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**Abbreviations**

DAS - Department of Administrative Services

DCP – Department of Consumer Protection

DEEP – Department of Energy and Environmental Protection

DEMHS – Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security

DoAg – Department of Agriculture

DPH – Department of Public Health

IDW – Interagency Drought Workgroup

NOAA/NIDIS – National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration / National Integrated  
Drought Information System

NWS – National Weather Service

OPM – Office of Policy and Management

OTG – Office of the Governor

PURA – Public Utilities Regulatory Authority

USDM – United States Drought Monitor

USGS – United States Geological Survey

WPC - Water Planning Council

**IDW Post-Drought Action Workgroup Membership**

- Rebecca Dahl, OPM / State Drought Coordinator
- Melissa Fahnstock, DEEP
- Eric Lindquist, DPH
- Ryan Tetreault, DPH

**2024-25 Drought – Context & Overview**

The 2024-25 Drought began in September 2024 and was characteristic of a rapid-onset drought (“flash drought”) due to the significant lack of precipitation received in a short period of time, which led to an intensification of drought conditions. September and October 2024 set new record-lows for precipitation, marking the driest two-month period in Connecticut’s history. This flash drought was coupled with Connecticut’s worst wildfire season in decades, which included numerous brush fires throughout the state, most notably, the Hawthorne Fire in Berlin which resulted in the destruction of 121 acres of woodlands. Fire danger warnings began in September and oscillated between High, Very High, and Extreme throughout October and November, before easing up in December and returning in early spring. The streamflow and groundwater levels throughout the state were a primary concern of this drought event, as it took months for them to recover from compounding impacts.

A Stage 2 Drought Advisory was officially declared statewide in November 2024 and remained in effect until April 2025, when the IDW recommended movement to a Stage 1 Drought Advisory statewide. Drought stages were completely removed in June 2025, when the IDW considered the drought resolved, due largely to the return of normal groundwater status. Throughout the course of this drought, considerations were primarily made based on the ecological impacts of drought, as drinking water supplies remained consistent and the timing of this drought was outside of the agricultural growing season. The primary drought indices that were triggered and considered throughout the drought included precipitation, groundwater, streamflow, fire danger, and USDM status.

To fully consider the rapid nature of the 2024-25 Drought, it must be noted that the drought was preceded by two months of significant rainfall, including a record-setting flooding event in the southwestern portion of Connecticut on August 18, 2024. This flooding event resulted in widespread damage to infrastructure, and some locations saw up to almost 16 inches of rainfall in a six-to-eight-hour period. The timing of these two events, a flood then drought, is indicative of the increasingly extreme conditions the state is facing due to climate change. Further, the back-to-back occurrence of these events underscores the importance of dynamic planning and response for Connecticut.

## **2024-25 Drought: After-Action Review – Findings**

### **Improvements Following the 2024-25 Drought**

- **Coordination Among State Agencies:**
  - Established State Drought Coordinator position has led to the development of regular monthly conditions reports, regular monitoring of conditions, and communications across agencies as needed.
  - Meetings are scheduled and take place on a regular, monthly basis. This enables agencies to be more attuned to current conditions and the potential for drought. Additionally, it creates a more efficient means for alerting and convening agencies as opposed to doing this on an as-needed basis.
- **Communications and Documentation:**
  - Consistent monthly conditions reports aid in tracking the progression of drought and provide an opportunity for workgroup members to evaluate the current data prior to meeting.
  - Improved formatting for the drought indicator tables allows for comparison of triggers across potential stages of drought, in addition to the comparison of triggers on a regional basis.
  - Regular updating of contact information and outreach has increased the number of responses from Municipal Drought Liaisons.

