

Western Region Water Utility Coordinating Committee



December 15, 2016

Ms. Lori Mathieu
Public Health Section Chief
Connecticut Department of Public Health
Drinking Water Section
410 Capitol Avenue, MS #51 WAT
Hartford, CT 06134-0308

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

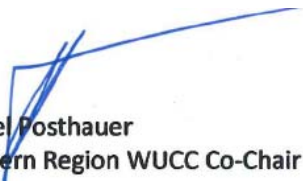
Daniel Lawrence, Co-Chair
DLawrence@aquarionwater.com
203-362-3055

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

RE: Final Water Supply Assessment
Western Region WUCC

In accordance with CGS 25-33g, the Western Connecticut Water Utility Coordinating Committee (WUCC) has prepared a Final Water Supply Assessment for the Western Connecticut Public Water Supply Management Area. The consultant will provide a copy separate from this letter and an electronic copy will be available on the Western WUCC webpage at <http://www.ct.gov/dph/WUCC>.

Very Truly Yours,


Russel Posthauer
Western Region WUCC Co-Chair


Daniel Lawrence
Western Region WUCC Co-Chair



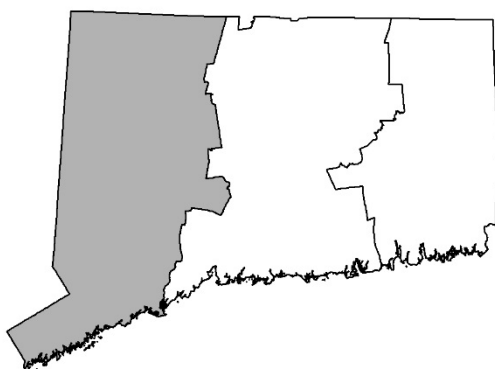
Coordinated Water System Plan
Part I: Final Water Supply Assessment
Western Connecticut Public Water Supply Management Area
December 12, 2016



MILONE & MACBROOM[®]

Engineering | Planning | Landscape Architecture | Environmental Science

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



Prepared for:

WESTERN REGION WATER UTILITY
COORDINATING COMMITTEE
c/o The Elected Recording Secretary
555 Main Street, Hartford, CT 06142-0800
[http://www.ct.gov/dph/cwp/view.asp?a=3139
&q=576504](http://www.ct.gov/dph/cwp/view.asp?a=3139&q=576504)

Sponsoring Agency:

CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
410 Capitol Avenue
MS #51WAT, P.O. Box 340308
Hartford, CT 06134-0308
(860) 509-7333
<http://www.ct.gov/dph>

Prepared by:

MILONE & MACBROOM, INC.
99 Realty Drive
Cheshire, CT 06410
(203) 271-1773
www.miloneandmacbroom.com

MMI #1017-05-03



NOTICE TO READERS

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

Western WUCC Officers

Russell Posthauer Jr., Co-Chair
 President
 CCA Engineering, LLC
 40 Old New Milford Road, Brookfield, CT 06804
 RussellPosthauer[at]ccaengineering.com

Daniel Lawrence, Co-Chair
 Director of Engineering and Planning
 Aquarion Water Company
 600 Lindley Street, Bridgeport, CT 06606
 DLawrence[at]aquarionwater.com

David Banker, Recording Secretary
 Project Manager, Technical Services
 Metropolitan District Commission
 55 Main Street, Hartford, CT 06142-0800
 DBanker[at]themdc.com

Western WUCC Active Members*

Member	Member
Aquarion Water Company	Torrington Water Company
Bristol Water Department	Town of Barkhamsted
Candlewood Springs Property Owners Association	Town of Bethel Water Department
Connecticut Department of Energy & Environmental Protection	Town of Bethlehem
Connecticut Water Company	Town of Brookfield
Danbury Water Department	Waterbury Water Department
First Taxing District of the City of Norwalk Water Department	Town of New Hartford
Metropolitan Council of Governments	Town of New Milford
Metropolitan District Commission	Town of Newtown
Naugatuck Valley Council of Governments	Oxford Water Pollution Control Authority
Northwest Hills Council of Governments	Watertown Fire District
Photronics, Inc.	Western Connecticut Council of Governments
South Central Connecticut Regional Water Authority	Winsted Water Works
South Norwalk Electric & Water (Second Taxing District)	Wolcott Water Department
Southbury Training School	

Other Contributors

The Western Connecticut WUCC also appreciates the time and effort of the numerous nonmember stakeholders who participated and have contributed valuable insight to this process:

Stakeholders	Stakeholders
CDM Smith, Inc.	Farmington River Watershed Association
Connecticut Department of Public Health	Milone & MacBroom, Inc.
Connecticut General Assembly	Naugatuck River Revival Group
Connecticut Office of Policy & Management	Pomperaug River Watershed Coalition
Connecticut Public Utilities Regulatory Authority	Rivers Alliance
Fairfield Conservation Department	Tighe & Bond, Inc.

Document Authors

The following representatives of Milone & MacBroom, Inc. contributed to the creation of this document:

David Murphy, P.E., CFM, Associate
Scott Bighinatti, MS, CFM, Lead Environmental Scientist
Jeanine Armstrong Gouin, P.E., Vice President
Peter Shea, Lead Environmental Scientist
Matthew Rose, Environmental Scientist
Carly Meyers, AICP, Planner
Timothy Baird, AICP, Planner
Patrick Gallagher, Planner
Derek Pronovost, Communications Assistant

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Notice to Readers	i
Acknowledgements	ii
Table of Contents.....	iv
Definitions.....	ix
Abbreviations.....	xii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	ES-1
1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	1-1
1.1 The Coordinated Water System Planning Process.....	1-1
1.2 Components of the Coordinated Water System Plan.....	1-5
1.3 Western Connecticut Public Water Supply Management Area.....	1-6
1.4 Western Connecticut Water Utility Coordinating Committee.....	1-9
1.5 Information Sources.....	1-10
2.0 EXISTING PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS.....	2-1
2.1 Composition of the Region	2-1
2.2 Assessment of Water Quality and Source Protection Concerns.....	2-10
2.3 Assessment of System Reliability.....	2-18
2.4 Assessment of Service and Supply Adequacy	2-20
2.5 Assessment of Firefighting Capabilities	2-23
2.6 Assessment of Major Facilities.....	2-26
3.0 ASSESSMENT OF FUTURE WATER SUPPLY SOURCES.....	3-1
3.1 Aquarion Water Company	3-2
3.2 Bethel Water Department	3-3
3.3 Bristol Water Department	3-3
3.4 Candlewood Shores Tax District	3-3
3.5 Connecticut Water Company.....	3-3
3.6 Danbury Water Department	3-4
3.7 First Taxing District of the City of Norwalk Water Department.....	3-4
3.8 Heritage Village Water Company.....	3-4
3.9 Metropolitan District Commission.....	3-5
3.10 New Britain Water Department.....	3-5
3.11 New Hartford Water Department.....	3-5
3.12 Second Taxing District of Norwalk	3-6
3.13 South Central Connecticut Regional Water Authority.....	3-6
3.14 Southbury Training School	3-6
3.15 Torrington Water Company	3-7
3.16 Town of Newtown – Fairfield Hills	3-7
3.17 Waterbury Water Department	3-7
3.18 Watertown Fire District	3-7
3.19 Watertown Water & Sewer Authority	3-7

TABLE OF CONTENTS (CONTINUED)

	<u>Page</u>
3.20 Winsted Water Works.....	3-8
3.21 Wolcott Water Department.....	3-8
4.0 EXISTING SERVICE AREAS & DONOR BASINS	4-1
4.1 Existing Service Areas.....	4-1
4.2 Summary of Source Water and Service Areas	4-5
5.0 POPULATION AND PROJECTED GROWTH	5-1
5.1 Municipal Classifications and Community Water System Population	5-1
5.2 Historical Population.....	5-3
5.3 Municipal Population Projections.....	5-6
5.4 Community Water System Service Population Projections.	5-10
5.5 Land Uses and Available Land	5-12
5.5.1 Overview of the Western PWSMA	5-12
5.5.2 Land Uses within the Western PWSMA	5-13
5.6 Growth Trends	5-15
5.6.1 Housing Trends.....	5-15
5.6.2 Zoning.....	5-17
5.6.3 Conclusions.....	5-27
6.0 STATUS OF WATER SYSTEM PLANNING	6-1
6.1 Individual Water System Planning	6-1
6.2 Municipal Planning.....	6-2
6.3 Land Use Planning and Coordination for Source Protection	6-13
6.3.1 Community Water System Source Protection Efforts.....	6-13
6.3.2 Source Water Assessment Program	6-19
6.3.3 Regional Source Water Protection Efforts	6-20
6.3.4 Connecticut Source Water Collaborative	6-20
6.3.5 Aquifer Protection Area Program.....	6-21
6.3.6 Other Organizations	6-21
6.4 Coordination among Community Water Systems	6-21
7.0 ISSUES, NEEDS, AND DEFICIENCIES IN THE REGION	7-1
7.1 Sources of Supply	7-1
7.2 Planning.....	7-3
7.3 Interconnections	7-4
7.4 Small Water Systems.....	7-4
7.5 Water Usage.....	7-6
7.6 Final Thoughts.....	7-7

TABLE OF CONTENTS (CONTINUED)

Page

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1-1	Coordinated Water System Plan Components and Schedule.....	1-3
Table 1-2	Western PWSMA Municipalities.....	1-7
Table 1-3	Summary of Population Served in Western PWSMA by Public Water Systems.....	1-9
Table 1-4	Summary of Comments Received on Preliminary Water Supply Assessment during Public Comment Period	1-10
Table 2-1	Summary of Western PWSMA Public Water System Service Areas by Municipality	2-1
Table 2-2	Summary of Recent Water Quality Violations for Community Systems (2014-2015)...	2-10
Table 2-3	Summary of Water Utility Concerns Regarding Water Quality for Utilities Serving > 1,000 People	2-13
Table 2-4	Summary of System Reliability Characteristics for Community Water Systems Serving >1,000 People	2-18
Table 2-5	System Demand, Available Yield, and Margin of Safety for Community Water Systems Serving >1,000 People	2-22
Table 2-6	Firefighting Capabilities by Municipality.....	2-24
Table 2-7	Major Facilities of Community Water Systems Serving > 1,000 People	2-27
Table 2-8	Planned and/or Identified Expansions/Alterations for Community Water Systems Serving > 1,000 People.....	2-29
Table 2-9	List of Existing Interconnections in the Western PWSMA.....	2-31
Table 2-10	Planned and/or Identified Future Interconnections.....	2-34
Table 2-11	Community Water Systems within 1,000 Feet without Existing or Planned Interconnections.....	2-35
Table 3-1	Potential Future Source of Supply Exploration Planned/Needed for Community Water Systems Serving >1,000 People	3-1
Table 4-1	Summary of Enabling Legislation for Community Water Systems Serving >1,000 People	4-1
Table 4-2	Generalized Summary of Donor Subregional Basins for Community Water Systems Serving > 1,000 People.....	4-5
Table 5-1	Summary of Municipal Characteristics for Western PWSMA.....	5-1
Table 5-2	Municipal Classification for Western PWSMA.....	5-3
Table 5-3	Historical Population by Municipality for the Western PWSMA	5-3
Table 5-4	Population Projections by Municipality for the Western PWSMA	5-6
Table 5-5	Existing and Future Projected Population of Community Water Systems Serving >1,000 People	5-10
Table 5-6	Land Cover by Category for the Western PWSMA	5-13
Table 5-7	Housing Inventory Estimates in Western PWSMA Municipalities, 2000-2015	5-15
Table 5-8	Generalized Zoning	5-17
Table 5-9	Municipal Buildout Analyses from Plans of Conservation and Development	5-21

TABLE OF CONTENTS (CONTINUED)

Page

LIST OF TABLES (CONTINUED)

Table 6-1	Individual Water Supply Plan Status	6-1
Table 6-2	Summary of Municipal Plans of Conservation and Development	6-3
Table 6-3	Water Supply Comments Addressed in Municipal Plans of Conservation and Development	6-4
Table 6-4	Municipal Survey Responses.....	6-9

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1-1	Original PWSMAs	1-2
Figure 1-2	Western Region PWSMA	1-4
Figure 1-3	Population Distribution by Municipality	1-8
Figure 4-1	Small Public Water System Density	4-4
Figure 5-1	Population Growth by Municipality Classification.....	5-5
Figure 5-2	Population Projections by Classification for Western PWSMA	5-8
Figure 5-3	Western Region Land Cover	5-14

LIST OF APPENDED TABLES

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

LIST OF APPENDED FIGURES

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS (CONTINUED)

LIST OF APPENDICES

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

DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DEFINITIONS (CONTINUED)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DEFINITIONS (CONTINUED)

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

ABBREVIATIONS

CGS	Connecticut General Statute(s)
CWC	Connecticut Water Company
CWS	Community Water System
CWSs	Community Water Systems
DEEP	Department of Energy & Environmental Protection
DOT	Department of Transportation
DPH	Department of Public Health
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Exclusive Service Area
GPCD	Gallons Per Capita per Day
GPD	Gallons Per Day
GPM	Gallons Per Minute
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
MDC	Metropolitan District Commission
MetroCOG	Connecticut Metropolitan Council of Governments
MG	Million Gallons
MGD	Million Gallons per Day
MMI	Milone & MacBroom, Inc.
MPTN	Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation
MTBE	Methyl-Tert Butyl Ether
MTUA	Mohegan Tribal Utility Authority
NHCOG	Northwest Hills Council of Governments
NOV	Notice of Violation
NTNC	Non-Transient Non-Community
NVCOG	Naugatuck Valley Council of Governments
OPM	Office of Policy and Management
PURA	Public Utilities Regulatory Authority
PWSID	Public Water System Identification Number
PWSMA	Public Water Supply Management Area
RCSA	Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies
SCCRWA	South Central Connecticut Regional Water Authority
SCWA	Southeastern Connecticut Water Authority
SWAP	Source Water Assessment Report
TNC	Transient Non-Community
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
WestCOG	Western Connecticut Council of Governments
WPCA	Water Pollution Control Authority
WSP	Water Supply Plan
WUCC	Water Utility Coordinating Committee



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

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

The Western WUCC convened on June 14, 2016 and held subsequent monthly meetings in July through December. Twenty-nine WUCC members have attended at least one meeting. All meetings have been noticed, and all have been open to the public.

Western Region Composition

The Western PWSMA is comprised of 64 municipalities within four Councils of Government (Northwest Hills, Naugatuck Valley, Metropolitan, and Western) and 924 public water systems. The region includes 183 community water systems, 196 non-transient non-community water systems, and 545 transient non-community water systems. Thirty-seven public water systems serve greater than 1,000 people or more than 250 connections.

Each municipality in the Western PWSMA contains at least one public water system. Some communities host an unusually large number of public water systems. For instance:

- Brookfield hosts 92 systems (including 19 community systems).
- New Milford hosts 47 systems (including 17 community systems).
- Danbury hosts 43 systems (including 18 community systems).
- Newtown hosts 43 systems (including 8 community systems).
- Wolcott hosts 43 systems (including 7 community systems).
- Ridgefield hosts 35 systems.
- Greenwich and Litchfield each host 31 systems.
- New Fairfield hosts 30 systems.

The following towns host between 20 and 29 systems: Barkhamsted, Bethel, Bethlehem, Kent, Middlebury, Monroe, New Hartford, Redding, Southbury, Washington, Wilton, and Woodbury. The municipalities of Bristol, Burlington, Cheshire, Cornwall, Goshen, Harwinton, Morris, Oxford, Plymouth, Prospect, Sherman, Stamford, Torrington, Watertown, and Weston host 10 or more public water systems.

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

Finished Water Quality

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

System Reliability

System reliability of large public water systems in the Western PWSMA is considered generally good. Most public water systems serving greater than 1,000 people have multiple sources of supply and/or emergency/backup supplies. Twenty-nine of 37 of these systems currently have interconnections with another system. Additionally, all but one of the large public systems serving greater than 1,000 people have emergency power availability. All but two such systems have an average day margin of safety that is greater than the recommended 1.15. Only one such system has a maximum month average-day margin of safety that is less than 1.15. Three systems have a peak-day margin of safety that is less than 1.15.

DPH has recently implemented a program known as the Capacity Development Assessment (CDA) for small community water systems that serve less than 1,000 people. Of the 103 small community systems in the Western PWSMA that have been assessed, 8% of the systems were rated to be lacking adequate capacity, 41% were rated to have moderate capacity, and 51% were rated to have adequate capacity. The long-term goal of the CDA program is to enable DPH to target specific types of assistance to individual small community water systems.

Existing and Future Sources of Supply

Sixteen of the 37 systems serving greater than 1,000 people maintain active reservoir supplies. Only seven of these rely solely on reservoir supplies. Most of the public water served through these systems comes from groundwater supplies. Eleven systems that currently supply greater than 1,000 people have indicated a potential need for developing additional water supplies within the 5-year planning period as reported in their individual water supply plans (dates of publication vary). Nineteen systems identify a potential long-term need (e.g., within the 50-year planning period). Eight report no short-term or long-term future supply needs.

Population and Land Use

Population centers within the Western PWSMA region include Bridgeport, Danbury, Norwalk, Stamford, and Waterbury, with greater than 80,000 people, and Bristol, Fairfield, Greenwich, and Stratford, with populations between 40,000 and 80,000. The lowest population areas within the region include Barkhamsted, Bethlehem, Bridgewater, Canaan, Colebrook, Cornwall, Goshen, Hartland, Kent, Morris, Norfolk, North Canaan, Roxbury, Salisbury, Sharon, Sherman, Warren, and Washington, with less than 5,000 people according to the 2010 Census.

Eighty-two percent of the land area in the Western PWSMA is undeveloped; 18 percent is developed, with concentrations along the Still River Valley, Naugatuck River Valley, and the shoreline. Growth trends in the region reflects the housing boom of the late 1990s and early 2000s, followed by the Great Recession and post-recession recovery in 2006 to 2015.

The regional urban population is projected to experience steady growth, but the overall regional suburban population may experience either growth or decline depending on the prediction model used. Regional rural areas are generally expected to see minimal population growth through 2040.

Public water system population projections were taken from individual water supply plans. These projections do not necessarily correspond to the same planning periods. For the long-range, 50-year planning period, most systems project modest increases or decreases in service area population. The exceptions are the South Central Connecticut Regional Water Authority, projecting a 50-year planning period population increase of 57,410 people, and the Aquarion Water Company – Main System in the Bridgeport area, projecting an increase in service area population of 41,978 in the 50-year planning period. These two public water systems represent 39% of the region-wide projected service area population increase in the 50-year planning period.

Status of Planning

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

- Bethel Water Department – 2006
- Candlewood Shores Tax District – 2008 (approval pending)
- CWC – Central System – 2010 (approval pending)
- CWC – Terryville System and Thomaston System – 2010 (approval pending)
- Danbury Water Department – 2006 (approval pending)
- New Hartford Water Department – 2006 (approval pending)
- South Norwalk Electric & Water (Second Taxing District) – 2007
- Southbury Training School – 2008
- Waterbury Water Department – 2007 (approval pending)
- Winsted Water Works – 2007 (approval pending)
- Wolcott Water Department – 2009 (approval pending)

Plans of Conservation and Development have been prepared in all member municipalities. Most were adopted within the last 10 years. Exceptions (e.g., older plans) include Barkhamsted, Bethel, Fairfield, Goshen, Hartland, Litchfield, Oxford, Seymour, Sharon, Shelton, Watertown, and Westport. Most of these were developed in the early to mid 2000s and are currently undergoing updates.

Issues, Needs, and Deficiencies in the Region

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

Sources of Supply

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

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

Planning

- Coordination of Water Utility Planning – Coordination between community water systems with respect to various aspects of water supply, such as shared use of equipment and technical staff is desirable from an operational and financial perspective. Improved coordination has the potential to greatly benefit smaller systems that may not have the financial ability to purchase equipment such as that required for spill response or emergency power. Finally, a key benefit of improved coordination among water utilities is the potential to establish a more organized and holistic approach to the exploration of future water supplies and interconnections.
- Coordination of Planning between Utilities and Communities – In some cases, state, regional, and local planners have limited understanding of the long-term planning goals of water utilities and vice versa. In addition, planning between water utilities and communities is typically performed in a staggered manner, with utilities reviewing current planning documents that may be several years old.
- Disjointed Service Areas – Numerous communities are served by multiple public water systems (whether privately owned or municipal or regional) that are located proximal to one another but not actively interconnected, which can result in higher cost of operation, lack of efficiency, and lack of redundancy. In some cases, the cost for a customer to purchase water can be significantly more expensive in one system than the other despite their proximity.
- Exclusive Service Areas – The northernmost and southernmost communities within the Western PWSMA have not previously undertaken the assignment of exclusive service areas. A well-planned assignment of ESAs in the region will help to address challenges that emerge in the future, including those described above regarding new and existing small systems as well as water quality challenges in some communities.
- Use of Current Data – The Coordinated Water System Planning process requires the use of current data, but many data sets are out of date or incomplete. These include water supply plans (discussed in Section 6.1), plans of conservation and development (discussed in Section 6.2), publicly available data from state agencies, and population projections (discussed in Section 5.3). In some cases, very little data is available to state agencies.

Interconnections

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

Small Water Systems

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

Water Usage

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

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

raised by the public as part of the recent widely reported and protested commercial bottling plant in Bloomfield was whether commercial/industrial users should be completely shut off prior to limiting water for residential customers.

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



1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Coordinated Water System Planning Process

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

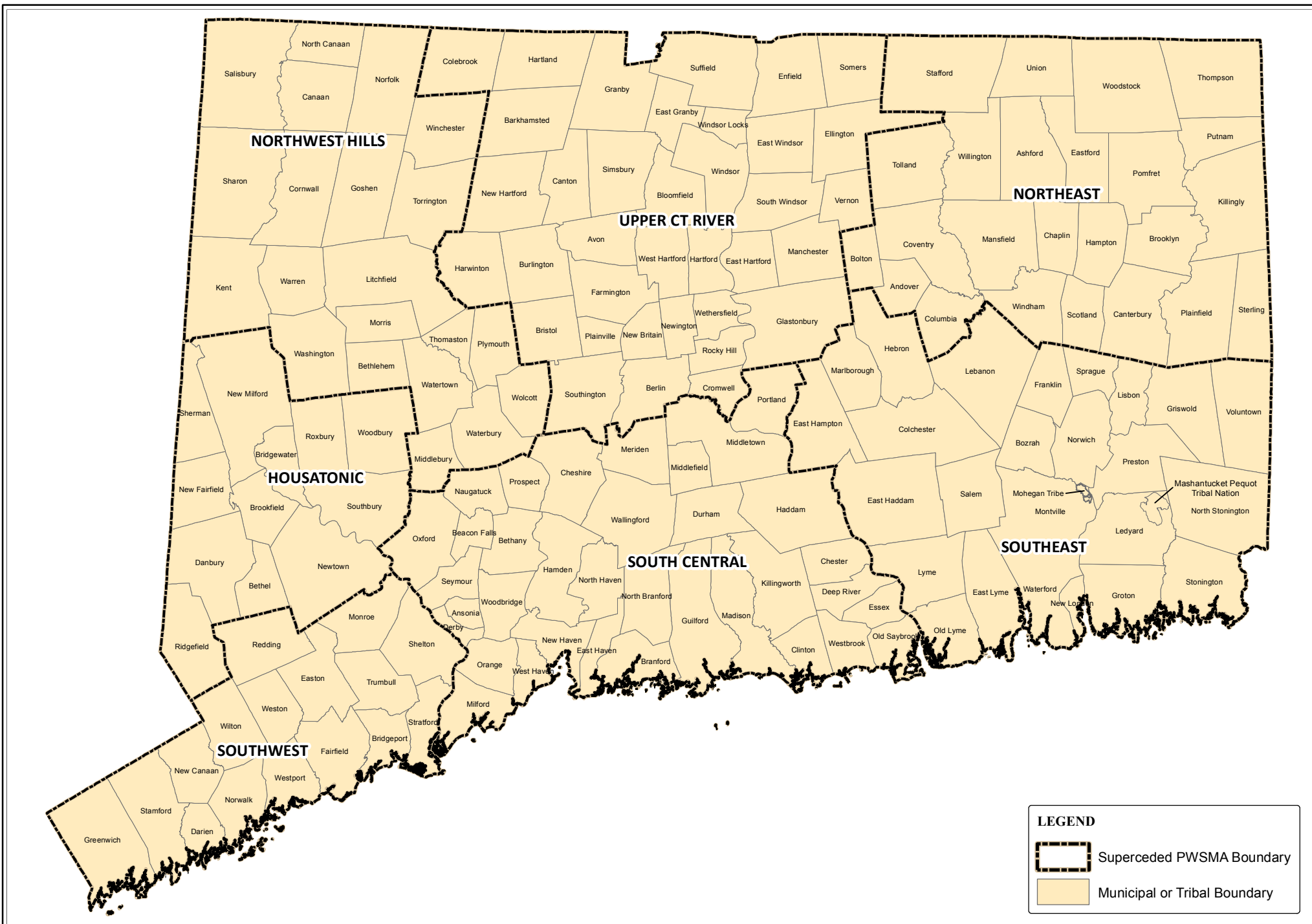
Pursuant to Public Act 85-535 and Section 25-33e of the CGS, the boundaries of seven PWSMAs were delineated based upon the similarity of water supply issues, population density and distribution, existing sources of public water supply, service areas or franchise areas, existing interconnections between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

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

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

- The Housatonic Area WUCC convened in June 1986.
- The Upper Connecticut River Area WUCC convened in March 1987.
- The South Central Area WUCC convened in November 1987.
- The Southeastern Area WUCC convened in August 1998.
- The Northeast Area WUCC, Northwest Hills Area WUCC, and Southwest Area WUCC never convened.

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



SOURCE(S):
CT DPH 2016

FIGURE 1-1: ORIGINAL PWSMAS

WATER SUPPLY ASSESSMENT

LOCATION: STATE OF CONNECTICUT

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



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

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

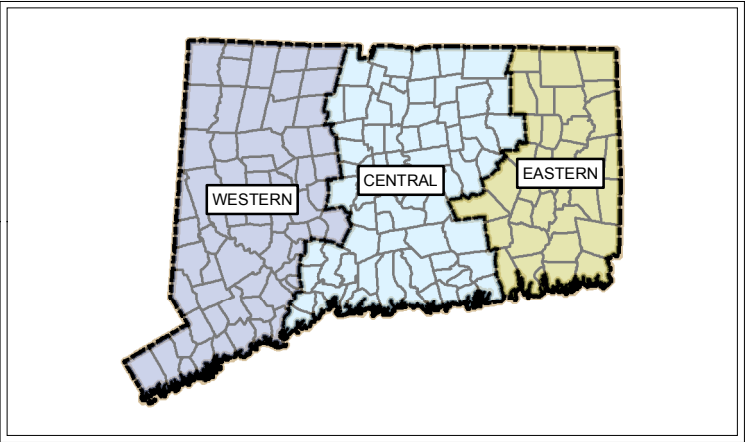
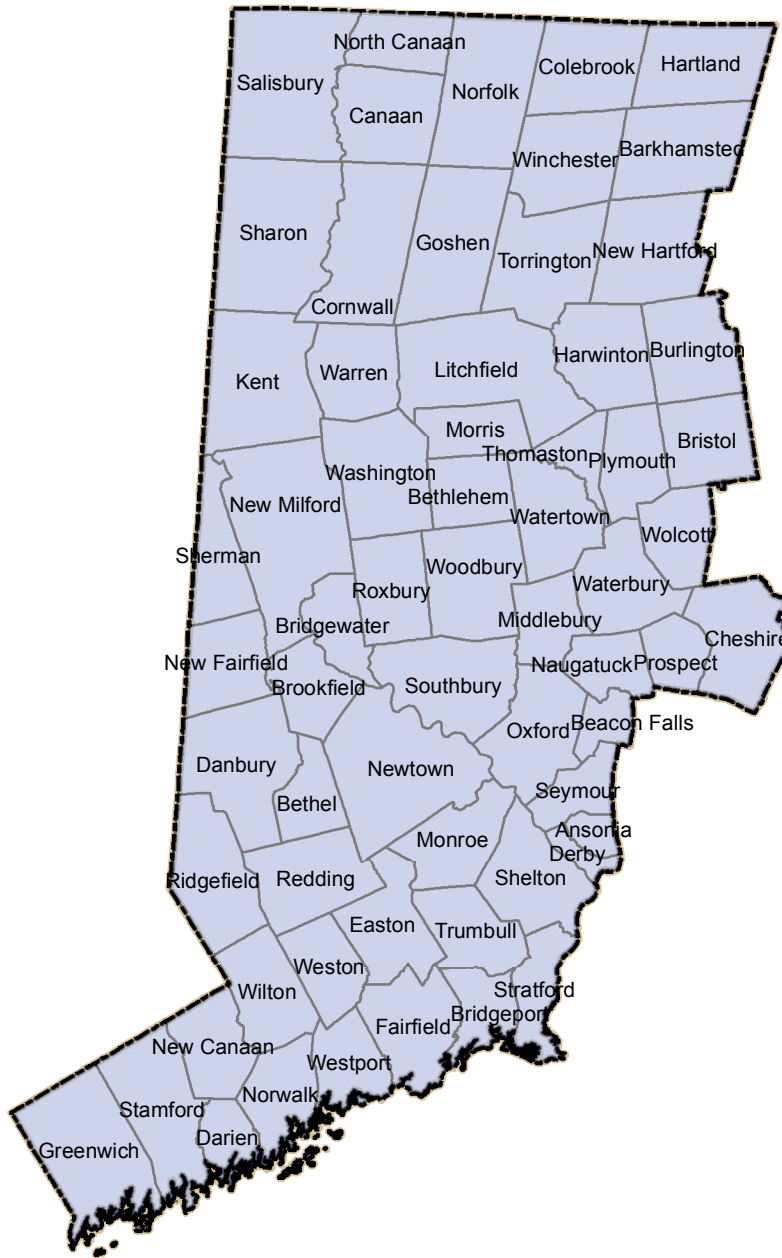
In 2011, a WUCC advisory group was convened to discuss historic problems, current shortcomings, and make recommendations for improvements. Recommendations provided were to sizably increase stakeholder and municipal involvement and to improve coordination between public water systems and the municipalities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

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

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

TABLE 1-1
Coordinated Water System Plan Components and Schedule

Component	Schedule from Convening of Western WUCC	Due Date
A. Individual Water Supply Plan	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
B. Areawide Supplement (Four Parts)	Within 24 Months	June 14, 2018
Part 1: Water Supply Assessment	Within 6 Months	December 14, 2016
Part 2: Exclusive Service Area Declaration	Within 12 Months	June 14, 2017
Part 3: Integrated Report	Within 24 Months	June 14, 2018
Part 4: Executive Summary	Within 24 Months	June 14, 2018



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

LEGEND

WUCC REGION

- Central Connecticut
- Eastern Connecticut
- Western Connecticut
- WUCC Boundary

SOURCE(S):
CT DPH 2016



Figure 1-2: WESTERN REGION PWSMA

WATER SUPPLY ASSESSMENT
WESTERN WUCC

LOCATION: STATE OF CONNECTICUT

Map By: EB
MMI#: 1017-05-02
Original: 6/16/2016
Revision: 8/18/2016
Scale: 1 in = 60,000 ft



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

1.2 Components of the Coordinated Water System Plan

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.3 Western Connecticut Public Water Supply Management Area

Figure 1-2 graphically depicts the Western Connecticut PWSMA. It contains all of the municipalities that are included within the boundaries of the MetroCOG, NHCOG, NVCOG, and WestCOG regional planning agencies.

The boundaries of the PWSMA are generally defined by the Massachusetts state boundary to the north, the New York state boundary to the west, and Long Island Sound to the south. The municipalities within the Western PWSMA are listed in Table 1-2, with municipalities along the eastern boundary called out with an asterisk as these communities may coordinate on water supply issues with municipalities or utilities in the Central PWSMA. In total, the Western PWSMA comprises 64 municipalities.

TABLE 1-2
Western PWSMA Municipalities

Western PWSMA Municipalities			
Ansonia*	Derby*	New Milford	Southbury
Barkhamsted*	Easton	Newtown	Stamford
Beacon Falls*	Fairfield	Norfolk	Stratford*
Bethel	Goshen	North Canaan	Thomaston
Bethlehem	Greenwich	Norwalk	Torrington
Bridgeport	Hartland*	Oxford	Trumbull
Bridgewater	Harwinton	Plymouth	Warren
Bristol*	Kent	Prospect*	Washington
Brookfield	Litchfield	Redding	Waterbury
Burlington*	Middlebury	Ridgefield	Watertown
Canaan	Monroe	Roxbury	Weston
Cheshire*	Morris	Salisbury	Westport
Colebrook	Naugatuck	Seymour*	Wilton
Cornwall	New Canaan	Sharon	Winchester
Danbury	New Fairfield	Shelton*	Wolcott*
Darien	New Hartford*	Sherman	Woodbury

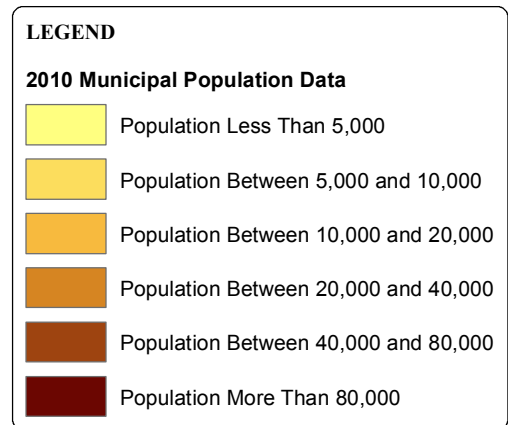
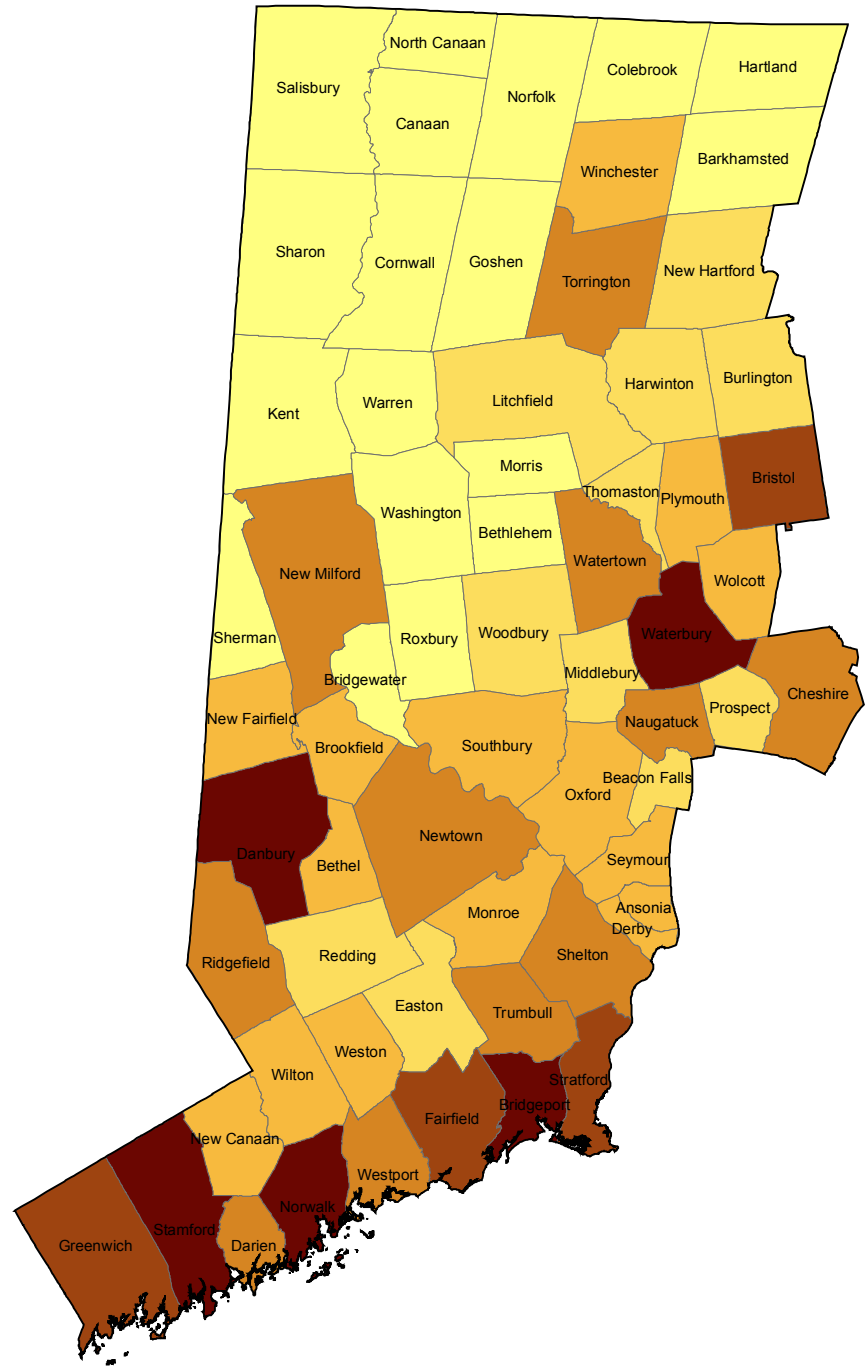
*Denotes municipality that is on the border with the Central PWSMA

Population varies widely in the region. Based on the most recent census data, the smallest municipality is Canaan (known locally as Falls Village), with a 2010 population of 1,234. The largest municipality is Bridgeport, with a 2010 Census population of 144,229. Figure 1-3 depicts the distribution of population in the Western PWSMA by municipality.

The Western Connecticut PWSMA consists of 924 public water systems. Of these:

- 183 are regulated as Community Water Systems (CWSs).
- 196 are regulated as Non-Transient Non-Community (NTNC) water systems.
- 545 are regulated as Transient Non-Community (TNC) water systems.

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



SOURCE(S):
CT DPH 2016, US CENSUS



FIGURE 1-3: POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY MUNICIPALITY

**WATER SUPPLY ASSESSMENT
WESTERN PWSMA**

LOCATION: STATE OF CONNECTICUT

Map By: SJB
MMI#: 1017-05-02
Original: 7/18/2016
Revision: 7/27/2016
Scale: 1 in = 55,000 ft



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

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

DPH Classification	EPA System Classification	Range of Population Served	Number of Community Water Systems	Number of NTNC Water Systems	Number of TNC Water Systems
Small	Very Small	< 51	21	54	508
	Very Small	51-100	28	56	8
	Very Small	101-250	51	40	15
	Very Small	251-500	27	27	11
	Small	501-1,000	19	13	2
Large	Small	1,001-3,300	15	6	1
	Medium	3,301-10,000	9	0	0
	Large	10,001-50,000	7	0	0
	Large	50,001-100,000	4	0	0
	Very Large	> 100,000	2	0	0
		Total	183	196	545

Based on the information in Table 1-3, the majority of public water systems in the region serve less than 500 people. Only 78 systems (9% of the total systems in the Western PWSMA) serve more than 500 people. A total of 37 CWS serve greater than 1,000 people and are therefore required to file and maintain an individual water supply plan. Many smaller systems are also covered in water supply plans because utilities that are required to create an individual water supply plan typically include their smaller satellite systems.

The Western Region of Connecticut falls into two geological areas: the western uplands and the coastal slope. The western uplands are characterized by narrow river valleys with steep hills with land typically sloping downward from the northwest. Many areas are heavily forested, and others have rich soil that is generally good for farming. The coastal slope extends approximately 6 to 16 miles inland from Long Island Sound and is characterized by lower ridges, beaches, and harbors along the coast. This area is generally more densely populated than the northern parts of the region.

1.4 Western Connecticut Water Utility Coordinating Committee

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

The list of all eligible WUCC members for the Western PWSMA is presented in Appendix B. There are more than 900 eligible WUCC members in the Western PWSMA, with membership comprised of representatives from public water systems and four councils of government. It must be noted that

many Western WUCC members own and/or operate more than one system. Based on the Bylaws and Work Plan developed by the Western WUCC, each utility that is an eligible WUCC member (not each public water system) will have one vote for those issues requiring votes. This prevents any one utility from dominating the WUCC by virtue of owning multiple systems within the PWSMA.

1.5 Information Sources

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

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

A Preliminary Water Supply Assessment for the Western Connecticut PWSMA was issued for public comment on September 14, 2016, with comments accepted through October 14, 2016. The Preliminary Water Supply Assessment must be issued for public comment as required by statute. The list of comments received during the public comment period are presented in Table 1-4, with written comments presented in Appendix E, along with an indication of how and where edits were made to address the comments. In some cases, comments were received by telephone, and a summary of the comments are provided below.

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

Date	Commenter	Main Points
9/13/16	Aquarion	▪ Factual corrections to narrative and/or tables
9/13/16	MDC	▪ Factual corrections to narrative and/or tables
9/22/16	First Taxing District of the City of Norwalk	▪ Factual corrections to narrative and/or tables
09/29/16	SCCRWA	▪ Factual corrections to narrative and/or tables

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

Date	Commenter	Main Points
10/04/16	Rivers Alliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify "donor" towns (e.g., town location of source(s) of supply). ▪ Present data and information by town. ▪ Add town names on mapping for clarity. ▪ Present information on existing and planned interconnections in one place. ▪ Indicate the direction of water flow for interconnections. ▪ Provide both the donor and recipient when referring to interconnections. ▪ Provide additional information on identified future supply sources.
10/7/16	SCCRWA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Factual corrections to narrative and/or tables
10/11/16	NHCOG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Survey responses from the towns of Barkhamsted, Harwinton, and New Hartford
10/13/16	MDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Factual corrections to narrative and/or tables
10/14/16	Town of Bethel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Factual corrections to narrative and/or tables
10/14/16	Pomperaug River Watershed Coalition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Significant challenges remain for the development of extensive data and assessments for systems serving less than 1,000 people. ▪ Reconsider timing of ESAs. ▪ Provide additional opportunity for comment. ▪ Add information regarding whether towns have sources of supply. ▪ Discuss CTWARN in Section 2.3. ▪ Tie evaluations in the Integrated Report back to the discussion in Section 3.0. ▪ Utilize updated Heritage Village Water Company WSP. ▪ Additional effort to obtain input from municipalities is warranted. ▪ Include organizations such as PRWC as potential partners for CWS source protection efforts.
10/18/16	Rivers Alliance*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is a need for additional information on interconnections. ▪ What is the accuracy of reported water need? ▪ Sources should be disclosed. ▪ Need to assess reliability/viability of individual existing utility sources.
10/20/16	DEEP**	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aggregation of data makes assessment of specifics difficult. ▪ It would be helpful to define certain terms. ▪ Clarify the differences/assumptions for population data. ▪ An effort to obtain input from additional municipalities is warranted. ▪ Discuss the State Aquifer Protection Area Program. ▪ Ensure the State C&D Policies are addressed throughout the planning process. ▪ Items to consider during the ESA designations and Integrated Report

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

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

* Rivers Alliance comments received during the comment period for the preliminary WSAs for the Central and Eastern PWSMAs are also applicable herein.

** Consulting state agency comments accepted through mid-November 2016.



2.0 EXISTING PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

2.1 Composition of the Region

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

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

Municipality	Total Number of Community and Non-Community Systems	Total Number of Community Water Systems	Number of NTNC Systems	Number of TNC Systems
Ansonia	1	1	0	0
Barkhamsted	23	4	4	15
Beacon Falls	2	2	0	0
Bethel	25	5	5	15
Bethlehem	20	2	5	13
Bridgeport	1	1	0	0
Bridgewater	8	1	1	6
Bristol	11	3	0	8
Brookfield	92	19	31	42
Burlington	15	5	2	8
Canaan	8	2	4	2
Cheshire	10	4	2	4
Colebrook	7	0	4	3
Cornwall	17	3	2	12
Danbury	43	18	5	20
Darien	1	1	0	0
Derby	3	2	0	1
Easton	10	1	2	7
Fairfield	1	1	0	0
Goshen	17	3	2	12
Greenwich	31	2	13	16
Hartland	4	0	1	3
Harwinton	10	2	2	6
Kent	21	6	2	13

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

Municipality	Total Number of Community and Non-Community Systems	Total Number of Community Water Systems	Number of NTNC Systems	Number of TNC Systems
Litchfield	31	7	1	23
Middlebury	20	6	3	11
Monroe	22	2	2	18
Morris	14	2	3	9
Naugatuck	3	2	1	0
New Canaan	8	2	4	2
New Fairfield	30	10	6	14
New Hartford	21	4	3	14
New Milford	47	17	5	25
Newtown	43	8	8	27
Norfolk	2	1	0	1
North Canaan	5	1	2	2
Norwalk	5	3	2	0
Oxford	19	4	3	12
Plymouth	12	3	0	9
Prospect	15	2	0	13
Redding	28	1	7	20
Ridgefield	35	9	9	17
Roxbury	6	1	2	3
Salisbury	8	3	0	5
Seymour	8	3	2	3
Sharon	9	2	0	7
Shelton	4	1	0	3
Sherman	11	1	2	8
Southbury	22	4	5	13
Stamford	14	1	4	9
Stratford	1	1	0	0
Thomaston	9	2	1	6
Torrington	15	2	1	12
Trumbull	2	2	0	0
Warren	7	1	3	3
Washington	27	9	7	11
Waterbury	4	4	0	0
Watertown	10	3	1	6
Weston	15	2	7	6

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

Municipality	Total Number of Community and Non-Community Systems	Total Number of Community Water Systems	Number of NTNC Systems	Number of TNC Systems
Westport	2	2	0	0
Wilton	21	3	5	13
Winchester	7	1	2	4
Wolcott	43	7	8	28
Woodbury	20	10	3	7

Ansonia – Ansonia is almost entirely served by SCCRWA. There are no NTNC or TNC systems.

Barkhamsted – Barkhamsted has a total of four CWSs in service. They consist of the Foxridge Apartments Well 1, Foxridge Apartments Well 2, Rocktree Apartments, and Wallens Hill Apartments systems. NTNC systems include a school and small businesses, and the TNC systems include small businesses, recreational facilities, a state forest, a church, and campgrounds.

Beacon Falls – Beacon Falls is predominantly served by the Aquarion Water Company – Valley system. A small part of the northern border with Naugatuck is served by the CWC – Central system. There are no TNC or NTNC systems.

Bethel – Five CWSs are currently in operation in Bethel. The Bethel Water Department supplies the southwestern area of the community while the Aquarion Water Company – Chimney Heights system supplies the northern part of town. The Aquarion Water Company – Berkshire Corporate Park system serves the vicinity of the corporate park north of Interstate 84, and the Danbury Water Department serves small areas along the shared boundary. Additionally, the Elmwood Court system serves people on the east side of town. NTNC systems include an educational facility and small businesses, and the TNC systems include small businesses and municipal facilities.

Bethlehem – Two small CWSs are currently in operation in Bethlehem. These include the North Purchase Elderly Housing and the Woodhall School. NTNC systems include educational facilities and small businesses, and the TNC systems include small businesses, municipal facilities, and churches.

Bridgeport – The Aquarion Water Company – Main system serves nearly all of Bridgeport. There are no NTNC or TNC systems.

Bridgewater – Only one small CWS exists in Bridgewater. This system is used to supply the Bridgewater Commons Condominiums. The sole NTNC system is a school, and the TNC systems serve churches, small businesses, and a municipal facility.

Bristol – Three CWSs are currently in operation in Bristol. The Bristol Water Department serves the majority of the community. The Chippanydale Association system serves a development in west-central

Bristol. The CWC – Terryville system serves a small area along the western boundary. There are no NTNC systems, and the TNC systems include small businesses and a campground.

Brookfield – There are 19 CWSs currently serving Brookfield. The systems include Stony Hill Village, Brookfield Hills Condominium Unit Owners, several Aquarion Water Company systems (Brookfield (serving across the town along old Route 7), Berkshire Corporate Park, Butternut, Brookwood, Indian Field, and Western Brookfield), Cedarbrook Owners Inc., Whisconier Village Association Inc., Lake Lillinonah Shores Condos, 39 Hop Brook Road Apartment Complex, Brookfield Elderly Housing, Woodcreek Village Condominium Association Inc., CLC Owners Cooperation, Candlewood Shores Tax District, Hickory Hills, Arrowhead Point Homeowners Association, and the Candlewood Orchards Property Owners Association. NTNC systems include small businesses, municipal facilities, educational facilities, churches, and a federal facility, and the TNC systems include small businesses, churches, and municipal facilities.

Burlington – Five CWSs serve Burlington. The Torrington Water Company supplies a small area in the northwest section of town. The CWC – Collinsville system serves a small portion of the northeast corner of town, and Bristol Water Department serves one road near the Bristol town line. Additionally, the Woodcrest Association system and Farmington Line West Condominiums system serve small developments. NTNC systems include educational facilities, and the TNC systems include municipal facilities, state facilities, a small business, and a campground.

Canaan – Two CWSs exist in Canaan. The Canaan Water Department and the Pine Grove Association serve customers near the western border of town. The Aquarion Water Company does not serve any customers in Canaan but maintains its supply source for the Norfolk system in town. NTNC systems include a campground, a small business, an educational facility, and a municipal facility, and the TNC systems include small businesses.

Cheshire – Four CWSs serve Cheshire. SCCRWA supplies the majority of the water in the town. The Wallingford Water Department and Southington Water Department serve small areas in the town's east and north sides, respectively. One small CWS (the Crestview Condominium Association) serves the town. NTNC systems include a church and a small business, and the TNC systems include a church, a municipal facility, and a small business.

Colebrook – There are currently no CWSs in Colebrook. NTNC systems include campgrounds and educational facilities, and the TNC systems include a campground, a church, and a municipal facility.

Cornwall – Three small CWSs exist in Cornwall. They are the Aquarion Water Company – Cornwall system, the Cornwall Water Company, and the Kugeman Village system. NTNC systems include educational facilities, and the TNC systems include small businesses and campgrounds.

Danbury – There are a total of 18 CWSs in Danbury. The Danbury Water Department supplies water to the majority of the city's population. Additionally, small systems serving Danbury include several Aquarion Water Company systems (Pearce Manor, Hollandale Estates, Cedar Heights, Indian Spring, Rolling Ridge, and Ken Oaks); Candlewood Park, Inc.; Hawthorne Terrace Association; Cedar Terrace Property Owners Association; Aqua Vista Association Inc. – Upper system; Aqua Vista Association Inc. – Lower system; Ridgeview Gardens; Snug Harbor Development Corp.; Cornell Hills Association Inc.; Shady Acres Mobile Home Park; and Lake Waubeeka Association. The Bethel Water Department also serves a

small area near the southeastern border. NTNC systems include small businesses and educational facilities, and the TNC systems include small businesses, a golf course, and a church.

Darien – Aquarion Water Company – Noroton system is the only CWS in Darien and serves nearly the entire community. There are no NTNC or TNC systems.

Derby – Two CWSs serve Derby. SCCRWA serves the majority of the town. Additionally, the Aquarion Water Company – East Derby system serves a significant population in the eastern part of the city. There are no NTNC systems, and the sole TNC system serves a small business.

Easton – Southeastern Easton is served by the Aquarion Water Company – Main system. NTNC systems include churches, and the TNC systems include a golf course, small businesses, and a church.

Fairfield – Fairfield is nearly entirely supplied by the Aquarion Water Company – Main system. There are no NTNC or TNC systems.

Goshen – Goshen is served by three CWSs. The Aquarion Water Company – Tyler Lake system and the Village Market Place system are small systems, and the Aquarion Water Company – Litchfield system serves a small part of the southeastern corner of town. NTNC systems include municipal facilities and a golf course, and the TNC systems include campgrounds, churches, a municipal facility, a state park, and small businesses.

Greenwich – Two CWSs are in operation in Greenwich. The Aquarion Water Company of Connecticut – Greenwich system serves the majority of the town's population. A second system serves the Brunswick Middle School. NTNC systems include a golf course, religious facilities, small businesses, and educational facilities, and the TNC systems include campgrounds, golf courses, small businesses, and churches.

Hartland – There are currently no CWSs in the town of Hartland. The sole NTNC system serves municipal facilities, and the TNC systems serve a small business and a church.

Harwinton – Harwinton is served by two CWSs. A small section of the northern part of town is served by the Torrington Water Company, and the Garden Lane Apartments system serves a development in the northern part of the community. The NTNC systems serve small businesses, and the TNC systems serve small businesses, churches, and a golf course.

Kent – A total of six CWSs exist in Kent. The systems include the Marvelwood School, Brookwoods II, Aquarion Water Company – Kent system, Kent School Corporation (Valley Campus), Kent School (Maintenance Well), and the South Kent School. The sole NTNC system serves an educational facility, and the TNC systems serve small businesses, campgrounds, and state parks.

Litchfield – Seven CWSs are currently in operation in Litchfield. Aquarion Water Company – Litchfield system, a small system, serves most of the central part of the community. The Torrington Water Company serves a small area in the northeastern corner. The CWC – Thomaston system serves one road on the southeastern border. Touchstone N.A.F.I., Fernwood Rest Home, Bantam Village, and the Breezy Knoll Association are additional small systems. The sole NTNC system serves an educational facility, and the TNC systems include small businesses, campgrounds, churches, and a golf course.

Middlebury – Middlebury is served by six CWSs. The Heritage Village Water Company supplies water to the town's west and southwest sections while the CTWC-Naugatuck Region – Central system serves the town's east and central areas. The Westover Water Company serves a small part of the center of town. Additionally, the Middlebury Commons, Aquarion Water Company – West Shore, and the CWC – Hillcrest systems serve small populations within the town. The NTNC systems include a school and small businesses, and the TNC systems include small businesses and federal facilities.

Monroe – Two CWSs supply the town of Monroe. The majority of the town is supplied by the Aquarion Water Company – Main system. Additionally, the 27 Maple Drive system supplies a small development. The sole NTNC system is a church, and the TNC systems include small businesses and a church.

Morris – Two small CWSs serve Morris. These are the Eldridge Elderly Housing system and the Breezy Knoll Association system. NTNC systems include a school and small businesses, and the TNC systems include campgrounds, small businesses, municipal facilities, and a religious facility.

Naugatuck – Two CWSs are currently in operation in Naugatuck. The CWC – Central system serves the majority of the population. The Idleview Mobile Home Park system serves less than 200 people. The sole NTNC system is a large business, and there are no TNC systems.

New Canaan – The Aquarion Water Company – New Canaan system serves most of central and southern New Canaan. The First Taxing District of the City of Norwalk Water Department also serves a small area on the eastern edge of town. NTNC systems include a golf course and educational facilities, and the TNC systems include a golf course and a church.

New Fairfield – There are a total of 10 small CWSs in New Fairfield. There are several Aquarion Water Company systems, including Ball Pond, Dunham Pond, Fieldstone Ridge, Oakwood Acres, Possum Ridge, Birches, and Timber Trails. Other systems include Interlaken Water Company, Knollcrest Tax District, and the Candlewood Knolls Water Authority. NTNC systems serve small businesses, municipal facilities, and educational facilities (including a municipally owned NTNC system that serves several municipal buildings and small businesses), and the TNC systems include small businesses, campgrounds, municipal facilities, state parks, and a church.

New Hartford – Four CWSs are currently in operation in New Hartford. The New Hartford Water Department is the largest system serving the New Hartford and Pine Meadow village areas. The Little Brook Road Property Owners Association and the West Hill Lake Water Association are smaller systems. The Torrington Water Company serves a small area in the southwestern portion of town. NTNC systems include educational facilities and a small business, and the TNC systems include small businesses, campgrounds, and a municipal facility.

New Milford – New Milford has a total of 17 CWSs. The majority of the systems are Aquarion Water Company systems, including the New Milford (serving most of the central and southwestern portions of town), Carmen Hill, Dean Heights, Forest Hills, Meadowbrook, Park Glen, Pleasant View, and Twin Oaks systems. Other systems include Candle Hill Mobile Home Park (North), Candle Hill Mobile Home Park (South), Candlewood Springs Property Owners Association, Candlewood Trails Association Inc., CLC Owners Corporation, Lillinonah Park Estates Homeowners Association, Litchfield Hill Condos, Old Farms Condominium Association Inc., and the Sunny Valley Tax District. NTNC systems include small businesses, a municipal facility, and a day care center, and the TNC systems include small businesses, religious facilities, a summer camp, a golf course, and a municipal facility.

Newtown – There are eight CWSs serving Newtown. The Aquarion Water Company – Newtown system is the largest system serving most of the central part of the town. Additional systems include the Aquarion Water Company – Main system along the southern border, the Town of Newtown – Fairfield Hills system in the central part of town, the Aquarion Water Company – Olmstead (Sandy Hook) system, the Aquarion Water Company – Chestnut Tree system, Cedarhurst Association, Masonicare of Newtown, and Meadowview Terrace Mobile Home Park. NTNC systems include small businesses and schools, and the TNC systems include small businesses, religious facilities, municipal facilities, and a golf course.

Norfolk – The center of town is served by the Aquarion Water Company – Norfolk system. There are no NTNC systems, and the sole TNC system is a small business.

North Canaan – Western North Canaan is served by the Aquarion Water Company – North Canaan system. NTNC systems include small businesses, and TNC systems include a campground and a church.

Norwalk – Three CWSs are currently in operation in Norwalk. The First Taxing District of the City of Norwalk Water Department serves the northern and eastern parts of Norwalk, and the Second Taxing District of Norwalk (South Norwalk Electric and Water) serves the southern and western parts. The Aquarion Water Company – Main System serves small areas along the borders of the community. NTNC systems include religious facilities, and there are no TNC systems.

Oxford – Four CWSs serve Oxford. The Heritage Village Water Company serves the central and northern regions of town. The Aquarion Water Company – Valley system serves a small area in the town's southeast border with Seymour, and the Aquarion Water Company – Oxford Town Center system supplies a small area in the central part of Oxford. Additionally, the Aquarion Water Company of Connecticut – Hawkstone system serves a development on the southern end of town. NTNC systems include small businesses and a church, and the TNC systems include small businesses, a campground, a church, and a municipal facility.

Plymouth – Plymouth is served by three CWSs. The CWC – Terryville system serves most of the east-center portion of town. Additionally, the CWC – Thomaston system serves a small area in the town's west side, and the Bristol Water Department serves a small area on the town's eastern border. There are no NTNC systems, and the TNC systems include small businesses, campgrounds, and religious facilities.

Prospect – Prospect is served by two CWSs. The town's west side is supplied by the CWC – Central system. Additionally, the Harmony Acres Mobile Home Park system supplies a development in the town's southeast corner. There are no NTNC systems, and the TNC systems include small businesses, campgrounds, a church, and a golf course.

Redding – A small area in southwestern Redding is supplied by the Aquarion Water Company – Main system. NTNC systems include a church, a small business, a golf course, and educational facilities, and the TNC systems include small businesses, religious facilities, an educational facility, state parks, and municipal facilities.

Ridgefield – Ridgefield is served by a total of nine CWSs. The Aquarion Water Company – Ridgefield system is the town's largest provider, serving most of southwestern Ridgefield. Small systems include many Aquarion Water Company systems (Barnum, Craigmoor, McKeon, Ridgefield Knoll, and Scodon)

and the Brookview Water Company. In addition, the Danbury Water Department serves a small area in the north end of town, and the Aquarion Water Company – Main system serves the southeastern corner. NTNC systems include small businesses, educational facilities, and a church, and the TNC systems include small businesses, churches, and a golf course.

Roxbury – Roxbury has one small CWS that serves the Bernhardt Meadow development. NTNC systems include a small business and an educational facility, and the TNC systems include a small business and churches.

