CERTIFIED COPY STATE OF CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION PUBLIC UTILITIES REGULATORY AUTHORITY STATE WATER PLANNING COUNCIL Regular Meeting held Via Teleconference on June 1, 2021, beginning at 1:35 p.m. Held Before: JOHN W. BETKOSKI, III, CHAIRMAN, and PURA VICE-CHAIRMAN

1	Appearances:
2	WATER PLANNING COUNCIL MEMBERS PRESENT:
3	MARTIN HEFT (OPM)
4	LORI MATHIEU (DPH)
5	GRAHAM STEVENS (DEEP)
6	DANIEL MORLEY (OPM Alternate)
7	
8	ALSO PRESENT:
9	DENISE SAVAGEAU
10	VIRGINIA de LIMA
11	ALICEA CHARAMUT
12	DAVID RADKA
13	MARGARET MINER
14	JOSH CANSLER
15	KAREN BURNASKA
16	MARY SOTOS
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18	COUNCIL STAFF:
19	LAURA LUPOLI
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1	(Begin: 1:33 p.m.)
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3	THE CHAIRMAN: So why don't we call this meeting of the
4	Water Planning Council to order? The first order
5	of business will be the approval of the May 4th
6	transcript. Do I have a motion to approve?
7	LORI MATHIEU: So moved.
8	THE CHAIRMAN: Second by Graham?
9	GRAHAM STEVENS: Second.
10	THE CHAIRMAN: Seconded by Graham. Any questions?
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12	(No response.)
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14	THE CHAIRMAN: All those in favor signify by saying,
15	aye.
16	THE COUNCIL: Aye.
17	THE CHAIRMAN: The transcript is approved.
18	I'm delighted this afternoon we're going to
19	have a presentation by Mary Sotos from the
20	Department of Energy and Environmental Protection.
21	I will ask Graham to introduce her.
22	Mary, it's great to see her. She was my
23	colleague over here at 10 Franklin square for
24	quite a number of times. So it's great to see her
25	again, and she's going to share some exciting

information with us this afternoon.

So Graham, I'm going to turn it over to you for an introduction.

GRAHAM STEVENS: Thanks so much, Jack.

Yeah, really happy to have Mary join us at the Water Planning Council today to walk us through some of the ongoing outcomes that are coming up from Executive Order One.

Obviously, we'll continue to see some significant conservation efforts, learn some lessons with respect to managing such a large portfolio, and how to really dig into some of these case and site-specific issues that we have uncovered. And you know Mary is a great expert in conservation of water as well as, many of you know, energy as well.

So we're really pleased that she's here today to give us some insights into how the State is tackling some water conservation issues. So Mary, thank you very much for agreeing to chat with us today.

MARY SOTOS: Thanks Graham, and I appreciate the introduction. And yeah, happy to be here today and talk to you a little bit about the progress that we've made since, I think, maybe the last

time I checked in with this group.

So let's see if I can share my screen. I have a few slides which hopefully will be a good visual for some of the data that we've been collecting.

Okay. So the initiative that I'm here to talk about, we've put under the umbrella of GreenerGov.ct, building on our history of lead-by-example work. So this work tries to encompass all sustainability operational initiatives within the executive branch. So that's 29 agencies within Connecticut, but also to be leveraging work that's already been done by institutions of higher education in Connecticut as well as municipalities.

So I would welcome the input of this group if you can identify things, and what you see that we're doing across the executive branch that you think could be enhanced by better, you know, additional partnerships with other institutions -- yeah, we're trying to take the lead by example and collaboration part of the initiative to heart.

So just as a refresher, Governor Lamont's first Executive Order set up the three goals to apply to executive branch agencies, the first time

we've had concrete environmental targets that every agency is expected to meet. All of these targets are tied to outcomes in 2030, but the executive order also asked the steering committee which is DAS, OPM, and DEEP, to think about interim targets.

So this is the big picture of what we want for 2030, but there may be some milestones along the way that can help us be better on track to meet these goals. And if, hopefully as you see some of the trends in this presentation, if there are opportunities to strengthen some of these goals or to make more targeted specific actions, or subareas that we think could be -- yet again could help us accelerate the achievement of these goals.

So just a quick recap of greenhouse gas emissions, so that's going to be all the energy that's used in state buildings as well as state vehicles. Water reduction is 10 percent from FY-20 which you'll see in a moment we've adjusted that to FY-19 to better capture pre-COVID levels, and a reduction in waste generated.

So that's the big picture of what we need, but the first step of this initiative that I think we shared a little bit last time is just the huge hurdle of getting data. So if you have the target that says you need to reduce a certain percentage from a baseline, first you need the baseline.

So what we've done is we're using a software solution called Energy Cap. So that allows every executive branch agency for all of their facilities to basically aggregate and upload every type of utility invoice that they receive. So whether that's electric, natural gas, water or, you know, we've been starting to customize this for other types of commodities that have an environmental impact that we would also want to track.

So I wanted to give a recognition to the team that's been building this at DEEP. So that's Rose, Nancy and Ryan here. They've just been outstanding working with agencies to just create this significant data infrastructure to allow for, again creating the baseline, but also to make it a tool that agencies can actually use along the way.

So what this does is this allows, basically allows us to put together all the information about energy use. It calculates the impact from that. So one unit of energy has a certain type of

carbon emissions, whether it's tied to the grid or tied to a fuel. So this software allows us to calculate all of that.

Putting together the water baseline, which we've been doing over this past year, has proven a little bit challenging in part because agencies have been mostly operating outside the office this past year. So getting paper bills, having someone go into the office, scan those bills, have them uploaded has put us back a little bit in terms of the overall initiative.

But we've been able to work with many of the utilities to streamline more of that data so that it can be essentially automatically uploaded. So we've been able to do that through Eversource and United Illuminating, and several of our water utilities are also in conversations with us about creating a similar system to help us do this with a little bit more -- a little less effort on the part of agencies, and more focus on the types of analytics.

So once you've collected all that data, what does it show us? The biggest insight that we had from this effort was the three fish hatcheries that DEEP operates account for the vast majority

of water that's drawn and used by state agencies.

And I think folks inside DEEP probably had an instinct about that. And so I want to give credit to Doug Hoskins who kept pushing us to get additional data, better data from those hatcheries.

The folks who are operating those facilities on the ground had excellent records. The challenge was just bringing it again into a form that could be translated here, and put into the context of all of the water that's used across, again, 29 different agencies. So that's our biggest impact by a long shot.

After that, unsurprisingly we would be looking at our department of correctional facilities. These are very resource-intensive operations, and they've already identified many upgrades to those facilities, and they've been a major point of capital investment in terms of this initiative over the last year.

So we're hoping to see some additional reductions in water use just through more efficient appliances, fixtures, stuff that we know the technology, we know the intervention. We just need to fund it and scale it up.

And then after you get past those two agencies the rest becomes, you know, I think mostly you'll see a mix of commercial buildings and resident. You know Department of Developmental Services also has residential group homes, so we have some different residential focused initiatives for that as well.

But this is our -- yeah, this is our snapshot from FY-20, and I think that should give us a place to start being able to track progress over time.

And speaking of which, the difference between FY-19 when we more or less started this, this type of data collection, and then this past year where we've captured, again FY-20 will get you about the first half of last year. So the first portion of the tele-work and COVID response, we saw water usage go down significantly.

This is not surprising. These are commercial. Again once you get past those two biggest impacts, there are commercial facilities that you know are going to have a strong correlation between occupancy and water usage. So I think what this tells us is, you know -- right? According to this we've more or less passed the

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10 percent reduction that would be required by However the type of, you know, significant 2030. remote work that we've seen this past year is not necessarily the operational plan for the next ten years.