### **Challenges and Opportunities Identified Following the 2024-25 Drought**

- **Difficulties Moving Through Drought Stages:** A consistent challenge with the implementation of the State Drought Plan is the movement out of drought stages as conditions improve. The challenge occurs for two reasons: (a) there are no prescribed mechanisms for movement out of drought states within the State Drought Plan and (b) the defining criteria for moving into a drought stage and/or advancing a drought stage are dependent on long-term trends, which makes it difficult to develop a clear inverse measure for reducing drought. This was previously noted in the 2022 Drought After Action Report and remains an issue to be resolved.
- **Stage 1 Drought Declaration:** Adding to the difficulties of moving through drought stages is the role of the Stage 1 Drought Advisory in the State Drought Plan. Per the State Drought Plan: *Stage 1 is a preliminary preparedness stage intended to advise state, regional, and local officials, and public water suppliers of potentially worsening drought conditions and to reestablish lines of communication.* This stage was developed at a time when the IDW was not meeting on a regular basis and there was no State Drought Coordinator regularly

monitoring conditions. With these improvements in coordination, there is no need to “reestablish lines of communication” nor are there many recommended mitigation actions that would take place because of this declaration, that are not already occurring. Additionally, Stage 1 is not a public-facing stage, which creates confusion from a public messaging perspective and provides little additional benefit in providing drought awareness. As a result, the IDW has questioned the utility of Stage 1 and difficulties with the outmoded nature of this stage is a topic of frequent discussion. Further examination and discussion on this topic are warranted.

- **Rapid-Onset “Flash” Drought:** Defined by NOAA/NIDIS, flash drought is the rapid intensification and onset of drought. The term was coined in the early 2000s and research is ongoing to better define, identify, monitor, and predict flash drought. Generally speaking, flash drought occurs due to a combination of meteorological factors including lower-than-normal rates of precipitation, higher temperatures, high winds, and increased evapotranspiration. The State Drought Plan does not adequately account for instances of flash drought, as the defining criteria per drought stage is based on traditional, long-term drought patterns and requires months of accumulated data sets. As demonstrated by this flash drought event, conditions can change in a manner that outpaces the progression of long-term drought and leaves the IDW and state agencies behind in making drought declarations or accommodations. The role of flash drought in the State Drought Plan warrants further discussion, especially as this was identified as an emerging challenge in the 2022 Drought After Action Report.
- **Gaps in Data and Efficacy of Drought Triggers:** Improving data sources and availability is a perennial topic of discussion in drought monitoring, as increasing data points and improving sources can enhance agency staff’s ability to track drought in a more localized and minute manner. Currently, geographic gaps exist in certain data sets (specifically streamflow and groundwater) and most verified data sets can only be made available monthly. With this, it should also be noted that the State is dependent on federal agencies such as USGS and NWS for streamflow, groundwater, and precipitation data. Opportunities for state investments in improving data collection and sources should be further explored as a long-term consideration. In the shorter term, evaluation of the efficacy of drought triggers within the State Drought Plan should be considered. Declaring drought stages in the 2024-25 Drought relied on professional judgement of the severity of drought triggers, rather than the State Drought Plan providing clear guidance of when to move into (or out of) a drought stage. While the nature of drought declaration requires flexibility and the opportunity for professional judgement, decision making for the IDW may be aided by reviewing the drought triggers to determine if they are the best tools for

evaluation and if weighting of drought triggers should be incorporated. These challenges and shorter-term considerations were also identified in the 2022 Drought After Action Report.

