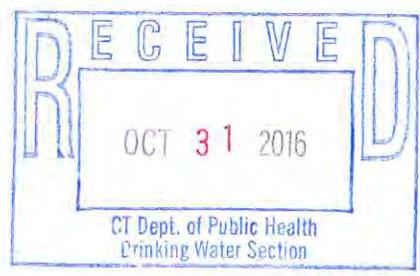


Dana M. Ashby  
10 Alston Ave  
New Haven, CT 06515



Dear Mr. Radka  
As a New Haven Resident, I am very concerned about the protection of our water resources in the state. It is imperative that CT implement a regional water planning strategy that:  
① Prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water  
② Requires water conservation measures for water utilities + large private users  
③ Lastly, provide ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development.  
Sincerely - Dana M. Ashby

Dana Ashby  
10 Alston Ave  
New Haven, CT 06515



Dear Mr. Halloran -  
As a resident of New Haven I am very concerned about the CT need for a regional water planning strategy that does the following:  
① Prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water  
② Requires water conservation measures for water utilities + large private users  
③ Lastly, provides ample opportunity for public comment during the plan's development -  
Sincerely -  
Dana M. Ashby

10-13-16

Mr. Bart Halloran  
Metropolitan District  
Commission

- Please address the following issues & concerns:  
CT needs a comprehensive regional water planning Strategy that:
  - Prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interests, especially during times of drought.
  - Requires water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users and
  - Provides ample opportunity for public comment during the plan's development.

Sincerely - Lisa Cavallaro  
173 Countryha  
Bethany, CT 06524

10/12/16

To Bart Halloran  
Metropolitan District Commission,

Water sources are important natural resources and a plan for sustainable water use, especially during times of drought. Environmental protection for our water is a priority. To do this in conjunction with sustainable economic development is instrumental.

Please ensure that public comment is utilized during planning and require water conservation for water utilities and large private users.

Sincerely,

Cynthia Mcglothlin  
184 Main Rd.  
Bethony, CT 06527





**UNITED  
BRASS & COPPER**

QUALITY P  
QUALITY I

From: Casey Olsen  
151 Bear Hill Rd

To: Bart Bethany CT 06524  
Hallowan (metro district comm)

CT needs a regional  
water planning strategy  
that prioritizes the  
public's need for  
clean drinking water,  
over corporate interests  
especially during an  
emergency (or drought).

- protect our environment
- our childrens, children  
should never have to  
wander where  
they will get clean  
drinking water  
mom.

Tax payers of  
this state should



630 629-9340  
630 629-9350 FAX

1401 Brook Drive • Downers Grove, Illinois 60515

800 821-2854

www.usbrassandcopper.com  
ISO 9001:2000

FAX 800 910-4714

always be a priority  
over the big corporate  
companies ...

To Bart  
Metropoli-

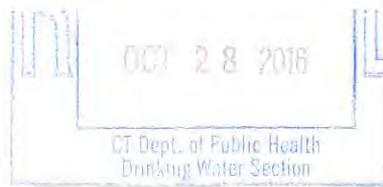
Water  
resources  
water use  
drought  
our use  
in con-  
economy

Please  
is this  
require  
utilities

- Enforce regulations  
so individuals don't  
waste water on a  
daily basis, not  
just during a drought.  
Supply the state  
with water saving  
tips to educate all.

Thank you -  
Casey Olsen  
Casey Olsen

Sincerely,  
Cynthia Mcguffee  
184 Melin Rd.  
Bethany, CT 06524



174 Bear Hill Road  
Bethany, CT 06524  
October 13, 2016



Bart Halloran  
Metropolitan District Commission  
c/o Drinking Water Section  
410 Capitol Avenue  
MS #51 WAT  
Hartford, CT 06134-0308

Dear Mr. Halloran:

Connecticut needs a regional water planning strategy that:

Prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interests, especially during times of drought

Prioritizes environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development

Provides ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development and implementation; and

Requires water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Robert and Rita Kolb".

Robert and Rita Kolb

Ning Luo

79 Bethany Farms Rd.

Bethany, CT 06524

October 13, 2016

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I am writing to support protective measures for our drinking water supplies.

Hope we can have a strategic plan for water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users as well as other issues.

Sincerely,

Ning Luo



OCTOBER 13, 2016

Dear Mr. Bart Halloran and Mr. David Radka,

Along with sustainable economic development, we need to protect our environment and our water. The reason for this letter is to express our deep concern to keep Connecticut's water in the public trust.

There should be transparency and the ability for the public to participate and access the plans during development. Public comment should be easy and welcome during planning, development and implementation.

Water conservation measures should include requirements for water utilities and large private users. Maintaining clean and abundant water supplies must take precedence over private interest seeking to exploit our water resources. It is important to monitor large users so they are not wasting water. A water planning strategy is necessary to keep the water clean, especially during times of drought and to prioritize this above corporate interests.

Water resources belong to all of us!

Sincerely,

JOHN POLYDYS

33 HI ANN COURT

BETHANY CT 06524



OCTOBER 13, 2016

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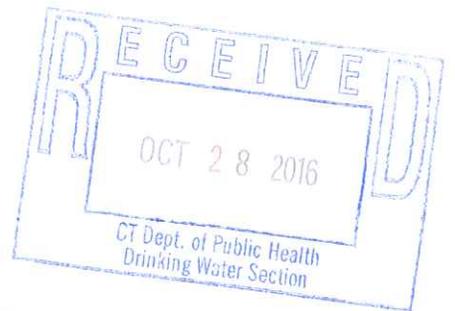


10/13/16

Dear Mr. Halloran,

Connecticut needs a regional water planning strategy that requires water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users. Thank you for your consideration in this important issue.

