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 September 7, 2021, beginning at 1:30 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	
7	ALSO PRESENT (on record):
8	REP. MARY MUSHINSKY
9	MARGARET MINER
10	JOSH CANSLER
11	KAREN BURNASKA
12	MARY ANN DICKINSON
13	GANNON LONG
14	FRANK GREENE
15	VIRGINIA de LIMA
16	DAVE RADKA
17	DARREN HOBBS
18	DENISE SAVAGEAU
19	ALICEA CHARAMUT
20	ERIC MCPHEE
21	
22	COUNCIL STAFF:
23	LAURA LUPOLI
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1	THE CHAIRMAN: Good afternoon, everyone. And I hope
2	everyone had a happy and healthy Labor Day
3	weekend. We are here for the Water Planning
4	Council for September 7th. I call the meeting to
5	order. The first order of business will be the
6	acceptance of the August 3, 2021, Meeting
7	transcript.
8	Do I have a motion to approve?
9	LORI MATHIEU: Motion to approve.
10	GRAHAM STEVENS: Second it.
11	THE CHAIRMAN: Motion to approve the transcript from
12	the previous meeting. Any questions on the
13	motion?
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15	(No response.)
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17	THE CHAIRMAN: If not, all those in favor signify by
18	saying, aye.
19	THE COUNCIL: Aye.
20	THE CHAIRMAN: The motion is approved. Thank you very
21	much.
22	This afternoon we're going to have some
23	informational discussion on a legislative proposal
24	regarding plumbing fixtures and standards. And
25	we've talked about this quite a bit over the last

year.

Before we go any further, is Representative Mushinsky with us?

(No response.)

THE CHAIRMAN: Okay, we'll stand and look out for

Representative Mushinsky. If somebody sees her on
the screen before I do, just chat me here.

Oh. By the way, we're also being recorded by CT-N today as well, so everybody be aware of that.

So we're going to have our presentation to kind of set the tone -- who we've heard from in the past, Mary Ann Dickinson is going to give us a little bit an overview in legislation that's happening in other states, I believe, and things of that nature.

And then I'm going to open it up for people that might want to comment on it, people that might be here from other agencies. And then we're going to go into our regular agenda. And at the end again we'll have an opportunity for public comment, as we always do at the meeting. So I just wanted to make sure everybody knows what the agenda is for today's meeting.

1 So with that, Good afternoon, Mary Ann. 2 MARY ANN DICKINSON: Hey there. Hello, everyone. 3 THE CHAIRMAN: Nice to see you. 4 MARY ANN DICKINSON: Good to see you too. 5 I think I can share my screen. Does that 6 kind of work? 7 THE CHAIRMAN: Yes. 8 MARY ANN DICKINSON: Okay. Let's see. I've got too 9 many windows open here. 10 Okay. So can you all see that slide? 11 LORI MATHIEU: Yes. 12 MARY ANN DICKINSON: Okay. So we have talked about 13 this quite a bit and I'm not going to spend a lot 14 of time here. I've only got, you know, four or 15 five slides. So we can go through this pretty 16 quickly. 17 But I thought it would be helpful if I just 18 set the stage and just talked a little bit about 19 what we've been discussing in the past. 20 As I think you all know, there are standards, 21 federal standards in the energy -- that were 22 passed in the Energy Policy Act in 1992 that set 23 minimum flow rates for various plumbing fixtures 24 that are typically used in homes and in 25 businesses.

The standard was set at 1.6 gallons per flush for a toilet, 2 and a half gallons per minute for a showerhead at 80 PSI, and 1 gallon per flush for urinals. Those are the main ones.

And Connecticut over the years adopted those, incorporated the federal fixture standards in the law. And there's the link to it in 21a-86. So, Connecticut follows the federal standards that were passed in 1992.

But as we've been discussing, if Connecticut were to mandate reduced fixture flow rates, there would be a considerable amount of water and energy that could be saved that would be at no cost to water utilities that would be occurring as people purchase products in the marketplace and retrofitted in their houses.

And what we were discussing was developing standards that would set and correspond to the EPA's, Environmental Protection Agency's WaterSense program. Like, it's a labeling program like Energy Star. It's a water label that certifies fixtures that use water, but they must use 20 percent less water than the federal standard under which they operate.

(Interruption.)

LORI MATHIEU: Can we mute everyone?

MARY ANN DICKINSON: Yeah. Okay. Thank you.

So the standards for WaterSense are basically 20 percent reduction off of the federal standards. So toilets are 1.28 gallons per flush; showerheads are 2 gallons a minute; urinals a half a gallon a flush.

And although there there's always a question about, well, is it really worth doing it? Don't we already have everything at the federal standard?

We did a little bit of work, as you'll remember last year. We looked at Connecticut state level census data and we saw that there's a considerable number of high-flow fixtures that are still in use. Almost half a million single-family 3-and-a-half gallon or more toilets, you know, a quarter of a million 3-and-a-half gallon toilets in multi family, and you know, close to 100,000 in commercial and industrial of toilets and urinals. So these are opportunities as these fixtures get retrofitted and replaced for continued savings.

And Connecticut would not be alone. In fact, Connecticut is now an outlier. Massachusetts last year passed WaterSense standards for their

plumbing fixtures. Maine did the same. They
passed WaterSense standards for toilets, but they
went even further and adopted California standards
which are deeper than WaterSense for showerheads,
urinals and lavatory faucets. And so both
Massachusetts and Maine did that last year as part
of their climate change initiative.

New York has passed WaterSense standards. They adopted theirs in 2019 and they're now looking at the California standards as well. Rhode island last year adopted WaterSense standards. Right?

And Vermont adopted WaterSense standards, except for toilets in 2018. So they, they still have the federal standard for toilets at 1.6, but they've adopted WaterSense standards for everything else. So only Connecticut and New Hampshire are the only states in the Northeast that haven't gone in this direction.

So how much water and energy can be saved?

You know, again we've done some

back-of-the-envelope calculations at the Alliance
for Water Efficiency. You know, these are rough
numbers, but we estimated that Connecticut could
save 20 percent more water from adopting the

standards. Almost 2 billion gallons of water per year could be saved, which is, you know, enough for quite a number of households -- that could be provided, water to those households.

But also more importantly for climate change policy, water/wastewater utilities are saving energy from the water that is not delivered and from not being used by consumers.

And so we've figured out that it would be probably, you know, close to 7.85 gigawatt hours per year that would be saved, with a total carbon emission reduction of over 4,000 tons of CO2.

So you know, they're not huge numbers, but they -- they matter. And I think these numbers can help create the argument that as the Governor is moving forward with his climate change initiative, this is an important contribution to that.

So as I said, I didn't want to take up too much time, but what I wanted to also show you was we have a spreadsheet -- which I'm happy to send out. We have updated this spreadsheet. I think you might have seen something like this in the past -- but I can send it out to everyone so that you have it as part of the Water Planning Council

materials after the meeting.

But it summarizes all the states, not just the Northeast, but it summarizes all the States. It lists when it all went into effect and, you know, statute sections where it's relevant and appropriate.

And as I think you all know as well, we worked with the implementation workgroup to develop a one-page fact sheet on it. And so that's still kicking around and available for use.

So that's all I wanted to do to sort of kickstart the conversation. I'll turn it back over to Jack.

- THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mary Ann. Mary Ann, I got a chat. Would these slides be made available to the extent --
- MARY ANN DICKINSON: Absolutely. I will. I will send them, absolutely.
- THE CHAIRMAN: Send them to Alley or to Laura so we can get them -- these are really good. I mean, you really zeroed in on the impact of this, and very interesting.

I'm sure Graham might want to add to this, but DEEP came out with a press release today that we're not doing as well as we ought to be in terms

1	of reducing emissions here in the State. That
2	again. So you might say it's not a lot, but
3	everything everything adds up.
4	So thank you very much for that presentation.
5	We appreciate it.
6	Any our guests wish to speak today? I know
7	we have some people available.
8	Is Mary Mushinsky with us yet?
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10	(No response.)
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12	THE CHAIRMAN: If you're going to speak today relative
13	to this topic, and again.
14	(Interruption.)
15	LAURA LUPOLI: Please mute yourself if you're not
16	speaking.
17	THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Okay. So does anybody wish
18	to anybody from one of our sister agencies with
19	us today that wishes to speak?
20	GRAHAM STEVENS: Frank I know that Frank Green has
21	joined from Department of Consumer Protection, and
22	Darren Homes might also be on from the Office of
23	State Building Inspector.
24	I'm not sure if either Frank or Darren have
25	any comments, but I just wanted to, Jack, just to

comment on your intro remarks.

And Mary Ann, your comment that it's not a lot, but certainly, you know, every little bit helps, whether it's for water conservation or energy conservation.

You make a great point with respect to the, you know, the cost and the energy that the water utilities need to spend in order to deliver this water. It's also the private homeowners who have wells who, you know, have higher energy bills. And some of these fixtures rely on hot water, which just really exacerbates the energy needs and may not be the most efficient source to heat water as well.

So really from my perspective this is something that's important, particularly when you think about the regional marketplace and all of the other states except for New Hampshire, you know, putting these restrictions in place.

You know, I've heard discussions of what happened in the 'nineties and, you know, everyone was trying to avoid some of these marketplace dumps of fixtures that were not as efficient.

And when it comes down to it, at the end of the day they may be slightly more expensive upon original purchase, but they have great savings for those that install them over the long term.

Many of us have older homes. We know the difference you can see in your water bill when you finally replace that old toilet. So yeah. Thank you very much, Mary Ann, for the remarks, and definitely something that you know DEEP is supportive of.

You know we've tried to push forward energy, an energy bill that did have water efficiency standards in it as well. Certainly, we want to acknowledge the important role that Department of Consumer Protection plays with respect to the framework and regulations in place for water picture standards.

FRANK GREENE: So do you want me to speak or -- this is Frank Greene.

THE CHAIRMAN: Go ahead, Frank.

FRANK GREENE: No, those are laudable goals. You know, laudable goals save, save energy. I can't, you know, I don't know if my department has got an official position on anything at this point in time. So I can't say that's official, but I can't see where there would be an objection.

So, no. I think this is great. It's great.

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That's all I have to say.

THE CHAIRMAN: And Frank, thank you very much for that. And our audience should be aware today, the Water Planning Council can weigh in on legislation, but we cannot introduce. We are not statutorily authorized to introduce legislation.

What we can do if DEEP, DCP, DAS, we can go up as a group, the four of us and if we're all in agreement, testify. That we absolutely can do as we have done in the past.

But we're here basically today as, again as a fact-finding mission, if you will, to see -- again to hear from Mary Ann, to hear from others that might want to weigh in on this.

And I was hoping Mary Mushinsky would be here, because I believe she tried -- she's been trying to get something like this done for quite -- she's the Dean of the Legislature now. So she's been trying to get stuff like this passed for quite some time.

Anyone else wish to speak?

Lori? Lori or Martin?

LORI MATHIEU: Thank you. Thank you, Jack. Yeah, if I could? You know at the highest level of the Department of Public Health, in their oversight,

in our oversight of public water systems statewide is very supportive of any measures to help, help water conservation move forward.

And this is one down -- given the slide Mary

Ann -- and thank you for your slides. It was very

telling to see Massachusetts, Maine, New York,

Rhode Island and Vermont all in lockstep except

for us and New Hampshire.

Many, many years ago we were ahead of the game as a State with minimum standards here, and now we have not evolved to these new standards.

And I think it's something that the state water plan, that the Water Planning Council is responsible to oversee and implement. This is an important step, one of the many steps that we need to move forward.

You know the Department of Public Health had a retrofit program in the early 1990s -- if anyone recalls that. We helped get people to that next level to help save water back in the early 1990s. And I think now, you know, in a year when it's been -- we've had plenty of water, put it that way -- but in a year? Now is the time to plan, and now it's the time.

You know as Graham spoke about energy, I

think about the sources of supply where that water comes from and the amount of energy and movement of that water through the pipes to get to the homes that utilize the water, I believe that energy is one of the top expenses that water utilities have.

And to move the water from the reservoirs through the pump stations into the water systems and to customers' homes and their taps, it is an expense. But the source of supply itself, to conserve that source of supply, that is invaluable to all of us across our state that consume public water. This will also help people in private wells as well.

And to conserve that water is really very important because not every year is going to be a year like we've had today, or like we're seeing today, what we're seeing this past season. You know it's unpredictable what will happen in the future given climate change. So we are quite interested in seeing how we can move this effort forward at the Department of Public Health.

So Jack, thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Lori.

Martin?

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the clock is ticking.

MARTIN HEFT: I'm all set. Thank you, Jack. THE CHAIRMAN: Okay. Thank you, Graham. Any further --MARY ANN DICKINSON: Could I just make a comment, Jack? THE CHAIRMAN: Sure, Mary Ann. Please do. MARY ANN DICKINSON: Since Mary isn't here, the reason Mary is interested in this issue is some of you may remember that she carried the original legislation in 1989 that had Connecticut adopt the 1.6 gallons per flush toilet. That was before the federal standards were passed in 1992. So Connecticut and Massachusetts where two leaders in the country at that time that adopted that standard, and Mary carried that bill and remembers, you know, all the work that went into putting it together, and has indicated she's willing to work with us to make it happen again. And so we had hoped she might be here to talk about that, but perhaps at a future meeting we can have her do that. THE CHAIRMAN: And thank you, Mary Ann. Maybe she'll join us later on, but we will keep this ongoing dialogue on our agenda here, for sure, and go back to our respective agencies and report back that

1 October 1 is right around the calendar, and 2 right around the corner, and that's usually when 3 legislation starts, I know. 4 Martin, what's usually the deadline at OPM? 5 Is it right around then? 6 MARTIN HEFT: Yes, agencies have been asked to get OPM 7 their legislative proposals by October 1st. 8 THE CHAIRMAN: Okay. So it is. It's right around the 9 So thank you. The timing of this today corner. 10 has been very good. 11 Any other comments relative to this topic, 12 please? Any other comments? 13 GRAHAM STEVENS: Jack, I think Darren, Darren Hobbs 14 wants say a word, which would be great. 15 THE CHAIRMAN: Sure. Hi, Darren. 16 DARREN HOBBS: I'm sorry. Thank you. I was trying to 17 find -- I'm not familiar with Zoom. I was trying 18 to find a little icon to raise your hand. So I 19 did it for real rather than virtually. Apologies 20 for that. 21 I'm Darren Hobbs. I'm from the Department of 22 Administrative Services Division of Regulatory 23 Compliance. Part of our responsibility is the 24 State Building Code. We're in the process of 25 changing our State Building Code right now.