- **Coordination of State Agencies:** The 2024-25 Drought highlighted two potential opportunities for interagency collaboration among state agencies. These opportunities may lead to better outcomes for drought management in the State and seek to increase the efficiency and efficacy of state agencies during times of drought.
  - **Agency Coordination on Natural Hazard Messaging:** The concurrence of the 2024-25 Drought and the 2024 wildfire season led to a significant amount of messaging coming out from the State, warning constituents about the impact of the season's dry conditions. The information on these two events was disseminated separately and posted in different locations on the State website. Though equally important, these dual communications efforts may have led to a duplication of state agency efforts and a potential for "information overload" thereby reducing the efficacy of messaging. As we are anticipating an increase in wildfire seasons and rapid-onset drought events in Connecticut, often occurring at the same time, options for unified messaging on these natural hazards should be further considered.
  - **Agency Coordination on Private Well Drilling:** During times of drought, there is often an increase in private well drilling activities. Accounting for the breadth and locations of these activities aid in understanding more localized drought impacts. The process through which these activities are reported to DPH can be disjointed, as it requires private well drillers to report activity to local health departments and to file well completion report information with DCP. In addition to this reporting requirement, private well drillers must also receive permits for drilling activity from the state Department of Consumer Protection. DCP provides information on well drilling activities through the CT Open Data website: [https://data.ct.gov/Environment-and-Natural-Resources/Wells-in-Connecticut/wphv-ux6v/related\\_content](https://data.ct.gov/Environment-and-Natural-Resources/Wells-in-Connecticut/wphv-ux6v/related_content)
- **Communications Across Levels of Government:** As identified above, one of the improvements from the 2024-25 Drought was increased response and engagement from Municipal Drought Liaisons. With that, many Municipal Drought Liaisons were unclear about the expectations and responsibilities of this role. There is an opportunity to build on this engagement and utilize Municipal Drought Liaisons in an outreach role to provide

tailored guidance to their communities. Further examining the role of the Municipal Drought Liaisons also creates an opportunity to consider how to best disseminate clear messaging across levels of government (i.e., Councils of Government, municipalities), especially during times of concurrent natural hazards.

- **Drinking Water Sources at Risk:** The remarkably active fall fire season brought to light that many public water systems may not be adequately prepared to address fire-related hazards in their watersheds. The probability of Connecticut experiencing wildfires as intense and hazardous as those often seen elsewhere in North America is considered by experts to be so low that it may be difficult for public water systems and other woodland owners to justify the resources necessary to prepare for such an unlikely event.

However, global climate change is causing uncertainty about the future of Connecticut's climate. Connecticut is already experiencing droughts of increasing frequency and intensity compared to previous decades, a trend that the best available science indicates is likely to continue. Even though there were no fire impacts to public drinking water supplies during this drought, the unusual intensity of some wildfires such as the Hawthorne Fire showcased that it may be prudent to question long-held views that have minimized the risk posed by wildfire to Connecticut's critical environmental and public health assets.

A hypothetical fire-related public drinking water emergency was featured as an ancillary component of the Governor's 2025 Emergency Planning and Preparedness Initiative, which exposed gaps at the state-level for responding to a severe fire outbreak in a public drinking water supply watershed.

### **Next Steps – State Drought Plan Recommendations**

Since its last update in September 2022, there have been several events that have led to the evaluation of the State Drought Plan. These include more recent drought events (2022 and 2024-25), a review of Municipal Drought Liaisons and Water Use Restriction Model Ordinances, the 2025 Statewide Emergency Planning and Preparedness Initiative, and the current development of a flash drought case study with the Northeast Regional Climate Center. Each of these events has identified the existing challenges in implementing the State Drought Plan, new opportunities to consider, and potential avenues for improvement. The State Drought Plan is intended to be a dynamic document that capitalizes on lessons learned and rises to emerging challenges. Given the plethora of lessons learned over the last three years and the considerable challenges and opportunities identified, it is strongly recommended that a review and update of the entire State Drought Plan begin in 2026.

**2024-25 Drought Timeline Actions**

- **November 7, 2024**
  - IDW Regular Meeting
  - IDW advises Stage 2 designation statewide
    - [11/7/2024 IDW Advisory Memo](#)
- **November 9, 2024**
  - Governor declares Stage 2 designation statewide
    - [11/9/2024 OTG Press Release](#)
- **December 5, 2024**
  - IDW Regular Meeting
- **January 9, 2025**
  - IDW Regular Meeting
- **February 6, 2025**
  - IDW Regular Meeting
- **March 6, 2025**
  - IDW Regular Meeting
- **April 3, 2025**
  - IDW Regular Meeting
  - IDW advises Stage 1 designation statewide
    - [4/3/2025 IDW Advisory Memo](#)
- **May 8, 2025**
  - IDW Regular Meeting
- **June 5, 2025**
  - IDW Regular Meeting
  - IDW advises removal of drought designation statewide
    - [6/9/2025 IDW Advisory Memo](#)