Sincerely,  
Julie Diordano  
+  
Gabriella



10-13-16

Greetings:

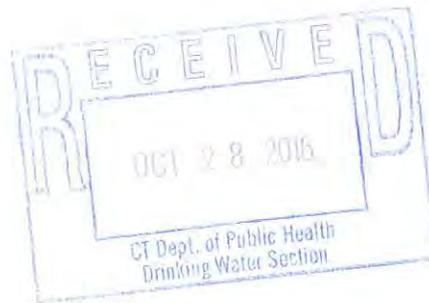
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Jeffrey Schaperow

131 Bear Hill Road

Bethany, CT 06524



October 13, 2016

Mr. Bart Halloran  
Metropolitan District Commission

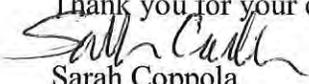
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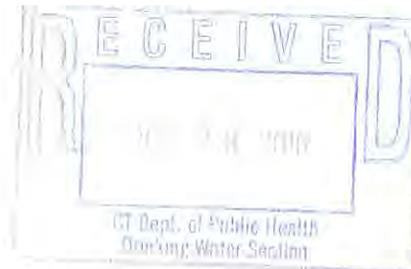
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- Requires water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.

Thank you for your consideration and support.

  
Sarah Coppola  
17 Anthony Court  
Bethany, CT 06524



October 13, 2016

Mr. Bart Halloran  
Metropolitan District Commission

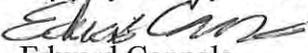
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Thank you for your consideration and support.

  
Edward Coppola  
17 Anthony Court  
Bethany, CT 06524



October 13, 2016

Mr. Bart Halloran  
Metropolitan District Commission

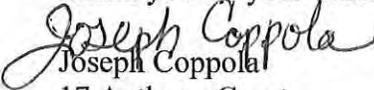
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Thank you for your consideration and support.

  
Joseph Coppola  
17 Anthony Court  
Bethany, CT 06524



October 13, 2016

Mr. Bart Halloran  
Metropolitan District Commission

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Thank you for your consideration and support.

*Laurie Coppola*  
Laurie Coppola

17 Anthony Court  
Bethany, CT 06524



To Bart Halloran

Metropolitan District Commission

Dear Mr. Halloran,

The state of CT. needs a water planning strategy that includes the following factors:

Makes the public's need for clean drinking water a priority over the needs of corporate interests especially during times of drought that we are currently experiencing.

Protecting our water resources and our environment while still allowing strong economic development.

Involve the citizens of Ct the opportunity to comment during the plan's development and implementation.

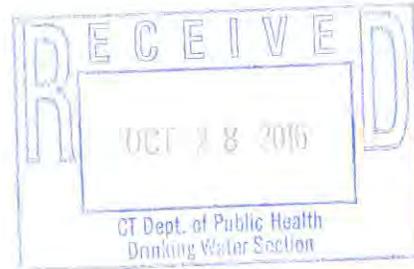
Enforce water conservation measures for all including water utilities and large private users.

Thank you.

*Michael Pugliese*  
Michael F. Pugliese

24 Crestwood Road

Bethany, Ct 06524-3219



Bart Halloran  
Metropolitan District  
Commission

CT needs a regional water planning strategy that:

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Raymond Lizotte  
122 Bear Hill Road  
Bethany, CT ~~06483~~ 06524

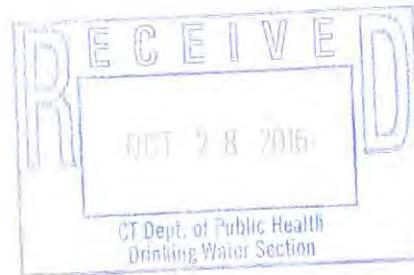


Oct. 13, 2016

Dear Mr. Bart Halloran

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Sincerely,  
Michael Minasi  
18 Coachman Lane  
Bethany, Ct  
06524

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Michael Minasi".

Dear Bart Halloran,

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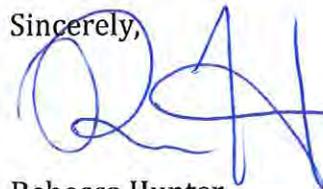
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I hope that you read this letter.

Sincerely,



Rebecca Hunter



12 Fatima Dr.  
Bethany CT, 06524

To  
Bart Halloran,

I Believe Connecticut needs a regional  
water plan that

- ① provides clean public drinking water
- ② protects our drinking water during economic development
- ③ Requires water conservation measures for water utilities and any private users.

THANK YOU

Lavin P. Walsh

17 Fatima Dr.

Bethany, CT 06524



Oct. 13, 2016

Dear Mr. Bart Halloran

Ct. needs a regional water planning strategy that provides ample opportunities for public comment at all phases of development and implementation as well as requiring water conservation measures for water utilities and large private providers. The strategy should prioritize the publics need for clean water supplies over corporate interests.

Sincerely,  
Lori Minasi PHD  
18 Coachman Lane  
Bethany, Ct  
06524



10.13.16, Bethany, Connecticut

To Whom it May Concern:

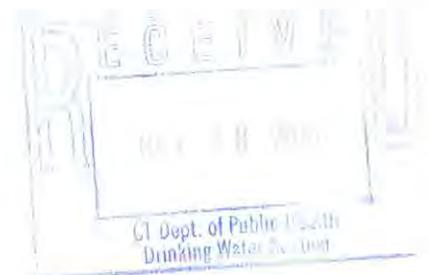
Connecticut needs a regional water planning strategy that prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interests, especially during times of drought, and provides ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development and implementation.