We're moving to what's known as the 2021 plumbing code portion of our State Building Code. And that plumbing code also has targets categorized in the same way that Mary Ann set out here, but they do have different values. And I was trying to capture those values at the same time as I was reading the code on the screen. I didn't capture them all, but it looks like some of what Mary Ann is setting out there is more stringent than what we would require through the new State Building Code going into effect about a year from now.

So I'd like to take it back, if I may, and just, you know, do a more detailed comparison and perhaps take it to the subcommittee that works under our codes and standards committee and the workgroup that looks at plumbing issues; and see, see how they feel about these, these targets and whether it's something that we could, you know, consider as part of our new state building code.

Going forward, you know, we're always in favor of doing things through code rather than statute or regulation, because as we increase our targets in the future they're easier to, you know, move them rather than have to go back and change

statute or regulation. It's much easier to do
through code. That's always our preference, but
absolutely, we're, you know, in favor of anything
that does -- pushes our agenda forward in terms of
conserving our resources and setting more
stringent targets.

But we do that through consultation with the broader industry, of course, as well as home builders and the like -- but if that could be included as we go forward on the sharing the slides and other information that were very helpful to us?

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. I appreciate you being here. And I see my former colleague who I had the distinct pleasure of serving with for ten years in the State Legislature.

Representative Mary Mushinsky, who is Dean of the House, I believe. Mary, Good afternoon. I'm glad you're with us. Could you say a few words for us on this subject?

REP. MARY MUSHINSKY: I just joined you, and I'm going to have to listen first before I comment. I just got off a vote doing water testing. So, I'm interested in whatever we can do to at the Legislature to conserve water, stretch out our

supplies and conserve.

MARY ANN DICKINSON: So Mary, what I did a little bit ago before you got on the call was I did a little presentation that explained that there are a number of northeastern states that have already adopted WaterSense level standards which are 20 percent more efficient than the federal standards. And Connecticut and New Hampshire are the only ones in the Northeast that haven't done that.

And so I also set out in the slides what the amount of savings that would occur, and I sent you a copy of them, the savings that would occur in water and also in carbon reductions, in energy.

And Just a very brief outline, and I think that's all we were beginning to discuss was how to move this forward.

And I did tell the group that you had carried the original 1989 legislation when Connecticut and Massachusetts where the first states in the country to adopt the 1.6 gallons per flush toilet.

REP. MARY MUSHINSKY: Okay. And that was a big fight, by the way. That was a huge debate between people who produced and worked with the previous standard and the, you know, it went on for six months at

least. So we can -- I think we can anticipate another fight, but I hate being in the company of New Hampshire as the last state to do something in New England.

MARY ANN DICKINSON: Well, the good news, Mary, is that the standards that Connecticut would be looking at have been well documented over the past 20 years.

All the fixtures that are labeled with WaterSense have gone through performance testing.

So all those performance issues when people thought that the 1.6 gallon per flush toilets didn't work in 1989, that all those issues are, I think, largely behind us.

Even the Plumbing Manufacturers International supports states going to WaterSense. They just don't support going lower than that.

REP. MARY MUSHINSKY: Okay. Good to know. Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mary. Appreciate it. And

we'll keep you -- Mary, we've said the

administrative agencies, DAS and Consumer

Protection are looking at this, and DEEP.

As we move forward, October 1 is the deadline for legislation to OPM. So we'll keep you apprized of how things are moving along.

LORI MATHIEU: And I was wondering, Jack, now that Mary

is on -- Hi, Representative. How are you? It's Good to see you. Thank you for being here.

The impetus of doing what we did and what you did in 1989, was it the '80/'81 drought? Was it along with the water resources task force?

Could you expand a little bit on that, if you can recall?

REP. MARY MUSHINSKY: I think the drought helped,
certainly it helped. And the other thing was '89
was also the year I did the climate change
legislation for the first time, and then another
one in 1990.

And I had just come back from being briefed by Dr. Hanson who was the first one that briefed Congress about climate change. And it was, it was a scary report.

So I came back trying to get the state ready for that, and that was one of the ideas that came out of both climate change and also the drought we had just experienced.

The rainfall will be erratic and it won't be as uniform around the year as it was in the historic past.

MARY ANN DICKINSON: And Lori, if you'll remember, 1989 was also the year that water conservation programs

were mandated for all utilities that served 10,000 or more customers, not connections, but customers.

And so as Dave Kuzminski will remember, that's when we set up that statewide programs through the Connecticut section AWWA committee that you folks had affirmative health approved for the whole state.

So that, that was that -- seen here, that was in response directly in response to Governor O'Neill's drought declaration.

LORI MATHIEU: So there was a lot going on in the 1980s, the '80/'81 drought, and then the water resources task force report, and a lot of work and many laws that were created in the 'eighties along with aquifer protection. That was another good 1989 law.

But Mary is saying that -- I don't know if you were on when I spoke about the Health Department's role way back when, but we are obviously in support of water conservation and water conservation efforts.

They're still part of individual water supply plans now for our larger utilities and the efforts that we need. Because as you just said, Mary, climate change is a scary proposition. We're

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you wanna call it, we're seeing erratic extreme weather events one after another. And to be well prepared and well positioned is the thing to do, and to have good plans in place, and then to implement those plans.

seeing it front and center, whether -- whatever

Water conservation is a big part of our state water plan. So I think this effort, in the effort, I'm glad to have our colleagues from DAS and Consumer Protection along with us just to think about where we need to go as a state.

So Mary, thank you for being on. I really appreciate that.

REP. MARY MUSHINSKY: I'm glad you guys are working on this. I'm glad you're being proactive and we don't want to be -- we definitely don't want to be last after New Hampshire. We want to go ahead of them.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is for sure. Thank you, Representative.

> Any other comments before we -- Graham are we missing -- is anybody else on that we should ask to weigh in here?

GRAHAM STEVENS: No. I think I appreciate Frank and Darren joining us and listening in on the

dialogue. Yeah, I think that covers it very well.

Thank you, Jack.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Thank you, Mary. And thank you, everybody, for being here. And Darren and Frank for being with us today. We appreciate it very much. And again, this will be front and center between now and October 1 for sure.

So Mary, thank you again.

We all know Mike Dietz. Mike is in the front page of the Connector Post this morning. It had a great article about the storms and climate change -- and very, very well written, I think. You can see that. Take a look at that in the post this morning.

Okay. Let's move on to the implementation workgroup. Virginia and Dave?

VIRGINIA de LIMA: Thank you, Jack. We spent a lot of the time in our last meeting talking about the possibility of having some kind of a lead for water. A water director perhaps would be a title, and we did some brainstorming on what types of -- of the duties that person would take on, and perhaps what a reporting structure would be and what their responsibilities would be, what their authority would be.

And so as part of the discussion we reached out through Tom Tyler to Dave Silverstone who is a consumer counsel, if you will, for the MDC, and also got some job descriptions from some other sources.

And so this small group has been working on putting together a job description, a potential job description for that, which we're going to be getting input from the implementation workgroup as well as from the Water Planning Council advisory group, and then sharing it with you folks to see if this is something that is feasible and that we might want to pursue -- and obviously open to any changes in the structure and tweaking of a potential job description.