**2024-25 Drought Meeting Minutes & Reports Matrix**

Highest Stage	Extent	Date	Minutes	Drought Conditions Report	Highlights
None	Statewide	10/3/2024	Minutes	<a href="#">July 2024 Drought Conditions Report</a> <a href="#">August 2024 Drought Conditions Report</a> <a href="#">September 2024 Drought Conditions Report</a>	No drought stage was recommended. Wetter-than-average conditions were observed in July & August, while September followed with rapidly drying conditions. October was predicted to be drier-than-average.
2	Statewide	11/7/2024	Minutes	<a href="#">October 2024 Drought Conditions Report</a>	Recommended to move to Stage 2 designation. Record-dry conditions for September and October. Minutes include a discussion on flash drought factors.
2	Statewide	12/5/2024	Minutes	<a href="#">November 2024 Drought Conditions Report</a>	Drier-than-average conditions in November.
2	Statewide	1/9/2025	Minutes	<a href="#">December 2024 Drought Conditions Report</a>	Some improvements are noted in all drought triggers except groundwater. Acknowledgement of difficulty using the drought triggers to move out of drought stages.
2	Statewide	2/6/2025	Minutes	<a href="#">January 2025 Drought Conditions Report</a>	Low precipitation and continued decreasing groundwater levels



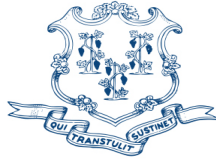
Connecticut Interagency Drought Workgroup  
2024-25 Drought After-Action Report & Improvement Plan

2	Statewide	3/6/2025	Minutes	<a href="#">February 2025 Drought Conditions Report</a>	Wetter conditions in February, but significant 6-month rainfall deficits.
1	Statewide	4/3/2025	Minutes	<a href="#">March 2025 Drought Conditions Report</a>	Recommendation to move from Stage 2 to Stage 1 designation. Noted improvements in USDM and precipitation.
1	Statewide	5/8/2025	Minutes	<a href="#">April 2025 Drought Conditions Report</a>	Improved conditions across the board. Discussion to remain in Stage 1 out of an abundance of caution.
None	Statewide	6/5/2025	Minutes	<a href="#">May 2025 Drought Conditions Report</a>	Recommendation to remove drought designation statewide. Normal/above-normal precipitation ranges. Improved conditions overall.

# STATE OF CONNECTICUT

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Manisha Juthani, MD  
Commissioner



Ned Lamont  
Governor  
Susan Bysiewicz  
Lt. Governor

### ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND DRINKING WATER BRANCH

DWS Circular Letter #2024-34

**TO:** Public Water Systems  
Local Health Departments

**FROM:** Lisa Michelle Morrissey, Acting Branch Chief *Lisa Michelle Morrissey*

**DATE:** November 19, 2024

**SUBJECT:** Public Water System and Local Health Department Drought Preparedness

A sustained period of below normal precipitation has led to rapid drying across the state. At the recommendation of the Interagency Drought Workgroup, Governor Lamont recently activated Stage 2 of the [Connecticut Drought Preparedness and Response Plan](#) on November 9, 2024. Stage 2 identifies an emerging drought event that has the potential to impact water supplies, agriculture, and natural ecosystems.

#### **FOR PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS:**

Although many public water systems benefited from excellent recharge following a rainy summer, reservoir and groundwater levels are now trending sharply downward. The Connecticut Department of Public Health ("DPH") requests that all public water systems undertake the following preparedness measures should the drought worsen over the winter months:

- Review and evaluate your current emergency contingency plan to assess its timeliness and adequacy for responding to developing drought conditions. Assess your plan's drought triggers and associated conservation measures to determine if they remain suitable for sustaining water supplies in the event of a long-term drought event (use the drought of record as a preparedness baseline).
- Prepare and place on stand-by all emergency back-up sources and/or interconnections.
- Coordinate with appropriate local agencies and officials to communicate, monitor, and enforce any voluntary or mandatory water use restrictions.
- Conduct public outreach and communicate with customers to inform them of [drought conditions](#) and [water conservation tips](#).