Salisbury – Three CWSs are currently in operation in Salisbury. The Aquarion Water Company – Salisbury system is the largest system in town, serving south-central Salisbury. The Salisbury School and Chatfield Hill Association systems are smaller systems. There are no NTNC systems, and TNC systems include a campground, educational facility, a church, and small businesses.

Seymour – Seymour is served by three CWSs. The Aquarion Water Company – Valley system is the town's largest system, serving most of the community. Additionally, the Aquarion Water Company – Hawkstone system serves a development in the western portion of town, and the SCCRWA serves two small areas on the southern border. NTNC systems include a small business and a church, and the TNC systems include small businesses.

Sharon – Two CWSs are currently in operation in Sharon. The Sharon Water and Sewer Commission is the largest system, serving the western part of the community. The Sharon Ridge Apartments system serves a development on the western border. There are no NTNC systems, and TNC systems include small businesses and state parks.

Shelton – Shelton is almost entirely served by the Aquarion Water Company – Main system. There are no NTNC systems, and TNC systems include a small business, a religious facility, and a state park.

Sherman – A development on the south end of Sherman is served by the Aquarion Water Company – Timber Trails system. The sole NTNC system is a school, and the TNC systems include small businesses, a church, and municipal facilities.

Southbury – Four CWSs serve Southbury. Two of the water systems are relatively large systems, including the Heritage Village Water Company in the central and eastern parts of Southbury and the Southbury Training School. The Oakdale Manor Water Association and the Aquarion Water Company – Lakeside system are smaller systems serving neighborhoods in the southern edge of town near Lake Zoar. NTNC systems include educational facilities and small businesses, and the TNC systems include small businesses, churches, and state parks.

Stamford – Aquarion Water Company – Stamford system operates the only CWS in Stamford. This system supplies the majority of the population in Stamford. NTNC systems include churches, a golf course, and a small business, and the TNC systems include small businesses and a church.

Stratford – Stratford is almost entirely served by the Aquarion Water Company – Main system. There are no NTNC or TNC systems.

Thomaston – The CWC – Thomaston system supplies water to most of northern Thomaston. The Waterbury Water Department serves a small area on the southern end of town. The sole NTNC system is a small business, and the TNC systems include small businesses, a church, and federal facilities.

Torrington – The Torrington Water Company is the largest CWS in Torrington, providing water to most of the community. The Aquarion Water Company – Litchfield system serves a small area on the southeastern border. The sole NTNC system is an educational facility, and the TNC systems include small businesses, state parks, a campground, and churches.

Trumbull – Two CWSs supply Trumbull. The Aquarion Water Company – Main system serves the majority of the town's population, and the Tashua Village Association serves a small development in the northern part of town. There are no NTNC or TNC systems.

Warren – The Arrow Point Water Company operates the sole small CWS in Warren. NTNC systems include a church and a school, and the TNC systems include a campground and small businesses.

Washington – A total of nine small CWSs are currently serving Washington. These include three Aquarion Water Company systems (Judea Depot, Judea Main, and Quarry Ridge), the Gunnery School, Devereux Glenholme School – Main Campus, Dodge Farm, Bee Brook Crossing Condominiums, Rumsey Hall School, and New Preston Water Company systems. NTNC systems include small businesses and schools, and the TNC systems include small businesses, a municipal facility, golf courses, a state park, and a church.

Waterbury – The city of Waterbury is supplied by four CWSs. The Waterbury Water Department provides water to the majority of Waterbury's population. A small area in the southern section of town is supplied by the CWC – Central system, and a small area on the eastern border with Cheshire is served by SCCRWA. The CWC – Hillcrest system serves a small development on the western border.

Watertown – Three CWSs are currently active in Watertown. The Watertown Fire District serves the west-central part of town while the Watertown Water & Sewer Authority serves most of the central and southeastern parts of town. The Watertown Water & Sewer – Westgate system serves a development in the western part of town. The sole NTNC system is an educational facility, and the TNC systems include small businesses and a campground.

Weston – Weston is served by three CWSs. The Weston Water Supply serves the northeastern part of town. The Aquarion Water Company – Main system provides water for a small portion of the town's population near the Westport border. NTNC systems include a golf course, churches, small businesses, and municipal facilities, and the TNC systems include small businesses, a church, and a campground.

Westport – Westport is primarily served by the Aquarion Water Company – Main system throughout the community. The First Taxing District of the City of Norwalk Water Department serves a small area along the western border. There are no NTNC systems or TNC systems in the community.

Wilton – Three CWSs provide water in Wilton. The largest system in town is the Aquarion Water Company – Main system, serving parts of eastern Wilton. The Second Taxing District of Norwalk serves southwestern Wilton, and First Taxing District of the City of Norwalk Water Department serves a small area in southwestern Wilton. NTNC systems include small businesses, educational facilities, a church, and a golf course, and the TNC systems include small businesses.

Winchester – Winsted Water Works is the sole CWS in the town of Winchester, serving most of the eastern part of the community. NTNC systems include small businesses, and the TNC systems include small businesses and a golf course.

Wolcott – Seven CWSs serve the town of Wolcott. The Wolcott Water Department is the largest supplier, serving the western part of the town. SCCRWA serves a small area in the southeastern corner of town via a water main from Cheshire. The remaining small systems include the Arrowhead by the Lake Association Inc., Aquarion Water Company – Woodrich, Lake Hills Village Condominiums, Countryside Apartments, and Aquarion Water Company – Clearview systems. NTNC systems include small businesses, a golf course, municipal facilities, and churches.

Woodbury – Woodbury has a total of 10 CWSs. The Aquarion Water Company – Woodbury system is the largest system, serving the central and southern parts of town. Additional small systems include the Quassuk Heights Condominium Association, Holly House Apartments, Town in Country Condominiums – Upper system, Town in Country Condominiums – Lower system, Heritage Hill Condominium Association Inc., Aquarion Water Company – West Shore, Woodbury Place Condominium Association, Woodbury Knoll LLC, and Woodlake Tax District. NTNC systems include educational facilities, and the TNC systems include small businesses.

2.2 Assessment of Water Quality and Source Protection Concerns

DPH files and databases of recent water quality enforcement actions in the region have been compiled and evaluated. These are summarized in Table 2-2 for CWS from recent Annual Compliance Reports published by DPH.

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

Public Water System	Primary Location Served	MCL Violations	Monitoring Violations	Reporting Violations	Comment
Rocktree Apartments	Barkhamsted	0	0	2	
Bethel Water Department	Bethel	0	2	3	Total Organic Carbon, Total Alkalinity
Elmwood Court, LLC	Bethel	2	2	3	Total Coliform (MCL), <i>E. Coli</i>
Woodall School, Inc.	Bethlehem	0	0	1	
Bristol Water Department	Bristol	0	0	1	
39 Hop Brook Road – Apartment Complex	Brookfield	5	4	1	Chloride, Total Coliform (MCL), SVOCs
Aquarion Water Company – Western Brookfield	Brookfield	0	0	1	TTHM
Candlewood Orchards Property Owners Corp.	Brookfield	0	3	0	Chlorine
Candlewood Shores Tax District	Brookfield	0	1	0	Chlorine
Cedarbrook Owners, Inc.	Brookfield	0	6	4	Chlorine

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

Public Water System	Primary Location Served	MCL Violations	Monitoring Violations	Reporting Violations	Comment
Lake Lillinonah Shores Condos	Brookfield	1	0	0	90 th Percentile Lead
Stony Hill Village	Brookfield	4	3	0	Radionuclides
Woodcreek Village Condominium Assn., Inc.	Brookfield	3	0	12	Total Coliform
Canaan Water Department	Canaan	0	3	0	Radionuclides
Pine Grove Association, Inc.	Canaan	0	2	0	TTHM, HAA5
Crestview Condominium Association	Cheshire	0	0	3	
Cornwall Water Company	Cornwall	0	1	3	SOCs
Kugeman Village	Cornwall	0	0	1	
Aqua Vista Association, Inc. – Upper System	Danbury	1	0	0	Chloride
Candlewood Park Inc.	Danbury	0	2	0	Chlorine Residual
Cedar Terrace Prop Owners Assn.	Danbury	0	14	3	pH, Chlorine Residual
Cornell Hills Association, Inc.	Danbury	0	0	4	
Danbury Water Department	Danbury	0	4	0	Total Organic Carbon
Village Market Place	Goshen	4	3	1	Chloride (MCL), pH
Brookwoods II	Kent	0	5	0	pH, Physical Parameters, Total Coliform
South Kent School	Kent	0	0	2	
Fernwood Rest Home	Litchfield	0	0	1	
CWC – Hillcrest	Middlebury	0	0	2	
Middlebury Commons	Middlebury	0	0	1	
Aquarion Water Company – West Shore	Middlebury/ Woodbury	0	2	0	pH
27 Maple Drive	Monroe	0	64	12	VOCs, Nitrate, Nitrite, SOCs, Total Coliform, Lead and Copper, Physical Parameters, pH, Radionuclides
Eldridge Elderly Housing	Morris	0	0	1	
Candlewood Knolls Water Authority	New Fairfield	0	2	0	Nitrate and Nitrite
Interlaken Water Company	New Fairfield	0	0	1	
Aquarion Water Company – Forest Hills System	New Milford	1	0	0	Total Coliform

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

Public Water System	Primary Location Served	MCL Violations	Monitoring Violations	Reporting Violations	Comment
Birch Groves Association, Inc.	New Milford	0	0	1	
Candle Hill Mobile Home Park (North)	New Milford	0	1	0	Chlorine Residual
Candle Hill Mobile Home Park (South)	New Milford	0	1	0	Chlorine Residual
Candlewood Springs Property Owners Association	New Milford	0	0	1	
Candlewood Trails Association, Inc.	New Milford	3	13	4	Total Coliform (MCL), Physical Parameters, Radionuclides, pH, <i>E. Coli</i> , Total Coliform
Old Farms Condominium Association, Inc.	New Milford	0	5	3	Chlorine Residual
Cedarhurst Association	Newtown	2	0	0	90 th Percentile Lead, 90 th Percentile Copper
Masonicare of Newtown	Newtown	0	0	2	
Meadowbrook Terrace Mobile Home Park	Newtown	0	0	3	
Aquarion Water Company – Scodon	Ridgefield	1	0	0	Total Coliform
Brookview Water Company	Ridgefield	0	0	2	
Bernhardt Meadow	Roxbury	2	0	2	Total Coliform
Salisbury School	Salisbury	0	1	0	HAA5
Sharon Ridge Apartments	Sharon	0	0	1	
Oakdale Manor Water Association	Southbury	0	29	3	VOCs, Metals, Total Coliform, pH, Physical Parameters
Southbury Training School	Southbury	0	12	2	Physical Parameters, Total Coliform, Chlorine, pH, Metals
Aquarion Water Company – Judea Main	Washington	1	0	0	90 th Percentile Copper
Dodge Farm	Washington	0	0	2	
Watertown Water & Sewer – Westgate	Watertown	0	2	0	TTHM, HAA5
Watertown Water & Sewer Authority	Watertown	0	1	0	Lead and Copper
Arrowhead By The Lake Association, Inc.	Wolcott	4	10	1	Antimony, 90 th Percentile Lead, Total Coliform (MCL), Physical Parameters, Metals, pH

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

Public Water System	Primary Location Served	MCL Violations	Monitoring Violations	Reporting Violations	Comment
Lake Hills Village Condominiums	Wolcott	1	1	0	Total Coliform (MCL), pH
Holly House Apartments	Woodbury	0	1	1	Lead and Copper
Woodbury Knoll, LLC	Woodbury	0	0	1	
Total		35	200	91	

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

Most violations are due to lack of testing and/or reporting of water quality data, and the majority of violations actions have occurred in small systems. A total of 35 MCL violations, 200 monitoring violations (failure to perform a sampling event), and 91 reporting violations (failure to perform public notification or issue consumer confidence reports) occurred in the region for CWSs in 2014 and 2015. In addition, one system (Arrowhead By The Lake Association, Inc.) had an action level exceedance for lead and copper.

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

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

Community Water System	Primary Location Served	Summary of Water Quality Concerns	Summary of Source Protection Concerns
Aquarion Water Company – Brookfield System	Brookfield	Hardness	Residential use/spills of fuel or chemicals, transportation-related spills, illegal dumping, road salt, septic systems

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

Community Water System	Primary Location Served	Summary of Water Quality Concerns	Summary of Source Protection Concerns
Aquarion Water Company – Main System	Bridgeport, Stratford, Shelton, Trumbull, Monroe, Easton, Redding, Fairfield, Westport, Weston, Wilton	Salt water intrusion, taste, odor, MTBE, nitrate, disinfection byproducts, total coliform rule	Erosion and sedimentation, septic systems, underground storage tanks, pesticide/fertilizer use, road salt use and storage, transportation-related sources, commercial storage and use of chemicals, induction of chemicals from surface water via aquifer recharge
Aquarion Water Company – New Canaan System	New Canaan	Disinfection byproducts, chlorine residual, radionuclides, iron	Underground fuel storage, pesticide/fertilizer use, fuel/chemical spills, septic systems
Aquarion Water Company – New Milford System	New Milford	Sodium, manganese, hardness	Commercial use/spills of fuel or chemicals, transportation-related spills, road salt,
Aquarion Water Company – North Canaan System	North Canaan	VOCs, agriculture, septic systems, pH, manganese, lead and copper	Metals, petroleum hydrocarbons, storage of fuels and chemicals, road salt storage, transportation-related sources
Aquarion Water Company – Valley System	Naugatuck, Beacon Falls, Oxford	VOCs, disinfection byproducts, color, turbidity, iron, manganese, sodium	Fuel storage, chemical storage, septic systems, residential chemical uses, transportation-related sources
Aquarion Water Company – Chimney Heights System	Bethel	Iron, manganese, color, turbidity	Septic systems, residential fuel/chemical use/spills
Aquarion Water Company – East Derby System	Derby	No reported concerns	No reported concerns
Aquarion Water Company – Greenwich System	Greenwich	Taste, odor, pH, iron, manganese, disinfection byproducts, <i>Giardia</i> , <i>Cryptosporidium</i>	Septic systems, transportation-related sources
Aquarion Water Company – Litchfield System	Litchfield, Torrington, Goshen	Iron, manganese, VOCs, color, radon, low chlorine residual, disinfection byproducts, uranium, pH, hardness, sodium	Hazardous material spills/improper disposal, sewer and septic systems, pesticide/fertilizer use, underground storage tanks, transportation-related sources
Aquarion Water Company – Newtown System	Newtown	pH, manganese, sodium	Commercial/residential use/spills of fuel or chemicals, transportation-related spills
Aquarion Water Company – Norfolk System	Norfolk	Iron, manganese, pH	No reported concerns

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

Community Water System	Primary Location Served	Summary of Water Quality Concerns	Summary of Source Protection Concerns
Aquarion Water Company – Noroton System	Darien	VOCs, disinfection byproducts, chlorine residual, nitrate, SVOCs	Hazardous materials storage, use, and disposal in nearby industrial zones
Aquarion Water Company – Ridgefield System	Ridgefield	Color, turbidity, TCE, nitrate, hardness, iron, disinfection byproducts, lead and copper	Transportation-related sources, household hazardous waste disposal, septic systems, pesticides/fertilizer use, underground fuel storage
Aquarion Water Company – Salisbury System	Salisbury	VOCs, hardness, pH, taste, petroleum hydrocarbons, MTBE, odor, coliforms, sodium	Underground fuel storage, sanitary sewers, residential chemical use, transportation-related sources
Aquarion Water Company – Stamford System	Stamford	Sodium, disinfection byproducts, taste, odor, chloride, pH	Septic systems, underground fuel storage, road salt, transportation-related sources
Aquarion Water Company – Western Brookfield System	Brookfield	Radionuclides, hardness	Illegal dumping, residential fuel and chemical use/spills
Aquarion Water Company – Woodbury System	Woodbury	VOCs, pH	Commercial/residential use/spills of fuel or chemicals, transportation-related spills, illegal dumping
Bethel Water Department	Bethel	Taste, odor, total organic carbon, disinfection byproducts	Transportation-related spills, underground fuel storage, residential disposal practices/leaks/spills
Bristol Water Department	Bristol	pH, taste, odor, color, turbidity	No reported concerns
Candlewood Shores Tax District	Brookfield	No reported concerns	Septic systems, underground fuel tanks, transportation-related spills
CWC – Central System	Naugatuck, Prospect, Middlebury, Waterbury	pH, color, VOCs	No reported concerns
CWC – Terryville System	Plymouth	pH, turbidity, color, sodium	No reported concerns
CWC – Thomaston System	Thomaston, Plymouth	VOCs, pH, MTBE	No reported concerns
Danbury Water Department	Danbury	pH, iron, manganese, taste, odor, chloride, sodium	No reported concerns
First Taxing District of the City of Norwalk Water Department	Norwalk, New Canaan, Wilton, Westport	Color, turbidity, manganese, VOCs, iron, algae, taste and odor, hardness, calcium, chlorides, sodium, sulfate, disinfection byproducts, chlorine residual, lead and copper	Septic systems, road salt, transportation-related spills, erosion and sedimentation, underground fuel storage, pesticide/fertilizer use

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

Community Water System	Primary Location Served	Summary of Water Quality Concerns	Summary of Source Protection Concerns
Heritage Village Water Company	Southbury, Oxford, Middlebury	Manganese, pH	Historic underground storage tanks, historic and current surface water discharges
New Hartford Water Department	New Hartford	pH, manganese	Septic systems, residential spills, storage/application of chemicals
Second Taxing District City Of Norwalk (South Norwalk Electric & Water)	Norwalk, Wilton	Iron, manganese, taste, odor	Septic systems, fuel oil tanks, pool backwash discharges, manure storage, residential hazardous material storage, lawn chemical applications, accidental highway spills, erosion and sedimentation, road salting / sanding
South Central Connecticut Regional Water Authority	Cheshire, Wolcott, Prospect, Ansonia, Derby, Seymour	Color, sodium	Road runoff, bulk fuel storage, vehicle repair, chemical storage/use facilities, septic systems, agricultural uses/runoff, erosion, industry, historic contamination
Southbury Training School	Southbury	Iron, manganese, sodium, color, turbidity	Fuel / chemical storage/use/disposal, transportation-related spills
Torrington Water Company	Torrington, New Hartford, Harwinton, Burlington	Turbidity	Residential uses, pesticides, herbicides, rodenticides, agricultural uses, illegal dumping
Town of Newtown – Fairfield Hills	Newtown	Total coliform, color	No reported concerns
Waterbury Water Department	Waterbury, Thomaston	Color	Watershed development, motor vehicle accidents, road salt, fuel storage, animal waste facilities
Watertown Fire District	Watertown	pH, color, odor	No reported concerns
Watertown Water & Sewer Authority	Watertown	Disinfection byproducts, chlorine, coliform	No reported concerns
Winsted Water Works	Winchester	pH	Septic systems
Wolcott Water Department	Wolcott	Disinfection byproducts	No reported concerns

Iron and manganese sequestering has been implemented by many CWSs to reduce metals and turbidity levels. Adjustment for pH has also been added to many treatment operations for the larger CWSs to correct for the low pH levels often reported, and many systems also add a corrosion inhibitor. Given the developed nature of the southern portions and the central part of the region, many supply sources are proximal to developed land uses, and therefore, many utilities are concerned about, or actively treating for, VOCs. Many smaller systems are finding it necessary to provide the same measure of treatment.

Bacteria contamination has been detected in several CWSs in the region, with exceedances ranging from chronic problems to sporadic outbreaks. However, it should be noted that many CWSs, both large and small, have remained without water quality degradation and/or problems for many years.

Consistent with the above, several communities and agencies have identified areas with water quality concerns outside of areas currently served by public water supply, including the following:

- The Connecticut DEEP has noted that in the Greenwich-Stamford area and surrounding towns there are areas with elevated concentrations of arsenic and uranium in private wells.
- The Town of Monroe reports that high levels of iron, manganese, hardness, and arsenic are present in some areas with private wells.
- The Town of Beacon Falls reports that any future development near Blackberry Hill should be provided with public water supply due to the nearby Superfund site.
- The Town of New Milford reports that the area near the public works complex and several businesses in the downtown area have concerns with groundwater quality.

Appended Figure 3 presents the arsenic concentrations that were above the detection limit in public water supply wells throughout Connecticut for 2013 through 2015. The greatest arsenic concentrations appear to be located in northeastern Newtown where concentrations in two public water supply wells were greater than the MCL of 0.01 mg/l during this period. Other areas with significant concentrations of arsenic in public water supply wells (but below the MCL) include northern Greenwich, southern Monroe, northern New Canaan, southern New Fairfield, northern Ridgefield, Weston, western Wolcott, and Woodbury.

Appended Figure 4 presents the combined uranium concentrations that were above the detection limit in public water supply wells throughout Connecticut for 2013 through 2015. The greatest combined uranium concentrations appear to be located in Brookfield, northeastern Danbury, and western New Milford where concentrations were above the MCL of 30 µg/l. Other areas where notable concentrations were detected in the region below the MCL include western Canaan and Wolcott.

The Connecticut DEEP¹ produced a map entitled "Indoor Radon Potential Map of Connecticut" in 1997 for the Connecticut DPH using data collected from 1985 to 1995. According to the map, the highest concentrations of radon in well water in the region can be found along the shoreline in Greenwich and Stamford as well as inland in southeastern Bethlehem, northwestern Burlington, Harwinton, southeastern Litchfield, southern New Hartford, southern Trumbull, southern Ridgefield, western Watertown, Wilton, and northern Woodbury.

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

¹ http://www.ct.gov/deep/cwp/view.asp?a=2701&depNav_GID=1641&q=323456

2.3 Assessment of System Reliability

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

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

Community Water System	Primary Location Served	Back-up/ Emergency Supply	Inter- connections	Emergency Power Availability
Aquarion Water Company – Brookfield System	Brookfield	M	Y	Y
Aquarion Water Company – Chimney Heights System	Bethel	N	Y	Y
Aquarion Water Company – East Derby System	Derby	N	Y	Y
Aquarion Water Company – Greenwich System	Greenwich	M, E	Y	Y
Aquarion Water Company – Litchfield System	Litchfield, Torrington, Goshen	M, E	Y	Y
Aquarion Water Company – Main System	Bridgeport, Stratford, Shelton, Trumbull, Monroe, Easton, Redding, Fairfield, Westport, Weston, Wilton	M, E	Y	Y
Aquarion Water Company – New Canaan System	New Canaan	E	Y	Y
Aquarion Water Company – New Milford System	New Milford	M, E	Y	Y
Aquarion Water Company – Newtown System	Newtown	M	Y	Y
Aquarion Water Company – Norfolk System	Norfolk	N	N	Y
Aquarion Water Company – Noroton System	Darien	M	Y	Y
Aquarion Water Company – North Canaan System	North Canaan	M, E	N	Y
Aquarion Water Company – Ridgefield System	Ridgefield	M, E	Y	Y
Aquarion Water Company – Salisbury System	Salisbury	M	N	Y
Aquarion Water Company – Stamford System	Stamford	M	Y	Y

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

Community Water System	Primary Location Served	Back-up/ Emergency Supply	Inter-connections	Emergency Power Availability
Aquarion Water Company – Valley System	Naugatuck, Beacon Falls, Oxford	M, E	Y	Y
Aquarion Water Company – Western Brookfield System	Brookfield	M, E	N	Y
Aquarion Water Company – Woodbury System	Woodbury	M, E	N	Y
Bethel Water Department	Bethel	M, E	Y	Y
Bristol Water Department	Bristol	M, E	Y	Y
Candlewood Shores Tax District	Brookfield	M, E	N	Y
CWC – Central System	Naugatuck, Prospect, Middlebury, Waterbury	M, E	Y	Y
CWC – Terryville System	Plymouth	M, E	Y	Y
CWC – Thomaston System	Thomaston, Plymouth	M, E	Y	Y
Danbury Water Department	Danbury	M, E	N	Y
First Taxing District of the City of Norwalk Water Department	Norwalk, New Canaan, Wilton, Westport	M, E	Y	Y
Heritage Village Water Company	Southbury, Oxford, Middlebury	M	Y	Y
New Hartford Water Department	New Hartford	M, E	Y	Y
Second Taxing District City Of Norwalk	Norwalk, Wilton	M	Y	Y
South Central Connecticut Regional Water Authority	Cheshire, Wolcott, Prospect, Ansonia, Derby, Seymour	M, E	Y	Y
Southbury Training School	Southbury	M, E	N	Y
Torrington Water Company	Torrington, New Hartford, Harwinton, Burlington	M, E	Y	Y
Town of Newtown – Fairfield Hills	Newtown	M, E	Y	N
Waterbury Water Department	Waterbury, Thomaston	M	Y	Y
Watertown Fire District	Watertown	M, E	Y	Y
Watertown Water & Sewer Authority	Watertown	N	Y	Y
Winsted Water Works	Winchester	M	N	Y
Wolcott Water Department	Wolcott	N	Y	Y

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

* Emergency power capabilities provided by source CWS.

Some of the larger systems are consecutive water systems that have no sources of supply (Aquarion Water Company – East Derby, Watertown Water & Sewer Authority, Wolcott Water Department) and rely on interconnections for daily supply. However, many of the larger systems and some of the smaller ones are within close proximity of one another with no interconnection. The Aquarion Water Company – Norfolk system is the only major supplier without a backup/emergency supply source or an interconnection.

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

Appendix C presents basic information on system reliability for the CWSs serving less than 1,000 people. Based on the available information, 73% of the smaller CWSs rely on a single source of supply, and 27% of the small CWSs have more than one source of supply. Reliance on a sole source of supply in a small system is problematic as the only alternative is typically a water tanker if the source becomes unavailable. Nine systems receive 100% of their supply through interconnections without a backup source of supply. These are the Aquarion Water Company – Barnum, Aquarion Water Company – Berkshire Corporate Park, Aquarion Water Company – Hollandale Estates, Aquarion Water Company – McKeon, Aquarion Water Company – Clearview, Aqua Vista Association, Inc. – Lower System, Cornell Hills Association, Inc., CWC – Hillcrest, and Watertown Water & Sewer – Westgate systems.

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

2.4 Assessment of Service and Supply Adequacy

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

A margin of safety of at least 15% (1.15) relative to a 99% (critical dry period) safe yield is recommended by PURA [RCSA 16-262m-8(d)(1)], but the 15% recommendation is typically used for planning purposes on the basis of available water as required by DPH. Margin of safety is required to be evaluated for average-day, maximum month average-day, and peak-day demand conditions using the same value for available water, but margin of safety is typically evaluated for maximum month average-day and

maximum-day conditions using higher values of available water² based on historical DPH guidance. Certain systems may have an adequate average day margin of safety but experience peak demand deficiencies. Other systems can meet peak requirements but have marginal or inadequate supplies to sustain long-term average-day demands.

Table 2-5 presents actual (not projected) demand, yield, and margin of safety for the average day, maximum month, and peak day for CWSs serving greater than 1,000 people based on information contained in the individual water supply plans or other documents as well as input from system representatives. The available data indicates that most of the larger systems are meeting average-day demands with a 15% or more margin of safety. Only two systems did not have an average-day margin of safety of 15% or greater. The first is Aquarion's combined southwestern Fairfield County region systems (Greenwich, Stamford, Noroton, and New Canaan), which had a margin of safety of 1.12 in 2015. The second is the Second Taxing District (South Norwalk Electric and Water) system. All other systems serving greater than 1,000 people operate with an average-day margin of safety greater than 15%.

Maximum month average-day demand margin of safety is below 1.15 for one system. This is the Bristol Water Department system. All other systems serving greater than 1,000 people operate with a maximum month average-day margin of safety greater than 15%.

Peak-day demand margin of safety is below 1.15 for three systems. These are the Bristol Water Department, CWC – Terryville, and the Watertown Water & Sewer Authority systems. All other systems serving greater than 1,000 people operate with a peak-day margin of safety greater than 15%.

Demand, yield, and margin of safety data as well as ability to meet peak hourly demands for CWSs serving less than 1,000 people is presented in Appendix D. Approximately 80% of the smaller systems have margins of safety in excess of 15%. In some cases, the margin of safety may be below 1.15 because the water demand is estimated at 75 gallons per person per day (gpcd) and would be above 1.15 if actual usage data was available. Almost all systems are believed capable of supplying peak hourly demands without storage.

DPH has implemented an internal Capacity Development Assessment (CDA) program to evaluate the technical, managerial, and financial capacity of CWSs that serve less than 1,000 people. A preliminary analysis of 103 CWSs in the Western PWSMA has been conducted and the results shared with the systems to collect feedback. Although the current results are preliminary and subject to change, the CDA program indicates that 8% of systems assessed in the Western PWSMA were rated overall to be lacking adequate capacity to provide water service, 41% were rated to have an overall moderate capacity to provide water service, and 51% were rated to have an overall adequate capacity to provide water service. A map showing the distribution of these systems across the state is presented as Appended Figure 1. A summary of the CDA scores for technical, managerial, and financial capacity are presented in Appendix F. The preliminary results are encouraging, and the long-term goal of the CDA program is to target specific types of assistance to smaller CWSs.

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

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

Water System	Reference Year ¹	Average Day Demand (mgd)	Average Day Available Water ² (mgd)	Average Day Margin of Safety	Maximum Month Average Day Demand (mgd)	Maximum Month Average Day Available Water ² (mgd)	Maximum Month Average Day Margin of Safety	Peak Day Demand (mgd)	Peak Day Available Water ² (mgd)	Peak Day Margin of Safety	Unaccounted-For Water Percentage	Per-Capita Residential Demand (gpcd)
Aquarion Water Company – Brookfield	2015 (PC), 2015 (PAR), 2012 (WSP)	0.320	0.544	1.70	0.393	0.544	1.39	0.519	0.687	1.32	43%	51
Aquarion Water Company – Chimney Heights	2015 (PC), 2015 (PAR), 2015 (WSP)	0.192	0.402	2.09	0.229	0.402	1.76	0.315	0.456	1.45	20%	62
Aquarion Water Company – East Derby	2015 (PC), 2015 (PAR), 2015 (WSP)	0.143	0.260	1.82	0.169	0.260	1.54	0.237	0.350	1.48	0%	NR
Aquarion Water Company – Litchfield	2015 (PC), 2015 (PAR), 2015 (WSP)	0.271	0.566	2.09	0.327	0.566	1.73	0.426	0.621	1.46	13%	44
Aquarion Water Company – Main System ³	2015 (PC), 2015 (PAR), 2005 (WSP)	43.244	71.530	1.65	57.452	88.320	1.54	66.090	102.610	1.55	10%	73
Aquarion Water Company – New Milford	2015 (PC), 2015 (PAR), 2015 (WSP)	0.999	2.895	2.90	1.088	2.895	2.66	2.056	3.218	1.57	10%	47
Aquarion Water Company – Newtown	2015 (PC), 2015 (PAR), 2015 (WSP)	0.504	1.124	2.23	0.617	1.124	1.82	0.732	1.498	2.05	9%	48
Aquarion Water Company – Norfolk	2015 (PC), 2015 (PAR), 2005 (WSP)	0.090	0.730	8.11	0.142	0.767	5.40	0.216	0.767	3.55	25%	63
Aquarion Water Company – North Canaan	2015 (PC), 2015 (PAR), 2005 (WSP)	0.229	0.610	2.66	0.252	0.610	2.42	0.356	0.706	1.99	13%	56
Aquarion Water Company – Ridgefield	2015 (PC), 2015 (PAR), 2015 (WSP)	0.906	1.782	1.97	1.179	1.782	1.51	1.430	1.944	1.36	12%	74
Aquarion Water Company – Salisbury	2015 (PC), 2015 (PAR), 2005 (WSP)	0.315	1.057	3.36	0.436	1.564	3.59	0.519	1.564	3.01	22%	86
Aquarion Water Company – Southwest Fairfield County Region (Greenwich, Stamford, Noroton, and New Canaan Systems)	2015 (PC), 2015 (PAR), 2005 (WSP)	34.170	38.439	1.12	46.610	54.239	1.16	51.320	66.519	1.30	NR	81
Aquarion Water Company – Valley	2015 (PC), 2015 (PAR), 2005 (WSP)	1.186	4.890	4.12	1.410	4.890	3.47	2.003	5.390	2.69	3%	71
Aquarion Water Company – Western Brookfield System	2015 (PC), 2015 (PAR), 2012 (WSP)	0.050	0.093	1.86	0.054	0.093	1.72	0.069	0.112	1.62	11%	55
Aquarion Water Company – Woodbury	2015 (PC), 2015 (PAR), 2015 (WSP)	0.138	0.243	1.76	0.158	0.243	1.53	0.179	0.324	1.81	17%	53
Bethel Water Department	2011-2015 Average (PC)	0.936	1.360	1.45	1.109	1.360	1.23	1.294	1.660	1.28	NR	60
Bristol Water Department	2012 (PAR)	5.232	7.420	1.42	6.726	7.420	1.10	8.840	9.893	1.12	1%	68
Candlewood Shores Tax District	2014 (PAR)	0.057	0.165	2.88	0.070	0.165	2.36	0.125	0.220	1.77	1%	NR
CWC – Central System	2015 (PC), 2009 (WSP)	2.760	4.590	1.66	3.260	5.050	1.55	4.144	7.210	1.74	24%	59
CWC – Terryville System	2015 (PC), 2009 (WSP)	0.510	0.718	1.41	0.556	0.718	1.29	0.875	0.940	1.07	26%	58
CWC – Thomaston System	2015 (PC), 2009 (WSP)	0.435	1.200	2.76	0.478	1.200	2.51	0.615	1.382	2.25	32%	59
Danbury Water Department	2006 (WSP)	7.480	8.700	1.16	8.610	16.800	1.95	9.710	17.200	1.77	24%	49
First Taxing District of the City of Norwalk	2015 (PC), 2012 (PAR)	5.790	7.750	1.34	7.360	9.750	1.32	7.650	11.750	1.54	2%	67
Heritage Village Water Company	2015 (PC), 2016 (WSP)	1.041	2.540	2.44	1.470	2.540	1.73	1.757	2.540	1.45	15%	56
New Hartford Water Department	2013 (PAR), 2004 (WSP)	0.104	0.378	3.64	0.116	0.378	3.27	0.264	0.450	1.70	7%	54
SCCRWA	2015 (PC), 2008 (WSP)	45.700	76.700	1.68	59.269	76.700	1.29	62.200	130.200	2.09	12%	52
Second Taxing District City Of Norwalk	2011-2015 (PC), 2006 (WSP)	5.320	5.500	1.03	6.620	10.000	1.51	8.120	10.000	1.23	NR	66
Southbury Training School	2006 (WSP)	0.164	0.324	1.98	0.260	0.324	1.25	0.270	0.432	1.60	NR	127
Torrington Water Company	2015 (PAR)	2.419	5.320	2.20	2.836	6.082	2.14	3.830	7.000	1.83	5%	NR
Town of Newtown - Fairfield Hills	2010 (WSP)	0.128	0.666	5.21	0.143	0.666	4.66	0.256	0.888	3.47	NR	64
Waterbury Water Department	2012 (PAR)	14.177	27.000	1.90	15.881	38.000	2.39	20.700	38.000	1.84	17%	78
Watertown Fire District	2011 (WSP)	0.530	1.340	2.53	0.710	1.340	1.89	0.970	1.730	1.78	18%	54
Watertown Water & Sewer Authority	2012 (PAR)	0.894	3.000	3.36	1.214	3.000	2.47	2.940	3.000	1.02	9%	60
Winsted Water Works	2012 (PAR), 2006 (WSP)	0.905	2.980	3.29	1.043	2.980	2.86	1.210	4.000	3.31	15%	77
Wolcott Water Department	2008 (WSP)	0.118	0.500	4.23	0.157	0.500	3.18	0.221	0.500	2.26	NR	46

1. Data is a compilation from various sources including regulatory agencies, public water supply representatives, municipalities, and regional planning organizations. Individual water supply plans as well as DPH files and databases were accessed. Additionally, this information was supplemented by telephone interviews and personal communications with individuals having an association with the water system. Key to abbreviations: WSP = Water Supply Plan; PAR = PURA Annual Report, and PC = Personal Communication

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

3. Available water for Main System does not include the currently inactive Housatonic Wellfield (safe yield of 18 mgd) that Aquarion plans to return to service within the next five years.

NR = Not Reported

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

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

Table 2-5 presents the percentage of unaccounted for water for utilities in the PWSMA serving greater than 1,000 people. Unaccounted for water is water that is produced but not accounted for by customer meters or estimated for unmetered nonrevenue uses such as firefighting and main flushing (e.g., legitimate consumption). Typically, unaccounted for water is considered to be associated with slow leaks in piping joints or water theft. A total of 32% of the water systems listed in Table 2-5 had unaccounted for water percentages greater than 15%. One of the systems (Wolcott Water Department) is a consecutive system that did not report unaccounted for nonrevenue water, and four other systems did not have information regarding unaccounted for water available.

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

The majority of the larger systems in the Western PWSMA have per-capita residential demands less than the design standard of 75 gpcd. Four of the systems have reported very high per-capita residential demands. The Aquarion Water Company believes that its systems within high per-capita demands (the four southwestern Fairfield County systems) are primarily the result of high irrigation use. In the case of Southbury Training School, significant institutional demands result in a very high per-capita water usage. A total of 67 of the smaller CWSs have per-capita demand estimates available; of these, only two (3%) are greater than 75 gpcd.

2.5 Assessment of Firefighting Capabilities

Firefighting capabilities were determined from a review of water supply plans, PURA annual reports, municipal hazard mitigation plans, and plans of conservation development and supplemented by personal communications with municipal and systems representatives. Table 2-6 presents a summary of firefighting capabilities by municipality. All of the jurisdictions in the Western PWSMA maintain some form of fire protection for residents and businesses. Approximately 49 of these municipalities rely in part on major CWSs in the area.

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

Municipality	Name of Community Water System(s) Serving > 1,000 People	Provides Municipal/Private Fire Protection	Number of Hydrants ¹	Other Municipal Fire Protection ²
Ansonia	SCCRWA	Yes	473	DH, CS, TT, SW
Barkhamsted	None	No	0	2 DH, TT, SW
Beacon Falls	Aquarion Water Company – Valley CWC – Central System	Yes Yes	195 13	DH, TT, SW
Bethel	Aquarion Water Company – Chimney Heights Bethel Water Department	Yes Yes	96 250	TT, SW
Bethlehem	None	No	0	32 DH, TT, SW
Bridgeport	Aquarion Water Company – Main System	Yes	2,077	TT, SW
Bridgewater	None	No	0	DH, TT, SW
Bristol	Bristol Water Department New Britain Water Department	Yes Yes	1550 NR	TT, SW
Brookfield	Aquarion Water Company – Brookfield Aquarion Water Company – Western Brookfield System Candlewood Shores Tax District	Yes Yes Yes	160 6 12	50 DH, TT, SW
Burlington	Torrington Water Company CWC – Collinsville System	Yes Yes	NR ^A 3	DH, TT
Canaan	Aquarion Water Company – Norfolk	Yes	10	SW, TT
Cheshire	SCCRWA	Yes	1,190	None
Colebrook	None	No	0	SW, TT
Cornwall	None	No	0	DH, CS, TT, SW
Danbury	Danbury Water Department	Yes	NR	TT, SW
Darien	Aquarion Water Company – Noroton	Yes	554	TT, SW
Derby	SCCRWA Aquarion Water Company – East Derby	Yes Yes	355 49	DH, CS, TT, SW
Easton	Aquarion Water Company – Main System	Yes	186	TT, SW
Fairfield	Aquarion Water Company – Main System	Yes	1,579	TT, SW
Goshen	Aquarion Water Company – Litchfield	Yes	1	TT, SW
Greenwich	Aquarion Water Company – Greenwich	Yes	1,028	TT, SW
Hartland	None	No	0	BT, TT, SW
Harwinton	Torrington Water Company	Yes	NR ^A	TT, SW
Kent	None	Yes	0	DH, TT, SW
Litchfield	Aquarion Water Company – Litchfield	Yes	140	TT, SW
Middlebury	Heritage Village Water Company CWC – Central System	Yes Yes	NR ^B 188	DH, TT, SW
Monroe	Aquarion Water Company – Main System	Yes	478	TT, SW
Morris	None	No	0	TT, SW
Naugatuck	CTWC – Central System	Yes	679	CS, TT, SW
New Canaan	Aquarion Water Company – Main System First Taxing District of the City of Norwalk	Yes Yes	306 NR ^C	TT, SW
New Fairfield	None	No	0	DH, CS, TT, SW

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

Municipality	Name of Community Water System(s) Serving > 1,000 People	Provides Municipal/Private Fire Protection	Number of Hydrants ¹	Other Municipal Fire Protection ²
New Hartford	Torrington Water Company	Yes	NR ^A	DH, CS, TT, SW
	New Hartford Water Department	Yes	65	
New Milford	Aquarion Water Company – New Milford	Yes	175	DH, TT, SW
Newtown	Aquarion Water Company – Main	Yes	4	DH, CS, TT, SW
	Aquarion Water Company – Newtown	Yes	223	
	Town of Newtown – Fairfield Hills	Yes	48	
Norfolk	Aquarion Water Company - Norfolk	Yes	80	TT, SW
North Canaan	Aquarion Water Company – North Canaan System	Yes	79	DH, TT, SW
Norwalk	Aquarion Water Company – Main System	Yes	8	TT, SW
	First Taxing District of the City of Norwalk	Yes	896 ^C	
	South Norwalk Electric & Water	Yes	674	
Oxford	Aquarion Water Company – Valley	Yes	43	DH, TT, CS
	Heritage Village Water Company	Yes	NR ^B	
Plymouth	CWC – Terryville System	Yes	333	TT, DH, CS, SW
Prospect	CWC – Central System	Yes	135	DH, TT, SW
	SCCRWA	Yes	1	
Redding	Aquarion Water Company – Main System	Yes	25	DH, TT, SW
Ridgefield	Aquarion Water Company – Ridgefield	Yes	387	DH, CS, TT, SW
Roxbury	None	No	0	DH, CS, TT, SW
Salisbury	Aquarion Water Company – Salisbury	Yes	113	DH, CS, TT, SW
Seymour	Aquarion Water Company – Valley	Yes	339	DH, CS, TT, SW
	SCCRWA	Yes	26	
Sharon	None	No	0	TT, SW
Shelton	Aquarion Water Company – Main System	Yes	1,296	DH, CS, TT, SW
Sherman	None	No	0	TT, SW
Southbury	Heritage Village Water Company	Yes	575 ^B	CS, TT, SW
	Southbury Training School	Yes	67	
Stamford	Aquarion Water Company – Stamford	Yes	1,897	TT, SW
Stratford	Aquarion Water Company – Main System	Yes	1,406	TT, SW
Thomaston	CWC – Thomaston System	Yes	142	TT, SW
Torrington	Torrington Water Company	Yes	947 ^A	TT, SW
	Aquarion Water Company – Litchfield	Yes	3	
Trumbull	Aquarion Water Company – Main System	Yes	1,301	TT, SW
Warren	None	No	0	13 DH, TT, SW
Washington	None	No	0	DH, TT, SW
Waterbury	Waterbury Water Department	Yes	2,930	TT, SW
	CWC – Central System	Yes	14	
Watertown	Watertown Fire District	Yes	NR	12 DH, TT, SW
	Watertown Water & Sewer Authority	Yes	712	
Weston	Aquarion Water Company – Main System	Yes	14	TT, SW
Westport	Aquarion Water Company – Main System	Yes	1,098	TT, SW
	First Taxing District of the City of Norwalk	Yes	NR ^C	

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

Municipality	Name of Community Water System(s) Serving > 1,000 People	Provides Municipal/Private Fire Protection	Number of Hydrants ¹	Other Municipal Fire Protection ²
Wilton	Aquarion Water Company – Main	Yes	232	TT, SW
	First Taxing District of the City of Norwalk	Yes	NR ^C	
	South Norwalk Electric & Water	Yes	51	
Winchester	Winsted Water Works	Yes	356	TT, SW
Wolcott	Wolcott Water Department	Yes	150	TT, SW
	SCCRWA	Yes	25	
Woodbury	Aquarion Water Company – Woodbury	Yes	54	DH, CS, TT, SW

1. NR – Not Reported
2. Other Fire Protection Codes: SW = Surface Water; TT = Tanker Trucks; DH = Dry Hydrants; CS = Cisterns; BT = Brush Trucks
- A. Torrington Water Company has fire hydrants in Torrington, Burlington, Harwinton, and New Hartford. The value for Torrington is the combined total for Torrington and the other service communities.
- B. The Heritage Village Water Company serves Southbury, Middlebury, and Oxford. The reported hydrant total for Southbury is the combined total for the entire system.
- C. The First Taxing District of the City of Norwalk Water Department serves Norwalk, New Canaan, Westport, and Wilton. The reported hydrant total for Norwalk is the combined total for the entire system.

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

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

2.6 Assessment of Major Facilities

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

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

Community Water System	Primary Location Served	Groundwater Supplies	Surface Water Supplies	Treatment	Distribution Pumping	Storage
Aquarion Water Company – Brookfield System	Brookfield	A	U	X	X	X
Aquarion Water Company – Chimney Heights	Bethel	A	U	X	X	X
Aquarion Water Company – East Derby System ¹	Derby	U	U	U	X	X
Aquarion Water Company – Greenwich System	Greenwich	U	A, E	X	X	X
Aquarion Water Company – Litchfield System	Litchfield, Torrington, Goshen	A, E	U	X	U	X
Aquarion Water Company – Main System	Bridgeport, Stratford, Shelton, Trumbull, Monroe, Easton, Redding, Fairfield, Westport, Weston, Wilton	A, E, I	A, I	X	X	X
Aquarion Water Company – New Canaan System	New Canaan	E, I	U	X	X	X
Aquarion Water Company – New Milford System	New Milford	A, E, I	U	X	X	X
Aquarion Water Company – Newtown System	Newtown	A	U	X	X	X
Aquarion Water Company – Norfolk System	Norfolk	U	A	X	U	X
Aquarion Water Company – Noroton System	Darien	A	U	X	X	X
Aquarion Water Company – North Canaan System	North Canaan	A, I	E	X	U	X
Aquarion Water Company – Ridgefield System	Ridgefield	A, E, I	U	X	X	X
Aquarion Water Company – Salisbury System	Salisbury	A	A, I	X	X	X
Aquarion Water Company – Stamford System	Stamford	E	A	X	X	X
Aquarion Water Company – Valley System	Naugatuck, Beacon Falls, Oxford	A, E, I	A, I	X	X	X
Aquarion Water Company – Western Brookfield	Brookfield	A, E	U	X	X	X

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

Community Water System	Primary Location Served	Groundwater Supplies	Surface Water Supplies	Treatment	Distribution Pumping	Storage
Aquarion Water Company – Woodbury System	Woodbury	A, E	U	X	U	X
Bethel Water Department	Bethel	A	A	X	X	X
Bristol Water Department	Bristol	A, E, I	A, I	X	X	X
Candlewood Shores Tax District	Brookfield	A, I	U	X	U	X
CWC – Central System	Naugatuck, Prospect, Middlebury, Waterbury	A, I	A	X	X	X
CWC – Terryville System	Plymouth	A	I	X	X	X
CWC – Thomaston System	Thomaston, Plymouth	A, E, I	I	X	X	X
Danbury Water Department	Danbury	E, I	A, E	X	X	X
First Taxing District of the City of Norwalk Water Department	Norwalk, New Canaan, Wilton, Westport	A, I	A	X	X	X
Heritage Village Water Company	Southbury, Oxford, Middlebury	A, I	U	X	X	X
New Hartford Water Department	New Hartford	A	I	X	X	X
Second Taxing District City Of Norwalk	Norwalk, Wilton	U	A	X	X	X
South Central Connecticut Regional Water Authority	Ansonia, Cheshire, Derby, Seymour	A, E, I	A, I	X	X	X
Southbury Training School	Southbury	A, E	U	X	X	X
Torrington Water Company	Torrington, New Hartford, Harwinton, Burlington	I	A, I	X	X	X
Town of Newtown – Fairfield Hills	Newtown	A, I	U	X	X	X
Waterbury Water Department	Waterbury, Thomaston	U	A, I	X	X	X
Watertown Fire District ¹	Watertown	A, I	I	X	X	X
Watertown Water & Sewer Authority	Watertown	U	U	U	X	X
Winsted Water Works	Winchester	U	A	X	X	X

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

Community Water System	Primary Location Served	Groundwater Supplies	Surface Water Supplies	Treatment	Distribution Pumping	Storage
Wolcott Water Department ¹	Wolcott	U	U	X	X	X

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

1. Water purchased from another utility via interconnection

Most CWSs in the region utilize groundwater sources as their primary means of supply. However, several of the larger CWSs maintain reservoirs for primary or emergency supply. Aquarion Water Company – Norfolk System, Second Taxing District of Norwalk, Torrington Water Company, Waterbury Water Department, and Winsted Water Works are the only significant CWSs that rely solely on surface water for drinking water supply. Several other large systems (particularly the Aquarion systems in the southwestern Connecticut region) rely primarily on reservoirs with a small percentage of supply drawn from wells. With the exception of the Sharon Water Department (which is a smaller system that relies on a surface water source), all of the systems serving less than 1,000 people utilize well water or springs as their source of supply.

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

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

Community Water System	Planned or Identified Expansions / Alterations to Water Supply Facilities
Aquarion Water Company – Brookfield System	Interconnection with Chimney Heights system; well development, improvements, and testing; consolidate Western Brookfield, Candlewood Acres, Town Brooke, and Butternut systems, distribution system upgrades
Aquarion Water Company – Chimney Heights	Consolidate Berkshire Corporate Park system, interconnect with Brookfield system
Aquarion Water Company – East Derby System	No planned or identified expansions or alterations
Aquarion Water Company – Greenwich System	Distribution upgrades, dam modifications, water treatment plant upgrades
Aquarion Water Company – Litchfield System	Replace groundwater well
Aquarion Water Company – Main System	Distribution upgrades, dam modifications
Aquarion Water Company – New Canaan System	Distribution upgrades, dam modifications
Aquarion Water Company – New Milford System	Consolidate Litchfield Hills, Dean Heights, Pleasant View, Meadowbrook, Park Glen, Forest Hills, Carmen Hill, Laurel View, and Laurel Ridge systems; distribution system upgrades
Aquarion Water Company – Newtown System	Interconnection upgrades, well site improvements, consolidate Chestnut Tree Hill system

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

Community Water System	Planned or Identified Expansions / Alterations to Water Supply Facilities
Aquarion Water Company – Norfolk System	Distribution upgrades
Aquarion Water Company – Noroton System	Distribution upgrades, dam modifications
Aquarion Water Company – North Canaan System	Distribution upgrades
Aquarion Water Company – Ridgefield System	Well replacement, pump station upgrades, consolidate Craigmoor and Ridgefield Knolls systems
Aquarion Water Company – Salisbury System	Distribution upgrades, dam modifications
Aquarion Water Company – Stamford System	Distribution upgrades, dam modifications, water treatment plant upgrade
Aquarion Water Company – Valley System	Distribution upgrades
Aquarion Water Company – Western Brookfield	Consolidate with Brookfield system
Aquarion Water Company – Woodbury System	Well replacement
Bethel Water Department	Storage upgrades, additional groundwater supplies in East Swamp Brook aquifer, abandonment of surface water supplies, pursue emergency interconnections, pump station upgrades, distribution system upgrades, well replacement
Bristol Water Department	Distribution system upgrades, meter upgrades, well redevelopment, storage upgrades, dam improvements, Southington interconnection, Torrington interconnection
Candlewood Shores Tax District	Distribution system upgrades, pressure upgrades, identify new well location
CWC – Central System	Distribution system upgrades, storage tank upgrades, evaluate future supply sources
CWC – Terryville System	Distribution system upgrades, storage tank upgrades, future source evaluation
CWC – Thomaston System	Distribution system upgrades, storage tank upgrades
Danbury Water Department	Distribution system upgrades, future source evaluation, storage tank upgrades
First Taxing District of the City of Norwalk Water Department	Expansion of system to fill gaps in ESA, identify new well location, water treatment upgrades, distribution system upgrades, tank replacement/maintenance, pump station upgrades, dam rehabilitation, fire protection upgrades, pursue interconnections, meter upgrades
Heritage Village Water Company	Distribution system upgrades, well rehabilitation, storage tank upgrades, standby power upgrades, additional storage tank
New Hartford Water Department	Source protection improvements, distribution system upgrades
Second Taxing District City Of Norwalk	Future source evaluation, treatment plant upgrades, distribution system upgrades
South Central Connecticut Regional Water Authority	Watershed protection land acquisitions, dam/reservoir improvements, pump station upgrades, distribution system upgrades, treatment plant upgrades, climate-change-related resiliency improvements, future source evaluation, interconnections
Southbury Training School	Well rehabilitation, storage upgrades, meter upgrades, future source evaluation

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

Community Water System	Planned or Identified Expansions / Alterations to Water Supply Facilities
Torrington Water Company	Distribution system improvements, future source evaluation, storage tank upgrades, dam improvements, reservoir land acquisition
Town of Newtown – Fairfield Hills	Well redevelopment, treatment building upgrades, standby power upgrades, future source evaluation, pump station upgrades
Waterbury Water Department	Pump station upgrades, storage tank upgrades, dam improvements, distribution system upgrades, water treatment plant upgrades
Watertown Fire District	Dam improvements, potential well redevelopments, distribution system upgrades, treatment plant upgrades, future source evaluation
Watertown Water & Sewer Authority	Water supply facility upgrades, pumping station upgrades, pressure upgrades, storage tank upgrades, distribution system upgrades
Winsted Water Works	Distribution system upgrades, pressure upgrades, storage tank upgrades, standby power upgrades, dam/dike improvements
Wolcott Water Department	Distribution system expansions/upgrades

Many CWSs are currently interconnected. In particular, the Aquarion Water Company systems in the southern region of the PWSMA are each interconnected as are the systems in the vicinity of Waterbury. Table 2-9 presents the list of interconnections between CWSs in the Western PWSMA.

TABLE 2-9
List of Existing Interconnections in the Western PWSMA

Supplier	Receiver	Town	Average Day Transfer (mgd)	Year
Aquarion - Newtown System	Aquarion – Chimney Heights	Bethel	0.000	2014
Danbury Water Department	Bethel Water Dept. (The Summit)	Bethel	0.001	2015
Danbury Water Department	Aquarion – Berkshire Corporate Park	Bethel*	0.043	2014
New Britain Water Department	Bristol Water Department	Bristol, Plainville	0.244	2008
Valley Water Systems, Inc.	Bristol Water Department	Bristol	0.000	2010
Aquarion - Brookfield System	Aquarion – Brookwood System	Brookfield	0.000	2012
SCCRWA	Meriden Water Division	Cheshire	0.218	2006
Aqua Vista Association, Inc. – Upper System	Aqua Vista Association, Inc. – Lower System	Danbury	0.000	2013
Danbury Water Department	Aquarion – Chimney Heights	Danbury	0.000	2015
Danbury Water Department	Aquarion - Hollandale Estates System	Danbury	0.009	2014
Danbury Water Department	Aquarion – Indian Spring	Danbury	0.000	2014

TABLE 2-9
List of Existing Interconnections in the Western PWSMA

Supplier	Receiver	Town	Average Day Transfer (mgd)	Year
Danbury Water Department	Aquarion – Ken Oaks System	Danbury	0.026	2014
Danbury Water Department	Aquarion – Rolling Ridge System	Danbury	0.007	2014
Danbury Water Department	Cornell Hills Association	Danbury	0.008	2013
Second Norwalk Taxing District	Aquarion – Noroton System	Darien	0.048	2005
SCCRWA	Aquarion – East Derby System	Derby*	0.136	2014
Aquarion – Greenwich System	Suez Water Westchester	Greenwich*	5.100	2005
Aquarion – Greenwich System	Aquarion – Stamford System	Greenwich*	0.180	2005
Aquarion – Stamford System	Aquarion – Greenwich System and Aquarion – Noroton System	Greenwich*	3.250	2005
CWC – Central System	Flow into Middlebury within Central System	Middlebury	0.006	2009
CWC – Central System	Heritage Village Water Company	Middlebury	0.000	2015
Waterbury Water Department	CWC – Hillcrest System	Middlebury	0.004	2009
Aquarion – Stamford System	Aquarion – New Canaan System	New Canaan	0.000	2005
Aquarion – Main System	Aquarion – Combined Southwestern Fairfield County System (Greenwich, New Canaan, Noroton, and Stamford systems) and Ridgefield System	New Canaan, Darien, Stamford, Wilton, Ridgefield*	3.800	2005
Metropolitan District Commission	New Hartford Water Department	New Hartford	0.000	2005
Aquarion – Meadowbrook System	Aquarion – Pleasant View System	New Milford	0.000	2014
Aquarion – New Milford System	Aquarion – Brookfield System	New Milford	0.003	2013
Aquarion – New Milford System	Aquarion – Indian Ridge	New Milford	0.000	2014
First Taxing District of the City of Norwalk Water Department	Second Taxing District City of Norwalk (South Norwalk Electric & Water)	Norwalk	0.000	2011
First Taxing District of the City of Norwalk Water Department	Aquarion – Main System	Norwalk*, Wilton	0.000	2011
Second Taxing District City of Norwalk (South Norwalk Electric & Water)	First Taxing District of the City of Norwalk Water Department	Norwalk*	0.000	2011
Heritage Village Water Company	Aquarion – Oxford Town Center	Oxford	0.000	2015
Bristol Water Department	CWC – Terryville System	Plymouth	0.000	2009

TABLE 2-9
List of Existing Interconnections in the Western PWSMA

Supplier	Receiver	Town	Average Day Transfer (mgd)	Year
CWC – Terryville System	Bristol Water Department	Plymouth	0.000	2009
CWC – Thomaston System	CWC – Terryville System	Plymouth	0.000	2012
Danbury Water Department	Aquarion – McKeon System	Ridgefield	0.005	2014
Danbury Water Department	Aquarion – Barnum System	Ridgefield	0.011	2013
SCCRWA	Aquarion – Hawkstone System	Seymour	0.014	2005
SCCRWA	Aquarion – Valley System	Seymour*	0.069	2005
Waterbury Water Department	CWC – Thomaston System	Thomaston	0.018	2006
Torrington Water Company	Aquarion – Litchfield System	Torrington	0.109	2008
Waterbury Water Department	CWC – Central System	Waterbury	0.000	2010
Waterbury Water Department	Wolcott Water Department	Waterbury	0.118	2008
Waterbury Water Department	Watertown Fire District	Watertown	0.000	2005
Watertown Fire District	Watertown Water & Sewer Authority	Watertown	0.000	2005
Watertown Fire District	Watertown Water & Sewer - Westgate	Watertown	0.012	2009
Waterbury Water Department	Watertown Water & Sewer Authority	Watertown*	0.910	2006
Aquarion - Main System	South Norwalk Electric & Water	Wilton	0.000	2005
Countryside Apartments	Aquarion – Clearview System	Wolcott	0.008	2014

* Multiple interconnections exist between the two utilities.