Kindest Regards,

Jason and Melissa Labbe



261 Miller Rd  
Bethany, CT 06524



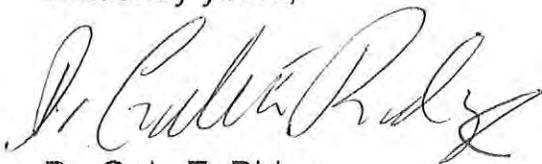
139 Lebanon Road,  
Bethany, CT 06524  
October 19, 2016

Dear Mr. Halloran,

I am writing regarding an underhanded attempt by Niagara Bottling Company to establish a one million gallon a day facility without paying a dime by using loopholes in the Connecticut water laws. This is intolerable! I want you to provide more than ample opportunity for a public comment period with ample public notice time as well as prioritize the public's need for clean drinking water supplies in Connecticut over corporate greed and habitual stripping of natural resources; especially during times of severe drought. Global warming is here to stay, and water will become the future oil.

Wake up and become a citizen.

Sincerely yours,



Dr. Gale E. Ridge



Apartment C6  
430 Meloy Street,  
West Haven, CT 06516  
October 19, 2016

Dear Mr. Halloran,

I am writing regarding an underhanded attempt by Niagara Bottling Company to establish a one million gallon a day facility without paying a dime by using loopholes in the Connecticut water laws. This is intolerable! I want you to provide more than ample opportunity for a public comment period with ample public notice time as well as prioritize the public's need for clean drinking water supplies in Connecticut over corporate greed and habitual stripping of natural resources; especially during times of severe drought. Global warming is here to stay, and water will become the future oil.

Wake up and become a citizen.

Sincerely yours,



Mrs. Heather E. O'Connor-Ulloa



October 19, 2016

Bart Halloran  
Metropolitan District Commission

Dear Mr. Halloran,

I am writing as part of the Citizens Campaign for the Environment push to get Connecticut to create a regional water planning strategy, a subject very close to my heart after our extremely dry summer (though CT has not suffered as badly as other parts of the country).

In particular, I believe that the public's need for clean drinking water should be prioritized over corporate demand, particularly in times of drought. Just as important is the need for environmental protection for our water (and that needed by wildlife), though I understand the need for *sustainable* economic development. Such a plan would require water conservation measures by water utilities and large private users.

Last but not least, I would like you to make sure there are ample opportunities for public comment during the development and implementation of the water planning strategy.

Thank you for listening and, I hope, for beginning to set this process in motion.

Sincerely,



Dr. Dana Sonnenschein, Professor of English  
Southern CT State University

Home Address:  
97 Lebanon Road  
Bethany, CT 06524



from the desk of:

***Victoria Poeta***

56 Ralph Road, Bethany, CT

Bart Halloran, Metropolitan District Commission  
c/o Drinking Water Section  
410 Capital Ave, MS #51 WAT  
PO Box 340308  
Hartford, CT 06134-0308

October 19, 2016

This letter is written and serves as support for the effort to develop a long standing comprehensive water management plan for CT.

I am in agreement that a water planning strategy needs to include at a minimum;

- Balancing the public's need for clean drinking water supplies with the needs of corporate entities, especially at times of drought
- Balancing environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development
- Provide and ensure ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development and implementation, and
- Require water conservation measures across all users including the public, water utilities plants, public/government facilities and private business.

*Victoria L. Poeta*

Victoria L. Poeta

cc: Citizens Campaign for the Environment organization, Hamden, CT



from the desk of:

***Victor Poeta***

56 Ralph Road, Bethany, CT

Bart Halloran, Metropolitan District Commission  
c/o Drinking Water Section  
410 Capital Ave, MS #51 WAT  
PO Box 340308  
Hartford, CT 06134-0308

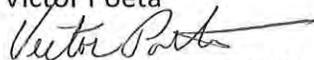
October 19, 2016

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I am in agreement that a water planning strategy needs to include at a minimum;

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- Balancing environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development
- Provide and ensure ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development and implementation, and
- Require water conservation measures across all users including the public, water utilities plants, public/government facilities and private business.

Victor Poeta



cc: Citizens Campaign for the Environment organization, Hamden, CT



Untitled

Dear Mr. Halloran  
Metropolitan District Commission

I believe that CT needs a water planning strategy that:

Prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water over corporate interests, especially in times of drought.

Prioritizes environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development.

Requires water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.

Thank you,



Sandra Quiello  
281 Fairwood Rd  
Bethany, CT



Subject: Clean Water Regional Planning Strategy

TO; Bart Halloran  
Metropolitan District Commision

Dear Sir,

I believe that CT needs a regional water planning strategy that:

- 1) Prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interests, especially during times of drought.
- 2) Prioritizes environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development.
- 3) Provides ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development and implementation.
- 4) Requires water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.

Robert Worrell  
12 N. Humiston Dr.  
Bethany, CT



10/18/16

Dear Mr. Halloran,

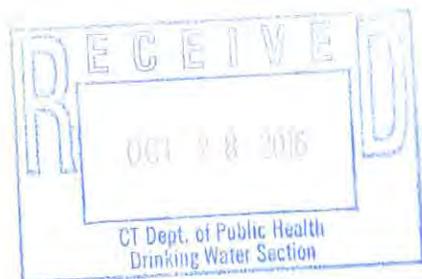
Let's keep Connecticut's  
water clean for our citizens!  
Keep corporate America and big  
business interests out of our  
streams, waterways + drinking  
water reservoirs.