So we know that just reducing occupancy is not the only strategy, obviously, to help us meet those goals. So we're trying to work with agencies to understand in a more specific way, particularly for those commercial facilities, office buildings, what their usage patterns really were, how many people have been in the office.

Now that we have a return-to-the-office vision from the Governor. We're going to be very interested to see how that does change water usage on a more regular basis.

ALICEA CHARAMUT: Mary, can I ask a question while we're on that slide?

MARY SOTOS: Yeah.

ALICEA CHARAMUT: So I know that fisheries did some extensive work on some of the wells, I believe it was at the Quinebaug hatchery, and I can't remember which fiscal year that was done in because all the years seem to be bleeding together right now.

But could that work that has already been accomplished account for some of this reduction that we're seeing here?

MARY SOTOS: That is a good question. I wasn't aware of any major Quinebaug work that was done in this time period, but I'll tee up a little bit later some of the projects that they have been sort of in the planning phase, and we hope to be a major point of investment in the future.

But I don't know if there's anyone else on the call from DEEP who would know a little more specifically any trends in that time period over the last two years.

GRAHAM STEVENS: I can't think of anything. I

know that there are, like you alluded to, Mary,

some big projects planned on going forward, but I

can't think of anything.

MARY SOTOS: Yeah. But again, it's a great question and our goal is now that we have all this data in one place, to try and -- I mean, not only for us sort of in a big-picture way to try and draw some of these insights, but to also make it usable and hopefully actionable for facility managers, for agencies who are, again, looking to -- how are they going to meet these goals to be able to

get -- to drill in a little bit more for each of the sites to understand, what are the trends happening at the site?

What can we attribute that to? What types of projects would help us sustain a lower usage going forward?

So with that in mind I'm going to highlight two tools or initiatives I think that we've been trying to focus in on the water side. So one is a behavioral campaign called Fix a Leak Week -- well, I guess, behavioral and sort of minor infrastructure.

We basically asked agencies to volunteer to participate in this initiative, that it's a national initiative that EPA sponsors/promotes. So there's a checklist of different ways to spot water waste, and I think they've designed it to be pretty, pretty user friendly. You know you don't need to be the most expert engineer to be able to go through these steps.

So we've had four agencies volunteer to participate in this. You'll see that two of them are quasi-public agencies, so not technically part of the 29 that are required to be a part of Executive Order One, but we're really appreciative

that we -- again, we've designed this so that we have a letter participation from other folks as well.

And essentially it's like, when you run these things you hope that there's the value at the end of the day, and in this case there definitely was. We estimated, or the agencies estimated that there were over 400 gallons of water that were essentially being wasted each day due to leaks. And Department of Corrections, again the largest contributor to that. A lot of old infrastructure and lots of opportunities to make those kind of small repairs. So this was positive.

I think our goal would be to expand participation in future years so that more agencies can see the value of identifying these.

And then the other tool is something that our water project teams -- so this is a team that's assembled of volunteers and issue area experts across the executive branch who are interested in water and want to help work on these types of water strategies to meet the goals.

They put together essentially a sort of customized water audit form. And so this is sort of building on some of the small things that you

might find in a fix-the-leak approach, but much more systematic throughout an entire building, you know, identifying water that's used on different meters, going through more of the systems, the types of fixtures, and just being able to identify where there are opportunities for things to be upgraded.

So they put together the form. We've had some agencies pilot tested. So we're taking that feedback looking for additional ways to simplify it, but really our goal here is to make water auditing of a facility standard practice.

I think on the energy side this is a very well-developed, I would say, sort of industry.

It's a tool. You know it's like an energy conversation is going to start with an energy audit where you look at all the different systems in the building, and that's your basis for identifying the most strategic investments.

So we really wanted to have a counterpart for that on the water side. Hopefully in the next year we'll develop a third counterpart for the waste side so that agencies again can just have this insight into where the opportunities lie.

And then I did also want to highlight the

Quinebaug project, which again you'll see -because that is our, one of our biggest sources of
water use in the Executive branch. The team at
DEEP who manages this, this great resource, has
been identifying some opportunities to make both
improvements to the wells, but also it's a much
broader type of project.

So it's a whole recirculation system that I think this has been a concept for a while. Pinning down the exact budget for how much something of this significance for cost has taken a bit of time, but we've more or less, I think, honed in on what types of things need to be done, where the funding is hopefully going to come from.

And again, if this one project -- if we're able to implement it in the next few years would, again compared to an FY-19 baseline, get us at least halfway to the FY-30 goals.

So again -- that, again that's a major infrastructure project. A lot of these other behavioral trends in our commercial facilities I think we'll be tracking closely to see how those trends also change over time, but this is one of our, sort of, keystone projects for water reduction.

And then in terms of how all these different, the data, the strategies, the tools and hopefully the funding, how all of that comes together will be in these annual agency sustainability performance plans.

So these are something we ask every agency to put together where we basically summarize all of the impact data; so all of their water use, energy use, greenhouse gas emissions in one place. And we give agencies their sort of space for them to describe progress on projects that they have already been working on, or that they committed to in the prior year and then what their vision is for the upcoming year.

So it's a way to be more transparent with the public and with folks in their own agencies about what they're planning to do. And I think particularly we've seen for some of the younger folks who are coming into state service, sustainability is a significant value. It's a priority. They're very interested to know what their agencies and their facilities are doing to be more sustainable.

So we hope that these reports are a way to communicate that, and also a way for agencies to

be accountable. Because we know sustainability -while we're really excited about it, it's not
every agency's first priority. They have many
other things that they're balancing all the time,
and we know from working with agencies it can be
hard to figure out how to prioritize these types
of ongoing, whether it's behavioral
infrastructure, operations and maintenance, just
keeping folks engaged on this.

So I'll show you. I think I have a link to where all of the reports are. So you can, you know, if you're interested in any particular agency and how they're performing compared to other agencies, we have all of that on our website.

And I think just as a quick highlight, the reports from this past year really, obviously we're able to show how agencies have been grappling with working remotely, what that means for their operations, what that means for sustainability, how they're going to be using state assets.

So a number of agencies were reflecting in this past year's report that they hope to continue to hold virtual meetings, use it as an opportunity to reassess some of their, whether it's their occupancy in certain buildings, how they use state vehicles, the role of tele-work as a regular practice.

But I think on the water side, there were also some public health interventions that also had a water connection. So hands-free sensors was something that came up a lot. And I think any time we're thinking about these other trends, I think we're trying to add to the lens of, how would making these changes impact water use?

How are there ways to achieve some of the public health goals that we have while also advancing some of our conservation efforts?

So those are some of the things that we're thinking about. And again, now that we have a return-to-the-office date we really want to make sure that we're engaging agencies in thinking about, I guess, embodying sustainability in some of the tools that we have as part of that return.

So we have a few ideas on how we're going to do that, but stay tuned on how that goes.

And this is the website. And yeah, happy to answer any other questions and point you to some of the other resources we have.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mary, thank you very much. I know there was some chat during your presentation. So can people get a copy of those reports and the checklist on this website?

MARY SOTOS: Yes. Yes, it should be under agency resources -- is where we have any of the tools, documents, things that we ask agencies to use. We should have copies of them there.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you so much. And I can tell you here at 10 Franklin Square, as you walk around the building we have hands-free urinals. We have hands-free toilets. We have hands-free towel dispensers. We have all new lighting. So people are going to be in for a big surprise when they come back here on July 1st.

So thank you. It was a great presentation.

Any questions for Mary from the Council or
for people?