** Multiple interconnections and the main system also provide water to Noroton, New Canaan, and Greenwich systems.

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

TABLE 2-10
Planned and/or Identified Future Interconnections

Community Water System	Planned and/or Identified Interconnections for Additional Supply
<i>Serving >1,000 People</i>	
Aquarion Water Company – Berkshire Corporate Park System	Interconnection with Aquarion Water Company – Brookfield System

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

Community Water System	Planned and/or Identified Interconnections for Additional Supply
Aquarion Water Company – Chimney Heights	Interconnection with Aquarion Water Company – Berkshire Corporate Park System
Aquarion Water Company – Main System	Interconnection with Aquarion Water Company – Newtown System
Aquarion Water Company – Ridgefield System	Interconnection with Aquarion Water Company – Ridgefield Knolls System
Aquarion Water Company – Ridgefield System	Interconnection with Danbury Water Department
Aquarion Water Company – Valley System	Interconnection with Aquarion Water Company – Main System
Aquarion Water Company – Western Brookfield System	Interconnection with Aquarion Water Company – Brookfield System
Bethel Water Department	Interconnection with Danbury Water Department (at Timber Oaks)
Bristol Water Department	Interconnection with SCCRWA (via Wolcott)
Bristol Water Department	Interconnection with Southington Water Department
Bristol Water Department	Interconnection with Torrington Water Company
Bristol Water Department	Interconnection with MDC
Bristol Water Department	Interconnection with Waterbury Water Department (via Plymouth or Wolcott)
CWC – Central System	Interconnection with Waterbury Water Department
CWC – Central System	Interconnection with SCCRWA
Heritage Village Water Company	Interconnection with Waterbury Water Department (via CWC Central System)
SCCRWA	Interconnection with Southington Water Department
SCCRWA	Interconnection with Waterbury Water Department
SCCRWA	Interconnection with Aquarion Water Company – Main System
<i>Serving <1,000 People</i>	
Aquarion Water Company – Ball Pond System	Investigate potential interconnections
Aquarion Water Company – Birches System	Interconnection with New Fairfield Municipal System
Aquarion Water Company – Butternut System	Interconnection with Aquarion Water Company – Brookfield System
Aquarion Water Company – Craigmoor System	Interconnection with Aquarion Water Company – Ridgefield System
Aquarion Water Company – Dean Heights System	Interconnection with Aquarion Water Company – New Milford System
Aquarion Water Company – Dunham Pond System	Interconnection with New Fairfield Municipal System
Aquarion Water Company – Indian Field System	Interconnection with Aquarion Water Company – Brookfield System
Aquarion Water Company – Meadowbrook System	Interconnection with Aquarion Water Company – New Milford System

Finally, the opportunity exists for additional interconnections to be formed between utilities that are located within 1,000 feet of each other. This is a matter that will be discussed in the Integrated Report.

The systems located within 1,000 feet of one another are presented in Table 2-11. A summary of proximal Non-Community systems is presented by municipality on Appended Table 1.

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

Community Water System	Potential Interconnection System(s)
Aquarion Water Company – Berkshire Corporate Park	Brookfield Hills Condominium Unit Owners
Aquarion Water Company – Berkshire Corporate Park	Stony Hill Village
Aquarion Water Company – Cedar Heights	Cedar Terrace Property Owners Association
Aquarion Water Company – Cedar Heights	Candlewood Park, Inc.
Aquarion Water Company – Chestnut Tree	Masonicare of Newtown
Aquarion Water Company – Forest Hills System	Candlewood Springs Property Owners Association
Aquarion Water Company – Judea Main	Gunnery School
Aquarion Water Company – Kent System	Kent School Maintenance Well
Aquarion Water Company – Kent System	Kent School Corp. (Valley Campus)
Aquarion Water Company – Lakeside System	Cedarhurst Association
Aquarion Water Company – Litchfield System	Bantam Village
Aquarion Water Company – Main System	Aquarion Water Company – Hawkstone System
Aquarion Water Company – Main System	Meadowbrook Terrace Mobile Home Park
Aquarion Water Company – New Milford System	Sunny Valley Tax District
Aquarion Water Company – New Milford System	Candlewood Trails Association Inc.
Aquarion Water Company – New Milford System	Litchfield Hill Condos
Aquarion Water Company – New Milford System	Brookfield Elderly Housing
Aquarion Water Company – New Milford System	Whisconier Village Association, Inc.
Aquarion Water Company – New Milford System	Cedarbrook Owners, Inc.
Aquarion Water Company – Ridgefield System	Brookview Water Company
Aquarion Water Company – Salisbury System	Chatfield Hill Association, Inc.
Aquarion Water Company – Western Brookfield	Candlewood Orchards Property Owners Corporation
Aquarion Water Company – Western Brookfield	Candlewood Shores Tax District
Aquarion Water Company – Woodbury System	Holly House Apartments
Aquarion Water Company – Woodbury System	Woodbury Place Condominium Association
Bristol Water Department	Southington Water Department
Bristol Water Department	Chippanydale Association
Bristol Water Department	CWC – Unionville System
Candle Hill Mobile Home Park (North)	Candle Hill Mobile Home Park (South)
Candlewood Orchards Property Owners Corporation	Arrowhead Point Homeowners Association, Inc.
Candlewood Shores Tax District	Hickory Hills
Candlewood Shores Tax District	Candlewood Orchards Property Owners Corporation
Candlewood Shores Tax District	Arrowhead Point Homeowners Association, Inc.
Candlewood Trails Association Inc.	Birch Groves Association, Inc.
CWC – Central System	Bethany Mobile Home Park
CWC – Central System	Idleview Mobile Home Park
CWC – Central System	Middlebury Commons
CWC – Central System	Westover Water Company
Danbury Water Department	Bethel Water Department
Danbury Water Department	Candlewood Park Inc.
Danbury Water Department	Aquarion Water Company – Pearce Manor
Danbury Water Department	Shady Acres Mobile Home Park
Danbury Water Department – Ridgeview Gardens	Aqua Vista Association, Inc.

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

Community Water System	Potential Interconnection System(s)
Danbury Water Department – Ridgeview Gardens	Snug Harbor Development Corp.
Heritage Water Company	Southbury Training School
Interlaken Water Company	Knollcrest Tax District
Kent School Corp. (Valley Campus)	Kent School Maintenance Well
Snug Harbor Development Corp	Aqua Vista Association, Inc.
South Central Connecticut Regional Water Authority	Crestview Condominium Association
Stony Hill Village	Brookfield Hills Condominium Unit Owners
Town in Country Condominiums – Lower System	Heritage Hill Condominium Assn., Inc.
Town in Country Condominiums – Upper System	Town in Country Condominiums – Lower System
Waterbury Water Department	Arrowhead by the Lake Association, Inc.
Woodcrest Association, Inc.	CWC – Unionville System



3.0 ASSESSMENT OF FUTURE WATER SUPPLY SOURCES

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

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

Community Water System	None Identified	Within 5-Year Planning Period	Beyond 5-Year Planning Period
Aquarion Water Company – Brookfield System		X	
Aquarion Water Company – Chimney Heights		X	
Aquarion Water Company – East Derby System	X		
Aquarion Water Company – Litchfield System			X
Aquarion Water Company – Main System			X
Aquarion Water Company – New Milford System	X		
Aquarion Water Company – Newtown System		X	
Aquarion Water Company – Norfolk System	X		
Aquarion Water Company – North Canaan	X		
Aquarion Water Company – Ridgefield System		X	X
Aquarion Water Company – Salisbury System	X		
Aquarion Water Company – Southwestern Fairfield County Region Systems (Greenwich, New Canaan, Noroton, Stamford)			X
Aquarion Water Company – Valley System	X		
Aquarion Water Company – Western Brookfield		X	
Aquarion Water Company – Woodbury System		X	
Bethel Water Department		X	
Bristol Water Department			X
Candlewood Shores Tax District		X	
CWC – Central System			X
CWC – Terryville System			X
CWC – Thomaston System			X
Danbury Water Department			X
First Taxing District of the City of Norwalk Water Department			X
Heritage Village Water Company			X
Metropolitan District Commission			X
New Britain Water Department			X
New Hartford Water Department			X
SCCRWA			X

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

Community Water System	None Identified	Within 5-Year Planning Period	Beyond 5-Year Planning Period
Second Taxing District City Of Norwalk			X
Southbury Training School		X	
Torrington Water Company			X
Town of Newtown – Fairfield Hills		X	X
Waterbury Water Department	X		
Watertown Fire District			X
Watertown Water & Sewer Authority			X
Winsted Water Works	X		
Wolcott Water Department		X	

3.1 Aquarion Water Company

As presented in Table 2-5, the larger Aquarion Water Company systems are currently meeting average-day demands with a margin of safety equal or greater than 1.15, with the exception of the Southwestern Fairfield County systems (Greenwich, Stamford, Noroton, and New Canaan systems), which have a margin of safety of 1.12. In addition, the larger Aquarion Water Company systems are each meeting maximum month average-day demands and peak-day demands with a sufficient margin of safety.

Future projections and system assessments indicate that additional supply sources may be needed within the next 5 years for the Brookfield, Chimney Heights, Newtown, Ridgefield, Western Brookfield, and Woodbury systems although these increments of additional supply are typically occurring through well redevelopments and replacements. The Aquarion Water Company has identified the potential need for additional supply in the Southwestern Fairfield County systems, the Main system, and the Ridgefield system beyond the 5-year planning period. Potential future supply sources include the following:

- Activation of inactive sources/additional wells in basin #7300
- Activation of inactive sources in basin #6705
- Activation of emergency sources in basin #6000
- Well replacements
- Interconnecting with nearby utilities or Aquarion systems

Well redevelopment and reactivation projects will occur as needed. Installing additional wells may not be feasible due to instream flow concerns, impacts on other supply sources, and legal challenges. While the potential exists for interconnections to be formed with additional nearby water utilities, significant distances must be covered or major rivers must be crossed to do so such that an interconnection project will be costly.

3.2 Bethel Water Department

As presented in Table 2-5, the Bethel Water Department is currently meeting average-day, maximum month average-day, and peak-day demands with a sufficient margin of safety. Future projections by the Bethel Water Department indicate that potential additional supply sources may be needed within the 5-year planning period. Specifically, the Bethel Water Department is planning to phase out its surface water supplies and is planning to develop additional groundwater supplies. The ongoing work involves well redevelopment and exploration of new groundwater sources in the East Swamp Brook aquifer (basin #6605).

Permitting new wells may not be feasible due to instream flow concerns and potential impacts to fisheries. The creation of active interconnections with nearby utilities may also be an option considered in the future.

3.3 Bristol Water Department

As presented in Table 2-5, the Bristol Water Department is currently meeting average-day demands with a sufficient margin of safety, but maximum month average-day and peak-day demands have a margin of safety that is less than 1.15. Future projections by the Bristol Water Department indicate that additional supply sources may be needed beyond the 5-year planning period. Potential future supply sources include the following:

- Constructing new surface water source in basin #6907
- Interconnecting with nearby water utilities
- Increasing use of existing interconnection with the New Britain Water Department

The construction of a new surface water source will be costly and require extensive permitting as there could be a significant risk to fisheries as well as instream flow concerns. Interconnecting with other nearby water utilities will be expensive due to the distances involved and may require wheeling water through a third party. Increasing the use of the existing interconnection is likely the most feasible source of obtaining a small increment of new supply.

3.4 Candlewood Shores Tax District

As presented in Table 2-5, the Candlewood Shores Tax District is currently meeting average-day, maximum month average-day, and peak-day demands with a sufficient margin of safety. Future projections by Candlewood Shores Tax District indicated that additional supply was needed within the 5-year planning period; specifically, an additional well was proposed in basin #6400. This well was to have been completed in 2011.

3.5 Connecticut Water Company (CWC)

As presented in Table 2-5, the CWC systems (Central, Thomaston, and Terryville) are currently meeting average-day and peak-day demands with a sufficient margin of safety, with the exception of peak-day demand in the Terryville system. Future projections by CWC indicate that additional supply sources may be needed in each system beyond the 5-year planning period. Potential future supply sources include the following:

- Purchasing inactive reservoirs from other utilities and bringing them online
- Interconnecting with nearby utilities
- Installing new wells in the vicinity of the Terryville system
- Increasing use of existing interconnection with the Waterbury Water Department

Increasing the use of the existing interconnection with the Waterbury Water Department is likely the most feasible source of obtaining a small increment of new supply for the Terryville and Thomaston systems as well as the Central system in Middlebury. Interconnection with nearby utilities is possible for the Central system, but the cost would vary depending on the system and route chosen. Performing site exploration in Plymouth could be costly for a limited increment of supply. Finally, purchasing inactive reservoirs from other utilities may not be possible, but if it was, it could potentially be the most expensive option because new filtration plants and piping infrastructure would be necessary.

3.6 Danbury Water Department

As presented in Table 2-5, the Danbury Water Department is currently meeting average-day, maximum month average-day, and peak-day demands with a sufficient margin of safety although the margin of safety for average-day demands is approaching 1.15. Future projections by the Danbury Water Department indicate that additional supply may be needed beyond the 5-year planning period. Potential future supply sources include the following:

- Dam modifications/streamflow diversions to increase supply
- Installing wells in basin #6600

Installing wells may not be feasible due to instream flow concerns and water quality concerns. Dam modifications have the potential to slightly increase supply. While the potential exists for interconnections to be formed with additional nearby water utilities, it is unlikely that such interconnections will be used to provide active, daily supply for the system.

3.7 First Taxing District of the City of Norwalk Water Department

As presented in Table 2-5, the First Taxing District of the City of Norwalk Water Department is currently meeting average-day, maximum month average-day, and peak-day demands with a sufficient margin of safety based upon current sources, registrations, and permits. Future projections by the First Taxing District of the City of Norwalk Water Department indicate that wellfield maintenance and improvements will be necessary to ensure that there is no decline in yield.

3.8 Heritage Village Water Company

As presented in Table 2-5, the Heritage Village Water Company is currently meeting average-day, maximum month average-day, and peak-day demands with a sufficient margin of safety. -Future projections by the Heritage Village Water Company indicate that additional supply sources may be needed beyond the 5-year planning period. Potential future supply sources include the following:

- Installing a well in basin #6023 and/or #6000
- Increasing purchases from the CWC – Central system
- Purchasing water from the Waterbury Water Department (via CWC – Central system)

Increasing purchases from the CWC – Central system or from the Waterbury Water Department could likely be performed in the shortest timeframe. Installing and permitting a well may require evaluation of instream flow concerns.

3.9 Metropolitan District Commission (MDC)

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

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

As one of Connecticut's largest water utilities, it is unlikely that interconnections with other agencies would provide a source of supply to the MDC. It is more likely that the MDC will be asked to become party to contracts for delivery of water to other utilities in the region.

3.10 New Britain Water Department

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

- Increasing supply through existing interconnections
- Creation of a new reservoir in Burlington (basin #4613)
- Utilization of a future reservoir that would result from basalt excavation

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

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

3.11 New Hartford Water Department

As presented in Table 2-5, the New Hartford Water Department is currently meeting average-day, maximum month average-day, and peak-day demands with a sufficient margin of safety. Future projections by the New Hartford Water Department indicate that additional supply sources may be needed beyond the 5-year planning period. Potential future supply sources include installing additional wells in basin #4300. Installing and permitting of wells may require evaluation of instream flow concerns.

3.12 Second Taxing District of Norwalk (South Norwalk Electric & Water)

As presented in Table 2-5, South Norwalk Electric & Water is currently meeting maximum month average-day and peak-day demands with a sufficient margin of safety, but the margin of safety for average-day demands is less than 1.15. Future projections by South Norwalk Electric & Water indicate that additional supply sources may be needed beyond the 5-year planning period. Potential future supply sources include the following:

- Construction of a reservoir in basin #7301
- Diversion of surface water (flood skimming) from basin #7302
- Dam modifications
- Utilize existing interconnections

Permits would be needed to utilize the existing interconnections for active, daily use, and the per-unit cost of water would be expensive. Diversion of surface water would likely have a limited impact on increasing safe yield. Dam modifications would be expensive but could provide a small increment of additional supply. Creation of a new reservoir would require substantial study and permitting effort due to potential instream flow concerns.

3.13 South Central Connecticut Regional Water Authority (SCCRWA)

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

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

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

3.14 Southbury Training School

As presented in Table 2-5, the Southbury Training School is currently meeting average-day, maximum month average-day, and peak-day demands with a sufficient margin of safety. Future projections by the Southbury Training School indicate that additional supply sources may be needed within the 5-year planning period. Potential future supply sources include development of a new well in basin #6806, which may require a significant permitting burden due to instream flow and fisheries concerns. The construction of an interconnection with a nearby utility is another possibility that may be considered.

3.15 Torrington Water Company

As presented in Table 2-5, the Torrington Water Company is currently meeting average-day, maximum month average-day, and peak-day demands with a sufficient margin of safety. Future projections by the Torrington Water Company indicate that additional supply sources may be needed beyond the 5-year planning period. Potential future supply sources include the construction of reservoirs in basin #6903. Permitting of these sources may be difficult due to fisheries concerns.

3.16 Town of Newtown – Fairfield Hills

As presented in Table 2-5, the Fairfield Hills system is currently meeting average-day, maximum month average-day, and peak-day demands with a sufficient margin of safety. Future projections by the Town of Newtown indicate that additional supply sources may be needed within and beyond the 5-year planning period. Potential future supply sources include the following:

- Redevelopment and activation of inactive supplies
- Installing a new well in basin #6020

Well redevelopment projects will occur as needed. Installing additional wells may not be feasible due to instream flow concerns and/or impacts on other supply sources. An interconnection with a nearby utility may also be considered for active, daily use.

3.17 Waterbury Water Department

As presented in Table 2-5, the Waterbury Water Department is currently meeting average-day, maximum month average-day, and peak-day demands with a sufficient margin of safety. Future projections by the Waterbury Water Department indicate that additional supply sources are not needed for the foreseeable future. Future supply sources have not been identified at this time.

3.18 Watertown Fire District

As presented in Table 2-5, the Watertown Fire District is currently meeting average-day, maximum month average-day, and peak-day demands with a sufficient margin of safety. Future projections by the Watertown Fire District indicate that additional supply sources may be needed beyond the 5-year planning period. Potential future supply sources include well development in basin #6802. Installing additional wells may not be feasible due to instream flow concerns and/or impacts on other supply sources.

3.19 Watertown Water & Sewer Authority

As presented in Table 2-5, the Watertown Water & Sewer Authority is currently meeting average-day and maximum month average-day demands with a sufficient margin of safety, but the margin of safety for peak-day demands is nearing 1.0. Future projections by the Watertown Water & Sewer Authority indicate that additional supply sources may be needed beyond the 5-year planning period. Potential future supply sources include the following:

- Increasing purchases from the existing interconnection with the Waterbury Water Department
- Establishing an interconnection with a nearby utility for active, daily supply

Increasing purchases from the Waterbury Water Department is likely feasible and requires minimal capital cost. Installing interconnections with other utilities would vary based on the distance and route involved.

3.20 Winsted Water Works

As presented in Table 2-5, Winsted Water Works is currently meeting average-day, maximum month average-day, and peak-day demands with a sufficient margin of safety. Future projections by Winsted Water Works indicate that additional supply sources are not needed for the foreseeable future. Future supply sources have not been identified at this time.

3.21 Wolcott Water Department

As presented in Table 2-5, the Wolcott Water Department is currently meeting average-day, maximum month average-day, and peak-day demands with a sufficient margin of safety. Future projections by the Wolcott Water Department indicate that additional supply sources may be needed within the 5-year planning period. Potential future supply sources include increasing purchases through the existing interconnection with the Waterbury Water Department. This would require an increase in the existing diversion permit.



4.0 EXISTING SERVICE AREAS & DONOR BASINS

4.1 Existing Service Areas

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

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

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

Community Water System	Charter Service Area	Enabling Legislation Reference
Aquarion Water Company – Brookfield	Brookfield	No special acts
Aquarion Water Company – Chimney Heights	Bethel	No special acts
Aquarion Water Company – East Derby	Derby	No special acts
Aquarion Water Company – Greenwich	Greenwich, Stamford, and vicinity; Westchester County, NY; Fairfield	Special Act – Original Charter of Greenwich Water Company, March 24, 1880, as amended; Special Act 340, June 10, 1925; Special Acts 337, 405, and 407, 1927; Special Act 42, September 22, 1955; Special Act 82, April 2, 1901
Aquarion Water Company – Litchfield	Litchfield, Torrington, Goshen	Special Act 401 – Litchfield Water Company, June 11, 1889; Merger with Litchfield County Water Company, May 31, 1983
Aquarion Water Company – Main System	Bridgeport, Shelton, Westport, Stratford, Seymour, Trumbull, Easton, Monroe, Georgetown section of Redding	Special Act, June 26, 1857, as amended; Special Act 156, April 13, 1917; Special Act 260, April 29, 1931; Special Act 63, May 12, 1961; Special Act 188, May 27, 1965; Special Act 91-29, June 13, 1991
Aquarion Water Company – New Canaan	New Canaan	Special Act, March 15, 1943
Aquarion Water Company – New Milford	New Milford	Special Laws of Connecticut, May 1, 1873
Aquarion Water Company – Newtown	Newtown	Charter of Newtown Water Company
Aquarion Water Company – Norfolk	Norfolk	Merger with Litchfield County Water Company, May 31, 1983
Aquarion Water Company – Noroton	Darien and parts of Norwalk	Special Act 381, June 4, 1901
Aquarion Water Company – North Canaan	North Canaan	Merger with Litchfield County Water Company, May 31, 1983

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

Community Water System	Charter Service Area	Enabling Legislation Reference
Aquarion Water Company – Ridgefield	Ridgefield	House Joint Resolution 206, January 1, 1893
Aquarion Water Company – Salisbury	Lakeville and vicinity	Merger with Litchfield County Water Company, May 31, 1983
Aquarion Water Company – Stamford	City of Stamford and vicinity; Glenbrook and parts of Darien	Special Act 386, May 19, 1915; Special Act 111, April 21, 1903
Aquarion Water Company – Valley	Seymour and vicinity	Special Act 265, May 25, 1895
Aquarion Water Company – Western Brookfield	Brookfield	No special acts
Aquarion Water Company – Woodbury	Woodbury	House Joint Resolution 38, January 1, 1893
Bethel Water Department	Bethel, Redding, parts of southern Danbury	Special Laws, January 1, 1878
Bristol Water Department	Bristol	Bristol City Charter, City Ordinances, and Rules and Regulations of the Bristol Water Department Section 48, October 14, 2008
Candlewood Shores Tax District	Candlewood Shores Tax District	Candlewood Shores Tax District Charter, July 15, 1988
CWC – Central System	All of Connecticut	Incorporating the Naugatuck Water Company, May 19, 1887, as amended
CWC – Terryville System	All of Connecticut	Senate Bill 455 – An Act Incorporating the Connecticut Water and Gas Company, July 23, 1945
CWC – Thomaston System	All of Connecticut	Senate Bill 455 – An Act Incorporating the Connecticut Water and Gas Company, July 23, 1945
Danbury Water Department	Danbury	Special Laws 205, January 1889, as amended
First Taxing District of the City of Norwalk Water Department	Inside or outside of the District	Special Act, 1913, as amended
Heritage Village Water Company	Southbury, Middlebury, Oxford	Special Act 110, January 1, 1969, as amended
New Hartford Water Department	New Hartford	Municipal Ordinance
SCCRWA	Ansonia, Derby, Seymour, Cheshire, Wolcott, Prospect	An act incorporating the New Haven Water Company, 1849, as amended; Special Act 77-98, 1977, as amended; Special Act 84-46, January 16, 2008; Special Charter – Ansonia Derby Water Company, July 1, 1864, as amended
South Norwalk Electric & Water (Second Taxing District City Of Norwalk)	Norwalk and vicinity	Charter, 1875, as amended; Special Act, 1913, as amended
Southbury Training School	DDS Facility	Not reported, state facility built in 1930s
Torrington Water Company	Torrington and adjoining towns	State Act, 1873, as amended; Incorporation of the Wolcottville Water Company, July 11, 1873, as amended

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

Community Water System	Charter Service Area	Enabling Legislation Reference
Town of Newtown – Fairfield Hills	DMH Facility	Not reported, state facility built in 1931
Waterbury Water Department	New Haven and Litchfield Counties	Act of State Legislature May 1859, as amended
Watertown Fire District	Watertown and contiguous towns	House Bill 354, May 22, 1913, as amended
Watertown Water & Sewer Authority	Watertown	House Bill 5255, January 1, 1970, Town Charter, 1973
Winsted Water Works	Winchester	Special Act, June 23, 1860
Wolcott Water Department	Wolcott	Town Ordinance, August 4, 1966

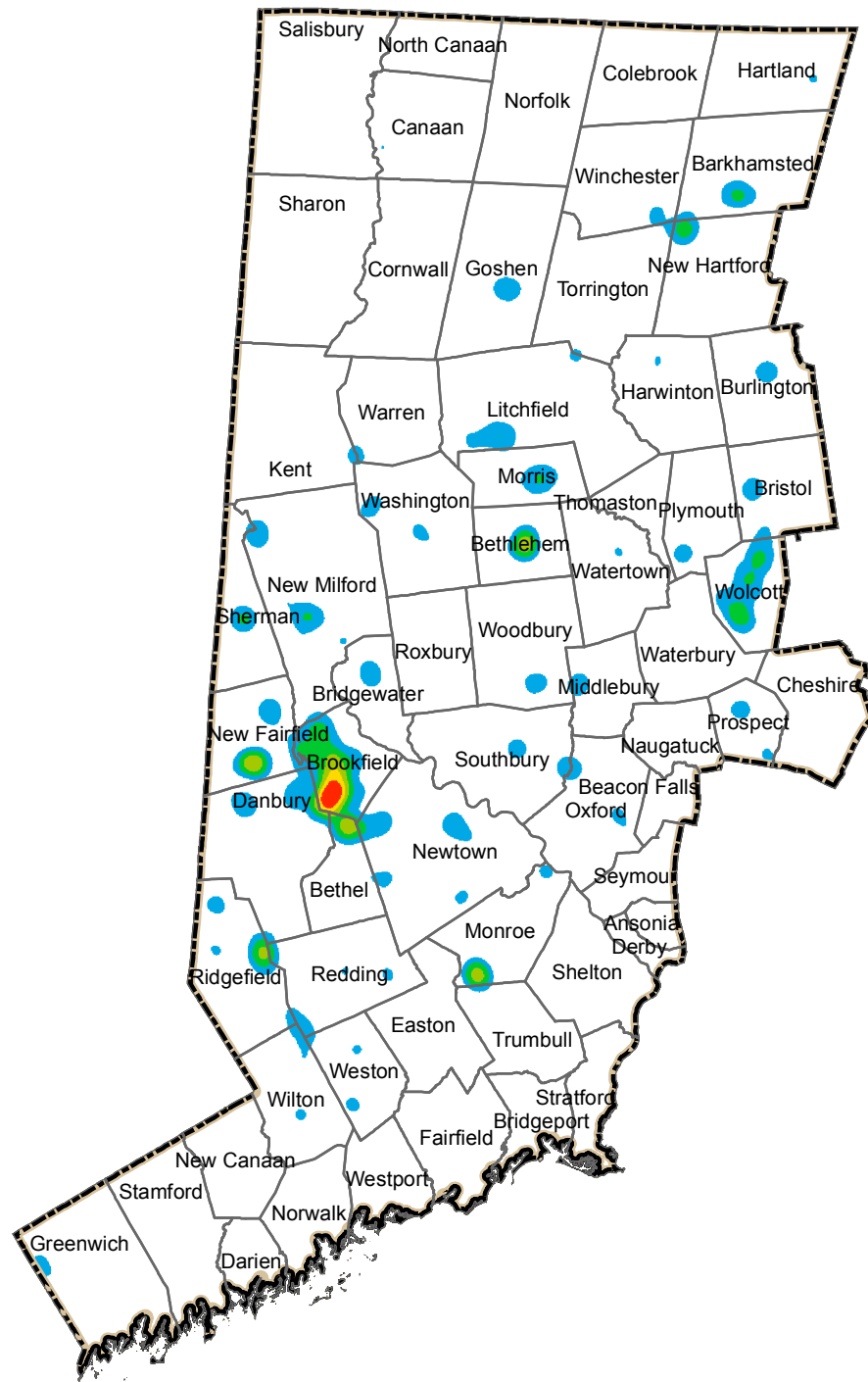
Source: Individual water supply plans, specific legislative and municipal documents, and/or personal communications

The majority of the enabling legislation for the larger water systems falls under a special act or municipal charter, some of which date to the 1800s. Municipal charters are also commonly used for establishing water servicing rights for municipalities. However, such as in the case of the Watertown Water & Sewer Authority, one or more organizations may have been superseded by the current charter. In the case of Watertown, the initial water service areas were granted to the Oakdale Fire District and purchased by the town in 1970.



The 37 CWSs serving greater than 1,000 people have a customer base that spans 54 municipalities, seven of which are the urban centers of the region. Service in the remaining municipalities is generally limited to smaller areas where higher density development is prevalent. It is interesting to note that the majority of municipalities that are not serviced by a CWS serving greater than 1,000 people lie in the less-densely populated northern portion of the Western PWSMA.

Figure 4-1 presents the density of public water systems serving less than 1,000 people in the Western PWSMA, including both CWS and Non-Community systems. The greatest concentration of small public water systems in the Western PWSMA is in southwestern Brookfield. Moderate-density clusters of small public water systems also exist in northern Bethel, central Bethlehem, southwestern Monroe, southern New Fairfield, and eastern Ridgefield. Low-to-moderate density clusters of small public water systems can be found in Barkhamsted, Litchfield, New Hartford, New Milford, Sherman, and Wolcott.







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



LEGEND

-  Municipal Boundary
-  Western PWSMA Boundary

Small Public Water System Density

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

SOURCE(S):
CT DPH; CT DEEP



FIGURE 4-1: SMALL PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM DENSITY

**WATER SUPPLY ASSESSMENT
WESTERN PWSMA**

LOCATION: STATE OF CONNECTICUT

Map By: SJB
MMI#: 1017-05-02
Original: 8/16/2016
Revision: 8/24/2016
Scale: 1 in = 53,000 ft

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

4.2 Summary of Source Water and Service Areas

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

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

Community Water System	Source Area Municipalities or Interconnected Systems ¹	Service Area Municipalities	Source Subregional Basins ²	Recipient Subregional Basins ³
Aquarion Water Company – Brookfield	Brookfield, Aquarion – New Milford System*	Brookfield	6600	6000, 6018, 6600
Aquarion Water Company – Chimney Heights	Bethel, Aquarion – Newtown System*	Bethel	6606	6018, 6606
Aquarion Water Company – East Derby	SCCRWA*	Derby	Various	6000
Aquarion Water Company – Litchfield	Goshen, Litchfield, Torrington Water Company*	Goshen, Litchfield, Torrington	6705	6703, 6704, 6705
Aquarion Water Company – Main System	Easton, Fairfield, Monroe, Shelton, Trumbull, Weston, Westport	Bridgeport, Easton, Fairfield, Newtown, Monroe, Redding, Ridgefield, Shelton, Stratford, Trumbull, Weston, Westport, Wilton	6000, 6024, 6025, 6026, 7105, 7107, 7108, 7200, 7202	6000, 6020, 6022, 6024, 6025, 6026, 7000, 7101, 7102, 7103, 7104, 7105, 7106, 7107, 7108, 7109, 7200, 7202, 7203, 7300, 7301, 7302, 7401, 7402, 7403, 7404, 7405, 7406, 7407, 7408, 7409, 7410, 7411, 7412
Aquarion Water Company – New Milford	New Milford	New Milford	6000	6000, 6018, 6400, 6500, 6502, 6600
Aquarion Water Company – Newtown	Newtown	Newtown	6020	6000, 6018, 6019, 6020
Aquarion Water Company – Norfolk	Canaan	Norfolk	6202	6100
Aquarion Water Company – North Canaan	North Canaan	North Canaan	6100	6000, 6100
Aquarion Water Company – Ridgefield	Ridgefield, Aquarion – Main System*	Ridgefield	7200, 7300, 8104, 8105	7200, 7300, 7302, 7404, 8104, 8105
Aquarion Water Company – Salisbury	Salisbury	Salisbury	6005, 6006	6005, 6006, 6007, 6301

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

Community Water System	Source Area Municipalities or Interconnected Systems ¹	Service Area Municipalities	Source Subregional Basins ²	Recipient Subregional Basins ³
Aquarion Water Company – Southwestern Fairfield County Systems (Greenwich, New Canaan, Noroton, Stamford)	Darien, Greenwich, New Canaan, Stamford; North Castle and Pound Ridge, NY; Aquarion – Main System*, Second Norwalk Taxing District*	Darien, Greenwich, New Canaan, Norwalk, Stamford	7403, 7404, 7405, 7406, 7407, 7408, 7409, 7410	7000, 7302, 7401, 7402, 7403, 7404, 7405, 7406, 7407, 7408, 7409, 7410, 7411, 7412
Aquarion Water Company – Valley	Oxford, SCCRWA*	Beacon Falls, Oxford, Seymour	6920	6000, 6900, 6919, 6920
Aquarion Water Company – Western Brookfield	Brookfield	Brookfield	6400, 6600	6400, 6600
Aquarion Water Company – Woodbury	Woodbury	Woodbury	6800, 6802	6800, 6802
Bethel Water Department	Bethel, Danbury, Danbury Water Department*	Bethel	6604	6604, 6605
Bristol Water Department	Bristol, Burlington, Harwinton, Plymouth, New Britain Water Department*	Bristol	4313, 4314, 4315	4300, 4313, 4314, 4315, 5200, 5201, 6911, 6914
Candlewood Shores Tax District	Brookfield	Brookfield	6400	6400
CWC – Central System	Bethany, Naugatuck, Prospect, Waterbury Water Department*	Bethany, Middlebury, Naugatuck, Prospect	6900, 6915, 6918	5202, 6900, 6913, 6915, 6916, 6917, 6918
CWC – Terryville System	Plymouth, CWC – Thomaston System*	Plymouth	4313, 4315	4313, 4315, 6900, 6911
CWC – Thomaston System	Thomaston, Waterbury Water Department*	Litchfield, Plymouth, Thomaston	6910	6900, 6909, 6910
Danbury Water Department	Danbury, New Fairfield	Bethel, Danbury, Ridgefield	6600, 6602, 6603	6400, 6600, 6601, 6602, 6603, 6604, 6605, 6606, 8103
First Taxing District of the City of Norwalk Water Department	New Canaan, Norwalk; Lewisboro, NY	New Canaan, Norwalk, Westport, Wilton	7300, 7302	7000, 7200, 7300, 7302, 7401
Heritage Village Water Company	Southbury, CWC – Central System*	Middlebury, Oxford, Southbury	6800	6023, 6800, 6806, 6917, 6920
New Hartford Water Department	New Hartford	New Harford	4300	4300, 4308

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

Community Water System	Source Area Municipalities or Interconnected Systems ¹	Service Area Municipalities	Source Subregional Basins ²	Recipient Subregional Basins ³
SCCRWA	Bethany, Branford, Cheshire, Derby, East Haven, Guilford, Hamden, Killingworth, Madison, North Branford, Seymour, Woodbridge, CWC – Guilford System*	Ansonia, Bethany, Cheshire, Branford, Derby, East Haven, Hamden, Milford, New Haven, North Branford, North Haven, Orange, Prospect, Seymour, West Haven, Wolcott, Woodbridge	5106, 5110, 5111, 5112, 5200, 5301, 5302, 5303, 5305, 6000	5000, 5111, 5112, 5200, 5202, 5207, 5208, 5301, 5302, 5303, 5304, 5305, 5306, 5307, 6000, 6900, 6913, 6914
South Norwalk Electric & Water (Second Taxing District City Of Norwalk)	Wilton, Aquarion – Main System*	Norwalk, Wilton	7301, 7302	7000, 7300, 7302, 7401
Southbury Training School	Southbury	Southbury	6806	6000, 6806
Torrington Water Company	Goshen, Torrington	Burlington, Litchfield, New Hartford, Torrington	6902, 6903, 6904	4302, 4303, 4310, 4311, 6703, 6705, 6900, 6902, 6903, 6904, 6905, 6907, 6908
Town of Newtown – Fairfield Hills	Newtown	Newtown	6020	6019, 6020
Waterbury Water Department	Litchfield, Morris, Thomaston, Warren, Watertown	Middlebury, Thomaston, Waterbury, Watertown, Wolcott	6700, 6701, 6702, 6910	6900, 6911, 6912, 6913, 6914, 6915, 6916
Watertown Fire District	Woodbury	Watertown	6802	6802, 6912
Watertown Water & Sewer Authority	Waterbury Water Department*	Watertown	Various	6900, 6910, 6912, 6916
Winsted Water Works	Winchester	Winchester	4302	4302, 4303, 4305
Wolcott Water Department	Waterbury Water Department*	Wolcott	Various	6911, 6914

1. As it is not possible in many cases to determine the source of water that travels through a particular interconnection when there are many sources in the donor system, only the donor system is listed here.
 2. For system sources only, not for water obtained through interconnections (except where noted).
 3. For system service area only, not for water sold through interconnections.
- * Water obtained via interconnection.



5.0 POPULATION AND PROJECTED GROWTH

5.1 Municipal Classifications and Community Water System Population

The Western PWSMA contains 64 municipalities with a wide range of land area, total population, average household size, and population density. Such information is necessary to provide a baseline from which to project population and water demands into the future. A summary of municipal characteristics is presented in Table 5-1.

TABLE 5-1
Summary of Municipal Characteristics for Western PWSMA

Municipality	Land Area (Sq. Mi)	Population Density	2014 Population Estimate	2010 Average Household Size
Ansonia	6.0	3,208.2	18,959	2.55
Barkhamsted	36.2	104.9	3,705	2.61
Beacon Falls	9.8	617.2	6,055	2.56
Bethel	16.8	1,106.2	19,372	2.65
Bethlehem	19.4	185.9	3,501	2.49
Bridgeport	16.0	9,014.3	147,612	2.72
Bridgewater	16.2	106.6	1,675	2.34
Bristol	26.5	2,282.2	60,570	2.35
Brookfield	19.8	830.9	17,055	2.68
Burlington	29.8	312.1	9,576	2.82
Canaan	33.0	37.4	1,195	2.12
Cheshire	32.9	889.4	29,250	2.66
Colebrook	31.5	47.1	1,445	2.50
Cornwall	46.0	30.9	1,398	2.26
Danbury	42.1	1,921.4	83,784	2.66
Darien	12.9	1,607.1	21,689	3.09
Derby	5.0	2,580.4	12,768	2.35
Easton	27.4	273.4	7,631	2.90
Fairfield	30.0	1,980.1	61,347	2.69
Goshen	43.7	68.1	2,914	2.49
Greenwich	47.9	1,277.1	62,610	2.62
Hartland	33.0	64.1	2,129	2.66
Harwinton	30.8	183.2	5,531	2.59
Kent	48.5	61.4	2,910	2.25
Litchfield	56.1	150.9	8,264	2.38
Middlebury	17.8	425.6	7,591	2.72
Monroe	26.1	746.3	19,867	2.88
Morris	17.2	138.8	2,314	2.49
Naugatuck	16.4	1,942.8	31,659	2.56
New Canaan	22.1	893.1	20,314	2.81
New Fairfield	20.5	677.1	14,149	2.89
New Hartford	37.0	188.4	6,812	2.64

TABLE 5-1
Summary of Municipal Characteristics for Western PWSMA

Municipality	Land Area (Sq. Mi)	Population Density	2014 Population Estimate	2010 Average Household Size
New Milford	61.6	456.9	27,474	2.62
Newtown	57.8	476.8	28,152	2.83
Norfolk	45.3	37.7	1,655	2.37
North Canaan	19.5	170.0	3,214	2.28
Norwalk	22.8	3,754.5	88,145	2.55
Oxford	32.9	385.5	12,914	2.81
Plymouth	21.7	564.2	11,914	2.53
Prospect	14.3	657.7	9,723	2.76
Redding	31.5	290.7	9,309	2.63
Ridgefield	34.4	716.2	25,205	2.77
Roxbury	26.2	86.3	2,201	2.42
Salisbury	57.3	65.3	3,665	2.08
Seymour	14.6	1,132.9	16,537	2.46
Sharon	58.7	47.4	2,725	2.13
Shelton	30.6	1,292.8	41,295	2.55
Sherman	21.8	164.3	3,671	2.58
Southbury	39.1	509.1	19,881	2.33
Stamford	37.7	3,253.1	128,278	2.56
Stratford	17.6	2,919.5	52,734	2.54
Thomaston	12.0	657.3	7,683	2.53
Torrington	39.8	914.1	35,190	2.33
Trumbull	23.3	1,545.8	36,578	2.79
Warren	26.3	55.6	1,427	2.43
Washington	38.2	93.7	3,487	2.27
Waterbury	28.6	3,859.0	109,307	2.54
Watertown	29.2	771.0	22,046	2.57
Weston	19.8	514.1	10,388	3.01
Westport	20.0	1,319.6	27,561	2.73
Wilton	27.0	669.0	18,692	2.89
Winchester	32.3	348.0	10,929	2.31
Wolcott	20.4	817.6	16,716	2.75
Woodbury	36.5	273.3	9,719	2.36

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

In order to clarify the analysis presented herein, the municipalities have been grouped by Milone & MacBroom, Inc. into three classifications – urban, suburban, and rural – as presented in Table 5-2. These classifications were determined based on population density. The general approach used in the municipal classification system is as follows: (1) urban – greater than 1,000 persons per square mile; (2) suburban – between 100 and 1,000 persons per square mile; and (3) rural – less than 100 persons per square mile. For purposes of trend analysis, municipalities are not shifted between classifications based on slight changes in density.

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

Rural	Suburban		Urban
Canaan	Barkhamsted	North Canaan	Ansonia
Colebrook	Beacon Falls	Oxford	Bethel
Cornwall	Bethlehem	Plymouth	Bridgeport
Goshen	Bridgewater	Prospect	Bristol
Hartland	Brookfield	Redding	Danbury
Kent	Burlington	Ridgefield	Darien
Norfolk	Cheshire	Sherman	Derby
Roxbury	Easton	Southbury	Fairfield
Salisbury	Harwinton	Thomaston	Greenwich
Sharon	Litchfield	Torrington	Naugatuck
Warren	Middlebury	Watertown	Norwalk
Washington	Monroe	Weston	Seymour
	Morris	Wilton	Shelton
	New Canaan	Winchester	Stamford
	New Fairfield	Wolcott	Stratford
	New Hartford	Woodbury	Trumbull
	New Milford		Waterbury
	Newtown		Westport

5.2 Historical Population

To fully evaluate the population projections for the region, it is necessary to understand past population figures and trends. Historical population figures are shown in Table 5-3. This data is summarized graphically in Figure 5-1. The historical population trends show consistent growth throughout the region in urban and suburban areas while population growth has been very slow in rural areas.

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

Municipality	Classification	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
Ansonia	Urban	19,819	21,160	19,039	18,403	18,554	19,249
Barkhamsted	Suburban	1,370	2,066	2,935	3,369	3,494	3,799
Beacon Falls	Suburban	2,886	3,546	3,995	5,083	5,246	6,049
Bethel	Urban	8,200	10,945	16,004	17,541	18,067	18,584
Bethlehem	Suburban	1,486	1,923	2,573	3,071	3,422	3,607
Bridgeport	Urban	156,748	156,542	142,546	141,686	139,529	144,229
Bridgewater	Suburban	898	1,277	1,563	1,654	1,824	1,727
Bristol	Urban	45,499	55,487	57,370	60,640	60,062	60,477
Brookfield	Suburban	3,405	9,688	12,872	14,113	15,664	16,452
Burlington	Suburban	2,790	4,070	5,660	7,026	8,190	9,301

TABLE 5-3
Historical Population by Municipality for the Western PWSMA

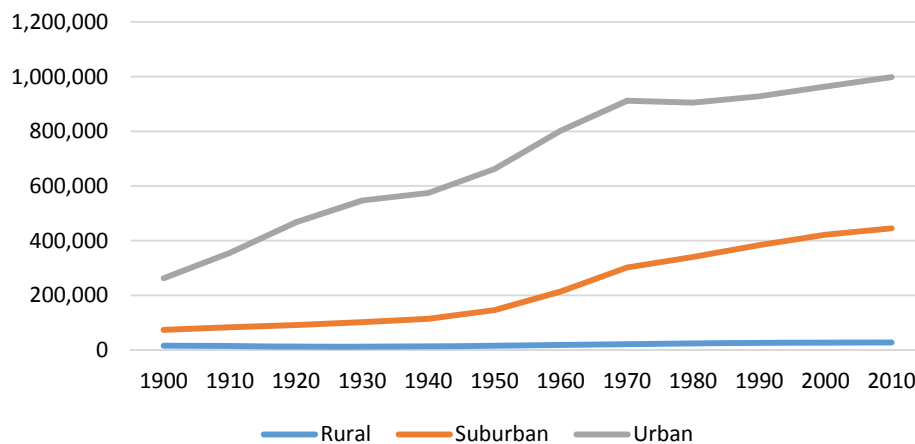
Municipality	Classification	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
Canaan	Rural	790	931	1,002	1,057	1,081	1,234
Cheshire	Suburban	13,383	19,051	21,788	25,684	28,543	29,261
Colebrook	Rural	791	1,020	1,221	1,365	1,471	1,485
Cornwall	Rural	1,051	1,177	1,288	1,414	1,434	1,420
Danbury	Urban	39,382	50,781	60,470	65,585	74,848	80,893
Darien	Urban	18,437	20,336	18,892	18,196	19,607	20,732
Derby	Urban	12,132	12,599	12,346	12,199	12,391	12,902
Easton	Suburban	3,404	4,885	5,962	6,303	7,272	7,490
Fairfield	Urban	46,183	56,487	54,489	53,418	57,340	59,404
Goshen	Rural	1,288	1,351	1,706	2,329	2,697	2,976
Greenwich	Urban	53,793	59,755	59,578	58,441	61,101	61,171
Hartland	Rural	1,416	1,303	1,416	1,866	2,012	2,114
Harwinton	Suburban	3,344	4,318	4,889	5,228	5,283	5,642
Kent	Rural	1,686	1,990	2,505	2,918	2,858	2,979
Litchfield	Suburban	6,264	7,399	7,605	8,365	8,316	8,466
Middlebury	Suburban	4,785	5,542	5,995	6,145	6,451	7,575
Monroe	Suburban	6,402	12,047	14,010	16,896	19,247	19,479
Morris	Suburban	1,190	1,609	1,899	2,039	2,301	2,388
Naugatuck	Urban	19,511	23,034	26,456	30,625	30,989	31,862
New Canaan	Suburban	13,466	17,451	17,931	17,864	19,395	19,738
New Fairfield	Suburban	3,355	6,991	11,260	12,911	13,953	13,881
New Hartford	Suburban	3,033	3,970	4,884	5,769	6,088	6,970
New Milford	Suburban	8,318	14,601	19,420	23,629	27,121	28,142
Newtown	Suburban	11,373	16,942	19,107	20,779	25,031	27,560
Norfolk	Rural	1,827	2,073	2,156	2,060	1,660	1,709
North Canaan	Suburban	2,836	3,045	3,185	3,284	3,350	3,315
Norwalk	Urban	67,775	79,288	77,767	78,331	82,951	85,603
Oxford	Suburban	3,292	4,480	6,634	8,685	9,821	12,683
Plymouth	Suburban	8,981	10,321	10,732	11,822	11,634	12,243
Prospect	Suburban	4,367	6,543	6,807	7,775	8,707	9,405
Redding	Suburban	3,359	5,590	7,272	7,927	8,270	9,158
Ridgefield	Suburban	8,165	18,188	20,120	20,919	23,643	24,638
Roxbury	Rural	912	1,238	1,468	1,825	2,136	2,262
Salisbury	Rural	3,309	3,573	3,896	4,090	3,977	3,741
Seymour	Urban	10,100	12,776	13,434	14,288	15,454	16,540
Sharon	Rural	2,141	2,491	2,623	2,928	2,968	2,782
Shelton	Urban	18,190	27,165	31,314	35,418	38,101	39,559
Sherman	Suburban	825	1,459	2,281	2,809	3,827	3,581
Southbury	Suburban	5,186	7,852	14,156	15,818	18,567	19,904
Stamford	Urban	92,713	108,798	102,453	108,056	117,083	122,643
Stratford	Urban	45,012	49,775	50,541	49,389	49,976	51,384
Thomaston	Suburban	5,850	6,233	6,276	6,947	7,503	7,887
Torrington	Suburban	30,045	31,952	30,987	33,687	35,202	36,383
Trumbull	Urban	20,379	31,394	32,989	32,016	34,243	36,018
Warren	Rural	600	827	1,027	1,226	1,254	1,461
Washington	Rural	2,603	3,121	3,657	3,905	3,596	3,578

TABLE 5-3
Historical Population by Municipality for the Western PWSMA

Municipality	Classification	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
Waterbury	Urban	107,130	108,033	103,266	108,961	107,271	110,366
Watertown	Suburban	14,837	18,610	13,489	20,453	21,661	22,514
Weston	Suburban	4,039	7,417	8,284	8,648	10,037	10,179
Westport	Urban	20,955	27,318	25,290	24,410	25,749	26,391
Wilton	Suburban	8,026	13,572	15,351	15,989	17,633	18,062
Winchester	Suburban	10,496	11,106	10,841	11,524	10,664	11,242
Wolcott	Suburban	8,889	12,495	13,008	13,700	15,215	16,680
Woodbury	Suburban	3,910	5,869	6,942	8,131	9,198	9,975

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 1960 through 2010

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



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

Urban

Urban communities comprise a majority of the population in the Western PWSMA region at about one million people. Urban communities have seen steady population growth over the last 50 years. The fastest growth occurred between 1960 and 1970 when they added over 100,000 new residents. The fastest growth occurred in mid-sized urban communities such as Danbury, Fairfield, Trumbull, and Norwalk. From 1970 through 2000, some of the region's larger cities such as Waterbury and Bridgeport saw their populations drop. However, from 2000 to 2010, this trend reversed as Waterbury and Bridgeport saw their populations grow for the first time in decades. Stamford, unlike its peer large cities, has seen steady growth since 1980, adding over 20,000 new residents during that period.

Suburban

Suburban municipalities have seen significant growth since 1960, more than doubling their population from 214,000 people in 1960 to over 445,000 people in 2010. The suburban communities surrounding Danbury such as New Milford, New Fairfield, Southbury, Oxford, Sherman, Ridgefield, and Brookfield have all grown by over 200% during this time period, a faster rate than most other suburban towns. The

slowest growth has occurred in the Litchfield County communities of North Canaan, Bridgewater, and Litchfield, which all grew by less than 10% from 1960 to 2010.

Rural

Rural communities have grown at a modest pace over the last 50 years, adding 9,300 new residents (an increase of 50.7%) from 1960 to 2010. However, some rural communities grew faster than others. Roxbury and Goshen saw their populations more than double over this time period while Norfolk actually saw its population drop by 6.5%. From 2000 and 2010, many rural towns in the region have seen their populations decline, including Cornwall, Salisbury, and Washington.

5.3 Municipal Population Projections

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

- The Connecticut DOT produces internal population projections as part of its travel demand forecasting. According to DOT³, land use data (population, employment, etc.) forms the basis for the amount and type of activity in a region. Connecticut DOT develops land use forecasts in cooperation with the Office of Policy and Management and the Regional Councils of Governments. In general, as these projections are used to design and evaluate alternative highway proposals, it is believed that they tend toward overestimating potential population in order to ensure reasonable levels of service and appropriate lead times.
- The Connecticut State Data Center provides population projections to assist state agencies, nonprofit organizations, businesses, governments, and centers/organizations to identify potential population changes in the future. These projections are based on population data from the 2000 and 2010 census and birth and mortality data from the Connecticut DPH⁴. As such, they are less driven by land use buildouts and more driven by population flux such that, for many Connecticut communities, the population is projected to decrease through 2040.

According to population projections published by the Connecticut DOT, the regional population is projected to experience steady but not dramatic growth. Population growth is expected to continue at a similar pace as the growth rate over the last 30 years, growing by between 3.5% and 4.5% per decade. Table 5-4 presents population projections for the Western PWSMA. Figure 5-2 presents these future projections by municipal classification for the Western PWSMA.

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

Municipality	Classification	2010 Pop.	CT SDC 2015 Proj.	CT SDC 2020 Proj.	CT SDC 2025 Proj.	CT SDC 2040 Proj.	CT DOT 2020 Proj.	CT DOT 2030 Proj.	CT DOT 2040 Proj.
Ansonia	Urban	19,249	19,714	20,169	20,571	20,991	19,284	19,315	19,343
Barkhamsted	Suburban	3,799	3,881	3,935	3,969	3,829	4,058	4,311	4,559
Beacon Falls	Suburban	6,049	6,376	6,648	6,879	7,233	6,665	7,266	7,855

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

⁴ http://ctcdc.uconn.edu/2015_2025_projections/

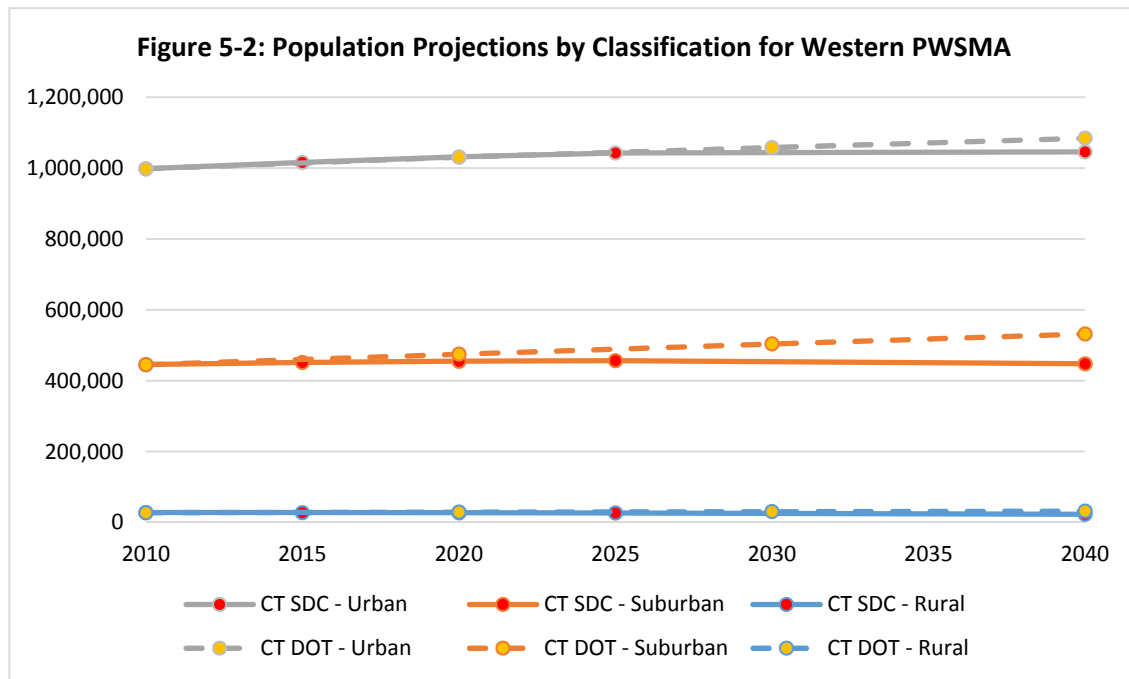
TABLE 5-4
Population Projections by Municipality for the Western PWSMA

Municipality	Classification	2010 Pop.	CT SDC 2015 Proj.	CT SDC 2020 Proj.	CT SDC 2025 Proj.	CT SDC 2040 Proj.	CT DOT 2020 Proj.	CT DOT 2030 Proj.	CT DOT 2040 Proj.
Bethel	Urban	18,584	18,630	18,503	18,267	16,683	19,358	20,113	20,853
Bethlehem	Suburban	3,607	3,678	3,708	3,722	3,493	3,917	4,219	4,515
Bridgeport	Urban	144,229	147,710	150,764	152,857	151,887	144,510	144,756	144,977
Bridgewater	Suburban	1,727	1,663	1,576	1,460	1,029	1,776	1,824	1,871
Bristol	Urban	60,477	60,807	60,956	60,704	57,640	61,409	62,318	63,209
Brookfield	Suburban	16,452	16,635	16,705	16,741	16,381	17,526	18,573	19,599
Burlington	Suburban	9,301	9,618	9,858	10,071	10,414	10,393	11,458	12,502
Canaan	Rural	1,234	1,233	1,224	1,205	1,076	1,304	1,372	1,439
Cheshire	Suburban	29,261	29,275	29,122	28,930	27,978	31,503	33,689	35,831
Colebrook	Rural	1,485	1,480	1,467	1,443	1,303	1,564	1,641	1,717
Cornwall	Rural	1,420	1,384	1,335	1,265	999	1,460	1,499	1,537
Danbury	Urban	80,893	84,146	87,490	90,591	96,674	87,020	92,994	98,848
Darien	Urban	20,732	20,732	20,730	20,701	21,147	21,434	22,032	22,559
Derby	Urban	12,902	13,239	13,580	13,855	14,123	13,069	13,232	13,391
Easton	Suburban	7,490	7,411	7,359	7,298	6,893	7,948	8,395	8,833
Fairfield	Urban	59,404	59,254	59,024	58,915	58,401	60,771	62,103	63,409
Goshen	Rural	2,976	3,095	3,177	3,241	3,285	3,357	3,728	4,092
Greenwich	Urban	61,171	60,471	59,372	58,274	55,634	61,933	62,399	62,856
Hartland	Rural	2,114	2,104	2,065	2,008	1,707	2,323	2,527	2,727
Harwinton	Suburban	5,642	5,742	5,776	5,787	5,610	5,868	6,088	6,304
Kent	Rural	2,979	3,008	2,989	2,932	2,512	3,121	3,260	3,396
Litchfield	Suburban	8,466	8,465	8,411	8,293	7,504	8,724	8,976	9,223
Middlebury	Suburban	7,575	8,049	8,475	8,910	10,219	8,049	8,511	8,964
Monroe	Suburban	19,479	19,300	18,960	18,599	17,102	21,120	22,720	24,288
Morris	Suburban	2,388	2,435	2,461	2,474	2,392	2,535	2,678	2,818
Naugatuck	Urban	31,862	32,438	32,877	33,078	32,126	33,484	35,065	36,615
New Canaan	Suburban	19,738	19,695	19,659	19,524	19,412	20,280	20,809	21,327
New Fairfield	Suburban	13,881	13,620	13,272	12,912	11,260	14,667	15,434	16,185
New Hartford	Suburban	6,970	7,294	7,554	7,775	8,053	7,596	8,206	8,804
New Milford	Suburban	28,142	28,231	28,058	27,702	25,294	30,759	33,310	35,810
Newtown	Suburban	27,560	28,105	28,427	28,721	29,141	30,096	32,569	34,992
Norfolk	Rural	1,709	1,711	1,699	1,674	1,506	1,784	1,831	1,864
North Canaan	Suburban	3,315	3,330	3,328	3,320	3,236	3,354	3,392	3,429
Norwalk	Urban	85,603	87,329	88,797	89,591	89,215	88,547	90,839	93,085
Oxford	Suburban	12,683	13,791	14,714	15,532	17,306	14,498	16,267	18,001
Plymouth	Suburban	12,243	12,550	12,790	12,968	12,833	12,696	13,138	13,571
Prospect	Suburban	9,405	9,659	9,866	10,057	10,293	10,184	10,944	11,689
Redding	Suburban	9,158	9,196	9,233	9,223	9,058	9,724	10,276	10,817
Ridgefield	Suburban	24,638	24,621	24,580	24,345	23,481	25,993	27,314	28,609
Roxbury	Rural	2,262	2,297	2,314	2,302	2,112	2,500	2,732	2,960
Salisbury	Rural	3,741	3,619	3,452	3,233	2,423	3,767	3,783	3,794
Seymour	Urban	16,540	17,014	17,421	17,773	18,157	17,472	18,381	19,271

TABLE 5-4
Population Projections by Municipality for the Western PWSMA

Municipality	Classification	2010 Pop.	CT SDC 2015 Proj.	CT SDC 2020 Proj.	CT SDC 2025 Proj.	CT SDC 2040 Proj.	CT DOT 2020 Proj.	CT DOT 2030 Proj.	CT DOT 2040 Proj.
Sharon	Rural	2,782	2,676	2,536	2,374	1,751	2,830	2,877	2,923
Shelton	Urban	39,559	39,981	40,094	39,985	38,254	42,033	44,445	46,809
Sherman	Suburban	3,581	3,431	3,277	3,086	2,390	3,971	4,351	4,724
Southbury	Suburban	19,904	20,277	20,479	20,652	20,577	21,628	23,309	24,957
Stamford	Urban	122,643	126,810	130,830	133,821	138,229	132,920	138,826	144,614
Stratford	Urban	51,384	52,338	53,126	53,841	54,847	51,525	51,648	51,759
Thomaston	Suburban	7,887	8,030	8,108	8,162	7,964	8,370	8,841	9,303
Torrington	Suburban	36,383	36,936	37,392	37,683	37,101	38,002	39,580	41,127
Trumbull	Urban	36,018	36,207	36,190	36,215	36,307	36,927	37,813	38,681
Warren	Rural	1,461	1,540	1,598	1,635	1,640	1,591	1,718	1,842
Washington	Rural	3,578	3,535	3,439	3,298	2,684	3,591	3,599	3,605
Waterbury	Urban	110,366	112,736	115,126	117,146	119,294	112,496	114,573	116,608
Watertown	Suburban	22,514	22,863	23,020	23,029	21,961	23,422	24,307	25,174
Weston	Suburban	10,179	10,173	10,186	10,154	9,888	10,748	11,302	11,845
Westport	Urban	26,391	26,271	26,213	26,075	25,940	26,721	27,043	27,359
Wilton	Suburban	18,062	17,914	17,826	17,615	17,210	18,875	19,668	20,445
Winchester	Suburban	11,242	11,503	11,693	11,813	11,519	11,309	11,368	11,421
Wolcott	Suburban	16,680	17,287	17,818	18,352	19,343	17,782	18,856	19,909
Woodbury	Suburban	9,975	10,234	10,393	10,493	10,188	10,885	11,772	12,641

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



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

Urban

Urban municipalities are projected to grow by 8.6% up to 2040, adding over 86,000 new residents. While all urban municipalities are projected to grow, they will grow at a variety of rates. The fastest population growth is anticipated to occur in Danbury (22.2%), Shelton (18.3%), and Stamford (17.9%). It is anticipated that new housing construction and employment growth will continue to drive population growth, particularly in Stamford and Danbury. These two communities are projected to have a much larger net population growth than other municipalities in the region, adding a projected 21,971 residents in Stamford and 17,955 residents in Danbury by 2040. Bethel is also experiencing steady growth due to its geographical location adjacent to Danbury and vibrant residential and community development and planned transit-oriented development in the downtown area. The population of Bethel is growing at a faster pace when compared to nonurban communities. On the contrary, other urban municipalities are projected to see little population growth, including Bridgeport (0.5%), Ansonia (0.5%), and Stratford (0.7%). These three cities have had a more challenging time transitioning away from their traditional manufacturing economies, which has resulted in slower population and housing growth compared to other urban areas.