So we're starting that discussion because as you may recall it's come up repeatedly. It was a recommendation in the state water plan and then has periodically come up in various discussions and workgroups over the past three or four years. And just to have somebody who is tasked with keeping on top of this whole process.

All of us, all of us on these screens today have other full-time jobs. And so it's not the primary focus of anybody, and we really feel that

it would be good if it were somebody's primary focus. So that was a lot of the discussion that we had at our last meeting, and I shared with you a list of some of the ideas that had come up through a brainstorming session as part of that meeting where we were just throwing out thoughts.

And the list that you all have was not in any way ranked. It wasn't grouped. It was just the raw information of comments that were made during that. But again, I want to stress that this is the beginning of that discussion and the beginning of that process.

We also talked quite a bit about the new implementation tracking and reporting workgroup that we are establishing. Dan Oban and Corinne Fitting are chairing that group. And as you know, we're planning a brainstorming session to focus on that on September 28th, and you all got that invitation.

One of the things that we neglected to put in there -- and I may, we may send out another note asking people to let us know if they plan to attend. The number of participants is going to affect how we actually structure the Zoom call, how we facilitate that discussion. It would be

very different with 10 people versus 45 people.

And so it would be good to know approximate

numbers.

And also one of the things that I'm considering -- I haven't decided yet, but I'm considering in terms of a format -- would be sharing people's ideas electronically. And for that we would need to give people permission to be part of the -- it actually would be through Google Docs, part of that. So we would need to have the e-mail addresses of the folks who are participating.

As I said, we haven't decided yet whether that's a way we would do it, but if we do, it would be important. So I will send out -- I'll resend the invitation requesting that people let us know if they plan to attend.

And if anybody in this call forwarded that invitation to other people, I would appreciate that the follow-up notice be forwarded as well.

(Interruption.)

THE CHAIRMAN: Excuse me, Virginia.

Please, if you're on the call today and you're speaking to someone else, please put your phone on mute. (203)209-6320, put your phone on

mute, please?

Virginia, why don't you just tell Mary,
Representative Mushinsky very briefly what this
tracking group is all about, this tracking
workshop that we're going to have?

VIRGINIA de LIMA: Well, this again was a recommendation that came out of the water plan itself and we want to come up with some mechanism that at a minimum, absolute minimum, would facilitate reporting the progress of the Water Planning Council's work on implementing the state water plan to the legislature, which as you well know is a requirement, but also would be something that would be useful to agencies and nongovernmental groups of all sorts, whether they be watershed associations or whatnot.

And so some of what we need to figure out is what kinds of things we will be tracking. Who is the potential audience? Who will be responsible? How do we capture other ancillary information from agencies or other groups that are working towards implementation of the various things in the water plans who actually will do it?

What kind of platform would we be using? Are there any policy or confidentiality concerns?

These are some of the questions that we would be addressing through the brainstorming sessions so that we have a sense of the big picture, and then can better formulate a process of going forward and actually capturing what the progress is.

Because it would be nice to know if we're moving in the right direction. It would be nice to know if some of the things that are proposed in the state water plan are reasonable or unreasonable, and that maybe we should be tweaking some of the focus.

So that's essentially what we're going to be looking at on the 28th, and welcome all, any participants. And we certainly would welcome professionals who have experience in progress reporting or tracking in whatever fields.

And I can think certainly say that there are programs within the Department of Health, there are programs within the Department of Social Services that are looking at evaluating what their programs are doing, and that kind of expertise would be welcome in this discussion.

DAVE RADKA: Virginia, Jack, Graham, Lori, Martin, we picked the date at our last meeting with the hope and expectation that you all would be available

1 and willing to participate. Is that going to work 2 for you? 3 We probably should have been verified 4 before --5 THE CHAIRMAN: I believe it's my calendar. 6 GRAHAM STEVENS: It's on mine as well. I will be 7 there. 8 THE CHAIRMAN: Martin? 9 MARTIN HEFT: Yes. 10 LORI MATHIEU: So we would have to publish this as a 11 Water Planning Council meeting then if all of us 12 are joining? 13 VIRGINIA de LIMA: It would be, yeah. It would be an 14 announced meeting, and if it's because all of you 15 are on it and it's called the Water Planning 16 Council meeting, I think that's great. 17 LORI MATHIEU: Jack, could I ask Virginia a question? 18 THE CHAIRMAN: Sure. 19 LORI MATHIEU: Virginia, could you explain a little bit 20 more about what you said? My understanding is 21 that this was to develop a tracking mechanism for 22 the work that's being done. You had mentioned 23 just briefly that you were looking for people to 24 come to the table to maybe look at what's in the 25 plan and maybe say something if there's

disagreement on that, what's in the plan or make changes.

Could you expand on that a little bit? Or maybe I misunderstood.

VIRGINIA de LIMA: You may not have misunderstood me, but it was also something that I was sort of saying off the cuff, not something that we have actually focused on.

But down the road, not at this meeting, but down the road I think as we get into planning a tracking system and getting input from other people who have done these kinds of analyses in their own programs, it might bring up issues that we would look at in any revisions to the plan, because I think revisions would need to be taken up by the council themselves.

- DAVE RADKA: Oh, certainly. Certainly, yeah. Anything that we would do would be a recommendation to the Council itself.
- LORI MATHIEU: Jack, Mary has her hand up. I don't know if you can see that. Mary Mushinsky.
- 22 THE CHAIRMAN: I can. Mary?

REP. MARY MUSHINSKY: Yeah. I'm just -- you may have already covered this, but there's federal money coming our way for resilience and infrastructure.

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I'm wondering if any of the Water Planning

Council -- or if any of the water plan projects

could be done with resilience money from the

federal government, because if there are some that

could be done we probably should give a short list

to the Governor's office and try to get it funded.

DENISE SAVAGEAU: Mary, is there a good working definition of what would be authorized under that type of funding?

REP. MARY MUSHINSKY: All I know is it's fairly vague, and that part of it is supposed to be for resilience and planning, and adjusting to climate change. And that portion I think would suit what the Water Planning Council and the state water plan tries to do.

It's worth a try. We've got federal money coming. If we're better prepared than someone else we might be able to fund something in the water plan that isn't being done right now, because we don't have the funding, especially a one-shot thing. Especially something that we're setting up.

DAVE RADKA: Isn't the GC3 better suited for that purpose to pull items out of that?

REP. MARY MUSHINSKY: I'm not sure. I'm giving you, as

an example, I have a hospital in my town that is trying to get funding for a patient tracking system that they probably would have liked to have anyway, but there they're writing this up as a COVID related project in hopes of getting funding.

And what we're doing here is planning for the future under climate change and for water supplies in the future. I think that fits under resilience.

THE CHAIRMAN: And there's all sorts of pipes in the state that still need to be replaced and it's an astronomical figure when it comes to that, and we'll still dealing with that.

We've done a lot through the water infrastructure conservation adjustment charge in support of WICA, but I mean that alone we should take a survey of the utilities and see what kind of dollars we're talking.

So I think your point, your recommendation is a good one.

REP. MARY MUSHINSKY: It's a one-shot. You know it's something we could do this year. It might not be available next year, but if there's something we could do and be done with it and protect ourselves in the future, this might be a good time to ask.

GRAHAM STEVENS: Agreed, Representative Mushinsky. And just from DEEP's perspective -- and I know other agencies are looking at federal dollars as well.