Denise Savageau has a question?

DENISE SAVAGEAU: Yeah, just quickly. I was wondering in terms of the water use if you have any information on outdoor water use? Obviously, we have a lot of buildings, and in a commercial context there's a lot of water use inside. So that's really, really important.

But from leadership, if you're looking at outdoor water use and how we irrigate lawns on state property?

MARY SOTOS: Great question. Let's see if I can scroll back to it. The water audit form that we have -- so this one does have, like, if you were to keep paging through this little screenshot that I have, it does have a section to estimate the water that's actually used for outdoor irrigation.

So we to identify that as -- or at least it's one of the things we would ask agencies to identify as part of understanding its overall site water use. And we have a few ideas on how, I guess, as sort of a broader planning, how can we help promote low-water use landscaping or more permeable pavement, other things that we know are part of the picture for both reducing water use and runoff, and some of the other effects that we want to avoid.

I think the question is, as you might expect, once we get to that level then we start looking at, well, what are the operational requirements for state agencies when it comes to those services? How much flexibility do agencies have to influence the design of their properties?

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THE CHAIRMAN:

Virginia.

Many agencies, many agencies own their own properties, but about 15 or so percent of the commercial side of the executive branch, really when you think of office buildings, about 15 percent of those are owned and operated by DAS. So they also have tenant agencies who will be occupants in those.

So part of the conversation is, well, who? Who gets to control how things are planted, what's planted? How much irrigation is used?

But we did have a chance to operationalize a little bit of that last year during the drought advisory. We actually sent a communication to all executive branch agencies and facility managers to ask them to curtail water use during that sort of height of the drought period.

So we do always have that, that tool as well, but it's sort of like you want to avoid getting to that place if you can reduce the usage through planning.

DENISE SAVAGEAU: Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN: Any other questions?

VIRGINIA de LIMA: I have a question Jack. This is

Sure.

VIRGINIA de LIMA: Mary, was there any attempt to split out consumptive water use? I'm thinking particularly of the fish hatcheries, and I'm guessing that at least in some cases the source is surface water, and then the water is returned to the surface water source. And I would see that differently than something that is more consumptive.

Was there any look at that water?

MARY SOTOS: Good question. I think the folks at DEEP who work most closely with those resources, they do have a more nuanced way to describe that water use. So that's actually a good point. That could be something we reflect a little bit more in our -- yeah, in how we calculate and present that.

So yeah, I think we'll take that back for some additional thought.

VIRGINIA de LIMA: And another curiosity question. I
know your focus was on state water use, but with
the reduction in water use of the state agencies
because people were working from home, has anybody
looked at the corollary increase in domestic water
uses for those people at home and see how that
balances out?

MARY SOTOS: Yeah, we have been trying to estimate

essentially the change in residential usage for water, energy, vehicle miles traveled, you know, as a way, and sort of allocate that to the number -- and this is sort of a high-level estimation, like, the number of state employees who are working from home and the changes in those things over basically the last year sort of how much we can attribute to folks working at home.

So yes, that's some analysis that we're trying to get at a high-level, because, yeah. I agree. I think that that would tell a fuller picture, let's say, of what's really happening. And I think the analogy is that, like I've worked on greenhouse gas emissions and corporate sustainability prior to this role.

And we saw in the era where many companies were outsourcing particular parts of their, sort of, their business model -- you know it's like the initial look says, oh, we've reduced our emissions because we're no longer responsible for X or Y manufacturing activities.

You say, well, but they're still part of your supply chain. They're still part of how you accomplish your organizational goal. So there should be some way of taking some type of

responsibility for those impacts even if they're a little bit more indirect or less within your control. So that's something we're looking at, is sort of at a philosophical level, like what responsibility does the state public sector have for the impacts, environmental impacts that take place when folks are working from home?

We know the impacts when they're working at an office, or at a field site, but it's that those impacts totally go away when folks do the work at a different location.

So I think the flipside of that is like with good state policy; you have things, you have tools and strategies that can help address residential needs. Whether it's a residential home energy audit, incentives to do upgrades and weatherization at home, I think Connecticut is in a really good place for some of those solutions.

But yeah. But we're trying to figure out how do we -- yeah, how do we capture that, the tele-work impact as part of this initiative?

THE CHAIRMAN: And thank you, Mary. Any other questions for Mary?

(No response.)

THE CHAIRMAN: Thanks very much for taking the time.

I'm sure we'll have you back in to give us a progress report. And we appreciate you being with us today, Mary. Thank you.

MARY SOTOS: Yeah, my pleasure. And thank you for the great questions and ideas. I always learn a lot and will have good, good ideas to bring back to the group. So thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you. And we're in full compliment now. Mr. Martin Heft has joined us. So let's move on in the agenda. I don't believe there's any correspondence. Let's go on to the state water plan.

Virginia, Dave?

VIRGINIA de LIMA: Okay. Well, as you all know we have two topical subgroups that have been working. The group looking at the water quality of domestic wells has completed their work. Their recommendations, as we've discussed before are to include uranium and arsenic in the required analytes for new wells, and also to include those two elements as well as the regular suite, the whole suite of analytes that is used for new wells in all real estate transactions.

So they have completed the report. They have

given it to the advisory group, and we will be discussing it at our next meeting which will be next week.

And then as you all know, the process is that we will share it with the Water Planning Council advisory group so they can advise us on any unforeseen consequences, asking questions like, does this make sense? Will it work?

And when we have heard back from them and perhaps incorporated any issues that they have come up with, we'll pass it along to you folks for final approval. So that group has done an excellent job and I commend Mike Dietz and everybody working on that for their thorough and efficient process.

We also have the group that was looking at the 2016/2017 drought. They plan to get us their final report by our next meeting next week. So after we've had a chance to take a look at it and gone through the same process I just mentioned for the water quality and domestic well group we will pass that along to you as well.

The other issue that came up that maybe

Alecia will be mentioning in the Water Planning

Council advisory group report is that there was a

request for some kind of follow-up survey from the rates workshop that the Alliance for Water Efficiency ran back in March.

As I mentioned to you before, in speaking with Mary Ann Dickinson she said that they were not planning to do it, but there was a request for such a followup, and a small group of people volunteered to work together to produce some follow-up survey questions that presumably would be done anonymously.

Because some of the issues that we would like to hear about is asking whether or not they plan to take advantage of the Alliance for Water Efficiency rates model, which is available to, not only the participants, but to everybody on the website -- whether they plan to use it, and if not, why not? And that's feedback that would be important both for our work, and also ultimately for the Alliance itself.

Dave, anything you want to add?

DAVE RADKA: Nothing at this time. Thank you,

Virginia. Was there questions for me from the

Commission?

LORI MATHIEU: I have a question Jack, if I might?
THE CHAIRMAN: Sure.

LORI MATHIEU: So Virginia and Dave, for the private wells sub team, was there anyone there from the home builders association or the real estate groups?

VIRGINIA de LIMA: I believe yes, they were identified as part of the group. I don't know how regularly they attended. Dave, do you know anything more about that?

DAVE RADKA: I believe the real estate representative attended more frequently. I'm not sure who they may have had from the home builders association.

VIRGINIA de LIMA: But those groups were reached out

to -- if that's the right word -- when they put

the group together, because it was recognized that

those important voices need to be in the

discussion.

DAVE RADKA: And I believe they were also on the e-mail distribution list. So even if they hadn't attended meetings, they should have been receiving material. And Mike's group is very good about recording video and audio, and then also doing a brief summary of all the meetings and discussion.

To your point, Lori, it was acknowledged by at least the real estate rep later on in the process that this likely would be a -- I don't

want to say contentious issue, but it would certainly be an item of discussion within the industry if it was to be moved forward.