Suburban

Suburban communities are projected to grow by 19.4% in the next 25 years, adding over 86,500 residents. Suburban areas are projected to grow faster than urban and rural areas. The Town of Oxford is projected to have a much higher population growth rate up to 2040 compared to other suburban communities at 41.9%, an average increase of 177 persons per year. This continues Oxford's rapid pace of development as it was the fastest growing municipality in Connecticut between 2000 and 2010. Other communities with fast projected growth rates up to 2040 include Burlington (34.4%), Sherman (31.9%), and Beacon Falls (29.9%). All of these communities have a large amount of available developable land and are reasonably close to major employment centers.

The remaining suburban communities are projected to grow at a much more modest rate, with most averaging between a 10% and 20% growth rate up to 2040. In general, the fastest growth rates are projected to occur in suburban towns near major employment centers in Danbury and lower Fairfield County while the lowest growth rates are projected to occur in the more isolated suburban communities in Litchfield County.

Rural

Rural municipalities are projected to grow by 15% from 2010 to 2040 although due to their small existing populations this constitutes a growth of just over 4,000 residents over that period. However, DPH population estimates from 2010 to 2014 indicate that all of these communities have declined in population over the last few years. Rural communities with the highest projected growth rate up to 2040 are Goshen (37.5%), Roxbury (30.9%), Hartland (29.0%), and Warren (26.1%).

When the DOT projections are compared to those prepared by the Connecticut State Data Center (CTSDC), some discrepancies are noted. For instance, the CTSDC population projections show more modest growth rates compared to the DOT projections. In addition, while the DOT projections show continued population growth across all municipalities, the CTSDC projections show many rural and suburban towns, particularly those in Litchfield County, losing population up to 2040. This trend is

supported by recent population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau and Connecticut DPH, which show declining populations in much of Litchfield County.

When the DOT projections and the CTSDC projections are compiled by classification, similar trends emerge. The urban population projections are similar through 2020, with the CTSDC projections declining to slightly below the DOT projections for 2040. For the suburban projections, the DOT projections predict stronger population growth. Rural projections are essentially flat by comparison to the other two classifications, with the DOT projections predicting slightly stronger population growth. The CTSDC reports that its population projections will likely be updated by spring 2017 such that they will be available for the Integrated Report.

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

5.4 Community Water System Service Population Projections

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

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

Community Water System	Reference Year (Source)	Estimated Current Population Served	5-Year Projected Population Served	20-Year Projected Population Served	50-Year Projected Population Served
Aquarion Water Company – Brookfield	2012 (WSP) ¹	641	5,682	5,962	6,112
Aquarion Water Company – Western Brookfield System		724			
Aquarion Water Company – Chimney Heights	2015 (WSP)	1,554	2,598	2,598	2,598
Aquarion Water Company – East Derby	2015 (WSP)	1,101	1,101	1,101	1,101
Aquarion Water Company – Greenwich	2005 (WSP)	51,924	52,562	54,699	55,974
Aquarion Water Company – Litchfield	2015 (WSP)	2,980	3,109	3,135	3,135
Aquarion Water Company – Main System (Greater Bridgeport)	2005 (WSP)	346,717	352,135	366,646	388,695

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

Community Water System	Reference Year (Source)	Estimated Current Population Served	5-Year Projected Population Served	20-Year Projected Population Served	50-Year Projected Population Served
Aquarion Water Company – New Canaan	2005 (WSP)	9,919	9,961	10,429	11,329
Aquarion Water Company – New Milford	2015 (WSP)	7,121	7,393	8,823	9,056
Aquarion Water Company – Newtown	2015 (WSP)	4,501	5,739	7,548	7,682
Aquarion Water Company – Norfolk	2005 (WSP)	910	955	1,045	1,285
Aquarion Water Company – Noroton	2015 (WSP)	18,631	18,781	19,491	21,161
Aquarion Water Company – North Canaan	2005 (WSP)	1,406	1,406	1,478	1,502
Aquarion Water Company – Ridgefield	2015 (WSP)	6,872	7,601	8,351	8,644
Aquarion Water Company – Salisbury	2005 (WSP)	1,924	1,906	1,882	1,912
Aquarion Water Company – Stamford	2005 (WSP)	95,672	99,063	105,095	117,164
Aquarion Water Company – Valley	2005 (WSP)	12,122	14,108	14,780	17,778
Aquarion Water Company – Woodbury	2015 (WSP)	1,209	1,221	1,247	1,247
Bethel Water Department	2005 (WSP)	9,015	9,149	9,416	10,216
Bristol Water Department	2009 (WSP)	54,558	56,685	58,490	67,989
Candlewood Shores Tax District	2015 (DPH)	1,315	1,290	1,311	1,372
CWC – Central System	2009 (WSP)	30,797	32,362	34,346	46,221
CWC – Terryville System	2009 (WSP)	6,203	6,551	6,921	9,329
CWC – Thomaston System	2009 (WSP)	3,789	3,979	4,222	5,676
Danbury Water Department	2005 (WSP)	62,900	65,700	70,900	80,000
First Taxing District of the City of Norwalk	2010 (WSP)	41,515	42,587	46,031	52,547
Heritage Village Water Company	2014 (WSP)	9,242	10,249	11,180	12,533
New Hartford Water Department	2004 (WSP)	1,343	1,430	1,624	2,248
SCCRWA	2012 (PAR)	427,864	427,749	452,290	485,274
Second Taxing District City Of Norwalk	2015 (DPH)	42,000	42,840	43,697	46,756
Southbury Training School	2006 (WSP)	1,467	1,467	1,467	1,467
Torrington Water Company	2005 (WSP)	35,087	38,788	47,719	50,695
Town of Newtown – Fairfield Hills	2014 (WSP)	2,615	NR	2,865	2,865
Waterbury Water Department	2012 (PAR)	110,366	110,392	110,700	112,400
Watertown Fire District	2011 (WSP)	6,360	6,441	6,911	8,048
Watertown Water & Sewer Authority	2003 (WSP)	10,000	10,900	11,900	14,200
Winsted Water Works	2012 (PAR)	6,500	7,945	8,777	10,310
Wolcott Water Department	2009 (WSP)	1,374	2,856	4,198	4,893

Note: Reference year is the reference year of the projection. Type of source is in parentheses.

*Brookfield systems planned for consolidation within the 5-year planning period.

5.5 Land Uses and Available Land

5.5.1 Overview of the Western PWSMA

The Western PWSMA is comprised of four Councils of Governments (COGs): Western Connecticut COG, Metropolitan Connecticut COG, Naugatuck Valley COG, and the Northwest Hills COG. It should be noted that COG boundaries in Connecticut changed in 2015 and that the most current Regional Plans of Conservation and Development may not correspond with the current boundaries of planning regions.

The Western Connecticut COG includes the municipalities of Bethel, Bridgewater, Brookfield, Danbury, Darien, Greenwich, New Canaan, New Fairfield, New Milford, Newtown, Norwalk, Redding, Ridgefield, Sherman, Stamford, Weston, Westport, and Wilton. Land uses vary significantly from town to town. The highest intensity land uses are concentrated in regional centers such as Stamford, Norwalk, and Danbury. Smaller centers are found throughout the region in communities such as New Canaan, Ridgefield, Greenwich, Bethel, and New Milford. Moderate density uses are predominant in the coastal communities as well as along major transportation corridors such as I-84, I-95, Route 7, and Route 15. Other communities such as Redding, Sherman, and Weston are rural in nature and are comprised almost entirely of low-density residential uses and open space. While most of the available developable land is located in suburban and rural communities, the region has increasingly seen high-intensity infill development and redevelopment in its urban centers.

The Naugatuck Valley Council of Governments (NVCOG) is comprised of the towns of Ansonia, Beacon Falls, Bethlehem, Bristol, Derby, Cheshire, Middlebury, Naugatuck, Oxford, Plymouth, Prospect, Seymour, Shelton, Southbury, Thomaston, Waterbury, Watertown, Woodbury, and Wolcott. The Naugatuck Valley contains a wide range of land uses. Waterbury is the largest urban center while smaller urban centers are found in the Valley (Ansonia/Derby/Shelton), Bristol, and Naugatuck. Unlike the Western Connecticut COG, urban centers in the Naugatuck Valley region have not seen significant growth over the last 20 years. Rather, most of the population growth has occurred in outlying suburban and rural communities. A buildout analysis conducted by NVCOG on 13 of its member towns indicated that Waterbury can support an additional 29,700 residents if all vacant land was developed at the maximum permitted density. However, the fastest growth rates were projected by NVCOG to occur in the more rural communities of Bethlehem, Middlebury, and Woodbury, which had the most available developable land.

The Metropolitan Connecticut COG serves as the regional organization for the municipalities of Bridgeport, Fairfield, Easton, Monroe, Stratford, and Trumbull. Bridgeport is comprised of high-density uses supported by good transportation infrastructure and public water and sanitary sewer. These high-density uses spill over into neighboring parts of Stratford, Fairfield, and Trumbull. Monroe and Easton are more rural in character, have limited public utilities, and are comprised mostly of low-density residential uses and open space uses. The Regional Plan promotes continued development within the urban core, with particular emphasis on compact, mixed-use infill (re)developments that take advantage of public transportation.

The Northwest Hills Council of Government covers the towns of Barkhamsted, Burlington, Canaan, Colebrook, Cornwall, Goshen, Hartland, Harwinton, Kent, Litchfield, Morris, New Hartford, Norfolk, North Canaan, Roxbury, Salisbury, Sharon, Torrington, Warren, Washington, and Winchester. Outside of Torrington, Winchester, and smaller village centers such as Litchfield, Bantam, Norfolk, Lakeville,

Sharon, and Canaan, water and sewer infrastructure is limited. Despite availability of vacant, developable land, this limits future development in much of the region to low-density residential uses.

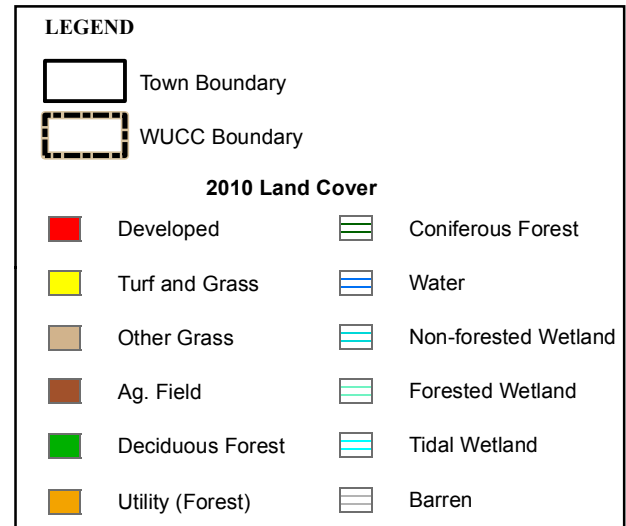
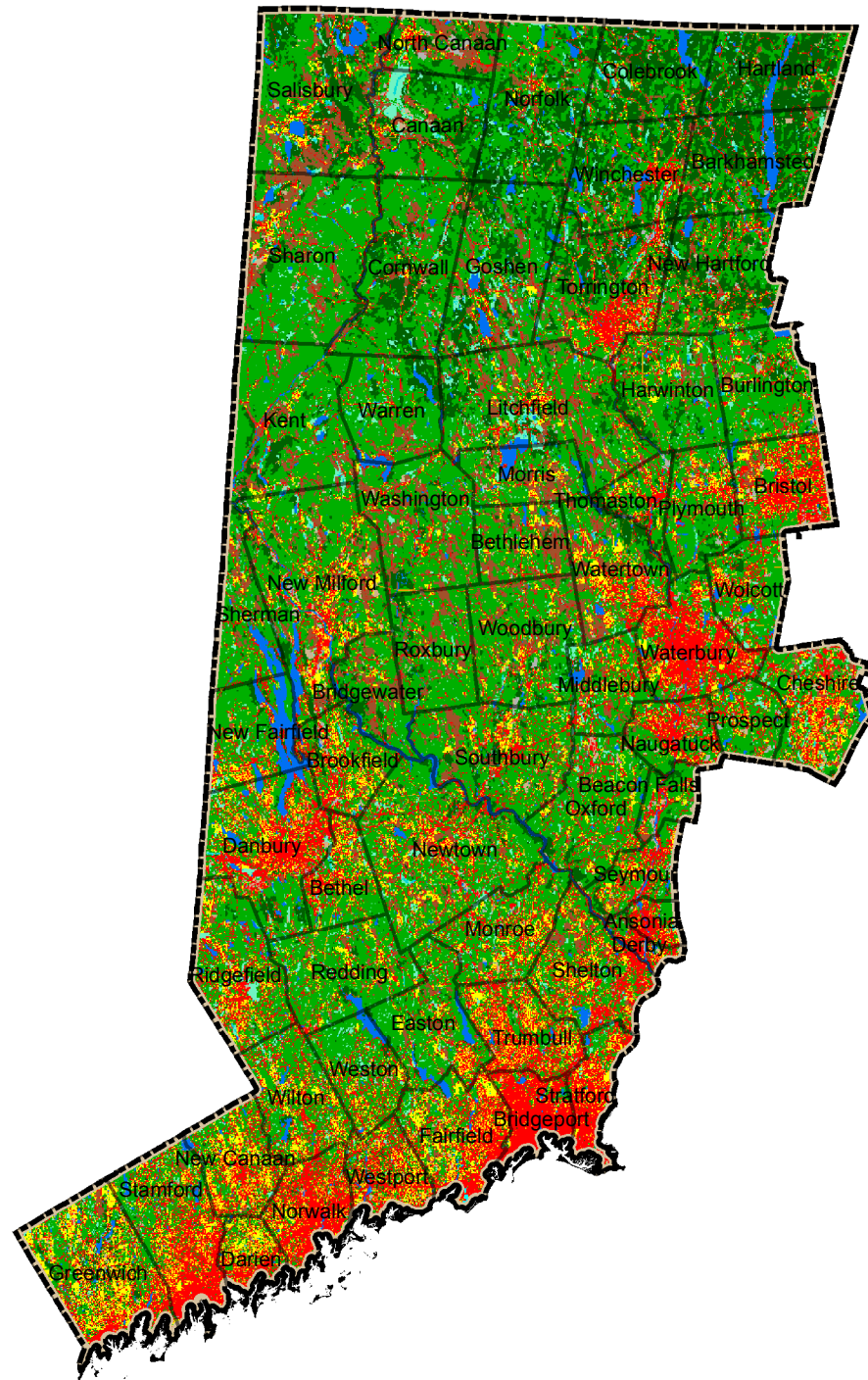
5.5.2 Land Uses within the Western PWSMA

According to 2010 land use/land cover data provided by the University of Connecticut Center for Land Use Education and Research (CLEAR), a majority of the region's land is forested. Deciduous forests are the most common land use, covering about 43.7% of the total land area. An additional 11.4% of land is made up of coniferous forests. Coniferous forests are concentrated in northern Litchfield County, particularly the towns of Hartland and Barkhamsted. Other nondeveloped uses such as wetlands, agriculture, barren land, and utility corridors make up an additional 11.2% of land. Over the last 25 years, forested land and agricultural land are most frequently developed. Generally, the rate of development depends on location. The fastest rate of development has occurred in upper Fairfield County, particularly Greater Danbury and northwestern New Haven County in close proximity to major employment centers.

Developed land uses, which include the roadways, parking areas, and buildings, are the second most common land use class at 236,500 acres, or 18.4% of the total area. Many of the region's cities, including Bridgeport, Norwalk, Stratford, and Waterbury, have more than half of their total land area developed. 84.4% of Bridgeport's land area is developed, the highest of any community in the state. Coincidentally, the region also contains Canaan, the least developed community in the state, with just 4.8% of its land area categorized as developed. Turf and grass, which are most commonly associated with lawns and suburban-style developments, make up an additional 7.9% of the total land area. Many communities in lower Fairfield County such as Greenwich, Darien, and New Canaan have more than one-quarter of their land area classified as turf and grass. Table 5-6 summarizes land use categories in Western Connecticut. These land use classes are also shown on Figure 5-3.

**TABLE 5-6
Land Cover by Category for the Western PWSMA**

Land Cover Category	Acres	Percent
Agricultural Field	79,919.7	6.2%
Barren Land	7,601.2	0.6%
Coniferous Forest	146,259.4	11.4%
Deciduous Forest	560,932.3	43.7%
Developed	236,568.0	18.4%
Forested Wetland	32,366.9	2.5%
Nonforested Wetland	3,781.7	0.3%
Other Grasses	16,351.9	1.3%
Tidal Wetland	1,424.7	0.1%
Turf and Grass	100,989.0	7.9%
Utility Corridor	3,130.4	0.2%
Water	95,051.4	7.4%



SOURCE(S):
2010 CLEAR; CT DEEP



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

**WATER SUPPLY ASSESSMENT
WESTERN PWSMA**

LOCATION: STATE OF CONNECTICUT

Map By: EB
MMI#: 1017-05-02
Original: 6/16/2016
Revision: 8/17/2016
Scale: 1 in = 53,000 ft

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

5.6 Growth Trends

5.6.1 Housing Trends

As with previous analyses, the Western PWSMA municipalities have been organized into the three classifications of urban, suburban, and rural for this analysis. Data was collected for the 15-year period between 2000 and 2015. This period has been divided into three subgroup periods for comparative analysis: a 5-year span from 2000 to 2005, a 5-year span from 2005 to 2010, and a 5-year span from 2010 to 2015, representing the housing boom of the early 2000s and the Great Recession and post-Recession slow recovery. Table 5-7 presents these figures.⁵

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

		2000-2005		2005-2010		2010-2015	
		Total	Average Annual	Total	Average Annual	Total	Average Annual
Ansonia	Urban	67	13	24	5	6	3
Barkhamsted	Suburban	85	17	28	6	11	27
Beacon Falls	Suburban	143	29	117	23	64	47
Bethel	Urban	258	52	186	37	337	1
Bethlehem	Suburban	59	12	37	7	9	34
Bridgeport	Urban	45	9	370	74	312	6
Bridgewater	Suburban	28	6	10	2	3	40
Bristol	Urban	622	124	205	41	176	9
Brookfield	Suburban	297	59	209	42	215	22
Burlington	Suburban	291	58	96	19	114	5
Canaan	Rural	14	3	13	3	-1	5
Cheshire	Suburban	273	55	190	38	193	23
Colebrook	Rural	32	6	9	2	2	27
Cornwall	Rural	44	9	22	4	18	2
Danbury	Urban	1,687	337	1,019	204	1,595	4
Darien	Urban	227	45	13	3	138	5
Derby	Urban	61	12	5	1	2	10
Easton	Suburban	54	11	13	3	23	20
Fairfield	Urban	284	57	136	27	148	-1
Goshen	Rural	220	44	97	19	15	6
Greenwich	Urban	322	64	153	31	32	7
Hartland	Rural	30	6	21	4	4	75
Harwinton	Suburban	120	24	66	13	23	15
Kent	Rural	64	13	35	7	8	4
Litchfield	Suburban	195	39	62	12	43	30
Middlebury	Suburban	248	50	126	25	42	30
Monroe	Suburban	156	31	42	8	22	6
Morris	Suburban	40	8	20	4	3	18
Naugatuck	Urban	351	70	146	29	57	10

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

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

		2000-2005		2005-2010		2010-2015	
		Total	Average Annual	Total	Average Annual	Total	Average Annual
New Canaan	Suburban	1	0	30	6	-31	10
New Fairfield	Suburban	167	33	49	10	31	-116
New Hartford	Suburban	231	46	62	12	24	8
New Milford	Suburban	567	113	158	32	82	4
Newtown	Suburban	709	142	81	16	83	1
Norfolk	Rural	20	4	6	1	3	15
North Canaan	Suburban	29	6	23	5	-8	43
Norwalk	Urban	1,063	213	784	157	918	9
Oxford	Suburban	799	160	315	63	133	4
Plymouth	Suburban	177	35	48	10	30	3
Prospect	Suburban	155	31	185	37	138	-1
Redding	Suburban	217	43	12	2	4	51
Ridgefield	Suburban	163	33	193	39	88	179
Roxbury	Rural	80	16	12	2	5	-25
Salisbury	Rural	58	12	20	4	22	193
Seymour	Urban	336	67	137	27	136	21
Sharon	Rural	58	12	31	6	5	3
Shelton	Urban	911	182	361	72	678	12
Sherman	Suburban	132	26	28	6	21	10
Southbury	Suburban	452	90	76	15	72	6
Stamford	Urban	893	179	1,308	262	2,495	16
Stratford	Urban	249	50	58	12	305	10
Thomaston	Suburban	147	29	30	6	27	5
Torrington	Suburban	470	94	129	26	10	69
Trumbull	Urban	417	83	149	30	23	96
Warren	Rural	66	13	21	4	6	23
Washington	Rural	47	9	43	9	16	22
Waterbury	Urban	318	64	348	70	-63	76
Watertown	Suburban	290	58	174	35	93	4
Weston	Suburban	68	14	36	7	15	23
Westport	Urban	55	11	-30	-6	63	9
Wilton	Suburban	36	7	98	20	39	76
Winchester	Suburban	135	27	57	11	57	27
Wolcott	Suburban	355	71	162	32	54	60
Woodbury	Suburban	235	47	76	15	26	3
	Rural	733	147	330	65	103	350
	Suburban	7,524	1,504	3,038	607	1,753	786
	Urban	8,166	1,632	5,372	1,076	7,358	303
	Total	16,423	3,283	8,740	1,748	9,214	1,439

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

5.6.2 Zoning

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

**TABLE 5-8
Generalized Zoning**

Municipality	Classification	Comment
Ansonia	Urban	City is primarily zoned residential with former industrial areas.
Barkhamsted	Suburban	Largely residential or protected land (state forest or MDC reservoir land). Small pockets of industrial and commercial.
Beacon Falls	Suburban	Majority of town is zoned residential. Substantial areas of state forest and Industrial Park district. Smaller areas of business district and Planned Adaptive Re-Use.
Bethel	Urban	89% zoned residential, 10% business, "Other" has an educational park. Zoned for higher density in town center and lower density at outskirts.
Bethlehem	Suburban	No zoning regulations.
Bridgeport	Urban	Former large industrial city. Largely residential with mix of commercial and industrial. Recommendation in POCD to rezone industrially zoned lands where appropriate to reduce from 20% to 10%.
Bridgewater	Suburban	Of 10,136 acres, 9,775.73 are for residential uses and farming with 2-acre minimum lots, and 65.64 acres for commercial/industrial zone, and 294.77 acres for Town Green Zone.
Bristol	Urban	86% residential, 5% business, 10% industrial.
Brookfield	Suburban	Soil-based zoning, with larger lots on rocky, thin soils or wet and poorly drained soils. Primarily residential zoning with some commercial.
Burlington	Suburban	Largely residential or protected land. Three water companies and the State of Connecticut own about 48% of the town. Of 800 acres zoned for business, only 74 acres are used for business. Of 590 acres zoned industrial, 28 are used for industry. Land is largely vacant or residential. The northern portion of the town lies within the public water supply watershed of the MDC's Nepaug Reservoir; much of this area is permanently protected.
Canaan	Rural	Town is primarily zoned residential.
Cheshire	Suburban	87% zoned residential, with commercial and industrial areas.
Colebrook	Rural	Zoning is almost entirely residential, with a proposed village district in the town center and General Business along transportation corridors.
Cornwall	Rural	Primarily zoned for 5-acre lots, with a few smaller 3 and 1 acre areas.
Danbury	Urban	Largely residential with significant commercial and industrial zoning.
Darien	Urban	94% single-family residential, 4% business zones, 1% other residential zones (Design Multi-Family).

**TABLE 5-8
Generalized Zoning**

Municipality	Classification	Comment
Derby	Urban	Large Center Design Development District in central Derby, ringed by business and industrial uses. Also large Industrial Campus District ringed by multifamily and business zones. Remainder is largely residential.
Easton	Suburban	Only two zoning districts: "A" (40,000 SF) and "B" (3 acres). Zoning bars commercial uses.
Fairfield	Urban	Predominantly residential with significant commercial and industrial corridors. Fairfield University and Sacred Heart University are significant institutional uses.
Goshen	Rural	Six zoning districts: Town Center Business on a few scattered parcels; Rural Recreation; Residential Agriculture at 1, 2, and 5 acres; and Woodridge Lake residential.
Greenwich	Urban	Sixteen residential zones, 10 business retail zones, and eight overlay zones.
Hartland	Rural	Two zoning districts: Rural Residential and Neighborhood Business. The central portion of the town lies within the public water supply watershed of the MDC's Barkhamsted Reservoir. A large percentage of this area is owned by the MDC and the State of Connecticut and is permanently protected.
Harwinton	Suburban	80%+ of land is zoned Country Residential. Other zones include light industrial, retail service, multifamily, Lake Harwinton Charter Zone, and Lake Harwinton Area Zone.
Kent	Rural	99% of town's acreage is Rural District with soil-based zoning.
Litchfield	Suburban	2015 proposed zoning amendments will streamline zoning districts from 16 to 12: seven residential, three commercial, a Flood Plain Overlay District, and a Planned Development District.
Middlebury	Suburban	Seventeen zoning districts, with the majority R40 and R80.
Monroe	Suburban	The town is reviewing a proposed zoning update. Under the current regulations, Monroe has 15 zoning districts, with eight residence zones, four commercial zones (business and office), and three industrial zones.
Morris	Suburban	The town is primarily zoned residential.
Naugatuck	Urban	The downtown is zoned as a business district. Industrial development is zoned to occur along the Naugatuck River the length of the borough from north to south. The major commercial corridors are zoned as "planned districts" to encourage a mixed-use commercial environment and quality design. The remainder of the borough is zoned for varied densities of residential development with the lowest densities at the borough's western edges.
New Canaan	Suburban	0.5- to 4-acre residential zoning. Small downtown business/retail zone.
New Fairfield	Suburban	Zones include: 1 and 2 acre residential, waterfront residential, open space districts, multifamily district for the elderly, business/commercial, neighborhood business, and light industrial.
New Hartford	Suburban	Residential 88%, 2% business/industry, and 10% "other." Much of the town is located within the public water supply watershed of MDC's Nepaug Reservoir. The town's "Public Water Supply Watershed Overlay District" regulates uses within this drainage area so as to protect the quality and quantity of surface and groundwater resources.

**TABLE 5-8
Generalized Zoning**

Municipality	Classification	Comment
New Milford	Suburban	Residential 85%, commercial and industrial 8%, other zones <1%, no zone 7%.
Newtown	Suburban	Nineteen zoning districts: four farming and residential, one multiple family/elderly housing; four business/retail/commercial; four industrial, public school, conservation and agriculture; and various design districts.
Norfolk	Rural	Predominantly rural residential, with smaller area of village residential. Small area of retail in village center and small commercial/industrial corridor along Route 44.
North Canaan	Suburban	Five zoning districts: Residential/Agricultural, Residential, Central Business, Commercial, and Industrial.
Norwalk	Urban	POCD discusses use of zoning for design/aesthetic protection. Regional center core with commercial corridors radiating out to the west, north, and east. Industry in the core and to the southeast and southwest of the core.
Oxford	Suburban	Seven zoning districts: Residential, Residential Golf Community, Industrial, Oxford Center, and three commercial/office/business zones.
Plymouth	Suburban	Eight zoning districts: three residential, general commercial, restricted business, village district, and two industrial.
Prospect	Suburban	Seven zoning districts: two residential, two industrial, business, Commerce Park, and EE.
Redding	Suburban	Residential 98.5%, 0.67% Special Design District, 0.53% business zones, and 0.28% Historic Mill Center.
Ridgefield	Suburban	Residential 88% (nine different zones), 5% business (five different zones), right-of-way and water 7%.
Roxbury	Rural	Four zoning districts: Residence Zone A, B, and C, and Business Zone D
Salisbury	Rural	Primarily residential zoning with commercial areas within Lakeville
Seymour	Urban	Primarily residential zoning with commercial and institutional uses
Sharon	Rural	Six zoning districts: commercial, general residential, local enterprise, municipal office, rural residential, and Sharon housing
Shelton	Urban	Nineteen zoning districts, three overlay districts, and Special Development Areas. 87% residential, 8% office and industrial districts, 1% commercial, 8% special development areas (overlay).
Sherman	Suburban	Four zoning districts: Majority is A - Farm Residence Zone, smaller B - Residence Zone generally on the shores of Candlewood Lake, small C - Business Residence Zone, and a few parcels of D - Historic District Zone.
Southbury	Suburban	Seven residential zones with small commercial pockets
Stamford	Urban	Stamford has 38 zoning classifications: seven residential districts, nine commercial districts, two industrial districts, 19 design districts, and a park district.
Stratford	Urban	Residential 69.6%, business/commercial 4.5%, waterfront business 0.3%, industrial 16%, resource conservation 9.5%.
Thomaston	Suburban	Nine zoning districts: Schools, General Commercial, two manufacturing, three residential, road right-of-way, and state or federal land
Torrington	Suburban	The city has been divided into 15 zoning districts to regulate land uses. Roughly 10% (about 2,500 acres) of the city is zoned for business land uses, while 90% (about 22,880 acres) is zoned for residential land uses.

**TABLE 5-8
Generalized Zoning**

Municipality	Classification	Comment
Trumbull	Urban	Twelve zoning districts: seven residential zones, three industrial zones, commercial zone, and Long Hill Green Zone
Warren	Rural	Three zoning districts - "north zone" - residential. "Center zone" - residential and nonresidential uses around northern junction of Routes 341 and 45. "South Zone" - Area around Lake Waramaug that is primarily residential but permits other uses by special permit. All zones require minimum 2-acre lots.
Washington	Rural	Washington has adopted and effectively implemented soil-based zoning. Washington has designated three zoning districts for residential development. The Farming and Residential (R-1) district comprises 21,420 acres or 88.7% of the total parceled land area. The Lake Waramaug Residential (R-3) district contains approximately 1,220 acres. The Washington Green (R-2) district is a special residential district comprising only 3.1 acres. Four separate business zones are located in the Marbledale, New Preston, Washington Depot, and Woodville village centers. These districts combine to occupy 296 acres, or 1.2% of the total parceled land area of Washington.
Waterbury	Urban	Waterbury is divided into six residential districts. Three zones are primarily single-family residential zones: Large Lot Single-Family (RS-12), Single-Family (RS), and Low-Density Residential (RL) zoning districts. These three zones comprise 83 percent of all residential land and 77 percent of all land. Commercial zones make up 12% of the city's total land area. Commercial areas are categorized into five zones. Industrial land uses in Waterbury are divided into three zones.
Watertown	Suburban	Watertown has seven residential districts (86% of land area), four business districts (1.4% of land area), and three industrial districts (8.7% of land area).
Weston	Suburban	Virtually all of Weston is within a 2-acre residential and farming district zone. A very small area in the southwest of town is zoned as neighborhood shopping center district.
Westport	Urban	The town has around 10 residential districts, 12 commercial districts, an aquifer protection district, and several open space districts.
Wilton	Suburban	Wilton contains a variety of districts for residential development. Most of the land area in Wilton (97%) is zoned for single-family residences. One district, the Affordable Housing in Multi-Family Residential District (MFAAHD), has not yet been applied. Wilton has five zoning districts for business development and other nonresidential uses. In total, these districts comprise just under 3% of Wilton's land area. There are businesses located outside of business zones. This is commonly seen along Route 7 where residential structures have been preserved by allowing their reuse for commercial purposes.

**TABLE 5-8
Generalized Zoning**

Municipality	Classification	Comment
Winchester	Suburban	The town is divided into 21 zoning districts to regulate land uses. About 5% (1,060 acres) is zoned for business uses while 95% (18,460 acres) is zoned for residential uses, including rural uses, which comprise most of the town. Most of the area in and around the downtown is zoned residential, interspersed with commercial areas in isolated pockets around downtown. Industrial zones run up and down around the river, and the Highland Lake zone surrounds the lake.
Wolcott	Suburban	Most of Wolcott is residentially zoned: R-30, R-30/PRD, R-30/APRD, R-40, R-40/PRD, R-50, and R-130. Other zoning districts (Industrial, Restricted Commercial, General Commercial, Econ. Development District 1, Econ. Development District 2) are concentrated along the Route 69 corridor and along the southern border with Waterbury.
Woodbury	Suburban	Woodbury's zoning scheme consists of four single-family zoning districts, one commercial district (Middle Quarter), the Main Street Design District, an Earth Excavation district, one industrial district, one multiple family district, and several special purpose overlay districts, including Elderly Housing, Aquifer Protection, Flood Plain, and Planned Residential Development. Single-family zoning districts account for the lion's share of Woodbury's zoning scheme, comprising 96.5% of the town's area. Areas for multifamily use make up just 0.3% of the town. Districts for commercial and industrial development (MSD, MQ, and PI) comprise 1.8% of the town's total area.

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

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

Municipality	Classification	Comment
Ansonia	Urban	Estimated that Ansonia could grow to 8,100 total housing units if fully developed, with a population of about 20,000. Densely populated former industrial. Has been experiencing net out-migration since 1950s, but natural increase has been steady.
Barkhamsted	Suburban	No buildout. Population growth has been steady/moderate.
Beacon Falls	Suburban	Full buildout would result in a population of 7,933 (736 new dwelling units, 1,884 new residents). Beacon Falls has had substantial growth, at 15.3% increase in population from 2000 to 2010. 6.8% of housing stock is in multifamily structures, and 5.5% are mobile homes.
Bethel	Urban	Buildout 1,300 new single-family housing units, "several hundred" multifamily units. 4,000 additional population. Steady growth predicted after slowed growth in the 1990s. Increasing net out-migration, aging population, and smaller household size.

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

Municipality	Classification	Comment
Bethlehem	Suburban	No buildout. High rate of growth for the region (6.1% from 1990 to 1998); however, this is due to the small population size. Bethlehem is significantly less dense per square mile than neighboring communities. Projected increased growth and aging of the population.
Bridgeport	Urban	441 new residential units could be built, plus 152 million square feet of industrial and 16 million square feet of commercial. Population has decreased since WWII and lost 7% of population between 1990 and 2005.
Bridgewater	Suburban	80% of land (including 8% wetlands) is vacant land; nearly all of which is zoned single-family residential, which includes farming. No buildout analysis. Bridgewater lost 97 people, or 5.3% of population, between 2000 and 2010 due to the recession, limited employment opportunities, rising housing and land costs, etc. Aging population.
Bristol	Urban	11% of land is vacant. No buildout analysis. Bristol is both a residential community and a regional employment center. Growth from 1990 to 2010 has been mostly flat. Projections vary: POCD projects decrease, CT State Data Center projects flat/minor decline, and CT DOT projects growth.
Brookfield	Suburban	488 acres vacant land: 414 acres residential zones, 25 acres commercial zones, 33 acres industrial zones, and 16 acres unbuildable land. Future demand in the housing market is projected to come from empty-nesters looking for smaller housing units as they downsize. Young professionals may also impact the market looking for small, affordable housing units.
Burlington	Suburban	Notes that town is nearing buildout, but analysis not included in POCD. 27% of land is vacant. Fastest rate of growth in the region. Growth is expected to slow and become more moderate for coming decades.
Canaan	Rural	No buildout analysis. Future development likely to be restricted to Falls Village area as much of Canaan is preserved open space/mountain. Grew by 153 people between 2000 and 2010. Growth projected to stay the same or grow only slightly in the future. Projected increase of retirement-age residents.
Cheshire	Suburban	Up to 1,554 additional dwelling units could be constructed, with potential population increase of 4,134 people. 2.1% growth between 2000 and 2013. Within that span, -0.4% decline between 2010 and 2013. Increasing median age.
Colebrook	Rural	No buildout analysis. Slow growth rate and large amount of land committed to open space. Grew by 14 people (1.0%) during the 2000s. 15% of population is elderly.
Cornwall	Rural	Full buildout would result in up to 3,800 new homes. Housing Subcommittee estimates only 1,900 homes may be built within the foreseeable future. Town gained 20 residents from 1990 to 2000 while children under 5 declined by a quarter. Young adults are leaving Cornwall, with the population shrinking by a fifth.
Danbury	Urban	No buildout analysis although previous POCD capped potential population at approximately 90,000. In past 50 years, residential uses tripled, commercial land doubled, and industrial use quadrupled.

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

Municipality	Classification	Comment
Darien	Urban	Household size has been increasing (3.09 people in 2010 versus 2.85 in 1990). Average addition of 20 housing units per year as there is little undeveloped land (only 3% of land area). Increase of 7.7% from 1990 to 2000 and a 5.7% increase from 2000 to 2010. Population is expected to be roughly stable. Unlike most communities in Connecticut, Darien has predominantly seem in-migration among young families with children and out-migration of baby boomers.
Derby	Urban	10% to 15% of land is vacant but physically constrained. Population increase of 1.6% from 1990 to 2000. Projections show a stable population.
Easton	Suburban	Maximum potential development of 657 additional dwellings. Grew by 48% from 1970 to 2000. Projected to grow at a slower rate in the future.
Fairfield	Urban	Approximately 1,000 future dwelling units would be permitted under existing zoning. Population has been stable from 1980 to 2000; expected to remain stable out to 2020. Population's median age expected to increase.
Goshen	Rural	No buildout analysis. 25% of housing has seasonal and/or weekend owners. Rising home prices may see these houses converted to year-round use.
Greenwich	Urban	Greenwich is largely built out for new lots, but property values have encouraged lot mergers, splits, and redevelopment. Full buildout could add between 615 and 2,190 units. Population aged 55+ will comprise 30% of town's population by 2020, up from 25% in 2000. Total population has grown to over 62,000.
Hartland	Rural	Approximately 4,005 acres of land are potentially developable in the future. 7.8% growth from 1990 to 2000, to 2,012.
Harwinton	Suburban	No buildout analysis. 1% growth from 1990 to 2000 to 5,283. Projected to have average annual increase of 568 persons.
Kent	Rural	Full buildout would result in 2,583 new buildings. Town grew by 4.2% from 2000 to 2010.
Litchfield	Suburban	No buildout analysis. Rising housing costs are squeezing out young families; newcomers are older and wealthier, contributing to aging of population.
Middlebury	Suburban	Potential yield of 2,078 additional dwelling units. 17.4% change from 2000 to 2010.
Monroe	Suburban	Potential yield of 332 additional homes and 21.9 million square feet of business/industrial. Population growth of 1.4% from 1990 to 2000, and estimated 0.6% increase from 2000 to 2009.
Morris	Suburban	Projected buildout of 1,444 units adding 3,638 people.
Naugatuck	Urban	No buildout analysis. Population growth has been recovering since 2000.
New Canaan	Suburban	No buildout analysis; largely developed. 2% growth from 2000 to 2010, projected to decline in future decades.
New Fairfield	Suburban	No buildout analysis. Decrease of 0.5% from 2000 to 2010. Projections differ on whether population will rise or continue to decrease.
New Hartford	Suburban	New Hartford could become a community of about 14,000 people under current zoning. Growth of over 14% from 2000 to 2010.

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

Municipality	Classification	Comment
New Milford	Suburban	Potential yield of 3,877 to 5,538 additional units, for population increase of 10,390 to 14,842 additional people. 15% growth from 1990 to 2000, and 5% growth from 2000 to 2007. Population projections estimate that population will grow significantly to 2030.
Newtown	Suburban	No buildout analysis. 10.1% population increase from 2000 to 2010.
Norfolk	Rural	No buildout analysis. Population declined 19% from 1990 to 2000 (2,060 to 1,660) and increased 3% (to 1,713) to 2007. It is estimated that there are 1,000 part-time residents. Population is projected to continue slow growth to 2030, mainly among residents aged 55+.
North Canaan	Suburban	Based on density analysis, estimated holding capacity is 19,350 people. 3% growth from 1980 to 1990.
Norwalk	Urban	No buildout analysis. Projected to have 2.2% growth from 2006 to 2010 (84,401 to 86,310). Population is aging.
Oxford	Suburban	Potential yield of 2,450 residential developments. 10.8% growth in just 4 years from 2000 to 2004.
Plymouth	Suburban	Potential yield of 2,955 new units with a population increase of 7,684 people. Population declined slightly between 1990 and 2000 and grew 5.2% from 2000 to 2010.
Prospect	Suburban	Potential yield of 858 dwelling units under current zoning. 8% population growth from 2000 to 2010 and 9.8% housing growth in the same period.
Redding	Suburban	2,194 acres of vacant land suitable for development. Potential to add 725 single-family dwellings and 504 multifamily dwellings. 4% growth from 2000 to 2006.
Ridgefield	Suburban	No buildout analysis. 13% growth from 1990 to 2000. Estimates for 2007 population show a smaller rate of growth (between 1% and 7%), and projections show similar rates of growth into the future.
Roxbury	Rural	No buildout analysis. 60% growth from 1980 to estimated population of 2,319 in 2007. As a rural and aging community, population is expected to decline over the next 25 years.
Salisbury	Rural	No buildout analysis. Decline in population of 8.5% from 1990 to 2010. Salisbury had the highest median age in Connecticut in 2010 at 52.7 years.
Seymour	Urban	Full development estimated to be 8,356 total units of housing for a full buildout population of 22,310 people. 8.2% growth from 1990 to 2000. Projected to continue increasing at a similar rate.
Sharon	Rural	Potential yield of 7,482 additional dwelling units. 1.4% growth from 1990 to 2000.
Shelton	Urban	2,700 acres uncommitted residentially zoned land. 7.5% growth from 1990 to 2000, with growth expected to continue.
Sherman	Suburban	No buildout analysis. Steady population growth, with an estimated population of 3,900.
Southbury	Suburban	Potential yield of 2,284 new units. 5% growth between 2000 and 2010. Projections indicate that population might continue to grow at 5% over the next decade.
Stamford	Urban	No buildout analysis. Growth of 0.47% from 2000 to 2010 to 122,643 people. Projected to grow at an annual average of 0.58% per year.

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

Municipality	Classification	Comment
Stratford	Urban	Done for select areas: 3,780 residential units in TOD, 2,450 residential units in Employment Development Area, and 625 residential units in Barnum Avenue. Population growth of 3.5% from 2000 to 2011.
Thomaston	Suburban	Potential yield of 681 additional dwelling units, adding 1,733 new residents. Population increase of 5.1% from 2000 to 2010 for a total of 7,887; rate of increase is expected to slow and level off by 2025.
Torrington	Suburban	No buildout analysis. Population growth of 1% from 2000 to 2008 for a total of 36,873. Slow growth is expected to continue.
Trumbull	Urban	Approximately 98% of all area within Trumbull is already committed or dedicated to a specific land use, and most land is used for residential purposes. With little vacant land, redevelopment may be of greater interest and importance in the future. 7% growth in the 1990s and 5% growth in the 2000 for a population of 36,018 in 2010. Population is projected to remain level or slightly decrease by 2020.
Warren	Rural	Warren is 56% developed or committed (agricultural land, open space, etc.). 83% undeveloped. Town currently has 700 housing units. Remaining acreage may support 2,800 more housing units. Warren's population grew from 300 people in 1930 to 1,254 in 2000. Connecticut State Data Center projects population of 1,367 by 2030.
Washington	Rural	The 2003 POCD analysis indicated that a maximum town buildout would result in a population ranging from 9,200 to 10,800 residents. Washington's population is projected to stagnate or actually decline in the foreseeable future. Housing development has been very limited over the past several years due to adverse economic and market conditions following the housing market peak in 2007. A rapid increase in Washington's population seems highly unlikely over the next decade, and any sizable increase in demand for new or expanded community facilities or services during this time period is also unlikely.
Waterbury	Urban	Fully built out, Waterbury could contain 9,395 new dwelling units, including 7,489 potential subdivision dwelling units and 1,906 potential infill dwelling units. Vacant commercially zoned land could support 2.4 million square feet of new development. Waterbury saw slow but steady population growth between 2000 and 2010, gaining 3% or 3,000 residents. The Connecticut State Data Center projects continued modest growth through 2025, reaching a population of 117,000. The fastest growth was achieved in outer neighborhoods such as Scott Road, East Mountain, and Country Club. Older interior neighborhoods saw their population decline.
Watertown	Suburban	An estimated 3,707 acres of undeveloped land could be developed for residential, business, and industrial uses. According to existing zoning, if all available land was developed, it would include an estimated 2,848 additional homes, 413,820 square feet of additional commercial space, and 9,901,188 square feet of additional industrial space. At the current household size of 2.67 persons per household, a full buildout of Watertown would add 7,604 additional residents, for a maximum town population of 29,265. Between 1990 and 2000, the population increased by 1,205, or 5.8%. Population in Watertown is expected to continue to increase at a moderate rate. Construction remained slow through 2004.

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

Municipality	Classification	Comment
Weston	Suburban	20 acres to 25 acres could be immediately buildable.
Westport	Urban	Westport is approximately 97% developed; most development activity in the future will be redevelopment within existing neighborhoods. Westport's population grew from about 21,000 people in 1960, and today it hovers around 27,000. After several decades of fluctuation, modest population growth is projected in Westport through to the year 2020.
Wilton	Suburban	Wilton has approximately 1,300 acres of undeveloped land and land that may be capable of supporting additional development in the future. Analysis estimates that roughly 500 additional housing units could be built in Wilton. Of these, half might occur in unprotected open space. The remainder of the new units might occur on undeveloped land (146 units) or excess acreage (109 units). With a household size of 2.91, this analysis estimates the addition of 1,500 residents. Wilton has experienced major growth since 1940. The population grew from 4,558 in 1950 to 13,752 in 1970. Recent population estimates by the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development (DECD) put Wilton's population at 18,144 people in 2007 (an increase of 511 people from the 2000 Census count of 17,633, or a growth rate of 3%). The town grew by 10% from 1990 to 2000.
Winchester	Suburban	In the outlying areas, significant raw developable land exists even when accounting for environmental constraints such as steep slopes and wetlands. A rough analysis of development potential indicates that there are approximately 3,000 developable acres in total. Based on current zoning, this net developable land could theoretically support up to 2,500 additional households or an increase of almost 50% over today's population. This calculation does not account for residential redevelopment in the downtown. Little population growth is anticipated in Winchester during the next few decades. In 2008, Winchester had an estimated population of 10,716 people within its land area of about 32 square miles. This estimate represents a decrease of 826 people (7%) from the 1990 Census. The town's population is projected to be 11,015 by 2030.
Wolcott	Suburban	Available Lots: Residential - 2690; Business - 83; Industrial - 509. Full buildout of 2,690 residential lots could add 7,505 additional residents. Short-term future population estimates from the Connecticut Economic Resource Center, Inc. suggest a population reduction in Wolcott of 0.4% through 2014. However, shrinking household sizes could require more housing just to meet the requirements for the same number of people.
Woodbury	Suburban	Projections of growth reveal that Woodbury will achieve an ultimate population of approximately 15,000 people. Given assumptions of stable growth rates, continuation of current zoning standards, and the land's underlying topographic constraints, Woodbury may achieve buildout in approximately 50 years. Woodbury has gained roughly 1,000 people per decade since 1970 and is on a similar pace for the current decade. From 1970 to 2005, Woodbury gained an average of 110 people per year. The Connecticut State Data Center projects that by 2030 Woodbury will reach a population of 12,047.

5.6.3 Conclusions

The Western Connecticut PWSMA contains a great diversity of municipalities, including some of the state's largest cities and smallest rural towns. Population projections indicate that the region will continue to see modest population growth over the next several decades. However, that population growth will be unequal. In particular, Stamford and Danbury are projected to continue to see rapid growth up to 2040. On the contrary, rural communities in Litchfield County are projected to see slower population growth. Municipalities in the Western PWSMA are largely residentially zoned with varying levels of potential buildout possible.

When investigating housing data over the last 20 years, several interesting trends emerge. The most notable is the unequal recovery in the housing market since the late 2000s recession. Suburban and rural communities continue to see stagnant new home construction. While the pace of construction has increased slowly over the last few years, it is still occurring at a much slower pace than they did in the late 1990s and early 2000s. On the contrary, urban areas are experiencing a building boom and have exceeded their prerecession pace of home construction. This is being driven by large residential construction projects in Fairfield County, notably in Stamford, Norwalk, Danbury, Shelton, and Bridgeport. Most of the development in these communities is infill development or the redevelopment of underutilized properties. If the pace of economic growth in Fairfield County continues, it is likely that this rapid pace of development will continue over the coming years.



6.0 STATUS OF WATER SYSTEM PLANNING

6.1 Individual Water System Planning

Table 6-1 presents the status of individual water supply plans for CWSs serving greater than 1,000 people in the Western PWSMA. All of the utilities serving more than 1,000 people in the Western PWSMA have submitted water supply plans, and 18 have currently approved plans.

TABLE 6-1
Individual Water Supply Plan Status

Community Water System	Date Next WSP Due	Date of Most Recently Approved/Revised WSP	Additional Notes
Aquarion Water Company – Brookfield	TBD	2013	Approved 2014
Aquarion Water Company – Chimney Heights	TBD	2015	Approval Pending
Aquarion Water Company – East Derby	TBD	2015	Approval Pending
Aquarion Water Company – Greenwich	2018	2006	Approved 2011
Aquarion Water Company – Litchfield	TBD	2015	Approval Pending
Aquarion Water Company – Main System	2018	2006	Approved 2011
Aquarion Water Company – New Canaan	2018	2006	Approved 2011
Aquarion Water Company – New Milford	TBD	2015	Approval Pending
Aquarion Water Company – Newtown	TBD	2015	Approval Pending
Aquarion Water Company – Norfolk	2018	2006	Approved 2011
Aquarion Water Company – Noroton	2018	2006	Approved 2011
Aquarion Water Company – North Canaan	2018	2006	Approved 2011
Aquarion Water Company – Ridgfield	TBD	2015	Approval Pending
Aquarion Water Company – Salisbury	2018	2006	Approved 2011
Aquarion Water Company – Stamford	2018	2006	Approved 2011
Aquarion Water Company – Valley	2018	2006	Approved 2011
Aquarion Water Company – Western Brookfield	TBD	2013	Approved 2014
Aquarion Water Company – Woodbury	TBD	2015	Approval Pending
Bethel Water Department	2016	2006	Approval 2007
Bristol Water Department	TBD	2009	Approved 2014
Candlewood Shores Tax District	TBD	2008	Approval Pending
CWC – Central System	TBD	2010	Approval Pending
CWC – Terryville System	TBD	2010	Approval Pending
CWC – Thomaston System	TBD	2010	Approval Pending
Danbury Water Department	TBD	2006	Approval Pending
First Taxing District of the City of Norwalk Water Department	TBD	2012	Considered Approved
Heritage Village Water Company	TBD	2016	Approval Pending
New Hartford Water Department	TBD	2006	Approval Pending
SCCRWA	TBD	2009	Approved 2014

**TABLE 6-1
 Individual Water Supply Plan Status**

Community Water System	Date Next WSP Due	Date of Most Recently Approved/Revised WSP	Additional Notes
South Norwalk Electric & Water (Second Taxing District City Of Norwalk)	TBD	2007	Approved 2007
Southbury Training School	2012	2007	Approved 2008
Torrington Water Company	2018	2009	Approved 2013
Town of Newtown – Fairfield Hills	TBD	2012	Approved 2014
Waterbury Water Department	TBD	2007	Approval Pending
Watertown Fire District	TBD	2012	Approved 2014
Watertown Water & Sewer Authority	TBD	2009	Approved 2015
Winsted Water Works	TBD	2007	Approval Pending
Wolcott Water Department	TBD	2009	Approval Pending

WSP = water supply plan
 TBD = to be determined

Most of the plans are 5 or more years old from the completion date, with 12 plans more than 10 years old. Additionally, the time from completion to approval is often 5 or more years. This points to a need for a more streamlined review and approval process.

6.2 Municipal Planning

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

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

Most of the plans are relatively up to date, and many of the plans do consider public water supply concerns as presented in Table 6-3 and as summarized on Appended Table 1. However, plans can quickly become outdated as a result of the rapidly changing character of some areas within the region. Within the Western PWSMA, several municipalities are due for an update of their 10-year POCD. The municipalities of Barkhamsted, Bethel, Fairfield, Goshen, Hartland, Litchfield, Oxford, Seymour, Sharon, Shelton, Watertown, and Westport are currently due or overdue in their POCD update cycle.

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

Municipality	Date of Last Publication/ Revision	Comprehensive Planning Horizon	Municipality	Date of Last Publication/ Revision	Comprehensive Planning Horizon
Ansonia	6/30/2008	2008-2018	New Milford	7/6/2010	2010-2020
Barkhamsted	5/10/2007	2007-2017	Newtown	11/21/2013	2014-2024
Beacon Falls	4/11/2013	2013-2023	Norfolk	9/8/2009	2009-2019
Bethel	10/9/2007	2007-2017	North Canaan	1/1/2008	2008-2018
Bethlehem	1/14/2010	2010-2020	Norwalk	6/10/2008	2008-2018
Bridgeport	1/28/2008	2008-2018	Oxford	1/1/2007	2007-2017
Bridgewater	7/1/2012	2012-2022	Plymouth	6/11/2015	2015-2025
Bristol	7/24/2015	2015-2025	Prospect	2/1/2014	2014-2024
Brookfield	6/18/2015	2015-2025	Redding	1/1/2008	2008-2018
Burlington	5/13/2010	2009-2019	Ridgefield	7/13/2010	2010-2020
Canaan	1/1/2013	2013-2023	Roxbury	1/1/2010	2010-2020
Cheshire	7/1/2016	2016-2026	Salisbury	1/1/2012	2012-2022
Colebrook	1/12/2015	2014-2024	Seymour	1/1/2002	2002-2012
Cornwall	1/1/2010	2010-2020	Sharon	7/13/2006	2006-2016
Danbury	6/12/2013	2013-2023	Shelton	7/11/2006	2006-2016
Darien	5/24/2016	2016-2026	Sherman	6/20/2013	2013-2023
Derby	5/24/2016	2016-2026	Southbury	12/11/2012	2012-2022
Easton	11/30/2015	2015-2025	Stamford	12/16/2014	2014-2024
Fairfield	11/15/2016	2016-2026	Stratford	12/19/2013	2013-2023
Goshen	8/21/2006	2006-2016	Thomaston	12/1/2014	2014-2014
Greenwich	1/1/2009	2009-2019	Torrington	1/13/2010	2010-2020
Hartland	1/1/2007	2007-2017	Trumbull	1/1/2014	2014-2024
Harwinton	1/1/2010	2010-2020	Warren	3/10/2009	2009-2019
Kent	1/10/2013	2013-2023	Washington	4/1/2015	2014-2024
Litchfield	6/4/2007	2007-2017	Waterbury	11/5/2015	2015-2025
Middlebury	10/1/2016	2016-2026	Watertown	1/1/2007	2007-2017
Monroe	12/14/2010	2010-2020	Weston	7/1/2010	2010-2020
Morris	1/1/2009	2009-2019	Westport	10/25/2007	2007-2017
Naugatuck	1/1/2013	2013-2023	Wilton	1/1/2010	2009-2019
New Canaan	2/23/2016	2014-2024	Winchester	1/10/2011	2011-2021
New Fairfield	9/22/2014	2014-2024	Wolcott	1/10/2011	2011-2020
New Hartford	9/9/2015	2015-2025	Woodbury	3/1/2010	2010-2020

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

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

Town	Water Supply Comments
Ansonia	Public water is provided to almost the entire city. Water supply system is expected to be adequate for community needs for the planning period. Public sewer and treatment is provided and maintained by the city.
Barkhamsted	Policy to avoid sewers except in area near Winsted. Well water - no water utilities. Reservoir land owned by Metropolitan District.
Beacon Falls	Aquarion Water Company serves over 1,300 customers in town. Connecticut Water Company (CWC) provides service on north end of town along Beacon Valley Road. Southeastern section of town served by South Central Connecticut Regional Water Authority. Topography creates issues with water pressure, and some upgrades may be needed. Most of the areas served by public water are also served by public sewer.
Bethel	Public water service is provided by the Town of Bethel in the northern neighborhoods near I-84 while a portion in the western part of town is serviced by a private utility. "Sufficient capacity for some expansion of service."
Bethlehem	No public sewer system. No significant public water system.
Bridgeport	Notes that there is excess capacity but that systems are old and need to be upgraded.
Bridgewater	Town is almost entirely dependent on private wells and on-site septic.
Bristol	Bristol Water Department serves 85% of population with rest on on-site wells. Municipal sewers for most of Bristol, with some on-site septic.
Brookfield	Water service is supplied by Aquarion Water Company. Protections in place for Meadowbrook wellfields, which now serve more than 1,000 residential customers.
Burlington	Mostly dependent on well water. Northwest section of town is connected to Torrington Public Water supply. Small pockets are also served by CWC and Bristol water departments.
Canaan	No sanitary sewer. Village area served by municipal water supply system - owned and operated by town, sustained by user charges.
Cheshire	The South Central Connecticut Regional Water Authority provides service to 15,000 customers in Cheshire.
Colebrook	Limited public utilities identified as a barrier to economic development. MDC owns 3,941 acres; Northeast Utilities own 75 acres.
Cornwall	Private wells. Suggestion to investigate a public or central water supply system to allow more compact development.
Danbury	City sewer and water facilities - POCD recommends several expansions and upgrades to their system.
Darien	Water service provided by Aquarion Water Company, serves 18,000 people in Darien. Water system expected to be adequate for community needs for next 10 years. [2016 DRAFT]
Derby	Water formerly supplied by Birmingham Utilities, Inc. (now SCCRWA/Aquarion). Water supply is judged to be adequate out to the year 2040. Future public water expansion could be expected in industrial park zone.
Easton	Aquarion Water Company provides public water service to some sections of town.
Fairfield	No discussion of water or sewer service.
Goshen	Drinking water provided by groundwater. Except for the Woodridge Lake Sewer District area, Goshen is served by on-site septic disposal systems.
Greenwich	60% are served by Aquarion Water Company, remainder on private wells in northern section of Greenwich.
Hartland	No public water or sewer.