We need a plan to prioritize  
environmental protection for our  
water while allowing for sustainable  
economic development.

Thank you for your  
attention to this  
matter —

Sincerely,

Sara Troth  
121 N. Homestead Dr.  
Bethany CT  
06524



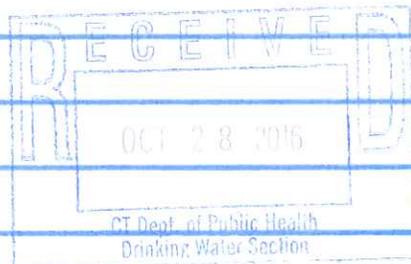
10/18/16

To: Mr. Bart Halloran  
Metropolitan District Commission,

From: Dennis McMerney  
8 Woodcutters Dr.,  
Bethany, CT, 06524

I fully support water conservation  
measures for water utilities and  
large private users. Connecticut  
must take significant measures  
to protect & conserve the public  
water supply. Be mindful!

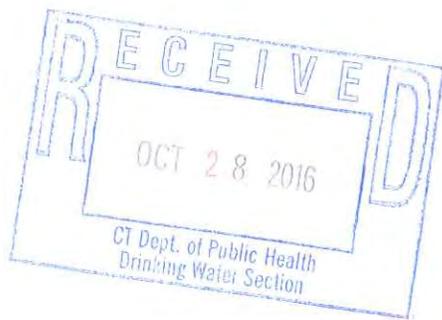
Dennis McMerney



10/19/16

To: Mr. Bart Halloran  
Metropolitan District Commission

Water conservation is very important to me. Each one of us need to conserve water as well as industrial users. Please work toward a regional water planning strategy. We cannot afford to waste water; we only have ~~some~~ so much!



Thank you,  
Harriet B. Hanley  
Bethan, CT.

October 19, 2016

Water Planning Council – Connecticut

Attention: Mr. Bart Halloran

Please keep in mind that while the Water Planning Council updates the Connecticut water management plan, Connecticut's clean water resources are very important and should be kept in the public trust. It is important that we, the people of Connecticut, are able to have clean, healthy water supplies and development of all kinds should be taken into consideration. Additionally, corporate interests for drinking water should not be put ahead of the public's access to and the need for clean drinking water. Therefore, Connecticut needs a regional water planning that strategy that will prioritize the public's need for clean drinking water over corporate interests, most especially during times of drought. When the public is being called upon to conserve water usage, the same should apply to private industry. Prioritize environmental protection for the public's water supply while at the same time scrutinizing sustainable economic development. Also, provide the public with the opportunity to comment on all of the plan's development and implementation.

Thank you

Ginger Vecchio



123 Lebanon Rd., Bethany, CT 06524



**69 Lebanon Road  
Bethany, CT 06524**

September 19, 2016

Mr. Bart Halloran  
Metropolitan District Commission  
Central Water Utility Committee

Dear Mr. Halloran:

We believe that Connecticut's clean water resources should remain in the public trust and that the need for clean drinking water should be a high priority.

Although we have a private well and have already been practicing conservation especially seriously since this summer, we feel strongly that environmental protection of CT's water is very important. Corporate interests should never have priority over the needs of CT's residents' need for clean water. Sustainable economic development should be possible while protection of our water is guaranteed.

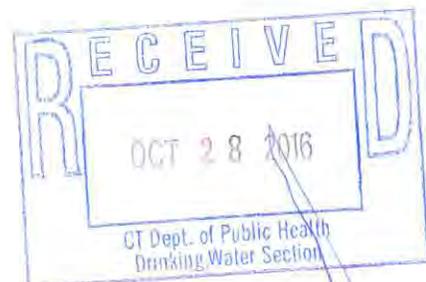
Water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users should be required as part of any regional water planning strategy.

Please provide opportunities for public comment during the regional plan's development and implementation.

Sincerely,



Carol Hannon and Martin Hannon



To Bart Halloran  
Metropolitan District Commission

I implore you to prioritize the  
public's need for clean drinking water  
supplies over corporate interests, especially  
during times of drought

We have well water and are  
very concerned about having enough  
clean drinking water.

Please respond in writing

Thank you

Ann & David Cote

50 Ralph Rd

Bethany, CT 06524



139 Lebanon Road,  
Bethany, CT 06524  
October 19, 2016

Dear Mr. Halloran,

I am writing regarding an underhanded attempt by Niagara Bottling Company to establish a one million gallon a day facility without paying a dime by using loopholes in the Connecticut water laws. This is intolerable! I want you to provide more than ample opportunity for a public comment period with ample public notice time as well as prioritize the public's need for clean drinking water supplies in Connecticut over corporate greed and habitual stripping of natural resources; especially during times of severe drought. Global warming is here to stay, and water will become the future oil.

Wake up and become a citizen.