LORI MATHIEU: I'm just curious. Were they asked for their opinion during the process? And did they provide any input when they had the opportunity to provide that input?

DAVE RADKA: To that same point, yes, I believe they were allowed -- they were certainly allowed the opportunity to participate and provide input.

Because as I said, there was at least one meeting where the real estate rep said, all right. By the way, they may have supported it themselves personally, but they also wanted the group to recognize that this would likely be an issue of, again of some discussion within the broader industry.

VIRGINIA de LIMA: And sort of to the broader point,
just to remind you all that the implementation
workgroup decided at the very beginning of the
process that, though we would acknowledge
potential logistical and political roadblocks, we
felt that it was our job to make recommendations
that the group thought were appropriate
recommendations.

1 And that then you folks, or the whole political process would do with those 2 3 recommendations as they saw fit. 4 LORI MATHIEU: Are their recommendations part of this 5 document that you'll be sharing with us? 6 VIRGINIA de LIMA: Oh, yes. Absolutely, and also the 7 background of how they reached the conclusions 8 that they did. 9 LORI MATHIEU: No, I'm saying the dissenting 10 recommendations? Are the dissenting -- will they 11 be included? And will those be noted in any way? 12 VIRGINIA de LIMA: I have not read the document myself. 13 I would guess that they probably are, but I don't 14 know that for sure. 15 LORI MATHIEU: Well, the reason why I asked, we tried 16 this years ago. Something passed about 15 years 17 ago for about 6 months, and then it got detracted. 18 So we know that there's a significant concern, but 19 I really wish that these groups would tell us what 20 their significant concern really was. 21 VIRGINIA de LIMA: Understood. 22 LORI MATHIEU: I'd love to see it in writing. I'd like 23 to have it documented. I'd love to have a 24 conversation about it. You know it's one thing to 25 say, we're really going to have a problem with

this.

And it's another thing to say, well, what is your problem? How can we work together to try to address your problem now instead of having a fight in the Legislature where you know how those things go? Right? You never can tell. You never can tell. Right?

I don't want to waste the time of everybody's expertise for somebody just to come in after at the last minute and say, I was never involved.

They never asked me my opinion. Yeah, I was involved but, boy, they never asked for my opinion.

You know those kinds of things are important so that we can document the fact that they were involved. They were included. They really didn't speak up. They didn't give us their comments. I wish that they would, because I've heard the same thing.

Informally, I never see what the absolute concerns are. Is it the cost to the homeowner? Is it the unknown? What is it? What is the concern? You know, banks -- banks want to know. Mortgage companies want to know what the water quality is in that private well. You know human

1 beings should also want to know what they're 2 drinking and putting in their body. Right? For 3 themselves and their families. 4 So I really, really would love to have that 5 document have at least something in it that talks 6 and speaks to the fact that these groups who were 7 included, involved, invited and what did they tell 8 That's all. us? 9 VIRGINIA de LIMA: Yeah, understood. Thank you for 10 that, Lori. 11 LORI MATHIEU: Good work. I look forward to seeing it. THE CHAIRMAN: Okay. Anything else? Any other 12 13 questions for Virginia? Comments? 14 MARTIN HEFT: Mr. Chair? 15 THE CHAIRMAN: Yes? 16 MARY SOTOS: So just an update on the drought 17 workgroup, because I still haven't seen a report 18 yet? 19 VIRGINIA de LIMA: We expect to get the report before 20 our next meeting next week and we'll take a look 21 at it, run it through the advisory group to see if 22 they have any input to it and pass it along to you 23 folks. 24 MARTIN HEFT: Okay. Thank you. 25 DAVE RADKA: Just, Martin, I don't know if you heard,

1 but they have finalized all of their 2 recommendations. They had finalized them probably 3 a good month ago. There are myriad 4 recommendations. As we've talked about, some have 5 already been adopted by your group and other 6 agencies. 7 So there will be in the report a note of 8 that, that it may have been adopted in whole or in 9 part at this point. But at this point they're 10 simply just trying to finalize their overall 11 report, which is quite lengthy, to make sure that 12 it passes muster with everyone. 13 But the recommendations themselves, they're 14 in full agreement. As I said, you should be 15 getting it before our meeting next week. 16 MARTIN HEFT: Okay. Thank you for the update. 17 THE CHAIRMAN: Virginia, David, is that it for your group? Virginia, David, all set? 18 19 DAVE RADKA: All set. Thank you. 20 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much for your work. 21 Alecia, Josh? 22 ALICEA CHARAMUT: So the new news from the advisory 23 group is that we have gotten feedback on the

outline for the white paper on source water

protection. We will be sending around to the

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advisory group as well as the other groups and networks working on source water protection essentially a sign-up to help draft sections of that white paper.

So I will be sending that around probably early next week or later this week to give folks an opportunity to sign up to draft pieces of that so it's not all on the advisory group's shoulders.

So we'll be sending it to the agencies, to everyone on this group, again to the other circles that are working on source water protection to give everyone an opportunity to help out with that.

We also sent around essentially a workplan for the solar siting stakeholder group. There are some things that still need to be fleshed out. We will have a small group working on that going forward. We'll be sending that back up to the Water Planning Council for you guys to take a look at, because what we really need going into this is some strong policy stances on what we would like to see to help protect water through the solar siting process. So you'll be seeing that probably in the next month or two, probably the month after next.

1 And I think Virginia covered the issue of the survey. I don't have anything to add to that. 2 3 Although, Virginia, I think you did say you 4 were going to check in with Mary Ann one more 5 time. Am I waiting? Are we going to wait for 6 that, or are we just going to go ahead and press 7 forward? 8 VIRGINIA de LIMA: I have not yet checked with Mary 9 Ann. I was planning to do that just out of 10 courtesy before we did it, and I can certainly do 11 that in the next day or two. 12 ALICEA CHARAMUT: Okay. Thank you. 13 And did I forget anything, Josh? 14 JOSH CANSLER: No, that covers it. 15 LORI MATHIEU: Jack, I have a question, if I might? 16 THE CHAIRMAN: Sure. 17 LORI MATHIEU: I was trying, trying last week to catch 18 up with Denise to talk about the emphasis of the 19 source water protection outline, which I started 20 looking at last week. And so I asked my staff if 21 they had input, and they can't quite recall. 22 So could I ask what the intent of the paper 23 is? 24 DENISE SAVAGEAU: You want me to take that, Alecia? 25 ALICEA CHARAMUT: Yes, go ahead, Denise.

DENISE SAVAGEAU: Okay. So I had asked the Water

Planning Council advisory group and/or the state

water plan implementation team to look at source

water protection. There were several reasons why

this kept coming up. One was the work of the

Governor's Council on Climate Change, where there

was a lot of emphasis on source water protection

and what we needed to do there.

Another piece was the work that the watershed lands group was doing, and they were focused on this but they were, you know, had some very, very specific things. They were focused, but it became obvious with some of that discussion that not everyone was looking at source water protection and what we needed to do.

And so I took a look at the state water plan, and actually in some of the implementation actions in the state water plan it talked about that we needed to have a look at the federal -- the Drinking Water Act as well as the Federal Clean Water Act, and make a comparison between those in terms of, okay. What does one require? What does the other require? How do they complement each other?

So putting all of those together, it was

obvious that we need to look at source water protection, and how we could make sure that some of the work that we're doing overlaps and complements each other.

And so as we were talking about how to get this done, Virginia and Alecia came up with, let's do a white paper. And the intent of the white paper is to say, here's what these two acts are. Here's what the State is doing. Here is what all of the Water Planning Council agencies are doing in terms of source water protection -- and then to see if there are any gaps.