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

Town	Water Supply Comments
Harwinton	In 2005, as a result of the contamination of well water by the Mitral site, the town extended the Torrington Water Company water line along Route 4 to the Burlington town line to provide public water to Harwinton residents on Town Line Road and White Oak Drive. The Planning Commission recommends utilizing the Torrington Water Company as needed to avoid potential tax implications resulting from drawing from the Cook's Dam Reservoir.
Kent	Village Center is served by "a water supply company," and rural areas are on private wells.
Litchfield	Some public water available to residents and businesses in some areas of town, provided by Aquarion. Recommendation to extend public water and sewer to industrial zones for economic development.
Middlebury	Small portions of town are served by public water supplies.
Monroe	Water service provided by Aquarion Water Company to roughly half the geographic area of the town.
Morris	Significant public water supply watershed that needs protective zoning. Sewers desired only in the Bantam Lake area.
Naugatuck	About 90% of residents are connected to sewer and public water. Water provider is the Connecticut Water Company.
New Canaan	Recommendation to expand the water supply service area.
New Fairfield	Served by on-site wells or CWS wells. All of New Fairfield is within current or potential public water supply watersheds for other communities (New York City and Danbury).
New Hartford	"Due to the small size of the water system, the Town has been exploring the possible sale of the water system to an entity which may be better equipped and/or have economies of scale to manage a water system."
New Milford	Water service provided by a large private system (about 8,000 people), small private systems, or private wells. The large system (Aquarion) has adequate capacity for current and future needs.
Newtown	Aquarion Water Company serves 1,419 residential, 231 commercial, and 15 industrial customers. Most of population uses private on-site wells.
Norfolk	Village Center, Village Residential Zone, and Neighborhood Residential Zone served by water districts. Outside areas rely on private wells and septic systems. System is over 100 years old and managed by Aquarion Water Company. After upgrades 20 years ago, system is expected to remain adequate for foreseeable future.
North Canaan	Four shallow wells provide the major water supply for the Aquarion Water Company and are located within a 500-square-foot area. Developing alternate sources of water is a high priority.
Norwalk	Majority of land area is served by public sewer. There is a recommendation to support the Long Range Water Supply Plans of the First and Second Water Districts.
Oxford	Public water available for areas of age-restricted housing, industrial uses, Route 67 area targeted for installation of public utilities. Most residential areas do not have public utilities.
Plymouth	Much of the town is served by public water and sewer. Public water supply is based on three wells of the Terryville wellfield. Connecticut Water Company estimates that supply is adequate.
Prospect	Roughly half the town is served by a public water supply through the Connecticut Water Company.
Redding	Sanitary sewer system in Georgetown, expansion underway to support development of urban village - modest surplus expected. Public water service was introduced to central Georgetown by Aquarion Water Company.
Ridgefield	Recommendation to plan for future water supply needs.

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

Town	Water Supply Comments
Roxbury	No utilities discussion in 2010.
Salisbury	Water and sewer service on roads near Wononscopomuc Lake.
Seymour	Public water facilities provided by two utilities. 86% of population is served and is only using 50% of total safe yield. Public sewer is operated by the Seymour Water Pollution Control Authority.
Sharon	The Sharon Water and Sewer Commission serve the compact village center. Both systems are operating near capacity and have aging infrastructure.
Shelton	Public water service is provided by Aquarion Water Company of Connecticut. Shelton is part of the Aquarion Main system serving the Greater Bridgeport area and hosts several significant regional water sources in the Trap Falls Reservoir system and Housatonic wellfields.
Sherman	The plan recommends that "Every residential lot within the Town of Sherman shall meet its own water supply and septic disposal needs on site, in perpetuity."
Southbury	Southbury's water supply consists of private on-site wells serving individual homes and four CWSs in which a well, or wells, serves a larger number of people. The CWSs in Southbury provide service to populations ranging from a few dozen to thousands. All of these systems, both community and private, depend on drilled wells. The principal water supply source is the Pomperaug Aquifer.
Stamford	Adequate supplies of potable water have become increasingly challenging to secure in many portions of Connecticut. Potable water in Stamford is supplied through Aquarion from reservoirs in area or by private wells of individuals.
Stratford	Town is generally served throughout by public water, sewer, and related infrastructure. Public water is supplied by Aquarion Water Company.
Thomaston	Potable water is provided by CWC. The Thomaston water system also serves customers in Thomaston and customers on Altair Avenue and North Street in Plymouth, Connecticut. Within Thomaston, water service is primarily provided to the northeast and south central area of town. Development outside of the water service area is served by private water supply wells.
Torrington	Public water service available throughout most of Sanitary Sewer Service Area as well as along a few additional roads. The WPCA has established that sewer avoidance is a desirable policy in rural areas where sewers do not currently exist and has adopted a policy to designate all areas outside the boundaries of the Sewer Service Area as Decentralized Wastewater Management Areas.
Trumbull	No mention of public water supply.
Warren	No significant public water systems. No public sewer.
Washington	The Town of Washington has no major public water supply wells.
Waterbury	All of Waterbury is served by sanitary sewers, outside of park lands. The City of Waterbury Bureau of Water is responsible for all water service within the city. It reaches 99% of all properties in the city and is financed from usage fees. The water system is the largest municipally owned water system in Connecticut. It encompasses 7,000 acres of city-owned watershed and has sufficient capacity to service 200,000 people. The Bureau of Water relies on five reservoirs located in two separate watersheds with a combined capacity of 7.4 billion gallons to supply its system.

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

Town	Water Supply Comments
Watertown	<p>Water mains in Watertown are concentrated in the south central and southeast portions of town, with individual extensions into the central portion of town. Sewer main connections cover this same area, with individual additional connections through and beyond the Watertown Fire District. There are currently no water and sewer connections to the vacant land in the industrial area north of Route 262. Because there are three pressure drops in the industrial area, running water to the vacant land is complicated. The nearest water trunk line is located approximately 1,200 feet west of the vacant land. The sewer line nearest to the vacant land in the industrial area runs along Turkey Brook. There is sufficient capacity in the existing sewer trunk line to service all potential development in the Turkey Brook area.</p>
Weston	<p>Map depicts aquifer protection area but not water company land ownership. - pg. 31. Water - With few exceptions, Weston households, schools, government buildings, and commercial establishments rely on wells. Sewer - All rely on septic systems.</p>
Westport	<p>Sewer - Most of the area south of the Merritt Parkway has sewer service, with exceptions in the southeast corner of town, and in the areas where the Merritt Parkway intersects with Wilton Road in the west and Cross Highway in the east. Water - Most of Westport has access to the public water supply, with the exceptions of some shoreline areas, around the intersection of Wilton Road and the Merritt Parkway, and along the Weston border. While water service in Westport is provided by a private company (Aquarion), the town is an important partner to ensure the protection of the water system. There are two wellfields in Westport (Coleytown and Canal Street) where the quality of the water supply needs to be protected such as the Aquifer Protection Overlay Zone.</p>
Wilton	<p>Water - Residents and businesses obtain their water either from private wells or a public system. Residents and businesses that receive their water from a public water system are served by either Aquarion Water Company or the Norwalk Second Taxing District. The Norwalk Second Taxing District owns three reservoirs in Wilton. While Aquarion owns land over the Cannondale aquifer, the water it supplies to Wilton customers originates elsewhere. According to the Norwalk Second Taxing District, in 2007, Wilton customers used just over 85,000 gallons per day. The district's water conservation plan projects expected water use by type of use. The projections account for a 3.5% increase systemwide for commercial and residential uses from 2010 to 2020. The district has indicated that they do not have plans for upgrades, additional service, or land acquisitions in Wilton and that they can meet projected demands. Information provided by Aquarion Water Company indicates that Wilton customers used 620,000 gallons per day in 2005. For water supply planning purposes, Aquarion projects that Wilton's demand will increase to 631,000 gallons per day by 2010, 639,000 by 2020, and 682,000 by 2050. Aquarion expects to have an adequate supply to continue to meet Wilton's projected demand. Therefore, it seems that public water supplies will be adequate to accommodate Wilton's needs over the next 10 years. The Wilton Water Commission oversees matters related to the water system. Sewer - Wilton residents and businesses depend upon private septic systems or public sewers. The Wilton Water Pollution Control Authority (WPCA) operates the sewer system in Wilton and oversees expansions of the system. The sewer system is gravity operated with the exception of a pump station near the high school for areas further north near Cannondale. The system connects to the Norwalk system and waste water is treated at the Norwalk Waste Water Treatment Plant.</p>

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

Town	Water Supply Comments
Winchester	Downtown is served by water and sewer as is the northern part of the Route 8/800 Corridor and Highland Lake. The Lakes District has no water or sewer nor does Northern and Eastern Winchester. There are no plans to extend water and sewer services to rural areas of town. Both the water and sewer systems are operating at 1/3 capacity.
Wolcott	<p>Sewer - The existing network of municipal sanitary sewers serves much of the older built-up areas of the town and is connected to the treatment facilities in the City of Waterbury. There is currently no public water or public sewer service in all of the industrial zones north of Center Street. The sewer service area includes southern and western portions of town. Since public funding for sanitary sewers is not generally available, extensions to the existing system are and will continue to be limited primarily to those serving new developments with all costs paid by those private developers. There are approximately 52 miles of sanitary sewer lines serving the town.</p> <p>Water - The town currently provides potable drinking water and fire protection to its southern and western portions. The City of Waterbury's water supply sources are two reservoir systems including the Shepaug Reservoir system and the Wigwam Reservoir system. Two meters are located at the interconnection at the Waterbury-Wolcott municipal boundary. Use of the interconnection is authorized by the Sale of Excess Water Permit #07-04 authorizing transfer of up to 0.8 million gallons per day (gpd) and a total of 292 million gallons per year. The transfer of water through the interconnection is governed by the current Water Diversion Permit that limits such transfer to 500,000 gpd. The 13.9-mile distribution system (see Figure H-2) includes two water tanks (Barry Avenue and Edgemont Lane, each with a capacity of 565,000 gallons) and two pumping stations (Sunrise Road and Beach Road) associated with the zones supplied by the tanks. In 1997, South Central Connecticut Regional Water Authority (SCCRWA) began delivering potable water and fire protection to the eastern portion of town through individual Service Area Agreements. SCCRWA is under agreement with the Town of Wolcott to service the Hitchcock Lake Area of town, a portion of Meriden Road, Chesterfield Avenue, and Steele Avenue.</p>
Woodbury	<p>Sewer - Woodbury does not have a public sewage treatment system. All new development must have a septic system approved by the Pomperaug District Department of Health.</p> <p>Water - Woodbury's water system is under the authority of a private water supplier (Aqurion). Wells tap into the Pomperaug River Aquifer, a clean, productive groundwater supply that Woodbury shares with the Watertown Fire District and the Heritage Village Water Company. Some water withdrawn by other suppliers leaves the watershed, potentially affecting river flows during periods of drought. Two active wells lie near the river and depend upon steady surface flows since pumping induces surface water into the wellfield.</p>

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

A survey of municipalities in the Western PWSMA was conducted by the MetroCOG, NHCOC, NVCOG, and WestCOG. Representatives from 19 municipalities (Barkhamsted, Bethlehem, Beacon Falls, Brookfield, Easton, Fairfield, Harwinton, Middlebury, Monroe, New Hartford, New Milford, Norfolk, Oxford, Sherman, Southbury, Thomaston, Waterbury, Winchester, and Woodbury) responded to the

survey. Results are presented in Table 6-4 where "yes" answers (or notable "no" answers) were received.

TABLE 6-4
Municipal Survey Responses

Question	Responses
<p>Is there a desire to create a new public water system or expand an existing system in your municipality to encourage economic development?</p>	<p><u>Barkhamsted</u>: Extending the Winsted Water Works system down the west end of Route 44 to East West Hill Road where there are two small factories and Sterling Engineering is desired. Several commercial properties along Route 44 would also benefit.</p> <p><u>Beacon Falls</u>: Respondent indicated that the two industrial parks are served by public water, and additional expansions to encourage economic development are not needed at this time.</p> <p><u>Brookfield</u>: Respondent noted that Aquarion now provides public water to village center areas.</p> <p><u>Oxford</u>: One respondent noted that extension of public water from Heritage Village Water Company is desired to facilitate commercial development on Oxford Road, to facilitate industrial development on Airport Access Road, and higher-density residential development on Riggs Street and east of Oxford Road (Route 67). A second respondent noted the desire to interconnect the existing systems on Route 67.</p> <p><u>Monroe</u>: Respondent noted that there is a desire for the existing public water system to expand to new areas.</p> <p><u>New Milford</u>: Respondent noted that one area of concern is that existing businesses on Route 7 from 247 Danbury Road to 385 Danbury Road do not have access to public water from Aquarion.</p> <p><u>Winchester</u>: Respondent noted that treatment capacity currently exceeds water need, implying that expansion of the system is possible.</p>
<p>Is there a desire to create a new public water system or expand an existing system in your municipality to address well water quality concerns or contamination?</p>	<p><u>Beacon Falls</u>: One respondent noted that there are several residential areas in town experiencing issues with wells, and there is interest into evaluating expansion of public water service. One respondent noted that the fifth-largest Superfund site in the United States is located on Blackberry Hill, and any new development near this area should have public water supply.</p> <p><u>Brookfield</u>: Respondent noted that the Aquarion public water supply has eliminated the water quality concerns in the village centers.</p> <p><u>Harwinton</u>: Respondent noted that this may be possible.</p> <p><u>Monroe</u>: Respondent noted that there are areas where wells have high levels of iron, manganese, hardness, and arsenic, which could benefit from public water service.</p> <p><u>New Milford</u>: Respondent noted that there is a concern about water quality at the New Milford Public Works Complex and at several businesses in the vicinity. There is a desire to expand Aquarion public water along Young's Field Road from Bridge Street to Housatonic Avenue.</p>

TABLE 6-4
Municipal Survey Responses

Question	Responses
<p>Do you know of any examples within your municipality of viable water systems whose owner's primary business is not water supply?</p>	<p><u>Bethlehem</u>: Respondent indicated yes.</p> <p><u>Middlebury</u>: Respondent noted that there is a small CWS serving senior housing that should connect to public water.</p>
<p>Do you know of any public water systems within your municipality that are experiencing problems, are in need of assistance, or have unmet needs?</p>	<p><u>Beacon Falls</u>: Respondent noted that the town has worked with Aquarion Water Company in 2016 to upgrade water mains greater than 100 years old in conjunction with a municipal road repair project. Other streets in the vicinity are potential candidates for similar upgrading.</p> <p><u>Middlebury</u>: Respondent indicated that a small extension of public water supply is needed to consolidate two small systems on Nutmeg Road.</p> <p><u>Monroe</u>: Respondent identified that commercial connections are needed at Timothy Hill Road, Independence Drive, and the lower section of Main Street.</p> <p><u>New Hartford</u>: Respondent noted that the municipal water system could use financial assistance to make improvements to older infrastructure.</p> <p><u>Oxford</u>: One respondent requested that the exclusive service area for Heritage Village Water Company and Aquarion Water Company should be reviewed by the WUCC based on the respective ability of each provider to supply water at the least cost to both developers and customers. Heritage was required to sell water to Aquarion on Oxford Road because Aquarion was unable to deliver water at adequate pressures. The developer was required to pay an extra \$160,000 for a meter pit to facilitate the purchase of water by Aquarion. It would have been easier to modify the Heritage exclusive service area and allow Heritage to deliver water directly to the project at the required pressure. A second respondent noted the belief of the town that small water systems along Route 67 would benefit from a main extension.</p> <p><u>Winchester</u>: Respondent noted that Winsted Water Works needs infrastructure improvements and a new storage tank. Poor financial conditions townwide over the last 4 years have impacted the capital repair budget.</p>

**TABLE 6-4
Municipal Survey Responses**

Question	Responses
<p>Are there areas in your municipality where additional water supply is needed (for example, where streamflow regulations have reduced safe yields)?</p>	<p><u>Brookfield</u>: Respondent noted that additional supply is not needed in Brookfield at this time.</p> <p><u>Easton</u>: Respondent noted that water main extension is anticipated to the vicinity of Center Road and Route 59.</p> <p><u>Oxford</u>: Respondent noted that an increase in the amount of available water through the available interconnections is desired to ensure the future water supply to Oxford's new power plant and to meet growing industrial, commercial, and residential demands. The Middlebury Interconnection was noted to be important to Oxford's continued growth because future well development by Heritage in Southbury is unlikely.</p> <p><u>Winchester</u>: Respondent noted that there are areas of private wells with low yields. Respondent also noted that the south end of Highland Lake would benefit from public water service (very small lots, and there is already sewer in the area).</p>
<p>Have you identified areas where the movement of water is needed from an area of surplus to an area of need?</p>	<p><u>New Hartford</u>: Respondent noted that there may be a benefit to interconnecting with nearby municipalities. Smaller satellite systems are not proximal to larger systems and would not be cost effective to interconnect or consolidate.</p> <p><u>Oxford</u>: Respondent noted that Oxford is a net importer of water.</p> <p><u>Winchester</u>: Respondent identified the south end of Highland Lake, the Route 8 corridor, the Route 183 corridor, and the Barkhamsted Business District as areas of need.</p>
<p>Do you know of any examples in your municipality where it may be prudent to eliminate small systems where nearby water system expansion has occurred?</p>	<p><u>Middlebury</u>: Respondent noted that the Westover Water Company (school) system should be consolidated.</p> <p><u>Monroe</u>: Respondent noted that there are small commercial areas that have experienced problems and would benefit from being on public water. There are also small residential systems that would benefit from being on public water as there are concerns about water quality.</p>
<p>Is there a desire to reduce the number of small water systems within your municipality?</p>	<p><u>Beacon Falls</u>: One respondent indicated yes.</p> <p><u>Harwinton</u>: Respondent noted that this may be possible.</p> <p><u>Middlebury</u>: Respondent noted that some system consolidations have occurred but that there are a few additional CWSs that it would be best to consolidate.</p> <p><u>Monroe</u>: Respondent indicated yes per above discussions.</p> <p><u>New Milford</u>: Respondent indicated that there are some small water systems in the vicinity of Candlewood Lake that occasionally experience problems that may benefit from consolidation.</p>

TABLE 6-4
Municipal Survey Responses

Question	Responses
Can you propose any new interconnections that could address any of the challenges listed above?	<p><u>New Milford</u>: Respondent noted that interconnection with or consolidation of small systems near Candlewood Lake may be a potential solution to the occasional problems experienced in this area.</p>
Has needed water system expansion within your municipality been deferred due to lack of funding?	<p><u>Barkhamsted</u>: Extension of water main down Route 44 has been delayed due to lack of funding. Requested that WUCC identify potential grant funds.</p> <p><u>Beacon Falls</u>: Respondent noted that some of the neighborhoods experiencing well issues are small (10 households or less), and the cost of running mains to these areas could be expensive.</p> <p><u>Harwinton</u>: Respondent noted that there has been a lack of funding to support a water system expansion to the commercial center.</p> <p><u>Monroe</u>: Respondent noted that a proposed water main extension along Route 110 to Route 111 was deferred despite a pending Connecticut DOT project for improvements in the area.</p> <p><u>New Hartford</u>: Respondent noted that municipal system has high user rates and older infrastructure. The cost of repairs is usually very challenging making expansion and/or interconnections unaffordable at the present time.</p> <p><u>New Milford</u>: Respondent noted that lack of funding was likely the primary reason that expansion of water supply had not occurred to the areas with water quality concerns noted above.</p> <p><u>Oxford</u>: One respondent reiterated that arbitrary exclusive service areas increase cost, uncertainty, and unnecessary regulatory limitations for developers and customers. A second respondent noted that the extension of a water main along Route 67 did not occur due to lack of funding.</p> <p><u>Winchester</u>: Respondent noted that the lack of funding is a contributing factor to why public water service has not expanded to the south end of Highland Lake or into the Barkhamsted Business District.</p>

**TABLE 6-4
Municipal Survey Responses**

Question	Responses
Please explain any other issues related to public water supply that you think the WUCC should consider during the water supply planning process.	<p><u>Easton</u>: Respondent noted that four reservoirs in Easton are principal supply sources for southwestern Connecticut urban areas and urged caution in the export of water to other areas.</p> <p><u>Fairfield</u>: Respondent noted that the streamflow regulations should be considered as part of this process.</p> <p><u>Monroe</u>: Respondent noted that projects are limited by funding sources, and these should be discussed.</p> <p><u>Oxford</u>: Respondent believes that having expiration dates on interconnection permits adds unnecessary uncertainty to long-term planning processes.</p> <p><u>Southbury</u>: The use of water outside of the source basin is a concern as recharge (from septic systems, etc.) is not possible and noted that the recent drought has reduced the use of water by residents.</p> <p><u>Winchester</u>: First respondent noted that it seems wise to keep the water use of any watershed area to a volume that it can sustain. Second respondent noted that the effect of climate change should be considered.</p>

6.3 Land Use Planning and Coordination for Source Protection

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

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

6.3.1 Community Water System Source Protection Efforts

The following discussion focuses on the efforts of the larger CWS serving greater than 1,000 people to provide source protection as well as to coordinate with local planning efforts. Various methods of source protection have been utilized by these systems and the associated municipalities, including zoning overlays of aquifer and public water supply watershed areas; purchase of watershed lands; and encouragement of easements from development. Source protection efforts are described below for each CWS serving greater than 1,000 people.

Aquarion Water Company

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

Approximately 25% of Aquarion's reservoir watershed areas are either Class I lands owned by the company or have been preserved as open space. The municipalities have regulatory and enforcement authority in aquifer protection areas, and Aquarion coordinates with local commissions and agencies to track and respond to potential pollution sources. Aquarion is also a partner of the Connecticut Source Water Collaborative as described in Section 6.3.4.

Bethel Water Department

The Bethel Water Department currently owns 100% of the required wellhead radius for all production wells and owns approximately half of the total watershed for its two reservoir systems in Danbury and Bethel, respectively. As part of the planning and zoning regulations, the City of Danbury has Public Water Supply Watershed Protection Zones. The Town of Bethel has taken a number of regulatory measures to protect its watershed, which include performing Level A mapping where Aquifer Protection Areas will be adopted once mapping is completed. The City of Danbury and the Town of Bethel are also considering a watershed protection overlay zone. Nonregulatory measures supported by the Town of Bethel include purchasing most of the available land in the watershed, street and catch basin cleaning, and watershed area postings. The Town of Bethel also has a hazardous spill contaminant program administered by the town's Office of Emergency Management. The Bethel Water Department conducts regular watershed inspections for both of its reservoirs.

Bristol Water Department

Bristol Water Department believes that land acquisition and the purchase of development rights is the best approach to protect its water sources. Only a small percentage of water supply watershed is located within the city limits. Bristol Water Department also owns land in the towns of Plymouth, Burlington, and Harwinton. Level A Aquifer Protection Area mapping has been incorporated into the City of Bristol Zoning Regulations, and an Aquifer Protection Ordinance has been adopted. The Town of Plymouth have designated Aquifer/Watershed Protection Areas for the Bristol reservoirs. The Town of Burlington has designated the watershed boundary on its planning and zoning map, and the Town of Harwinton protects watershed land by excluding commercial and industrial development. Land not owned by the Bristol Water Department is primarily low-density residential.

Nonregulatory measures to protect water supply include regular watershed maintenance where fences are repaired or replaced, and boundaries that are not fenced are repainted. Regular watershed inspections and cross-connections surveys are completed.

Candlewood Shores Tax District

The Candlewood Shores Tax District Water Department has developed appropriate response procedures to address contamination. Sanitary easements and land acquisition is desired to protect some sources of supply. Roads near supply sources have been constructed with curbing on both sides and catch basins to collect contaminants and mitigate potential pollution.

Connecticut Water Company

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

Danbury Water Department

Danbury Water Department has employed many measures to protect its sources of supply. The City of Danbury owns the majority of land within the sanitary radii for its active wellfield. The City of Danbury owns anywhere from 3% to 52% of land in the watershed for its respective surface water sources. Danbury also has a Hazardous Substance and Chemicals Ordinance in place to regulate commercial and industrial use of hazardous substances and chemicals. In terms of watershed protection, the City of Danbury has zoning regulations that include Public Water Supply Watershed Protection Zones and Environmentally Sensitive Areas. The City of Danbury has also spent a significant expenditure on reservoir fencing. The City of Danbury Water Department also maintains an active Watershed Inspection and Cross Connection Prevention Program. Other regulatory measures to protect water supply include subdivision regulations that maintain minimum lot acreage of 2 acres near reservoirs and tributary or drainage watercourses.

First Taxing District of the City of Norwalk Water Department

The First Taxing District of the City of Norwalk Water Department has a multifaceted watershed inspection program that includes regular patrol, regular inspections, monitoring notices, and actively opposing unsuitable development. Watershed boundaries are well marked with street signs, and the reservoirs are fenced and marked with "no trespassing" signs. The district also completed Level A Aquifer Protection Area mapping for its groundwater supply sources. A significant part of the area along the wellfield includes commercial development, which requires periodic monitoring of land uses by the district. The First Taxing District of the City of Norwalk Water Department also performs coordinated efforts with local fire and police regarding contaminant spills or suspicious activity. In terms of outreach, the system sends informational pamphlets to customers about watersheds and source water protection.

Heritage Village Water Company

Heritage Village Water Company has established appropriate sanitary easements for nearly all its production wells and works with the adjacent golf course to ensure compliance with a focused Integrated Pest Management Plan. The towns of Southbury and Woodbury both have aquifer protection regulations in place to protect the Pomperaug aquifer. The aquifer protection regulations exclude activities that use significant quantities of hazardous materials in the designated Aquifer Protection Areas.

Meriden Water Division

The Meriden Water Division (MWD) depends on coordination from Cheshire, Wallingford, Berlin, and Southington to help protect their reservoirs as the watersheds of the division are mostly located in surrounding municipalities. The Meriden Water Division owns anywhere from 45.3% to 96.2% of the watershed lands for its surface water supplies. Source protection strategies include posting watershed signs along roads, fencing, and performing regular sanitary surveys of watershed lands. Implementation of watershed protection overlay zones is pending for the four watersheds.

The Meriden Water Division also relies on 25% of its water supply from groundwater. The system owns the majority of the sanitary radii for its active production wells. Level A Aquifer Protection Area mapping was completed in 2008. The MWD continues to pursue the acquisition of critical watershed and wellhead properties.

Metropolitan District Commission

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

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

New Britain Water Department

The New Britain Water Department relies on coordination with local municipalities, including local planning and zoning boards and inland wetlands agencies, to protect its surface water supplies. The department has surface supply watersheds located in the towns of Southington, Berlin, Wolcott,

Plainville, and Burlington, in addition to the City of New Britain. Groundwater wells are located within the city of Bristol and the town of Southington.

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

New Hartford Water Department

This system does not own all of the land within the sanitary radii of its sources; however, both wells are located in low-density residential zones. This system also retains land from an abandoned reservoir. The New Hartford Water Department completed and submitted Level A Aquifer Protection Area mapping to CT DEEP, and the Town of New Hartford has adopted a comprehensive aquifer protection program. This includes a zoning overlay zone to prohibit new land uses and a proposal of reduced salt use district along Route 44 in the aquifer area.

Homeowners adjacent to town wells were sent letters in 2015 requesting that they undertake best management practices at their properties to protect aquifer water quality. Currently, Connecticut DEEP is reviewing a sewer line/repair evaluation report prepared by CDM Smith (on behalf of the town), which recommends installing sewers along Cottage Street and in the Pine Meadow section. The completion of this sewer project would further protect the water quality of the wells and the abutting portion of the Farmington River (designated as a wild and scenic river).

Second Taxing District of Norwalk (South Norwalk Electric & Water)

The Second Taxing District has a multifaceted approach to identify and isolate potential and existing pollution sources. Protection measures include watershed inspections, water quality sampling, active forestry management, ongoing involvement in local wetlands and planning and zoning proceedings, and implementing a spill preparedness program. Other aspects include reservoir security through fencing, posting, and patrolling of watershed lands. The system owns properties in Norwalk, Wilton, and New Canaan for its reservoir systems. The current and future land use plans for the City of Norwalk and the towns of Wilton and New Canaan are consistent with the need to protect the purity of source water used in the water supply system.

South Central Connecticut Regional Water Authority

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

Southbury Training School

The Southbury Training School owns all the land required for the appropriate sanitary wellhead radius, and any land not under direct control of the school is protected by land use regulations administered by the Town of Southbury. Source protection measures adopted by the school include grounds maintenance without use of fertilizers or pesticides, compliance with CT DEEP's fuel/chemical storage regulations, aquifer inspections, and proper waste disposal practices. Aquifer protection zones established by the Town of Southbury prohibit significant chemical and hazardous use within this zone and allow the town to control new developments that could potentially impact supply sources.

Southington Water Department

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

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

Torrington Water Company

Torrington Water Company has an active watershed inspection program that works to identify and prevent potential pollutants. Torrington Water Company aggressively patrols its watershed lands to discourage trespassing and illegal dumping, which would compromise the quality of its water supply. The system is committed to preserving as much of its land as possible.

Town of Newtown – Fairfield Hills

The sources of supply in the Town of Newtown - Fairfield Hills (FFH) system has appropriate sanitary controls as the land around the three wells are controlled by the Town of Newtown, and future land use restrictions are in place from the Pootatuck Fish & Game Club. There are sewers installed throughout the FFH campus, but none are adjacent to water sources. The supply wells have been protected to prevent public access and are located in fenced off areas with lockable gates. Level A Aquifer Protection Area mapping has been completed and submitted to CT DEEP. The Chief Operator inspects the aquifer for potential contaminants and coordinates emergency measures in the event of a hazardous spill. The Town of Newtown also has aquifer protection regulations that ensure the safety of its water supply.

Waterbury Water Department

The watersheds of the surface water supplies owned and operated by the Waterbury Water Department are all located in surrounding municipalities. Waterbury Water Department reviews proposed developments for the towns. None of these towns have established watershed protection regulations, so the system depends upon cooperation from the surrounding towns for source protection. Current watershed protection measures include posting watershed signs along roads, installing fencing, and

performing annual sanitary surveys of the watersheds. Recommendations from CT DPH include establishing local watershed protection regulations to protect these watersheds, developing local policies that are consistent with supplying drinking water, and raising environmental awareness.

Watertown Fire District

The district performs annual watershed and land use inspections within the reservoir and wellfield watersheds to ensure compliance with appropriate standards and regulations. The district owns all of the required land within the sanitary radii for its wellfield located in the town of Woodbury. Land surrounding the wellfield is zoned residential. The wellfield is monitored regularly for potential pollution sources. Level A Aquifer Protection Area mapping has been prepared. There is local coordination between the Town of Woodbury's Planning Department and the district for proposed developments. The Town of Woodbury also has a Water Resources Management Committee that receives guidance from CT DEEP and USGS.

Watertown Water & Sewer Authority

As a consecutive system, the Watertown Water and Sewer Authority does not own or operate any watershed or aquifer. All source water protection is the responsibility of the Waterbury Water Department.

Winsted Water Works

The Winsted Water Department owns 3% to 75% of the area for its respective watersheds, and watershed boundaries have been delineated. Regular surveys of its watersheds are performed for sources of contamination. Finally, Winsted has an Emergency Contingency Plan in place, which outlines responses to spills in the watersheds.

Wolcott Water Department

As a consecutive system, the Wolcott Water Department does not own or operate any watershed or aquifer. All source water protection is the responsibility of the Waterbury Water Department.

6.3.2 Source Water Assessment Program

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

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

In response to the 1996 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act, the DPH initiated the Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAP) in 1997. Surface water and wellhead protection

programs previously developed by the DPH and DEEP serve as the foundation of the SWAP. In accordance with this program and EPA guidance, a Source Water Assessment must be completed for each public water supply in the state.

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

6.3.3 Regional Source Water Protection Efforts

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

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

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

6.3.4 Connecticut Source Water Collaborative

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

6.3.5 Aquifer Protection Area Program

Under the administration of Connecticut DEEP, Connecticut's Aquifer Protection Area (APA) Program protects major public water supply wells in sand and gravel aquifers to ensure a plentiful supply of public drinking water for present and future generations. Aquifer Protection Areas (sometimes referred to as "wellhead protection areas") are being designated around the state's 127 active wellfields in 80 municipalities with sand and gravel aquifers that serve more than 1,000 people. Water utilities are required to map the critical recharge areas of each aquifer using methods specified in the state APA regulations. Land use regulations will be established in those areas to minimize the potential for contamination of the wellfield. The regulations restrict development of certain new land use activities that use, store, handle, or dispose of hazardous materials and require existing regulated land uses to register and follow best management practices. Municipalities are responsible for appointing an aquifer protection agency, inventorying land uses within the APA, designating the APA boundary in land use regulations, and adopting and implementing local land use regulations. Permits must be issued for new regulated activities. As of February 5, 2015, the program was 89% complete.

6.3.6 Other Organizations

Other organizations can play a pivotal role in source protection in areas such as educational outreach, development review, stream bank restoration projects, groundwater pollution abatement, and land acquisition, among others. For example, in the Pomperaug River Watershed, both Aquarion Water Company and Heritage Village Water Company have worked with the Pomperaug River Watershed Coalition on source protection measures, and MDC has worked with local land trusts to permanently protect land in the watersheds of its reservoirs.

6.4 Coordination among Community Water Systems

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

In addition, many informal and unwritten agreements currently exist between CWS and municipalities in the region for exchange of equipment and services. The Connecticut section of the AWWA maintains a database of water systems that have agreed to accept phone calls for providing technical assistance. The Connecticut Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network (CtWARN) also supports and promotes statewide emergency preparedness, disaster response, and mutual assistance for public and private water and wastewater utilities. Water utilities in the Western PWSMA who are members of CtWARN include the Aquarion Water Company, Candlewood Shores Tax District, CWC, and SCCRWA.



7.0 ISSUES, NEEDS, AND DEFICIENCIES IN THE REGION

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

7.1 Sources of Supply

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

Future Supply Sources – Several of the CWSs in the region have identified the need for additional water supply sources to meet current and future projected demands due to continued development within their existing service areas. Examples include Bristol and Danbury. Both of these systems rely on modest networks of surface water supplies and groundwater supplies that are located within municipal boundaries or nearby in adjacent communities, and they do not have the ability to easily develop new sources of supply.

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

Impacts of Current Streamflow Regulations – Several of the CWSs in the region may experience impactful reductions in reservoir safe yields upon full implementation of the Streamflow Regulations by 2026 or 2027. Examples include Aquarion Water Company, Bristol, The Connecticut Water Company, Danbury, First Taxing District of the City of Norwalk Water Department, South Norwalk Electric and Water, Torrington Water Company, and Winsted Water Works. These systems rely on surface water supplies that are not exempt from the Streamflow Regulations. Future water supply sources may be needed to offset reductions in safe yield. Therefore, implementation of the streamflow regulations are believed to be a primary driver for determining the need for future interconnections and new source development across the state. Utilities may also choose to develop and enter into flow management plans with multiple parties as a method to comply with the Streamflow Regulations.

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

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

Source Water Protection – Members of environmental groups and the general public have urged the WUCC to protect Connecticut's environment and maintain pure drinking water supplies. Protection of the environment and protection of water supply sources in many ways are mutually beneficial. Source protection and environmental conservation, for instance, are harmonious throughout many drinking water supply watersheds and groundwater aquifers. Wellhead and watershed protection for both existing and future supply sources has made significant progress in the past 15 to 20 years with completion of the Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP), completion of the majority of the Level A mapping, and full implementation of the Aquifer Protection Area (APA) Regulations. However, continued land development and the need to address issues that cross jurisdictional boundaries are of particular interest regarding watershed lands. For example, the Aquarion Water Company has significant reservoir watershed areas in the Western PWSMA, some of which cross into New York; the MDC, Bristol Water Department, Waterbury Water Department, and Danbury Water Department among others also have reservoir watersheds spanning multiple communities. While DPH has promoted a program to assess systems that cross municipal divides (known as the Drinking Water Quality Management Planning process) to address protection of drinking water supplies on a regional scale, there has been little traction for using this unique collaborative approach in the Western PWSMA.

Raw Well Water Quality – It is recognized that the raw well water utilized for public drinking water in the region tends to be variable with respect to quality and quantity. Elevated concentrations of arsenic, radioactive elements, and/or iron and manganese are prevalent in public water system well supplies, and treatment can be costly. This may present a disproportionate burden on small CWSs and non-community water systems, and it may necessitate extending public water systems into areas served by private wells or creation of new public water systems as noted below. An example is Brookfield, which has a large number of small systems that have dealt with water quality challenges such as uranium.

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

7.2 Planning

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

Coordination of Planning between Utilities and Communities – In some cases, state, regional, and local planners have limited understanding of the long-term planning goals of water utilities and vice versa. For example, although larger utilities account for local planning efforts as part of their water supply plans, this information does not necessarily inform the local planner. Review of the Coordinated Water System Plan should be encouraged as part of local planning efforts, along with increasing the lines of communication between larger utilities and local staff. In addition, planning between water utilities and communities is typically performed in a staggered manner, with utilities reviewing current planning documents that may be several years old.

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

Exclusive Service Areas – Vast portions of the Western WUCC region have not undertaken the assignment of ESAs, and unassigned areas remain interspersed throughout the portion of the region that undertook ESA assignments in the past. A well-planned assignment of ESAs in this region will help address challenges that emerge in the future, including those described above regarding new and existing small systems as well as water quality challenges in some communities. Assignment of ESAs will be resolved as part of the exclusive service area delineation. One community (Oxford) noted that an ESA boundary complicated a recent development project; encouragement of reasonable coordinated planning will be a goal of the WUCC moving forward.

Use of Current Data – The Coordinated Water System Planning process requires the use of current data, but many data sets are out of date. These include water supply plans (discussed in Section 6.1), POCDs (discussed in Section 6.2), publically available data from state agencies, and population projections (discussed in Section 5.3). In some cases, very little data is available to state agencies; for example, the majority of public water systems (i.e., those without DEEP diversion permits or those required to provide a water supply plan) are required to record, but not report, usage data. While the Coordinated Water System Planning process will make use of the best available data, it is necessary for WUCC members, state agencies, COGs, municipalities, and interested parties to perform a detailed review and provide current data and information where necessary to inform the process.

7.3 Interconnections

Development of New Interconnections – New interconnections may be desired where not already present. This can help address water supply imbalances and increase redundancies that are desirable during water supply emergencies or droughts. For example, Heritage Village Water Company is not interconnected with any potential suppliers to the north, west, or south; and Aquarion may benefit from additional interconnections between its separate systems. Some interconnections in Table 2-10 will require pumping stations, meter pits, and/or pressure reducing valves, which can greatly add to the project cost. The development of interconnections should include consideration of raw water interconnections among utilities that utilize surface water. This type of interconnection is relatively rare in the Western PWSMA, but such interconnections can be utilized to bolster surface water supplies during prolonged drought conditions.

Movement of Water through Interconnections – The movement of water from areas of surplus to areas of need is not always straightforward even where interconnections are already present. Potential barriers include water quality differences, pressure gradients, the challenges associated with diversion permitting, and/or lack of agreements for the movement of water. For example, several interconnections are in place to move water from Naugatuck through Middlebury to Southbury. However, water is seldom moved in this manner. In the future, it may be desirable to facilitate this action. In addition, concerns about the potential long-term environmental and economic development impacts of transfers of water into or out of a basin (for example, the Town of Southbury in Section 6.2) must also be considered. Emergency interconnections, which exist solely to address short-term events, are an opportunity to provide critical supply redundancy with minimal long-term impact.

7.4 Small Water Systems

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

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

- Creating public water systems in some village centers may be necessary due to high densities and challenging lot sizes coupled with a desire for nominal growth. An example is the Town of Cornwall, which is evaluating the potential for developing a public water system in West Cornwall.
- Creating public water systems in some village centers or neighborhoods may be necessary due to water quality concerns. An example is the Town of Sherman. The town would like to address ongoing problems with poor water quality in the non-community wells in the town center, including the Town Hall, by exploring the possibility of forming a new public water system.

- Over time, the WUCC believes that developers will approach municipalities about new projects ranging from commercial establishments to various types of residential developments. Many of these will necessitate the development of new public water systems (whether CWS or non-community).

Because vast portions of the Western WUCC region are rural, the above challenges may not be possible to address by extension of existing public water systems. However, development of new public water systems must not be taken lightly, especially given the many small systems that are already located in the region and the fact that the creation of new systems is expensive.

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

- Eliminating the proliferation of small systems may be possible in communities where larger public water system expansions have occurred; therefore, these larger systems are now adjacent to small systems. Examples can be found in Brookfield where the consolidation process led by the Aquarion Water Company is ongoing. Barriers to connecting small systems to larger systems (thus eliminating the small separate systems) include lack of funding and/or desire to make the investment, lack of interest from the small system, potential changes in water quality, and potential changes in pressure. For the most part, these types of barriers should be feasible to transcend provided funding is available.
- Reducing the number of small systems may be possible in some communities where options are limited. For example, some of the small non-community systems in New Fairfield may already be able to connect to the nearby Aquarion and Town of New Fairfield systems, relative to their nominal water needs, even while more comprehensive water system improvements are desired in the town center. The Town of Brookfield has the highest density of small water systems in the state.
- Potential acquisitions of water systems may be of interest to system owners that are not in the business of providing water. For example, there are many CWSs in the Western WUCC region that are owned by (and contiguous with) private boarding schools. These schools have education as their chief objective and may not be interested in water system management. Some of them (such as South Kent School) are expanding and, therefore, encountering water system needs.
- Potential acquisitions of water systems may be of interest to owners that are currently experiencing significant technical, managerial, and capacity challenges. These systems, particularly the numerous non-community systems, could benefit from different ownership.

7.5 Water Usage

High Water Usage by Agricultural, Industrial, and Power Generation Facilities – Some agricultural, industrial, and power generation facilities require substantial water commitments from nearby public water systems for active daily supply as well as potential peaking supply, and there is often a large discrepancy between these figures. Some of these facilities do not require potable water and may be better served by nonpotable water. As of the date of this water supply assessment, power generation facilities are proposed or pending in Oxford and Beacon Falls, and both will rely on nearby public water systems.

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

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

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

Lack of Fire Protection – Many rural parts of the Western PWSMA region are relying on ponds, dry wells, and cisterns for fire protection. These approaches will continue in most of the rural areas but may not be desired in specific areas that would benefit from increased protection afforded by a public water system with storage and adequate pressure. Additionally, some parts of the region are already served by public water systems with fire protection through hydrants, but pressures may be insufficient. Thomaston is an example of a community where improved fire protection has been cited as something desired by community officials.

Lack of Funding – A continued lack of straightforward access to capital improvement funding has delayed many desired projects in the region. The Drinking Water State Revolving Fund 2011 Needs Survey identified \$3.5 billion in infrastructure replacement needs over the next 20 years, and the 2015 Survey results to be published in spring 2017 are expected to be even higher. Examples include the community-supported extension of public water service from Winsted Water Works into western Barkhamsted, extension of the Wolcott municipal system into neighborhoods along Beach Road, and the

interconnections between two Aquarion Water Company systems and the New Fairfield municipal water system that may not be eligible for bond funds until 2018 or later.

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

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

7.6 Final Thoughts

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



APPENDED TABLE

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

COG	Town	# of Community Systems	Community Systems		Non-Community Systems		Primary Service Provider(s)	Potential Consolidations by Large CWS	Potential NC Consolidations by Small CWS	Potential Non-Community Consolidations	Planned Interconnections Noted in PWSA (Table 2-10)	Other Potential Interconnections Between Systems within 1,000 feet Noted in PWSA (Table 2-11)	Potential Water Supply Actions Identified in POCDs (Table 6-3)	Potential Water Supply Actions from Municipal Survey Responses (Table 6-4)
			Large (>1000 People)	Small (<1000 People)	TNC	NTNC								
Metro	Bridgeport	1	1	0	0	0	Aquarion - Main System	None	None	None	None	None	Upgrade/replace older mains	None to date
Metro	Easton	1	1	0	7	2	None	None	None	One TNC and one NTNC within 1,000 feet in center.	None	None	None	Respondent noted that water main extension is anticipated to the vicinity of Center Road and Route 59.
Metro	Fairfield	1	1	0	0	0	Aquarion - Main System	None	None	None	None	None	None	None to date
Metro	Monroe	2	1	1	18	2	Aquarion - Main System	TNC within 1,000 feet of Aquarion in south-central. NTNC within 1,000 feet of Aquarion in eastern. 11 TNCs and 27 Maple Drive (small C) within 1,000 feet of Aquarion in southwestern Monroe.	None	There are two TNCs within 1,000 feet in the northeast part of town. Additionally, there are two TNCs within 1,000 feet in the far northeast corner.	None	None	None	Commercial connections are needed at Timothy Hill Road, Independence Drive, and the lower section of Main Street. There are small commercial areas which have experienced problems and would benefit from being on public water. There are also small residential systems that would benefit from being on public water as there are concerns about water quality. A proposed water main extension along Route 110 to Route 111 was deferred despite a pending Connecticut DOT project for improvements in the area. There are areas where private wells have high levels of iron, manganese, hardness, and arsenic which could benefit from public water service.
Metro	Stratford	1	1	0	0	0	Aquarion - Main System	None	None	None	SCCRWA Interconnection with Aquarion Water Company - Main System	None	None	None to date
Metro	Trumbull	2	1	1	0	0	Aquarion - Main System	The Tashua Village Association, INC. system (small C) is adjacent to the Aquarion - Main System (large C) in the northern area.	None	None	None	None	None	None to date
Naugatuck Valley	Ansonia	1	1	0	0	0	SCCRWA	None	None	None	None	None	None	None to date
Naugatuck Valley	Beacon Falls	2	2	0	0	0	Aquarion - Valley System	None	None	None	None	None	Topography creates issues with water pressure, and some upgrades may be needed.	Respondent noted that the Town has worked with Aquarion Water Company in 2016 to upgrade water mains greater than 100 years old in conjunction with a municipal road repair project. Other streets in the vicinity are potential candidates for similar upgrading. Respondent noted that some of the neighborhoods experiencing well issues are small (10 households or less) and the cost of running mains to these areas could be expensive. Any new development near Blackberry Hill should be provided with public water supply.
Naugatuck Valley	Bethlehem	2	0	2	13	5	None	None	Nine TNCs within 1,000 feet of the Woodall School (Small C). Additionally, there is one TNC within 1,000 feet of North Purchase Elderly Housing (Small C).	One NTNC and one TNC within 1,000 feet north of town center.	None	None	None	None to date
Naugatuck Valley	Bristol	3	2	1	8	0	Bristol Water Department	One small C (Chippandydale Association) and five TNCs within 1,000 feet of Bristol Water Department (large C) in western Bristol. Additionally, one TNC within 1,000 feet of Bristol Water Department in western part of town	None	One NTNC and two TNCs within 1,000 feet in southwestern Bristol	Bristol Water Department Interconnection with Torrington Water Company Bristol Water Department Interconnection with MDC Bristol Water Department Interconnection with Waterbury Water Department (via Plymouth or Wolcott)	None	None	None to date
Naugatuck Valley	Cheshire	4	3	1	4	2	SCCRWA	One small C (Crestview Condominium Association) within 1,000 feet of SCCRWA (large C). One NTNC and four TNCs within 1,000 feet of SCCRWA system	None	None	SCCRWA Interconnection with Southington Water Department SCCRWA Interconnection with Waterbury Water Department	None	None	None to date

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

COG	Town	# of Community Systems	Community Systems		Non-Community Systems		Primary Service Provider(s)	Potential Consolidations by Large CWS	Potential NC Consolidations by Small CWS	Potential Non-Community Consolidations	Planned Interconnections Noted in PWSA (Table 2-10)	Other Potential Interconnections Between Systems within 1,000 feet Noted in PWSA (Table 2-11)	Potential Water Supply Actions Identified in POCDs (Table 6-3)	Potential Water Supply Actions from Municipal Survey Responses (Table 6-4)
			Large (>1000 People)	Small (<1000 People)	TNC	NTNC								
Naugatuck Valley	Derby	2	2	0	1	0	SCCRWA	One TNC in the southern part of town directly adjacent to SCCRWA (large C)	None	None	None	None	Future public water expansion could be expected in industrial park zone.	None to date
Naugatuck Valley	Middlebury	6	2	4	11	3	CWC - Central System, Heritage Village Water Company	The Middlebury Commons System (small C), Westover Water Company (small C), two TNCs, and one NTNC are within 1,000 feet of the CWC - Central System (large C) on the east central side of town.	There are 5 TNCs within 1,000 feet of the West Shore Owner's Association (small C) system.	There are two TNCs within 1,000 feet in the western part of town.	Interconnection with Waterbury Water Department via CWC - Central System	None	None	Respondent indicated that a small extension of public water supply is needed to consolidate two small systems on Nutmeg Road. Respondent noted that the Westover Water Company (school) system should be consolidated.
Naugatuck Valley	Naugatuck	2	1	1	0	1	CWC - Central System	The Idleview Mobile Home Park (small C) is within 1,000 feet of the CWC - Central System (large C) in the northwest corner of town. There is an NTNC within 1,000 feet of the CWC - Central System in the western part of town.	None	None	CWC - Central System Interconnection with Waterbury Water Department; CWC - Central System Interconnection with SCCRWA	None	None	None to date
Naugatuck Valley	Oxford	4	2	2	12	3	Heritage Village Water Company	There are two TNCs within 1,000 feet of the Heritage Village Water Company (large C) in the western and central parts of town. There is one TNC and one NTNC within 1,000 feet of the Aquarion - Valley System (large C) in the southeastern part of town.	None	Three TNCs within 1,000 feet in the eastern part of town	Aquarion Water Company - Valley System Interconnection with Aquarion Water Company - Main System	None	Route 67 area targeted for installation of public utilities.	Respondent noted the belief of the Town that small water systems along Route 67 would benefit from a main extension.
Naugatuck Valley	Plymouth	3	3	0	9	0	CWC - Terryville System	Three TNC systems within 1,000 feet of CWC-Terryville (large C) system.	None	Two TNC systems within 1,000 feet in southwestern Plymouth - Gentile's Campground (2 systems).	None	None	None	None to date
Naugatuck Valley	Prospect	2	1	1	13	0	CWC - Central System	One TNC within 1,000 feet of SCCRWA (large C) in the eastern part of town. Six TNCs within 1,000 feet of the CWC - Central System in the central and western area	None	Two TNCs within 1,000 feet in the southeast part of town.	None	None	None	None to date
Naugatuck Valley	Seymour	3	2	1	3	2	Aquarion - Valley System	There is one TNC within 1,000 feet of the Aquarion - Valley System (large C). Additionally, there is one TNC within 1,000 feet of the SCCRWA (large C)	None	None	Aquarion Water Company - Valley System Interconnection with Aquarion Water Company - Main System	None	None	None to date
Naugatuck Valley	Shelton	1	1	0	3	0	Aquarion - Main System	There is a TNC within 1,000 feet of the SCCRWA (large C) in the eastern part of town. There is also a TNC within 1,000 feet of the Aquarion - Main System (large C) in the western part of town and a TNC within 1,000 feet of the Aquarion - Main System in the central part of town	None	None	Aquarion Water Company - Valley System Interconnection with Aquarion Water Company - Main System SCCRWA Interconnection with Aquarion Water Company - Main System	None	None	None to date
Naugatuck Valley	Southbury	4	2	2	13	5	Heritage Village Water Company	There are five TNCs and one NTNC within 1,000 feet of the Heritage Village Water Company (large C) in the center of town.	None	There are two TNCs within 1,000 feet in the northern part of town; there are two TNCs within 1,000 feet in the west central part of town; and there are two NTNCs and two TNCs within 1,000 feet in the eastern part of town.	None	Heritage Village Water Company and Southbury Training School (large C)	None	None to date
Naugatuck Valley	Thomaston	2	2	0	6	1	CWC - Thomaston System	There is one TNC adjacent to Waterbury Water Department (large C) on southern tip of town. There are four TNCs within 1,000 feet of CWC - Thomaston (large C) system.	None	None	None	None	None	None to date
Naugatuck Valley	Waterbury	4	3	1	0	0	Waterbury Water Department	None	None	None	SCCRWA Interconnection with Waterbury Water Department	None	None	None to date
Naugatuck Valley	Watertown	3	2	1	6	1	Watertown Water & Sewer, Watertown Fire District	There is one TNC within 1,000 feet of the Watertown Water & Sewer Authority (large C) system in the central part of town, and three TNCs are within 1,000 feet of the Watertown Water & Sewer Authority system in the north central part of town.	None	None	None	None	There are currently no water and sewer connections to the vacant land in the industrial area, north of Route 262.	None to date

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

COG	Town	# of Community Systems	Community Systems		Non-Community Systems		Primary Service Provider(s)	Potential Consolidations by Large CWS	Potential NC Consolidations by Small CWS	Potential Non-Community Consolidations	Planned Interconnections Noted in PWSA (Table 2-10)	Other Potential Interconnections Between Systems within 1,000 feet Noted in PWSA (Table 2-11)	Potential Water Supply Actions Identified in POCDs (Table 6-3)	Potential Water Supply Actions from Municipal Survey Responses (Table 6-4)
			Large (>1000 People)	Small (<1000 People)	TNC	NTNC								
Naugatuck Valley	Wolcott	7	2	5	28	8	Wolcott Water Department	The Countryside Apartments system (small C) and the Aquarion - Clearview System (small C) are within approximately 1,000 feet of the Wolcott Water Department (large C) in the southwest part of town. There are also five TNCs and 1 NTNC within 1,000 feet of the Wolcott Water Department (large C). The Arrowhead Lake Association (small C) is within 1,000 feet of the Waterbury Water Department (large C) in the western part of town.	None	There are three TNCs and one NTNC within 1,000 feet of each other in the central part of town. There are two TNCs within 1,000 feet of each other in the north central part of town. There are four TNCs within approximately 1,000 feet of each other in the north center part of town. There are three TNCs within 1,000 feet of each other in the northern part of town. There are three TNCs within 1,000 feet of each other in the far northern part of town. There are 4 TNCs and two NTNCs within 1,000 feet of each other in the southwestern part of town.	None	None	None	None to date
Naugatuck Valley	Woodbury	10	1	9	7	3	Aquarion - Woodbury	The Holly House Apartments System (small C) and one TNC are within 1,000 feet of the Aquarion - Woodbury System (large C) in the center of town. The Woodbury Place Condominium Assn. (small C), one TNC, and one NTNC are within 1,000 feet of the Aquarion - Woodbury System in the southern part of town.	The Town In Country Condominiums Upper System (small C), The Town In Country Condominiums Lower System (small C), and the Heritage Hill Condominium Assn, INC (small C) are within 1,000 feet of each other in the south central part of town.	Two TNCs are within 1,000 feet in the north western side of town.	None	None	None	None to date
Northwest Hills	Barkhamsted	4	0	4	15	4	None	None	Foxridge Apartments (two systems) within 1,000 feet of NTNC and TNC in southern part of town.	Three TNCs within 1000 feet in northwest part of town.	None	None	None	Extension of Winsted Water Works system down Route 44 to East West Hill Road to serve businesses and industry.
Northwest Hills	Burlington	5	3	2	8	2	Torrington Water Company	One TNC is directly adjacent to Torrington Water Company (large C) in northwest part of town. Woodcrest Association (small C) within 1,000 feet of CTWC Unionville System in southeastern part of town	None	One NTNC and one TNC, and two TNCs within 1,000 feet in central Burlington	None	None	None	None to date
Northwest Hills	Canaan	2	0	2	2	4	None	None	Two NTNCs and one TNC within 1,000 feet of Canaan Water Department (small C) in western part of town.	None	None	None	None	None to date
Northwest Hills	Colebrook	0	0	0	3	4	None	None	None	One NTNC and Two TNCs within 1,000 feet in south-central part of town.	None	None	None	None to date
Northwest Hills	Cornwall	3	0	3	12	2	None	None	One TNC within 1,000 feet of Cornwall Water Company (small C) in southwestern part of town. Additionally, there is one TNC within 1,000 feet of Kugeman Village (small C) in southwestern part of town	Two TNCs within 1,000 feet in southeastern part of town. Additionally, there are two NTNCs within 1,000 feet in northwestern part of town and two TNCs within 1,000 feet in western part of town.	None	None	Suggestion to investigate a public or central water supply system to allow more compact development.	None to date
Northwest Hills	Goshen	3	3	0	12	2	None	None	None	One NTNC and Four TNCs within 1,000 feet in central part of town.	None	None	None	None to date
Northwest Hills	Hartland	0	0	0	3	1	None	None	None	Two TNCs within 1,000 feet in eastern part of town (same church, separate systems). Additionally, there is an NTNC within 1,000 feet of a private TNC in the eastern part of town.	None	None	None	None to date
Northwest Hills	Harwinton	2	1	1	6	2	Torrington Water Company	Two TNCs within 1,000 feet of Torrington Water Company (large C) in north-central Harwinton.	None	One NTNC and one TNC within 1,000 feet in north-central Harwinton	None	None	None	It may be possible to create a new system or expand an existing system to address well water quality concerns or contamination.
Northwest Hills	Kent	6	0	6	13	2	None	None	Three small community systems (Aquarion - Kent System, Kent School Corp (Valley Campus) and Kent School (Maintenance Well)) within 1,000 feet in west-central Kent. One TNC (Kent School Hockey Rink) within 1,000 feet of Kent School Corporation (small C) in central part of town. One TNC within 1,000 feet of Brookwoods II (small C) system in northeastern part of town. One TNC (golf course) within 1,000 feet of South Kent School (small C) in southern Kent.	Three TNCs (Lake Warramaug systems) within 1,000 feet in southeastern Kent.	None	None	None	None to date

