



**Coordinated Water System Plan  
Part II: Final Recommended  
Exclusive Service Area Boundaries**  
Eastern Public Water Supply Management Area  
June 14, 2017

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June 14, 2017



**Prepared for:**

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## NOTICE TO READERS

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

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This document could not be completed without the time and dedication of the Water Utility Coordinating Committee (WUCC) Officers and active WUCC membership, defined as those members who attended at least one Eastern WUCC meeting or provided written comments on the process.

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Connecticut Rivers Council of the Boy Scouts of America	Southeastern Connecticut Council of Governments
Connecticut Water Company	Southeastern Connecticut Water Authority
Countryside Drive Association	Town of Chaplin
East Lyme Water & Sewer Department	Town of Franklin
Groton Utilities	Town of Hampton
Hideaway Cove Family Campground	Town of Lisbon
Jewett City Water Company	Town of Pomfret
Laurel Loch Campground	Town of Preston
Ledyard Water Pollution Control Authority	Town of Scotland
Mohegan Tribal Utility Authority	Town of Sterling
Montville Water Pollution Control Authority	Town of Woodstock
New London Department of Utilities	Waterford Utility Commission
Northeastern Connecticut Council of Governments	Windham Water Works
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### Other Meeting Attendees

The Eastern Connecticut WUCC also appreciates the time and effort of the numerous nonmembers who have attended at least one meeting and/or have contributed valuable insight to this process:

Affiliation	Affiliation
CDM Smith, Inc.	Environmental Protection Agency
Connecticut Department of Energy & Environmental Protection	Northeast District Department of Health
Connecticut Department of Public Health	Rivers Alliance of Connecticut
Connecticut Office of Policy & Management	Town of Bozrah
Connecticut Public Utility Regulatory Authority	Willimantic River Alliance
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## 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.

**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, or will be supplied, by one system. Exclusive service area boundaries comprise Part 2 of the areawide supplement. As part of the exclusive service area assignment process, all existing public water systems automatically receive an exclusive service area designation for their existing service area, be it the parcel(s) they serve or the area around their existing water mains. Public water systems and municipalities were also requested to declare for the exclusive service area for areas currently unserved by public water systems, which is described in more detail herein.

**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.

**Exclusive Service Area Designation** – The combination of the exclusive service area holder and associated exclusive service area boundaries.

**Exclusive Service Area Holder** – The utility or municipality that controls the exclusive service area for an area currently unserved by public water service.

**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.

**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:



## DEFINITIONS (CONTINUED)

**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.

**Satellite Management** – Management of a public water supply system by another public water system. Satellite management services may include operation, maintenance, administration, emergency and scheduled repairs, monitoring and reporting, billing, operator training, and the purchase of supplies and equipment.

**Satellite System** – A non-connected community water system of an existing system. Colloquially, a non-connected community or non-community public water system owned by a public water service provider.

**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.

**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

AWC	Aquarion Water Company
CGS	Connecticut General Statute(s)
CPCN	Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity
CWC	Connecticut Water Company
CWS	Community Water System
DEEP	Department of Energy & Environmental Protection
DPH	Department of Public Health
DPUC	Department of Public Utility Control
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Exclusive Service Area
JCWC	Jewett City Water Company
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
MMI	Milone & MacBroom, Inc.
MPTN	Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation
NECCOG	Northeastern Connecticut Council of Governments
NPU	Norwich Public Utilities
NTNC	Non-Transient Non-Community
OPM	Office of Policy and Management
POCD	Plan of Conservation and Development
PURA	Public Utilities Regulatory Authority
PWSMA	Public Water Supply Management Area
RCSA	Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies
SECCOG	Southeastern Connecticut Council of Governments
SCWA	Southeastern Connecticut Water Authority
SWC	Sterling Water Company
TNC	Transient Non-Community
WPCA	Water Pollution Control Authority
WSA	Water Supply Assessment
WSP	Water Supply Plan
WWW	Windham Water Works
WUCC	Water Utility Coordinating Committee



## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Overview of Exclusive Service Area Process

The Coordinated Water System Plan for the Eastern Public Water Supply Management Area (PWSMA) in Connecticut 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 an areawide supplement that includes a Water Supply Assessment (WSA), delineation of Exclusive Service Area (ESA) boundaries, an integrated report, and an executive summary. The subject document, *Final Recommended Exclusive Service Area Boundaries*, is the second of four components of the areawide supplement and presents the results of the ESA designation process for the Eastern PWSMA. For an overview of the full planning process, please refer to Section 1 of the *Final Water Supply Assessment* (WSA) dated December 2016 for the Eastern PWSMA, which is hosted on the Connecticut Department of Public Health (DPH) website. The subject document and the Final WSA were prepared by Milone & MacBroom, Inc. (MMI) in coordination with the Eastern WUCC.

An ESA is defined as an area where public water is supplied by one system. Numerous factors are considered in determining ESA designations in accordance with the regulations, including the following:

- 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
- Ability of a water system to provide a pure and adequate supply of water now and into the future

The subject document focuses on those utilities and municipalities that have either been approved by Connecticut DPH as ESA holders or have been approved by the Eastern WUCC as final recommended ESA holders for areas currently unserved by public water service.

Establishment of boundaries for ESA holders is intended to ensure that safe and adequate drinking water is available to areas of the state where public water supply is needed. ESA designations are established based on the regulatory criteria noted above and are based upon the agreement by a utility or municipality to serve, as necessary, previously identified unserved areas in accordance with applicable state statutes and regulations. Existing service areas (i.e., areas where service is currently being provided) were maintained and automatically received ESA designations via the delineation process. As part of this process, each public water system and municipality in the Eastern PWSMA was provided the opportunity to request ESA designations beyond their existing system boundaries that cover areas currently unserved by public water supply.

The Eastern PWSMA inherited the ESA boundary delineations established under Connecticut General Statutes (CGS) Section 25-33g for the former Southeastern Connecticut WUCC. These ESA boundary delineations were finalized in March 2001 and ultimately approved by Connecticut DPH. Several modifications were approved by the former Southeastern WUCC prior to the consolidation of the former

Southeastern PWSMA into the Eastern PWSMA in 2014. These modifications are incorporated into this document.

The former Northeastern Connecticut WUCC never convened; therefore, ESA boundaries were not delineated in the 16 municipalities comprising the northern portion of the Eastern PWSMA. Notice of the ESA Declaration Process and deadlines for the northern portion of the region were sent to Eastern WUCC members, consulting state agencies, municipal officials, and interested persons. Additional notices were provided as the process continued. A copy of such notices is included in Appendix A.

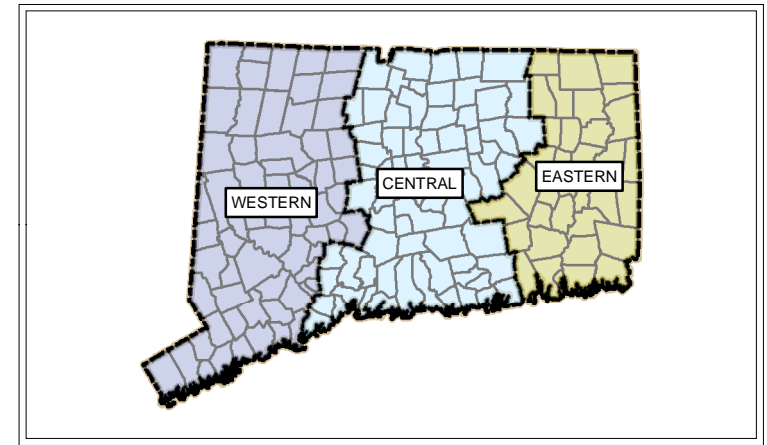
Being an ESA holder is a commitment to ownership and service for newly constructed public water supply needs for community water systems (essentially, residential public water supply needs), and, in general, a right-of-first-refusal for non-community water systems (nonresidential) public water supply needs. An ESA designation therefore conveys both a right and a responsibility to provide public water service pursuant to applicable state law.

## **1.2 Composition of the Eastern Public Water Supply Management Area**

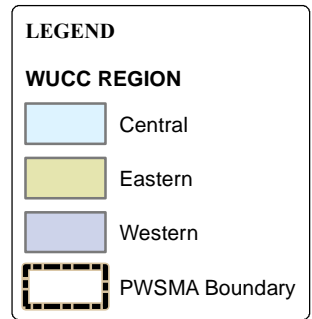
Pursuant to Public Act 85-535 and Section 25-33e of the CGS, the boundaries of seven PWSMAs were delineated in 1986 based upon the similarity of water supply issues, population density and distribution, existing sources of public water supply, service areas or franchise areas, existing interconnections between public water systems, municipal and regional planning agency boundaries, natural drainage basins, and similar topographic and geologic characteristics. The number of PWSMAs was consolidated from seven to three in October 2014. The boundaries of the Western, Central, and Eastern PWSMAs are shown on Figure 1-1. Each PWSMA boundary is consistent with the recently realigned regional planning agency boundaries completed by the Connecticut Office of Policy and Management (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 Corridor WUCC convened on June 15, 2016.
- The Eastern Connecticut WUCC convened on June 17, 2016.

*In many areas of the Eastern PWSMA, ESA holders maintain ESA designations in rural or sparsely developed areas. Although an ESA holder is designated, actual development and need for public water service are supported by the direction set by local land use planning and zoning; state, regional, and local development goals; and other relevant issues; as well as the impacts that such land use and development goals have on protecting water resources, timely water service, water quality, economically priced water, and strong professional management of public water supply systems. Municipalities retain their ability to provide guidance for development within their borders through their local government structure and planning documents, such as municipal plans of conservation and development, ordinances, and other regulations. It is the desire of the Eastern WUCC that local land use planners will make use of the information in the Coordinated Water System Plan when making long-term planning decisions.*



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



SOURCE(S):  
CT DPH 2016

**3** FIGURE 1-1: EASTERN REGION PWSMA

RECOMMENDED  
EXCLUSIVE SERVICE AREA BOUNDARIES  
EASTERN PWSMA  
LOCATION: STATE OF CONNECTICUT

Map By: SJB  
MMI#: 1017-05-02  
Original: 6/16/2016  
Revision: 3/3/2017  
Scale: 1 in = 40,000 ft

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

Component	Schedule from Convening of Eastern WUCC	Due Date
A. Individual Water Supply Plans	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
B. Areawide Supplement (Four Parts)	Within 24 Months	June 17, 2018
Part 1: Water Supply Assessment	Within 6 Months	December 17, 2016
Part 2: Exclusive Service Area Declaration	Within 12 months	June 17, 2017
Part 3: Integrated Report	Within 24 Months	June 17, 2018
Part 4: Executive Summary	Within 24 Months	June 17, 2018

The Eastern PWSMA contains all of the municipalities that are included in the Northeastern Connecticut Council of Governments (NECCOG) and Southeastern Connecticut Council of Governments (SECCOG) regional planning organizations. The boundaries of the PWSMA are generally defined by the Massachusetts state boundary to the north, the Rhode Island state boundary to the east, the boundary of the Central PWSMA to the west, and Long Island Sound to the south. The municipalities within the Eastern PWSMA are listed in Table 1-2, with municipalities along the western boundary called out with an asterisk as these communities may coordinate on water supply issues with municipalities or utilities in the Central PWSMA. In total, the Eastern PWSMA comprises 35 municipalities and two tribal governments (Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation [MPTN] and the Mohegan Tribe).

**TABLE 1-2**  
**Eastern PWSMA Municipalities and Tribal Governments**

Eastern PWSMA Municipalities and Tribal Governments			
Ashford*	Groton	New London	Sprague
Bozrah	Hampton	North Stonington	Sterling
Brooklyn	Killingly	Norwich	Stonington
Canterbury	Lebanon*	Plainfield	Thompson
Chaplin*	Ledyard	Pomfret	Union*
Colchester*	Lisbon	Preston	Voluntown
Eastford	Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation	Putnam	Waterford
East Lyme*	Mohegan Tribe	Salem*	Windham*
Franklin	Montville	Scotland	Woodstock
Griswold			

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

The Eastern Connecticut PWSMA consists of approximately 615 public water systems. Of these:

- 142 are regulated as Community Water Systems (CWS).
- 121 are regulated as Non-Transient Non-Community (NTNC) water systems.
- 352 are regulated as Transient Non-Community (TNC) water systems.

Per statute, the Eastern WUCC is comprised of one representative from each public water system with a source of water supply or a service area within the Eastern PWSMA and one representative from each regional council of governments within the Eastern 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.

Many Eastern WUCC members own and/or operate more than one system. Based on the bylaws and work plan developed by the Eastern WUCC, each utility that is an eligible WUCC member (not each public water system) will have one vote for those matters requiring votes. This prevents any one utility from dominating the WUCC by virtue of owning multiple systems within the PWSMA. In total, there are currently 473 recognized members of the Eastern WUCC, including public water utility representatives, municipalities who operate public water systems, and two regional planning agencies. Refer to Appendix B of the *Final Water Supply Assessment* dated December 2016 for a listing of members of the Eastern WUCC.

Pursuant to Paragraph (d)(2)(B) of Section 25-33h-1 of the Regulations Concerning Coordinated Water System Plans, "the WUCC shall prepare preliminary and then final exclusive service area boundaries." As noted in Table 1-1, the *Preliminary Exclusive Service Area Boundaries* must be completed within 9 months of the convening of the Eastern WUCC, and the *Final Exclusive Service Area Boundaries* must be completed within 1 year of the convening of the WUCC.

### **1.3 Enabling Legislation for Exclusive Service Area Holders**

Appended Figure 1 delineates existing service areas within the region. Non-Community water systems are typically limited in geographic extent and are denoted by a point. CWS boundaries were determined based upon individual WSP mapping, legal documents, and information from CWSs.

Table 1-3 identifies the enabling legislation for each utility and municipality in the region that have been assigned an ESA for areas currently unserved by public water supply. 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.

Generally, the various acts and subsequent charters provide a public water system with the authority to purchase, sell, and distribute water; this often includes the ability to purchase and sell systems. As such, public water systems in the region have historically been involved in mergers, sales, and purchases with other public water systems. In many cases, this has altered the specific geographic area that a system may service through the combination of areas under one public water system name.

**TABLE 1-3**  
**Summary of Enabling Legislation for Entities**  
**Claiming Exclusive Service Areas for Areas Currently Unserved by Public Water Supply**

ESA Holder	General ESA Description <sup>A</sup>	Charter Service Area	Enabling Legislation Reference
Aquarion Water Company	Groton (eastern), Stonington (western, southwestern, and southern)	Mystic, Mystic Bridge, Borough of Stonington, Mystic River, Noank, Groton School District #11, and immediate vicinity	Special Act 187 – Incorporating the Mystic Water Company, April 13, 1887, as amended; Special Act 399 – Adding Groton School District, June 11, 1889
	Chaplin <sup>B</sup> , Eastford <sup>B</sup> , Hampton <sup>B</sup> ; Pomfret <sup>B</sup> and Woodstock <sup>B</sup>	None	CGS 16-262m
Colchester Water & Sewer Commission	Colchester	Colchester	CGS 7-234; Colchester Town Charter, November 8, 1994
Connecticut Water Company	Ashford <sup>B</sup> , Canterbury <sup>B</sup> , southeastern Pomfret, Union <sup>B</sup> , and specific parcels in Woodstock	All of Connecticut	Act of the General Assembly No. 342 (Senate Bill 455) – An Act Incorporating the Connecticut Water and Gas Company, July 23, 1945, as amended via an act of the General Assembly No. 325 (House Bill No. 1087), May 22, 1957
	Brooklyn <sup>B</sup> , Killingly <sup>B</sup>	All of Connecticut	Special Bill 1 – Incorporating the Crystal Water Company of Danielsonville, March 22, 1882, as amended
	Stonington (Mason's Island)	All of Connecticut	Act of the General Assembly No. 342 (Senate Bill 455) – An Act Incorporating the Connecticut Water and Gas Company, July 23, 1945, as amended via an act of the General Assembly No. 325 (House Bill No. 1087), May 22, 1957
	Plainfield <sup>B</sup> (except small southern area)	All of Connecticut	Substitute for House Joint Resolution No. 106 – Incorporating the Plainfield Water Company, April 24, 1901; Charter modification between Plainfield Water Company and C. Stanton Gallup, June 26, 1952, as amended; Special Act 610 – Incorporating the Gallup Water Services, Inc., June 30, 1953; Sales Agreement with Wauregan Mills, Inc., January 19, 1971
	Griswold (southeastern), Voluntown	All of Connecticut	Act of the General Assembly No. 342 (Senate Bill 455) – An Act Incorporating the Connecticut Water and Gas Company, July 23, 1945, as amended via an act of the General Assembly No. 325 (House Bill No. 1087), May 22, 1957



**TABLE 1-3**  
**Summary of Enabling Legislation for Entities**  
**Claiming Exclusive Service Areas for Areas Currently Unserved by Public Water Supply**

ESA Holder	General ESA Description <sup>A</sup>	Charter Service Area	Enabling Legislation Reference
Connecticut Water Company (Continued)	Salem (northwestern area near Lake Hayward)	All of Connecticut	Act of the General Assembly No. 342 (Senate Bill 455) – An Act Incorporating the Connecticut Water and Gas Company, July 23, 1945, as amended via an act of the General Assembly No. 325 (House Bill No. 1087), May 22, 1957
	Thompson <sup>B</sup>	All of Connecticut	House Bill 879 – An Act Incorporating the Masonville Spring Water Company, April 9, 1915, as amended
East Lyme Water & Sewer	East Lyme	East Lyme and adjacent municipalities	Act of the General Assembly (House Bill 8663), 1941; and Town Charter, 1941
Franklin, Town of	Franklin (southeastern)	Franklin	CGS-7-234
Groton Long Point Association	Groton (Groton Long Point)	Groton Long Point	Special Act 280 – Incorporating the Groton Long Point Association, April 1, 1931, as amended
Groton Utilities	Groton	Groton, Ledyard	CGS 7-234; Groton City Charter, Articles V, VII, and IX, May 4, 1987
Jewett City Water Company	Griswold (northern), Lisbon (except southwestern)	Griswold	Act of the General Assembly 201 (House Joint Resolution 65) – Incorporating the Jewett City Water Company, May 25, 1893
	Canterbury <sup>B</sup> (west of Route 169), Plainfield <sup>B</sup> (part), Scotland <sup>B</sup>	None	CGS 16-262m
Lebanon, Town of	Lebanon (except that within 200 feet of Old Route 2 and areas to the south)	Lebanon	CGS 7-234
Ledyard WPCA	Ledyard (except small area around SCWA – Gray Farms and Ledyard Center systems)	Ledyard	Special Act 284, 1959, Town of Ledyard Ordinance #9 and #11, September 1979; Town Ordinance No. 106, December 2006; Town Ordinance No. 134, June 2014
Montville WPCA	Montville (eastern and south-central)	Montville	CGS 7-234, Montville Town Charter, Section 408, November 1, 1990
New London Department of Utilities	New London	Salem, East Lyme, Waterford, Montville, and New London	Special Act, 1871; Special Act, 1921; Ordinance Relative to Water and Sewer System, February 9, 1925; Special Act, 1971, City Charter
Noank Fire District	Groton (Noank Fire District)	Noank Fire District	Special Act 288, 1961
North Stonington, Town of	North Stonington	North Stonington	CGS 7-234