You know we are analyzing pots of money that could be used for resilience projects.

And later on the agenda I think we're going to discuss, to Dave's point, the nexus between GC3 and the state water plan, because there there are overlaps, there are areas of the joint interest, just like the water fixtures discussion we had earlier. You know, energy and water conservation are often hand in hand.

So we're definitely looking at opportunities to maximize the federal dollars which will be coming to Connecticut to achieve aspects of the state water plan of the GC3 plan, and all of the other plans that we have.

You know, these are dollars like you said, that are kind of a slug or one-time increase in funding or potentially competitive pots of money, and we want to ensure that however those dollars are spent they are spent on projects that are well conceived and that achieve hopefully multiple objectives for the State.

Even when you talk about the transportation

dollars, that that undoubtedly are coming to DOT, you have to think about how those monies are going to be spent and how we're going to use those monies to further make our transportation systems more resilient.

LORI MATHIEU: So Mary, that's a really good point.

And in the GC3 last year, during COVID we had

quite an effort for public health and safety, and

produced a very comprehensive report.

Part of that report is now encompassed in the Governor's January report, specifically recommendations 51, 52 and 53 within the Governor's report -- specifically 53 in particular.

Maybe we will go over this later on the agenda, but 53 focuses in on water. There was a number of recommendations that came out of the GC3 public health and safety workgroup that I cochaired last year, and there was also a workgroup, a work team that looked on infrastructure.

So the merger of those items are under recommendation 53 -- that could be found in some others, but specifically we're talking about resiliency. We're talking about planning and

implementation of plans that are meaningful for public water supply.

I'll give you one for example, and Jack mentioned this about water pipes that are necessary. We can't move water from west to east or east to west across the shoreline. If we ever had a major category two or three hurricane that hit us hard, we wouldn't be able to share water between New Haven and New London, or vice versa.

There are pipes that are missing, and that infrastructure and the planning for that infrastructure is within the work plan, which you'll hear Eric McPhee talk about. Those are the types of investment that are tens of millions of dollars and the connections that should be -- should be in place.

So that if -- if and when we are ready for a major hurricane to hit us on our coastline, or anywhere else, that water could be shared north to south and east to west. Those are the types of things that the WUCC plan has done, and is now all in one place.

So we also have a drinking water resiliency plan that we work with CIRCA on. So there's a lot of plans that are out there -- and even the

drought plan. So we're very lucky to be in this position. I think we're well positioned as a State to be able to implement our plans, including the GC3 under the governor's direction and DEEP direction.

You know we're in a good position. Now we just have to work to implement. So good point, Mary. Thank you.

VIRGINIA de LIMA: Mary, you mentioned that the guidelines for the federal dollars are fairly vague and broad. Is it possible to use some of those funds as an incentive, if you will, as like a matching situation, but not as if it's a required match to partner with other agencies or groups?

And if they come up with a good idea, some of these monies would be used to partially fund that idea. Sort of like, you know, if you're bicycling and a fundraising thing, and you're told your contribution is going to be matched, you're going to probably get more.

REP. MARY MUSHINSKY: I don't know, because I'm a state official, but the reason I brought it up was this is all happening at the moment. Like, right now people are trying to maneuver to request something

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that has to do with resiliency, and they will try
to get the attention of legislators on the
Appropriations Committee, and they'll try to get
the attention of the Governor to show why their
particular project fits this definition of
resiliency.

So if we had something that we thought was ready to go that was already in the plan we could package it up as an item, and then shop it around and try to get the support of the Appropriations Committee, legislators and the Governor.

It's just a really good time right now to package something up and turn it in. They may be meeting even in September later this month. They may be meeting, the Appropriations Committee, to start looking at this, possible uses of the federal money.

So we ought to be ready for that, is what I'm suggesting. Let's find something in the plan that we could fund and try to get it funded with this one-shot money.

THE CHAIRMAN: Denise Savageau just sent us a link.

There's still ARPA -- and there's still, like, 25

million, she's saying, in that, that particular

funds. So the regulated private investor-owned

water companies they have at their disposal what they need for capital.

DENISE SAVAGEAU: If I could Jack? Just quickly, the ARPA funds is a lot of dollars that came into the State. What I put in was the link on what they proposed to use it on at this point. My understanding is they're still looking at 25 million. That will be going through the Legislature, as Mary mentioned.

And there is definitely in the plan, in terms of what are eligible, you can use it for water supply. You can use it for water resource management. And the Connecticut plan doesn't use -- in terms of Connecticut, not what went out to municipalities. This is just what the State has, not what municipalities have, which is a whole other large amount of money. But what the State has, none of it went towards Water resources, which I was a little bit disappointed that no one did this.

And one of the things I'm concerned about is the discussion that Virginia had earlier is that because we don't have one person in charge here, unless one of the agencies on the Water Planning Council takes the lead and says, we're going to do this as a priority for their agency, it's not getting done.

So therefore, some of the stuff in the water plan, because it's relegated to this Council and not necessarily an individual, the Department unless they -- unless there's individual pieces they see there, that some of the work that could be happening with the Water Planning Council, like for example, funding, you know, some type of tracking system -- unless someone says, oh, my agency thinks that's important and we're going to put the dollars in, no one is doing that.

So that that's another reason for what

Virginia said. If we had someone who was working,

if you will, for the Council, even if it was

through a different agency or however we handle

it, they would be saying like, oh, I could put

this in and we could do this.

So I'm just putting that out there, that we don't have someone really looking at it from that perspective. And I think it's a great example of, you know, how -- how do we get things done and why we think we need this staff person that kind of, you know, puts those priorities in place?

Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Denise.

GRAHAM STEVENS: I think Martin has his hand raised,

Jack. He's been waiting very patiently.

THE CHAIRMAN: Martin?

MARTIN HEFT: Thanks. Thanks, Graham. I'm trying to use the protocols of raising the hand there.

So Representative, great to see you. And Denise, thank you for your comments on that as well. I just wanted to kind of tie all us together.

As everyone knows, you know one of my jobs that I do is handle the money back to the municipalities regarding the ARPA funds as well as the previous Cares Act funds on that.

So municipalities, as has been mentioned by the Representative, as by Denise and others, municipalities get a chunk of money which they can use for water/sewer infrastructure type projects, which is allowable.

The State also has that pot of money, if you will. And actually we had a meeting last week internally with some of my staff and some of the people that have helped put together the Governor's plan looking at -- okay. What types of water/sewer type projects might be out there?

Part of the problem is that US Treasury has not released guidance yet on this aspect of it. So we are still awaiting guidance of what things will be allowable and what will not be. So we're kind of in a holding pattern.

So I just wanted to let people know that it is being looked at, but we are still awaiting information from US Treasury, which unfortunately has been slow. It was supposed to have been out two weeks ago on this particular guidance, but I think some of those recommendations, if they do have them -- feel free. Funnel it back through to myself. I can make sure it gets to the team here, at least on our side.

Part of the thing is, we're looking at if it's State funds, do we have to use it on state-owned facilities, versus can it be done through regional water authorities or things of that nature -- so. And that's all part of the guidance that we're waiting for.

But if we have that listing, as the
Representative has said, then we have something at
least to work with once that guidance comes out,
and we can move forward with that.

So I just wanted to add that into it.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Martin.