Sincerely yours,

*Timothy J. O'Connor*

Mr. Timothy J. O'Connor





## APPENDIX F

### SUMMARY OF CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT SCORES

## Connecticut Department of Public Health - Drinking Water Section

### Public Water System (PWS) Capacity Development Assessment (CDA):

#### Community PWS Serving < 1000 pop.

Public Water System (PWS) Name/Identification (PWSID)	
PWS Electronic Mail Address	
Name/Title - Owner or Owner's Representative	
Certified Operator	

<u>Technical CDA Requirements/Regulatory References</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Points</u>
<b>T1.</b> Significant Deficiencies (SD)?; <u>One or more = 0 points;</u> <u>None = 35 points;</u> <i>RCSA 19-13-B102(e)(7)(E)(iv)(I thru IV)</i>			
<b>T2.</b> Minor Deficiencies (MD)? [Y N]; Includes water meters, sample taps, failure to: a) conduct routine operations and maintenance (valve exercise, storage tank inspection & maintenance, flushing, etc.); b) maintain representative records; c) maintain updated distribution map? <u>None = 25 points;</u> <u>One or more = Subtract 5 points per MSD;</u> <i>RCSA 19-13-B102(l) (1)(A-U);RCSA19-13-B102(n)(1-5); RCSA19-13- B102(u); RCSA 19-13-B102(v)</i>			
<b>T3.</b> Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) violations incurred within the past 12 month period? <u>No = 10 points;</u> <u>Yes = 0 points;</u> <i>RCSA 19-13-B102(e)</i>			
<b>T4.</b> Source(s), pump(s), storage tank(s), treatment systems, and distribution able to regularly meet current and future expected system demands with more than one active source of supply or suitable back-up (interconnection)? <u>Yes = 20 points;</u> <u>No = 0 points;</u> <i>RCSA 19-13-B102(o);RCSA 19-13-B102(p)</i>			
<b>T5.</b> PWS owns or controls required sanitary radii and setback distances for sources of supply?; <u>Yes – 10 points;</u> <u>No – 0 points;</u> <i>RCSA 19-13-B51(d)</i>			
<b><u>Technical Capacity Development Assessment Score:</u></b>			

<u>Managerial CDA Requirements/ Regulatory References</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Points</u>
<b>M1.</b> Monitoring & Reporting (M & R) violations in prior 12 month period? <u>No = 10 points;</u> <u>Yes = 0 points;</u> <i>RCSA 19-13-B102(e)</i>			
<b>M2.</b> Treatment Technique (TT) violations incurred within the prior 12 month time period? <u>No = 10 points;</u> <u>Yes = 0 points;</u> <i>RCSA 19-13-B102(e)(7)(E)(vi)(I and II)</i>			
<b>M3.</b> PWS on the EPA's Enforcement Targeting Tool (ETT) list within prior 12 month time period?; <u>Zero= 30 points;</u> <u>0 points if ETT &gt;= 11; 5 points if 6 &lt;= ETT &lt;=10</u>			
<b>M4.</b> Certified operator present at the sanitary survey?; <u>Yes = 10 points;</u> <u>No = 0 points;</u> <i>19-13-B102(e)(7)(E)(i)(VI)</i>			
<b>M5.</b> PWS has a system sufficiency plan developed and in-place including the ability to obtain more than one active source of supply (or a suitable back-up like an interconnection)?; <u>Yes – 10 points;</u> <u>No – 0 points;</u> <i>RCSA 19-13-B102(o)</i>			
<b>M6.</b> PWS has a program to reduce unaccounted for water usage and meter calibration in-place?; <u>Yes = 1 point;</u> <u>No = 0 points;</u> <i>RCSA 19-13-B102(s)</i>			

<b>M7.</b> PWS satisfies the annual notification of emergency contact numbers and arrangement of emergency crews or contracted vendors?; <u>Yes = 1 point; No = 0 points;</u> <i>RCSA 19-13-B102( r)</i>			
<b>M8.</b> PWS by-laws, resolutions, or ordinances reviewed at least biennially?; <u>Yes = 1 point; N = 0 points</u>			
<b>M9.</b> Individuals deemed in direct responsible charge are clearly defined and legally empowered in by-laws or by ordinances to act on behalf of the PWS? <u>Yes = 2 points; No = 0 points</u>			
<b>M10.</b> Emergency power capability (generator, transfer switch) or contractual arrangements with a DPH licensed bulk water hauler?; <u>Yes – 15 points; No – 0 points</u>			
<b>M11.</b> Site map that designates water company lands and the location of the sources of supply and the proximity to potential sources of contamination made available?; <u>Yes – 10 points; No - 0 points; RCSA 19-13-B102(e)(7)(E)(i)(III-V)</u>			
<b>Managerial Capacity Development Assessment Score:</b>			

<u>Financial CDA Requirements/ Regulatory References</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Points</u>
<b>F1.</b> PWS has a rate structure or rate setting plan that addresses the ‘full cost pricing’ of water and reserve fund?; <u>Yes = 20 points; No = 0 points</u>			
<b>F2.</b> PWS conducts a ‘full cost to do business’ analysis (i.e. completes EPA’s “Setting Small Drinking Water Rates for a Sustainable Future” Annual Costs Worksheet annually)?; <u>Yes = 20 points; No = 0 points</u>			
<b>F3.</b> PWS develops and calculates revenues required for ‘full cost to do business’ (i.e. complete the EPA’s “Setting Small Drinking Water Rates for Sustainable Future” Annual Revenue Worksheet each year)?; <u>Yes = 20 points; No = 0 points</u>			
<b>F4.</b> PWS has rules, regulations, by-laws that set procedures and a process to conduct billing and address delinquent payments?; <u>Yes = 20 points; No = 0 points</u>			
<b>F5.</b> PWS has an Asset Management (AM) plan and current water rates and rate structures produce adequate income for asset replacement and system rehabilitation?; <u>Yes = 15 points; No = 0 points</u>			
<b>F6.</b> PWS has the legal authority to levy special assessments on customers for unexpected large expenses?; <u>Yes = 5 points; No = 0 points</u>			
<b>Financial Capacity Development Assessment Score:</b>			