Phone: (860) 509-7333 • Fax: (860) 509-7359  
Telecommunications Relay Service 7-1-1  
410 Capitol Avenue, P.O. Box 340308  
Hartford, Connecticut 06134-0308  
[www.ct.gov/dph](http://www.ct.gov/dph)

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- Pause or defer any non-essential system maintenance or upgrades that may consume large quantities of water or require sources or interconnections to be taken out of service.

Public water systems should also report the following to DPH and local health department(s):

- Groundwater and surface water measurements **at least weekly** using the attached forms to [DPHWaterSupplyCapacity@ct.gov](mailto:DPHWaterSupplyCapacity@ct.gov)
- Any drought-related water supply or quality issues
- Status of drought triggers, drought stage changes, and voluntary and/or mandatory conservation measures
- Activation of any emergency sources and/or interconnections
- Any use of licensed water haulers per CT General Statutes Section 20-278H is to be reported to DPH per RCSA § 19-13-B46.

**FOR LOCAL HEALTH DEPARTMENTS:**

Local health departments are encouraged to help circulate water conservation requests from public water suppliers and inform private well users of potential impacts to wells, particularly shallow and low-yield wells, and what to do if affected. DPH requests that each local health department **submit a weekly update** to [DPH.PrivateWellProgram@ct.gov](mailto:DPH.PrivateWellProgram@ct.gov) with the number of new well permits issued for new wells and the hydrofracking or deepening of existing wells for each town in its jurisdiction.

Please reach out to the DPH Drinking Water Section at [DWDcompliance@ct.gov](mailto:DWDcompliance@ct.gov) if you have any questions or require any assistance pertaining to the above requests.

c: Lisa Michelle Morrissey, Deputy Commissioner, DPH  
Emma Cimino, Deputy Commissioner, DEEP  
Jack Betkoski, Chairman, Water Planning Council  
Martin Heft, Chairman, Interagency Drought Workgroup  
Municipal Chief Elected Officials  
Municipal Drought Liaisons  
Regional Councils of Governments

**From:** [DEEP WaterDiversio](#)  
**Bcc:** [sponofrio@tunxisgolf.com](#); [nlaufenberg@innisardengolfclub.com](#); [rollingmeadowsgolf@gmail.com](#); [portlandgolfwest@icloud.com](#); [Vsylvester2@yahoo.com](#); [cellsmore@mohegansun.com](#); [tdevaux@meridenct.gov](#); [ijacobs@aquarionwater.com](#); [wcygan@silverspringcc.org](#); [JUSHER@TOLLAND.ORG](#); [kevin@traditiongolfct.com](#); [jeffreyatibbetts@gmail.com](#); [bernadette@traditiongolfct.com](#); [kdaly@bozzutos.com](#); [ilapan@ccdarien.org](#); [JGALLAGHER@RACEBROOK.ORG](#); [jmeersman@thepattersonclub.com](#); [RSEGRUE@SHOREHAVENGCC.ORG](#); [segallasandandgravel@gmail.com](#); [jmot@prodigy.net](#); [benewfang@gmail.com](#); [BCAULFIELD@SBCGLOBAL.NET](#); [CJOSEPH@PRIDESCORNER.COM](#); [LLOWNES@ASPETUCKVALLEY.COM](#); [BOB@CTGOLFCLUB.COM](#); [FDOHENY@GREENWICHCOUNTRYCLUB.ORG](#); [sccgreens@sbcglobal.net](#); [greens@stoningtoncountryclub.com](#); [dsimpson@waterburyct.org](#); [JMACPHERSON@GRGOLFCLUB.COM](#); [Jayvc57@outlook.com](#); [ron.dildine@rawsonmaterials.com](#); [Madilyn.Smith@rawsonmaterials.com](#); [ron.dildine@rawsonmaterials.com](#); [Madilyn.Smith@rawsonmaterials.com](#); [CJOSEPH@PRIDESCORNER.COM](#); [EANDERSON@QUASSY.COM](#); [jpalmieri@cromwellfd.com](#); [MRR185@GMAIL.COM](#); [ira@theplantgroup.com](#); [dnewman@planterschoice.com](#); [shayes@PowderRidgePark.com](#); [matthewdmyterko@ogind.com](#); [pkearney@manchesterct.gov](#); [RdTobin@tcors.com](#); [tcoulden@rhclub.org](#); [Fahnestock, Melissa](#); [DEEP WaterDiversio](#)  
**Subject:** Downgraded Out of Drought Statewide  
**Date:** Monday, June 9, 2025 11:04:00 AM  
**Attachments:** [image001.png](#)