**TABLE 1-3**  
**Summary of Enabling Legislation for Entities**  
**Claiming Exclusive Service Areas for Areas Currently Unserved by Public Water Supply**

ESA Holder	General ESA Description <sup>A</sup>	Charter Service Area	Enabling Legislation Reference
Norwich Public Utilities	Bozrah, Franklin (southern tip), Lebanon (within 200 feet of Old Route 2 and areas to the south), Lisbon (southwestern), Montville (two northern areas), Norwich, Preston (southwestern tip)	Norwich and adjacent communities	Act of 1886 General Assembly; City Charter, 1951, as amended
Preston, Town of	Preston (except southwestern tip)	Preston	CGS 7-234
Putnam WPCA	Putnam <sup>B</sup>	Eastford, Putnam, Woodstock	Special law of General Assembly for Putnam Aqueduct Company, 1869, as amended; Special Act 379 dated June 29, 1905; Town Charter effective January 1, 1986
Southeastern Connecticut Water Authority	Franklin (except southeastern)	Bozrah, Colchester, East Lyme, Franklin, Griswold, Groton, Ledyard, Lisbon, Montville, New London, North Stonington, Norwich, Preston, Salem, Sprague, Stonington, Voluntown, and Waterford	Special Act 381 effective July 6, 1967
	Ledyard (small area around Gray Farms and Ledyard Center)		
	Montville (western and north-central)		
	Salem (except northwestern area near Lake Hayward)		
Sprague Water & Sewer Commission	Sprague	Sprague	Special Act 354 authorizing purchase of Baltic Water Company and to establish water and sewer authority, July 6, 1967
Sterling Water Company	Sterling <sup>B</sup>	Sterling	CGS 7-234; Special Act Incorporating the Sterling Water Company, 1953
Stonington, Town of	Stonington (north-central and eastern)	Stonington	CGS 7-234
Waterford Utilities Commission	Waterford	Waterford	Special Act 172, 1963; Town Charter

**TABLE 1-3**  
**Summary of Enabling Legislation for Entities**  
**Claiming Exclusive Service Areas for Areas Currently Unserved by Public Water Supply**

ESA Holder	General ESA Description <sup>A</sup>	Charter Service Area	Enabling Legislation Reference
Windham Water Works	Windham <sup>B</sup>	Windham Mansfield, Lebanon	House Joint Resolution No. 230, Special Act 174, dated May 1, 1883; CGS 7-234; Consolidation Ordinance of Town of Windham and City of Willimantic, Chapter VII, December 15, 1982

Source: Individual WSPs, specific legislative and municipal documents, and/or personal communications

A. Except for areas served by other public water systems

B. As in Note A, and except for state lands owned and maintained by Connecticut Department of Energy & Environmental Protection (DEEP)

The majority of the enabling legislation for the larger water systems falls under a special act or municipal charter, some of which date back to the 1800s. Municipal charters are also commonly used for establishing water servicing rights for municipalities. However, such as in the case of Colchester, one or more organizations may have been superseded by the current charter. For example, prior to Town Charter, governing entities for provision of water in Colchester were the Utilities Commission (established under the Consolidation Ordinance of Colchester) and the Water Board (established under a House Bill in 1937).

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. Based on this statute, municipalities have been allowed to claim ESA Boundaries even if they do not own or operate public water systems (and therefore were not WUCC members). To date, the Towns of North Stonington and Stonington maintain ESAs without being WUCC members. Additionally, CGS 7-148(c)(4)(G) empowers municipalities to provide for the furnishing of water, by contract or otherwise.

In 1981, Public Act 81-427 (CGS 16-262m) was passed, providing construction specifications for CWSs, including the requirement to obtain a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (CPCN) 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. Public Act 98-250 amended the law to cover both community and non-community public water systems. The CPCN process was most recently revised through Public Act 16-197 to have DPH govern the process with minimal involvement from the Public Utilities Regulatory Authority (PURA). The majority of CWSs were created prior to 1984 and therefore predate the act.

The former Housatonic WUCC discussed at length the question of whether a legislatively established franchise area would take precedence over a designated ESA established as part of a coordinated water system plan. The general consensus was that since both are legislatively established and the ESA must be approved by the appropriately designated public agency (the WUCC) and regulatory body (DPH), the ESA designations would take precedence. The former Housatonic WUCC asked DPH at the time to request the Attorney General's office to render a legal opinion on the matter. Due to the uniqueness of

each franchise and the potential for conflict over rights to an ESA, the Attorney General determined that any conflicts must be handled on a case-by-case basis. In the case of a conflict between two utilities or entities, it was recommended that the PURA docket process be used to effectively resolve the conflict as provided for in the ESA statute, which requires unresolved conflicts to be forwarded to PURA.

The following discussion provides a summary of the enabling legislation for the public water utilities and municipalities in the Eastern PWSMA that have claimed ESA boundaries in areas currently unserved by public water supply. The information for the descriptions was gained from review of the individual sources referenced and has been taken, in part or in whole, from such sources. Greater detail may be found by examining the cited legislation and documents.

### **Aquarion Water Company**

An Act of the Connecticut General Assembly No. 187 (House Joint Resolution No. 70) incorporated the Mystic Valley Water Company on April 13, 1887. The legislation authorizes the Aquarion Water Company (the successor of Mystic Valley Water Company) to supply water to the villages of Mystic and Mystic Bridge and the Borough of Stonington in Stonington; the villages of Mystic River and Noank in the Town of Groton; and their immediate vicinity. The legislation excludes the portion of the village of Mystic River situated on the north side of West Main Street as bounded by West Main Street to the south, Bank Street to the west, by the Mystic River to the east, and to the north by a line parallel with and 160 feet distant from the north line of West Main Street.

Special Act 399 of the Connecticut General Assembly dated June 11, 1889, amended the original special act to include Groton School District #11. Subsequent amendments to the Mystic Valley Water Company Charter occurred with Special Act 377 dated April 4, 1935 and Special Act 30 dated April 25, 1961.

Based on this Act, Aquarion Water Company is charged with supplying pure water for public, domestic, and other uses including ownership, purchase, receipt, possession, and enjoyment of lands, rents, tenements, goods, chattels, and effects necessary. The company may also sell, convey, and dispose of such properties. In so doing, the company may open ground for purposes of extension, maintenance, and repair of pipes or conduits for such water service and distribution in the vicinity of the areas previously specified.

Authorization is also provided for the company to construct, maintain, and repair such reservoirs, canals, and aqueducts as well as to take and use the water of any springs, streams, or other waters, and construct, as necessary. This authorization excludes those waters within the second voting district of Groton but not excluding Pequonnock Lake and wells. Furthermore, any borough or fire district created within such area specified after such Act of the General Assembly is authorized to contract the company for water supply. The company may take and hold real estate or easements for such water provision. The act also outlines various financial and business aspects, providing for bylaws and a board of directors to be established.

There are no statutes, special acts, or administrative decisions that provide special privilege to the Aquarion Water Company outside of the Mystic region, such as to its proposed ESA designation in Chaplin, Eastford, Hampton, Pomfret, and Woodstock. Aquarion Water Company will provide service to other systems developed under the CPCN process and/or systems that were created prior to CGS 16-262m.

### **Colchester Water & Sewer Commission**

Authorization for supply of water within Colchester is provided via CGS 7-234 referenced above as well as in the Town Charter adopted November 8, 1994 (effective July 1, 1995). Chapter 9, Section 902 of the Town Charter designates the area of Town served by public water and sewer services as the "Sewer and Water District." The charter further requires that all services within said District be connected to public utilities. Chapter 11, Section 1102 authorizes the Board of Selectmen to appoint a nine-member Sewer and Water Commission that shall be subject to the oversight and supervision of the Town's Department of Public Works. The Commission is charged with administration of operations of said District, including the construction, reconstruction, establishment, replanning, restoration, enlargement, improvement, removal, care, repair, and maintenance of all sewer and water services. As such, the Commission makes annual recommendations to the Department of Public Works for necessary maintenance, construction, and expansion of services within said District.

### **Connecticut Water Company**

The enabling legislation for Connecticut Water Company (CWC) is an Act of the Connecticut General Assembly No. 342 (Senate Bill 455), "An Act Incorporating the Connecticut Water and Gas Company" dated July 23, 1945, and later amended by an Act of the Connecticut General Assembly No. 325 (House Bill No. 1087) dated May 22, 1957. The company is authorized to acquire, lease, purchase, or otherwise hold, own, use, exercise, enjoy, and dispose of whole or any part water properties, rights, securities, and franchises of any private or municipal corporation authorized to sell, supply, and distribute water in any town in the State of Connecticut. Upon acquisition of such properties and franchises, the company is authorized the same privileges for administering these properties and franchises as if these rights, franchises, and immunities had been originally established for the company. CWC is authorized to open ground and issue bonds or other certificates. A board of not less than three directors chosen by the stockholders is empowered to govern and provide guidance on the administration of the company.

Act No. 325 provided the current-day CWC its origins and the authorization to consolidate or merge with any corporation organized for similar purposes under the general or special laws of Connecticut. Therefore, all CWC systems fall under the above Special Acts. As such, many instances of company consolidation and merging have occurred throughout company history providing for an extended area of service based on both original chartered areas and the above Special Acts. In the Eastern PWSMA, these consolidation areas include the following charter areas:

- In Killingly and Brooklyn, Special Bill No. 1 – An Act Incorporating The Crystal Water Company of Danielsonville, dated March 22, 1882, incorporated The Crystal Water Company and authorized it to supply the Borough of Danielsonville with pure water for public and private use. This enabling legislation was amended by House Joint Resolution No. 107 – An Act Amending the Charter of The Crystal Water Company of Danielsonville, dated March 3, 1886, which authorized water service to the entire Town of Killingly; and by House Joint Resolution No. 302 of the same title dated May 5, 1889, which authorized the issuance of stock. Substitute House Bill No. 588 dated April 17, 1931, changed the name of the water company to The Crystal Water Company of Danielson and extended the service area to include the East Brooklyn Fire District and the towns of Killingly and Brooklyn.
- In Plainfield, The Plainfield Water Company was originally established by Substitute for House Joint Resolution No. 106 – Incorporating the Plainfield Water Company, dated April 24, 1901, which

authorized the company to provide pure and wholesome water for public, domestic, and other uses in the town of Plainfield and the villages therein, including that part of the village of Wauregan in the town of Brooklyn. A Charter Modification between Plainfield Water Company and C. Stanton Gallup dated June 26, 1952, as amended, divided the service areas in Plainfield between the Plainfield Water Company and the soon to be formed Gallup Water Services, as followed by Special Act 610 – Incorporating the Gallup Water Services, Inc., dated June 30, 1953. The service area for Gallup Water Service was a system previously owned by The Plainfield Corporation within the boundaries of Plainfield Fire District. The Sales Agreement between the Wauregan Mills, Inc. and the Plainfield Water Company dated January 19, 1971, assigned the service area in the vicinity of Moosup in northern Plainfield to Plainfield Water Company.

- In Thompson, House Bill 879 – An Act Incorporating the Masonville Spring Water Company, dated April 9, 1915, as amended, established the Masonville Spring Water Company. The service area included all of school district No. 16 and part of school district No. 7. The Charter for Masonville Spring Water Company was approved April 5, 1917.

### **East Lyme Water & Sewer**

House Bill No. 863, as passed by the General Assembly of 1941, was adopted by Town Charter resolution in October of 1941, thereby authorizing the Town of East Lyme to construct a water system. The special session law adopted by the town provides East Lyme with the necessary authorization for the construction, operation, and administration of a water supply system for the purposes of distribution of water. East Lyme may utilize lands within the town as well as lands or other estates in adjacent municipalities attained through purchase, lease, or take and hold, as necessary, for maintenance of sanitary protection and supply of water. This authorization includes the ability to establish a board of water commissioners; adopt additional bylaws and regulations for the preservation, protection, and management of the system; and assume criminal jurisdiction with respect to the system.

A resolution was adopted in 1945 permitting and providing rules for the town of East Lyme to enter into agreements for the sale of water to real property owners abutting existing town-owned water lines. The auditor of the town was also authorized in 1945 to annually report the income and expenditures concerning the public water system. In 1970 and again in 1987, ordinances were passed for the extension of water service and associated customer costs. In 1986, the town passed a Water Supply Emergency Ordinance establishing a process to ensure proper and adequate water supply for drinking, firefighting capabilities, and storage during extreme water conditions.

### **Franklin, Town of**

As a political subdivision of the State of Connecticut, the Town of Franklin is authorized to establish a municipal water utility under CGS 7-234 and CGS 7-148(c)(4)(G).

### **Groton Long Point Association**

Groton Long Point Association was incorporated by the General Assembly under Special Act No. 280 – An Act Incorporating the Groton Long Point Association dated April 1, 1931, and was authorized to provide public water supply under Special Act No. 425 dated May 1931. Groton Long Point Association is empowered to contract with any municipal or private corporation authorized to supply water in the

Town of Groton or to take and use such lands, springs, streams, or ponds as necessary to provide such supply and source protection.

### **Groton Utilities**

As a political subdivision of the State of Connecticut, the City of Groton is authorized to establish a municipal water utility under CGS 7-234 and CGS 7-148(c)(4)(G). Under Article V, Section 7 of the City Charter dated May 4, 1987, the mayor and council, citizens, and qualified property owners of the city are authorized to purchase, acquire, and convey from any source of supply as well as to take and use the water of any stream, lake, or pond, in whole or in part, within the limits of the towns of Groton and Ledyard. This excludes the waters of Lantern Hill Brook and Lantern Hill Pond. Such waters may be held, conveyed, or distributed into and through the second voting district and the portion of the third voting district that lies west of the main brook emptying into the head of Palmer's Cove, west of the village of Noank. Authority is provided for use of reservoirs, pipes, aqueducts, pumps, etc. for the transport of water as necessary.

### **Jewett City Water Company**

The Jewett City Water company has been empowered to service the Town of Griswold since May 25, 1893, via House Joint Resolution No. 65, subsequently as Act of the General Assembly No. 201 – An Act Incorporating the Jewett City Water Company. The company may have, purchase, possess, sell, grant, demise, and dispose of lands, tenements, and effects necessary for its administration. The resolution also affords the company the right to make bylaws, rules, and regulations for its administration and sets criteria on the financial organization of the company.

Management of the corporation is under the guidance of directors as set according to the bylaws. The company is authorized to construct, maintain, and prepare reservoirs and infrastructure as well as to open ground and take or use any waters within the limits of the town as necessary for public water supply. The company may also take and hold by purchase or gift real estate, easements, buildings, and structures as necessary for purposes of water supply, including source protection and maintenance of aqueducts and reservoirs for holding, conducting, and distributing water.

There are no statutes, special acts, or administrative decisions that provide special privilege to the Jewett City Water Company outside of Griswold. Jewett City Water Company provides service to other systems developed under the CPCN process and/or systems that were created prior to CGS 16-262m.

### **Lebanon, Town of**

As a political subdivision of the State of Connecticut, the Town of Lebanon is authorized to establish a municipal water utility under CGS 7-234 and CGS 7-148(c)(4)(G).

### **Ledyard Water Pollution Control Authority**

As a political subdivision of the State of Connecticut, the Town of Ledyard is authorized to establish a municipal water utility under CGS 7-234 and CGS 7-148(c)(4)(G). Special Act No. 234 of 1959 authorizes the Town of Ledyard to construct or contract for the installation and maintenance of a water supply system. The town is empowered to do so through the taking and using the water of any stream, spring,

lake, or pond within the town. The Act also provides for the town to contract for the purchase of water. The Ledyard Water Pollution Control Authority (WPCA) is the managing entity for the water system.

### **Montville Water Pollution Control Authority**

As a political subdivision of the State of Connecticut, the Town of Montville is authorized to establish a municipal water utility under CGS 7-234 and CGS 7-148(c)(4)(G). The Montville WPCA is the managing entity for the water system and was authorized to provide water and sewer services by Section 408 of the Montville Town Charter adopted November 1, 1990. Previous to this date, the legislative body of the town had functioned in a similar fashion.

The general authority for a public water and sewer commission was later established by Section 407 of the Montville Town Charter, which was adopted in November 1995. This section establishes an organization for the commission, including duration of terms, similar to that of the Authority, including member liaisons to the Town Council and Planning and Zoning Commission. As such, the Authority was reorganized, maintaining its name, and now represents the public water and sewer commission as described in Section 407 dated 1995.

This commission is provided the authority to plan and direct the development, financing, construction, and operation of such water and sewer supply, disposal, and distribution facilities as necessary. Jurisdiction and control over all facilities owned and operated by the town for supply and distribution of water to residents and property owners as well as for the collection and treatment of sewerage and commercial and industrial wastes are authorized to the commission. The commission, with input of the town auditor, establishes collection and posting fees. The commission is empowered to cooperate with other agencies and accept assistance as available from state, federal, regional, and local agencies concerned with public health and sewerage problems. The commission is required to approve all expenditures, including purchase of commodities and services, exceeding a set amount and to adopt rules and procedures for purchasing by the water and sewer departments. The commission is further empowered to make recommendations for bonding and rate structure establishment to the legislative body (i.e., the Montville Town Council).