Anybody else want to weigh in on this topic, and anything else for the implementation workgroup update?

LORI MATHIEU: I do, Jack -- if I can get my camera back on.

So for the ARPA money that's already been allotted out to towns, we've received at least two to three reach outs from town officials that wish to enact some planning to help water system interconnects or other projects that they've been putting off for decades.

So the program that has the funding has been provided out to towns, as martin mentioned. There's towns thinking about how to utilize those funds for water. Obviously, there's many ways that those funds can be used, but we've received at least three separate reach-outs about the use of the funding and how it could be used to help smaller water systems, town systems, smaller private systems to help interconnect or upgrade their system. So there has been discussion toward that end, so.

But thank you for mentioning that.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Lori.

1 Virginia, anything further? 2 VIRGINIA de LIMA: I'm all set. Thank you, Jack. 3 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, you and David and your group. 4 Is Karen Burnaska with us today? 5 KAREN BURNASKA: I'm the terrible person that thought I 6 was a mute, and wasn't. 7 THE CHAIRMAN: That's you, Karen? 8 KAREN BURNASKA: Oh, I'm so sorry. 9 I couldn't get in and I was once again -- I 10 think I've said this to you once before. 11 thanks to Laura Lupoli for sending me the call-in 12 number. I could not get into the Zoom meeting. 13 THE CHAIRMAN: No worries. Nice to have you with us, 14 Karen. 15 KAREN BURNASKA: And I have to tell you -- and also I 16 did not hear much of Mary Ann's presentation, but 17 Laura was very good enough to send around the 18 slides -- which I hope if everyone doesn't have 19 one, they do get them. 20 They're excellent. THE CHAIRMAN: 21 KAREN BURNASKA: Anyway, quickly from the watershed 22 Just I believe, Margaret Miner at the last lands. 23 month -- your last month's meeting did mention to 24 you that in our reaching out to the GAE Committee, 25

and Senator Flexor, her aide had responded to us

positively regarding the possibility of putting an addendum onto the existing CGA, the legislature's request form for conveyance of properties; and including an addendum that will provide information on whether the land is an aquifer protection area, watershed land, has streams, springs, and a lot of environmental information that is not required now.

So we're very pleased with that. We have been working -- Margaret and I have been working with Senator Flexor's aide, and we hope to move this forward and have more information for you at the next meeting.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Karen.

Margaret?

MARGARET MINER: Yeah, just two notes. So Alecia is writing a thank you to the Chairman on behalf of the Water Planning Council advisory group. And we have alluded to but haven't pressed the point that it would be desirable to have the addendum, the answers to the addendum available to the public if they're researching a particular conveyance.

That was left kind of up in the air, so that may be a loose end that we take up later in the year.

1 You know, they said the forum would be 2 public. And I guess the next thing was, well, 3 will the answer be public? I'm not -- Karen, I don't think we really got an answer to that, so. 4 5 But we were too busy thanking them to pursue that. 6 KAREN BURNASKA: You're right, Margaret. 7 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Margaret and Karen. 8 Any questions on that? 9 10 (No response.) 11 12 THE CHAIRMAN: Okay. Water Planning Council advisory 13 group update. Do we have -- is Alecia with us? 14 ALICEA CHARAMUT: I am here. I apologize. 15 THE CHAIRMAN: I'm sorry. 16 ALICEA CHARAMUT: That's okay. I apologize that my 17 camera is off, but my bandwidth, it's a little bit 18 limited today. 19 THE CHAIRMAN: You sound fine. We like your logo. 20 ALICEA CHARAMUT: So the drafts of the source water 21 protection white paper are due in mid September. 22 And we also had an in-depth discussion about 23 resiliency funding, which you all have already had 24 that discussion here. 25 But other than that, I think everything else

from the Water planning Council advisory group has already been reported on in other areas here. So Josh, unless I'm forgetting anything?

JOSH CANSLER: I agree. Everything been covered already. It was what you just mentioned.

THE CHAIRMAN: Very good. Any questions?

(No response.)

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Lori, we have under the first two, WUCC update and private well update.

LORI MATHIEU: Thank you, Jack. I'll take WUCC update first. So I have with me one of my staff Eric McPhee who is the supervisor of the source water and planning unit within our branch, environmental, health and drinking water.

So there's -- I'll mention one thing, there's an upcoming meeting on September 15th at one o'clock. Everyone is welcome to the WUCC implementation planning meeting. Now you may want to join this because we could add an item to talk about implementation of the variety of needed infrastructure projects that are part of the WUCC plan.

We do have a summary document -- and Eric, you could add that to a link. We do have two summary documents for the WUCC plan. There is a simple two pager, but there's also a document that gets into more details and shares actual projects that are in the WUCC plan.

The WUCC plan, again is made up of three regions, but the summary document is a great summary, and it summarizes every infrastructure project -- you could call them all resiliency projects -- across the state of Connecticut for public drinking water supply.

So Eric, why don't you to take it away?

if you could add the link to those documents in the chat, that would be wonderful. Eric?

ERIC McPHEE: Yeah, I can add those documents after I'm done with my spiel here, but just to let everyone know the agenda and the posting for the September 15th meeting is in the chat. So you can click on that. It's a Teams meeting. The Teams link will

be in there and as well as the agenda.

Just for just a quick general overview. The WUCCs, as you all know, it's a regional planning effort to help municipalities and water utilities make smart decisions about regional and statewide

water supply efforts, and how we can chart a path of viability moving over for water supplies.

So to that end, we've moved now from creating these comprehensive plans to implementing the plans and working with the membership. We've prioritized some recommendations for planning and we're now working to achieve some of those, those goals.

So just a couple of ideas for what we're doing now to give people a sense for what we're doing. We're talking, making a roadmap for interconnections both for active and emergency interconnections, talking about the implications of interconnections.

Are they needed? What are the costs involved? What are the permitting, you know, permitting implications both with DEEP and DPH, and active versus emergency, and trying to put all that information on the table so people can make water utilities and COGS and municipalities to make informed decisions about what smart interconnections there are.

The other thing we're working on is a guidance and SOP and information to work with municipalities when a project is proposed within a

drinking water watershed or APA.

so under 83i and 25-32f if an action or an activity is proposed within a drinking water watershed or APA, the applicant is required to notify the water utility, notifying DPH. And the guidances that we're working on would help municipalities make informed decisions about things that might, not only impact water supplies, but might impact them as well and have them have the tools at their disposal to help make informed decisions about actions that might be happening within their town.

So a couple of examples about what we're talking about. There are five prioritized recommendations that we're working on. We're talking about conservation and drought implications for public water systems. We're talking about finding ways to get water main extensions to serve these developments.

We don't want a new development that's 65 feet away from existing infrastructure, existing service area to have to develop a satellite system. We want to find ways to make it not cost prohibitive, or prohibitively difficult to connect. And then we're talking about improving

the standards for small water systems and the development of small systems.

So contact me directly if you have any questions, or please come and listen in, or get involved in the conversation on September 15th.

Thanks.

And I'll drop the -- Lori, I'll drop those two things into the chat.

LORI MATHIEU: Excellent. Eric, and if you could drop in the agenda, too, for the meeting --

ERIC McPHEE: That's already done. If you look there, in that one link it's both. The date and the agenda are right in there.

LORI MATHIEU: Excellent. Thank you so much.