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## Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection

### Water Diversion Permit and Registration

On June 6th, the drought stage was downgraded out of drought from Stage 1 for all eight counties in Connecticut due to improving conditions across the state.

You are receiving this message because you are an active diversion permittee with a Drought Management Plan condition addressed in your permit. Given that there is currently no drought condition, there are no reductions of permitted maximum withdrawal amounts due to drought at this time. For more information, please visit the Connecticut Drought Information Center: [Drought Home \(ct.gov\)](#)

If you have any questions, please contact us at [DEEP.WaterDiversio@ct.gov](mailto:DEEP.WaterDiversio@ct.gov), or by phone (860)-424-4192.

If you need to update the contact information for a Consumptive Water Diversion Permit, please contact us at [DEEP.WaterDiversio@ct.gov](mailto:DEEP.WaterDiversio@ct.gov).

79 Elm Street

Hartford CT 06106-5127

Phone Number: 860-424-3000

You are receiving this email because you opted in to updates from the Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection.

**From:** [DEEP WaterDiversio](#)  
**Cc:** [DEEP WaterDiversio](#)  
**Bcc:** [sponofrio@tunxisgolf.com](#); [nlaufenberg@innisardengolfclub.com](#); [rollingmeadowsgolf@gmail.com](#); [portlandgolfwest@icloud.com](#); [Vsyvester2@yahoo.com](#); [cellsmore@mohegansun.com](#); [tdevaux@meridenct.gov](#); [jjacobs@aquarionwater.com](#); [wcygan@silverspringcc.org](#); [JUSHER@TOLLAND.ORG](#); [kevin@traditiongolfct.com](#); [jeffreyatibbetts@gmail.com](#); [bernadette@traditiongolfct.com](#); [kdaly@bozzutos.com](#); [toneill@ccdarien.org](#); [JGALLAGHER@RACEBROOK.ORG](#); [jmeersman@thepattersonclub.com](#); [RSEGRUE@SHOREHAVENGCC.ORG](#); [segallasandandgravel@gmail.com](#); [jmot@prodigy.net](#); [benewfang@gmail.com](#); [BCAULFIELD@SBCGLOBAL.NET](#); [CJOSEPH@PRIDESCORNER.COM](#); [LLOWNES@ASPETUCKVALLEY.COM](#); [BOB@CTGOLFCLUB.COM](#); [FDOHENY@GREENWICHCOUNTRYCLUB.ORG](#); [sccgreens@sbcglobal.net](#); [greens@stoningtoncountryclub.com](#); [dsimpson@waterburyct.org](#); [JMACPHERSON@GRGOLFCLUB.COM](#); [Jayvc57@outlook.com](#); [Madilyn.Smith@rawsonmaterials.com](#); [Madilyn.Smith@rawsonmaterials.com](#); [CJOSEPH@PRIDESCORNER.COM](#); [EANDERSON@QUASSY.COM](#); [jpalmieri@cromwellfd.com](#); [MRR185@GMAIL.COM](#); [ira@theplantgroup.com](#); [dnewman@planterschoice.com](#); [shayes@PowderRidgePark.com](#); [matthewdmyterko@ogind.com](#); [pkearney@manchesterct.gov](#); [RdTobin@tcors.com](#)  
**Subject:** Statewide Drought Downgraded to Stage 1  
**Date:** Tuesday, April 8, 2025 2:29:00 PM  
**Attachments:** [image008.png](#)  
**Importance:** Low

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## Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection

### Water Diversion Permit and Registration

On April 3<sup>rd</sup>, the drought stage was downgraded from a Stage 2 drought to a Stage 1 drought for all eight counties in Connecticut due to improving conditions across the state.