<p><b>Capacity Scorecard Rating</b> = (Technical [T] + Managerial [M] + Financial [F])/ 3 =</p> <p><b>Risk Level:</b> 70 to 100 = <b>LOW</b>; 40 to 69 = <b>MODERATE</b>; 0 to 39 = <b>HIGH</b></p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 60px; height: 60px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>
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# Capacity Assessment Query

Friday, September 23, 2016

1:19:56 PM

Town	PWSID #	Public Water System	Total Capacity Score	Technical Score	Managerial Score	Financial Score	WUCC
ANDOVER	CT0012011	HOP RIVER HOMES	<b>74</b>	70	72	80	CENTRAL
ANDOVER	CT0010011	WHISPERING HILLS, LLC - WELL A SYSTEM	<b>47</b>	30	71	40	CENTRAL
ANDOVER	CT0010111	WHISPERING HILLS, LLC - WELL D SYSTEM	<b>47</b>	30	71	40	CENTRAL
BLOOMFIELD	CT0110041	ORCHARD HILL ASSOCIATION	<b>67</b>	80	81	40	CENTRAL
BLOOMFIELD	CT0110011	GRANT HILL ASSOCIATES, INC.	<b>40</b>	25	56	40	CENTRAL
BLOOMFIELD	CT0110031	SHARON HEIGHTS WATER ASSOCIATION	<b>45</b>	25	71	40	CENTRAL
BLOOMFIELD	CT0110051	JUNIPER CLUB INC.	<b>52</b>	55	61	40	CENTRAL
BOLTON	CT0121081	890 BOSTON TURNPIKE	<b>36</b>	40	30	40	CENTRAL
BOLTON	CT0121051	166 & 180 BOSTON TURNPIKE	<b>53</b>	65	56	40	CENTRAL
BOLTON	CT0120041	SUNSET APARTMENTS LLC	<b>35</b>	30	56	20	CENTRAL
BOLTON	CT0120111	COOK DRIVE ASSOCIATION	<b>45</b>	25	71	40	CENTRAL
BOLTON	CT0120031	SOUTHRIDGE PARK APARTMENTS	<b>70</b>	85	87	40	CENTRAL
CANTON	CT0231011	298-302 ALBANY TURNPIKE	<b>42</b>	30	56	40	CENTRAL
CHESTER	CT0261001	AARON MANOR NURSING & REHAB CENTER	<b>62</b>	85	81	20	CENTRAL
CLINTON	CT0270041	EVERGREEN TRAILER PARK - SYSTEM #1	<b>82</b>	85	82	80	CENTRAL
CLINTON	CT0270101	EVERGREEN TRAILER PARK - SYSTEM #3	<b>85</b>	95	82	80	CENTRAL
CLINTON	CT0270111	EVERGREEN TRAILER PARK - SYSTEM #4	<b>90</b>	95	97	80	CENTRAL
CLINTON	CT0270051	NOD HILL APARTMENTS	<b>58</b>	55	81	40	CENTRAL
CLINTON	CT0270091	EVERGREEN TRAILER PARK - SYSTEM #2	<b>82</b>	85	82	80	CENTRAL
COLUMBIA	CT0300071	WOODLAND TERRACE	<b>67</b>	80	81	40	CENTRAL
COLUMBIA	CT0309051	DARTMOUTH VILLAGE ELDERLY HOUSING	<b>47</b>	45	56	40	CENTRAL
DEEP RIVER	CT0363011	MOUNT SAINT JOHN SCHOOL	<b>85</b>	65	97	95	CENTRAL
DEEP RIVER	CT0363031	RIDGEWOOD HILLS ASSOCIATION, SYSTEM #2	<b>67</b>	80	81	40	CENTRAL

Town	PWSID #	Public Water System	Total Capacity Score	Technical Score	Managerial Score	Financial Score	WUCC
DEEP RIVER	CT0363041	RIDGEWOOD HILLS ASSOCIATION, SYSTEM #3	60	60	81	40	CENTRAL
DEEP RIVER	CT0363051	RIDGEWOOD HILLS ASSOCIATION, SYSTEM #4	72	95	81	40	CENTRAL
DEEP RIVER	CT0361011	RIDGEWOOD HILLS ASSOCIATION, SYSTEM #1	68	95	71	40	CENTRAL
DURHAM	CT0380651	DURHAM LEXINGTON PLACE DIVISION	85	85	71	100	CENTRAL
DURHAM	CT0380641	DURHAM ELDERLY HOUSING DIVISION	90	85	86	100	CENTRAL
DURHAM	CT0381011	TWIN MAPLES NURSING HOME	75	85	87	55	CENTRAL
DURHAM	CT0380021	DURHAM CENTER DIVISION	82	60	86	100	CENTRAL
EAST GRANBY	CT0408021	METACOMET HOMES-WELL 2	80	65	97	80	CENTRAL
EAST GRANBY	CT0400031	TURKEY HILL OF EAST GRANBY, LLC	77	90	87	55	CENTRAL
EAST GRANBY	CT0400041	GQC WELL COMMISSION	53	50	71	40	CENTRAL
EAST GRANBY	CT0400051	OLD NEWGATE RIDGE WATER COMPANY INC	72	65	72	80	CENTRAL
EAST GRANBY	CT0400061	METACOMET HOMES-WELL 1	92	100	97	80	CENTRAL
EAST GRANBY	CT0408011	CHELSEA COMMON CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION	65	90	66	40	CENTRAL
EAST HADDAM	CT0419211	GOODSPEED ACTOR HOUSING - THE VILLAGE	82	80	72	95	CENTRAL
EAST HADDAM	CT0419221	31 GRIST MILL RD	45	35	60	40	CENTRAL
EAST HADDAM	CT0411061	CHESTEM HEALTH & REHABILITATION CENTER	69	40	87	80	CENTRAL
EAST HADDAM	CT0413011	OAK GROVE SENIOR HOUSING CORP	70	50	82	80	CENTRAL
EAST HADDAM	CT0418011	FRANKLIN ACADEMY	70	75	81	55	CENTRAL
EAST HAMPTON	CT0424011	CHATHAM ACRES ELDERLY HOUSING	77	80	72	80	CENTRAL
EAST HAMPTON	CT0427011	MALLARD COVE CONDOMINIUM ASSN.	57	85	47	40	CENTRAL
EAST HAMPTON	CT0421011	Z, INC.	73	80	61	80	CENTRAL
EAST HAMPTON	CT0421001	WESTSIDE MANOR	67	50	71	80	CENTRAL
EAST HAMPTON	CT0420031	BELLWOOD COURT	72	65	72	80	CENTRAL