### **New London Department of Utilities**

As a political subdivision of the State of Connecticut, the City of New London is authorized to establish a municipal water utility under CGS 7-234 and CGS 7-148(c)(4)(G). The General Assembly approved "An Act to Provide the City of New London with a Supply of Pure and Wholesome Water" in 1871, which authorizes the city to take and convey water from any pond, stream, or other source of supply, natural or artificial, in Salem, East Lyme, Waterford, Montville, and New London. In addition, the city may issue notes, bonds, scrip, or certificates of debt under the corporate name and seal of the city. A Special Act in 1921 contained a clause that empowered the city to take lands, rights, easements, privileges, franchises, or construction by eminent domain, as necessary, to establish, construct, or maintain water supply systems.

### **Noank Fire District**

Noank Fire District receives its authority to supply water from Special Act No. 288 of the 1961 General Assembly. The Act also permits the District to utilize another organization to provide water or maintain and operate a water supply and distribution system. Entrance to roads and private land as well as the



authority to open ground as necessary for provision of an adequate water system is also provided to the district.

### **North Stonington, Town of**

As a political subdivision of the State of Connecticut, the Town of North Stonington is authorized to establish a municipal water utility under CGS 7-234 and CGS 7-148(c)(4)(G).

### **Norwich Public Utilities**

As a political subdivision of the State of Connecticut, the City of Norwich is authorized to establish a municipal water utility under CGS 7-234 and CGS 7-148(c)(4)(G). Originally, growth of the city in the 19<sup>th</sup> century led the General Assembly to pass an act in 1866 to provide the City of Norwich with a water supply. The City manages production and distribution of gas, electricity, and water, both within and outside the limits of the City Consolidation District, per Chapter XII of the City Charter of 1951. The City Charter establishes ownership by the City of Norwich of all properties and assets of the Department of Public Utilities. The authority to sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of such property or assets is also provided to the city. Through time and reorganization, oversight of the production and distribution of public utilities has come to be performed by a Board of Commissioners consisting of five commissioners appointed by the City Council.

### **Preston, Town of**

As a political subdivision of the State of Connecticut, the Town of Preston is authorized to establish a municipal water utility under CGS 7-234 and CGS 7-148(c)(4)(G).

### **Putnam Water Pollution Control Authority**

As a political subdivision of the State of Connecticut, the Town of Putnam is authorized to establish a municipal water utility under CGS 7-234 and CGS 7-148(c)(4)(G). Originally, the Putnam Aqueduct Company was authorized to provide water service via a Special Act of the General Assembly passed in 1869. In 1885, the Town of Putnam was incorporated, and the water company was incorporated by the General Assembly to be the Putnam Water Company. The charter of the Putnam Water Company was amended in January 1889 to include provisions for supplying "the towns of Woodstock and Pomfret with pure water for public, domestic, and other uses." The Putnam WPCA was approved by Substitute for House Bill No. 389, Special Act No. 379 – An Act Providing for the Supply of Pure and Wholesome Water in the City of Putnam dated June 29, 1905 and has operated as a municipal department since June 29, 1905.

Special Act No. 379 authorizes the City of Putnam to acquire, construct, maintain, and operate waterworks for the purpose of supplying said city and the inhabitants thereof with pure and wholesome water. The city may take and convey water of any river, stream, lake, or pond wholly or in part within the territory of the town of Putnam, the town of Woodstock, or the town of Eastford<sup>1</sup>, and may acquire, hold, and use any lands, rights, privileges, franchises, and other real or personal property in any or all of said towns, and may acquire or construct reservoirs, pipes, aqueducts, pumps, and other suitable works,

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<sup>1</sup> Assigning rights in Eastford may have been an error as lands in Pomfret would seem to be more appropriate based on the earlier Special Acts.

machinery, and appliances, and in general may do all the things necessary or proper to carry this act into effect. The act requires the city to establish a board of water commissioners to manage the water system and enter into contracts related to the management thereof and authorizes the city to purchase other corporations incorporated by the General Assembly for the purpose of supplying the city or town of Putnam with water. The act also authorizes the city to borrow money and issue temporary notes or certificates of debt to finance projects.

The City of Putnam consolidated with the Town of Putnam in 1984. According to Chapter I, Section 1 of the consolidated Town Charter effective January 1, 1986, the Town of Putnam shall have perpetual succession and may hold and exercise all powers and privileges heretofore exercised by said town and city and not inconsistent with the provisions of the charter. Chapter VI, Section 16 establishes the current Water and Sewer Authority as the WPCA and requires the WPCA to follow the provisions of CGS 7-239 in establishing the charges for use of the water system.

### **Southeastern Connecticut Water Authority**

Special Act No. 381 – An Act Establishing a Southeastern Connecticut Water Authority passed by the General Assembly effective July 6, 1967, as amended, established the Southeastern Connecticut Water Authority (SCWA). SCWA is authorized to supply water throughout 18 municipalities in southeastern Connecticut: Bozrah, Colchester, East Lyme, Franklin, Griswold, Groton, Ledyard, Lisbon, Montville, New London, North Stonington, Norwich, Preston, Salem, Sprague, Stonington, Voluntown, and Waterford. A five-member authority is appointed by a representative advisory board comprised of two individuals from each of the 18 municipalities. The board, assisted by several subcommittees, performs annual financial audits and holds public hearings on proposed rate changes. Per the Special Act, SCWA is not directly responsible for service areas already served by municipal or investor-owned systems within the 18 municipalities. However, SCWA is responsible for providing service to those areas not served by such entities. Such responsibility may be relinquished to a municipality or investor-owned system.

SCWA is authorized to develop, purchase, operate, and sell water systems. Additionally, SCWA may purchase and/or sell water and acquire and operate wastewater systems and be designated as a sewer authority. SCWA may enter into cooperative agreements with other water authorities, municipalities, or others, with or without the interconnection of facilities or the exchange of services or commodities. As such, SCWA may also issue negotiable bonds and notes or accept grants, loans, or contributions from federal, state, or local governments. SCWA is also empowered to review and participate in regional aspects of public water supply projects within the Southeastern Connecticut Planning Region.

Sections 19 and 34 of the SCWA enabling legislation state the following: "insofar as the provisions of this act are inconsistent with the provisions of any other act, general or special, or any local law of any municipality, the provisions of its special act shall be controlling...The State of Connecticut does pledge to and agrees with the holders of the bonds or notes that the state will not limit or alter the rights vested in SCWA to construct, maintain, or operate, reconstruct or improve its properties..."

### **Sprague Water & Sewer Commission**

As a political subdivision of the State of Connecticut, the Town of Sprague is authorized to establish a municipal water utility under CGS 7-234 and CGS 7-148(c)(4)(G). In addition, Modified Senate Bill No. 648, Special Act No. 354 – An Act Authorizing the Town of Sprague to Establish a Water and Sewer Authority and to Purchase the Baltic Water Company in the Town of Sprague was passed by the General

Assembly on July 6, 1967, and authorized the Town of Sprague to establish a Water and Sewer Authority and to purchase the franchises and all or part of the property and equipment of the Baltic Water Company in the Town of Sprague. The town was further authorized to acquire or construct its municipal water system or any portion of the system, to make improvements to, and to extend the system within the lands of the town. The town was also authorized to establish rules concerning a rate of charge structure for services rendered and to issue general obligation bonds and notes. The Town passed an ordinance on December 5, 1967, establishing a water and sewer authority.

### **Sterling Water Company**

As a political subdivision of the State of Connecticut, the Town of Sterling is authorized to establish a municipal water utility under CGS 7-234 and CGS 7-148(c)(4)(G). The Sterling Water Company was originally authorized by the General Assembly via "An Act Incorporating the Sterling Water Company" in 1953. The town adopted the act as a Town Ordinance upon acquisition of the water system.

### **Stonington, Town of**

As a political subdivision of the State of Connecticut, the Town of Stonington is authorized to establish a municipal water utility under CGS 7-234 and CGS 7-148(c)(4)(G).

### **Waterford Utilities Commission**

As a political subdivision of the State of Connecticut, the Town of Waterford is authorized to establish a municipal water utility under CGS 7-234 and CGS 7-148(c)(4)(G). General legislative authority to establish a water system was provided to the Town of Waterford via Special Act No. 172 of 1963. Purchase of lands, property, and privileges as necessary for use and distribution of water, including holding waters of any stream, lake, or pond within Waterford, as well as the ability to access lands and open ground is provided. The town is also empowered to set water rates, and the water and sewer commission is charged with adopting plans for construction, extension, and maintenance of the water system as supervising authority of the water department.

Section 4.1.1 of the 1991 Town Charter (as amended through 1998) further authorizes the establishment of a Utility Commission and is supported by Chapter 13.04 of the Town Ordinances, which provides additional detail for the establishment of a water system. The Town Ordinance places control of properties concerned with the water system in the hands of the commission and also requires that water supply studies consider an August 28, 1958, "Water Supply Survey Report" by Philip W. Genovese and Associates, particularly the investigation of subsurface water supply for initial local area systems and the purchase by the town of metered water for service to present mains and extensions thereto. In addition, the requirement to obtain written consent before any person may take water from the system is established. Authorization to enter into agreement with the City of New London for water main extension is also outlined in the ordinances.

### **Windham Water Works**

As a political subdivision of the State of Connecticut, the Town of Windham is authorized to establish a municipal water utility under CGS 7-234 and CGS 7-148(c)(4)(G). Public water works for the City of Willimantic were originally established in 1885, following House Joint Resolution No. 230, Special Act 174, dated May 1, 1883 authorizing the borough of Willimantic to supply water from any stream, lake or

pond, except the Willimantic River, within the limits of the town of Windham, or within the limits of any town adjoining Windham, except for Lake Wamgambaug in Coventry, and to convey such water in, to, and through said borough.

The City of Willimantic consolidated with the Town of Windham in 1983. Chapter VII-6 of the Consolidation Ordinance of the Town of Windham and the City of Willimantic dated December 15, 1982, establishes a water commission, which includes all powers and authority formerly held and exercised by the water authorities of the former borough and City of Willimantic.

**1.4 Public Comments**

A Preliminary Exclusive Service Area Document for the Eastern Connecticut PWSMA was issued for public comment on March 13, 2017, as required by statute, with comments accepted through April 12, 2017. The list of comments received during the public comment period is presented in Table 1-4, with written comments presented in Appendix D along with a summary table indicating how and where edits were made to address the comments.

**TABLE 1-4  
 Summary of Comments Received on Preliminary ESA Document  
 during Public Comment Period**

Date	Commenter	Main Points
4/3/2017	Connecticut Department of Energy & Environmental Protection (DEEP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Thanked Eastern WUCC for recognizing the Department's rights and providing sufficient information regarding the Department's lands for future water supply planning activities by ESA holders, and for showing DEEP lands on ESA mapping</li> <li>▪ Encouraged the Eastern WUCC to finalize the same designation of Department lands, map notes, and textual summary in the final ESA plan</li> </ul>
4/10/2017	Aquarion Water Company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Requested correction of Aquarion existing service area on ESA Map 29</li> </ul>
4/11/2017	SCCOG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Requested correction of "Central WUCC" to "Eastern WUCC" on page 1-1</li> </ul>
4/11/2017	Connecticut DPH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Acknowledged that all components in RCSA Section 25-33h-1(d)(B) have been included</li> <li>▪ Requested that the Eastern WUCC continue to work with local officials</li> </ul>
4/12/2017 (verbal)	Ledyard WPCA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Requested correction of labels on ESA Map 15</li> </ul>



## 2.0 EXCLUSIVE SERVICE AREA DECLARATION PROCESS

### 2.1 Regulatory Mandate

Pursuant to Paragraph (d)(2)(B) of Section 25-33h-1 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies (RCSA), "the WUCC shall prepare preliminary and then final exclusive service area boundaries" for the Eastern PWSMA. In addition, the section states the following:

- (i) In establishing ESAs, the WUCC shall:
  - aa. Allow utilities to maintain existing service areas;
  - bb. Not leave areas as un-serviced islands, unless it can be demonstrated that there is not and will be no future need for public water service; and
  - cc. Not allow new service areas or main extensions which create duplication or overlap of services.
- (ii) The following factors shall be utilized in determining ESA boundaries:
  - aa. Existing water service area
  - bb. Land use plans, zoning regulations, and growth trends;
  - cc. Physical limitations to water service;
  - dd. Political boundaries;
  - ee. Water company rights as established by statute, special act, or administrative decisions;
  - ff. System hydraulics, including potential elevations or pressure zones; and
  - gg. Ability of a water system to provide a pure and adequate supply of water now and into the future.
- (iii) A plan for exclusive service areas within the public water supply management area shall be developed, including:
  - aa. A map or maps at a scale of 1:50,000 depicting existing and future service areas within the exclusive service area boundaries.
  - bb. A reference list of exclusive service area or supply agreements between public water systems or localities, including charter or enabling act revisions as applicable and a brief description of terms of agreement including dates and length of agreement.
  - cc. Description of future service area boundaries.

Accordingly, the Eastern WUCC has established preliminary ESA boundaries and then final ESA boundaries as outlined in this document based on the above requirements as well as inheriting the approved ESA boundaries established by the former Southeastern WUCC.

### 2.2 Summary of the Declaration Process

Final ESA boundaries in the southern part of the Eastern PWSMA were delineated by the former Southeastern WUCC from 1998 to 2001 while ESA designations for the unassigned areas in the northern part of the Eastern PWSMA have been more recently delineated. Summaries of the declaration processes are presented in the following sections. The reader is encouraged to review the *Coordinated Water System Plan - Part II: Final Recommended Exclusive Service Area Boundaries* for the Southeast

PWSMA, revised March 2001, for a more complete picture of the ESA declaration process completed by the former Southeastern WUCC.

### 2.2.1 Former Southeastern Public Water Supply Management Area

Existing service area boundaries in the former Southeastern PWSMA were delineated as part of the *Final Water Supply Assessment* dated April 1999. A map of those boundaries was appended as Figure I of that document. The ESA declaration process was based, in part, on the findings of the *Final Water Supply Assessment* as well as participation of the WUCC membership in accordance with Public Act 85-535 and RCSA Section 25-33h-1. Table 2-1 presents a summary listing of milestones in the ESA delineation process for the former Southeastern PWSMA. Note that the former Southeastern PWSMA includes areas that are now part of the Central PWSMA and not the Eastern PWSMA.

**TABLE 2-1**  
**Summary of Milestones in the Exclusive Service Area Delineation Process, 1998-2001**

Date	Milestone
August 5, 1998	Convening of the former Southeastern WUCC (initial meeting)
December 1998	Notice to file ESA declarations issued
February 10, 1999	Deadline for filing ESA declarations
March to July 1999	Formal and informal discussions ongoing between conflicting ESA declarants
June / July 1999	Five municipalities make late ESA declarations, with one additional municipal public water system expanding its initial claim.
July 30, 1999	ESA conflict areas in 12 municipalities referred to the Department of Public Utility Control (now PURA)
August 1999	Preliminary ESA boundaries document issued for public comment
September to November 1999	ESA conflict resolution presentations and voting procedure debated
October 1999	Responses are drafted to public comment concerning the Preliminary ESA boundaries document.
December 1999	Schedule for ESA presentations and voting procedures adopted
January 2000	Eleven municipalities remain in conflict.
March 9, 2000	Department of Public Utility Control (now PURA) provides ESA recommendations.
April 4 and 6, 2000	Southeastern WUCC utilizes ESA procedures, with all remaining conflicts resolved by vote.
May 2000	ESA mapping developed based on April meetings and voting results
June 2000	Internal review of final ESA boundary document distributed to members
July 2000	Final ESA boundary document submitted to DPH
December 2000	Final ESA document revised and resubmitted to DPH
March 2001	Final ESA document revised and resubmitted to DPH
2001 to 2015	ESA boundaries modified by the former Southeastern WUCC upon ESA holder request

Refer to Appendix B for a summary of the ESA process for the former Southeastern PWSMA. Table 2-2 summarizes the ESA designations that were inherited by the Eastern PWSMA for the current process.

**TABLE 2-2**  
**Former Southeastern PWSMA Exclusive Service Areas Inherited by Eastern PWSMA**

Geographic Area	ESA Designation for Unserved Areas
Bozrah	Norwich Public Utilities (City of Norwich)
Colchester	Town of Colchester
East Lyme	East Lyme Water Department (Town of East Lyme)
Franklin	SCWA except for an area in southeastern Franklin to be served by Norwich Public Utilities (Murphy Road to Route 32 corridor and New Park Avenue) and an adjoining area to the north to be served by the Town of Franklin
Griswold	Jewett City Water Company in the northern part of town and Connecticut Water Company in the southern part of town
Groton	Boundaries have been delineated that are acceptable to all parties which divide Groton into four ESA areas to be served by Groton Utilities (western), Groton Long Point (southern), Noank Fire District (southeastern), and Aquarion Water Company (AWC) (eastern).
Lebanon	Town of Lebanon with the exception of a small area immediately surrounding existing systems and a small area assigned to Norwich Public Utilities in the southern part of town along (within 200 feet of), and south of, Old Route 2
Ledyard	Ledyard WPCA with the exception of the area immediately surrounding existing systems, and a small area around the SCWA Gray Farms Division and SCWA Ledyard Center system assigned to SCWA
Lisbon	Boundaries have been delineated that are acceptable to all parties which divide Lisbon into two ESA areas to be served by the Jewett City Water Company (majority of town) and Norwich Public Utilities (southwestern) along the border with Norwich from Mell Road and Preston Allen Road to points west.
Montville	The eastern portion of town east of Interstate 395 and the Route 163 corridor was assigned to Montville WPCA. The majority of the rest of Montville was assigned to SCWA, including areas within 200 feet of all SCWA systems, with the exception of two small areas in northern Montville assigned to Norwich Public Utilities (Holly Hill, Landsdown Estates, Stony Brook transmission right-of-way, and Route 32 corridor south to Crow Hill Road).
New London	New London Water Department (City of New London)
North Stonington	Town of North Stonington
Norwich	Norwich Public Utilities (City of Norwich)
Preston	Town of Preston, except for the southwestern tip awarded to Norwich Public Utilities
Salem	SCWA except for a small area in the northwest portion of town near Lake Hayward, which was assigned to the Connecticut Water Company, and present and future water systems on land owned by the Town of Salem that serve town-owned property
Sprague	Sprague Water & Sewer Authority (Town of Sprague)
Stonington	Town of Stonington (eastern), AWC (western), and Connecticut Water Company (Mason's Island)
Voluntown	Connecticut Water Company
Waterford	Waterford WPCA

A request for existing ESA holders in the southern part of the Eastern PWSMA to affirm their ESA boundaries was sent to those entities on September 19, 2016. The goal was to identify any areas that may need to be included in an ESA declaration process. None of the ESA holders indicated a desire to relinquish any portions of their existing ESA boundaries.