We know that the lead for source water protection is the Department of Public Health.

But there's a lot -- there's a big role for all of the other agencies in source water protection. So when you talk about source water protection, let's say you're talking about drought, and OPM takes the lead there. While you're talking about drought and taking the lead, you know, that's a quantity issue. And how do we protect our source water during drought?

Obviously, DEEP has a huge a huge position and role to play in source water protection with their part of the Clean Water Act. And that's,

again how does the Safe Drinking Water Act and how do the Clean Water Act complement each other?

And so the idea was supposed to take a look at that and say, then how do these programs, when we're talking about source water protection, work together? And again, to identify any gaps and how we can best support source water protection moving forward looking at the work that the source water collaborative is doing as well as some others.

And you know one of the reasons I am extremely involved is that USDA and NRCS has, in the farm bill, has identified source water protection is a major effort that needs to take place. So we've been working on that.

And we're also looking at the initiatives nationally that's coming to the forefront, and that's about one water. And that's about looking at that. You know we can't separate out source water and drinking water supplies with, let's say, waters going into Long Island Sound or whatever. We have to recognize it's all one water -- and how does it interrelate? And that's the other thought process with source water protection.

LORI MATHIEU: So I guess when I look at that outline,
I don't get all of that. And I wanted to tie it

back to the pieces and parts that are in the state water plan and there's -- there's parts in different -- on page 5-8, there's different pieces.

And so I guess I would I would ask that you look back, because part of it was to look at the current laws, the current policies, but I can't find it right now -- but there is a specific pathway, I believe, that speaks to specifically source water protection for drinking water supplies.

And there was a recognition to look at policies, federal, state, local, regional laws and that's specific to drinking water. So that's all, Denise, that I wanted to chat with you about, and there definitely are gaps.

You know there used to be a strong policy that said that we protected our drinking water supplies under a multi-barrier approach. That doesn't exist anymore, I don't think, but that's something that we should look at, is the state C and D plan.

We should look at current policies. We should look at current laws. We should look at -- and that's, I would like to tie it back to the

state water plan and work toward that end, to implement another area that we knew was important -- but thank you for that.

So I did give you my comments, and I don't know if you're going to be able to address them.

DENISE SAVAGEAU: Yeah. So I think that there's, you know, anything that comes in, we put the draft out as how to look at the report and kind of the chapters of the report. The idea being that if someone comes up with something, it's kind of -- the outline was kind of, if you will, almost like how we expect to tackle the report, almost like a table of contents.

Prior to developing that, I had actually sent a letter to Alecia and Virginia and I forwarded that letter to you so that you saw that's where that came from. If other folks haven't seen that, I can certainly make sure that we get that forwarded.

I actually looked and saw that Bruce Wittchen had sent it around -- or actually thought he had sent it around, because it says, here's Denise's letter. But when I clicked on it, it had a missed link. It wasn't linked up to the right document. So we'll make sure that everybody gets a copy of

1 that original letter, because that -- that informs 2 the outline. 3 And I guess what I would say about the 4 outline is we would not expect it to be a static 5 document. If there's something missing or if 6 there's something that, hey, this doesn't really 7 fit, we expect it to be a working outline, not set 8 in stone. 9 LORI MATHIEU: So is it specific to drinking water, or 10 not? 11 DENISE SAVAGEAU: Source water protection? Yes, 12 specific to drinking water. 13 LORI MATHIEU: All right. Thank you. 14 THE CHAIRMAN: Okay. Anything else. We're all set, Alecia, Josh? 15 16 ALICEA CHARAMUT: We're all set. Thank you. 17 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Let's move on to 18 WUCC update. 19 Lori? 20 LORI MATHIEU: I don't have anything new from my staff. 21 We did have an implementation meeting on May 19. 22 It went well. The breakout groups are up and 23 running and focusing on their areas. 24 And again, the meetings are open to the 25 public. And when I see more details from my staff

I will forward it along so that everyone can see them as an outcome of those meetings.

So I hope that you're all taking advantage of the fact that these meetings are open, and you can come and participate. And again, I'll share with you the details when I get them from my staff. That's all I have, jack.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much.

Watershed lands workgroup, we're going to hear from Alecia and Josh today -- or Josh.

ALICEA CHARAMUT: I'm going to send another reminder to
Alley to move that back under the water planning
advisory group. There's no specific report on
that at this point. Is that correct, Karen?

KAREN BURNASKA: No, just one addition I would make -that it is not. I think it should fall under the
WPCAG report.

I just wanted to let you know -- and I see
Margaret is on also -- that the watershed lands
group are Margaret and I, for the group, are
continuing to review the legislative process of
approving the conveyance of lands to make certain
that, not only legislators, but the public are
aware that transfers of land often -- or have in
the past and will continue to be source water or

aquifer protection Lands.

And concern that that information be made -or is available, not only in the wording of the
legislation, but that people of the public and
legislators are aware of this land being proposed
for transfer.

And I see Margaret is there, and I'll let you continue if you've got anything.

MARGRET MINER: No -- yes, hi. That's pretty much it.

We submitted some testimony on the conveyance act
just pointing out some of the basics that we're
missing from a public point of view, like what did
we pay for this land? And what are we going to
get for it?

But also pointing out that there's little -well, actually no information on the natural
resources, the water resources.

I wanted to -- I think I've mentioned it before, but there is legislation out there which went through GAE unanimously -- and I've mentioned the bill. But it actually transfers much of the -- it transfers the Properties Review Board over to under the Legislature, under the administration of the Legislature. And it broadens its review with respect to all agency

lands and what they can, what they're doing, what they can do.

It becomes much more of a true administrative agency, not just a review -- or let's say, a review with more teeth, not an after-the-fact review, which is what they mostly do now.

I found it extremely surprising that the executive branch would want to cede this much authority over -- state-owned properties over to the Legislature. However, I understand some of the advocacy behind it from the Governor's office. From the point of view of tracking state land, who owns it, what's happening to it, how is it being conveyed.

This certainly changes the landscape, and I'm surprised there's been so little comment. The properties review board, with whom I've communicated in the past very freely, hasn't been responsive -- but I don't blame them.

I said, where are you? And am I congratulating you? What's going on? And understandably, they may not know what's going on.

So, I hope that OPM can perhaps clarify this as -- maybe as it develops to see how it does change things. But to me the Legislature already

1 has considerable powers in the regulatory realm 2 where, let's say, DEEP and DPH usually; in most 3 states they don't have to pass every single 4 regulation through the Legislature. 5 And now it appears to me that the Legislature 6 is going to have more authority with respect to 7 state owned properties. So, I'm a little 8 concerned that the separation of powers is 9 blurring. And in particular, we have to keep an 10 eye on watershed land properties. Who owns them? 11 Where are they, and who do we talk to now? 12 So that's my sideline sidebar on our 13 watershed lands concerns. 14 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Margaret. Any questions for 15 Margaret. 16 MARTIN HEFT: Margaret, do you have the bill number for 17 that? 18 MARGRET MINER: I think I've given it to you, and I've 19 testified on it. And I don't have it right in 20 front of me --21 MARTIN HEFT: That's no problem. I was just going to 22 look it up to see what the status was. 23 I'll try to find it. Thanks.

MARGRET MINER: Yeah, it went through GAE unanimously.

It is six-five-seven-seven.