Town	PWSID #	Public Water System	Total Capacity Score	Technical Score	Managerial Score	Financial Score	WUCC
EAST HAMPTON	CT0420021	EDGEMERE CONDOMINIUM ASSN., INC.	68	85	80	40	CENTRAL
EAST HAMPTON	CT0420071	CHATHAM APARTMENTS	89	90	82	95	CENTRAL
EAST WINDSOR	CT0470044	MARKOWSKI FARMS	33	55	45	0	CENTRAL
EAST WINDSOR	CT0470071	EAST WINDSOR HOUSING AUTHORITY	55	75	50	40	CENTRAL
EAST WINDSOR	CT0470021	SCHOOL HILL ASSOCIATION, INC.	57	50	82	40	CENTRAL
ELLINGTON	CT0480081	MEADOWBROOK APARTMENTS, LLC	59	90	47	40	CENTRAL
ENFIELD	CT0490041	SHAKER HEIGHTS WATER COMPANY	55	30	80	55	CENTRAL
ESSEX	CT0501001	MEADOWBROOK MANOR LLC	79	70	87	80	CENTRAL
ESSEX	CT0500011	HERITAGE COVE CONDOMINIUMS	76	80	50	100	CENTRAL
ESSEX	CT0500021	HEMLOCK APARTMENTS	52	65	51	40	CENTRAL
GUILFORD	CT0606011	QUONNIPAUG HILLS - SECTION I	52	25	72	60	CENTRAL
GUILFORD	CT0600041	QUONNIPAUG HILLS - MAIN SYSTEM	55	40	67	60	CENTRAL
HADDAM	CT0614021	HIGH MEADOW	58	40	56	80	CENTRAL
HADDAM	CT0614031	SAYBROOK AT HADDAM	60	30	72	80	CENTRAL
HEBRON	CT0671021	WELLSWOOD ESTATES FOUNDATION, INC.	59	40	82	55	CENTRAL
HEBRON	CT0670051	HILLSIDE CONDOMINIUMS	49	40	67	40	CENTRAL
HEBRON	CT0670041	HEBRON ARMS APARTMENTS	42	25	62	40	CENTRAL
HEBRON	CT0670021	ABBY WATER LLC	56	20	70	80	CENTRAL
KILLINGWORTH	CT0700011	JENSENS, INC. BEECHWOOD RESIDENTIAL	89	90	82	95	CENTRAL
MADISON	CT0760021	GREEN SPRINGS SUBDIVISION	86	90	74	95	CENTRAL
MANSFIELD	CT0780091	HUNTING LODGE APARTMENTS	69	85	82	40	CENTRAL
MANSFIELD	CT0780061	ORCHARD ACRES ASSOCIATION	58	55	81	40	CENTRAL
MANSFIELD	CT0780101	CLUB HOUSE APARTMENTS	65	55	61	80	CENTRAL
MANSFIELD	CT0780131	WOODS EDGE APARTMENTS, LLC	72	95	82	40	CENTRAL