2.2.2 Eastern Public Water Supply Management Area

Existing service area boundaries in the Eastern PWSMA were delineated as part of the *Final Water Supply Assessment* dated December 2016. A map of those boundaries was attached as Appended Figure II of that document. The ESA declaration process was based, in part, on the findings of the *Final Water Supply Assessment* as well as participation of the WUCC membership in accordance with Public Act 85-535 and RCSA Section 25-33h-1. The previously approved and amended ESA designations discussed in Section 2.2.1 to Section 2.2.3, as amended, were carried forward in the current process for approval by Connecticut DPH. Table 2-3 presents a summary listing of milestones in the ESA delineation process for the Eastern PWSMA.

**TABLE 2-3**  
**Summary of Milestones in the Exclusive Service Area Delineation Process, 2016-2017**

Date	Milestone
June 17, 2016	Convening of the Eastern WUCC (initial meeting)
August 10, 2016	ESA Process Subcommittee authorized by the Eastern WUCC
August 12, 2016	Notification to Eastern WUCC members and interested parties regarding ESA Process Subcommittee
August 25, 2016	DPH hosts WUCC webinar including explanation of ESA process
August 31, 2016	First ESA Process Subcommittee meeting to create procedures, declaration form, and scoring rubric
September 19, 2016	Notification to Eastern WUCC members and interested parties announcing commencement of ESA process and general schedule; Request to ESA holders to affirm their existing ESA boundaries; Notification to northern municipalities advising of Eastern WUCC membership status and right to claim an ESA
September 20, 2016	DPH issues "Frequently Asked Questions" document regarding ESAs
September 28, 2016	Second ESA Process Subcommittee meeting to finalize procedures, declaration form, and scoring rubric
October 12, 2016	Due date for ESA affirmations for existing ESA holders
October 13, 2016	ESA declaration form issued for northern part of the region
November 8, 2016	ESA declaration form due date. AWC, CWC, and Jewett City Water Company (JCWC) made declarations.
November 9, 2016	Eastern WUCC agrees to postpone ESA declaration form due date based on requests from municipalities whose commissions have not yet had time to meet to consider ESA declarations. Potential conflicts are identified in most municipalities. ESA procedures adopted.
November 14, 2016	Notification to Eastern WUCC members, interested parties, and municipalities regarding preliminary ESA declarations received to date and request for comment
November 29, 2016	DPH hosts second webinar specific to ESA process
December 2 to 14, 2016	Windham Water Works (WWW), Connecticut DEEP, and the Town of Putnam submit ESA declaration forms. Eastern WUCC sets final deadline of January 11, 2017, for submission of ESA declaration forms.
December 15, 2016	WWW amends its ESA Declaration. There are no ESA conflicts in Windham.
December 16, 2016	Updated notification to Eastern WUCC members, interested parties, and municipalities regarding ESA declarations received to date, the schedule for conflict resolution presentations, and request for comment
January 3, 2017	The Town of Putnam amends its ESA Declaration. There are no ESA conflicts in Putnam.
January 10, 2017	CWC and JCWC indicate conceptual agreement resolving their conflicting claims in Canterbury and Plainfield.



**TABLE 2-3**  
**Summary of Milestones in the Exclusive Service Area Delineation Process, 2016-2017**

Date	Milestone
January 11, 2017	The Town of Sterling submits its ESA declaration form. Preliminary ESAs are approved by the WUCC in Windham.
January 24, 2017	CWC and JCWC provide mapping delineating their nonconflicting claims in Canterbury and Plainfield.
February 1, 2017	CWC amends its ESA declaration for Pomfret and Woodstock. DEEP issues letter clarifying its position regarding ESAs and requesting that DEEP lands remain unassigned or that it be otherwise noted such ESAs would be unenforceable on state land.
February 7, 2017	Eastern WUCC submits first draft Preliminary ESA document to Eastern WUCC members for initial review. DPH issues "Questions and Answers" document clarifying ESA holder roles and responsibilities, including in regard to the CPCN process.
February 8, 2017	Preliminary ESAs are approved by the WUCC in Ashford, Brooklyn, Canterbury, Chaplin, Eastford, Hampton, Killingly, Plainfield, Putnam, Scotland, Sterling, Thompson, and Union and partially approved in Pomfret and Woodstock. The WUCC votes to leave DEEP lands in all 16 northern communities as unassigned and to note DEEP lands on the existing mapping in the southern portion of the region.
February 17, 2017	AWC amends its ESA declaration to claim currently unassigned areas in Pomfret and Woodstock.
March 1, 2017	Eastern WUCC submits final draft Preliminary ESA document to Eastern WUCC members for consideration and approval at March 8, 2017, meeting.
March 8, 2017	Preliminary ESAs are approved by the WUCC for AWC in Pomfret and Woodstock. The Eastern WUCC votes to publish the Preliminary Recommended Exclusive Service Area Boundaries document for a 30-day public review period, which began March 13, 2017.
March 28, 2017	Notification to ESA holders regarding draft Statement of Confirmation and requesting review and comment, with discussion and approval at the April 12, 2017, Eastern WUCC meeting.
April 12, 2017	Public comments on Preliminary Recommended ESA document received to date summarized at the Eastern WUCC meeting. Statement of Confirmation approved for distribution. Public comments due on Preliminary Recommended ESA document by end of day.
April 13, 2017	Eastern WUCC Secretary emails each ESA holder a Statement of Confirmation for signature by June 2, 2017, along with associated ESA Maps and the previous Statement of Confirmation from the former Southeastern WUCC, if applicable.
April 30, 2017	Eastern WUCC submits first draft of Final Recommended ESA document to Eastern WUCC members for initial review.
May 10, 2017	Public comments on Preliminary Recommended ESA document summarized at Eastern WUCC meeting, along with changes to the document reflective of the comments.
May 19, 2017	Eastern WUCC submits final draft of Final Recommended ESA document to Eastern WUCC members for final review and consideration at the June 14, 2017, Eastern WUCC meeting.
June 14, 2017	Final Recommended ESA boundaries are approved by the Eastern WUCC in all communities in the northern portion of the Eastern PWSMA. Final Recommended Exclusive Service Area document approved by Eastern WUCC for submission to Connecticut DPH.

Work began on the ESA process in August 2016 with the assignment of an ESA subcommittee charged with developing the forms and procedures that were believed necessary for the ESA process. A

notification regarding the subcommittee was sent to Eastern WUCC members and interested parties on August 12, 2016. The Eastern WUCC ESA Subcommittee met in August and September 2016 and produced a declaration form, scoring rubric, and ESA procedures for consideration by the Eastern WUCC.

Notice of the initiation of the preliminary ESA declaration process was provided by the Eastern WUCC via electronic letter on September 19, 2016. The letter was sent to all WUCC members, consulting state agencies, municipal officials, and interested persons. A second electronic letter was sent to the chief elected officials in the 16 northern communities in the region where ESA boundaries had yet to be assigned (Ashford, Brooklyn, Canterbury, Chaplin, Eastford, Hampton, Killingly, Plainfield, Pomfret, Putnam, Scotland, Sterling, Thompson, Union, Windham, and Woodstock) advising those municipalities of their right to claim an ESA for their communities. Copies of both of these notifications are included in Appendix A.

The Eastern WUCC also sent a letter to existing ESA holders in the southern half of the Eastern WUCC on September 19, 2016. The letter asked each ESA holder to affirm their interest in maintaining their existing ESA boundaries and requested a response by October 12, 2016. The goal of the letter was to identify any additional areas that may need to be included in the ESA declaration process. None of the existing ESA holders indicated an interest in relinquishing any of their ESA boundaries, and several indicated an interest in boundary modifications. The consensus of the Eastern WUCC was that boundary modifications would proceed after ESA boundaries were assigned in the northern part of the region.

The ESA declaration form was approved for release at the October 12, 2016, WUCC meeting and submitted electronically to Eastern WUCC members, municipalities where ESAs were open to declaration, and interested parties on October 13, 2016. The ESA declaration form is included in Appendix A. Public water suppliers and municipalities were encouraged to continue or initiate private meetings to resolve potential conflicts.

Three utilities submitted ESA declarations by the initial due date of November 9, 2016. Completed ESA declaration forms are posted on the Eastern WUCC website<sup>2</sup>. Several municipalities requested more time in preparing declaration forms as their utility commissions had not yet had sufficient time to meet and consider the issue. The Eastern WUCC allowed extension of the time frame for declarations until January 11, 2017. The Eastern WUCC also approved its ESA procedures and a scoring rubric (both incorporated into the Eastern WUCC Work Plan) to govern the ESA assignment process.

Additional declaration forms were submitted by utilities, municipalities, and Connecticut DEEP, including amendments to previous declarations as conflicts were identified and resolved. By the close of the ESA declaration period, all conflicts were resolved except where preliminary mapping was still necessary to properly delineate the division of declarations (Canterbury and Plainfield), which was provided on January 24, 2017. Therefore, there were no conflicts that needed to be referred to PURA for recommendations.

On February 1, 2017, CWC submitted mapping clarifying its claims in Pomfret and Woodstock. Subsequent to the February 8, 2017, WUCC meeting, AWC submitted an amendment to its ESA declaration form requesting the ESA for unassigned areas in Pomfret and Woodstock, excluding those

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<sup>2</sup> <http://www.ct.gov/dph/cwp/view.asp?a=3139&q=576502%20>

areas previously claimed by Connecticut DEEP. These amendments were approved by the Eastern WUCC on March 8, 2017.

Also on February 1, 2017, Connecticut DEEP submitted a letter clarifying its position related to ESA boundaries. A copy of this letter is included in Appendix A. The letter explains that DEEP-owned and maintained lands, as state lands, are subject to the principles of sovereign immunity. According to DEEP, when lands in the custody and control of the Connecticut DEEP are within an ESA, the rights and responsibilities assigned to the ESA holder do not apply to those lands. Connecticut DEEP suggested two paths forward for ESA boundaries concerning DEEP-owned and maintained lands: (1) leaving the areas unassigned, or (2) assigning ESA boundaries to another entity with the understanding that they would be unenforceable except in the unlikely event that the land was sold or otherwise transferred. The Eastern WUCC voted at the February 8, 2017, meeting to leave DEEP lands unassigned in the northern part of the region where ESA boundaries were yet to be assigned and to add notations to the maps for the southern part of the region that ESAs may not be enforceable on DEEP lands.

The Preliminary ESA document was approved for public review and comment at the March 8, 2017, Eastern WUCC meeting. The Preliminary ESA document was issued for public comment on March 13, 2017, with comments accepted through the end of the day on April 12, 2017. Mapping was prepared for each municipality within the Eastern PWSMA depicting where preliminary ESA boundaries were being assigned, where approved ESA boundaries were being carried forward from the former Southeastern WUCC, and the location of existing water systems. Following the public comment period, the Eastern WUCC voted to recognize the preliminary ESA boundaries as final recommended ESA boundaries.

As part of this process, all existing public water systems (except for state-owned public water systems) automatically received an ESA boundary coterminous with the parcel or parcels it served. This includes larger Community water systems as well as small Community public water systems that serve apartment buildings, boarding schools, condominium associations, elderly housing complexes, homeowners associations, mobile home parks, nursing homes, rehabilitation centers, religious retreat complexes, tribal nations, and satellite systems owned and operated by larger utilities. It also includes the parcels served by non-community water systems (NTNC and TNC systems), although due to data limitations such systems are delineated on the mapping by a point. ESA holders must be cognizant when conducting water system planning that the ESA boundaries associated with NTNC and TNC systems are not necessarily spatially correct.

Note that ESA boundaries for small public water systems are not specifically called out as ESAs on Appended Figures 1 or 2, as these maps are designed to depict ESA designations for areas unserved by public water service. Recall from the definitions at the front of this document that "ESA holders" are defined as those utilities or municipalities that hold ESA boundaries in areas currently unserved by public water supply; as such, the mapping is dedicated to depicting ESA holders, with existing service areas being provided for informational purposes. Table 2-4 summarizes the final recommended ESA holders for the Eastern PWSMA, along with the previously approved boundaries inherited from the former Southeastern WUCC. Note that the ESA boundary for Windham Water Works (WWW) includes areas in Mansfield that have been coordinated with the Central WUCC.

**TABLE 2-4**  
**Final Recommended Exclusive Service Area Holders in Eastern PWSMA**

Geographic Area	ESA Holders for Unserved Areas
Ashford	Connecticut Water Company, except for state lands owned and maintained by Connecticut DEEP which remained unassigned
Bozrah	Norwich Public Utilities (City of Norwich)
Brooklyn	Connecticut Water Company, except for state lands owned and maintained by Connecticut DEEP which remained unassigned
Canterbury	Connecticut Water Company for unserved areas east of South Canterbury Road and North Canterbury Road (Route 169), except for state lands owned and maintained by Connecticut DEEP which remained unassigned. Jewett City Water Company for all remaining unserved areas in Canterbury, except for state lands owned and maintained by Connecticut DEEP which remained unassigned.
Chaplin	Aquarion Water Company, except for state lands owned and maintained by Connecticut DEEP which remained unassigned
Colchester*	Colchester Water & Sewer Commission (Town of Colchester)
Eastford	Aquarion Water Company, except for state lands owned and maintained by Connecticut DEEP which remained unassigned
East Lyme*	East Lyme Water & Sewer Commission (Town of East Lyme)
Franklin*	SCWA except for an area in southeastern Franklin to be served by Norwich Public Utilities (Murphy Road to Route 32 corridor and New Park Avenue) and an adjoining area to the north to be served by the Town of Franklin
Griswold*	Jewett City Water Company in the northern part of town and Connecticut Water Company in the southern part of town
Groton*	Four ESA areas to be served by Groton Utilities (western), Groton Long Point (southern), Noank Fire District (southeastern), and AWC (eastern)
Hampton	Aquarion Water Company, except for state lands owned and maintained by Connecticut DEEP which remained unassigned
Killingly	Connecticut Water Company, except for state lands owned and maintained by Connecticut DEEP which remained unassigned
Lebanon*	Town of Lebanon with the exception of a small area immediately surrounding existing systems and a small area assigned to Norwich Public Utilities in the southern part of town along (within 200 feet of), and south of, Old Route 2
Ledyard*	Ledyard WPCA with the exception of the area immediately surrounding existing systems and a small area around the SCWA Gray Farms Division and SCWA Ledyard Center system assigned to SCWA
Lisbon*	Jewett City Water Company (majority of town) and Norwich Public Utilities (southwestern area)
Montville*	The eastern portion of town east of Interstate 395 and the Route 163 corridor was assigned to Montville WPCA. The majority of the rest of Montville was assigned to SCWA, including areas within 200 feet of all SCWA systems, with the exception of two small areas in northern Montville assigned to Norwich Public Utilities (Holly Hill, Landsdown Estates, Stony Brook transmission right-of-way, and Route 32 corridor south to Crow Hill Road).
New London*	New London Water Department (City of New London)
North Stonington*	Town of North Stonington
Norwich*	Norwich Public Utilities (City of Norwich)

**TABLE 2-4**  
**Final Recommended Exclusive Service Area Holders in Eastern PWSMA**

Geographic Area	ESA Holders for Unserved Areas
Plainfield	Connecticut Water Company for the majority of Plainfield, except for state lands owned and maintained by Connecticut DEEP which remained unassigned and those claimed by JCWC. JCWC for an area near its reservoir generally bounded by Lathrop Road to the west, Kate Downing Road and Flat Rock Road to the north, state lands to the east, and the boundary of Griswold to the south, except for state lands owned and maintained by Connecticut DEEP which remained unassigned.
Pomfret	Connecticut Water Company in the southeastern part of town. Aquarion Water Company for the remainder of town, except for state lands owned and maintained by Connecticut DEEP which remained unassigned
Preston*	Town of Preston, except for the southwestern tip awarded to Norwich Public Utilities
Putnam	Town of Putnam (Putnam WPCA), except for state lands owned and maintained by Connecticut DEEP which remained unassigned
Salem*	SCWA except for a small area in the northwest portion of town near Lake Hayward (Connecticut Water Company), and present and future water systems on land owned by the Town of Salem that serve town-owned property.
Scotland	Jewett City Water Company, except for state lands owned and maintained by Connecticut DEEP which remained unassigned
Sprague*	Sprague Water & Sewer Authority (Town of Sprague)
Sterling	Town of Sterling (Sterling Water Company), except for state lands owned and maintained by Connecticut DEEP which remained unassigned
Stonington*	Town of Stonington (eastern), AWC (western), and Connecticut Water Company (Mason's Island)
Thompson	Connecticut Water Company, except for state lands owned and maintained by Connecticut DEEP which remained unassigned
Union	Connecticut Water Company, except for state lands owned and maintained by Connecticut DEEP which remained unassigned
Windham	Town of Windham (Windham Water Works), except for state lands owned and maintained by Connecticut DEEP which remained unassigned
Woodstock	Connecticut Water Company for two specific parcels. Aquarion Water Company for the remainder of town, except for state lands owned and maintained by Connecticut DEEP which remained unassigned
Voluntown*	Connecticut Water Company
Waterford*	Waterford WPCA

\*Denotes ESA boundaries approved by DPH that were inherited from former Southeastern WUCC

Although the ESA Maps in Appendix C depict ESA boundaries by municipality, wherever ESA boundaries in one municipality are contiguous with an ESA boundary controlled by the same ESA holder in another municipality, those boundaries are considered by the Eastern WUCC to be the same ESA. Boundary modifications will be addressed by the Eastern WUCC as necessary. Such modifications will become amendments to this document and posted to the Eastern WUCC website hosted by Connecticut DPH.