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

COG	Town	# of Community Systems	Community Systems		Non-Community Systems		Primary Service Provider(s)	Potential Consolidations by Large CWS	Potential NC Consolidations by Small CWS	Potential Non-Community Consolidations	Planned Interconnections Noted in PWSA (Table 2-10)	Other Potential Interconnections Between Systems within 1,000 feet Noted in PWSA (Table 2-11)	Potential Water Supply Actions Identified in POCDs (Table 6-3)	Potential Water Supply Actions from Municipal Survey Responses (Table 6-4)
			Large (>1000 People)	Small (<1000 People)	TNC	NTNC								
Northwest Hills	Litchfield	7	2	5	23	1	Aquarion - Litchfield	Five TNCs and Bantam Village (small C) within 1,000 feet of and Aquarion -Litchfield system (large C) in southern part of town. Three TNCs within 1,000 feet of Torrington Water Company (large C) in northeastern part of town. One TNC directly adjacent to Aquarion Water Co of CT Litchfield System (large C) in the south central area of town.	One TNC within 1,000 feet of Touchstone N.A.F.I (small C) in eastern Litchfield.	Three TNCs within 1,000 feet in the southwest part of town.	None	None	Recommendation to extend public water and sewer to industrial zones for economic development.	None to date
Northwest Hills	Morris	2	0	2	9	3	None	None	None	Three TNC systems within 1,000 feet east of the town center. One NTNC and two TNC systems within 1,000 feet in central area. Two TNCs within 1,000 feet in the west central part of town. One NTNC and one TNC within 1,000 feet in the north central part of town.	None	None	None	None to date
Northwest Hills	New Hartford	4	2	2	14	3	New Hartford Water Department	One TNC adjacent to Torrington Water Company (large C) in southwestern part of town.	None	Three TNC systems within 1,000 feet in the far northwestern part of town including one in Barkhamsted. Six TNC systems within 1,000 feet in northwestern part of town. Two TNC and 1 NTNC systems within 1,000 feet in northwestern part of town.	None	None	None	None to date
Northwest Hills	Norfolk	1	1	0	1	0	Aquarion - Norfolk	One NTNC within 1,000 feet of Aquarion – Norfolk (large C) system in south-central part of town.	None	None	None	None	None	None to date
Northwest Hills	North Canaan	1	1	0	2	2	Aquarion - North Canaan	None	None	None	None	None	None	None to date
Northwest Hills	Roxbury	1	0	1	3	2	None	None	None	One NTNC and one TNC within 1,000 feet in the west central part of town	None	None	None	None to date
Northwest Hills	Salisbury	3	1	2	5	0	Aquarion - Salisbury	The Chatfield Hill Assn Inc. (small C) is within 1,000 feet of the Aquarion Water Co of Salisbury System (large C) in the southwest part of town.	None	Two TNCs are within 1,000 feet in the southwest part of town. Two TNCs are within 1,000 feet in the northeast part of town.	None	None	None	None to date
Northwest Hills	Sharon	2	0	2	7	0	Sharon Water & Sewer Commission	None	None	Two TNC systems (Silver Lake Conference Center systems) within 1,000 feet in northern section of town.	None	None	None	None to date
Northwest Hills	Torrington	2	2	0	12	1	Torrington Water Company	Ten TNCs within 1,000 feet of Torrington Water Company (large C) system throughout town.	None	None	None	None	None	None to date
Northwest Hills	Warren	1	1	0	3	3	None	None	None	One NTNC and one TNC within 1,000 feet in central Warren.	None	None	None	None to date
Northwest Hills	Washington	9	0	9	11	7	None	None	One TNC within 1,000 feet of New Preston Water Company (small C) in western part of town. Three TNCs within 1,000 feet of Aquarion – Quarry Ridge (small C) in western part of town. One TNC within 1,000 feet of Bee Brook Crossing Condominiums (small C) in central part of town. One NTNC and one TNC within 1,000 feet of Aquarion – Judea Depot (small C) in central part of town. One NTNC within 1,000 feet of Aquarion – Judea Main (small C) in south-central part of town. Aquarion - Judea Main System (small C) directly adjacent to the Gunnery School system (small C). Two NTNCs within 1,000 feet of the Gunnery School (small C)	None	None	None	None	None to date
Northwest Hills	Winchester	1	1	0	4	2	Winsted Water Works	There are two TNCs that are within approximately 1,000 feet of Winsted Water Works (large C)	None	None	None	None	None	There are areas of private wells with low yields that could benefit from public water service. The south end of Highland Lake, the Route 8 corridor, the Route 183 corridor, and the Barkhamsted Business District are also areas of need.
West	Bethel	5	3	2	15	5	Aquarion - Chimney Heights, Bethel Water Department	Two TNC systems within 1,000 feet of Aquarion – Chimney Heights (large C) system in western part of town, but one of these is in the Town of Bethel's ESA. Three NTNCs and nine TNCs within 1,000 feet of Aquarion – Chimney Heights system in northern part of town.	One TNC system within 1,000 feet of Elmwood Court, LLC (small C) in eastern part of town. One TNC within 1,000 feet of Aquarion – Berkshire system (small C) in northwestern part of town.	None	Aquarion - Chimney Heights consolidation with Aquarion Water Company – Berkshire system	Bethel Water Department and Danbury Water Department	None	None to date

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

COG	Town	# of Community Systems	Community Systems		Non-Community Systems		Primary Service Provider(s)	Potential Consolidations by Large CWS	Potential NC Consolidations by Small CWS	Potential Non-Community Consolidations	Planned Interconnections Noted in PWSA (Table 2-10)	Other Potential Interconnections Between Systems within 1,000 feet Noted in PWSA (Table 2-11)	Potential Water Supply Actions Identified in POCDs (Table 6-3)	Potential Water Supply Actions from Municipal Survey Responses (Table 6-4)
			Large (>1000 People)	Small (<1000 People)	TNC	NTNC								
West	Bridgewater	1	0	1	6	1	None	None	One TNC within 1,000 feet of Bridgewater Commons Condominiums (small C) in central part of town.	Four TNCs within 1,000 feet of each other in central part of town.	None	None	None	None to date
West	Brookfield	19	3	16	42	31	Aquarion - Brookfield	17 NTNCs and 33 TNCs within 1,000 feet of Aquarion - New Milford system (large C) throughout town. Hickory Hills (small C), Candlewood Orchards Property Owner's Corp (small C), Arrowhead Point Homeowners Assn. Inc. (small C), Woodcreek Village Condominiums Assn., Inc. and five TNCs located within 1,000 feet of the Candlewood Shores Tax District (large C) and the Aquarion - Western Brookfield System (large C) in the western side of town. Aquarion - Brook Acres System (small C) adjacent to Aquarion - Brookfield System. Aquarion - Brookwood System (small C) adjacent to Aquarion Brookfield System. Cedar Brook Owners, Inc. (small C) and Whisconier Village Association (small C) within 1,000 feet of the Aquarion - Brookfield (large C) in the southeastern part of town. Brookfield Elderly Housing (small C) within 1,000 feet of Aquarion - Brookfield (large C) in northwestern part of town.	One TNC located within 1,000 feet of the CLC Owners Corporation System (small C) in the northwest part of town. One NTNC within 1,000 feet of Aquarion - Berkshire system (small C) in southern part of town. Brookfield Hills Condominium owners (small C) within 1,000 feet of Stony Hill Village (small C) and Aquarion - Berkshire system.	One TNC and one NTNC within 1,000 feet of each other in the south central part of town. Four NTNCs within 1,000 feet in the south central part of town.	Aquarion - Berkshire System Interconnection with Aquarion - Brookfield System Aquarion - Butternut System Interconnection with Aquarion - Brookfield System Aquarion - Indian Field System Interconnection with Aquarion - Brookfield System	None	None	None to date
West	Danbury	18	2	16	20	5	Danbury Water Department	Six small community systems (Aquarion - Pearce Manor, Aquarion - Rolling Ridge, Aquarion - Ken Oaks, Shady Acres Mobile Home Park, Aquarion - Hollandale Estates, Cornell Hills Assn, Inc.) are located directly adjacent to Danbury Water Department (large C) throughout town. Eight small community systems (Cedar Terrace Property Owners Assn., Aquarion - Cedar Heights, Candlewood Park Inc., Aqua Vista Assoc. Inc. Upper System, Aqua Vista Assoc. Inc. Lower System, Snug Harbor Development Corp, Aquarion - Indian Spring, and Danbury Water Department - Ridgeview Gardens) and one TNC are within 1,000 feet of Danbury Water Department in northeast part of town. 14 TNCs and 4 NTNCs are within 1,000 feet of the Danbury Water company throughout town	One NTNC within 1,000 feet of Aquarion - Pearce Manor (small C) in northeast part of town	None	None	None	None to date	
West	Darien	1	1	0	0	0	Aquarion - Southwestern Fairfield County System	None	None	None	None	None	None	None to date
West	Greenwich	2	1	1	16	13	Aquarion - Southwestern Fairfield County System	3 NTNCs and 2 TNCs within 1000 feet of Brunswick Middle School (small C), which is 1,000 feet from the Aquarion - SW Fairfield County System in the north western part of town. Two TNCs within 1,000 feet of the Aquarion SW Fairfield County system in the north central part of town. One NTNC within 1,000 feet of the Aquarion - SW Fairfield County System in the north eastern part of town. One NTNC and one TNC within 1,000 feet of the Aquarion - SW Fairfield County System in the east-central part of town. One TNC within 1,000 feet of the Aquarion - SW Fairfield County in the south central part of town.	None	One TNC and one NTNC within 1,000 feet in the northern part of town. Two TNCs within 1,000 feet in the western part of town.	None	None	None to date	
West	New Canaan	2	2	0	2	4	Aquarion - Southwestern Fairfield County System	None	None	None	None	None	Recommendation to expand the water supply service area.	None to date

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

COG	Town	# of Community Systems	Community Systems		Non-Community Systems		Primary Service Provider(s)	Potential Consolidations by Large CWS	Potential NC Consolidations by Small CWS	Potential Non-Community Consolidations	Planned Interconnections Noted in PWSA (Table 2-10)	Other Potential Interconnections Between Systems within 1,000 feet Noted in PWSA (Table 2-11)	Potential Water Supply Actions Identified in POCDs (Table 6-3)	Potential Water Supply Actions from Municipal Survey Responses (Table 6-4)
			Large (>1000 People)	Small (<1000 People)	TNC	NTNC								
West	New Fairfield	10	0	10	14	6	None	None	There are 4 NTNCs and 5 TNCs which are approximately 1,000 feet from the Aquarion - Birches System (small C). There are two small community water systems (Interlaken Water Company and Knollcrest Tax District) directly adjacent to each other. Additionally, there are two TNCs within 1,000 feet of the Interlaken Water Company (small C) in the eastern part of town. There is a TNC within 1,000 feet of the Aquarion - Ball Pond System.	There is one NTNC and one TNC within 1,000 feet in the southern part of town.	Aquarion – Birches System Interconnection with New Fairfield Municipal System Aquarion – Dunham Pond System Interconnection with New Fairfield Municipal System	None	None	None to date
West	New Milford	17	1	16	25	5	Aquarion - New Milford	Three TNCs are within 1,000 feet of the Aquarion - New Milford System (large C) in the west central part of town. One TNC and one NTNC are within 1,000 feet of the Aquarion - New Milford System in the center of town. Four TNCs and two NTNCs are within 1,000 feet of the Aquarion - New Milford System in the south-central area. Five small community systems (Litchfield Hill Condos, Birch Groves Assoc. Inc., Candlewood Trails Association Inc., Aquarion - Indian Ridge, and Sunny Valley Tax District) are within 1,000 feet of the Aquarion - New Milford System in the central and southern parts of town.	One TNC within 1,000 feet of the Aquarion - Park Glen System (small C) in the northeast part of town. Candle Hill MHP (North) (small C) and Candle Hill MHP (South) (small C) within 1,000 feet in the western part of town. Two small community systems (Aquarion - Pleasant View and Aquarion - Meadowbrook) are adjacent in the eastern part of town. One NTNC is within 1,000 feet of the Old Farms Condominium Assoc. (small C) in the southwest part of town. The Aquarion - Forest Hills System (small C) and the Candlewood Springs Property Owners Assn. (small C) as well as a TNC are located within 1,000 feet of each other in the western part of town.	Two TNC systems within 1,000 feet in the northwest part of town. Two TNC and one NTNC within 1,000 feet in the northwest corner of town.	Aquarion – Dean Heights System Interconnection with Aquarion – New Milford System Aquarion – Meadowbrook System Interconnection with Aquarion – New Milford System	None	None	There are some small water systems in the vicinity of Candlewood Lake that occasionally experience problems which may benefit from consolidation. The lack of funding was likely the primary reason that expansion of water supply had not occurred to the areas with water quality concerns, including the vicinity of the public works complex and at several businesses in the city. There is also a desire to expand the public water system along Young's Field Road from Bridge Street to Housatonic Avenue.
West	Newtown	8	3	5	27	8	Aquarion - Newtown	17 TNCs within 1,000 feet of Aquarion - Newtown System (large C) throughout town. Aquarion - Newtown System within 1,000 feet of Meadowbrook Terrace Mobile Home Park (small C).	Aquarion - Chestnut Tree (small C) within 1,000 feet of Masonicare of Newtown (small C). One TNC approximately 1,000 feet from Aquarion - Olmstead (small C)	Two TNCs within 1,000 feet in the northwest part of town. One TNC and one NTNC within 1,000 feet near the Bethel Border	Aquarion Water Company – Main System Interconnection with Aquarion Water Company – Newtown System	Aquarion Water Company – Lakeside System in Southbury within 1,000 feet of Cedarhurst Association NOTE: This interconnection would require crossing Housatonic River	None	None to date
West	Norwalk	3	3	0	0	2	South Norwalk Electric & Water and Norwalk First Taxing District	Two NTNCs within 1,000 feet of the Second Taxing District of Norwalk in the western part of town. One NTNC directly adjacent to Norwalk First Taxing District (large C) in the northern part of town.	None	None	None	None	None	None to date
West	Redding	1	1	0	20	7	None	One TNC and one NTNC within 1,000 feet of the Aquarion - Main System in the southwestern corner of town. One NTNC within 1,000 feet of the Aquarion - Main System in the western part of town.	None	Two TNCs within 1,000 feet in the northwest part of town. Two TNCs within 1,000 feet in the northern part of town. One NTNC and one TNC within 1,000 feet in the center of town. Two TNCs within 1,000 feet in the southeastern part of town.	None	None	None	None to date
West	Ridgefield	9	3	6	17	9	Aquarion - Ridgefield	Aquarion - Barnum System (small C) and Aquarion - McKeon System (small C) within 1,000 feet of each other and served by Danbury Water Department in the northwest corner of town. Brookview Water Company (small C) within 1,000 feet of the Aquarion - Ridgefield System (large C). Four NTNCs and 12 TNCs within approximately 1,000 feet of the Aquarion - Ridgefield System (large C) throughout town.	Three TNCs are within 1,000 feet of the Aquarion - Scodon system (small C) in the northern part of town. One TNC within 1,000 feet of the Aquarion - Ridgefield Knoll System (small C) in the center of town.	None	Aquarion – Ridgefield System Interconnection with Aquarion – Ridgefield Knolls System Aquarion – Craigmoor System Interconnection with Aquarion – Ridgefield System Aquarion Water Company – Ridgefield System Interconnection with Danbury Water Department	None	None	None to date
West	Sherman	1	0	1	8	2	None	None	None	There are two NTNCs and 5 TNCs within 1,000 feet of each other in the center of town.	None	None	None	None to date
West	Stamford	1	1	0	9	4	Aquarion - Southwestern Fairfield County System	There are five TNCs within 1,000 feet of the Aquarion - SW Fairfield County System (large C)	None	There are two TNCs within 1,000 feet in the north central part of town.	None	None	None	None to date
West	Weston	2	1	1	6	7	None	One TNC in the far northwest corner of town is adjacent to the Aquarion - Main System (large C)	None	Two TNCs within 1,000 feet in the southeast part of town. Two NTNCs within 1,000 feet in the southwest side of town. Two NTNCs within 1,000 feet in the north central part of town.	None	None	None	None to date

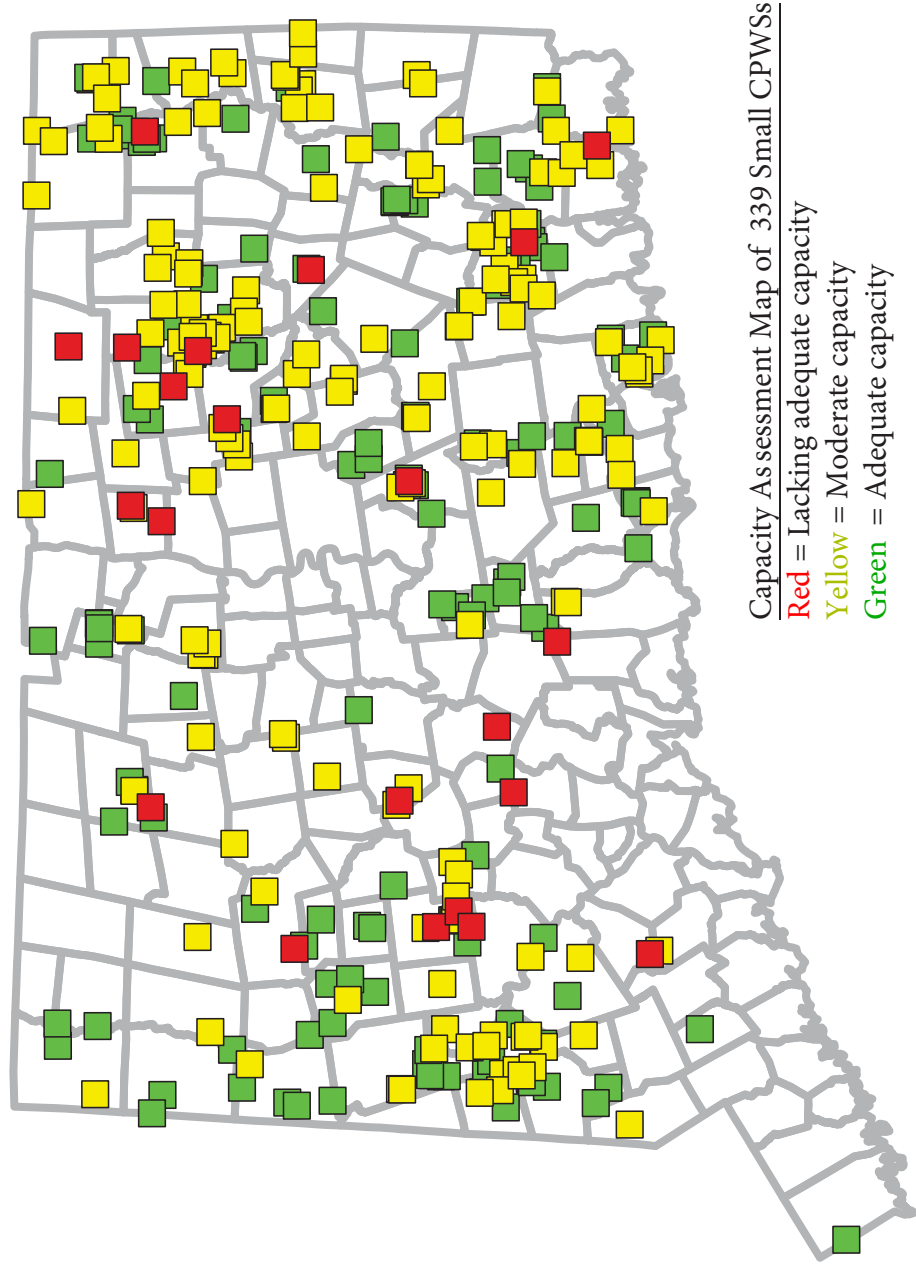
Table 1. Town-By-Town Summary of Public Water Systems and Potential Consolidations for the Western PWSMA

COG	Town	# of Community Systems	Community Systems		Non-Community Systems		Primary Service Provider(s)	Potential Consolidations by Large CWS	Potential NC Consolidations by Small CWS	Potential Non-Community Consolidations	Planned Interconnections Noted in PWSA (Table 2-10)	Other Potential Interconnections Between Systems within 1,000 feet Noted in PWSA (Table 2-11)	Potential Water Supply Actions Identified in POCDs (Table 6-3)	Potential Water Supply Actions from Municipal Survey Responses (Table 6-4)
			Large (>1000 People)	Small (<1000 People)	TNC	NTNC								
West	Westport	2	2	0	0	0	Aquarion - Main System	None	None	None	None	None	None	None to date
West	Wilton	3	3	0	13	5	Aquarion - Main System, South Norwalk Electric & Water	Eight TNCs and Three NTNCs within 1,000 feet of the Aquarion - Main System (large C) throughout town.	None	Two TNCs within 1,000 feet of each other in the western part of town.	None	None	None	None to date

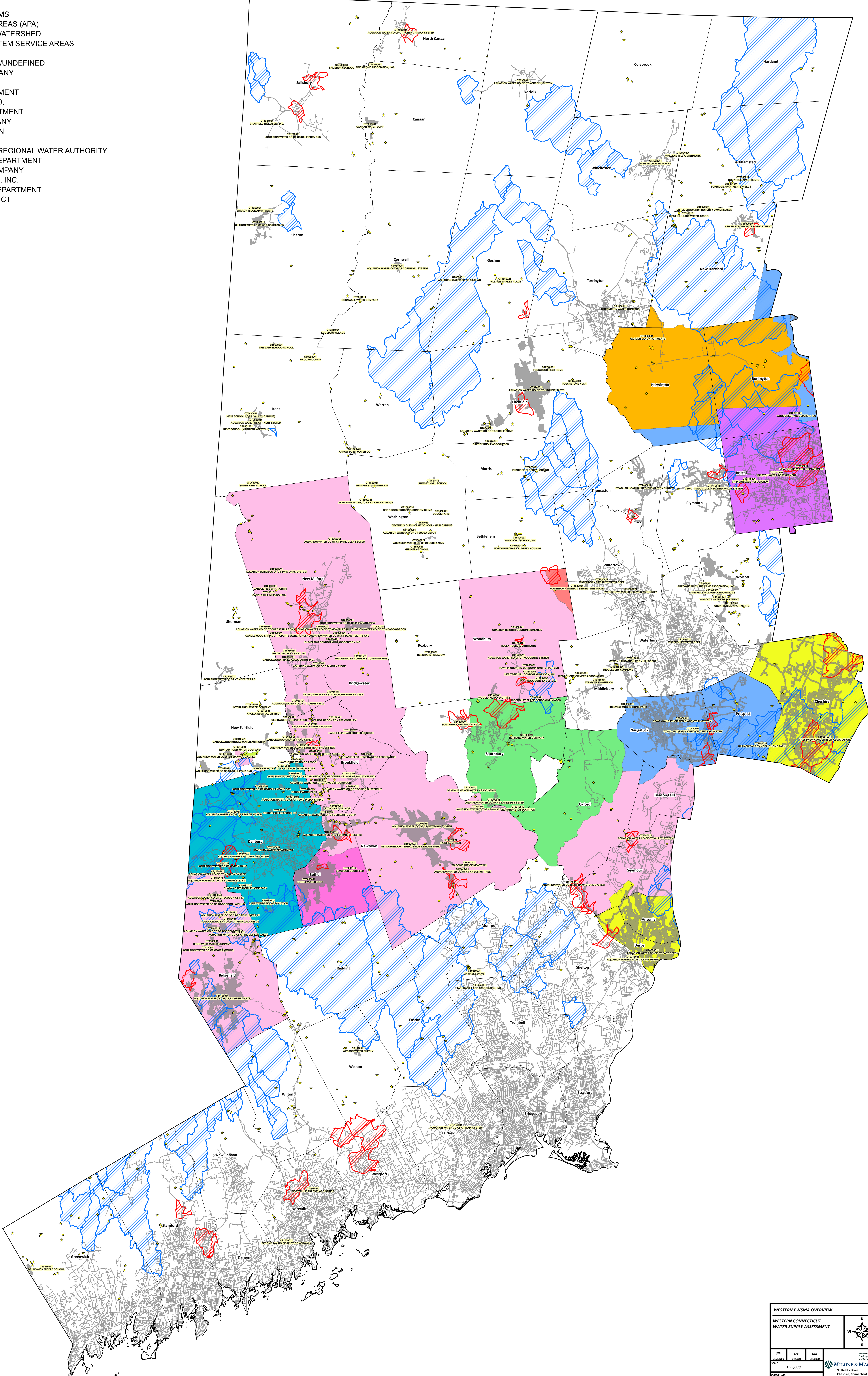


APPENDED FIGURES

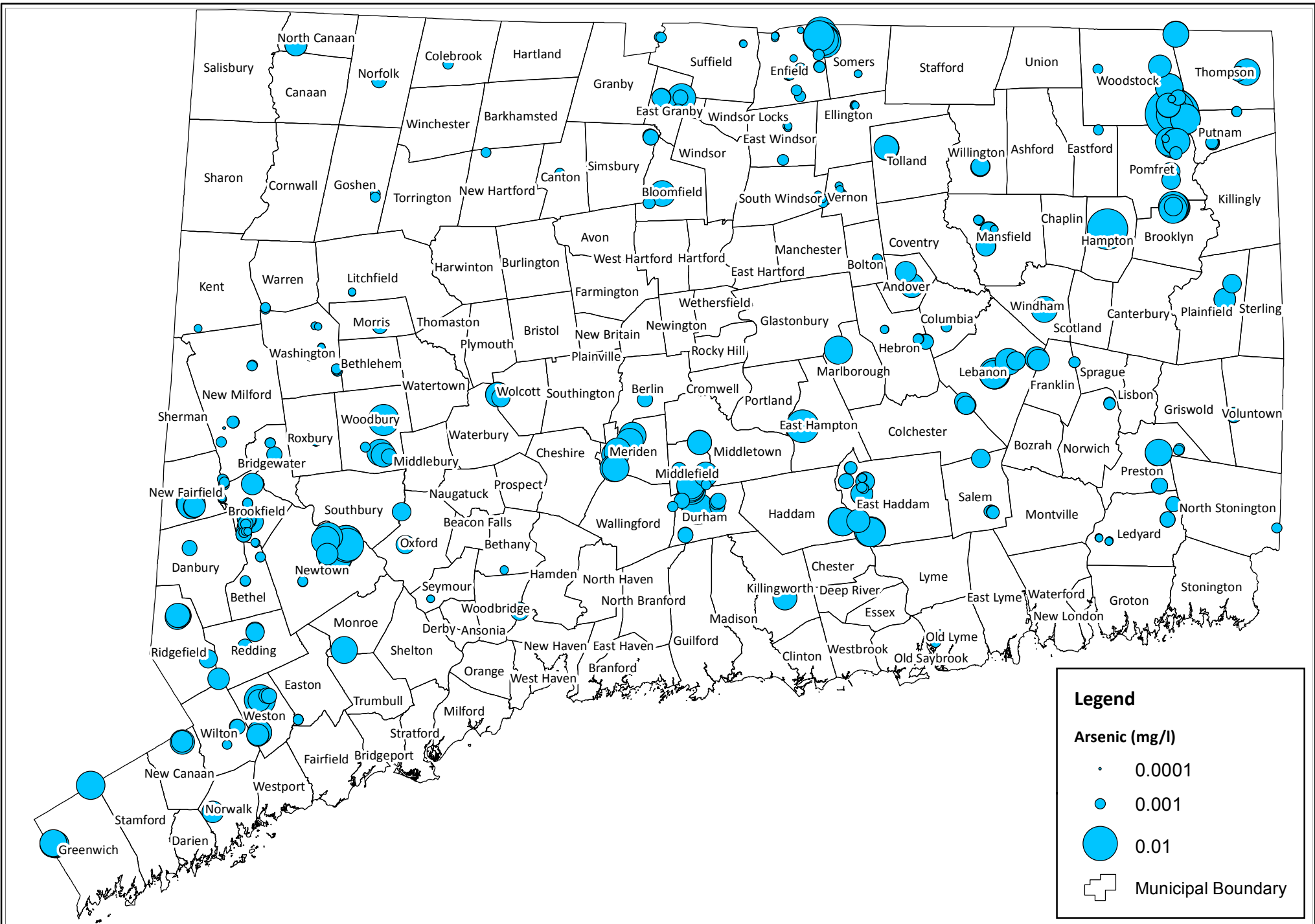
Figure 1: Small Community Public Water System Capacity Assessment Map



- LEGEND**
- * NON-COMMUNITY SYSTEMS
 - AQUIFER PROTECTION AREAS (APA)
 - PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY WATERSHED
 - COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM SERVICE AREAS
 - EXCLUSIVE SERVICE AREA**
 - EXCLUSIVE UNASSIGNED/UNDEFINED
 - AQUARION WATER COMPANY
 - BETHEL WATER DEPT
 - BRISTOL WATER DEPARTMENT
 - CONNECTICUT WATER CO.
 - DANBURY WATER DEPARTMENT
 - HERITAGE WATER COMPANY
 - MERIDEN WATER DIVISION
 - NEW FAIRFIELD WPCA
 - SOUTH CENTRAL CONN. REGIONAL WATER AUTHORITY
 - SOUTHTON WATER DEPARTMENT
 - TORRINGTON WATER COMPANY
 - VALLEY WATER SYSTEMS, INC.
 - WALLINGFORD WATER DEPARTMENT
 - WATERTOWN FIRE DISTRICT



WESTERN PWSMA OVERVIEW		COUNTY	
WESTERN CONNECTICUT WATER SUPPLY ASSESSMENT		CT DPH, CT DEEP	
DATE	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	DATE
10/27/2016	1:50,000	1027-02-02	October 21, 2016
		99 Healy Drive Cheshire, Connecticut 06410 (860) 571-1773 Fax: (860) 571-9393 www.miloneandmacbroom.com	
		APPENDED FIGURE 2	



SOURCE(S):
CT DPH, CT DEEP

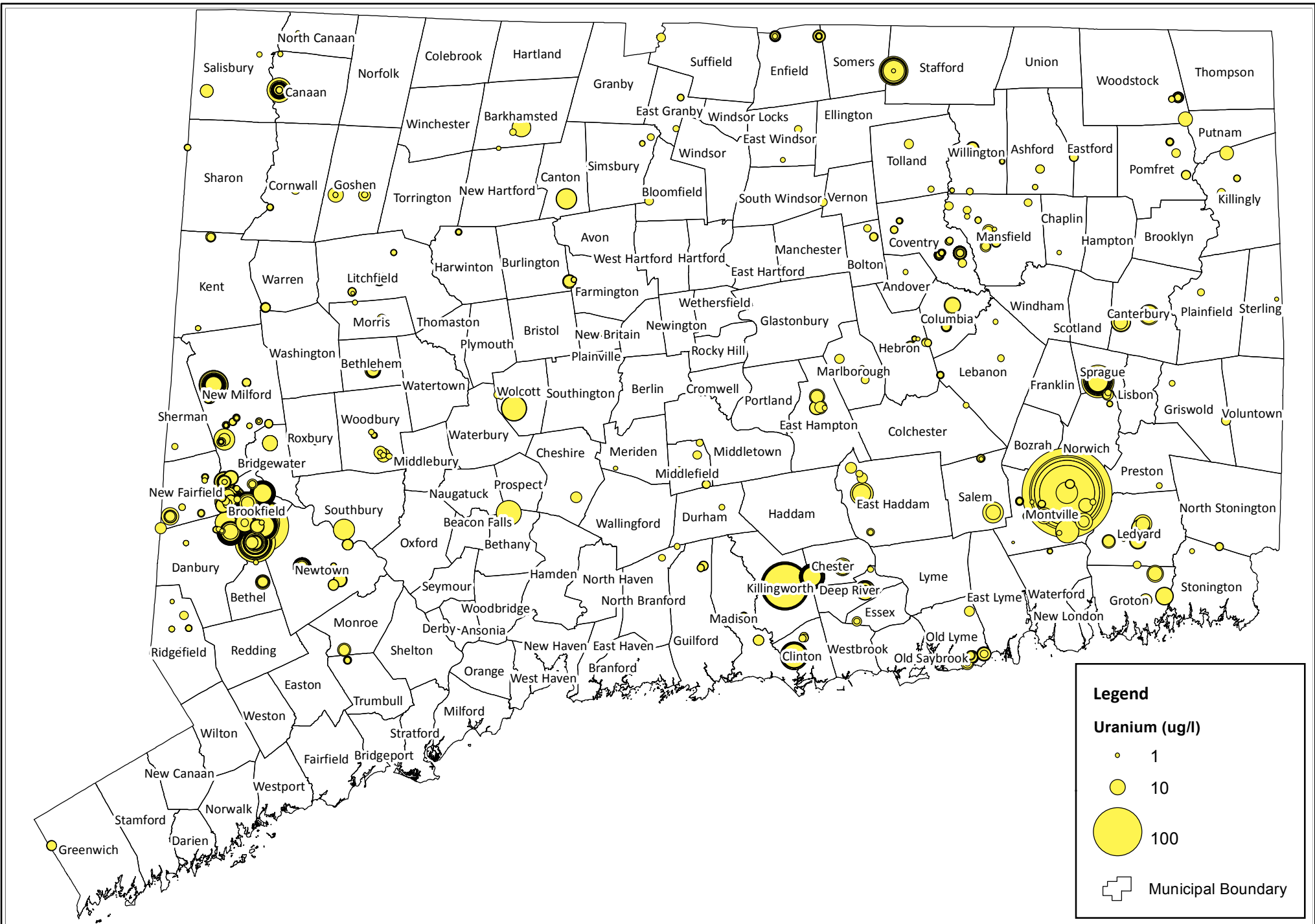
Appended Figure 3:
**Arsenic Concentrations Above the
Detection Limit in Public Water Supply Wells**

Final Water Supply Assessment
LOCATION: Connecticut

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

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

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



SOURCE(S):
CT DPH, CT DEEP

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

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

Final Water Supply Assessment

LOCATION: Connecticut

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

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



APPENDIX A

NOTIFICATIONS

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH



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

Dannel P. Malloy
Governor
Nancy Wyman
Lt. Governor

Drinking Water Section

DWS Circular Letter #2016-14

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

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

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

Date: May 20, 2016

Subject: Official Convening of the Water Utility Coordinating Committees

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

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

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

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

cc: Ellen Blaschinski, Public Health Branch Chief, DPH



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

Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Dannel P. Malloy
Governor
Nancy Wyman
Lt. Governor

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



NOTICE OF THE CONVENING OF THE WESTERN WATER UTILITY COORDINATING COMMITTEE

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

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

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

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

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

05/19/16
Date

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

Enc.



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

Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer

LEGAL NOTICE

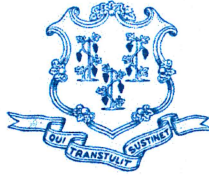
Pursuant to *Conn. Gen. Stat.* § 25-33f and § 25-33h-1(b) of the Regulations of the Connecticut State Agencies, the Commissioner of Public Health, following the final altered priorities established pursuant to *Conn. Gen. Stat.* § 25-33e and § 25-33h-1(j) of the Regulations of the Connecticut State Agencies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

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

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

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH



Dannel P. Malloy
Governor

Nancy Wyman
Lt. Governor

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

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

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

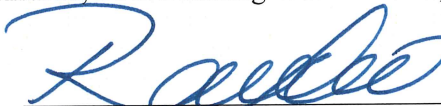
You are receiving a copy of the legal notice because, based on the Department of Public Health's ("DPH") currently available records, you are an eligible member of the Central Corridor WUCC. The eligible members of the Central Corridor WUCC consist of one representative of each public water system with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

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

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

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

05/19/16
Date



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

Enc.



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

Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer

LEGAL NOTICE

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

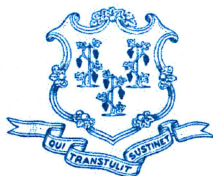
Following the final altered priorities established pursuant to *Conn. Gen. Stat.* § 25-33e and § 25-33h-1(j) of the Regulations of the Connecticut State Agencies on October 24, 2014, the Commissioner of Public Health plans to convene the Western WUCC on June 14, 2016 at 10 a.m. in Meeting Room 133 at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

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

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

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



Dannel P. Malloy
Governor
Nancy Wyman
Lt. Governor

NOTICE OF THE CONVENING OF THE EASTERN WATER UTILITY COORDINATING COMMITTEE

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

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

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

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

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

05/19/14
Date

Handwritten signature of Raul Pino in blue ink.

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

Enc.



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

Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer

LEGAL NOTICE

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

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

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

Western Region Water Utility Coordinating Committee

June 24, 2016

WUCC Members
Municipal Officials
Interested Persons

Russel Posthauer, Jr., Co-Chair
russeposthauer@ccaengineering.com
203-775-6207

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

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

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

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

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

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

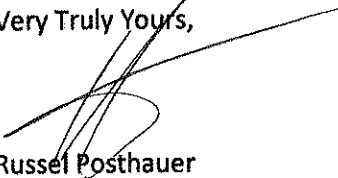
The Western Region WUCC encourages participation in all stages of the WUCC process in order to receive input from all affected parties. It is important to participate in order to understand how this process and specifically the water supply assessment document will affect public water systems, communities, and the region. Discussion of this topic will begin at the next regularly scheduled WUCC meeting to be held on July 12, 2016 at the Brookfield Town Hall; 100 Pocono Road; Brookfield, CT at 10:00 a.m. Members of the public may attend.

Western Region Water Utility Coordinating Committee


Page 2

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

Very Truly Yours,



Russel Posthauer
Western Region WUCC Co-Chair



Daniel Lawrence
Western Region WUCC Co-Chair

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH



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

Dannel P. Malloy
Governor
Nancy Wyman
Lt. Governor

Drinking Water Section

DWS Circular Letter #2016-19

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

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

L. Mathieu

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

Date: June 29, 2016

Subject: Webinar Explaining the Water Utility Coordinating Committee Process

The Connecticut Department of Public Health Drinking Water Section (DWS) will be conducting a webinar on August 25, 2016 at 1pm, to discuss steps taken to date in order to convene the three Water Utility Coordinating Committees (WUCCs).

The Western, Central Corridor, and Eastern WUCCs have been convened on June 14, 2016, June 15, 2016 and June 17, 2016 respectively. This webinar will cover the history and implementation of *Conn. Gen. Stat §§ 25-33f, 25-33g and 25-33h*. Other topics to be discussed include the data collection process, the contract and role of Milone and MacBroom to facilitate the process, in addition to the responsibilities each WUCC is mandated to complete over the next 24 months.

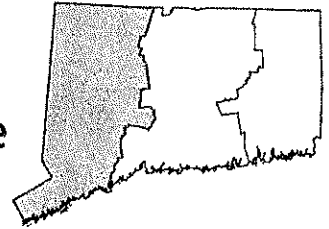
We would encourage those involved or interested in the WUCC process to register for this informational webinar. For more information, please visit the DWS Water Utility Coordinating Committee website at www.ct.gov/dph/WUCC.



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

Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer

Western Region Water Utility Coordinating Committee



July, 21, 2016

Via Electronic Mail

Western Region Council of Government Representatives to the Western WUCC

Mr. Curtis Read – Town of Bridgewater for Western COG

Mr. Francis Pickering – Western COG

Mr. Aaron Budris – Naugatuck Valley COG

Ms. Joanna Wozniak Brown – Northwest Hills COG

Mr. Matt Fulda – Metropolitan COG

Ms. Meghan Sloan – Metropolitan COG

Russel Posthauer, Jr., Co-Chair
russelposthauer@ccaengineering.com
203-775-6207

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

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

RE: Request for Information
Preliminary Water Supply Assessment
Western Region WUCC

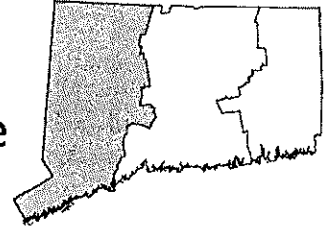
The Western Region Water Utility Coordinating Committee (WUCC) has begun the Water Supply Assessment (WSA) portion for the WUCC planning process. The WSA is a review of the existing public water supply systems, assessing conditions, needs, issues, and deficiencies. Specifically, the assessment will include a description of existing water systems; availability and adequacy of any future water sources; existing service area boundaries and public water system limits established by statute, special act, or administrative decision; present and projected growth rates; and status of water system planning, land use planning and coordination between public water systems.

As discussed at the meeting on July 12, 2016, the WUCC is in need of input from all the towns and cities within the Western WUCC Region. During this meeting the Council of Governments representatives were asked to reach out to the communities to which they represent and work toward obtaining information on water related issues from each city of town by the next WUCC meeting on August 9, 2016. The questions we are hoping to receive feedback from each community include:

- Is the creation of a public water system desired in any village center due to high densities and challenging lot sizes coupled with a desire for nominal growth?
- Is the creation of a public water system desired in any village center due to water quality concerns?
- Do you know of any examples of viable water systems whose owners are not in the business of providing water?
- Do you know of any examples of water systems in need of assistance, experiencing problems, or with unmet needs and challenges?
- Where is additional water supply needed? For example, in response to streamflow regulations that may reduce safe yields.
- Where is the movement of water needed from areas of surplus to areas of need where interconnections are already present?
- Do you know of any examples where it may be prudent to eliminate small systems where nearby water system expansions have occurred?

Western Region WUCC – c/o David Banker – Metropolitan District Commission
555 Main Street – Hartford, CT, 06142-0800

Western Region Water Utility Coordinating Committee



- Is there a desire to reduce the number of small systems, even where options are limited?
- Can you think of any new water system interconnections that could address any of the challenges described above?
- Has the town lacked funding for desired water system expansions?

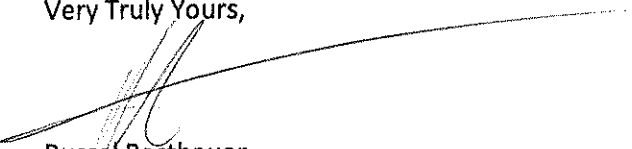
If you could provide a written summary of the information it would be very helpful to development of the WSA.

If you have any questions please feel to reach out to us for any clarification we can provide. Please plan on bringing any collected information to our August 9, 2016 meeting for discussion. Please remember that information can be received after August 9th during the public comment period for the WSA. We would like to receive information as part of the development of the WSA, so everyone reviewing the document will have a full view of the issues facing the region.

We want to thank you for the time and efforts and please reach out to us if you have any questions or need any assistance.

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

Very Truly Yours,

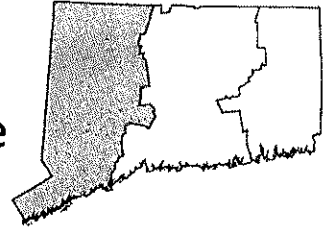


Russel Posthauer
Western Region WUCC Co-Chair



Daniel Lawrence
Western Region WUCC Co-Chair

Western Region Water Utility Coordinating Committee



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

August 3, 2016

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

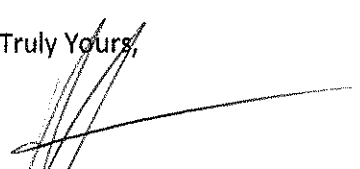
WUCC Members

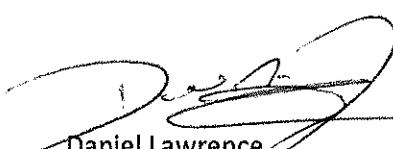
David Banker, Recording Secretary
DBanker@themdc.com
860-278-7850 Ext. 3650

RE: Review of Draft Preliminary Water Supply Assessment

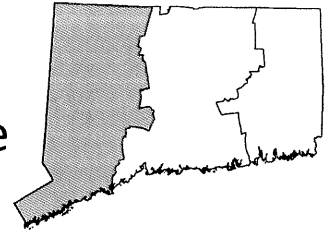
In accordance with CGS 25-33g, the Western Connecticut Water Utility Coordinating Committee (WUCC) has prepared a draft Preliminary Water Supply Assessment ("Preliminary Assessment"). The next WUCC meeting is scheduled for August 9, 2016, and a preliminary discussion of the draft will transpire during the meeting. If you would like to receive a copy prior to the meeting, please contact the WUCC officers listed on this letterhead.

Very Truly Yours,


Russel Posthauer
Western Region WUCC Co-Chair


Daniel Lawrence
Western Region WUCC Co-Chair

Western Region Water Utility Coordinating Committee



September 9, 2016

Via Electronic Mail

To: State Agency Representatives:

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

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

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

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

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

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

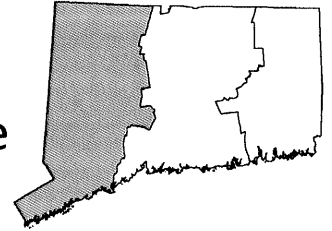
David Banker, Recording Secretary
DBanker@themdc.com
860-278-7850 Ext. 3650

RE: Consultation on Draft Preliminary Water Supply Assessment

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

Please be advised that this document has not yet been approved by the WUCC for public release. At this time, we ask that your agencies begin reviewing this document to provide consultation to the Western WUCC. The next WUCC meeting is scheduled for September 13, 2016, and it is anticipated that the Preliminary Assessment will be approved for public review and comment at that time. Therefore, please provide any preliminary comments prior to that date if possible.

Western Region Water Utility Coordinating Committee



September 9, 2016
Page 2

The public comment period is anticipated to extend until late October, with final comments being necessary from members and your agencies prior to the end of November. Please provide comments via electronic mail to the Officers at the email addresses listed above, via mail at the mailing address of the Recording Secretary listed below, or by attendance at our WUCC meetings. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact the WUCC officers or our consultant, Mr. David Murphy of Milone & MacBroom, Inc., at 203-271-1773 or dmurphy@mminc.com.

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

Very Truly Yours,

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

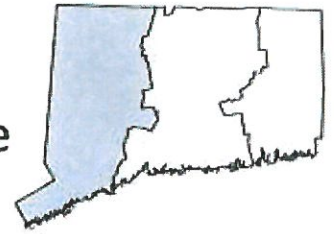
David Murphy, P.E., CFM, Associate
Milone & MacBroom, Inc.

On behalf of:

Russel Posthauer
Western Region WUCC Co-Chair

Daniel Lawrence
Western Region WUCC Co-Chair

Western Region Water Utility Coordinating Committee



September 14, 2016

Via Electronic Mail

To: Western WUCC Members
Consulting State Agencies
Interested Parties

RE: Preliminary Water Supply Assessment

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

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

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


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

At this time, the Western WUCC is requesting review and comment on the Preliminary Assessment from all interested persons. Discussion of comments received to date will be discussed at the next Western WUCC meeting scheduled for October 11, 2016 at the Brookfield Town Hall. The public comment period closes on October 14, 2016 and any final comments on the document from the public must be received by the end of that day.

Please provide comments via electronic mail to the Officers at the email addresses listed above, via mail at the mailing address of the Recording Secretary listed below, or by attendance at the October 11th WUCC meeting. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact the WUCC officers or our consultant, Mr. David Murphy of Milone & MacBroom, Inc., at 203-271-1773 or dmurphy@mminc.com.

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

Very Truly Yours,


Russel Posthauer
Western Region WUCC Co-Chair


Daniel Lawrence
Western Region WUCC Co-Chair

Western Region Water Utility Coordinating Committee



October 3, 2016

Municipal Officials
Municipal Commission Chairs

RE: Municipal Involvement in Coordinated Water System Planning
Western Region WUCC

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

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

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

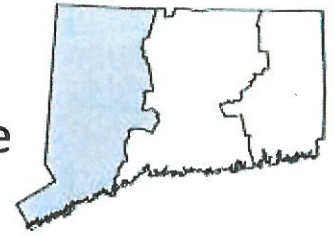
The Western Region Water Utility Coordinating Committee (WUCC) has begun a two year drinking water supply planning process in the western region public water supply management area. A Preliminary Water Supply Assessment has been prepared and shared with WUCC members and the general public as part of the Western Region Coordinated Water System Plan. This document can be found on the DPH web site at:
<http://www.ct.gov/dph/cwp/view.asp?a=3139&q=576504%20%20>.

Eligible WUCC members include one representative from each public water system with a source of supply or service area within the public water supply management area and one representative from each regional planning agency within the public water supply management area, elected by majority vote of the chief elected officials of the municipalities that are members of such regional planning agency. The four regional planning agency members of the Western WUCC are the Northwest Hills Council of Governments (NHCOG), Naugatuck Valley Council of Governments (NVCOG), Metropolitan Council of Governments (MetroCOG) and Western Council of Governments (WesternCOG).

The Western Region WUCC encourages participation in all stages of the WUCC process in order to receive input from all affected parties. It is important to participate in order to understand how this process and specifically the water supply assessment document will affect public water systems, communities, and the region. As key members of the WUCC, the four COGs provide a critical pathway for municipal official and commission/agency concerns to be brought forward to the coordinated water system planning process. However, the WUCC encourages municipal officials and commissions/agencies to directly contact us with input to the planning process. Please reach out to your COG contact, or contact the undersigned directly, if you should have any concerns or comments.

We have developed a survey that can be used to offer comments relative to the coordinated water system planning process. The survey can be accessed at <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/GJ3G6DC>.

Western Region Water Utility Coordinating Committee



Page 2

Additional information pertaining to the Western Region Water Utility Coordinating Committee, including past and future meeting agendas, meeting minutes, correspondence, mapping, and publications may be found at the following web site: <http://www.ct.gov/dph/cwp/view.asp?a=3139&q=576504%20%20>.

Very Truly Yours,

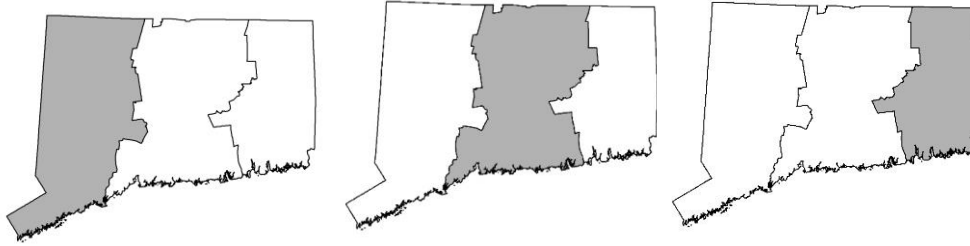
A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of several overlapping loops and a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Russell Posthauer
Western Region WUCC Co-Chair

A handwritten signature in blue ink, featuring a large, stylized 'D' followed by several loops and a horizontal stroke.

Daniel Lawrence
Western Region WUCC Co-Chair

Connecticut Water Utility Coordinating Committees



October 4, 2016

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

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

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

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

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

WESTERN REGION WUCC

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

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

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

CENTRAL REGION WUCC

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

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

Brendan Avery,
Recording Secretary
bavery@hazardvillewater.com

EASTERN REGION WUCC

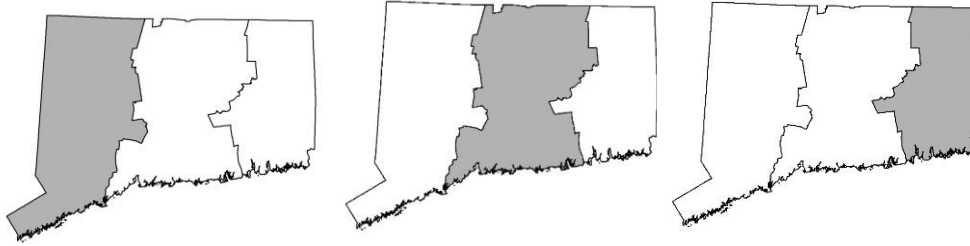
Robert Congdon, Tri-Chair
congdon@preston-ct.org
860-887-5581 Ext.105

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

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

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

Connecticut Water Utility Coordinating Committees



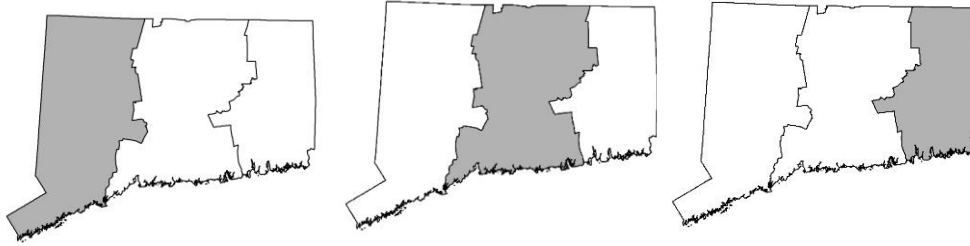
ESAs have been designated across much of the state for nearly 30 years, with large areas where service has not been needed or provided. Land development in Connecticut is regulated independently by each of the 169 municipalities through their respective planning and zoning regulations. Since much of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

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

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

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

Connecticut Water Utility Coordinating Committees



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

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

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

Very Truly Yours,

Russel Posthauer
Western WUCC Co-Chair

Daniel Lawrence
Western Region Co-Chair

David Radka
Central Region Co-Chair

Bart Halloran
Central Region Co-Chair

Robert Congdon
Eastern Region Tri-Chair

Mark Decker
Eastern Region Tri-Chair

Patrick Bernardo
Eastern Region Tri-Chair



APPENDIX B

WESTERN WUCC MEMBER LIST

WUCC Membership

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

(6) Eligible WUCC members are as follows:

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

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

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

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

Western WUCC

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

<u>PWS_ID</u>	<u>PWS_NAME</u>
CT0570011	Aquarion Water Co Of Ct-Greenwich Syst
CT0150011	Aquarion Water Co Of Ct-Main System
CT0980011	Aquarion Water Co Of Ct-Norfolk System
CT1180011	Aquarion Water Co Of Ct-Ridgefield Sys
CT1220011	Aquarion Water Co Of Ct-Salisbury Sys
CT1350011	Aquarion Water Co Of Ct-Stamford
CT1680011	Aquarion Water Co Of Ct-Woodbury Syste
CT0090011	Bethel Water Dept
CT0170011	Bristol Water Department
CT0880011	CTWC- Naugatuck Region-Central System
CT1110011	CTWC - Naugatuck Reg-Terryville System
CT1400011	CTWC - Naugatuck Reg-Thomaston System
CT0340011	Danbury Water Department
CT0800011	Meriden Water Division
CT0640011	Metropolitan District Commission
CT0890011	New Britain Water Department
CT0920011	New Hartford Water Department
CT1030011	Norwalk First Taxing District
CT0930011	Regional Water Authority
CT0020021	Regional Water Authority-Ansonia
CT1030021	Second Taxing District City Of Norwalk
CT1250011	Sharon Water & Sewer Commission
CT1310011	Southington Water Department
CT1430011	Torrington Water Company
CT1510011	Waterbury Water Department
CT1530011	Watertown Fire District
CT1620011	Winsted Water Works

Western WUCC

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

<u>PWS_ID</u>	<u>PWS_NAME</u>
CT0189791	Aquarion Water Co of CT - Brookfield
CT0740011	Aquarion Water Co Of CT - Litchfield System
CT0150011	Aquarion Water Co Of CT - Main System
CT0350011	Aquarion Water Co Of CT - Noroton System
CT1000011	Aquarion Water Co Of CT - North Canaan System
CT1180011	Aquarion Water Co Of CT - Ridgefield System
CT1220011	Aquarion Water Co Of CT - Salisbury System
CT1350011	Aquarion Water Co Of CT - Stamford System
CT1240011	Aquarion Water Co Of CT - Valley System
CT0098011	Bethel Consolidated Co - Chimney Heights
CT0090011	Bethel Water Department
CT0020021	Birmingham Utilities, Inc
CT0170011	Bristol Water Department
CT0880011	CTWC - Naugatuck Region - Central System
CT1400011	CTWC - Naugatuck Region - Thomaston System
CT1110011	CTWC - Northern Region - Terryville System
CT0520011	CWC - Unionville
CT0340011	Danbury Water Department
CT1300021	Heritage Village Water Company
CT0890011	New Britain Water Department
CT0920011	New Hartford Water Department
CT0970021	Newtown Water Department
CT1030011	Norwalk First Taxing District
CT0930011	South Central Connecticut Regional Water Authority
CT1300011	Southbury Training School
CT1310011	Southington Water Department
CT0960011	United Water CT, Inc - New Milford System
CT0970011	United Water CT, Inc - Newtown System
CT1680011	United Water CT, Inc - Woodbury System
CT1530011	Watertown Fire District

Western WUCC

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

<u>PWS_ID</u>	<u>PWS_NAME</u>
CT0970011	AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-NEWTOWN SYSTEM
CT1240011	AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-VALLEY SYSTEM
CT1680011	AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-WOODBURY SYSTEM
CT0960011	AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-NEW MILFORD
CT0980011	AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-NORFOLK SYSTEM
CT1220011	AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-SALISBURY SYS
CT1000011	AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-NORTH CANAAN SYSTEM
CT0150011	AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-MAIN SYSTEM
CT1430011	TORRINGTON WATER COMPANY
CT1030011	NORWALK FIRST TAXING DISTRICT
CT0170011	BRISTOL WATER DEPARTMENT
CT0800011	MERIDEN WATER DIVISION
CT1480011	WALLINGFORD WATER DEPARTMENT
CT1100011	VALLEY WATER SYSTEMS, INC
CT1510011	WATERBURY WATER DEPT
CT1530021	WATERTOWN WATER & SEWER AUTHORITY
CT0880011	CTWC - NAUGATUCK REGION-CENTRAL SYSTEM
CT1110011	CTWC - NAUGATUCK REG-TERRYVILLE SYSTEM
CT0520011	CTWC - UNIONVILLE SYSTEM
CT0230011	CTWC - NAUGATUCK REG-COLLINSVILLE SYS
CT1400011	CTWC - NAUGATUCK REG-THOMASTON SYSTEM
CT1310011	SOUTHINGTON WATER DEPARTMENT
CT1300021	HERITAGE WATER COMPANY
CT1030021	SECOND TAXING DISTRICT OF NORWALK
CT1620011	WINSTED WATER WORKS
CT1530011	WATERTOWN FIRE DIST WATER DEPT
CT0890011	NEW BRITAIN WATER DEPARTMENT
CT0930011	REGIONAL WATER AUTHORITY
CT1661423	WOLCOTT WATER DEPARTMENT
CT0340011	DANBURY WATER DEPARTMENT
CT0230011	CTWC - NAUGATUCK REG-COLLINSVILLE SYS
CT0920011	NEW HARTFORD WATER DEPARTMENT
CT0920041	LITTLE BROOK RD PROPERTY OWNERS ASSN
CT0920281	WEST HILL LAKE WATER ASSOC.
CT0201011	FARMINGTON LINE WEST CONDOMINIUMS
CT0201021	WOODCREST ASSOCIATION, INC
CT0660341	GARDEN LANE APARTMENTS
CT0815051	MIDDLEBURY COMMONS
CT0880031	IDLEVIEW MOBILE HOME PARK
CT1080011	AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-HAWKSTONE SYSTEM

CT1150031 HARMONY ACRES MOBILE HOME PARK
CT1300011 SOUTHBURY TRAINING SCHOOL
CT1300031 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-LAKESIDE SYSTEM
CT1300071 OAKDALE MANOR WATER ASSOCIATION
CT1662051 COUNTRYSIDE APARTMENTS
CT1666011 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-TLWC WOODRICH
CT1668011 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-TLWC CLEARVIEW
CT1669011 ARROWHEAD BY THE LAKE ASSOCIATION, INC.
CT0050011 ROCKTREE APARTMENTS
CT0051031 WALLENS HILL APARTMENTS
CT0090011 BETHEL WATER DEPT
CT0098011 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-CHIMNEY HEIGHTS
CT0105033 WOODHALL SCHOOL, INC
CT0100011 NORTH PURCHASE ELDERLY HOUSING
CT0161011 BRIDGEWATER COMMONS CONDOMINIUMS
CT0176021 CHIPpanyDALE ASSOCIATION
CT0180061 CANDLEWOOD SHORES TAX DISTRICT
CT0180091 ARROWHEAD POINT HOMEOWNERS ASSN INC.
CT0180101 HICKORY HILLS
CT0180121 CEDARBROOK OWNERS, INC.
CT0180131 INDIAN FIELDS HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION
CT0180161 WHISCONIER VILLAGE ASSOCIATION, INC.
CT0180171 BROOKFIELD HILLS CONDOMINIUM UNIT OWNERS
CT0180181 CANDLEWOOD ORCHARDS PROPERTY OWNERS CORP
CT0180201 WOODCREEK VILLAGE CONDOMINIUM ASSN, INC
CT0180231 LAKE LILLINONAH SHORES CONDOS
CT0180251 STONY HILL VILLAGE
CT0184011 BROOKFIELD ELDERLY HOUSING
CT1250011 SHARON WATER & SEWER COMMISSION
CT0550011 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-TLWC
CT0550321 VILLAGE MARKET PLACE
CT1660011 LAKE HILLS VILLAGE CONDOMINIUMS
CT0051011 FOXRIDGE APARTMENTS-WELL 1
CT0055071 FOXRIDGE APARTMENTS-WELL2
CT0090114 ELMWOOD COURT LLC
CT0189971 39 HOP BROOK RD - APT COMPLEX
CT0210011 CANAAN WATER DEPT
CT0210091 PINE GROVE ASSOCIATION, INC.
CT0251021 CRESTVIEW CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION
CT0310011 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-CORNWALL SYSTEM
CT0311011 CORNWALL WATER COMPANY
CT0311021 KUGEMAN VILLAGE
CT0340011 DANBURY WATER DEPT-RIDGEVIEW GARDENS
CT0340081 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-PEARCE MANOR
CT0340131 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-CEDAR HEIGHTS
CT0340141 CEDAR TERRACE PROP OWNERS ASSN
CT0340151 HAWTHORNE TERRACE ASSOC

CT0340171 LAKE WAUBEEKA ASSOCIATION
CT0340181 CORNELL HILLS ASSOC, INC
CT0340191 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-TLWC INDIAN SPRING
CT0340211 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-KEN OAKS
CT0340231 SNUG HARBOR DEVELOPMENT CORP
CT0340251 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-HOLLANDALE EST.
CT0340271 AQUARION WATER OF CT-ROLLING RIDGE
CT0347021 CANDLEWOOD PARK INC
CT0347031 SHADY ACRES MOBILE HOME PARK
CT0579143 CT0579143
CT0680011 AQUARION WATER OF CT - KENT SYSTEM
CT0680021 KENT SCHOOL CORP (VALLEY CAMPUS)
CT0681061 KENT SCHOOL (MAINTENANCE WELL)
CT0680031 THE MARVELWOOD SCHOOL
CT0680082 SOUTH KENT SCHOOL
CT0688011 BROOKWOODS II
CT0743011 BANTAM VILLAGE
CT0740021 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-CIRCLE DRIVE
CT0740301 FERNWOOD REST HOME
CT0745093 TOUCHSTONE N.A.F.I
CT0810011 WESTOVER WATER CO
CT0819061 WEST SHORE OWNERS ASSOCIATION
CT0878011 BREEZY KNOLL ASSOCIATION
CT0878021 ELDRIDGE ELDERLY HOUSING
CT0910011 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-BALL POND SYS
CT0910021 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-FIELDSTONE RIDGE
CT0910031 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-OAKWOOD ACRES
CT0910041 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-OWSC POSSUM RDGE
CT0910081 KNOLLCREST TAX DISTRICT
CT0911061 INTERLAKEN WATER COMPANY
CT0910591 CANDLEWOOD KNOLLS WATER AUTHORITY
CT0911091 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-OWSC BIRCHES
CT0915221 DUNHAM POND WATER COMPANY
CT0960031 SUNNY VALLEY TAX DISTRICT
CT0960041 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-INDIAN RIDGE
CT0960051 LITCHFIELD HILL CONDOS
CT0960061 BIRCH GROVES ASSOC, INC
CT0960091 CANDLEWOOD TRAILS ASSOCIATION, INC.
CT0960071 CLC OWNERS CORPORATION
AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-CARMEN HILL
CT0960101
CT0960141 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-FOREST HILLS SYS
CT0960151 CANDLE HILL MHP (SOUTH)
CT0960251 CANDLE HILL MHP (NORTH)
CT0960161 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-DEAN HEIGHTS SYS
CT0960171 LILLINONAH PARK ESTATES HOMEOWNERS ASSN
CT0960191 OLD FARMS CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION INC

CT0960201 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-MEADOWBROOK
CT0960211 CANDLEWOOD SPRINGS PROPERTY OWNERS ASSN
CT0960301 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-PLEASANT VIEW
CT0968011 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-TWIN OAKS SYSTEM
CT0969361 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-PARK GLEN SYSTEM
CT0970041 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-OWSC
CT0970051 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-CHESTNUT TREE
CT0971011 MASONICARE OF NEWTOWN
CT0970071 MEADOWBROOK TERRACE MOBILE HOME PARK
CT0970512 CEDARHURST ASSOCIATION
CT1180021 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-RIDGEFIELD KNOLL
CT1180071 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-CRAIGMOOR
AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-RIDGEFIELD LAKES
CT1180081
CT1180091 BROOKVIEW WATER COMPANY
CT1189091 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-RDGFLD LAKES #1
CT1189101 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-RDGFLD LAKES #2
CT1189111 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-RDGFLD LAKES #9
CT1189131 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-RDGFLD LAKES #11
CT1189121 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-RDGFLD LAKES #4
CT1180041 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-SCODON #2 & #3
CT1189201 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-SCODON - WELL #4
CT1189161 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-MCKEON SYSTEM
CT1189171 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-BARNUM SYSTEM
CT1180011 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-RIDGEFIELD SYS
CT1200071 BERNHARDT MEADOW
CT1220061 SALISBURY SCHOOL
CT1221031 CHATFIELD HILL ASSN., INC.
CT1250021 SHARON RIDGE APARTMENTS
CT1270021 AQUARION WATER OF CT - TIMBER TRAILS
CT1440021 TASHUA VILLAGE ASSOCIATION, INC.
CT1490021 ARROW POINT WATER CO
CT1500011 NEW PRESTON WATER CO
CT1500021 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-JUDEA MAIN
CT1500091 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-JUDEA DEPOT
CT1500031 BEE BROOK CROSSING CONDOMINIUMS
CT1500051 GUNNERY SCHOOL
CT1500321 DODGE FARM
CT1500341 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-QUARRY RIDGE
CT1501111 RUMSEY HALL SCHOOL
CT1539031 WATERTOWN WATER & SEWER - WESTGATE
CT1570011 WESTON WATER SUPPLY
CT1680021 TOWN IN COUNTRY CONDOMINIUMS - UPPER SYS
CT1680061 HERITAGE HILL CONDOMINIUM ASSN, INC
CT1680031 WOODLAKE TAX DISTRICT
CT1680041 QUASSUK HEIGHTS CONDOMINIUM ASSN
CT1680051 WOODBURY KNOLL, LLC.