Town	PWSID #	Public Water System	Total Capacity Score	Technical Score	Managerial Score	Financial Score	WUCC
MANSFIELD	CT0780141	JENSENS, INC. ROLLING HILLS RESIDENTIAL	76	80	53	95	CENTRAL
MANSFIELD	CT0780161	MAPLEWOOD APARTMENTS	58	55	81	40	CENTRAL
MANSFIELD	CT0780171	RENWOOD APARTMENTS	64	80	72	40	CENTRAL
MANSFIELD	CT0780181	CARRIAGE HOUSE APARTMENTS	52	35	81	40	CENTRAL
MANSFIELD	CT0780251	MANSFIELD VILLAGE, LLC	62	75	72	40	CENTRAL
MANSFIELD	CT0780271	S & P PROPERTIES LLC	42	30	57	40	CENTRAL
MANSFIELD	CT0781131	ROCKRIDGE CONDOMINIUMS	50	60	50	40	CENTRAL
MANSFIELD	CT0780051	KNOLLWOOD ACRES APARTMENTS	75	75	72	80	CENTRAL
MANSFIELD	CT0780041	WHITE OAK CONDOMINIUMS	40	15	66	40	CENTRAL
MARLBOROUGH	CT0790041	LAUREL HILL WATER ASSOCIATION	69	85	82	40	CENTRAL
MARLBOROUGH	CT0791001	MARLBOROUGH HEALTH CARE CENTER, INC	80	95	67	80	CENTRAL
MARLBOROUGH	CT0790021	HILLSIDE CORPORATION	75	80	66	80	CENTRAL
MIDDLEFIELD	CT0820501	OLD INDIAN TRAIL	90	90	82	100	CENTRAL
MIDDLEFIELD	CT0821001	REJA - RAINBOW SPRING WATER COMPANY	40	25	56	40	CENTRAL
MIDDLEFIELD	CT0826061	SYLVAN RIDGE CONDOMINIUMS	72	90	71	55	CENTRAL
MIDDLEFIELD	CT0827081	BITTERSWEET RIDGE WATER ASSOCIATION	77	55	98	80	CENTRAL
MIDDLEFIELD	CT0820031	MIDDLEFIELD HOUSING AUTHORITY	80	60	100	80	CENTRAL
NORTH BRANFORD	CT0990011	BLUE TRAILS WATER ASSOCIATION	81	85	80	80	CENTRAL
NORTH BRANFORD	CT0990031	NORTHFORD GLEN CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION	40	55	25	40	CENTRAL
OLD LYME	CT1056231	LAUREL HEIGHTS ASSOCIATION, INC.	78	100	96	40	CENTRAL
OLD LYME	CT1059251	LYME ACADEMY APARTMENTS,LLC	45	40	56	40	CENTRAL
OLD LYME	CT1050131	MILE CREEK APARTMENTS	55	60	67	40	CENTRAL
OLD LYME	CT1056241	RYE FIELD MANOR ELDERLY HOUSING	82	85	67	95	CENTRAL

Town	PWSID #	Public Water System	Total Capacity Score	Technical Score	Managerial Score	Financial Score	WUCC
OLD LYME	CT1051021	MIAMI BEACH WATER COMPANY	64	40	74	80	CENTRAL
OLD LYME	CT1050141	LYME REGIS, INC.	57	65	66	40	CENTRAL
OLD LYME	CT1050011	CHADWICK HOMEOWNERS ASSN., INC.	82	85	81	80	CENTRAL
OLD LYME	CT1056221	LYMEWOOD ELDERLY HOUSING	63	45	50	95	CENTRAL
OLD LYME	CT1051011	BOXWOOD CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION	55	55	72	40	CENTRAL
SIMSBURY	CT1280051	ETHEL WALKER SCHOOL	88	100	70	95	CENTRAL
SOMERS	CT1299031	TOWN OF SOMERS - RYE HILL SYSTEM	78	85	71	80	CENTRAL
SOUTHINGTON	CT1310031	APPLE VALLEY VILLAGE	69	100	67	40	CENTRAL
STAFFORD	CT1340032	JOHNSON MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, INC	75	95	50	80	CENTRAL
STAFFORD	CT1341303	STAFFORD HOLLOW WATER ASSOCIATION	48	70	35	40	CENTRAL
SUFFIELD	CT1390021	WEST SERVICE CORPORATION	84	85	72	95	CENTRAL
TOLLAND	CT1420041	WOODLAND SUMMIT COMMUNITY WATER ASSN	79	80	97	60	CENTRAL
TOLLAND	CT1429201	IVY WOODS	70	90	82	40	CENTRAL
TOLLAND	CT1429171	VILLAGE AT CRYSTAL SPRINGS	70	90	82	40	CENTRAL
TOLLAND	CT1426011	STONE POND CONDOMINIUMS	45	60	35	40	CENTRAL
TOLLAND	CT1420081	EASTVIEW KOZLEY WATER ASSOCIATION	50	55	55	40	CENTRAL
TOLLAND	CT1420021	BAXTER FARMS COMMUNITY WATER ASSOC	65	45	71	80	CENTRAL
TOLLAND	CT1420091	NORWEGIAN WOODS APARTMENTS	62	80	66	40	CENTRAL
VERNON	CT1463011	VERNON VILLAGE INC.	60	45	97	40	CENTRAL
WESTBROOK	CT1548011	SAFE HARBOR, INC.	75	80	50	95	CENTRAL

## Capacity Assessment Query – Additional Systems in Central PWSMA

Town	PWSID #	Public Water System	Total Capacity Score	Technical Score	Managerial Score	Financial Score	WUCC
Bethany	CT0081011	Bethany Mobile Home Park	34	10	53	40	Central
Coventry	CT0320171	Coventry Housing Authority – Lower System	84	90	83	80	Central
Coventry	CT0320172	Coventry Housing Authority – Upper System	83	85	84	80	Central
Coventry	CT0320051	CWC - South Coventry Water Supply Company	91	80	97	95	Central
Coventry	CT0320061	Twin Hills Water District	37	20	72	20	Central
Willington	CT1600081	Cedar Ridge Apartments	71	90	82	40	Central
Willington	CT1600071	Deer Park Apartments	56	45	82	40	Central
Willington	CT1600101	Natural Park Apartments, LLC	64	70	82	40	Central
Willington	CT1600061	North Willington Village Condo Association	37	20	50	40	Central
Willington	CT1600051	Ridgeview Heights	59	55	82	40	Central
Willington	CT1600041	Walden Apartments	67	80	82	40	Central
Willington	CT1600021	Willington Oaks Apartments	65	85	71	40	Central
Willington	CT1606111	Willington Ridge Condos – System #1	75	90	81	55	Central
Willington	CT1606211	Willington Ridge Condos – System #2	74	85	81	55	Central
Willington	CT1609141	Willington Senior Center & Housing	92	85	97	95	Central
Willington	CT1600031	Woodhaven Apartments	42	25	62	40	Central

**Total: 16**