You are receiving this message because you are an active diversion permittee with a Drought Management Plan condition addressed in your permit. Below is an example of typical Drought Management Plan condition language that your permit may contain:

*Upon declaration of a particular drought stage as described in "Connecticut Drought Preparedness and Response Plan (September 6, 2022 or as amended)", the permittee shall limit the authorized withdrawal maximum as follows:*

- **Stage 1: Below Normal Conditions: 0% reduction of permitted maximum withdrawal**
- Stage 2: Incipient Drought: 10% reduction of permitted maximum withdrawal
- Stage 3: Moderate Drought: 15% reduction of permitted maximum withdrawal
- Stage 4: Severe Drought: 20% reduction of permitted maximum withdrawal
- Stage 5: Extreme Drought: 25% reduction of permitted maximum withdrawal

Please be aware that some permits do require a 10% reduction at Stage 1, so **you must check your permit for your permit conditions**. Also note that your Drought Management Plan may also refer to an attachment contained within your permit document.

You are expected to adhere to the Drought Management Plan conditions of your permit as applicable. For more information, please visit the Connecticut Drought Information Center: [Drought Home \(ct.gov\)](http://DroughtHome(ct.gov))

If you have any questions, please contact us at [DEEP.WaterDiversion@ct.gov](mailto:DEEP.WaterDiversion@ct.gov), or by phone (860)-424-4192.

If you need to update the contact information for a Consumptive Water Diversion Permit, please contact us at [DEEP.WaterDiversion@ct.gov](mailto:DEEP.WaterDiversion@ct.gov).

Department of Energy and Environmental Protection

79 Elm Street

Hartford CT 06106-5127

Phone Number: 860-424-3000

You are receiving this email because you opted in to updates from the Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection.

**From:** [DEEP WaterDiversi](#)  
**Cc:** [Czapla, Kim](#); [Hoskins, Douglas](#); [Mostowy, Melissa](#); [Fahnestock, Melissa](#); [Hibbard, Alexandria](#)  
**Subject:** Stage 2 Drought Advisory for All of Connecticut  
**Date:** Tuesday, November 12, 2024 9:25:17 AM  
**Attachments:** [image001.png](#)

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## Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection

### Water Diversion Permit and Registration

On November 9th, Governor Ned Lamont announced that he is declaring a [Stage 2 Drought](#) for all eight counties in Connecticut due to far below normal precipitation levels and ongoing fire danger levels statewide.

You are receiving this message because you are an active diversion permittee with a Drought Management Plan condition addressed in your permit. Below is an example of typical Drought Management Plan condition language that your permit may contain:

*Upon declaration of a particular drought stage as described in "Connecticut Drought Preparedness and Response Plan (September 6, 2022 or as amended)", the permittee shall limit the authorized withdrawal maximum as follows:*

- *Stage 1: Below Normal Conditions: 0% reduction of permitted maximum withdrawal*
- ***Stage 2: Incipient Drought: 10% reduction of permitted maximum withdrawal***
- *Stage 3: Moderate Drought: 15% reduction of permitted maximum withdrawal*
- *Stage 4: Severe Drought: 20% reduction of permitted maximum withdrawal*
- *Stage 5: Extreme Drought: 25% reduction of permitted maximum withdrawal*

Please note that your Drought Management Plan may also refer to an attachment contained within your permit document.

Given the current conditions of the statewide drought notice, you are expected to adhere to the Drought Management Plan conditions of your permit as applicable. For more information, please visit the Connecticut Drought Information Center: [Drought Home \(ct.gov\)](#)

If you have any questions, please contact us at [DEEP.WaterDiversi@ct.gov](mailto:DEEP.WaterDiversi@ct.gov), or by phone



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Department of Energy and Environmental Protection

79 Elm Street

Hartford CT 06106-5127

Phone Number: 860-424-3000

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