CT1686091 TOWN IN COUNTRY CONDOMINIUMS - LOWER SYS
CT1680071 WOODBURY PLACE CONDOMINIUM ASSN
CT1686101 HOLLY HOUSE APARTMENTS
CT0819031 CTWC - NAUGATUCK REG - HILLCREST
CT0090292 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-BERKSHIRE CORP
CT0378011 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-EAST DERBY
CT0740011 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-LITCHFIELD SYS
CT0340111 AQUA VISTA ASSOC, INC - UPPER SYSTEM
CT0347051 AQUA VISTA ASSOC, INC - LOWER SYSTEM
CT0180011 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-OWSC BROOKWOOD
CT0180141 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-WESTERN BROOKFIELD
CT0180051 AQUARION WATER OF CT-BROOK ACRES
CT0180021 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-OWSC BUTTERNUT

Western WUCC

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

<u>PWS_ID</u>	<u>PWS_NAME</u>
CT0970184	1 DODGINGTOWN ROAD
CT0960214	1 RIVERVIEW ROAD
CT0970014	100 CHURCH HILL ROAD
CT1080504	100 OXFORD ROAD
CT0310024	103 CEMETERY HILL ROAD
CT1530094	1030 LITCHFIELD ROAD - WATERTOWN
CT1170244	109 BLACK ROCK TNPK
CT0189863	1114 FEDERAL ROAD
CT0920024	1165 LITCHFIELD TURNPIKE
CT1660164	1189 WOLCOTT ROAD
CT0341314	120 CLAPBOARD RIDGE ROAD
CT0189923	125 COMMERCE DRIVE
CT0979284	130 MT PLEASANT TAVERN, LLC (MCGUIRES)
CT0970254	133 MT PLEASANT ROAD
CT0850074	140 MAIN STREET - THREE CORNERS, LLC
CT1085013	144 OXFORD ROAD, LLC
CT0979393	144 SUGAR STREET
CT1300214	1500-1514 SOUTHFORD ROAD
CT0105063	151 MAIN STREET, LLC.
CT1200084	160 BAKER RD - ROXBURY
CT1200013	162 BAKER ROAD
CT1680034	1633 MAIN STREET - WOODBURY
CT0850064	179 MAIN STREET - MONROE
CT0180364	18 OLD ROUTE 7
CT0859084	181 MAIN STREET
CT0340234	184 GREAT PLAIN ROAD
CT1620223	185 TORRINGTON ROAD - LANSON DRIVE
CT0181104	189 SPORTS CAFE
CT1170314	2 LONG RIDGE ROAD
CT1179124	2 MAIN STREET
CT0210044	200 ROUTE 7 NORTH
CT0667014	207 BIRGE PARK ROAD - HARWINTON
CT1080034	231 OXFORD ROAD - OXFORD
CT0859104	241 ROOSEVELT DRIVE
CT0915244	249 ROUTE 39
CT0179044	249 TERRYVILLE ROAD - BRISTOL
CT0310014	25 KENT ROAD
CT0910324	25 OLD ROUTE 37
CT0210024	251 ROUTE 7 S
CT1220094	254 TWIN LAKES ROAD - SALISBURY
CT0859071	27 MAPLE DRIVE
CT0660414	283 LITCHFIELD RD, LLC

CT0189924 292 CANDLEWOOD LAKE RD
CT1170214 296 ETHAN ALLEN HIGHWAY - REDDING
CT1170264 3 SIDECUT ROAD
CT0180664 30 FEDERAL RD
CT1680124 308 SHERMAN HILL ROAD
CT0180984 316 FEDERAL ROAD
CT0970314 316 SOUTH MAIN STREET
CT1150134 34 WATERBURY ROAD
CT0189971 39 HOP BROOK RD - APT COMPLEX
CT0910054 4 COTTON TAIL ROAD
CT0970334 4 RIVERSIDE ROAD - NEWTOWN
CT1669134 421 WOLCOTT ROAD, LLC
CT0189864 439 CANDLEWOOD LAKE RD
CT0090284 44 STONY HILL ROAD
CT1615063 463 DANBURY ROAD - WILTON
CT1660584 464 WOLCOTT ROAD
CT0099274 47 STONY HILL ROAD
CT0960294 471 AND 475 DANBURY ROAD - NEW MILFORD
CT0740374 491 BANTAM ROAD
CT0870214 5 WATERTOWN ROAD (RT 63) - MORRIS
CT0181034 50 POCONO ROAD
CT0180194 537 FEDERAL ROAD - BROOKFIELD
CT1179154 58 REDDING ROAD
CT0859074 588 MONROE TNPk - DDH ASSOCIATES, LLC
CT1180064 59 ETHAN ALLEN HIGHWAY
CT1189513 590 DANBURY ROAD LLC
CT0650024 6 HARTLAND BOULEVARD
CT1259134 607 CORNWALL BRIDGE ROAD
CT1180554 632 DANBURY ROAD
CT1110284 655 MAIN STREET - PLYMOUTH
CT1180604 659 DANBURY ROAD - RIDGEFIELD
CT1680014 670 MAIN STREET NORTH - WOODBURY
CT0979343 7 BERKSHIRE ROAD - NEWTOWN
CT0180564 7 FEDERAL ROAD
CT0181214 70 CANDLEWOOD LAKE ROAD
CT1610134 713 DANBURY ROAD
CT1530054 720 THOMASTON ROAD
CT0179054 735 TERRYVILLE AVE
CT0915203 74 ROUTE 37, LLC
CT0090364 76 STONY HILL ROAD
CT0340034 7-ELEVEN STORE
CT0340024 7-ELEVEN STORE
CT0347073 8 MILL PLAIN ROAD
CT0910024 80 ROUTE 39
CT1430274 823 NEW HARWINTON ROAD
CT0189954 83 FEDERAL ROAD
CT1430244 861 NEW HARWINTON ROAD
CT1180014 871 ETHAN ALLEN HWY BUILDING

CT0850034 89 MAIN STREET
CT1189063 890 ETHAN ALLEN HIGHWAY - RIDGEFIELD
CT1501144 9 MAIN STREET
CT0740194 920 BANTAM ROAD
CT1610054 951 DANBURY ROAD
CT0920034 97-107 MAIN STREET - NEW HARTFORD
CT0880053 982 RUBBER AVENUE
CT1661292 ALCOTT SCHOOL
CT0920014 ALCOVE MOTEL
CT1180024 ALDRIDGE PARK
CT0960024 ALFREDOS RESTAURANT
CT1660014 ALL SAINTS EPISCOPAL CHURCH
CT0180454 ALL-STAR TRANSPORTATION
CT0340074 AMBER ROOM
CT1660604 AMERICAN LEGION POST 165
CT0050014 AMERICAN LEGION SF / AUSTIN F. HAWES
CT0850154 AMERICAN PIE
CT1270014 AMERICAN PIE COMPANY
CT1180034 ANCONAS MARKET
CT0920252 ANTOLINI ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
CT0347051 AQUA VISTA ASSOC, INC - LOWER SYSTEM
CT0340111 AQUA VISTA ASSOC, INC - UPPER SYSTEM
CT0910011 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-BALL POND SYS
CT0189791 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-BROOKFIELD SYS
CT0960101 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-CARMEN HILL
CT0340131 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-CEDAR HEIGHTS
CT0970051 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-CHESTNUT TREE
CT0098011 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-CHIMNEY HEIGHTS
CT0740021 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-CIRCLE DRIVE
CT0310011 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-CORNWALL SYSTEM
CT1180071 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-CRAIGMOOR
CT0960161 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-DEAN HEIGHTS SYS
CT0910021 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-FIELDSTONE RIDGE
CT0960141 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-FOREST HILLS SYS
CT0960041 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-INDIAN RIDGE
CT1500091 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-JUDEA DEPOT
CT1500021 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-JUDEA MAIN
CT0680011 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-KENT SYSTEM
CT1300031 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-LAKESIDE SYSTEM
CT0740011 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-LITCHFIELD SYS
CT0150011 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-MAIN SYSTEM
CT0960201 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-MEADOWBROOK
CT0960011 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-NEW MILFORD
CT0970011 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-NEWTOWN SYSTEM
CT0350011 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-NOROTON SYSTEM
CT1000011 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-NORTH CANAAN SYS
CT0910031 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-OAKWOOD ACRES
CT0970041 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-OWSC

CT0911091 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-OWSC BIRCHES
CT0180011 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-OWSC BROOKWOOD
CT0180021 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-OWSC BUTTERNUT
CT0910041 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-OWSC POSSUM RDGE
CT0969361 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-PARK GLEN SYSTEM
CT0340081 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-PEARCE MANOR
CT0960301 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-PLEASANT VIEW
CT1500341 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-QUARRY RIDGE
CT1189091 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-RDGFLD LAKES #1
CT1189131 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-RDGFLD LAKES #11
CT1189101 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-RDGFLD LAKES #2
CT1189121 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-RDGFLD LAKES #4
CT1189111 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-RDGFLD LAKES #9
CT1180021 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-RIDGEFIELD KNOLL
CT1180081 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-RIDGEFIELD LAKES
CT1180011 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-RIDGEFIELD SYS
CT1220011 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-SALISBURY SYS
CT1189201 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-SCODON - WELL #4
CT1180041 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-SCODON #2 & #3
CT1350011 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-STAMFORD
CT1270021 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-TIMBER TRAILS
CT0550011 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-TLWC
CT0340191 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-TLWC INDIAN SPRG
CT1666011 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-TLWC WOODRICH
CT0968011 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-TWIN OAKS SYSTEM
CT1240011 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-VALLEY SYSTEM
CT0180141 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-WESTERN BROOKFLD
CT1680011 AQUARION WATER CO OF CT-WOODBURY SYSTEM
CT1490021 ARROW POINT WATER CO
CT1669011 ARROWHEAD BY THE LAKE ASSOCIATION, INC.
CT0180091 ARROWHEAD POINT HOMEOWNERS ASSN INC.
CT1570092 ASPETUCK VALLEY COUNTRY CLUB-CLUBHOUSE
CT1579174 ASPETUCK VALLEY CTRY CLUB - POOL/SNACKBR
CT1620233 AT & T - WINCHESTER
CT1660134 ATHINAS PIZZA, LLC
CT0920242 BAKERVILLE CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL
CT0740604 BANTAM CINEMA
CT0740034 BANTAM INN RESTAURANT
CT0743011 BANTAM VILLAGE
CT0055043 BARKHAMSTED ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
CT1350134 BARTLETT ARBORETUM ASSOC.
CT0850024 BEACON HILL EVANGELICAL FREE CHURCH
CT1500031 BEE BROOK CROSSING CONDOMINIUMS
CT1500314 BEE BROOK FIRE HOUSE
CT0090334 BENNETT MEMORIAL PARK
CT1200071 BERNHARDT MEADOW
CT0925014 BERSHIRE HALL AT BRODIE PARK
CT0650014 BETHANY LUTHERAN BRETHREN CHURCH WELL# 1

CT0650114 BETHANY LUTHERAN BRETHREN CHURCH WELL# 2
CT1150024 BETHEL BAPTIST CHURCH
CT0090011 BETHEL WATER DEPT
CT0100054 BETHLEHEM COMMONS
CT0100203 BETHLEHEM DAY CARE
CT0100052 BETHLEHEM ELEMENTARY SCHOOL/DISTRICT 14
CT0100162 BETHLEHEM FIREHOUSE
CT0100024 BETHLEHEM SQUARE
CT0100064 BETHLEHEM TOWN HALL AND LIBRARY
CT0960034 BIBLE BAPTIST CHURCH
CT0960061 BIRCH GROVES ASSOCIATION, INC
CT0660034 BIRGE PARK COMMONS
CT0980104 BLACKBERRY RIVER INN
CT0341363 BOA PLAZA
CT1080114 BOBBY FRITZS SNACK BAR LLC
CT1200042 BOOTH FREE SCHOOL
CT0970024 BOTSFORD DRIVE IN
CT1180422 BRANCHVILLE SCHOOL
CT0050024 BRASS HORSE CAFE & MOTEL
CT0878011 BREEZY KNOLL ASSOCIATION
CT0161011 BRIDGEWATER COMMONS CONDOMINIUMS
CT0160092 BRIDGEWATER CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
CT0160024 BRIDGEWATER FIRE DEPARTMENT
CT0160034 BRIDGEWATER PLAZA CONVENIENCE STORE
CT0160074 BRIDGEWATER VILLAGE STORE
CT0170011 BRISTOL WATER DEPARTMENT
CT0189393 BROOKFIELD (E&A, LLC) - SHOPRITE PLAZA
CT0189133 BROOKFIELD COMMERCE - 91 COMMERCE DRIVE
CT0180104 BROOKFIELD COMMONS
CT0184011 BROOKFIELD ELDERLY HOUSING
CT0181142 BROOKFIELD HIGH SCHOOL
CT0180171 BROOKFIELD HILLS CONDOMINIUM UNIT OWNERS
CT0181182 BROOKFIELD LANES
CT0180144 BROOKFIELD LIBRARY
CT0180342 BROOKFIELD OFFICE PARK ASSOCIATION
CT0180352 BROOKFIELD PROFESSIONAL BLDG
CT0189353 BROOKFIELD REGIONAL YMCA
CT1180091 BROOKVIEW WATER COMPANY
CT0688011 BROOKWOODS II
CT1686103 BROWN TUFTS MONTESSORI LLC
CT0579143 BRUNSWICK MIDDLE SCHOOL
CT0960064 BUCKS ROCK CAMP
CT0870244 BUDDHA ARIYAMETT ARAM TEMPLE
CT0680044 BULLS BRIDGE COUNTRY STORE
CT0969373 BULLS BRIDGE GOLF CLUB
CT0680244 BULLS BRIDGE INN
CT0209283 BURLINGTON ACADEMY
CT0200054 BURLINGTON HIGHWAY DEPT (GARAGE)

CT0200084 BURLINGTON PUBLIC LIBRARY
CT0200094 BURLINGTON TOWN HALL
CT0160102 BURNHAM SCHOOL
CT1430114 BURR POND S.P./HEADQUARTERS
CT1430104 BURR POND S.P./TOILET BUILDING WELL
CT0970534 BURRITO SHACK
CT0340144 BUSINESS AIRCRAFT CENTER, INC.
CT1179144 CALVARY INDEPENDENT BAPTIST CHURCH
CT0550304 CAMP COCHIPIANEE
CT0740074 CAMP HOPE
CT0210014 CAMP ISABELLA FREEDMAN
CT0290024 CAMP JEWELL-HIDEAWAY
CT0290103 CAMP JEWELL-SENIOR
CT0290113 CAMP JEWELL-SUNRISE
CT1530024 CAMP MATAUCHA
CT1110024 CAMP MATTATUCK - WELL #3
CT1110314 CAMP MATTATUCK- LEEVER LODGE
CT1110034 CAMP MATTATUCK- WELL #1 AND #2 SYSTEM
CT0310064 CAMP MOHAWK (MAIN SYSTEM)
CT0310254 CAMP MOHAWK (NURSE & WINTER HOUSE)
CT0920044 CAMP SEQUASSEN (FRIENDSHIP - WELL #3)
CT0920054 CAMP SEQUASSEN (LOOMIS - WELL #2)
CT0920084 CAMP SEQUASSEN (NORTH-WELL #5)
CT0920064 CAMP SEQUASSEN (RANGER - WELL #1)
CT0920074 CAMP SEQUASSEN (SOUTH - WELL #4)
CT0570054 CAMP SIMMONS - WELL #1
CT0579154 CAMP SIMMONS - WELL #2
CT0870062 CAMP WASHINGTON, INC.
CT0920294 CAMP WORKCOEMAN - BAILEY
CT0920284 CAMP WORKCOEMAN - CAMPSITE
CT0920094 CAMP WORKCOEMAN - DINING HALL
CT0210011 CANAAN WATER DEPT
CT0960251 CANDLE HILL MHP (NORTH)
CT0960151 CANDLE HILL MHP (SOUTH)
CT0180794 CANDLEWOOD EAST BEACH CLUB/MARINA
CT0180204 CANDLEWOOD INN
CT0910034 CANDLEWOOD ISLE CLUB HOUSE
CT0910591 CANDLEWOOD KNOLLS WATER AUTHORITY
CT0189483 CANDLEWOOD LAKE SHOPPING PLAZA
CT0180181 CANDLEWOOD ORCHARDS PROPERTY OWNERS CORP
CT0347021 CANDLEWOOD PARK INC
CT0180061 CANDLEWOOD SHORES TAX DISTRICT
CT0960211 CANDLEWOOD SPRINGS PROPERTY OWNERS ASSN
CT0960091 CANDLEWOOD TRAILS ASSOCIATION, INC.
CT0960104 CANDLEWOOD VALLEY COUNTRY CLUB
CT1615154 CANNONDALE RAILROAD STATION
CT0341263 CEDAR GABLES PRESCHOOL L.L.C.
CT0340141 CEDAR TERRACE PROP OWNERS ASSN

CT0180121 CEDARBROOK OWNERS, INC.
CT0970512 CEDARHURST ASSOCIATION
CT0181132 CENTER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
CT1221031 CHATFIELD HILL ASSN., INC.
CT0259053 CHESHIRE UNITED METHODIST
CT1610202 CHILDRENS DAY SCHOOL OF WILTON
CT1661473 CHILDRENS VILLAGE - BOUNDLINE
CT1350014 CHIMNEY CORNERS SHOPPING CENTER
CT0176021 CHIPpanyDALE ASSOCIATION
CT0170074 CHIPPENS HILL MEDICAL CENTER
CT0460024 CHRIST CHURCH
CT1170152 CHRIST CHURCH PARISH
CT1080112 CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
CT0100114 CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
CT1200014 CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
CT0970044 CHRIST THE KING LUTHERAN CHURCH
CT1301124 CHRIST THE SAVIOR ORTHODOX CHURCH
CT0180834 CHRISTIAN LIFE ACADEMY
CT1500024 CHUCK WAGON RESTAURANT
CT0341294 CHUCKS STEAK HOUSE
CT1355013 CHURCH OF CHRIST THE HEALER
CT0550054 CHURCH OF CHRIST/THE CHILDRENS PLACE
CT1300014 CHURCH OF EPITHANY
CT0979424 CHURCH OF LATTER DAY SAINTS, DNBRY/NWTN
CT0550354 CHURCH OF LATTER DAY SAINTS, GOSHEN
CT1301144 CHURCH OF LATTER DAY SAINTS, SOUTHBURY
CT0250064 CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY
CT0100284 CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY
CT1400104 CITY LIMITS
CT0960071 CLC OWNERS CORPORATION
CT0688104 CLUB GETAWAY
CT1270204 CLUB RIVER OAKS
CT1570102 COBBS MILL INN
CT0290143 COLEBROOK CHILDCARE LLC
CT0290054 COLEBROOK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
CT0290133 COLEBROOK CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL
CT0290044 COLEBROOK TOWN HALL COMPLEX
CT0180854 COLONIAL SQUARE SHOPPING CENTER
CT1080084 COLONIAL TAVERN RESTAURANT
CT1249043 COMCAST OF CT/GA/MA/NH/NY/NC/VA/VT, LLC
CT0979384 CONGREGATION ADATH ISRAEL-115HUNTINGTOWN
CT0460054 CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF EASTON
CT0460044 CONNECTICUT GOLF CLUB
CT0915053 CONSOLIDATED & MEETING HOUSE HILL SCHOOL
CT1620214 COPLEX SPORTS DOMAIN
CT0315013 CORNWALL CHILD CENTER, INC.
CT0310052 CORNWALL CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL
CT0310084 CORNWALL INN

CT0180264 COSMOS ENTERPRISES
CT0900123 COUNTRY CLUB OF NEW CANAAN (HALFWAY)
CT0900014 COUNTRY CLUB OF NEW CANAAN (MAIN WELL)
CT0189763 COUNTRY KIDS CLUB
CT0189493 COUNTRY KIDS PLAY FARM
CT1662051 COUNTRYSIDE APARTMENTS
CT0740094 COZY HILLS CAMPGROUND - WELL 1
CT0740574 COZY HILLS CAMPGROUND - WELL 2
CT0740624 COZY HILLS CAMPGROUND - WELL 3
CT0850104 CRESCENT VILLAGE
CT1530074 CRESTBROOK PARK PRO-SHOP/MAINTENANCE
CT0251021 CRESTVIEW CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION
CT1150074 CROSSPOINTE SOUTH
CT1620074 CRYSTAL PEAK
CT0880011 CTWC - NAUGATUCK REGION-CENTRAL SYSTEM
CT1110011 CTWC - NAUGATUCK REG-TERRYVILLE SYSTEM
CT1400011 CTWC - NAUGATUCK REG-THOMASTON SYSTEM
CT1080394 CUCINA RUSTICA RISTORANTE, INC.
CT1430234 CUMBERLAND FARMS #4590
CT0250233 CURTIS HOMESTEAD VILLAGE
CT0970372 CURTIS PACKAGING
CT0340304 DAIRY & ENERGY STOP
CT1680044 DAIRY DELITE & JOHNS CAFE
CT0340051 DANBURY WATER DEPT-RIDGEVIEW GARDENS
CT0200154 DEEP BURLINGTON FISH HATCHERY
CT1501013 DEVEREUX GLENHOLME SCHOOL - MAIN CAMPUS
CT0970094 DICKINSON MEMORIAL PARK
CT1500321 DODGE FARM
CT0970114 DODGINGTON MARKET
CT1350024 DOROTHY HEROY RECREATION COMPLEX
CT0660084 DR. DAVID L. FRENCH
CT1435073 DR. PATEL'S DENTAL CENTER
CT0850054 DUCHESS OF MONROE
CT0915221 DUNHAM POND WATER COMPANY
CT0859054 DUNKIN DONUTS
CT0570084 E.T. SETON BOY SCOUT CAMP - DORMS
CT0570074 E.T. SETON BOY SCOUT CAMP - MAIN BLDG
CT1400054 EAGLE ROCK CONG. CHURCH
CT1686093 EARLY LEARNING CENTER OF WOODBURY
CT0870054 EAST MORRIS XTRA MART/CITGO GAS STATION
CT0460154 EASTON RACQUET CLUB
CT0460084 EASTON VILLAGE STORE
CT1059193 EASTPORT - WEST 2
CT0740614 EBNER CAMPS, INC (CAMP CHINQUEKA)
CT0870024 EBNER CAMPS, INC. (AWOSTING)
CT0550084 EDMUND D. STRANG SCOUT RESERVATION
CT0210013 EDWARD R. HAMILTON BOOKSELLER
CT0340424 ELANS OF CONNECTICUT

CT0878021 ELDRIDGE ELDERLY HOUSING
CT1430974 ELKS POND
CT0180914 ELMBROOK PLAZA
CT0090114 ELMWOOD COURT LLC
CT1570032 EMMANUEL EPISCOPAL CHURCH
CT1170014 ETHAN ALLEN CONDOS, LLC
CT0975073 EVERSOURCE - NEWTOWN AREA WORK CENTER
CT0180624 EXTRA SPACE STORAGE
CT0970021 FAIRFIELD HILLS
CT0575023 FAIRVIEW COUNTRY CLUB
CT0660424 FAIRVIEW FARMS GOLF COURSE & RESTAURANT
CT0915043 FAIRWOOD PROFESSIONAL BUILDING
CT1660094 FARMINGBURY GOLF COURSE
CT0201011 FARMINGTON LINE WEST CONDOMINIUMS
CT1180412 FARMINGVILLE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
CT0340444 FEDERAL ROAD SUNOCO
CT0189093 FELCHRIS - 61 COMMERCE DRIVE
CT0740301 FERNWOOD REST HOME
CT0910554 FIELDSTONE COMMONS
CT0910104 FIELDSTONE PLAZA
CT0180334 FIRESTONE TIRES
CT0100014 FIRST CHURCH OF BETHLEHEM
CT1179123 FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, CONGREGATIONAL
CT1610062 FIRST CHURCH OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
CT0579043 FIRST CHURCH OF ROUND HILL
CT1110114 FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF PLYMOUTH
CT1301113 FIRST STEPS DAY CARE & LEARNING CENTER
CT0180514 FIVE GUYS FAMOUS BURGERS
CT0920072 FOOTHILLS SHOPPING PLAZA
CT1669114 FOR GARLIC & HERBS RESTAURANT
CT0660104 FOUNDERS CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
CT1610034 FOUR SEASONS RACQUET CLUB
CT0180344 FOX HILL INN
CT0051011 FOXRIDGE APARTMENTS-WELL 1
CT0055071 FOXRIDGE APARTMENTS-WELL 2
CT0970174 FRIENDLY SERVICE STATION (CITGO)
CT1661282 FRISBIE SCHOOL
CT0570214 G. E. HARRIS GOLF COURSE (CONCESSION)
CT0570034 G. E. HARRIS GOLF COURSE (MAINTENANCE)
CT1500244 G.W. TAVERN
CT0660341 GARDEN LANE APARTMENTS
CT1110022 GENTILE CAMPGROUND - TENNIS WELL
CT1110234 GENTILE'S CAMPGROUND - ALS WELL
CT0960224 GEORGE WASHINGTON COMMONS
CT0969374 GEORGE WASHINGTON PLAZA
CT0170094 GEORGES TERRYVILLE MARKET
CT1170062 GEORGETOWN BUSINESS CONDO ASSOCIATION
CT0870114 GIOVANNIS MORRIS PIZZA & RESTAURANT

CT1080044 GIRL SCOUTS OF CT - CAMP ANSEOX
CT1579184 GIRL SCOUTS OF CT - CAMP ASPETUCK LODGE
CT1570024 GIRL SCOUTS OF CT - CAMP ASPETUCK MAIN
CT0910014 GIRL SCOUTS OF CT - CAMP CANDLEWOOD
CT0915254 GIRL SCOUTS OF CT - CAMP CANDLEWOOD - LH
CT0170084 GIRL SCOUTS OF CT - CAMP CARLSON
CT1430164 GIRL SCOUTS OF CT - CAMP MARIA PRATT
CT0180374 GOLDEN LEAF CHINESE RESTAURANT
CT0181124 GOLF QUEST - BROOKFIELD
CT0740144 GOOSEBORO DRIVE-IN
CT0550072 GOSHEN CENTER SCHOOL/TOWN BLDGS
CT0550094 GOSHEN VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPT
CT0970194 GRACE CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP
CT1301103 GREAT EXPECTATIONS DAY CARE & ANNEX
CT1249033 GREAT HILL UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
CT0180384 GREEN TREE TOYOTA
CT1620104 GREEN WOODS COUNTRY CLUB
CT0570062 GREENWICH AMERICAN CENTER
CT0570363 GREENWICH REFORM SYNAGOGUE
CT0570244 GREENWICH SKATING CLUB
CT1620034 GREENWOOD TRAILS
CT0460074 GREISER GENERAL STORE
CT1500051 GUNNERY SCHOOL
CT1150031 HARMONY ACRES MOBILE HOME PARK
CT1660114 HAROLDS COUNTRY STORE
CT0960234 HARRYBROOKE PARK
CT0650102 HARTLAND ELEM SCH & TOWN BLDGS
CT1269084 HARVEST KITCHEN PANTRY-JONES FAMILY FARM
CT0570224 HARVEST TIME ASSEMBLY OF GOD
CT0660204 HARWINTON ROD & GUN
CT0970204 HAWLEYVILLE DELI
CT0979414 HAWLEYVILLE DEVELOPMENT, LLC.
CT0340151 HAWTHORNE TERRACE ASSOC
CT0975033 HEAD O MEADOW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
CT0180404 HEARTH RESTAURANT
CT0550194 HEMLOCK HILL COOPERATIVE CAMP RESORT INC
CT1680061 HERITAGE HILL CONDOMINIUM ASSN, INC
CT0915103 HERITAGE PLAZA
CT1300021 HERITAGE WATER COMPANY
CT0180101 HICKORY HILLS
CT1350084 HIGH RIDGE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
CT0579123 HIGH TOWER TRADING LLC
CT0680064 HIGH WATCH FARM
CT0810114 HIGHFIELD, INC.
CT1150054 HIGHLAND GREENS (GOLFCOURSE CLUBHOUSE)
CT0970224 HILARIOS VARIETY STORE (CITGO)
CT1300054 HINE BROS INC.
CT0099284 HIS VINEYARD, INC.

CT0180414 HI-WAY MARKET
CT1150184 HOLIDAY HILL DAY CAMP, LLC (KITCHEN)
CT1150194 HOLIDAY HILL DAY CAMP, LLC (POOL)
CT1150064 HOLIDAY HILL DAY CAMP, LLC (U&L WELLS)
CT1686101 HOLLY HOUSE APARTMENTS
CT1270074 HOLY TRINITY CHURCH
CT0810124 HOP BROOK LAKE REC AREA (FIRST CS)
CT0810304 HOP BROOK LAKE REC AREA (WEST LAWN CS)
CT1250024 HOUSATONIC MEADOWS/MAIN SYSTEM
CT1250054 HOUSATONIC MEADOWS/RIVERSIDE
CT0210012 HOUSATONIC VALLEY REGIONAL H S
CT0979333 HOUSATONIC VALLEY WALDORF SCHOOL - WHITE
CT0970462 HOUSATONIC VALLEY WALDORF SCHOOL ECC-RED
CT0181122 HUCKLEBERRY HILL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
CT1269083 HUNTINGTON CHAPEL
CT0880031 IDLEVIEW MOBILE HOME PARK
CT0660294 IMMACULATE HEART OF MARY
CT0180131 INDIAN FIELDS HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION
CT1260044 INDIAN WELL S.P./SOUTH WELL
CT0911061 INTERLAKEN WATER COMPANY
CT1220164 ISOLA BELLA YOUTH CAMP
CT1085044 JACKSON COVE
CT0870132 JAMES MORRIS SCHOOL
CT0960244 JEHOVAHS WITNESSES
CT1110094 JEHOVAHS WITNESSES
CT1170332 JOEL BARLOW REGIONAL HIGH SCHOOL
CT1500052 JOHN DORR NATURE LAB
CT1170342 JOHN READ MIDDLE SCHOOL
CT1159054 JVP BUILDING
CT1539023 KANGAROO KORNER CHILDCARE CENTER
CT0680074 KENMONT & KENWOOD CAMPS
CT0688024 KENT FALLS BREWING COMPANY
CT0680094 KENT FALLS STATE PARK
CT0960254 KENT RD SHOPPING CENTER
CT0681061 KENT SCHOOL (MAINTENANCE WELL)
CT0680021 KENT SCHOOL CORP (VALLEY CAMPUS)
CT0688103 KENT SCHOOL DAY CARE
CT0680114 KENT SCHOOL HOCKEY RINK
CT0340614 KENTUCKY FRIED CHICKEN OF DANBURY, INC.
CT1300064 KETTLETOWN S.P./BEACH WELL
CT1300074 KETTLETOWN S.P./CAMPGROUND WELL
CT0345023 KINDER CARE LEARNING CENTER
CT0099233 KINDERCARE LEARNING CENTER INC.
CT0970234 KINGS RESTAURANT
CT0910081 KNOLLCREST TAX DISTRICT
CT0370014 KRAUSZERS
CT1660084 KRYSTAL GARDENS
CT0311021 KUGEMAN VILLAGE

CT0209123 LAKE GARDA SCHOOL
CT1660011 LAKE HILLS VILLAGE CONDOMINIUMS
CT0180231 LAKE LILLINONAH SHORES CONDOS
CT0810144 LAKE QUASSAPAUG OUTING CLUB
CT1500274 LAKE WARRAMAUG COUNTRY CLUB
CT0680124 LAKE WARRAMAUG/CAMPGROUND WELL
CT0680134 LAKE WARRAMAUG/DAY USE WELL
CT0680144 LAKE WARRAMAUG/SHOP WELL
CT0340171 LAKE WAUBEEKA ASSOCIATION
CT1180634 LAKE WINDWING
CT0850084 LAKE ZOAR DRIVE IN
CT1350054 LAKESIDE DINER & MALL
CT1430214 LAKESIDE MOTEL
CT1179113 LANDMARK ACADEMY
CT0189563 LANDMARK OFFICE CONDO ASSOCIATION
CT0180464 LAUREL HILL COMPLEX
CT0960171 LILLINONAH PARK ESTATES HOMEOWNERS ASSN
CT1220007 LIME ROCK PARK, LLC
CT0460134 LION HILL FARM
CT0960051 LITCHFIELD HILL CONDOS
CT0745103 LITCHFIELD MONTESSORI SCHOOL
CT0920041 LITTLE BROOK RD PROPERTY OWNERS ASSN
CT0340092 LITTLE RASCALS NURSERY SCHOOL
CT0050044 LOG HOUSE RESTAURANT INC.
CT0050082 LOMBARD FORD
CT1000094 LONE OAK CAMPGROUND
CT1350064 LONG RIDGE SWIM & TENNIS CLUB
CT0970244 LORENZOS RESTAURANT
CT0740224 LOURDES OF LITCHFIELD(UPPER&LOWER)
CT0960274 LYNN DEMING PARK
CT0680174 MACEDONIA BROOK S.P./ MAINTENANCE
CT0680164 MACEDONIA BROOK S.P./CAMP SITE #30
CT1350034 MADONIA RESTAURANT
CT1660494 MAHANS LAKEVIEW FINE CATERING LLC
CT0055013 MALLORY BROOK PLAZA - WELL #1
CT0055063 MALLORY BROOK PLAZA - WELL #2
CT1270094 MALLORY TOWN HALL
CT0810284 MAPLES RESTAURANT
CT1500224 MARBLEDALE 151 CORP
CT1180204 MARTIN PARK
CT0971011 MASONICARE OF NEWTOWN
CT1150164 MATTATUCK V.F.W. POST 8075
CT1500182 MAYFLOWER INN
CT1501143 MAYFLOWER SPA
CT0180694 MCMULLIN MANUFACTURING CORPORATION
CT0050234 MDC - LAKE MCDONOUGH - EAST BEACH
CT0050244 MDC - LAKE MCDONOUGH-PATROL HEADQUARTERS
CT0050122 MDC - SUPPLY DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

CT0970071 MEADOWBROOK TERRACE MOBILE HOME PARK
CT0090144 MECKAUER PARK
CT0090124 MEETING HOUSE PUB
CT1610094 MERWIN MEADOWS TOWN PARK
CT1400112 METALLON INC
CT0090034 MICHAEL'S AT THE GROVE
CT0815051 MIDDLEBURY COMMONS
CT0819013 MIDDLEBURY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
CT0810054 MIDDLEBURY HAMLET
CT0810034 MIDDLEBURY MOBIL
CT0810204 MIDDLEBURY RECREATION PARK
CT1300034 MIRANDAS PIZZA & RESTAURANT
CT0970464 MISTYVALE DELI
CT0250054 MIXVILLE PARK
CT0310244 MOHAWK MOUNTAIN (PINE LODGE SYSTEM)
CT0550314 MOHAWK MOUNTAIN S.F./HANDPUMP
CT0310144 MOHAWK MTN. SKI AREA - MAIN LODGE
CT0850094 MONROE AMOCO (G & M AUTO)
CT0850174 MONROE FOOD MART
CT0859094 MONROE LITTLE LEAGUE BEARDSLEY FIELDS
CT0870164 MORRIS COMMUNITY HALL AND LIBRARY
CT0878034 MORRIS FIELD AND COMMUNITY PAVILION
CT1500264 MOUNT TOM STATE PARK
CT1490084 MOUNTAIN LAKE BIBLE CAMP
CT0090344 MOUNTAIN LAUREL PLAZA, WELL 1
CT0099143 MOUNTAIN LAUREL PLAZA, WELL 2
CT1000124 MOUNTAIN SIDE LODGE
CT1000233 MOUNTAINSIDE TREATMENT CENTER
CT1180442 MY NURSERY SCHOOL
CT1250124 NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY
CT0570014 NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY (MAIN BUILDING)
CT0890011 NEW BRITAIN WATER DEPARTMENT
CT0090044 NEW COLONY DINER #5
CT0910532 NEW FAIRFIELD HIGH/MIDDLE SCHOOL
CT0910304 NEW FAIRFIELD MOBIL SNACK SHOP
CT0915234 NEW FAIRFIELD SCHOOLS CONCESSION STAND
CT0910314 NEW FAIRFIELD TOWN PARK
CT0910502 NEW FAIRFIELD WPCA
CT0920011 NEW HARTFORD WATER DEPARTMENT
CT0960262 NEW MILFORD MEDICAL BLDG.
CT0960594 NEW MILFORD TOWN GARAGE
CT1170104 NEW POND FARM EDUCATION CENTER
CT1500011 NEW PRESTON WATER CO
CT0180534 NEWBURY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
CT0181184 NEWBURY INN
CT0550234 NODINES SMOKEHOUSE
CT1680112 NONNEWAUG HIGH SCHOOL
CT1570042 NORFIELD CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

CT1000044 NORTH CANAAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
CT0960354 NORTH COUNTRY INN & RESTAURANT
CT0570132 NORTH GREENWICH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
CT0100011 NORTH PURCHASE ELDERLY HOUSING
CT0740284 NORTHFIELD BIBLE CHURCH
CT1400124 NORTHFIELD BRK LAKE REC AREA (BEACH CS)
CT1400234 NORTHFIELD BRK LAKE REC AREA (UPPER CS)
CT0745134 NORTHLAND PROPERTIES, LLC
CT0960042 NORTHVILLE MARKET, INC.
CT1680144 NORTHWOOD LLC SYSTEM 1
CT1680154 NORTHWOOD LLC SYSTEM 2
CT1030011 NORWALK FIRST TAXING DISTRICT
CT1661172 NUCAP
CT1300071 OAKDALE MANOR WATER ASSOCIATION
CT0960191 OLD FARMS CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION INC
CT0090104 OLD HEIDELBERG RESTAURANT
CT0050064 OLD RIVERTON INN
CT1680074 OLD TOLL GATE INN
CT0460104 OLDE BLUE BIRD INN
CT1080154 OLDE SAWMILL SNACK BAR
CT0340824 ONDINE RESTAURANT
CT0960394 ORATORY OF THE LITTLE WAY
CT0170144 ORCHARD HOUSE-INDIAN ROCK NATURE PRESERV
CT0850102 OUR LADY OF THE ROSARY CHAPEL
CT1080184 OXFORD UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST CONGREG.
CT0100184 PAINTED PONY RESTUARANT
CT0181194 PANCHOS & GRINGOS MEXICAN RESTAURANT
CT0341244 PAPPADILLA'S RESTAURANT
CT0570212 PARKWAY SCHOOL
CT0740344 PEACHES N CREAM
CT0170154 PEBBLE HOUSE-INDIAN ROCK NATURE PRESERVE
CT0050104 PEOPLES S.F./MAIN PICNIC AREA
CT1660234 PETERSON PARK
CT0189873 PHARMCO PRODUCTS
CT0189973 PHOTRONICS, INC. BUILDING 1
CT0189983 PHOTRONICS, INC. BUILDING 2
CT0210091 PINE GROVE ASSOCIATION,INC.
CT1660194 PLAZA AT 382-390 WOLCOTT ROAD- BACK WELL
CT0550024 PLAZA AT 61 SHARON TURNPIKE
CT0050114 PLEASANT VALLEY DRIVE-IN
CT1085033 PLEASANT VALLEY SHOPPING PLAZA
CT0050134 PLEASANT VALLEY UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
CT1110274 PLYMOUTH VILLAGE
CT0870254 POPEYS ICE CREAM SHOPPE/RIPE TOMATO
CT1080204 POSYPANKO PARK
CT0099243 PRECIOUS MOMENTS
CT0189513 PRINCE OF PEACE LUTHERAN CHURCH
CT1150104 PROSPECT LITTLE LEAGUE STAND

CT1170344 PUTNAM MEMORIAL S.P./YOUTH GROUP WELL
CT1170384 PUTNAM MEMORIAL S.P.-PAVILION SYSTEM
CT1080214 QUAKER FARMS VOL. FIRE DEPT.
CT0810214 QUASSAPAUG SAILING CENTER, INC.
CT1680041 QUASSUK HEIGHTS CONDOMINIUM ASSN
CT0810224 QUASSY AMUSEMENT PARK
CT0810234 QUASSY FIELD
CT0310174 RAILROAD SQUARE PLAZA (NE CATERING)
CT0960284 RED CARPET MOTEL
CT1170374 REDDING COMMUNITY CENTER
CT1170174 REDDING COUNTRY CLUB
CT1170352 REDDING ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
CT1170122 REDDING MEDITATION SOCIETY
CT1170194 REDDING RIDGE MARKET
CT1170204 REDDING ROAD HOUSE
CT0930011 REGIONAL WATER AUTHORITY
CT0180634 RG 49 FEDERAL ROAD, LLC
CT0340894 RICHTER PARK GOLF COURSE
CT1189033 RIDGEBURY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
CT1180254 RIDGEFIELD BAPTIST CHURCH
CT1180322 RIDGEFIELD EUROPEAN MOTORS
CT1180644 RIDGEFIELD GOLF COURSE(PRO SHOP & REST.)
CT1180264 RIDGEFIELD GOLF COURSE(PUBLIC FOUNTAIN)
CT1180382 RIDGEFIELD HIGH AND MIDDLE SCHOOL
CT1180284 RIDGEFIELD ICE CREAM SHOP
CT1180594 RIDGEFIELD PROPERTIES
CT1660564 RIETDYKE SENIOR CENTER
CT0050144 RIVERTON GENERAL STORE
CT0970384 ROCK RIDGE COUNTRY CLUB
CT1350042 ROCKRIMMON COUNTRY CLUB
CT1660214 ROCKSTAR LOUNGE
CT0050011 ROCKTREE APARTMENTS
CT0979113 ROCKY GLEN MILL
CT0969263 ROCKY RIVER BUSINESS & PROFESSIONAL CTR
CT0960424 ROCKY RIVER MOTEL
CT1615083 ROLLING HILLS COUNTRY CLUB
CT0570142 ROUND HILL COMMUNITY CHURCH
CT0570234 ROUND HILL STORE/SERVICE STATION
CT0859064 ROUTE 34 PLAZA - MONROE
CT1200024 ROXBURY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
CT1200062 ROXBURY MARKET PROPERTIES, LLC
CT1350094 ROXBURY SWIM & TENNIS CLUB
CT1501111 RUMSEY HALL SCHOOL
CT0189964 SAINT JOSEPH CHURCH
CT0181102 SAINT JOSEPH SCHOOL
CT0740354 SAINT PAULS EPISCOPAL CHURCH
CT1220061 SALISBURY SCHOOL
CT1221053 SALISBURY SCHOOL - BOAT HOUSE

CT0810244 SANDY BEACH SWIM CLUB
CT0970404 SANDY HOOK DINER
CT1150124 SENOR PANCHOS
CT0200264 SESSIONS WOODS WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA
CT1249021 SEYMOUR LAND TRUST-BLDG& ATHLETIC FIELD
CT0347031 SHADY ACRES MOBILE HOME PARK
CT1250021 SHARON RIDGE APARTMENTS
CT0181222 SHELL FACILITY
CT0181134 SHELL STATION - 138 FEDERAL RD
CT1500102 SHEPAUG MIDDLE/HIGH SCHOOL
CT1270132 SHERMAN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
CT1270124 SHERMAN GREEN MARKETPLACE - WELL #1
CT1270214 SHERMAN GREEN MARKETPLACE- WELL #2
CT1270224 SHERMAN PARK & BEACH PAVILION
CT1270134 SHERMAN VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT
CT1250094 SILVER LAKE CONFERENCE CENTER - WELL #1
CT1250084 SILVER LAKE CONFERENCE CENTER - WELL #2
CT0189013 SILVERMINE ROAD WATER SYSTEM
CT0920124 SKI SUNDOWN, INC.
CT0680194 SLOANE STANLEY MUSEUM
CT0340231 SNUG HARBOR DEVELOPMENT CORP
CT1699061 SOLAIR RECREATIONAL LEAGUE - LOWER RIDGE
CT1300164 SOUTH BRITAIN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
CT1300174 SOUTH BRITAIN COUNTRY STORE
CT0680082 SOUTH KENT SCHOOL
CT1300011 SOUTHBURY TRAINING SCHOOL
CT1300204 SOUTHFORD CENTER
CT1300284 SOUTHFORD CORNER, LLC
CT1301133 SOUTHFORD RETAIL CENTER
CT1300384 SPLASH CAR WASH
CT0099063 SPORTSPLEX (STONY HILL ATHLETIC CLUB)
CT0910374 SQUANTZ POND S.P./CANDLEWOOD LAKE
CT0910394 SQUANTZ POND S.P./MAIN WELL
CT1180364 ST ELIZABETH SETON CHURCH
CT1350182 ST FRANCIS CHURCH - CANAAN RIDGE SCHOOL
CT1180374 ST IGNATIUS RETREAT HOUSE
CT0900143 ST LUKES FOUNDATION - ART BUILDING
CT0900072 ST LUKES SCHOOL
CT0900133 ST LUKES SCHOOL ATHLETIC CENTER
CT0189793 ST MARGUERITE BOURGEOYS CHURCH
CT1170254 ST PATRICKS CHURCH
CT0570272 ST. AGNES CHURCH
CT1500164 ST. ANDREWS CHURCH & SWEET HARMONIES CO
CT0570134 ST. BARNABAS CHURCH
CT0460164 ST. DIMITRIE ROMANIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH
CT0910414 ST. EDWARD RC CHURCH
CT1570074 ST. FRANCIS OF ASSISI R.C. CHURCH
CT0970444 ST. JOHNS EPISCOPAL CHURCH

CT1660264 ST. MARIA GORETTI CATHOLIC CHURCH
CT0160064 ST. MARKS EPISCOPAL CHURCH
CT0570144 ST. PAULS CHURCH
CT0180644 ST. PAULS CHURCH
CT1660274 ST. PIUS X CHURCH
CT0550254 ST. THOMAS OF VILLANOVA CHURCH
CT0570154 ST. TIMOTHY CHAPEL
CT0570164 STANWICH CLUB
CT0570254 STANWICH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
CT1080254 STAR FOOD MART - GLOBAL GAS STATION
CT0050062 STERLING ENGINEERING CORP.
CT1189514 STONEHENGE RESTAURANT AND INN
CT0090274 STONY HILL PLAZA/MARKET
CT0180251 STONY HILL VILLAGE
CT0740414 STONYBROOK GOLF CLUB
CT0341034 SUBWAY
CT0341044 SUBWAY (MILL PLAIN ROAD)
CT1300224 SUBWAY OF SOUTHBURY CT
CT0979354 SUGAR HILL, LLC
CT0100224 SUNNY RIDGE SUPERMARKET
CT0960031 SUNNY VALLEY TAX DISTRICT
CT0969223 SUNNY VIEW CHILDCARE & SCHOOL
CT0090354 SUNOCO, PUTNAM PARK ROAD
CT1530064 SUNSET GRILLE
CT0250034 SUNSHINE PROPERTIES OF CHESHIRE, LLC
CT0570262 SUTTON LAND, LLC
CT0050184 SWEET PEAS RESTAURANT
CT1350013 SYWAL CORPORATION
CT0570184 TAMARACK COUNTRY CLUB
CT0341064 TAORMINA RESTAURANT
CT1440021 TASHUA VILLAGE ASSOCIATION, INC.
CT1179134 TEMPLE B'NAI CHAIM
CT1030074 TEMPLE SHALOM
CT0960524 TEMPLE SHOLOM
CT0960014 THAI CHARM RESTAURANT
CT1150114 THE BIG DIPPER
CT0189944 THE DIVE SHOP AQUATIC CENTER
CT0209314 THE FROZEN GNOME
CT1180274 THE GOLF PERFORMANCE CENTER, INC.
CT1615113 THE GRUMMAN HILL MONTESSORI ASSOCIATION
CT1610214 THE LAKE CLUB - PADDLE HUT (WELL 2)
CT1610144 THE LAKE CLUB, INC
CT0740424 THE MAIN COURSE RESTAURANT
CT0680031 THE MARVELWOOD SCHOOL
CT1240094 THE MEETING PLACE RESTAURANT
CT1495024 THE ROOSTER TAIL INN AND TAVERN
CT0850204 THE SMITHY RESTAURANT
CT1490174 THE WASHINGTON CLUB

CT0859053 THE WATERVIEW
CT0105023 THE WELLSRING FOUNDATION, INC.
CT1570112 THE WESTON FIELD CLUB - WELL #1
CT1570084 THE WESTON FIELD CLUB - WELL #2
CT0189323 THE WHITE HOUSE
CT1610224 THE WILTON PLAYSHOP
CT1610174 THE WILTON RIDING CLUB, INC
CT0100234 THEOS PIZZA
CT1400184 THOMASTON DAM VISTA PICNIC AREA
CT1400204 THOMASTON LANES INC.
CT0740444 TOLL GATE HILL INN & RESTAURANT
CT0740464 TOPSMEAD STATE PARK/CHASE HOUSE
CT1170274 TOPSTONE TOWN PARK
CT1430024 TORRINGTON ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH
CT0550274 TORRINGTON COUNTRY CLUB
CT1435094 TORRINGTON PIZZA PALACE
CT1435104 TORRINGTON TOYOTA DEALERSHIP
CT0745093 TOUCHSTONE N.A.F.I.
CT1686091 TOWN IN COUNTRY CONDOMINIUMS - LOWER SYS
CT1680021 TOWN IN COUNTRY CONDOMINIUMS - UPPER SYS
CT0180164 TOWN OF BROOKFIELD - CADIGAN PARK
CT0210023 TOWN OF CANAAN
CT0920104 TOWN OF NEW HARTFORD - BROWN'S CORNER
CT0189313 TOYOTOMI AMERICA INC
CT0970484 TREADWELL TOWN PARK
CT0341124 TRIANGLES CAFE
CT0920144 TRINITA
CT1220154 TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH
CT1250104 TRINITY GLEN-MCCA
CT0960604 TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH
CT1220134 TWIN LAKES BEACH CLUB
CT1661262 TYRRELL SCHOOL
CT0189823 U. S. POST OFFICE - BROOKFIELD
CT1435053 UCONN - TORRINGTON CAMPUS
CT1180342 ULLMAN DEVICES (MAIN BUILDING)
CT1030183 UNITED CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
CT1430854 UNITED CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH-TORRINGFORD
CT0340013 UNITED METHODIST CHURCH OF DANBURY
CT0969394 UPPER CRUST RESTAURANT
CT0550284 VALLEY IN THE PINES CAMPGROUND, LLC
CT0180724 VALLEY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
CT1539024 VFW POST 5157
CT0550321 VILLAGE MARKET PLACE
CT0050074 VILLAGE OF BOULDER RIDGE- WELL #1
CT0050254 VILLAGE OF BOULDER RIDGE- WELL #2
CT0810294 VILLAGE SQUARE
CT0979403 VODAFONE US INC.
CT0051031 WALLENS HILL APARTMENTS

CT0310054 WANDERING MOOSE CAFE & CATERING CO
CT1490024 WARREN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
CT1490102 WARREN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
CT1500184 WASHINGTON GOLF CLUB
CT1500343 WASHINGTON MONTESSORI SCHOOL
CT1500312 WASHINGTON PRIMARY SCHOOL
CT1530011 WATERTOWN FIRE DISTRICT
CT1615184 WEIR FARM NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
CT0105053 WELLSRING FOUNDATION - SHILOAH
CT0180614 WENDYS RESTAURANT
CT0920154 WEST HILL BEACH CLUB, INC.
CT0920281 WEST HILL LAKE WATER ASSOC.
CT0819061 WEST SHORE OWNERS ASSOCIATION
CT0745124 WEST SHORE SEAFOOD LLC
CT1570064 WESTON RACQUET CLUB
CT1570132 WESTON SCHOOLS AND MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS
CT1570152 WESTON SHOPPING CENTER ASSOCIATES, LLC
CT1570011 WESTON WATER SUPPLY
CT0810011 WESTOVER WATER CO
CT0181112 WHISCONIER MIDDLE SCHOOL
CT0180161 WHISCONIER VILLAGE ASSOCIATION, INC.
CT0570202 WHITBY SCHOOL
CT0870344 WHITE FLOWER FARM
CT1500074 WHITE HORSE RESTAURANT
CT0740504 WHITE MEMORIAL CAMPGROUND
CT0740514 WHITE MEMORIAL CONF. CTR & MUSEUM
CT1150144 WHITE OAK FINANCIAL SERVICES, LLC
CT0050224 WHITE PINES CAMPSITE
CT0341144 WIDOW BROWNS CAFE
CT1615164 WILTON TRAIN STATION
CT0341164 WINDMILL DINER
CT0878023 WINVIAN FARM COUNTRY INN - MAIN SYSTEM
CT0878024 WINVIAN FARM COUNTRY INN -COTTAGE SYSTEM
CT0740524 WISDOM HOUSE
CT0170214 WOJTUSIK NURSERY
CT1660594 WOLCOTT ACTIVITY AND LEARNING CENTER
CT1660304 WOLCOTT BASEBALL ASSOCIATION
CT1660324 WOLCOTT CHRISTIAN LIFE CENTER
CT1660262 WOLCOTT CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
CT1660374 WOLCOTT LAND OWNERS PROTECTIVE ASSN. INC
CT1660314 WOLCOTT LANES, INC
CT1660384 WOLCOTT MOTOR INN
CT1669043 WOLCOTT POLICE DEPT
CT1660394 WOLCOTT PUBLIC LIBRARY
CT1669144 WOLCOTT SPORTS COMPLEX
CT1660404 WOLCOTT TOWN HALL
CT1660544 WOLCOTT VFW POST 1979
CT1680051 WOODBURY KNOLL, LLC.