So as, Mary -- Representative Mushinsky, to your point earlier about we need projects, the WUCC plan is being implemented and that's a perfect place to start.

There are good resiliency projects within that plan as well as the drinking water vulnerability and resiliency plan that we worked on sort of at the same time as the WUCC plan. So we could share with you a lot of great information from the WUCC plan itself.

And we're working -- as Eric, one of Eric's

primary work functions is to implement the WUCC plan. So in his work teams and everyone on this team, everyone is welcome. It's a public meeting on this, on the 15th of September. We welcome everybody's input and thoughts, because the funding is out there and we do want to be aggressive and pursue funding that we need to make sure that our State is ready for what we see coming in drought, as well as other climate change challenges that we're going to have.

So the next item, Jack, is private wells.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

LORI MATHIEU: So we've been talking about the efforts on private wells. It's part of my responsibilities now under our branch of environmental health and drinking water.

We have a small team and one thing that we're taking a critical look at is possibly supporting the efforts that Mike Dietz and his team pulled together in their white paper moving forward with possibly on, you know, what to do with what's a big part of the state water plan about private wells and the lack of testing requirements, any testing requirements at all other than when a private well is initially drilled.

There's some basic testing requirements that goes back many decades -- here to upgrade those testing requirements and to make sure that information is gathered, collected and analyzed and then shared back with everybody.

So our department is working toward that end, and more to come. We all, as Martin had mentioned, there's due dates and deadlines to get information to different -- so we're on to starting a long road of talking and having a lot of sharing information internally at DPH and more to come.

I can share with you that our department supports the effort in general where it goes within our department and further. There's more to come on that. And I can't really let you know because I have many, many levels of approvals to many people to talk with.

But the effort is generally supported. I think the devil is always in the details. We want to know specifically what other states are doing with private well testing. There's a lot of good information there. We're gathering that information.

It is very important. As you heard Mary Ann

Dickinson talk about the conservation initiatives and what's going on around New England, New York, New Jersey; it's always one of the questions that comes up. So it is important.

And then who pays? Who can afford this? If people can't afford it, how can they afford it? What are we talking about to help people test their wells? Affordability can be a question. It's these costs, the cost has come up. You know the cost of some of these tests can be in the hundreds of dollars. So that's another thing that we're looking at as well.

But we do appreciate the work of Mike Dietz and the team that pulled together the white paper on private wells, and we're looking to move the effort forward. And more to come. When we can let you know, we will.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Lori. And thank you very much, Eric. Appreciate a lot is going on with WUCC and the private well.

Next, any questions, councilmembers?

(No response.)

THE CHAIRMAN: If not, water conservation and fixtures.

Graham, I think we've covered that pretty extensively already.

Let's move on to the IDWG update. Martin Heft, I know you had a meeting last week.

MARTIN HEFT: Good afternoon, all.

Yes, we had a meeting even despite all the rain that we've been having. So fortunately we're not in a drought at this point. We do continue to monitor it every month. We have not had meetings the past couple of months.

We did have a meeting last Thursday, which was a very productive meeting. We did start taking a look at the report that was forwarded to us from the Council here regarding the drought, from the workgroup.

We have come up with a plan of how we are going to go through that, basically kind of doing a matrix chart, if you will, going through each of the recommendations under each of the four charges; looking at each one of those, seeing which ones are completed, which ones may need to -- that there's an agreement to include, or recommend to be put into the drought plan, or ones that we need to look forward to, kind of prioritizing them.

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We will be setting up some additional meetings between now and our next normal monthly meeting to start taking on each of these individual charges, if you will, separately and reviewing each of the recommendations. So we are moving forward and working together as a great team with all the agencies to review all these recommendations, and then make a final recommendation back to the Water Planning Council for any updates that we see in the drought plan.

THE CHAIRMAN: Martin, thank you for your leadership with this. And any questions for Martin?

You know he's right. When it's raining, raining, raining, God knows we've gotten more rain the last several weeks, but you know that next year at this time we could be in a drought. you always have to stay on top of it. So thank you very much, Martin.

On the agenda we have water conservation figures in small letters, Graham and Jack, but I think we talked about that this afternoon -unless you have something to add?

GRAHAM STEVENS: No, I think it's well covered, Jack. THE CHAIRMAN: But you are next on the agenda under GC3 reporting as it relates to the state water plan.

GRAHAM STEVENS: Yeah. This, this goes I think to earlier conversations that we had regarding the intersection between the GC3 and the state water plan. And under the GC3 initiative there is the requirement for an analysis of how the recommendations and initiatives under GC3 intersect with other state plans, in particular Executive Order One calls out the state water plan.

So there is a reporting requirement for the member agencies of the GC3 at the end of December, and I wanted to let the other Water Planning Councilors as well as those in attendance today know that the DEEP is going to take a first cut at looking at the intersection between GC3 and the state water plan, and other, other plans, and provide that to the Water Planning Council for review and consideration before the final report is completed in December.

So really just a note for the counselors as well as for others, particularly those that have been involved in the GC3 and know that their report requirement is coming. It does speak to the member -- the requirement is actually to the member agencies at GC3, but we will have, as the

DEEP put together a strong proposal for the Water Planning Council, deliberation, discussion and consideration hopefully well in advance of the deadline so that we can ensure that you know all the intersections, as we've been discussing a lot at this meeting between climate and water; to make sure that they make their final report.

I don't know if anybody has --

THE CHAIRMAN: Any questions for Graham.

LORI MATHIEU: Yeah. So hi, Graham. This is Lori. So if you need any support from our agency -- because I know that you may have quite a few items in there that crisscross the state water plan.

So if you want to maybe partner together on that and we could be of assistance there, I would be more than willing to help on that if you think that that's helpful.

GRAHAM STEVENS: No. I mean, I think that that's very helpful, Lori, and much appreciated. I will definitely circle back with Rebecca French from the DEEP who is leading that initial effort to put together the draft proposal, and share that with her. Thank you.

LORI MATHIEU: Excellent. And then just -- well, maybe

Jack next -- and Graham, about climate change,

an announcement maybe next Water Planning Council meeting about a wonderful grant that we applied for that we believe that we have received a formal notice on -- and it's a CDC grant, known as the BRACE grant. I still have that acronym down. I have to look at my white board to see what it is.

Building resiliency against climate effects.

Building resiliency against climate effects,

BRACE, a CDC funded grant.

There are 17 states that are BRACE funded Since 2010. We were never one of them. Again one of the last New England States not to be a BRACE grant, but we applied and have been able to capture some funding.

so more to come on all of that, and we're very excited as a department to be able to get funding in place and to get started with funding staff. Obviously, we work on climate change aspects all the time, but to have staff focus on public health and safety and to start to work toward implementation on mitigation and adaptation measures for public health and health equity.

So, so much more to come, but I wanted to say that as we're very excited about this opportunity

and to continue to work with Dr. French at DEEP and all the colleagues moving forward. We're very excited.

So I just wanted to say that. Thank you. THE CHAIRMAN: We're excited for you. Great news.

Any other new business, or any questions for Martin or Lori regarding climate change?

That's a loaded question.

Any questions regarding climate change? My god we could be here all night.

(No response.)

THE CHAIRMAN: But anyway. Thank you both very much.

Public comments, any other public comment today?

ALICEA CHARAMUT: Chair Betkoski, I actually have something in regard to the report on the GC3.