### 2.3 Confirmation of Recommended Boundaries

The legislation establishing the coordinated water system planning process specifies the process for developing ESA boundaries. This process, however, does not include any provision mandating final

verification of the boundaries by ESA holders. The final acknowledgement of boundary locations by the area public water suppliers is important in terms of future service area clarification.

The former Southeastern WUCC distributed customized maps based on the ESA area map in the *Final Recommended Exclusive Service Area Boundaries* report to ESA holders for review on May 15, 2000. The designated representative then signed a statement of confirmation. The intent and wording of the statements was such that an ESA holder agreed that the boundaries accurately reflected WUCC recommendations and that the ESA holder accepted the right and responsibility for serving areas within those boundaries. The statements were not intended to indicate that an ESA holder necessarily agreed with the WUCC recommendation.

A similar process was followed by the Eastern WUCC. Customized maps by municipality were developed to meet the mapping requirements specified in the regulations, Eastern WUCC Bylaws, and ESA Procedures for consideration of ESA boundaries. Final maps are included in this document in Appendix C. The final recommended ESA holders and approved ESA holders for unserved areas in the Eastern PWSMA are presented graphically on Appended Figure 1 to provide a regional perspective. Appended Figure 2 presents the final recommended ESA boundaries and approved ESA boundaries for the remaining two WUCCs to provide an overview of ESA boundaries on a statewide level.

Final versions of the individual municipal maps were distributed to ESA holders following the April 12, 2017, Eastern WUCC meeting along with a Statement of Confirmation for signature. Statements of Confirmation for each ESA holder are included in Appendix C. In the event that ESA boundaries need to be modified in the future, the Eastern WUCC will follow the procedures in the Eastern WUCC Work Plan and submit an addendum to DPH requesting approval of the change.

#### **2.4 Undesignated Service Areas**

A few areas in the Eastern PWSMA are proposed to remain undesignated at this time. These include only the lands owned and operated by Connecticut DEEP that were initially claimed by DEEP as part of the ESA declaration process in the northern part of the Eastern PWSMA. As these tracts are considered permanently protected land, it is unlikely that community water systems will ever be developed in these areas. Based on the ESA declaration form initially submitted by Connecticut DEEP, any non-community systems that are needed (hand pumps, ranger stations, etc.) on unassigned lands will be developed by Connecticut DEEP through the CPCN process.

In the event that any DEEP lands that are currently unassigned are included in a future property transfer to private ownership, such lands would still be unassigned. The DPH would inform the WUCC if a proposal for public water service to an unassigned parcel was generated through the CPCN process (see process discussed in Section 3.3).

In addition, some islands in Long Island Sound will remain unassigned, such as islands off the coast of Stonington. Public water supply is not anticipated to be necessary in these areas.

#### **2.5 Consideration of New Exclusive Service Area Holders for Currently Unserved Areas**

The following section summarizes the ESA declaration forms received from the various declarants for the 16 municipalities in the northern part of the Eastern PWSMA. These declaration forms indicated how prospective ESA holders planned to provide public water service, when needed, to those areas

which currently do not have public water service. ESA holders for the southern part of the region are expected to continue to provide water service within their ESA boundaries as before (through main extensions or via satellite systems, as appropriate) and as described in the *Final Water Supply Assessment*. Each declarant was judged by the Eastern WUCC to have the technical, managerial, and financial capacity to provide public water service to areas claimed for ESA designation by that declarant.

#### 2.5.1 Existing Water Service Area

RCSA 25-33h-1(d)(B)(ii)(aa) requires that the Eastern WUCC consider existing water service area in determining ESA boundaries. These are briefly described below for each declarant:

- Aquarion Water Company (AWC) does not currently provide public water service in Chaplin, Eastford, Hampton, Pomfret, or Woodstock. AWC's nearest systems are located in Mansfield and Lebanon.
- Connecticut Water Company (CWC) currently provides public water service in Ashford, Brooklyn, Killingly, Plainfield, and Thompson but not in Canterbury or Pomfret. CWC is not currently interested in owning new non-community water systems.
- Jewett City Water Company (JCWC) does not currently provide public water service in Canterbury, Scotland, or Plainfield although some of its watershed land is located in Plainfield. JCWC's nearest systems are located in Griswold and Lisbon.
- Putnam WPCA currently provides public water service to most of western Putnam and also limited areas in Thompson and Woodstock. Putnam WPCA is generally not interested in owning new non-community water systems unless they are for municipal properties.
- The Sterling Water Company (SWC), operated by the Town of Sterling and overseen by the Sterling WPCA, operates a small public water system that serves an industrial park and surrounding homes, and a satellite system that serves the Town Hall. SWC is generally not interested in owning new non-community water systems unless they are for municipal properties.
- Windham Water Works (WWW), operated by the Town of Windham and overseen by the Windham Water Commission, operates a large public water system that serves much of Windham and southern Mansfield. WWW is not interested in owning new non-community water systems unless they are for municipal properties.

#### 2.5.2 Land Use Plans, Zoning Regulations, and Growth Trends

RCSA 25-33h-1(d)(B)(ii)(bb) requires that the Eastern WUCC consider land use plans, zoning regulations, and growth trends in determining ESA boundaries. The ESA declaration form used by the Eastern WUCC included questions requesting each declarant to describe their familiarity with such items, as well as identify the managerial capacity of the potential ESA holder to consider and review such items including in relation to the water supply planning statutes and regulations (Section 25-32d). These are briefly described below for each declarant:

- AWC asserts that it is familiar with local, regional, and state land use plans, local zoning regulations, and recent growth trends in Chaplin, Eastford, Hampton, Pomfret, and Woodstock, where applicable. The AWC Engineering and Planning Department is responsible for reviewing plans and regulations, and it will work with municipal planning and zoning departments and regional councils of governments to stay advised of land use and development at the local level. The current growth trends in some of these municipalities suggest that new public water systems may be necessary, and the company is not currently aware of any public water and/or sewer avoidance policies in these communities. AWC has a *Water Supply Plan* on file with Connecticut DPH and will discuss potential service to these three communities in its next plan update.
- CWC asserts that it regularly reviews state and local land use plans and zoning regulations and assesses growth trends as part of the water supply planning process. Plans and regulations are also reviewed as needed when any such changes have the potential to impact sources of supply or levels of service. The Manager of Source Protection and Real Estate is responsible for reviewing local Plans of Conservation and Development, applicable zoning regulations, and local land use proposals in service communities. CWC believes that the zoning and land use plans for some of its declared areas support extension of existing systems while other areas may support development of satellite systems. CWC's proposed ESA boundaries are expected to encompass areas outside of its 50-year service areas identified in its most recent *Water Supply Plan* on file with Connecticut DPH. Potential service to such areas will be discussed in its next *Water Supply Plan* update, and such areas are likely to be proposed to be served via satellite water systems if public water supply becomes necessary.
- JCWC asserts that its General Manager is responsible for reviewing local, regional, and state land use plans as well as local zoning regulations. JCWC intends to work with local planning and zoning staff and commissions, as well as regional planners, as necessary to evaluate potential public water service needs in Canterbury, Scotland, and Plainfield. JCWC has a *Water Supply Plan* on file with Connecticut DPH, and potential service to its ESA area will be discussed in its next plan update.
- Putnam WPCA asserts that, with assistance from its contract operator and town planning staff, it maintains familiarity with state and local land use plans, zoning regulations in Putnam and surrounding communities, and growth trends. Putnam WPCA indicates that it plans to expand its system in conjunction with future development identified in its 5-year, 20-year, and 50-year planning periods in its *Water Supply Plan* and that few areas appear to require public water service at this time. Putnam WPCA believes that residential demand in Putnam is expected to remain stable and possibly decrease, and the emphasis for future growth in the town is for commercial and industrial development and redevelopment. Much of the proposed ESA is rural and agricultural and may never need public water service, and municipal land conservation programs have identified certain areas where public water and/or public sewer avoidance policies may be sought. Formal evaluation of such items is provided to Connecticut DPH in Putnam's *Water Supply Plan* updates, and the next update will include more details on Putnam's ESA boundary.
- SWC asserts that it is familiar with its local land use plans, regulations, and trends and fairly familiar with regional and state plans. The Sterling Planning and Zoning Commission reviews such plans with the assistance of the Sterling Land Use Department, which also provides enforcement of local zoning regulations. The Sterling First Selectman, who is a member of the Sterling WPCA, advises that body on any changes that may affect the municipal water system. SWC believes that, in general, new public water systems are unlikely to be needed in Sterling. DPH has not requested SWC to submit a



*Water Supply Plan* to date, and the town would retain a consultant to prepare such a plan if necessary.

- WWW asserts that it is familiar with local, regional, and state plans. The Water Superintendent is involved with the Windham Plan of Conservation and Development Commission, and the Town Manager is responsible for reviewing and enforcing local plans and regulations. The local Plan of Conservation and Development (POCD) does not indicate a need for extension of water service at this time. WWW indicates that it does not have any current plans to expand its system and will review development proposals on a case-by-case basis to determine if extension of service is warranted. WWW has a *Water Supply Plan* on file with Connecticut DPH, and potential service within its ESA boundary outside of its current 50-year planning area will be discussed in its next plan update.

### 2.5.3 Physical Limitations to Water Service

RCSA 25-33h-1(d)(B)(ii)(cc) requires that the Eastern WUCC consider physical limitations to water service in determining ESA boundaries. These include impediments to system expansion or areas of poor bedrock geology or water quality which could impede the creation of satellite systems. These are briefly described below for each declarant:

- AWC asserts that new public water service to Chaplin, Eastford, Hampton, Pomfret, and Woodstock will most likely be provided through satellite systems constructed through the CPCN process. AWC is not currently aware of any areas where bedrock yields are poor or groundwater contamination has affected groundwater quality.
- CWC asserts that new public water service may be provided via main extensions from existing systems, if feasible, including consideration of the potential impact on system margin of safety and municipal interest. Other areas will be served via satellite systems constructed through the CPCN process, which includes review of area water quality.
- JCWC asserts that it has excess water available to serve new areas via extension of its existing water mains in Griswold and Lisbon. If main extension is not feasible, then areas may be served via satellite systems constructed through the CPCN process. JCWC noted that it plans to serve new developments in Canterbury, Scotland, and Plainfield via satellite systems and not via a main extension from Lisbon or Griswold. JCWC is not aware of areas of bedrock geology with poor yields or contamination at this time.
- Putnam WPCA asserts that it plans to expand its existing service area as feasible to respond to town needs. Extensions of its existing system are preferred although a feasible means of service will be determined as future service requests are received.
- SWC asserts that its wells are sufficient to meet its presently identified demands but notes that new source development will be necessary to serve satellite systems. SWC is not aware of areas where bedrock is low yielding and/or groundwater contamination has affected water quality.
- WWW asserts that it plans to expand its existing service area as feasible to respond to town needs. Extensions of its existing system are preferred, and the feasibility of satellite systems will be

investigated as development proposals are reviewed. If significant expansion is necessary, it is possible that an increased diversion permit and/or plant upgrades would be necessary. WWW indicates that it would prefer to not own and operate satellite systems and that WWW is open to entertaining discussions with other utilities if a new satellite system becomes necessary.

#### 2.5.4 Political Boundaries

RCSA 25-33h-1(d)(B)(ii)(dd) requires that the Eastern WUCC consider political boundaries in determining ESA boundaries. These are briefly described below for each declarant:

- AWC notes that Chaplin, Eastford, Hampton, Pomfret, and Woodstock share contiguous municipal boundaries, and its proposed ESA would also cross such boundaries.
- CWC notes that its proposed ESA crosses municipal boundaries and that in some cases its existing systems are served with water produced in an adjacent municipality. This is likely to continue in the future.
- JCWC notes that it is claiming areas in multiple municipalities, including some areas adjacent to its existing ESA in Lisbon and Griswold. It is possible that JCWC may extend mains from its existing systems in Griswold and Lisbon to serve areas in Canterbury and Scotland in the far future, but this would be in response to local development needs and is not planned at this time.
- Putnam WPCA notes that it currently serves some customers in Thompson and Woodstock in addition to Putnam and that its surface water treatment plant is located in Woodstock.
- SWC asserts that it intends for its sources and service areas to be within the town of Sterling.
- WWW notes that its proposed ESA crosses into Mansfield and that its water source and treatment plant are in Mansfield although its primary service area is in Windham. In addition, the source water area for WWW is a 162-square-mile area covering all or parts of 10 Connecticut municipalities as well as a small portion of Massachusetts.

In all cases, it is possible that a satellite system could be proposed where the source area and service area are across municipal boundaries. The ESA designation is specific to the service area such that new sources can be developed by an ESA holder outside of its ESA, assuming that all pertinent federal, state, and local requirements are adhered to and the proper permits are acquired.

#### 2.5.5 Water Company Rights as Established by Statute, Special Act, or Administrative Decisions

RCSA 25-33h-1(d)(B)(ii)(ee) requires that the Eastern WUCC consider water company rights as established by statute, special act, or administrative decisions in determining ESA boundaries. These are briefly described below for each declarant:

- AWC does not have any Special Acts authorizing it to provide water service in Chaplin, Eastford, Hampton, Pomfret, or Woodstock but notes that many times in the past it has received administrative approval by virtue of being authorized to purchase systems that may or may not have

been constructed through the CPCN process, or by being ordered to take over systems. Any new systems would be authorized via expansion of existing systems or through the CPCN process.

- CWC is authorized to provide water service throughout Connecticut through a variety of Special Acts as outlined in Section 1.3.
- JCWC does not have any Special Acts authorizing it to provide water service in Canterbury, Plainfield, or Scotland. Any new systems would be authorized through the CPCN process.
- Putnam WPCA is authorized to provide water service in Putnam via state statute, a Special Act, and the Town Charter as outlined in Section 1.3.
- SWC is authorized by state statute, a Special Act, and the town ordinance to provide public water service in Sterling as outlined in Section 1.3.
- WWW is authorized to provide water service by Special Act and state statute as outlined in Section 1.3.

#### 2.5.6 System Hydraulics, Including Potential Elevations or Pressure Zones

RCSA 25-33h-1(d)(B)(ii)(ff) requires that the Eastern WUCC consider system hydraulics including potential elevations or pressure zones in determining ESA boundaries. In general, this requirement considers technical capacity via experience with operating different sizes of systems including those with multiple pressure zones and/or complicated system hydraulics. Responses are briefly described below for each declarant:

- AWC asserts that it has extensive experience with system hydraulics and pressure zone management for both small and large systems.
- CWC asserts that it has extensive experience designing, constructing, and operating all aspects of water systems, including distribution system hydraulics. The feasibility of providing service through a main extension, including potential disinfection byproduct formation, is assessed on a case-by-case basis as main extensions are proposed.
- JCWC asserts that it has operated a large system with a reservoir, wells, and treatment plant for over a century and has experience working with multiple pressure zones. JCWC will evaluate the need to upgrade facilities such as storage tanks and pumping stations as part of any development proposal that requires a main extension.
- Putnam WPCA retains a contract operator who provides resources and expertise for all aspects of water and wastewater operations. Putnam WPCA asserts that it will evaluate the need to upgrade facilities such as storage tanks and pumping stations, as well as evaluate any potential disinfection byproduct formation issues, as part of any development proposal that requires a main extension.
- SWC retains a contract operator who provides resources and expertise for all aspects of water and wastewater operations. SWC does not believe that extension of its system and any associated

infrastructure upgrades will be necessary at this time but asserts that it will evaluate any potential needs as part of review of any development proposals.

- WWW has been in existence since 1879 and asserts that employees have significant experience operating the system. WWW asserts that it also relies on the Windham Town Engineer to assist when needed. WWW does not believe that extension of the system is necessary at this time but that storage upgrades and in-line chlorination may be necessary as part of future expansion efforts.

#### 2.5.7 Ability to Provide a Pure and Adequate Supply of Water Now and Into the Future

RCSA 25-33h-1(d)(B)(ii)(gg) requires that the Eastern WUCC consider the ability of a water system to provide a pure and adequate supply of water now and into the future when determining ESA boundaries. This ability is briefly described below, separated into subsections for each declarant:

##### **Aquarion Water Company**

AWC asserts that it has extensive technical, managerial, and financial experience operating small water systems as the company currently owns and operates over 50 satellite systems throughout Connecticut. AWC would own and operate any new community public water systems in Chaplin, Eastford, Hampton, Pomfret, and Woodstock. The company is divided into Supply Operations, Utility Operations, Engineering and Planning, and Water Quality Departments, each with directors empowered to make quick decisions during emergency events.

The Engineering and Planning Department, in particular, has multiple employees with experience in long-term planning of infrastructure assets. The company maintains capital funding for emergency repairs and devotes a substantial capital budget for long-term asset replacement as well as having the ability to retain experienced consultants to design and implement repairs.

AWC asserts that it has a comprehensive source protection program administered by its Watershed and Environmental Management Department. Elements of the program include regular watershed sanitary inspections, regular monitoring of source water area activities and conditions, review of proposed land use and development changes with regulatory agencies, emergency spill response procedures, and coordination with state and local authorities for remediation activities. When water quality complaints are received from customers, they are referred to the Product Quality Team for review in an attempt to determine their cause and implement any potential actions to minimize future complaints.

##### **Connecticut Water Company**

CWC asserts that it has experience operating small water systems as the company operates satellite systems throughout the state. DPH and PURA have determined that CWC has the technical, managerial, and financial capacity to operate a public water system in numerous dockets related to system acquisitions. CWC expects to own and operate any new community public water systems in its ESA provided they are constructed in accordance with CWC design criteria and state regulatory criteria. CWC maintains sufficient capital for emergency repairs, long-term asset maintenance, and infrastructure improvements.

CWC conducts an aggressive, multifaceted source protection program covering all towns in which its water supplies and associated watershed/aquifer areas are located. The source protection program

includes land use monitoring; on-site field inspections; local, regional, state, and federal planning; and emergency spill response.

According to CWC, PURA's Consumer Services unit received 26, 27, and 27 complaints regarding CWC in 2013, 2014, and 2015, respectively. Complaints were primarily related to meter testing, billing, termination of service, and general. In the past 2 years, CWC incurred six monitoring violations for its systems in the northern part of the Eastern PWSMA.