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KAREN BURNASKA:

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1 Thank you. MARGRET MINER: 2 MARTIN HEFT: Thanks. 3 KAREN BURNASKA: And there was a considerable amount of 4 testimony. In fact, they even pulled in from OPM, 5 Martin, in opposition to it; the Connecticut Land 6 Conservation Council, from Forests and Parks 7 Association, and From the Department of 8 Agriculture. 9 And I wish I had the status of it also. 10 did look. We're at six-five-seven-seven. 11 MARGRET MINER: So I assumed when I first read it that, 12 of course, OPM -- but I read the bill before I 13 looked at the vote. 14 I thought, well, of course the Governor won't 15 like this. Then I looked at the unanimous vote, 16 and I thought, hmm. Maybe somebody in the 17 Governor's office does like this. So that was my 18 confusion, and that's the situation now. 19 And I thank you for looking up where it is, 20 because I was trying to. 21 KAREN BURNASKA: And Martin, let me correct myself. Ιt 22 wasn't OPM. I was looking right at you on the 23 It was DAS who submitted testimony in screen. 24 opposition. It wasn't OPM, Martin. 25 MARTIN HEFT: No, that's fine. Right now the bill is

still waiting it's table for the house calendar, so we don't -- there's no action on it at this time yet, so.

THE CHAIRMAN: Maybe it will just be tabled during the week, Margaret. They've got a lot of work to do.

MARGRET MINER: Well, I'll take a look. I mean, the Department of Agriculture -- aside from some environmental groups, the Department of Agriculture, I believe the Department of Corrections, and of course the Connecticut Lottery.

There was quite a range of stakeholders who complained, and it didn't seem to make -- cause a ripple in the politics, but maybe at this point people will have slowed down and think about it a little more.

I'll try and track it and see if we can do anything helpful to -- what do they say these days? For clarification. What are you doing?

I'll try to track it.

THE CHAIRMAN: Okay. Thank you.

Lori, the private wells update?

LORI MATHIEU: Private wells, let's see. I await the report from the private well group with a lot of anticipation. And for us, you know we have a

small program within the Department of Public Health, and private wells are regulated directly by local health.

We would really like to -- we're going to take a very long hard look at, now that it's June, we start coming up with concepts for the next legislative session and during this month.

And so this is one thing that's under consideration by us, is to move forward with some minimal protection mechanisms for private wells. So that's why I'm very excited to hear about your report, and it would be even more exciting if I saw that there was some active representation from some of the opposition groups.

And we'd love their input directly, because we know we will get opposition -- but for private wells we're excited to see the report and move something forward. Even if it doesn't even make it out of our department, you know the information that we've been able to pull together working with the USGS that we hope to present on, I think not next month, but the month after in August to this group will be impactful.

And I'm glad the inclusion of uranium and arsenic is an important factor. And the science

behind what USGS was able to put together with my team is important. So more to come on private wells.

And you know the emphasis on trying to put together the data system is also very important as well. And you know we continue to work on that every day. And also there's some interesting projects that are coming up. The uranium and arsenic project has brought up some interest on behalf of the Council of Governments and some municipalities do want to do more with testing of their private wells in their communities for the benefit of their citizens.

So more to come, and I'm very excited to see this report when it's ready. And I can't wait to work with all of you on it. So thank you.

VIRGINIA de LIMA: Lori, since I spoke before I've looked in the report itself, and there was a representative from the real estate association who was an active participant in it. I've also left a message for Mike passing along your question and your concern.

LORI MATHIEU: Great, thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Lori. Do you want us to put on the agenda about the water conservation and

1 fixtures? 2 LORI MATHIEU: What? I couldn't hear you, Jack. 3 VIRGINIA de LIMA: I can't hear you. 4 THE CHAIRMAN: Can you hear me now? 5 LORI MATHIEU: Barely. 6 VIRGINIA de LIMA: A little bit. A little bit. 7 THE CHAIRMAN: Can you hear me? 8 LORI MATHIEU: Yes. Speak up. 9 THE CHAIRMAN: You wanted something about water 10 conservation fixtures on the agenda? 11 LORI MATHIEU: Oh, I did. Yes. 12 THE CHAIRMAN: So what would you like to talk about? 13 LORI MATHIEU: Well, I know that I don't want to forget 14 about it. 15 THE CHAIRMAN: Well, we're not forgetting about it. We 16 said we were going to work on it between now and 17 the next session. 18 LORI MATHIEU: Okay. 19 THE CHAIRMAN: We're not forgetting about it. Graham 20 and I had a meeting, as you know, with DAS and 21 Consumer Protection about looking at legislation 22 for next year. 23 So you just said they're coming up with 24 concepts for next year, so I imagine that that 25 would be one of the things we'll be looking at

based upon some of the information that came out of the whole Mary Ann Dickinson thing.

GRAHAM STEVENS: DCP, I imagine depending on how things go, with recreational marijuana will certainly have a lot on their plates. But certainly the Water Planning Council might be able to provide them with some assistance -- but time will tell.

LORI MATHIEU: So our colleagues at DAS last month published the plumbing codes, as they are apt to do. There they adopt the international plumbing codes from time to time, and they just went through that public process in May.

We've reached out to them and plan to chat with them about the changes and how it affects our work, but it strikes me as an opportunity because it's DAS, that through the state building inspector that moves these things forward.

So I don't know if it's worthwhile for us to chat with DCP and DAS, and our four agencies to talk this through this month so that we might tee up a proposal that all of us might be able to live with for the summer.

THE CHAIRMAN: It's fine with me.

If we can get a meeting set up?

LORI MATHIEU: Sure.

1 THE CHAIRMAN: Graham and Martin, are you okay with that? We'll have to notice the meeting. 2 3 And Graham, you seemed -- the last time you 4 facilitated, Graham. Could I delegate that to you 5 to set up a meeting, please? GRAHAM STEVENS: Absolutely, I'd be happy to. 6 7 THE CHAIRMAN: And again, it would probably be 8 obviously after next week, because we've got a lot 9 going on. 10 But Lori, you're correct. I mean, because 11 before you know it we'll be getting our 12 legislation submitted to OPM and the governor's 13 office, so we should move on this now. 14 LORI MATHIEU: Okay. Good. Excellent. Thank you. 15 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you. 16 And finally, drought workgroup update? 17 MARTIN HEFT: Thank you. Good afternoon, everybody. So with the recent rainfall it's been adequate to 18 19 restore a lot of our drought indicators at the 20 moment. We are not having a June meeting this 21 Thursday. It has been canceled, noticed one hour 22 earlier today. 23 Also we're still awaiting, as I mentioned 24 earlier, the report so we can finalize changes

that we're looking at in the drought plan in order

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1 to move things forward. So that kind of is on 2 hold it right now. So that's the update I have 3 for the interagency drop workgroup. 4 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. 5 Any questions for Martin? 6 7 (No response.) 8 9 THE CHAIRMAN: Okay. Any new business? 10 11 (No response.) 12 13 THE CHAIRMAN: Any public comment? 14 IRIS HERZ KAMINSKI: Yeah. Hi, I have a public 15 comment. 16 THE CHAIRMAN: Sure. 17 IRIS HERZ KAMINSKI: So I have a question. Because 18 spring started and everybody is working from home, 19 the leaf blowers are making a lot of noise. 20 the City of New Haven, we're looking into 21 legislation to prohibit the gas leaf blowers. 22 And I thought it was just a noise problem, 23 but apparently it's a pollutant. And I wanted to 24 know if the watersheds are protected from garden 25 equipment and from leaf blowers.

And there's a there's a report that I found in an article that is reporting from the EPA from 1997, that a lot of gasoline is spilled into the ground, and it's significant. I was not aware of it.

So I wanted to know if this is on anybody's radar, and if anybody checked this?