I hope that the Water Planning Council uses this as an opportunity to look at the priorities that were set for water plan implementation, looking at it to see if those priorities still align with preparing for climate change and how they align with the recommendations that were put out by the GC3.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think that's an excellent suggestion.

Denise Savageau, you have a question. I see your hand raised for comment?

DENISE SAVAGEAU: Yeah, I just want to do a public comment on the GC3 and the state water plan.

Obviously, there's a lot of overlap there and I'm pleased to see that folks are looking at this. I do want to bring up that there's a section in the GC3 report that was put together. It was called the working and natural lands section workgroups. And it focused on, you know, four different topics, rivers, wetlands, forests and agriculture, slash, soils. And all of them are intimately related to source water protection.

We are not going to have source water protection if we don't take care of our forestland, if we don't look at riparian buffers, if we're not looking at protecting our wetlands. And as you know, we gave you a presentation on soils and the importance of soils and protecting our watersheds.

My concern when we're looking at this is some of these are in the action report, but as you know not everything in the GC3 moved forward and got into that initial action report.

And my concern is that where the public health and safety and infrastructure workgroups are moving forward and looking at maybe a second edition or another report, they discontinue the working and natural lands.

And I think that that's unfortunate in terms of what we need to be looking at, and you know, when we're talking about water resources, particularly public drinking water supply.

So I'm hoping when we do this reconciliation and kind of look at what was in the GC3 reports, and what's in the state water plan, that we recognize the value of our working and natural lands and what we need to do to accomplish the work on source water protection.

And when I'm talking about source water protection, it's about the quality of water as well as the quantity of water, and it's just so important that we pay attention to that. And so I'm just urging folks to really take a look at those sections of the report that may not stand out as much as a few of the other sections.

Thank you.

LORI MATHIEU: Jack?

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Denise.

Lori?

LORI MATHIEU: May I ask a question of Denise?

THE CHAIRMAN: Sure.

LORI MATHIEU: I'm just wondering, because what you just said, Denise, is impactful -- but it may be missed. You know? So I like that you brought that forward.

Is there a way to maybe -- because I know what you said is also a really important point. Not everything made it to the first report that is out there, and it's dated January of 2021, but there's a lot of other recommendations that are out there.

Would maybe one of the subgroups might be willing to help pull together all of those suggestions that are water related? I don't know. It's just a thought, because there was so much that came into and fed into the report that you see in January. Not everything could get there.

I think there's 60-something recommendations that are part of the report, the January report, but there's so much more behind that that are sort of more published but are impactful.

So I don't know how to move forward with all of it because there there are quite a few that

didn't get to that next level.

THE CHAIRMAN: Lori -- and Alecia Charamut just chatted me. And I'm thinking -- I'm sitting here thinking, what are we going to do with all this information? And Alecia said, that's something -- it should be fed somewhere because you've got you involved. We've got Graham involved. We've got Denise involved.

So perhaps you could feed all this information to the Water Planning Council advisory group, which can then in turn come up to us for recommendations. They can kind of be the clearinghouse, if you will.

I think it's got to go somewhere, or we're not going to -- and it's very important work, only I don't want to lose it in the translation, if you will.

DENISE SAVAGEAU: If I could? I totally agree with Alecia that the Water Planning Council advisory group can look at some of this. I guess one of the things, Lori, is -- what I'm hoping is that, also obviously with the state water plan that we look at the reports, but I just wanted people to be aware that there are reports.

There's actually two sections of the

Governor's Council on climate change that I think are really important. And I understand why they're not moving forward with those subgroups, because they were the science subgroups, if you will, the working in natural lands.

They basically said they were multiple,
multiple disciplinary. They were both on
mitigation as well as adaptation. And the science
subgroup is not moving forward either, and that's
because the science was brought forward -- and
they know people are going to keep looking at the
science.

So what I want to make sure people understand was there was a lot of work done. And so when the other groups are looking at recommendations of, or that you've identified, you know, an infrastructure problem or a public health problem, that some of those solutions may be in those science reports, whether it be the working and natural lands and/or the science reports themselves. As you know, there was a science technical committee.

And so I just wanted to bring that out there, that that information and all the work of those groups, we don't want to lose that work. So I

guess that's my reason for bringing it up, is that it's out there and it certainly can be translated into the work of what we're doing with source water protection, the state water plan and the, you know, other sections of the GC3 that are moving forward.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. We appreciate that.

Gannon Long from Operation Fuel?

GANNON LONG: Thank you, Chair Betkoski and thanks,

everybody, for this meeting. I just wanted to

make a quick comment and I'm going to put a link

in the chat.

(Https://operationfuel.org/eeday/)

GANNON LONG: Operation Fuel is organizing an event around energy efficiency and also water efficiency on October 6th. So all the information is right there on our website.

A couple of outstanding experts in this field who are in this room with us today are going to be speaking on the water panel. We're really grateful for Lori Mathieu and Denise Savageau's time and commitment to that.

So we're going to talk about water efficiency, probably some of the ideas that we heard from the presentation today and a number of other things. So I just want to say thanks and encourage folks to check that out. Hopefully we'll see you all there.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Gannon.

Is there any other public comment today before we end the public comment.

(No response.)

THE CHAIRMAN: It's been a very good meeting today.

Before I close I'd like to once again thank our guardian here Mary, Representative Mushinsky who's been very, very passionate about water for many years. It's great to see you. We appreciate your leadership and your support, Representative Mushinsky.

Hopefully we'll have some good items coming out of this legislative session. So thank you for being here.

I thank Mary Ann Dickinson for being here, the reps of the other agencies for being with us here today.

THE

And Darren and frank, I appreciate them being here today.

And I also want to thank again the Water

Planning Council advisory group and their Chairs,

Alecia and Josh, and the implementation workgroup

with Dave and Virginia, and all the volunteers.

Alley and I were talking about earlier today, it doesn't go unnoticed, all the time and effort that you give. You really are the background backbone of the Council, and we really appreciate all your efforts. We're moving forward. You know I've been around for a long time, like many of you, and it's nice to see the fruits of our labor are moving forward.

We've got a lot of work to do. I'm very excited about hopefully getting a person very much like the Council on Environmental Quality -- but moving forward we have someone to help facilitate that, this part.

So with that, I'll open up for closing comments for any member the council?

(No response.)

THE CHAIRMAN: If not, I will entertain a motion to

1	adjourn?		
2	LORI MATHIEU: So moved.		
3	GRAHAM STEVENS: Second.		
4	THE CHAIRMAN: Okay. Very good. Our next meeting will		
5	be on October 5th. And make a note of all those		
6	dates that we have with the WUCC coming up in the		
7	15th, Operation Fuel on the 6th. And we have the		
8	implementation workgroup meeting on the 28th.		
9	So with that, all those in favor of		
10	adjournment.		
11	THE COUNCIL: Aye.		
12	THE CHAIRMAN: Opposed?		
13			
14	(No response.)		
15			
16	THE CHAIRMAN: Good evening, everyone. Take care.		
17	Thank you all for your support.		
	Thank you all for your support.		
18	Thank you all for your support.		
18 19	Thank you all for your support. (End: 2:57 p.m.)		
19			
19 20			
19 20 21			
19 20 21 22			

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the foregoing 71 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

8 VICE-CHAIRMAN, via teleconference, on September 7,

2021.

Robert G. Dixon, CVR-M 857

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