### **Jewett City Water Company**

As noted above, JCWC asserts that it has experience operating a large public water system. JCWC asserts that it also has experience operating small water systems, having owned and operated two satellite systems for the past 25 years. Technical capacity is provided by three DPH-licensed operators with one operator on call 24 hours per day, 7 days per week. Managerial capacity is provided by the President, General Manager, and Chief Financial Officer who have significant water system management experience and who are in close contact. In addition, operators have direct lines to these personnel such that decisions can be made as soon as required in an emergency. Financial capacity is maintained via a revolving 5-year capital budget to plan improvements and investments, and JCWC is capable of raising capital and/or borrowing money for improvements and maintenance.

JCWC owns most of its watershed land for its reservoir and complies with all water quality testing requirements, which allows it to track water quality trends and foresee potential future issues. According to JCWC, its systems received nine water quality complaints in 2014, three in 2015, and five in 2016. All complaints were related to color, odor, or pressure problems associated with water main breaks, and all complaints were addressed and resolved.

### **Putnam Water Pollution Control Authority**

Putnam WPCA asserts that it has nearly a century of experience operating its water system and asserts that its contract operator has extensive knowledge and experience in all water and wastewater operations, including operation of both large and small water systems. Under the current arrangement with its contract operator, Putnam WPCA provides managerial and financial oversight while SUEZ (the contract operator) performs day-to-day tasks and keeps the WPCA updated on trends and changes in the water industry. Putnam WPCA maintains capital funding to provide for emergency repairs and has financial means through its operations budget, grants, and financing options to retain consultants and contractors to design and implement repairs and upgrades.

Putnam WPCA notes that it has an existing aquifer protection plan that is currently being revised. Source water protection is a top priority. Putnam WPCA works closely with the Town of Woodstock regarding protection of the Little River watershed through inspections of the watershed, tributaries, and sanitary inspections, promoting best management practices for agricultural operations such as manure and fertilizer application and soil erosion prevention. It also conducts routine sampling of monitoring wells to determine if any contaminants are being drawn to its wellfield. Putnam WPCA indicates that its recent complaints related to water quality were for discolored water during a recent water main replacement project. Putnam WPCA did not have any water quality or reporting violations over the last 2 years.

### **Sterling Water Company**

SWC has been operated by the Town of Sterling for several decades, and SWC retains a contract operator with extensive knowledge and experience of water and wastewater operations (WhiteWater Water & Waste Solutions) to perform all day-to-day tasks, maintenance, and repairs. WhiteWater asserts that it has experience operating both large and small water systems. The Sterling WPCA provides managerial and financial oversight and long-term planning. When issues arise, WhiteWater is notified, and the First Selectman is notified when repairs are needed beyond the normal scope of work. SWC has the financial backing of the Town of Sterling, and capital funding for emergency repairs is available through the town's "Rainy Day Fund."

SWC's wells are located on municipal land and surrounded by locked fencing. Access is limited to necessary personnel only. SWC indicates that it receives two to three complaints per year due to the occurrence of blackish water due to high levels of manganese. WhiteWater flushes the lines semiannually and additionally as needed to address manganese concerns. SWC is not aware of any maximum contaminant level (MCL), monitoring, or reporting violations over the past 2 years.

### **Windham Water Works**

WWW has been owned and operated by the town and its predecessors for over a century, and WWW has operators on staff to provide day-to-day operations and maintenance. WWW also currently provides contract operation for a CWS in Chaplin and therefore has experience in small system operation. Managerial capacity is provided by the Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, Office Manager, Service Operations Clerk, and the seven-member Water Commission. Financial capacity is provided through an annual capital improvement plan, its operations budget, and access to municipal fiscal resources and financing.

WWW has an active watershed program, which includes all or part of 10 towns and notification procedures under Public Act 89-301, as described in more detail in the *Final Water Supply Assessment* dated December 2016. Recent water quality complaints have been related to discolored water concurrent with the semiannual flushing program. WWW is not aware of any water quality violations over the past 2 years.

## **2.6 Potential Cost of Water Service to Future Residential Customers**

Table 2-5 presents the potential annual cost of water service to a residential connection (family of four) using the design standard of 109,500 gallons per year (75 gallons per person per day), equally distributed throughout the year, and via a 5/8-inch meter, for each ESA holder in the Eastern PWSMA who declared an ESA for currently unserved areas. Estimated residential costs of service for existing utilities that are not ESA holders for presently unserved areas are not included in Table 2-5. Note that for many households the actual water use is less than 75 gallons per person per day. Use of the design standard provides a point of comparison of potential water use cost across the region by ESA holder.

**TABLE 2-5  
Potential Annual Cost of Residential Water Service in Currently Unserved Areas, by Town**

Geographic Area	ESA Holder for Unserved Area	Annual Cost for 109,500 Gallons of Water Per Year, via 5/8" Meter, Equally Distributed Throughout the Year	Source
Ashford	Connecticut Water Company	\$943.25	CWC Website – Mansfield Division Rates
Bozrah	Norwich Public Utilities	\$758.52	Norwich Public Utilities (NPU) Website
Brooklyn	Connecticut Water Company	\$754.59	CWC Website – Crystal Division Rates
Canterbury	Connecticut Water Company	\$943.25	CWC Website – Mansfield Division Rates
	Jewett City Water Company	\$996.02	JCWC Website
Chaplin	Aquarion Water Company	\$774.45	AWC Website – Eastern Division Rates
Colchester	Colchester Water & Sewer Commission	\$877.49	Colchester Water & Sewer Website
Eastford	Aquarion Water Company	\$774.45	AWC Website – Eastern Division Rates
East Lyme	East Lyme Water & Sewer Commission	\$638.19	East Lyme Water & Sewer Website
Franklin	Norwich Public Utilities	\$758.52	NPU Website
	SCWA	\$1,118.28	SCWA Website
	Town of Franklin	N/A	Does Not Sell Water
Griswold	Connecticut Water Company	\$754.59	CWC Website – Crystal Division Rates
	Jewett City Water Company	\$996.02	JCWC Website
Groton	Aquarion Water Company	\$774.45	AWC Website – Southern Division Rates
	Groton Long Point Assoc.	\$210.00 <sup>A</sup>	Groton Long Point WSP
	Groton Utilities	\$776.48	Groton Utilities Website
	Noank Fire District	\$271.00 <sup>B</sup>	Noank Fire District WSP
Hampton	Aquarion Water Company	\$774.45	AWC Website – Eastern Division Rates
Killingly	Connecticut Water Company	\$754.59	CWC Website – Crystal Division Rates
Lebanon	Norwich Public Utilities	\$758.52	NPU Website
	Town of Lebanon	N/A	Does Not Sell Water
Ledyard	Groton Utilities	\$776.48	Groton Utilities Website
	Ledyard WPCA	\$650.57	Ledyard WPCA Website
	SCWA	\$1,118.28	SCWA Website
Lisbon	Jewett City Water Company	\$996.02	JCWC Website
	Norwich Public Utilities	\$758.52	NPU Website
Montville	Montville WPCA	\$702.41	Montville WPCA Website
	Norwich Public Utilities	\$758.52	NPU Website
	SCWA	\$1,118.28	SCWA Website
New London	New London Department of Public Utilities	\$397.58	New London Department of Public Utilities
North Stonington	Town of North Stonington	N/A	No Water Service to Date
Norwich	Norwich Public Utilities	\$758.52	NPU Website
Plainfield	Connecticut Water Company	\$754.59	CWC Website – Crystal Division Rates
	Jewett City Water Company	\$901.36 \$996.02	CWC Website – Gallup System Rates JCWC Website
Pomfret	Aquarion Water Company	\$774.45	AWC Website – Eastern Division Rates
	Connecticut Water Company	\$943.25	CWC Website – Mansfield Division Rates

**TABLE 2-5  
 Potential Annual Cost of Residential Water Service in Currently Unserved Areas, by Town**

Geographic Area	ESA Holder for Unserved Area	Annual Cost for 109,500 Gallons of Water Per Year, via 5/8" Meter, Equally Distributed Throughout the Year	Source
Preston	Norwich Public Utilities Town of Preston	\$758.52 N/A	NPU Website Does Not Sell Water
Putnam	Putnam WPCA	\$369.06	2016 ESA Declaration Form
Salem	Connecticut Water Company SCWA	\$943.25 \$1,118.28	CWC Website – Mansfield Division Rates SCWA Website
Scotland	Jewett City Water Company	\$996.02	JCWC Website
Sprague	Sprague Water & Sewer Authority	\$651.25	Sprague Water & Sewer Authority Website
Sterling	Sterling Water Company	\$647.52	2016 ESA Declaration Form
Stonington	Aquarion Water Company Connecticut Water Company Town of Stonington	\$774.45 \$990.04 N/A	AWC Website – Southern Division Rates CWC Website – CT Water Division Rates No Water Service to Date
Thompson	Connecticut Water Company	\$754.59	CWC Website – Crystal Division Rates
Union	Connecticut Water Company	\$943.25	CWC Website – Mansfield Division Rates
Voluntown	Connecticut Water Company	\$990.04	CWC Website – CT Water Division Rates
Waterford	Waterford Utility Comm. (via New London)	\$411.24	New London Department of Public Utilities
Windham	WWW – Main System WWW – Satellite System	\$402.98 \$503.69	2016 ESA Declaration Form 2016 ESA Declaration Form
Woodstock	Aquarion Water Company Connecticut Water Company	\$774.45 \$943.25	AWC Website – Eastern Division Rates CWC Website – Mansfield Division Rates

Note: SCWA rates do not include water conservation surcharge.

- A. Flat fee
- B. Based on 1.5 to 2 bathrooms

In general, rates for service provided by extension of existing systems would match existing rate schedules, as modified by PURA or the municipality from time to time. Note that for private water utilities rates for any newly constructed or acquired satellite system would be determined by PURA on a case-by-case basis.





## 3.0 EXCLUSIVE SERVICE AREA RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

### 3.1 Overview of Rights and Responsibilities

The regulations concerning coordinated water system plans [Public Act 85-535 and RCSA 25-33h-1(k)(2)] stipulate that "water utilities are responsible for providing adequate services as requested by consumers and under terms otherwise provided by statute, regional, and ordinance with their exclusive service area boundaries within a reasonable time frame" and that "this may include but not be limited to development of supply sources, main extensions, or satellite management." The responsibility implied by the statement is indeed broad, and thus, the degree of commitment and procedures for serving a new customer within an exclusive service area need to be clearly defined. The remainder of this section addresses the issue.

The manner in which a public water supplier can serve new customers in its ESA can be via main extension or through satellite management, either on an interim basis until a main extension is provided (for non-community systems) or on a permanent basis (for community systems). In all situations, the capital facilities installed must meet the design criteria set forth by the appropriate minimum design standards identified in state law, state regulation, and utility regulations. These may include, but are not limited to, standards for pipe sizing and materials, treatment to meet water quality, system storage, fire hydrants, and other pertinent factors. Depending on the type of system, the satellite management approach does offer some degree of latitude in that the ESA holder may install, own, operate, and maintain the facilities required to service the new customer (typically required for community systems); or the new customer may actually install and own the facilities, with the designated public water supplier providing operation and maintenance services and/or fiscal management.

The Connecticut DPH expects that each public water supplier designating an ESA beyond the boundaries of its existing system will set forth the manner in which it plans to service this area in its individual *Water Supply Plan*. Current information on this topic for new ESA holders in the Eastern PWSMA is included in Section 2.5 based on existing *Water Supply Plans* and the ESA Declaration forms. This information will provide a starting point for the analysis to be undertaken in the Integrated Report.

Each ESA holder will be required to include planning for its ESA and provide detail regarding future service area boundaries for the 5-, 20-, and 50-year planning periods as part of the Integrated Report. Future Individual *Water Supply Plans* and updates will need to identify those areas in which service by main extension is anticipated for each respective planning period, as well as those areas in which satellite management is envisioned. A clearly delineated plan that has been approved by Connecticut DPH not only helps a water utility inform potential customers of the water supply contingencies of a proposed building project but also serves to protect the public water supplier from unreasonable demands in responding to the regulatory criterion of serving new customers in its ESA "within a reasonable timeframe."

In summary, a public water supplier's ESA designation gives it the right to provide service to new customers within its designated ESA; however, an ESA also includes a responsibility to serve future customers and to clearly define in the public water supplier's *Water Supply Plan*, prepared pursuant to CGS Section 25-33d, the manner in which the public water supplier intends to serve these future customers. Until such time as ESA boundaries are revised by an update of the coordinated water system

plan or an amendment is approved by the Eastern WUCC, each public water supplier assumes the responsibility for providing adequate service with a reasonable time frame in its respective ESA boundaries as requested by consumers.

### **3.2 Specific Rights and Responsibilities of the Exclusive Service Area Holder**

Numerous statutes and regulations are pertinent to ESA holders for currently unserved areas. These are broken down into categories by the size of the proposed development as presented below. **ESA holders are cautioned that these statutes and regulations may change in the future such that the ESA holder should review the applicable statutes and regulations when necessary.**

#### Service to New Developments That Would Not Create a New Public Water System

Developments that provide water service to less than 25 people or less than 15 service connections typically utilize private water supply systems. Such systems typically consist of a well, storage, and potentially treatment prior to distribution. A well drilling permit is required from the local health department in order for a new well to be constructed.

RCSA Section 19-13-B51m(b) states that no water supply well permit shall be given by the local director of health to premises used for human occupancy, or to non-residential premises where the water may be used for human consumption, when a community water supply system is within two hundred feet, measured along a street, alley, or easement of the proposed water supply. The Commissioner of DPH may grant an exception to this regulation upon a finding that such exception will not adversely affect the purity and adequacy of the supply or the service of the system, or it is determined that either the community water system is unable to provide such premises with a pure and adequate supply of water, or if construction problems require such an exception.

For an ESA holder, this regulation is applicable to new developments where a new public water system would not be needed, such as a new home. **In general, an ESA holder for a currently unserved area is expected to provide service to a new development within 200 feet of its existing system via a main extension.** Typically, the builder is required to make the full investment required for system expansion. In situations where a development is located within 200 feet of a community system but the development is located in another ESA, agreements for service are typically reached between the two providers.

For smaller CWSs whose ESA is coterminous with their existing service area, such expansion may not be feasible as the small CWS may not be technically, managerially, or financially capable of supporting such an expansion. For example, a homeowners' association typically does not have the authority to serve homes outside of its association boundary. **The ESA holder should discuss the feasibility of service by the smaller CWS as part of its review of the development proposal.** Similarly, there may be times when the ESA holder does not believe that it is appropriate to extend service, such as when the development within 200 feet is located outside of its ESA. In general, the Eastern WUCC is the appropriate forum to discuss and resolve situations that are less straightforward.

RCSA Section 16-262m-1(d) defines "expansion" of a community water system to mean a 5% increase in the number of service connections to be served by a community water system above the number allowed under an existing certificate or permit issued by PURA and DPH, or a 5% increase in the number of service connections to be served by a community water system above the number served as of the

effective date of the regulations (September 25, 1987). This requirement is for CWSs with less than 250 service connections. **In the event that the new service connections would exceed the 5% threshold, a CPCN or DPH permit may be required of the ESA holder.**

Finally, RCSA 22a-377(b)-1(a)(5) authorizes an ESA holder to extend distribution mains and maintain or expand service within its exclusive service area without a water diversion permit provided that the quantity of water withdrawn from any source does not exceed the quantity authorized pursuant to any applicable permit or registration filed under CGS Section 22a-368.

#### Service to New Public Water Systems

When a developer proposes a project that may result in the creation of a new public water system, the statutes and regulations encourage an interconnection (i.e., main extension) from an existing public water system to serve the project. RCSA Section 16-262m-1(b) defines a "feasible interconnection" as the extension of any utility's water mains to serve what would otherwise be a new community public water system if the developer's investment for such extension, including service connections and appurtenances, is less than \$5,000 (construction costs only) per dwelling or office unit and if there are sufficient supply and storage facilities to accommodate the anticipated demand available from the existing utility. If there is insufficient supply and storage available from the existing utility, the cost of developing such facilities may be included in the water main extension proposal.

RCSA Section 16-262m-1(b) provides economy of scale for main extensions to serve new developments. Small developments that are close to the ESA holder would typically be deemed feasible to be served by a main extension while small developments further afield may not be. On the other hand, a larger development further from the existing system could potentially be deemed feasible to serve per the regulation. In practice, feasibility typically is determined by the developer in terms of the cost to develop a satellite system as opposed to the cost to develop a water main extension, including additional benefits such as fire protection, any project layout advantages, and marketability. In some cases, the main extension is estimated to cost more than the satellite system, but that becomes the selected mode of service. **Utilities may voluntarily choose to contribute to the cost based on anticipated revenues and convenience of service.**

In the event that a main extension is deemed infeasible, a new public water system would need to be constructed to serve a proposed development. When the proposed development would result in the creation of a community water system, CGS Section 16-262m(c) requires that **the ESA holder own and operate the new community water system**. The ESA holder may retain satellite management services for the system if desired as authorized by CGS Section 16-262r. Satellite management services, as defined under CGS Section 16-262r(a), may include any of the following services: operation, maintenance, administration, emergency and scheduled repairs, monitoring and reporting, billing, operator training, and the purchase of supplies and equipment.

When the proposed development would result in the creation of a non-community water system, CGS Section 16-262m(e)(1)(C) states that (emphasis in **bold** added):

*"ownership of the system will be assigned to the provider for the exclusive service area...if **agreeable to the exclusive service area provider** and the Department of Public Health, or may remain with the applicant, if agreeable to the Department of Public Health, **until such time as the water system for the exclusive service area...has made an extension of the***

*water main, after which the applicant shall obtain service from the provider for the exclusive service area."*

Based on CGS 16-262m(e)(1)(C), **ESA holders have a "right of first refusal" regarding ownership of new non-community public water systems within their ESA.** While this may seem contrary to the intent of being an ESA holder, there are myriad technical, managerial, financial, and political reasons why an ESA holder may not wish to own and operate a non-community system. For example, many non-community systems are small businesses. A municipal ESA holder may not want to demonstrate a potential conflict of interest by owning a public water system on one business's private property thereby having a vested interest in the viability of that business but not providing such service for other businesses. On the other hand, a municipal ESA holder would have a vested interest in owning non-community water systems associated with its town facilities, such as local schools, town hall, library, senior center, and recreation facilities. This statute provides ESA holders the ability to make sound decisions regarding new non-community systems.