THE CHAIRMAN: I'm going to defer to Lori Mathieu on that. The Department of Public Health. Are you checking on that?

IRIS HERZ KAMINSKI: And this is also under the realm of prevention, prevention of water pollution.

THE CHAIRMAN: Right. Maybe either, I guess, Graham or Lori?

GRAHAM STEVENS: Yeah, I'd be happy to speak to that to some extent.

So certainly DEEP does engage in spill prevention as well as spill response. Now certain businesses are required by law to have spill prevention plans, but many of the uses that you're speaking to, I believe, would be for either personal use, or small enough contractors that may not be required to have a spill prevention plan. But certainly DEEP does engage at the national level and the regional level on device

requirements with respect to gasoline.

So you might have noticed over the past several years if your gas can -- if you had to go and buy a gas can recently, that there's a lot of new apparatus on there, which actually in my opinion maybe causes more spilling than it prevents, but it really was designed, I think, to prevent vapor losses.

So we do get engaged in those discussions, but that's more at a national level with respect to container standards for gasoline.

When I used to work for a contracting company they had the spill can. Now I think it's more of a vapor issue -- but I think you bring up a good point. Certainly -- maybe one thing we could look at is trying to incentivize the purchase of battery operated equipment. Certainly that has become a more viable alternative for residential use. Commercial, maybe not quite as much.

So this is one of those issues where you know we need to look to ourselves to change some of our behavior. And DEEP does work on campaigns to try to promote elimination of, or reduction of pollution to the environment or eliminating the possibility of spills or how extensive they can

be.

So you bring up a really good point and something I'll bring back to our waste team to see if there's any campaign that they have in the works in advance of the mowing season, which is, besides my lawn, is already firmly in place as you can all hear in the background. Which goes to also fertilizing lawns. Right?

So that's something that's Lori and I talk about a lot. And you know the less you fertilize the better the grass you have. If you do water, if you water it properly, and if you are planting seeds that are more drought resistant, then maybe you won't be cutting as much and maybe you won't be using those small engines as often.

IRIS HERZ KAMINSKI: So can I just quote the number that is in this article?

GRAHAM STEVENS: Please.

IRIS HERZ KAMINSKI: So the United States refuels their leaf blowers and lawnmowers; they spill approximately 17 million gallons of gasoline onto the ground each summer, gas that seeps into the water -- okay? And that goes on.

And to put that into comparison, they compared it to the Exon Valdez oil spill from 1989

that dumped 11 million gallons into the Prudhoe Bay -- the crude, near Alaska.

So I'm just giving the numbers. So it's true that these are -- it's spread all over the United States. It's not in one place, but you know, if people use that in their lawn -- I don't know if it's significant if somebody spills one gallon near his well, if that's significant or not. I just don't know, because it --

GRAHAM STEVENS: It absolutely is significant. And you know it's a good point. I actually worked on a case where -- I think it was in Canton where someone was selling their home and they had put the home on the market. They wanted to get it nice, nice and clean and ready for showings.

They had a problem starting their lawn mower. They flipped over the lawnmower to work on the blade, emptied the gas and the mower by mistake and they knocked out their well, and two or three neighbors' wells.

And that wasn't discovered until the transaction had occurred because the sample had already been collected.

And to Lori's point, you know a potability test, it does not require analysis for chlorinated

solvents or for gasoline compounds; no benzene, toluene, xylene.

So yeah, we definitely are aware that even little spills can cause big problems, and that's something that we should really look at. So I appreciate you bringing that to us. Trying to make people aware that it's important to be safe with your gas, and if you do spill it, to clean it and how best to do that.

- VIRGINIA de LIMA: I have un-muted briefly to underscore Iris's point.
- GRAHAM STEVENS: I hear. I hear. I wonder why we all have low level headaches all day. With the noises, it's terrible. I cut my lawn when I do, on the weekends. I don't have a service, so I guess my neighbors are mad that I'm cutting my lawn on the weekends when they have contractors cut it during the week.
- THE CHAIRMAN: Okay. Any other public comments this afternoon?
- 21 MARGRET MINER: I did, Jack. It's Margaret.
- 22 THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, please.

MARGRET MINER: I'll send a memo, but it's really going
over a comment that I made in the Water Planning
Council advisory group, which started to get my

attention with the Aquarion diversion.

What caught my attention was that the people concerned who are well educated, community involved people, none of them understood or had any familiarity -- and I'm not sure they easily could have.

I said, well, have you spoken -- is it in the WUCC plan? Have you spoken to your council of governments? Have you seen the utilities water supply plan? That would help you to understand where these ideas are coming from.

Let me include legislators in people that aren't familiar with these plans and have difficulty, difficulty drawing information from what they hear.

There was one man who wrote a very good

letter to the -- Peter McGuinness to the

Connecticut Post. And he made a serious effort.

He wanted to talk about the diversion and water

planning versus housing planning.

But he made a serious effort to go in. On his own he found WUCC plans. He could not exactly understand what they were, but he found them and he commented. He commented on the number of plans.

And when I talk to people and I said, well, could you look at the plan? There's the WUCC plan. There's the water supply plans. There's OPM's overall plan. There's a state water plan. There are DPH rules that apply to water planning.

There's separate drought plans in different municipalities, and different utilities have different plans. These plans, I can tell you having worked on quite a few of them, are not necessarily consistent. And it led me to think on our 20th anniversary of doing planning, and I would say perhaps the most intensive -- and certainly the most economical planning was done at the very beginning. Anyone who was around it -- I think I know Virginia remembers this.

I think it was the summer of 2002, none of us ever got outside. We did planning. We produced a very nice plan -- that was the unanimous rejection of recommendations to the Water Planning Council group were not accepted. So that was back then.

But I'm looking at the thousands of hours and into the millions of dollars that we've spent planning since 2001. And what has changed in terms of what happens on the ground? Certainly, from the point of view of protecting natural

waters, practically nothing has changed.

The changes that are sort of pending are changes that have come -- they may never happen, but at least they're actionable that have come from citizen action groups like the Shepaug River advocates, like the advocates in Bloomfield. And they've gone to the Legislature, and they've gone to the courts. But what's coming out of the Water Planning Council that is changing anything that we do?

We have a multitude of plans that are not necessarily consistent. I was further inspired by Lori Matthew asking, what is Connecticut's water policy? I think she meant for drinking water, but where is it written? How do we know what it is?

Oh, we didn't get around to making that clear. How many years? How many hours? I think the cost benefit analysis, we would not get a good grade.

In going through one of the technical revisions, I took a look at what, you know, I went back to the original state water plan statute, because it was right there. And I didn't even recognize it as a statute, because we're so far away from having worked on it.

The first one is, they shall design a unified planning programming budget. Do we have a unified planning programming budget?

I know that the science is lacking. We're still trying to get a water budget. The science in the state water plan did not get us down to the actual planning units, which are the subregional watersheds, because they didn't have the time. And if we wanted to get the science and the data to look at the planning units, the subregional units, they had other software for us to buy.

One of mine that I noticed in there was the setup and conflict resolution process. That should be simple. The Aquarion diversion, ideal to be the kind of thing; you don't want to spend a fortune on lawyers and going to adjudications.

At least you could attempt -- attempt negotiation and reconciliation before going. I don't say it should be required, but I think it would have saved both sides money and maybe sharpened up the arguments on both sides.

My question is, one reason I don't think -we keep spinning our wheels and not really making
change, not addressing the problem, not changing
anything of the problems we've all identified, is

there is really nobody in charge. There's not a lead, administrative lead or a lead agency.