Furthermore, CGS Section 16-262m(e)(1)(C) requires that new non-community systems within an ESA that are not owned by the ESA holder be, in essence, conditionally approved. **Once the ESA holder extends a water main to the property, the non-community water system is required to abandon its system and connect to the water main.** As this condition of approval may come into play many years after approval of the non-community system, diligent recordkeeping by the ESA holder is necessary.

Finally, when an ESA holder opts not to own a new public water system, **the new water system will need to receive an ESA designation coterminous with its service area.** CGS Section 25-33i states that the WUCC may be called upon to recommend approval of the creation of such a new system. Modification of the ESA boundary must be performed in accordance with the Eastern WUCC bylaws and ESA Modification Procedures in the Eastern WUCC work plan.

#### Service to Existing Public Water Systems

An ESA holder may be asked by another water system, or by Connecticut DPH or PURA, to interconnect with other existing public water systems either to provide service or to provide supply redundancy. In the event that another public water system requests or requires full or partial service, the water system being served may either act as a consecutive water system, an interconnected system, or may be consolidated into the ESA holder's system.

A consecutive water system is a system that obtains all of its water supply from another public water system. This type of interconnection requires a General Application for Approval or Permit from DPH, a Sale of Excess Water Permit from DPH, and potentially a water diversion permit from Connecticut DEEP if the transfer of water from one distribution system or service area (or ESA) is greater than 50,000 gallons in any 24-hour period [RCSA 22a-377(b)-1(a)(6)]. Similarly, an interconnected system would require the same approvals, but the system would retain its sources of supply. Consolidation of public water systems often requires a CPCN based on the number of new service connections added as defined in RCSA Section 16-262m-1(d) discussed above.

Much discussion has occurred during WUCC meetings regarding the relationship between ESA designations and the responsibility of the ESA holder associated with being required to take over failing utilities that may abut or be encompassed by a designated ESA. Public Act 85-535 clearly states that in establishing ESA boundaries the WUCC shall "allow utilities to maintain existing service areas."

Therefore, the WUCC believes that the delineation of an ESA that happens to abut or encompass the ESA of another utility does not carry any form of responsibility to provide service to an abutted or encompassed utility in the event of failing service. Note, however, that CGS Sections 16-262n through 16-262q, inclusive, and CGS Section 16-262s discuss takeover of economically unviable water companies. Per CGS Section 16-262o(a), PURA may order the acquisition of a water company by another water company. As ESA holders are typically considered to have the financial, managerial, and technical resources to operate a water company, they are likely to be ordered and/or requested by state agencies to acquire unviable water systems within or near their ESA boundary. The statutes discuss various methods of compensation to offset the cost of the acquisition to the acquiring company over time. A utility so ordered by PURA to provide this service has the right of appeal but has little recourse if PURA denies the appeal.

#### Other Responsibilities

RCSA 25-33h-1(k)(4) requires that all individual public water supply plans submitted pursuant to CGS Section 25-32d be consistent with all applicable approved coordinated water system plans. RCSA Section 25-32d-2 requires each water company supplying water to 1,000 or more persons or 250 or more customers, and any other water company requested by the commissioner, to submit a water supply plan for approval. Based on this statute, **DPH may request that ESA holders submit a water supply plan even if they do not meet the numerical thresholds.**

### **3.3 Overview of the Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity Process**

The establishment of ESA designations for areas unserved by public water systems is designed, in part, to control the proliferation of new public water systems with inexperienced owners and to encourage procedures for the creation of well-run, properly managed public water systems. In general, the creation of any new public water system represents the final option for water supply for a previously unserved area, and any new such system must be consistent with the area's coordinated water system plan. Once approved for creation, a new public water system must be designed in conformance with the relevant minimum design standards and other pertinent criteria. **ESA holders are again cautioned that these statutes and regulations may change in the future, such that review of the applicable statutes and regulations is necessary while reviewing any potential CPCN project.**

CGS Section 8-25a and RCSA Section 16-262m-4(c) require that any development that will result in the creation of a new water company, incorporated on or after October 1, 1984, not be approved by a planning commission or combined planning and zoning commission unless such company has been issued a CPCN per CGS 16-262m. If such a development is approved without the CPCN being issued to the water company, the municipality becomes responsible for the operation of the water company. The exception was any noncertified water companies that supply more than 250 service connections or 1,000 people between October 1, 1984, and September 30, 1998. As such, local officials have a statutory impetus to direct developers into the CPCN process.

When a developer builds a new project, the developer must contact local officials to obtain the necessary permits for the project. During that initial review, local health directors and planning and zoning commissions flag any projects that may result in the creation of a new public water system. If the developer is not already aware that public water service will be provided by a service connection to

an existing public water system, the developer is directed to the DPH website<sup>3</sup> for the CPCN process and advised to submit a Public Water System Screening Form. This one-page form allows DPH to determine if a new public water system could be created by the project and what type of public water system (community, NTNC, or TNC) would be created.

DPH responds to the property owner or legal contact person and advises them of the type of system that may be created, the location of nearby water utilities, and the ESA holder, if any. The developer is advised to begin the CPCN application process by conducting outreach to the ESA holder. The ESA holder must consider the feasibility of how to own and provide service to the new system as discussed in Section 3.2 above. The ESA holder may opt out of providing ownership of new non-community water systems (and to a lesser extent per the regulations discussed below, community water systems), allowing the developer the chance to discuss ownership with other water utilities or to request that the system is operated by the eventual development.

In the event that a public water system is proposed where there is no ESA holder (the ESA is unassigned), the DPH will inform the Eastern WUCC of the proposed new system. RCSA 25-33h-1(k)(3) states that "no public water supply system may be approved within a public water supply management area after the commissioner has convened a WUCC unless an existing public water supply system is unable to provide water service or the WUCC recommends such approval." The WUCC may provide assistance to the developer by helping to identify potential entities willing to own and operate the eventual system, or may vote to allow such system to be established by DPH provided the required technical, managerial, and financial capacity is demonstrated.

RCSA Section 16-262m-4(a) identifies the options available to the developer when a main extension to a proposed community water system is not feasible and no existing regulated public service or municipal utility or regional water authority is willing to expand to, or own, the final constructed water supply facilities as a non-interconnected satellite community water system. The options must be pursued in the order presented:

1. If an existing regulated public service or municipal utility or regional water authority is willing to provide satellite ownership and management services to the community water system but is unable to meet all the design criteria and/or technical, managerial, and financial qualifications criteria in RCSA Sections 16-262m-8 and 16-262m-9, respectively, DPH and/or PURA may waive specific criteria in writing if it is deemed to be in the best interest of the public affected.
2. The applicant may withdraw the application and request the municipality to determine if the local zoning requirements will permit individual wells. If so, the developer may change the configuration of the project to accommodate individual wells. This option is always available to a developer.
3. The applicant may continue forward with the application by providing information required under RCSA Section 16-262m-9 regarding the eventual entity's technical, managerial, and financial resources to adequately operate the proposed water supply system in a continuous, safe, and efficient manner. The applicant may demonstrate that they will retain the services of a contract operator to provide satellite management services as part of meeting the burden of proof. Certified operators are required to operate community and NTNC public water systems.

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<sup>3</sup> Currently, <http://www.ct.gov/dph/cwp/view.asp?a=3139&q=387326>

A certified operator is highly recommended by DPH for operation of a TNC water system but is not required.

DPH administers the CPCN process. RCSA Sections 16-262m-1 through 16-262m-9, inclusive, govern the CPCN process for creation of new community water systems. The CPCN process for non-community water systems is governed solely by CGS Section 16-262m(e) although the application phasing is similar for both types of systems. **The ESA holder is allowed to require design criteria exceeding the minimums established by state statute and regulation, but such criteria should be formalized in written format and provided to the developer at the onset of the CPCN process.** There are three phases to the CPCN process as outlined in RCSA 16-262m-1(e). These are described below:

- Phase I-A of the CPCN process grants the developer approval of proposed well sites and permission to obtain the well drilling permits from local health departments. Issuance of approval of Phase I-A indicates that DPH has determined that a main extension to an existing system is not feasible (for new water systems only) and that there will be no duplication of water service of other existing water utilities when the project is finished. **The ESA holder is required to indicate to the developer that it is willing to own and serve the new community water system in conformance with the established coordinated water system plan with full regard for satellite ownership and management stipulations.**
- Phase I-B of the CPCN process evaluates the well yield and water quality data so that proper pump sizing, storage, and appurtenant equipment and any required treatment processes can be designed. Issuance of approval of Phase I-B allows the developer to obtain building permits from the municipality to clear the site, lay out roads, construct drainage facilities, and dig or pour the building foundations. **The ESA holder is required to sign an agreement with the developer of the water system indicating that the final constructed water supply facilities will be dedicated to that utility.** If the ESA holder is a regulated public service company, the agreement must specify any refunds that the developer may be entitled to for each service connection made to the community water system. The developer must provide an itemized breakdown of the actual costs of the water system facilities so that proper accountability and rate-making treatments (if applicable) can be provided to PURA.
- Phase II of the CPCN process designs the infrastructure of the water system, including storage, treatment, distribution, and related appurtenant equipment. Issuance of approval of Phase II allows the developer to go forward with the remainder of the project, including installation of the water distribution system and water works. Within 90 days following completion of construction, the applicant must submit as-built plans to DPH, to the owner of the water system, and to the municipality in which the project is located. **A final agreement between the ESA holder and the developer is typically signed during or following the Phase II process, which specifies the transferred components and denotes any property transfers and/or easements that may be assigned.**

It is recognized under RCSA 16-262m-3(a) that some CPCN applications (such as for a main extension or expansion of an existing system) may not require submission under all three Phases. In some cases, only the Phase II application is required.

Per RCSA 16-262m-2(i), DPH (and PURA, when applicable) must complete its review of the CPCN application phases within a regulatory time frame. Reviews of Phase I-A and Phase II applications must

be completed within 60 days of the applicant filing the required information while reviews of Phase I-B applications must be completed within 30 days of the applicant filing the required information.

Note that there is no statutory or regulatory time frame for ESA holders to respond to requests for service under the CPCN process other than "to provide service in their ESA in a reasonable timeframe" as noted in Public Act 85-535 and the WUCC regulations. **It is recommended that ESA holders provide requested information necessary for the CPCN application phases within the same time frames from the request by the applicant (or submittal of requested information) as outlined in RCSA 16-262m-2(i),** as those time frames have been deemed reasonable by the state legislature for state agencies to review an entire CPCN application phase.

### **3.4 Future Coordination Regarding Exclusive Service Area Boundaries**

Communication, coordination, and planning efforts are an ongoing goal of the Eastern WUCC. The intent is that formal efforts will be augmented by an informal exchange of information and ideas among its members. Representatives of privately held public water systems are encouraged to include local municipal representatives in their system planning efforts and to take an active role in local planning issues.

In order for the region to grow in an efficient and effective manner, a strong move toward a regional coalition of ESA holders is essential. For example, the former Southeastern WUCC formed a strong regional coalition and performed many projects over the last 15 years that increased public water availability and redundancy throughout the former Southeastern PWSMA. It is the desire of the Eastern WUCC that this coalition work together to regionally plan for new sources of supply, to share knowledge and resources, and to work together, both within and outside of the formal WUCC process, to solve the future problems facing the region. Even if growth in demand does not occur and the need for new sources of supply is not as great as projected, such a coalition group will continue to provide leadership and coordination for drinking water needs in Eastern Connecticut.

When an ESA holder wishes to modify its ESA boundary, the WUCC must approve such changes. These changes will also require revisions to the ESA holder's Statement of Confirmation and to the ESA boundary map on file with the Connecticut DPH. ESA boundary modifications must be performed in accordance with the procedures in the Eastern WUCC work plan hosted on the Eastern WUCC webpage<sup>4</sup> on the DPH website and on file with the Secretary of the Eastern WUCC (currently at SCCOG).

In general, at least one meeting must be held by the WUCC to consider an ESA boundary modification although two are likely to be held. Per the current procedures and bylaws, any ESA boundary modification must have a public notice period where comments are sought from the public as well as any affected municipality.

An ESA holder may relinquish its claim to any part of its ESA at any time by providing notification in writing. Such an ESA modification may be performed to allow the construction of a new non-community water system when the assets of the ESA holder have been sold or transferred to another entity or when an ESA holder voluntarily releases all or part of its ESA. In the latter case, the ESA declaration process identified in the procedures in the Eastern WUCC work plan must be followed to allow new claims for the relinquished unserved areas.

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<sup>4</sup> <http://www.ct.gov/dph/cwp/view.asp?a=3139&q=576502%20>



Any amendment to ESA designations must be posted to the Eastern WUCC webpage. Such amendments will be consolidated into future updates of the coordinated water system plan.

1017-05-04-jn217-rpt



## APPENDED FIGURES



## APPENDIX A

### EASTERN WUCC CORRESPONDENCE AND SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION



## APPENDIX B

### SUMMARY OF ESA PROCESS FOR FORMER SOUTHEASTERN WUCC



Existing service area boundaries in the former Southeastern PWSMA were delineated as part of the *Final Water Supply Assessment* dated April 1999. A map of those boundaries was appended as Figure I of that document. The ESA declaration process was based, in part, on the findings of the *Final Water Supply Assessment* as well as participation of the WUCC membership in accordance with Public Act 85-535 and RCSA Section 25-33h-1. Table B-1 presents a summary listing of milestones in the ESA delineation process for the former Southeastern PWSMA. Note that the former Southeastern PWSMA includes areas that are now part of the Central PWSMA and not the Eastern PWSMA.

**TABLE B-1**  
**Summary of Milestones in the Exclusive Service Area Delineation Process, 1998-2001**

Date	Milestone
August 5, 1998	Convening of the former Southeastern WUCC (initial meeting)
December 1998	Notice to file ESA declarations issued
February 10, 1999	Deadline for filing ESA declarations
March to July 1999	Formal and informal discussions ongoing between conflicting ESA declarants
June / July 1999	Five municipalities make late ESA declarations, with one additional municipal public water system expanding its initial claim.
July 30, 1999	ESA conflict areas in 12 municipalities referred to the Department of Public Utility Control (now PURA)
August 1999	Preliminary ESA boundaries document issued for public comment
September to November 1999	ESA conflict resolution presentations and voting procedure debated
October 1999	Responses are drafted to public comment concerning the Preliminary ESA boundaries document.
December 1999	Schedule for ESA presentations and voting procedures adopted
January 2000	Town of Lyme ESA is resolved – 11 municipalities remain in conflict.
March 9, 2000	Department of Public Utility Control (now PURA) provides ESA recommendations.
April 4 and 6, 2000	Southeastern WUCC utilizes ESA procedures, with all remaining conflicts resolved by vote.
May 2000	ESA mapping developed based on April meetings and voting results
June 2000	Internal review of final ESA boundary document distributed to members
July 2000	Final ESA boundary document submitted to DPH
December 2000	Final ESA document revised and resubmitted to DPH
March 2001	Final ESA document revised and resubmitted to DPH
2001 to 2015	ESA boundaries modified by the former Southeastern WUCC upon request

Work began on the ESA process in December 1998. Notice of the initiation of the preliminary ESA declaration process was provided by the former Southeastern WUCC via two memorandums. The first memorandum was sent to public water systems (with an attached ESA declaration form), and the other was directed at chief elected officials/chief administrative officials, local health directors, planning and zoning commissions, and interested parties. The preliminary ESA declaration forms provided to WUCC members were to be completed by each public water system representative and returned by February 10, 1999, with associated mapping.

Representatives of public water systems were provided the opportunity to participate in a workshop held in conjunction with the January 1999 monthly WUCC meeting. A presentation by the consultant

team and a question and answer period were conducted as part of the workshop to assist participants in understanding the ESA declaration process and completion of the ESA declaration form.

On or before February 10, 1999, the preliminary ESA declaration forms were received from those members wishing to be ESA providers for areas unserved by public water supply at that time. Initial claims are summarized in Table B-2. The preliminary declaration forms and responses, some of which were quite lengthy, are not included in this document but are available in the files of Connecticut DPH in Hartford, Connecticut, as well as at the Southeastern Connecticut Council of Governments (SCCOG) office in Norwich, Connecticut.

**TABLE B-2**  
**Summary of Initial Exclusive Service Area Declarations, February 1999**

Municipality	Requesting all Unserved Areas within Municipality	Requesting Portion of Unserved Areas within Municipality	Conflict?
Bozrah	Norwich Water Department SCWA	None	Yes
Colchester	Colchester Water & Sewer Commission, Eastern CT Regional Water Company SCWA	None	Yes
East Haddam	Connecticut Water Company Eastern CT Regional Water Company	None	Yes
East Hampton	CT-American Water Company Eastern CT Regional Water Company	East Hampton Water & Sewer Authority	Yes
East Lyme	East Lyme Water Department SCWA	None	Yes
Franklin	Connecticut Water Company Eastern CT Regional Water Company Norwich Water Department SCWA	None	Yes
Griswold	SCWA	Connecticut Water Company Jewett City Water Company	Yes
Groton	Groton Utilities	CT-American Water Company Noank Fire District	Yes
Hebron	CT-American Water Company Eastern CT Regional Water Company	None	Yes
Lebanon	CT-American Water Company Eastern CT Regional Water Company Norwich Water Department	None	Yes
Ledyard	Ledyard WPCA SCWA	Preston Plains Water Company	Yes
Lisbon	Jewett City Water Company Norwich Water Department SCWA	None	Yes
Lyme	Connecticut Water Company Eastern CT Regional Water Company	None	Yes
Marlborough	CT-American Water Company Eastern CT Regional Water Company	None	Yes

**TABLE B-2**  
**Summary of Initial Exclusive Service Area Declarations, February 1999**

Municipality	Requesting all Unserved Areas within Municipality	Requesting Portion of Unserved Areas within Municipality	Conflict?
Montville	Montville WPCA SCWA	None	Yes
New London	New London Water Department	None	No
North Stonington	CT-American Water Company SCWA	Connecticut Water Company Preston Plains Water Company	Yes
Norwich	Norwich Water Department	None	No
Old Lyme	Connecticut Water Company	None	No
Preston	Norwich Water Department SCWA	Connecticut Water Company Jewett City Water Company Preston Plains Water Company	Yes
Salem	Eastern CT Regional Water Company Town of Salem SCWA	None	Yes
Sprague	SCWA Sprague Water & Sewer Authority	None	Yes
Stonington	CT-American Water Company Town of Stonington SCWA	None	Yes
Voluntown	CT-American Water Company Connecticut Water Company SCWA	None	Yes
Waterford	SCWA Waterford WPCA	None	Yes

As a result of the initial declarations, 22 of the 25 municipalities had declarants in conflict over ESA boundary claims. Several conflict resolution workshops were held throughout the ESA process. The first was held on March 10, 1999, following the regular monthly meeting of the former Southeastern WUCC. Although the workshop was open to all eligible WUCC members, it was specifically geared toward resolution of identified overlaps of proposed ESA boundaries. Public water suppliers and municipalities were encouraged to continue or initiate private meetings to resolve conflicts.

As part of the ESA declaration process, several public water suppliers were allowed to expand their existing service areas to encompass small areas of contiguously owned property. These included Independent Village Elderly Housing, Freedom Village Elderly Housing, and Waterford Country School. The Westerly Water Department was allowed to expand its existing service area in the town of Stonington in an area where water service was funded, designed, and anticipated to be constructed in the immediate future.

In June 1999, a limited reopening of the ESA process was allowed for representatives of the municipalities of North Stonington, Lebanon, Preston, and East Hampton. North Stonington and Lebanon were recognized as WUCC members following the initial claim period. East Hampton had

previously claimed a small portion of the town surrounding Lake Pocotopaug and wished to revise that claim to include the entire town.

On June 22 and June 23, 1999, 2 full days of back-to-back conflict negotiation meetings were held with WUCC members for areas which remained in conflict. These meetings were facilitated by the consultant team. Numerous conflicts were either resolved or partially resolved as part of this process.

At the July 1999 WUCC meeting, the Town of East Haddam was recognized as a new WUCC member, and the attending WUCC members agreed to accept its ESA declaration for the entire town. This claim resulted in an additional conflict in East Haddam. In August 1999, the Town of Lyme petitioned for membership; the petition was denied as it was found that the town did not own a public water system and therefore could not be a WUCC member. However, the town was allowed to make an ESA declaration. Additional conflict negotiation meetings were held with WUCC members on July 27, 1999, in an attempt to resolve the remaining conflict areas.

Pursuant to CGS 25-33g, the remaining conflicts were forwarded to the Department of Public Utility Control (now the Public Utility Regulatory Authority, or PURA) for consultation on July 30, 1999, following a vote by the attending WUCC membership to do so. The referred conflicted municipalities included East Haddam, East Hampton, Franklin, Griswold, Lebanon (partial), Ledyard, Lyme, Marlborough, Montville, North Stonington, Preston (partial), and Voluntown.

Subsequent to the PURA referral, the Town of Lyme was resolved among conflicting parties. In September 1999, the Town of Marlborough became a newly recognized WUCC member.

In December 1999, the former Southeastern WUCC adopted procedures for making presentations and voting on the Department of Public Utility Control (DPUC) recommendations once they were issued. These procedures were subsequently modified in February 2000 and again in March 2000. PURA rendered its recommendations for the remaining 11 conflict areas on March 9, 2000.

On April 4 and April 6, 2000, participating WUCC members held 2 days of meetings for all remaining conflict areas in accordance with the adopted procedures. Table B-3 presents the status of conflicts prior to the April 2000 meetings. Votes were taken to either accept or reject the PURA recommendations, and alternative award scenarios were considered and voted upon for all remaining conflict areas. Following the April 6, 2000, meeting, the *Final ESA Boundaries* document was drafted. It was distributed at the June 6, 2000, meeting for member comment.

**TABLE B-3**  
**Exclusive Service Area Declarations Still in Conflict as of March 9, 2000**

<b>Geographic Area</b>	<b>Conflicted Parties</b>	<b>Comments</b>
East Haddam	Eastern CT Regional Water Company Town of East Haddam	Both parties claimed the entire town.
East Hampton	East Hampton Water & Sewer Authority Eastern CT Regional Water Company CT-American Water Company	All three parties claimed the entire town.



**TABLE B-3**  
**Exclusive Service Area Declarations Still in Conflict as of March 9, 2000**

Geographic Area	Conflicted Parties	Comments
Franklin	SCWA Connecticut Water Company	Norwich Water Department will be the ESA provider to a small area in southern Franklin and was no longer in conflict. Both SCWA and CWC claimed the remainder of the town.
Griswold	Connecticut Water Company SCWA	Jewett City Water Company will be the ESA provider to the northern and western parts of Griswold and was no longer in conflict. Both SCWA and CWC claimed the remainder of the town.
Lebanon	Town of Lebanon CT-American Water Company Eastern CT Regional Water Company	Norwich Water Department will be the ESA provider to the southern part of town. The three parties claimed the entire remainder of town.
Ledyard	Ledyard WPCA Preston Plains Water Company SCWA	Ledyard WPCA and SCWA both claimed the entire town while Preston Plains Water Company claimed an area in the northeastern corner.
Marlborough	Eastern CT Regional Water Company CT-American Water Company Town of Marlborough	All three parties claimed the entire town.
Montville	Montville WPCA SCWA	Both parties claimed the entire town.
North Stonington	Town of North Stonington Connecticut Water Company SCWA CT-American Water Company Preston Plains Water Company	Preston Plains Water Company claimed an area along the western border of town and is in conflict with all parties except CWC. The remainder of town was in conflict between all parties except Preston Plains Water Company.
Preston	Town of Preston Preston Plains Water Company SCWA Connecticut Water Company	The southeast portion of Preston was claimed by Preston Plains Water Company, the town, and SCWA. The northeastern portion of town was claimed by the town and CWC. Conflicts in the western portion of town were resolved.
Voluntown	Connecticut Water Company SCWA	Both parties claimed the entire town.

An issue involving the Town of East Hampton ESA came to light via a June 26, 2000, letter from the Eastern Connecticut Regional Water Company (AquaSource). Representatives of AquaSource and the Town of East Hampton were actively negotiating to resolve their conflict in East Hampton up to April 5, 2000. At issue was the belief by AquaSource that agreement had been reached with the town, with no need to formally make a presentation at the April 6, 2000, WUCC meeting. This belief was based upon a partially executed Proposed Memorandum of Understanding dated April 5, 2000, which appears on Town of East Hampton WPCA letterhead in the former Southeastern WUCC ESA document.

Based on its understanding, AquaSource did not prepare for or make a formal presentation at the April 6, 2000, meeting. However, representatives for the Town of East Hampton did make a presentation in conflict with the partially executed Proposed Memorandum of Understanding. At that time, the attending WUCC membership voted to reject the DPUC recommendation and recommend the ESA to the Town of East Hampton.

In light of the information conveyed in the June 26, 2000 letter from AquaSource, the attending WUCC membership at their July 11, 2000, meeting voted to rescind the April 6, 2000, vote with regard to East Hampton and submit the *Final ESA Boundaries* document, leaving the Town of East Hampton unresolved pending scheduled presentations and revote at the August 2, 2000, monthly WUCC meeting. The WUCC further voted to submit to DPH immediately following the August 2, 2000, meeting presentations and vote a recommendation regarding East Hampton. Accordingly, presentations were made on August 2, 2000, by representatives from the Town of East Hampton and AquaSource. Representation from the Connecticut-American Water Company indicated that an agreement had been reached between Connecticut-American Water Company and the Town of East Hampton and that Connecticut-American Water Company supported the ESA declaration of the town.

Following the presentations and a question and answer period, the attending WUCC membership voted at their August 2, 2000, meeting to reject the DPUC recommendation for ESA award to AquaSource and made an alternate award recommendation where the Town of East Hampton became the ESA provider for the entire town except those areas identified in the partially executed Proposed Memorandum of Understanding dated April 5, 2000, which were recommended for award to AquaSource. The WUCC recommendations for East Hampton were conveyed to the Commissioner of Public Health in an August 28, 2000, letter signed by the WUCC co-chair. The final recommended ESA designations adopted by the former Southeastern WUCC as of September 2000 are presented in Table B-4.

**TABLE B-4**  
**Recommended Exclusive Service Area Designations in Former Southeastern PWSMA,**  
**September 2000**

Geographic Area	ESA Designations for Unserved Areas
Bozrah	Norwich Department of Public Utilities
Colchester	Colchester Department of Public Works
East Haddam	Town of East Haddam with the exception of the area immediately surrounding existing systems and an expanded area around Lake Hayward to be served by Eastern CT Regional Water Company
East Hampton	Town of East Hampton with the exception of two areas awarded to Eastern CT Regional Water Company. These include an expanded area surrounding the Baker Hill Division (generally the east shore of Lake Pocotopaug along Route 66) and a portion of land in northern East Hampton near its border with Portland, Glastonbury, and Marlborough.
East Lyme	East Lyme Water Department
Franklin	SCWA except for an area in the southern part of Franklin to be served by Norwich Department of Public Utilities (Murphy Road to Route 32 corridor and New Park Avenue)
Griswold	Jewett City Water Company in the northern part of town and Connecticut Water Company in the southern part of town

**TABLE B-4**  
**Recommended Exclusive Service Area Designations in Former Southeastern PWSMA,**  
**September 2000**

Geographic Area	ESA Designations for Unserved Areas
Groton	Boundaries have been delineated that are acceptable to all parties which divide Groton into four ESA areas to be served by Groton Utilities (western), Groton Long Point (southern), Noank Fire District (southeastern), and the CT-American Water Company (eastern).
Hebron	Eastern CT Regional Water Company (AquaSource)
Lebanon	Town of Lebanon with the exception of a small area immediately surrounding existing systems and a small area assigned to Norwich Department of Public Utilities in the southern part of town along (within 200 feet of), and south of, Old Route 2
Ledyard	Ledyard WPCA with the exception of the area immediately surrounding existing systems
Lisbon	Boundaries have been delineated that are acceptable to all parties which divide Lisbon into two ESA areas to be served by the Jewett City Water Company (majority of town) and the Norwich Department of Public Utilities (southwestern) along the border with Norwich from Mell Road and Preston Allen Road to points west.
Lyme	Town of Lyme
Marlborough	Eastern CT Regional Water Company (AquaSource), except for those properties which are presently or will be owned by the town, which is the ESA for the Town of Marlborough
Montville	The eastern portion of town east of Interstate 395 and the Route 163 corridor was assigned to Montville WPC. The majority of the rest of Montville was assigned to SCWA, including areas within 200 feet of all SCWA systems, with the exception of two small areas in northern Montville assigned to the Norwich Department of Public Utilities (Holly Hill, Landsdown Estates, Stony Brook transmission right-of-way, and Route 32 corridor to approximately 1,000 feet south of Route 2A).
New London	New London Water Department
North Stonington	Town of North Stonington
Norwich	Norwich Department of Public Utilities
Old Lyme	Connecticut Water Company
Preston	Town of Preston
Salem	SCWA except for a small area in the northwest portion of town near Lake Hayward, which was assigned to the Eastern CT Regional Water Company, and present and future water systems on land owned by the Town of Salem that serve town-owned property
Sprague	Sprague Water & Sewer Authority
Stonington	Town of Stonington (eastern), CT-American Water Company (western), and Connecticut Water Company (Mason's Island)
Voluntown	Connecticut Water Company
Waterford	Waterford WPCA

Following approval of the *Final Exclusive Service Area Boundaries* by the former Southeastern WUCC, the ESA boundaries were approved by Connecticut DPH. Following the conclusion of the former Coordinated Water System Planning process in 2001, the former Southeastern WUCC continued to meet on an annual or semiannual basis. In addition, SCCOG spearheaded a Regional Water Committee that met monthly to discuss regional water needs and prioritization of projects. Several adjustments to ESA boundaries were approved by the former Southeastern WUCC between 2001 and 2015 as summarized below:

- The Eastern Connecticut Regional Water Company was awarded an ESA around the Banner Village System in East Haddam.
- The Eastern Connecticut Regional Water Company was purchased by Birmingham Utilities, which was in turn purchased by CWC. ESAs for unserved areas in East Haddam, East Hampton, Hebron, Marlborough, and Salem originally awarded to Eastern Connecticut Regional Water Company were transferred to CWC.
- The Connecticut-American Water Company was purchased by Aquarion Water Company. ESA boundaries for unserved areas in parts of Groton and Stonington were transferred to Aquarion Water Company.
- SCWA and the Town of Ledyard reached a mutually agreeable ESA boundary surrounding the SCWA Gray Farms and SCWA Ledyard Center systems in central Ledyard.
- Norwich Public Utilities was assigned the ESA for unserved areas west of Route 12 in Preston.
- Montville WPCA was assigned the ESA for unserved areas in part of northern Montville (along Route 32 north to Crow Hill Road) as part of the Thames Basin Regional Interconnection Project.
- The Town of Franklin was assigned the ESA for unserved areas in most of southeastern Franklin.
- The Town of Marlborough was assigned the ESA for all unserved areas in Marlborough.



## APPENDIX C

### STATEMENTS OF CONFIRMATION AND ESA MAPPING



The first table herein presents the municipalities by ESA map number and identifies those entities who are ESA holders shown on each map. The second table herein lists each ESA holder and identifies which ESA map numbers are applicable to their Statement of Confirmation. Statements of Confirmation and ESA Maps follow these tables.

**TABLE C-1  
ESA MAP INDEX**

ESA Map Number	Municipality	ESA Holder(s) for Portions or All of Municipality
1	Ashford	Connecticut Water Company
2	Bozrah	Norwich Public Utilities
3	Brooklyn	Connecticut Water Company
4	Canterbury	Connecticut Water Company, Jewett City Water Company
5	Chaplin	Aquarion Water Company
6	Colchester	Colchester Water & Sewer Commission
7	Eastford	Aquarion Water Company
8	East Lyme	East Lyme Water & Sewer Commission
9	Franklin	Town of Franklin, Norwich Public Utilities, Southeastern Connecticut Water Authority
10	Griswold	Connecticut Water Company, Jewett City Water Company
11	Groton	Aquarion Water Company, Groton Long Point Association, Groton Utilities, Noank Fire District
12	Hampton	Aquarion Water Company
13	Killingly	Connecticut Water Company
14	Lebanon	Town of Lebanon, Norwich Public Utilities
15	Ledyard	Ledyard Water Pollution Control Authority, Southeastern Connecticut Water Authority
16	Lisbon	Jewett City Water Company, Norwich Public Utilities
17	Montville	Montville Water Pollution Control Authority, Norwich Public Utilities, Southeastern Connecticut Water Authority
18 & 33	New London	New London Department of Utilities
19	North Stonington	Town of North Stonington
20	Norwich	Norwich Public Utilities
21	Plainfield	Connecticut Water Company, Jewett City Water Company
22	Pomfret	Aquarion Water Company, Connecticut Water Company
23	Preston	Norwich Public Utilities, Town of Preston
24	Putnam	Putnam Water Pollution Control Authority
25	Salem	Connecticut Water Company, Southeastern Connecticut Water Authority
26	Scotland	Jewett City Water Company
27	Sprague	Sprague Water & Sewer Commission
28	Sterling	Sterling Water Commission (Sterling Water Company)
29	Stonington	Aquarion Water Company, Connecticut Water Company, Town of Stonington
30	Thompson	Connecticut Water Company
31	Union	Connecticut Water Company
32	Voluntown	Connecticut Water Company
33 & 18	Waterford	Waterford Utilities Commission

**TABLE C-1  
ESA MAP INDEX**

ESA Map Number	Municipality	ESA Holder(s) for Portions or All of Municipality
34	Windham	Windham Water Works
35	Woodstock	Aquarion Water Company, Connecticut Water Company

**TABLE C-2  
ESA HOLDERS AND ASSOCIATED ESA MAPS**

ESA Holder	Municipalities Containing ESAs	ESA Map Number(s)
Aquarion Water Company	Chaplin, Eastford, Groton, Hampton, Pomfret, Stonington, Woodstock	5, 7, 11, 12, 22, 29, 35
Colchester Water & Sewer Commission (Town of Colchester)	Colchester	6
Connecticut Water Company	Ashford, Brooklyn, Canterbury, Griswold, Killingly, Plainfield, Pomfret, Salem, Stonington, Thompson, Union, Voluntown, Woodstock	1, 3, 4, 10, 13, 21, 22, 25, 29, 30, 31, 32, 35
East Lyme Water & Sewer Commission (Town of East Lyme)	East Lyme	8
Franklin, Town of	Franklin	9
Groton Long Point Association	Groton	11
Groton Utilities	Groton	11
Jewett City Water Company	Canterbury, Griswold, Lisbon, Plainfield, Scotland	4, 10, 16, 21, 26
Lebanon, Town of	Lebanon	14
Ledyard Water Pollution Control Authority (Town of Ledyard)	Ledyard	15
Montville Water Pollution Control Authority (Town of Montville)	Montville	17
New London Department of Utilities (City of New London)	New London	18 (Combined with Map 33)
Noank Fire District	Groton	11
North Stonington, Town of	North Stonington	19
Norwich Public Utilities (City of Norwich)	Bozrah, Franklin, Lebanon, Lisbon, Montville, Norwich, Preston	2, 9, 14, 16, 17, 20, 23
Preston, Town of	Preston	23
Putnam Water Pollution Control Authority (Town of Putnam)	Putnam	24
Southeastern Connecticut Water Authority	Franklin, Ledyard, Montville, Salem	9, 15, 17, 25
Sprague Water & Sewer Authority (Town of Sprague)	Sprague	27
Sterling, Town of (Sterling Water Company)	Sterling	28
Stonington, Town of	Stonington	29

**TABLE C-2  
ESA HOLDERS AND ASSOCIATED ESA MAPS**

<b>ESA Holder</b>	<b>Municipalities Containing ESAs</b>	<b>ESA Map Number(s)</b>
Waterford Utilities Commission (Town of Waterford)	Waterford	33 (Combined with Map 18)
Windham Water Works (Town of Windham)	Windham	34





## APPENDIX D

PUBLIC COMMENTS RECEIVED ON THE PRELIMINARY EXCLUSIVE SERVICE AREA DOCUMENT