You all have identified in the water plan that the Water Planning Council is not a unit. You are three separate agencies, and when something like the dispute of the Aquarion diversion -- and I have a few others in mind that are coming along -- nobody says, oh, let's go to the Water Planning council and see what they say about this.

You know, you go to CEQ before you go to Water Planning Council.

So my urging -- at least you had told me not to be so negative. It's only 20 years -- seeing her behind me -- and in 2023 we have a chance to update the state water plan. Well, I think, oh my God.

Kurt Westphal, by the way, told me he had never worked in a state that had so many plans, which on paper are all supposed to be consistent with each other.

So we have an opportunity in 2023 to update the plan. Thank you, Alecia, for that reminder.

I can't wait -- but let's please identify three or four things that absolutely need to get done.

Even with drought planning, we've sort of improved some aspects of it. But everybody agrees, it's not organized between the utilities, the towns, the State. That's still a catch-as-catch-can from town to town.

So there are at least three or four -- I know Dan Lawrence at the WUCCs are working on it, but nobody knows what the WUCCs do. Nobody can read their plans. They're incomprehensible to the average person.

At any rate, please -- I hope that we'll identify a few things. They've already been identified one way or another in the water plan.

And try to get change. Try to have a clear policy, a plan, something that people can read and, you know, understand -- and that's not that easy, but it could be simpler than what we have now, and identify some steps for actually doing something, which will probably require bumping heads and will require someone who will have to say to people like me or people like David Radka, my friend, sorry. You're not getting what you want here. This is what we're going to do. This is what the State needs, whatever.

So I will send a memo outlining some of the

data on some of the information I was putting into this speech, and also what I noticed in the state water plan that we haven't done -- and hope that we can pick up the pace of change, because we are actually, in terms of water quality and water security, our headwaters are a mess. They're unprotected.

We're not making -- we're not doing what we should be doing as a water planning council, but the Legislature will be winding up. So we can fix it all over the summer.

That's my speech of concern from an exhausted planner. Thank you for your attention.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Margaret. I just want to respond to you. I mean, one of the things that I certainly am frustrated as a utility regulator is -- you're right. We do a terrible job educating the public.

PURA has finally -- over the last six months we have a website, we have a twitter account. We have a Facebook. When we do a decision we have Q and A's after the decision.

And we spend all this time and money on water, gas, electric, telecommunications, cable, but we don't really get out there in an effective

1 way to the public. I can't agree with you more. 2 But we did spend a million bucks on a plan. 3 The Water Planning Council did get involved, if 4 you remember, with the whole sale of the quarry in 5 New Britain. I think that we were very 6 responsible for stopping that whole process. 7 We got involved with the whole dilemma they 8 had up in UConn in terms of interconnection. Ι 9 think we were very much a part of that process. 10 But like you said, we don't have the 11 legislative teeth right now to do it, and it's 12 something we could look at moving forward. 13 think we have the four main agencies. We have the 14 advocacy group. We have everybody here to do it, 15 but it's just how we do it. 16 MARGRET MINER: You have the right people in the room. 17 THE CHAIRMAN: It's just how we -- I'm not disagreeing 18 with you. 19 MARGRET MINER: Okay. Thanks, Jack. 20 THE CHAIRMAN: Anybody else? 21 22 (No response.) 23 24 THE CHAIRMAN: Now our next meeting on the agenda said 25 July 1st, but it should be --

LORI MATHIEU: Jack, can I make a comment? Maybe just a little comment?

THE CHAIRMAN: Very briefly, Lori, because I need to get to a taping really soon. So make a brief comment.

Lori, can you make a brief comment?

MARGRET MINER: He's teasing you.

LORI MATHIEU: So I remember the years, Margaret, and Jack, before the WUCC was done that you would ask me time and time again, when is the WUCC going to get accomplished? What's the status of the WUCC?

And now that there is a WUCC plan, maybe what we need to do -- because there is a beautifully well written two-page document that summarizes the whole thing.

And then there's another 10-pager that
Milone & MacBroom, and our colleague Dave
Murphy -- who we all love very much because he's
such the expert -- wrote a beautiful 10-page
document which in September, if everyone's so
willing, I can explain the WUCC process to the
world in about 20 minutes.

Because the list of the top ten items that are needed across the state for water supply are in that WUCC plan, the amount of investment that

is necessary to fix some of the major problems that we have -- and I would love to talk to anybody about what those are and how to solve some of these problems.

So any time, Margaret, I think in September.

MARGRET MINER: Okay.

LORI MATHIEU: Jack, there's my one minute. So thank you for that.

MARGRET MINER: Okay. Lori and Jack, the important thing is to be in touch with the public when the public cares. When they don't care about something, when it's not on their horizon they don't want general education.

There has to be a good way to connect with them when there's something they care about and then be able to explain to them, you know?

Preferably catch them up as early as possible, but then --

LORI MATHIEU: I agree with you. I agree with you, and that's the challenge of good brisk communication.

MARGRET MINER: Yeah.

LORI MATHIEU: And also I would say what's missing from this proffer are chief elected officials, town planners, zoning officials, inland wetlands, chairs who don't know anything about wetlands and

1 get no education on it before they're in charge. I know. 2 MARGRET MINER: 3 I think they are missing that boat. LORI MATHIEU: 4 every decision maker is here. Not every decision 5 maker is here. If we had more decision makers 6 here who cared, then that would be -- we would we 7 would be able to get the word out more to more 8 people, you know? 9 MARGRET MINER: That's true. 10 LORI MATHIEU: We're missing that local input, so --11 anyway, thank you. 12 THE CHAIRMAN: But you're absolutely right, Lori. 13 Lori, you have to have the council of governments 14 and the first selectmen, and the mayors and the 15 people that chair these local inland wetlands, 16 which you're been involved with for many, many 17 years. 18 The meeting is July 6th, not July 1st. 19 That's on our calendar. There was a typo on this 20 report. 21 LORI MATHIEU: July 6? 22 THE CHAIRMAN: July 6 is the next meeting. 23 VIRGINIA de LIMA: Very, very, very quickly? Lori, I 24 heard back from Mike. The real estate agent 25 person who was there said that there were no

1	drastic concerns, and that the public health	
2	outweighed any concerns. And he did not feel	
3	there would be a problem.	
4	THE CHAIRMAN: Wow.	
5	LORI MATHIEU: Put that in writing. Put that in	
6	writing. Good. Thank you.	
7	THE CHAIRMAN: Good work, Virginia.	
8	LORI MATHIEU: Excellent. Very good.	
9	All right. Margaret, this could be one of	
10	our most important passes.	
11	THE CHAIRMAN: Graham, your hand is raised, Graham?	
12	GRAHAM STEVENS: Oh, sorry. That's my emoji for	
13	clapping for the realtors.	
14	THE CHAIRMAN: Anyone else wish to address us? I don't	
15	want to cut anybody off here. No other public	
16	comment?	
17		
18	(No response.)	
19		
20	THE CHAIRMAN: If not, do we have motion to adjourn,	
21	please?	
22	MARTIN HEFT: So moved.	
23	LORI MATHIEU: Second.	
24	THE CHAIRMAN: Motion made and seconded. All those in	
25	favor.	

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1
    THE COUNCIL: Aye.
2
    THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Be safe, everyone.
         Have a great 4th of July.
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4
                              (End: 3 p.m.)
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CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the foregoing 72 pages are a complete and accurate computer-aided transcription of my original verbatim notes taken of the Regular Meeting of the WATER PLANNING COUNCIL, which was held before JOHN W. BETKOSKI, III, CHAIRMAN, and PURA VICE-CHAIRMAN, via teleconference, on June 1, 2021.

Robert G. Dixon, CVR-M 857 Notary Public

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