CT1680071 WOODBURY PLACE CONDOMINIUM ASSN
CT1680094 WOODBURY SKI AREA
CT1686094 WOODBURY SKI AREA ROD TAYLOR TUBING AREA
CT1615144 WOODCOCK NATURE CENTER INC
CT0180201 WOODCREEK VILLAGE CONDOMINIUM ASSN, INC
CT0201021 WOODCREST ASSOCIATION, INC
CT0105033 WOODHALL SCHOOL, INC
CT1680031 WOODLAKE TAX DISTRICT
CT0550294 WOODRIDGE LAKE ASSOCIATION
CT0740534 WOODS PIT BBQ AND MEXICAN
CT1660424 WOODTICK RECREATIONAL STAND
CT0341194 WOOSTER MOUNTAIN GUN CLUB
CT0200334 YMCA CAMP CHASE

Western WUCC

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

<u>PWS_ID</u>	<u>PWS_NAME</u>
CT0040011	Avon Water Company
CT0090011	Bethel Water Department
CT0150011	Bridgeport Hydraulic Company
CT0170011	Bristol Water Department
CT0180061	Candlewood Shores Tax District
CT0960101	Carmen Hill Orchards Water Company
CT0000000	Connecticut Water Company
CT0310011	Cornwall Water Company
CT0340011	Danbury Water Department
CT01350011	Glenbrook Water Company
CT0570011	Glenville Power and Water Company
CT0570011	Greenwich Water Company
CT1300021	Heritage Water Company
CT1220011	Lakeville Water Company
CT0740011	Litchfield Water Company
CT0800011	Meriden Water Division
CT0640011	Metropolitan District Commission
CT0830011	Middletown Water Department
CT0150011	Monroe Consolidated Water Company
CT0880011	Naugatuck Water Company
CT0890011	New Britain Water Department
CT0900011	New Canaan Water Company
CT0920011	New Hartford Water Department
CT0960011	New Milford Water Company
CT0970011	Newtown Water Company
CT0980011	Norfolk Water Company
CT0350011	Noroton Water Company
CT1000011	North Canaan Water Company
CT1030011	Norwalk First Taxing District
CT1180011	Ridgefield Water Company
CT0570011	Riverside Water Company
CT0570011	Riversville Power and Water Company
CT0930011	SCRWA
CT1030021	Second Taxing District- City of Norwalk
CT1240011	Seymour Water Company
CT1300011	Southbury Training School
CT1310011	Southington Water Department
CT1350011	Stamford Water Company
CT0350011	Tokeneke Water Company

CT1430011 Torrington Water Company
CT0520011 Unionville Water Company
CT1100011 Valley Water Systems, Inc.
CT1480011 Wallingford Water Department
CT1510011 Waterbury Water Department
CT1530011 Watertown Fire District
CT1530021 Watertown Water & Sewer Authority
CT0150011 Westport Water Company
CT1620011 Winsted Water Works
CT1680011 Woodbury Water Company

Western WUCC

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

Councils of Governments

Greater Bridgeport

Naugatuck Valley

Northwest Hills

Western Connecticut



APPENDIX C

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

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

Community Water System	Primary Location Served	Back-up/ Emergency Supply	Inter-connections	Treatment	Distribution Pumping Facilities	Storage	Emergency Power Availability	Firefighting Capabilities
FOXRIDGE APARTMENTS-WELL 1	BARKHAMSTED	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
FOXRIDGE APARTMENTS-WELL 2	BARKHAMSTED	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
ROCKTREE APARTMENTS	BARKHAMSTED	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	YES	NONE	NONE
WALLENS HILL APARTMENTS	BARKHAMSTED	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - BERKSHIRE CORPORATE PARK	BETHEL	YES	RECEIVE	NONE	NONE	NONE	*	YES
ELMWOOD COURT LLC	BETHEL	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
NORTH PURCHASE ELDERLY HOUSING	BETHLEHEM	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	YES	NONE
WOODHALL SCHOOL, INC	BETHLEHEM	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	YES	NONE
BRIDGEWATER COMMONS CONDOMINIUMS	BRIDGEWATER	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
CHIPPANYDALE ASSOCIATION	BRISTOL	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
39 HOP BROOK RD - APT COMPLEX	BROOKFIELD	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE
AQUARION WATER COMPANY – BROOKWOOD	BROOKFIELD	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - BUTTERNUT	BROOKFIELD	YES	NONE	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
AQUARION WATER COMPANY – INDIAN FIELDS	BROOKFIELD	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
ARROWHEAD POINT HOMEOWNERS ASSN INC.	BROOKFIELD	YES	NONE	NONE	YES	YES	YES	NONE
BROOKFIELD ELDERLY HOUSING	BROOKFIELD	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	YES	NONE
BROOKFIELD HILLS CONDOMINIUM UNIT OWNERS	BROOKFIELD	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
CANDLEWOOD ORCHARDS PROPERTY OWNERS CORPORATION	BROOKFIELD	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	YES	NONE
CEDARBROOK OWNERS, INC.	BROOKFIELD	NONE	NONE	YES	YES	YES	NONE	NONE
HICKORY HILLS	BROOKFIELD	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
LAKE LILLINONAH SHORES CONDOS	BROOKFIELD	YES	NONE	NONE	YES	YES	YES	NONE
STONY HILL VILLAGE	BROOKFIELD	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
WHISCONIER VILLAGE ASSOCIATION, INC.	BROOKFIELD	NONE	NONE	YES	YES	YES	NONE	NONE
WOODCREEK VILLAGE CONDOMINIUM ASSN, INC	BROOKFIELD	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
FARMINGTON LINE WEST CONDOMINIUMS	BURLINGTON	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
WOODCREST ASSOCIATION, INC	BURLINGTON	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE

Community Water System	Primary Location Served	Back-up/ Emergency Supply	Inter- connections	Treatment	Distribution Pumping Facilities	Storage	Emergency Power Availability	Firefighting Capabilities
CANAAN WATER DEPT	CANAAN	YES	NONE	NONE	YES	YES	NONE	NONE
PINE GROVE ASSOCIATION, INC.	CANAAN	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
CRESTVIEW CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION	CHESHIRE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - CORNWALL SYSTEM	CORNWALL	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	YES	NONE
CORNWALL WATER COMPANY	CORNWALL	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	YES	NONE	NONE
KUGEMAN VILLAGE	CORNWALL	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
AQUA VISTA ASSOC, INC - LOWER SYSTEM	DANBURY	YES	SUPPLY	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
AQUA VISTA ASSOC, INC - UPPER SYSTEM	DANBURY	YES	RECEIVE	YES	NONE	YES	YES	NONE
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - CEDAR HEIGHTS	DANBURY	YES	NONE	YES	YES	YES	YES	NONE
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - HOLLANDALE ESTATES	DANBURY	NONE	RECEIVE	NONE	NONE	NONE	*	NONE
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - KEN OAKS	DANBURY	YES	RECEIVE	NONE	NONE	NONE	*	NONE
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - PEARCE MANOR	DANBURY	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	YES	NONE
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - ROLLING RIDGE	DANBURY	YES	RECEIVE	NONE	NONE	NONE	*	NONE
AQUARION WATER COMPANY – INDIAN SPRING	DANBURY	YES	RECEIVE	NONE	YES	YES	YES	NONE
CANDLEWOOD PARK INC	DANBURY	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	YES	NONE
CEDAR TERRACE PROP OWNERS ASSN	DANBURY	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
CORNELL HILLS ASSOC, INC	DANBURY	YES	RECEIVE	NONE	NONE	YES	*	NONE
DANBURY WATER DEPARTMENT – RIDGEVIEW GARDENS	DANBURY	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	YES	NONE
HAWTHORNE TERRACE ASSOC	DANBURY	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
LAKE WAUBEEKA ASSOCIATION	DANBURY	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	YES	NONE
SHADY ACRES MOBILE HOME PARK	DANBURY	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	YES	NONE
SNUG HARBOR DEVELOPMENT CORP	DANBURY	YES	NONE	NONE	YES	YES	YES	NONE
AQUARION WATER COMPANY – TYLER LAKE	GOSHEN	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	YES	NONE
VILLAGE MARKET PLACE	GOSHEN	YES	NONE	YES	YES	YES	NONE	NONE
BRUNSWICK MIDDLE SCHOOL	GREENWICH	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE
GARDEN LANE APARTMENTS	HARWINTON	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - KENT SYSTEM	KENT	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	YES	YES
BROOKWOODS II	KENT	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
KENT SCHOOL (MAINTENANCE WELL)	KENT	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
KENT SCHOOL CORP (VALLEY CAMPUS)	KENT	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	YES	NONE

Community Water System	Primary Location Served	Back-up/ Emergency Supply	Inter- connections	Treatment	Distribution Pumping Facilities	Storage	Emergency Power Availability	Firefighting Capabilities
SOUTH KENT SCHOOL	KENT	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
THE MARVELWOOD SCHOOL	KENT	YES	NONE	YES	YES	YES	NONE	NONE
BANTAM VILLAGE	LITCHFIELD	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
FERNWOOD REST HOME	LITCHFIELD	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	YES	NONE
TOUCHSTONE N.A.F.I.	LITCHFIELD	YES	NONE	YES	YES	YES	NONE	NONE
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - WEST SHORE OWNERS ASSOCIATION	MIDDLEBURY	YES	NONE	YES	YES	YES	NONE	NONE
CWC – HILLCREST	MIDDLEBURY	NONE	RECEIVE	NONE	NONE	NONE	*	NONE
MIDDLEBURY COMMONS	MIDDLEBURY	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
WESTOVER WATER CO	MIDDLEBURY	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
27 MAPLE DRIVE	MONROE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE
BREEZY KNOLL ASSOCIATION	MORRIS	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
ELDRIDGE ELDERLY HOUSING	MORRIS	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	YES	NONE
IDLEVIEW MOBILE HOME PARK	NAUGATUCK	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	YES	NONE
AQUARION WATER COMPANY – BALL POND SYSTEM	NEW FAIRFIELD	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	YES	NONE
AQUARION WATER COMPANY – BIRCHES	NEW FAIRFIELD	YES	NONE	NONE	YES	YES	YES	NONE
AQUARION WATER COMPANY – DUNHAM POND	NEW FAIRFIELD	YES	NONE	NONE	YES	YES	NONE	NONE
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - FIELDSTONE RIDGE	NEW FAIRFIELD	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	YES	NONE
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - OAKWOOD ACRES	NEW FAIRFIELD	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	YES	NONE
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - POSSUM RDGE	NEW FAIRFIELD	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	YES	NONE
CANDLEWOOD KNOLLS WATER AUTHORITY	NEW FAIRFIELD	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
INTERLAKEN WATER COMPANY	NEW FAIRFIELD	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
KNOLLCREST TAX DISTRICT	NEW FAIRFIELD	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	YES	NONE
LITTLE BROOK ROAD PROPERTY OWNERS ASSOCIATION	NEW HARTFORD	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
WEST HILL LAKE WATER ASSOCIATION	NEW HARTFORD	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - CARMEN HILL	NEW MILFORD	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	YES	NONE
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - DEAN HEIGHTS SYS	NEW MILFORD	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	YES	NONE
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - FOREST HILLS SYS	NEW MILFORD	YES	NONE	YES	YES	YES	YES	NONE

Community Water System	Primary Location Served	Back-up/ Emergency Supply	Inter- connections	Treatment	Distribution Pumping Facilities	Storage	Emergency Power Availability	Firefighting Capabilities
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - MEADOWBROOK	NEW MILFORD	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NONE
AQUARION WATER COMPANY – PARK GLEN	NEW MILFORD	YES	NONE	YES	YES	YES	YES	NONE
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - PLEASANT VIEW	NEW MILFORD	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NONE
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - TWIN OAKS SYSTEM	NEW MILFORD	YES	NONE	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
BIRCH GROVES ASSOCIATION, INC	NEW MILFORD	YES	NONE	YES	YES	YES	NONE	NONE
CANDLE HILL MHP (NORTH)	NEW MILFORD	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
CANDLE HILL MHP (SOUTH)	NEW MILFORD	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
CANDLEWOOD SPRINGS PROPERTY OWNERS ASSOCIATION	NEW MILFORD	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
CANDLEWOOD TRAILS ASSOCIATION, INC.	NEW MILFORD	YES	NONE	YES	YES	YES	YES	NONE
CLC OWNERS CORPORATION	NEW MILFORD	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	YES	NONE
LILLINONAH PARK ESTATES HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION	NEW MILFORD	YES	NONE	YES	YES	YES	NONE	NONE
LITCHFIELD HILL CONDOS	NEW MILFORD	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
OLD FARMS CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION INC	NEW MILFORD	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
SUNNY VALLEY TAX DISTRICT	NEW MILFORD	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	YES	NONE
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - CHESTNUT TREE	NEWTOWN	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
AQUARION WATER COMPANY – OLMSTEAD (SANDY HOOK) SYSTEM	NEWTOWN	YES	NONE	YES	YES	YES	YES	NONE
CEDARHURST ASSOCIATION	NEWTOWN	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
MASONICARE OF NEWTOWN	NEWTOWN	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
MEADOWBROOK TERRACE MOBILE HOME PARK	NEWTOWN	YES	NONE	YES	YES	YES	NONE	NONE
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - HAWKSTONE SYSTEM	OXFORD	YES	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	*	YES
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - OXFORD TOWN CENTER	OXFORD	NONE	RECEIVE	NONE	NONE	NONE	*	NONE
HARMONY ACRES MOBILE HOME PARK	PROSPECT	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - BARNUM SYSTEM	RIDGEFIELD	NONE	RECEIVE	NONE	NONE	NONE	*	YES
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - CRAIGMOOR	RIDGEFIELD	YES	NONE	NONE	YES	YES	YES	NONE

Community Water System	Primary Location Served	Back-up/ Emergency Supply	Inter-connections	Treatment	Distribution Pumping Facilities	Storage	Emergency Power Availability	Firefighting Capabilities
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - MCKEON SYSTEM	RIDGEFIELD	NONE	RECEIVE	NONE	NONE	NONE	*	YES
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - RIDGEFIELD KNOLL	RIDGEFIELD	YES	NONE	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - SCODON	RIDGEFIELD	YES	NONE	NONE	YES	YES	YES	NONE
BROOKVIEW WATER COMPANY	RIDGEFIELD	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
BERNHARDT MEADOW	ROXBURY	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	YES	NONE
CHATFIELD HILL ASSN., INC.	SALISBURY	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
SALISBURY SCHOOL	SALISBURY	YES	NONE	YES	YES	YES	NONE	NONE
SHARON RIDGE APARTMENTS	SHARON	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
SHARON WATER & SEWER COMMISSION	SHARON	NONE	NONE	YES	YES	YES	YES	NONE
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - TIMBER TRAILS	SHERMAN	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	YES	NONE
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - LAKESIDE SYSTEM	SOUTHBURY	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	YES	YES
OAKDALE MANOR WATER ASSOCIATION	SOUTHBURY	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
TASHUA VILLAGE ASSOCIATION, INC.	TRUMBULL	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE
ARROW POINT WATER CO	WARREN	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	YES	NONE
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - JUDEA DEPOT	WASHINGTON	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	YES	NONE
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - JUDEA MAIN	WASHINGTON	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	YES	YES
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - QUARRY RIDGE	WASHINGTON	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	YES	NONE
BEE BROOK CROSSING CONDOMINIUMS	WASHINGTON	YES	NONE	YES	YES	YES	YES	NONE
DODGE FARM	WASHINGTON	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
GUNNERY SCHOOL	WASHINGTON	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
NEW PRESTON WATER CO	WASHINGTON	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
RUMSEY HALL SCHOOL	WASHINGTON	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
WATERTOWN WATER & SEWER - WESTGATE	WATERTOWN	NONE	RECEIVE	NONE	NONE	NONE	*	NONE
WESTON WATER SUPPLY	WESTON	YES	NONE	YES	YES	YES	YES	NONE
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - CLEARVIEW	WOLCOTT	NONE	RECEIVE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - WOODRICH	WOLCOTT	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	YES	NONE
ARROWHEAD BY THE LAKE ASSOCIATION, INC.	WOLCOTT	YES	NONE	NONE	YES	YES	YES	NONE
COUNTRYSIDE APARTMENTS	WOLCOTT	YES	SUPPLY	YES	YES	YES	NONE	NONE
LAKE HILLS VILLAGE CONDOMINIUMS	WOLCOTT	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
HERITAGE HILL CONDOMINIUM ASSN, INC	WOODBURY	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE
HOLLY HOUSE APARTMENTS	WOODBURY	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE

Community Water System	Primary Location Served	Back-up/ Emergency Supply	Inter-connections	Treatment	Distribution Pumping Facilities	Storage	Emergency Power Availability	Firefighting Capabilities
QUASSUK HEIGHTS CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION	WOODBURY	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
TOWN IN COUNTRY CONDOMINIUMS - LOWER SYSTEM	WOODBURY	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
TOWN IN COUNTRY CONDOMINIUMS - UPPER SYSTEM	WOODBURY	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
WOODBURY KNOLL, LLC.	WOODBURY	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE
WOODBURY PLACE CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION	WOODBURY	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE
WOODLAKE TAX DISTRICT	WOODBURY	YES	NONE	YES	YES	YES	YES	NONE

Note: If no information was available, it was assumed that the public water system did not have the service/capability.

*Emergency Power provided by source utility.



APPENDIX D

SUMMARY OF MARGIN OF SAFETY FOR COMMUNITY SYSTEMS SERVING < 1,000 PEOPLE

Appendix D
Summary of Margin of Safety for Public Water Systems Serving < 1,000 People

Community Water System	Primary Location Served	Estimated Population Served	Average Day Demand (gpd) ¹	Available Yield (gpd) ²	Margin of Safety	Peak Hourly Demand (gal) ³	Per-Capita Demand (gpcd) ⁴
FOXRIDGE APARTMENTS-WELL 1	BARKHAMSTED	25	700	27,000	38.57	233	28
FOXRIDGE APARTMENTS-WELL 2	BARKHAMSTED	25	700	27,000	38.57	233	28
ROCKTREE APARTMENTS	BARKHAMSTED	60	1,800	64,800	36.00	600	30
WALLENS HILL APARTMENTS	BARKHAMSTED	50	3,750	9,720	2.59	1,250	-
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - BERKSHIRE CORPORATE PARK	BETHEL	80	42,490	120,000	2.82	14,163	63
ELMWOOD COURT LLC	BETHEL	54	4,050	18,360	4.53	1,350	-
NORTH PURCHASE ELDERLY HOUSING	BETHLEHEM	72	2,000	12,960	6.48	667	28
WOODHALL SCHOOL, INC	BETHLEHEM	68	2,500	69,120	27.65	833	37
BRIDGEWATER COMMONS CONDOMINIUMS	BRIDGEWATER	51	3,825	36,720	9.60	1,275	-
CHIPPANYDALE ASSOCIATION	BRISTOL	52	1,047	7,020	6.70	349	20
39 HOP BROOK RD - APT COMPLEX	BROOKFIELD	36	2,700	15,120	5.60	900	-
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - BROOKWOOD	BROOKFIELD	225	31,402	50,000	1.59	10,467	51
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - BUTTERNUT	BROOKFIELD	83	5,443	29,000	5.33	1,814	37
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - INDIAN FIELDS	BROOKFIELD	163	9,410	10,584	1.12	3,137	58
ARROWHEAD POINT HOMEOWNERS ASSN INC.	BROOKFIELD	296	22,200	21,600	0.97	7,400	-
BROOKFIELD ELDERLY HOUSING	BROOKFIELD	37	2,775	21,600	7.78	925	-
BROOKFIELD HILLS CONDOMINIUM UNIT OWNERS	BROOKFIELD	144	10,800	33,480	3.10	3,600	-
CANDLEWOOD ORCHARDS PROPERTY OWNERS CORPORATION	BROOKFIELD	144	4,300	39,960	9.29	1,433	30
CEDARBROOK OWNERS, INC.	BROOKFIELD	96	7,200	10,800	1.50	2,400	-
HICKORY HILLS	BROOKFIELD	108	8,100	23,760	2.93	2,700	-
LAKE LILLINONAH SHORES CONDOS	BROOKFIELD	130	9,750	86,400	8.86	3,250	-
STONY HILL VILLAGE	BROOKFIELD	392	29,400	50,760	1.73	9,800	-
WHISCONIER VILLAGE ASSOCIATION, INC.	BROOKFIELD	123	9,225	10,800	1.17	3,075	-
WOODCREEK VILLAGE CONDOMINIUM ASSN, INC	BROOKFIELD	72	5,400	12,960	2.40	1,800	-
FARMINGTON LINE WEST CONDOMINIUMS	BURLINGTON	51	3,825	2,160	0.56	1,275	-
WOODCREST ASSOCIATION, INC	BURLINGTON	60	4,500	20,520	4.56	1,500	-
CANAAN WATER DEPT	CANAAN	488	36,600	28,620	0.78	12,200	-

Community Water System	Primary Location Served	Estimated Population Served	Average Day Demand (gpd) ¹	Available Yield (gpd) ²	Margin of Safety	Peak Hourly Demand (gal) ³	Per-Capita Demand (gpcd) ⁴
PINE GROVE ASSOCIATION, INC.	CANAAN	248	18,600	6,480	0.35	6,200	-
CRESTVIEW CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION	CHESHIRE	84	6,300	NR	NR	2,100	-
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - CORNWALL SYSTEM	CORNWALL	95	10,179	50,000	4.91	3,393	64
CORNWALL WATER COMPANY	CORNWALL	48	3,600	NR	NR	1,200	-
KUGEMAN VILLAGE	CORNWALL	54	4,050	21,600	5.33	1,350	-
AQUA VISTA ASSOC, INC - LOWER SYSTEM	DANBURY	128	9,600	11,880	1.24	3,200	-
AQUA VISTA ASSOC, INC - UPPER SYSTEM	DANBURY	260	19,500	23,760	1.22	6,500	-
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - CEDAR HEIGHTS	DANBURY	359	18,900	30,240	1.60	6,300	41
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - HOLLANDALE ESTATES	DANBURY	200	9,931	50,000	5.03	3,310	47
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - INDIAN SPRING	DANBURY	242	25,184	50,000	1.99	8,395	56
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - KEN OAKS	DANBURY	152	16,019	50,000	3.12	5,340	49
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - PEARCE MANOR	DANBURY	130	5,643	24,516	4.34	1,881	40
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - ROLLING RIDGE	DANBURY	114	8,135	50,000	6.15	2,712	57
CANDLEWOOD PARK INC	DANBURY	500	37,500	31,320	0.84	12,500	-
CEDAR TERRACE PROP OWNERS ASSN	DANBURY	66	4,950	19,440	3.93	1,650	-
CORNELL HILLS ASSOC, INC	DANBURY	108	8,100	50,000	6.17	2,700	-
DANBURY WATER DEPARTMENT – RIDGEVIEW GARDENS	DANBURY	116	8,700	17,280	1.98	2,900	-
HAWTHORNE TERRACE ASSOC	DANBURY	156	11,700	21,600	1.85	3,900	-
LAKE WAUBEEKA ASSOCIATION	DANBURY	712	53,400	280,800	5.26	17,800	-
SHADY ACRES MOBILE HOME PARK	DANBURY	117	9,286	32,400	3.49	3,095	79
SNUG HARBOR DEVELOPMENT CORP	DANBURY	144	6,000	52,380	8.73	2,000	42
AQUARION WATER COMPANY – TYLER LAKE	GOSHEN	139	4,597	10,800	2.35	1,532	25
VILLAGE MARKET PLACE	GOSHEN	462	34,650	9,720	0.28	11,550	-
BRUNSWICK MIDDLE SCHOOL	GREENWICH	567	3,500	14,688	4.19	1,167	-
GARDEN LANE APARTMENTS	HARWINTON	40	3,000	17,280	5.76	1,000	-
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - KENT SYSTEM	KENT	589	94,909	386,000	4.07	31,636	73
BROOKWOODS II	KENT	120	9,000	25,920	2.88	3,000	-
KENT SCHOOL (MAINTENANCE WELL)	KENT	30	2,250	27,000	12.00	750	-
KENT SCHOOL CORP (VALLEY CAMPUS)	KENT	722	54,150	195,480	3.61	18,050	-
SOUTH KENT SCHOOL	KENT	228	17,100	36,720	2.15	5,700	-
THE MARVELWOOD SCHOOL	KENT	220	16,500	25,380	1.54	5,500	-

Community Water System	Primary Location Served	Estimated Population Served	Average Day Demand (gpd) ¹	Available Yield (gpd) ²	Margin of Safety	Peak Hourly Demand (gal) ³	Per-Capita Demand (gpcd) ⁴
BANTAM VILLAGE	LITCHFIELD	96	7,200	NR	NR	2,400	-
FERNWOOD REST HOME	LITCHFIELD	107	3,000	28,080	9.36	1,000	28
TOUCHSTONE N.A.F.I.	LITCHFIELD	43	3,225	10,800	3.35	1,075	-
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - WEST SHORE OWNERS ASSOCIATION	MIDDLEBURY	100	7,500	NR	NR	2,500	-
CWC – HILLCREST	MIDDLEBURY	120	4,258	30,000	7.04	1,419	35
MIDDLEBURY COMMONS	MIDDLEBURY	76	5,700	27,000	4.74	1,900	-
WESTOVER WATER CO	MIDDLEBURY	510	38,250	42,660	1.12	12,750	-
27 MAPLE DRIVE	MONROE	38	2,850	NR	NR	950	-
BREEZY KNOLL ASSOCIATION	MORRIS	100	3,000	27,000	9.00	1,000	30
ELDRIDGE ELDERLY HOUSING	MORRIS	40	3,000	5,076	1.69	1,000	-
IDLEVIEW MOBILE HOME PARK	NAUGATUCK	138	4,200	NR	NR	3,450	-
AQUARION WATER COMPANY – BALL POND SYSTEM	NEW FAIRFIELD	595	34,263	55,000	1.61	11,421	58
AQUARION WATER COMPANY – BIRCHES	NEW FAIRFIELD	66	1,810	18,360	10.15	603	28
AQUARION WATER COMPANY – DUNHAM POND	NEW FAIRFIELD	121	8,528	43,200	5.06	1,834	45
AQUARION WATER COMPANY – FIELDSTONE RIDGE	NEW FAIRFIELD	84	3,851	19,440	5.05	1,284	47
AQUARION WATER COMPANY – OAKWOOD ACRES	NEW FAIRFIELD	283	22,328	29,376	1.32	7,443	48
AQUARION WATER COMPANY – POSSUM RDGE	NEW FAIRFIELD	306	20,539	20,520	1.00	6,846	44
CANDLEWOOD KNOLLS WATER AUTHORITY	NEW FAIRFIELD	524	39,300	43,200	1.10	13,100	-
INTERLAKEN WATER COMPANY	NEW FAIRFIELD	64	4,800	21,600	4.50	1,600	-
KNOLLCREST TAX DISTRICT	NEW FAIRFIELD	356	26,700	47,196	1.77	8,900	-
LITTLE BROOK ROAD PROPERTY OWNERS ASSOCIATION	NEW HARTFORD	64	4,800	NR	NR	1,600	-
WEST HILL LAKE WATER ASSOCIATION	NEW HARTFORD	312	5,000	34,560	6.91	1,667	16
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - CARMEN HILL	NEW MILFORD	320	31,749	41,000	1.29	10,583	50
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - DEAN HEIGHTS SYS	NEW MILFORD	160	18,806	23,000	1.22	6,269	49
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - FOREST HILLS SYS	NEW MILFORD	265	15,387	27,108	1.76	5,129	30
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - MEADOWBROOK	NEW MILFORD	393	19,896	39,000	1.96	6,632	56
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - PARK GLEN SYSTEM	NEW MILFORD	47	2,643	17,000	6.43	881	57
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - PLEASANT VIEW	NEW MILFORD	217	20,151	36,000	1.79	6,717	60
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - TWIN OAKS SYSTEM	NEW MILFORD	149	8,645	17,000	1.97	2,882	33
BIRCH GROVES ASSOCIATION, INC	NEW MILFORD	225	10,750	64,800	6.03	5,333	48

Community Water System	Primary Location Served	Estimated Population Served	Average Day Demand (gpd) ¹	Available Yield (gpd) ²	Margin of Safety	Peak Hourly Demand (gal) ³	Per-Capita Demand (gpcd) ⁴
CANDLE HILL MHP (NORTH)	NEW MILFORD	138	10,350	10,800	1.04	3,450	-
CANDLE HILL MHP (SOUTH)	NEW MILFORD	95	7,125	19,440	2.73	2,375	-
CANDLEWOOD SPRINGS PROPERTY OWNERS ASSOCIATION	NEW MILFORD	148	11,100	19,440	1.75	3,700	-
CANDLEWOOD TRAILS ASSOCIATION, INC.	NEW MILFORD	312	15,000	336,960	22.46	5,000	48
CLC OWNERS CORPORATION	NEW MILFORD	736	55,200	144,720	2.62	18,400	-
LILLINONAH PARK ESTATES HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION	NEW MILFORD	128	9,600	7,020	0.73	3,200	-
LITCHFIELD HILL CONDOS	NEW MILFORD	126	1,300	30,240	23.26	433	10
OLD FARMS CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION INC	NEW MILFORD	285	21,375	66,420	3.11	7,125	-
SUNNY VALLEY TAX DISTRICT	NEW MILFORD	500	37,500	50,000	1.33	12,500	-
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - CHESTNUT TREE	NEWTOWN	136	7,903	19,440	2.46	2,634	54
AQUARION WATER COMPANY – OLMSTEAD (SANDY HOOK) SYSTEM	NEWTOWN	447	20,157	37,800	1.88	6,719	36
CEDARHURST ASSOCIATION	NEWTOWN	72	1,000	14,040	14.04	333	14
MASONICARE OF NEWTOWN	NEWTOWN	504	37,800	NR	NR	12,600	-
MEADOWBROOK TERRACE MOBILE HOME PARK	NEWTOWN	158	11,850	19,440	1.64	3,950	-
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - HAWKSTONE SYSTEM	OXFORD	140	9,024	50,000	5.54	3,008	52
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - OXFORD TOWN CENTER	OXFORD	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
HARMONY ACRES MOBILE HOME PARK	PROSPECT	465	34,875	NR	NR	11,625	-
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - BARNUM SYSTEM	RIDGEFIELD	130	9,851	50,000	5.08	3,284	76
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - CRAIGMOOR	RIDGEFIELD	61	1,909	8,640	4.53	636	34
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - MCKEON SYSTEM	RIDGEFIELD	66	5,375	50,000	9.30	1,792	81
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - RIDGEFIELD KNOLL	RIDGEFIELD	640	59,480	60,000	1.01	19,827	59
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - SCODON	RIDGEFIELD	213	21,995	23,760	1.08	7,332	52
BROOKVIEW WATER COMPANY	RIDGEFIELD	55	4,125	10,800	2.62	1,375	-
BERNHARDT MEADOW	ROXBURY	36	2,700	38,880	14.40	900	-
CHATFIELD HILL ASSN., INC.	SALISBURY	68	2,000	73,440	36.72	667	29
SALISBURY SCHOOL	SALISBURY	520	25,000	68,040	2.72	8,333	48
SHARON RIDGE APARTMENTS	SHARON	62	4,650	19,440	4.18	1,550	-
SHARON WATER & SEWER COMMISSION	SHARON	803	106,000	205,000	1.93	35,333	69

Community Water System	Primary Location Served	Estimated Population Served	Average Day Demand (gpd) ¹	Available Yield (gpd) ²	Margin of Safety	Peak Hourly Demand (gal) ³	Per-Capita Demand (gpcd) ⁴
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - TIMBER TRAILS	SHERMAN	312	16,388	33,372	2.04	5,463	51
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - LAKESIDE SYSTEM	SOUTHBURY	450	29,348	144,000	4.91	9,783	41
OAKDALE MANOR WATER ASSOCIATION	SOUTHBURY	40	3,000	27,000	9.00	1,000	-
TASHUA VILLAGE ASSOCIATION, INC.	TRUMBULL	35	2,625	21,600	8.23	875	-
ARROW POINT WATER CO	WARREN	84	3,000	90,720	30.24	1,000	36
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - JUDEA DEPOT	WASHINGTON	61	9,696	19,440	2.00	3,232	59
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - JUDEA MAIN	WASHINGTON	209	23,786	41,150	1.73	7,929	51
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - QUARRY RIDGE	WASHINGTON	86	2,996	9,792	3.27	999	34
BEE BROOK CROSSING CONDOMINIUMS	WASHINGTON	120	9,000	43,200	4.80	3,000	-
DODGE FARM	WASHINGTON	42	1,500	28,080	18.72	500	36
GUNNERY SCHOOL	WASHINGTON	300	22,500	92,880	4.13	7,500	-
NEW PRESTON WATER CO	WASHINGTON	139	10,425	23,760	2.28	3,475	-
RUMSEY HALL SCHOOL	WASHINGTON	398	29,850	20,520	0.69	9,950	-
WATERTOWN WATER & SEWER - WESTGATE	WATERTOWN	206	11,709	45,000	3.84	3,903	57
WESTON WATER SUPPLY	WESTON	100	7,500	24,840	3.31	2,500	-
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - CLEARVIEW	WOLCOTT	215	7,203	50,000	6.94	2,401	37
AQUARION WATER COMPANY - WOODRICH	WOLCOTT	74	1,973	11,286	5.72	658	27
ARROWHEAD BY THE LAKE ASSOCIATION, INC.	WOLCOTT	288	21,600	50,220	2.33	7,200	-
COUNTRYSIDE APARTMENTS	WOLCOTT	218	16,350	32,940	2.01	5,450	-
LAKE HILLS VILLAGE CONDOMINIUMS	WOLCOTT	102	7,650	10,260	1.34	2,550	-
HERITAGE HILL CONDOMINIUM ASSN, INC	WOODBURY	120	9,000	32,400	3.60	3,000	-
HOLLY HOUSE APARTMENTS	WOODBURY	75	5,625	81,000	14.40	1,875	-
QUASSUK HEIGHTS CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION	WOODBURY	108	8,100	NR	NR	2,700	-
TOWN IN COUNTRY CONDOMINIUMS - LOWER SYSTEM	WOODBURY	120	2,176	10,692	4.91	725	18
TOWN IN COUNTRY CONDOMINIUMS - UPPER SYSTEM	WOODBURY	120	2,369	10,692	4.51	790	20
WOODBURY KNOLL, LLC.	WOODBURY	258	19,350	NR	NR	6,450	-

Community Water System	Primary Location Served	Estimated Population Served	Average Day Demand (gpd) ¹	Available Yield (gpd) ²	Margin of Safety	Peak Hourly Demand (gal) ³	Per-Capita Demand (gpcd) ⁴
WOODBURY PLACE CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION	WOODBURY	72	5,400	NR	NR	1,800	-
WOODLAKE TAX DISTRICT	WOODBURY	912	51,827	154,440	2.98	17,276	57

Note: NR indicates that data is not available.

1. Based on actual system demands or estimated at 75 gallons per person per day.
2. Based on pumping capacity multiplied by an 18-hour pumping day, or actual safe yield if reported.
3. Estimated as equal to 1/3 of average day demand.
4. GPCD = Gallons per capita per day. Only reported for systems where actual average day demand is known, not estimated.



APPENDIX E

PUBLIC COMMENTS RECEIVED ON THE PRELIMINARY WATER SUPPLY ASSESSMENT

Log of Comments – Water Supply Assessment – Western Region WUCC

<i>Date</i>	<i>Commenter</i>	<i>Main Points</i>	<i>Response/Edits</i>
9/13/16	Aquarion Water Company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Factual corrections to narrative and/or tables 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Revised names as requested. ▪ Updated Table 2-2 as requested. ▪ Updated Table 2-7 as requested. ▪ Updated Table 3-1 as requested. ▪ Referred WUCC membership roster changes to DPH. ▪ Updated Appendix C as requested.
9/13/16	MDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Factual corrections to narrative and/or tables. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Updated the data source discussion preceding Table 5-8 as requested.
9/22/16	First Taxing District of the City of Norwalk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Factual corrections to narrative and/or tables. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Removed First Taxing District from Weston in Section 2.1 as requested. ▪ Updated Table 2-5 as requested. ▪ Updated Table 2-6 as requested. ▪ Added note to Table 5-5 defining “Reference Year” as that of the projection, not the source of the data. ▪ Referred WUCC membership roster changes to DPH.
09/29/16	SCCRWA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Factual corrections to narrative and/or tables. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Updated page 7 as requested. ▪ Updated Table 2-7 as requested. ▪ Placed Table 6-2 on its own page as requested. ▪ Placed discussion of current streamflow regulations before the impact of existing and future anticipated regulations as requested.
10/04/16	Rivers Alliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify “donor” towns (i.e. town location of source(s) of supply) ▪ Present data and information by town. ▪ Add town names on mapping for clarity. ▪ Present information on existing and planned interconnections in one place. ▪ Indicate the direction of water flow for interconnections. ▪ Provide both the donor and recipient when referring to interconnections. ▪ Provide additional information on identified future supply sources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Added Table 4-2 for source towns/sub-regional basins and recipient towns/sub-regional basins. ▪ Sorted several tables by Town for clarity. ▪ Added Town names and CWS names to Appended Figure 2. ▪ Added transfers through active interconnections to Table 2-9, and sorted by supplier. ▪ Clarified that Table 2-10 is referring to future interconnections.
10/7/16	SCCRWA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Factual corrections to narrative and/or tables. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Updated Section 3.13 as requested.
10/11/16	NHCOG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Survey responses from Town of Barkhamsted, Town of Harwinton, and Town of New Hartford 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Added responses to Table 6-4 and updated associated text.
10/13/16	MDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Factual corrections to narrative and/or tables. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Updated Section 3.9 as requested. ▪ Updated Table 5-8 as requested. ▪ Updated Section 6.3.1 as requested. ▪ Updated Section 7.3 with some of the suggested revisions.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Commenter</i>	<i>Main Points</i>	<i>Response/Edits</i>
10/14/16	Town of Bethel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Factual corrections to narrative and/or tables. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Updated Table 2-5 as requested. ▪ Updated Table 2-7 as requested. ▪ Updated Table 2-8 as requested. ▪ Updated Table 2-9 as requested. ▪ Updated Table 2-10 as requested. ▪ Updated Table 3-1 as requested. ▪ Updated Urban discussion in Section 5.3 as requested. ▪ Updated Table 6-1 as requested.
10/14/16	Pomperaug River Watershed Coalition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Significant challenges remain for the development of extensive data and assessments for systems serving less than 1,000 people. ▪ Reconsider timing of ESAs. ▪ Provide additional opportunity for comment. ▪ Add information regarding whether towns have sources of supply. ▪ Discuss CTWARN in Section 2.3. ▪ Tie evaluations in the Integrated Report back to the discussion in Section 3. ▪ Utilize updated Heritage Village Water Company WSP. ▪ Additional effort to obtain input from municipalities is warranted. ▪ Include organizations such as PRWC as potential partners for CWS source protection efforts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The WUCC has committed to conducting the Coordinated Water System Planning process per the structure set forth in the applicable statutes and regulations. ▪ Each of the parts of the Coordinated Water System Plan (Water Supply Assessment, ESA Document, Integrated Report, and Executive Summary) will have a public comment period. The question of reopening the entire document to comment has been referred to the WUCC. ▪ Added Table 4-2 for source towns/sub-regional basins and recipient towns/sub-regional basins. ▪ The CTWARN program is discussed in Section 6.4. ▪ The discussion in Section 3 will support evaluations in the Integrated Report. ▪ The updated Heritage Village Water Company WSP was obtained in October and the data will be included in the Final Water Supply Assessment. ▪ The COGs have been active members of the WUCC. Referred the question of collecting additional input from municipalities back to the WUCC; additional information may be coming from COGs. ▪ Added Section 6.3.6 to discuss potential allied groups for achieving source protection goals.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Commenter</i>	<i>Main Points</i>	<i>Response/Edits</i>
10/18/16	Rivers Alliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is a need for additional information on interconnections. ▪ What is the accuracy of reported water need? ▪ Sources should be disclosed. ▪ Need to assess reliability/viability of individual existing utility sources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Added Table 4-2 to provide additional information on active interconnections. ▪ Water utility projections generally err on the side of overestimation in order to provide a reasonable timeframe to identify sources and construct improvements. Future water sources will be further addressed in the Integrated Report ▪ The specific location of sources will not be disclosed in keeping with the CWWA recommendations to the Water Planning Council dated November 3, 2015 and MMI's confidentiality agreement with DPH. Sub-regional basins that are sources and recipients have been listed in Table 4-2. Where water utilities have specific plans for new sources, they have been identified by sub-regional drainage basin. ▪ Detailed reliability/viability assessments of individual sources and systems is beyond the scope of this planning document as noted in Section 2.3. A general assessment is provided.
10/20/16	DEEP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aggregation of data makes assessment of specifics difficult. ▪ It would be helpful to define certain terms. ▪ Clarify the differences/assumptions for population data. ▪ An effort to obtain input from additional municipalities is warranted. ▪ Discuss the State Aquifer Protection Area Program. ▪ Ensure the State C&D Policies are addressed throughout the planning process. ▪ Items to consider during the ESA designations and Integrated Report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Added requested terms to the Definitions page. ▪ Clarified 15% margin of safety recommendation in Section 2.4. ▪ Clarified population projections in Section 5.3, adding additional text to the beginning and end of the section. ▪ Referred the question of collecting additional input from municipalities back to the WUCC; additional information may be coming from COGs. ▪ Added Section 6.3.5 to discuss Aquifer Protection Area program. ▪ State C&D policies are required to be reviewed under the ESA Document (Part II). Regional plans have been reviewed where available.

Log of Comments Received from the Public Water Supply Assessment – Western Region WUCC

<i>Date</i>	<i>Commenter</i>	<i>Main Points</i>
Various/ Undated	Individual Residents	<p>There are no comments specific to the Preliminary WSA; rather the letters convey the following sentiments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prioritize environmental protection. ▪ Prioritize need for clean drinking water over corporate interests. ▪ Ensure quality and quantity of water is not compromised, including testing for Hex Chrome ▪ Keep Connecticut’s water in public trust. ▪ Require water conservation. ▪ Develop a regional water planning strategy. ▪ Provide ample opportunity for public comment. ▪ Concerns regarding drought declaration. <p>Some of these comments are applicable to the discussion that will be provided in the Integrated Report. For example, water supply planning recommendations to address prioritization of users during droughts and emergencies, the status of water conservation, and a regional water planning strategy will be considered. The WUCC offers the opportunity for public comment at all meetings and offers public comment periods on all sections of its Coordinated Water System Plan.</p> <p><i>Letters dated subsequent to the close of the public comment period (10/14/16) and letters without dates that were received by DPH in late October are <u>not</u> listed below.</i></p>

<i>Date</i>	<i>Commenter</i>	<i>Affiliation</i>
9/28/16	The Cerm Family	Wilton, CT-Residents
9/28/16	Ken Sale	Wilton, CT-Resident
9/28/16	Debbi Morello (2 letters)	Wilton, CT Resident
9/28/16	Praveen Jayaraman (2 letters)	Wilton, CT Resident
9/29/16	Jennifer Moore (2 letters)	Wilton, CT-Resident
9/29/16	Phillip Sweeney (2 letters)	Wilton, CT-Resident
9/29/16	Charles Halper (2 letters)	Westport, CT-Resident
9/29/16	Rose Lee Halper (2 letters)	Westport, CT-Resident
9/29/16	Ledice Sweeney (2 letters)	Wilton, CT-Resident
9/29/16	Connor Sweeney (2 letters)	Wilton, CT-Resident
9/29/16	James Sweeney (2 letters)	Wilton, CT-Resident
9/29/16	Laura Fishman	Westport, CT Resident
9/30/16	Myra Safon (2 letters)	Milford, CT-Resident
9/30/16	Barbara Noera (2 letters)	Milford, CT-Resident
9/30/16	Kristin Walewski (2 letters)	Milford, CT-Resident
9/30/16	Nory Aruld	---
9/30/16	Joseph McGarry (2 letters)	Milford, CT Resident
9/30/16	Michaela Bender (2 letters)	Milford, CT-Resident
9/30/16	Linda Baldwin	Milford, CT-Resident
9/30/16	David Baldwin	Milford, CT-Resident
10/1/16	Katherine Murphy (2 letters)	Milford, CT-Resident
10/3/16	Dierdre Fahey (2 letters)	Wilton, CT-Resident
10/3/16	Emma Helman (2 letters)	Wilton, CT-Resident
10/3/16	Suzanne Rixon (2 letters)	Wilton, CT-Resident
10/3/16	David Helman (2 letters)	Wilton, CT-Resident
10/3/16	John Johnston (2 letters)	Wilton, CT-Resident
10/3/16	Cindy Kahn (2 letters)	Wilton, CT-Resident
10/3/16	A. Slaughter (2 letters)	Wilton, CT-Resident

Date	Commenter	Affiliation
10/3/16	James & Holly Barker (2 letters)	Wilton, CT-Residents
10/3/16	Janet Tredwell (2 letters)	Hamden, CT-Resident
10/3/16	Yvonne Paturynsha (2 letters)	Wilton, CT Resident
10/4/16	Barbara Daeura (2 letters)	---
10/4/16	Anthony Gulati (2 letters)	---
10/4/16	Caroline Gulati (2 letters)	---
10/5/16	The Coleman Family	Stratford, CT-Residents
10/5/16	Jacqueline McClenachan (2 letters)	Wilton, CT Resident
10/5/16	Joan Wootton (2 letters)	Stratford, CT Resident
10/5/16	Paul Watson (2 letters)	Stratford, CT Resident
10/7/16	Linda Fry	Wilton, CT-Resident
10/7/16	Glen Hoffman (2 letters)	Wilton, CT-Resident
10/7/16	C.O. Johnstone (2 letters)	Wilton, CT Resident
10/7/16	Jesse Thouin	Wilton, CT Resident
10/11/16	Olga Scanuflo (2 letters)	---
10/11/16	Peter Boudouvas (2 letters)	Wilton, CT Resident
10/11/16	Dawn Jasinski (2 letters)	Wilton, CT Resident
10/11/16	Natasha Campbell (2 letters)	Wilton, CT Resident
10/11/16	Heather Mroz (2 letters)	Wilton, CT Resident
10/11/16	Carol Newman (2 letters)	Wilton, CT Resident
10/12/16	Tracy and Kevin Growney (2 letters)	New Canaan, CT Residents
10/12/16	Darb Fox (2 letters)	New Canaan, CT Resident
10/12/16	Maria Walling (2 letters)	New Canaan, CT Resident
10/12/16	Lisa and David tuttle	New Canaan, CT Residents
10/12/16	Kathryn Frye (2 letters)	New Canaan, CT Resident
Undated	"Wilton Neighbor"	Wilton, CT-Resident
Undated	Patricia & Bradley Van Nostrand	---
Undated	Felix	Wilton, CT-Resident
Undated	Cathy Wysokowski (2 letters)	Milford, CT-Resident
Undated	Mackenzie Coughlin (2 letters)	Milford, CT-Resident
Undated	Janice Whitney	Wilton, CT-Resident
Undated	Phillip Mouracade	---
Undated	Meire Mouracade (2 letters)	---
Undated	Mary Chisarik (2 letters)	Milford, CT-Resident
Undated	Bradford and Diane Vasseur (2 letters)	Milford, CT-Residents
Undated	Eliana Soccio (2 letters)	Wilton, CT-Resident
Undated	Maddie Soccio (2 letters)	Wilton, CT-Resident
Undated	Melissa Soccio (2 letters)	Wilton, CT-Resident
Undated	"Concerned Citizen"	Wilton, CT-Resident
Undated	Michael Soccio (2 letters)	Wilton, CT-Resident
Undated	The Ali Family (2 letters)	Wilton, CT Residents
Undated	Michael Oliver (2 letters)	Wilton, CT Resident
Undated	Dominique Horah-Nanez	Wilton, CT Resident
Undated	Lajos Csery	Wilton, CT-Resident
Undated	Isabella Mouracade (2 letters)	---
Undated	Michael Mouracade (2 letters)	---
Undated	Jia Hua	---
Undated	Elizabeth Wampetich	Wilton, CT Resident

Western WUCC Preliminary Assessment - September 13, 2016
Aquarion Water Company Comments

Aquarion Specific Comments

1. Throughout the report and in the Appendices: Eliminate reference to Tyler Lake Water Company (TLWC) and Olmstead Water Supply Company (OWSC) in system names. For example, the OWSC Butternut and OWSC Brookwood systems should just be referred to as the Butternut and Brookwood Systems or the Aquarion Butternut and Aquarion Brookwood systems. The Dunham Pond Water Company should similarly be the Aquarion Dunham Pond System. The OWSC system should be called the Olmstead (aka Sandy Hook) system.
2. Page 20, Table 2-2, for the Aquarion Water Company – Western Brookfield, the Monitoring Violations should be changed from 1 to 0, and the Reporting Violations should be changed from 0 to 1.
3. Page 36, Table 2-7, for the Aquarion Water Company – New Milford System under the Surface Water Supplies column delete I and insert U
4. Page 36, Table 2-7, for the Aquarion Water Company – Newtown System under the Surface Water Supplies column delete I and insert U
5. Page 37, Table 2-7, for the Aquarion Water Company – Woodbury System under the Surface Water Supplies column delete I and insert U
6. Page 46, Table 3-1, for the Aquarion Water Litchfield System change it from None Identified to Beyond the 5-Year Planning Period
7. Appendix B, Western WUCC, under the Membership as a result of a service area within the management area where service is currently provided to customers section the following systems should be deleted:
 - CT0960041 Aquarion Water Co of CT – INDIAN RIDGE
 - CT0740021 Aquarion Water Co of CT - CIRCLE DRIVE
 - CT1180081 Aquarion Water Co of CT – RIDGEFIELD LAKES
 - CT1189091 Aquarion Water Co of CT – RDGFLD LAKES #1
 - CT1189101 Aquarion Water Co of CT – RDGFLD LAKES #2
 - CT1189111 Aquarion Water Co of CT – RDGFLD LAKES #9
 - CT1189131 Aquarion Water Co of CT – RDGFLD LAKES #11
 - CT1189121 Aquarion Water Co of CT – RDGFLD LAKES #4
8. Appendix B, Western WUCC, under the Membership as a result of a service area within the management area where service is currently provided to customers section the following changes should be made:
 - Delete CT1180201 Aquarion Water Co of CT – SCODON WELL #4
 - Change CT1180041 Aquarion Water Co of CT – SCODON #2 & #3 to CT1180041 Aquarion Water Co of CT – SCODON System

- Change CT0180131 INDIAN FIELDS HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION to Aquarion Water Co of CT – INDIAN FIELDS
9. Appendix B, Western WUCC, under the Membership as a result of a water supply well in a management section the following system should be deleted:
- CT0740021 Aquarion Water Co of CT – CIRCLE DRIVE
 - CT0960041 Aquarion Water Co of CT – INDIAN RIDGE
10. Appendix B, Western WUCC, under the Membership as a result of a water supply well in a management section the following system should be deleted:
- CT1189091 Aquarion Water Co of CT – RDGFLD LAKES #1
 - CT1189131 Aquarion Water Co of CT – RDGFLD LAKES #11
 - CT1189101 Aquarion Water Co of CT – RDGFLD LAKES #2
 - CT1189121 Aquarion Water Co of CT – RDGFLD LAKES #4
 - CT1189111 Aquarion Water Co of CT – RDGFLD LAKES #9
 - CT1180081 Aquarion Water Co of CT - RIDGEFIELD LAKES
11. Appendix B, Western WUCC, under the Membership as a result of a water supply well in a management section the following changes should be made:
- Delete CT1180201 Aquarion Water Co of CT – SCODON Well #4
 - Change CT1180041 Aquarion Water Co of CT – SCODON #2 & #3 to CT1180041 Aquarion Water Co of CT – SCODON System
 - Change CT0180131 INDIAN FIELDS HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION to Aquarion Water Co of CT – INDIAN FIELDS
12. Page C-2, the Aquarion Water Co of CT – Cedar Heights System does have Treatment

Scott Bighinatti

From: Youell, Carol <CYouell@themdc.com>
Sent: Tuesday, September 13, 2016 3:57 PM
To: Dave Murphy
Cc: Banker, David
Subject: PWSA

David,

This is a reminder to clarify the sources of the information in the Zoning Table (5-8) to include the municipalities' zoning regulations (in addition to their Plans of Conservation & Development).

*Carol E. Youell
Natural Resources Administrator
The Metropolitan District
39 Beach Rock Road
Pleasant Valley, CT 06063
Phone: 860-278-7850x 3105
Cell: 860-818-7993
Fax: 860-738-2141*

Scott Bighinatti

From: Michael Elliott <MElliott@firstdistrictwater.org>
Sent: Thursday, September 22, 2016 4:18 PM
To: 'Banker, David'
Cc: 'DLawrence@aquarionwater.com'; 'russellposthauer@ccaengineering.com'; Dave Murphy; Scott Bighinatti
Subject: RE: Western WUCC - PWSA Updated Draft 9-7-2016

Comments below for the First District

Page

19 – the First District does not serve Weston

Table 2-5 change name to First Taxing District of the City of Norwalk

Table 2-6, footnote C – Serves “Norwalk,, New Canaan, Westport and Wilton”

Table 5-5 2012 (WSP)

138, 139, 140, 158, 165 WUCC Membership – change name to First Taxing District of the City of Norwalk

Best Regards

Michael A. Elliott, P.E.
Senior Facility Engineer
First District Water Department
12 New Canaan Avenue
Norwalk, CT 06851
(203) 229-7268
(203) 847-7387 ext 7268
(203) 515-8110

From: Banker, David [<mailto:DBanker@themdc.com>]
Sent: Thursday, September 08, 2016 4:16 PM
To: Banker, David
Cc: 'DLawrence@aquarionwater.com'; 'russellposthauer@ccaengineering.com'; 'Dave Murphy'; 'Scott Bighinatti'
Subject: Western WUCC - PWSA Updated Draft 9-7-2016

Good Afternoon,

This message is intended for active Western Water Utility Coordinating Committee (Western WUCC) members.

Please find a link below regarding the final draft Preliminary Water Supply Assessment (PWSA) dated September 7, 2016 for the Western PWSMA prepared by the Western WUCC. Comments have been incorporated and updated text is in blue font. This is the last draft that will be issued prior to discussion at the September 13, 2016 meeting. Note that a discussion of comments received but not yet addressed will occur as part of the meeting, as well as any additional comments received. It is anticipated that the final draft will be approved, with final edits, for release to the public for review and comment at the September 13, 2016 meeting.

Link to latest Western WUCC Preliminary Water Supply Assessment:
<https://mminc.sharefile.com/share?#/view/saaeea07546848e3b>

The Western WUCC PWSA document has not been approved for public release by the Western WUCC.

Please forward any questions or comments to the WUCC co-chairs, Milone & Macbroom team and I copied on the email above.

David Banker, P.E.
Project Manager, Technical Services
555 Main Street
Hartford, CT 06142-0800
Ph: (860) 278-7850 ext. 3650
Fax: (860) 525-5013

Scott Bighinatti

From: Tiffany Lufkin <tlufkin@rwater.com>
Sent: Thursday, September 29, 2016 3:47 PM
To: dlawrence@aquarionwater.com; Dave Murphy; russellposthauer@ccengineering.com
Cc: Rose Gavrilovic
Subject: Preliminary Water Supply Assessment for the Western WUCC - Comments

Russell, Daniel, and Dave,

We have reviewed the Preliminary Water Supply Assessment for the Western WUCC and have the following outstanding or additional comments:

- Pg 7 – Last paragraph. The “s” in gas stations is red.
- Pg 37 – Table 2-7. The town of Cheshire is missing from the SCCRWA Primary Location Served list.
- Pg 86 – Table 6-2. The organization of this table is confusing due to it being split over 2 pages. Suggest a page break before the table.
- Pg 105 – The streamflow regulations are mentioned in “Impact of Existing and Future Anticipated Regulations” but also listed under a separate title. Suggest that this organization be revised.

Please let us know if you need any additional information.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment,
Tiffany Lufkin and Rose Gavrilovic for SCCRWA

Tiffany Lufkin, P.E.
Asset Management Engineer
South Central Connecticut Regional Water Authority
90 Sargent Drive | New Haven, CT 06511
Phone: 203-401-6710 | Fax: 203-603-4831
Email: tlufkin@rwater.com | Website: <http://www.rwater.com>



Our **STARS** Values
Service | **Teamwork** | **Accountability** | **Respect** | **Safety**

Please consider the environment before printing this email

From: Tiffany Lufkin
Sent: Wednesday, August 17, 2016 9:17 AM
To: 'dlawrence@aquarionwater.com'; 'davem@miloneandmacbroom.com'
Cc: Rose Gavrilovic
Subject: RE: Draft Preliminary Assessment - Western WUCC

Daniel and Dave,

MEMO FOR WUCC CHAIRS, DPH, AND THE WATER PLANNING COUNCIL

Rivers Alliance has posted links to the WUCC Preliminary Supply Assessments and printed a copy of each of the three. We will offer the public access to these printed copies.

We will let our network and all other interested persons know that these documents are available for public review. **We thank the consultant for putting together so much data and information in a consistent format.** We would like to offer our members guidance as to how to find, interpret, and check information in these documents. There is indeed a wealth of information assembled therein. But accessing the information in a way that creates a coherent water-supply picture for a given town or basin is extremely difficult because of the way the information is provided. We have found that, **even when we assemble a partial picture of a WUCC supply arrangement, there are inconsistencies and gaps that need to be resolved or filled in.**

We ask you to consider the problems we are encountering with an eye toward making the documents more understandable.

Narrative Paragraphs on the Towns: Questions That Arise

Is a town a water-supply recipient basin or a supply donor or both? Most people will start with their own towns, probably in Section 2.0 that lists each WUCC town in alphabetical order, with brief information in narrative form. Here reader will find, under the entry for each town, the names of the major water companies *supplying* water to the town; sometimes there is information on which parts of a town are receiving supply from which water-company system (a system name is not necessarily helpful in identifying the water company that owns it). But there is no information on whether the town is a donor basin. For example, the entry for Barkhamsted does not mention the huge Barkhamsted Reservoir. If the town were suddenly in a water crisis, could Barkhamsted people get water from this reservoir? Not clear. The WUCC rationale here is that this narrative section is only for *service* areas. But there is no equivalent by-town narrative for towns that supply water.

If it is not possible to give basic information by town, could it be given by water company? (Basic information would be, for a given area, water in and water out.) It is difficult to get this basic information *anywhere* in these documents. Recipient basins are listed *by town*. Donor basins are listed by water company or water system, *not by town*. Maps that name towns do not show water systems. Maps that show water systems do not name towns. Maps that show source-water watersheds do not name towns or

water companies or water-supply systems. It is hard to imagine a format better designed to prevent people from understanding water-company arrangements affecting their own towns.

How can the reader find the most salient, important characteristics of water supply infrastructure and capacity in a given town? The narratives and other sections of these documents do not address this question, although sometimes one can deduce the answer by turning to other sections. For example, the town of Brookfield appears to hold the state record for number of water systems serving the town: ninety-four (94) !! But that isn't mentioned in the narrative; you have to go to a preceding chart and add the numbers in various columns. Does that mean Brookfield is super well-served? Is everyone in Brookfield on public water? Could there be neighborhoods not reached by any of the 94 companies? Another salient characteristic of water supply in and around Brookfield is the presence of significant amounts of uranium and radon in the ground. Does that mean that all water supply in Brookfield should come from outside the town? Are there any Brookfield water systems that are exporting water? If so, to where?

Inconsistencies and Mysteries re Future Supply Sources and Interconnections
(Future Interconnections Have Been Deemed the Key to State Water Planning)

There are two different tables where future interconnections are listed by water companies. There is no readily apparent reason for not listing all planned future interconnections exclusively in one table or at least for having consistent entries. These tables are: **TABLE 2.8 Planned and/or Identified Expansions/Alterations for Community Water Systems Serving >1,000** and **TABLE 2.10 Planned and/or Identified Future Interconnections.** Some proposed interconnections appear in both Table 2.8 and Table 2.10 (the latter usually with more specific information); some appear only in one table. Future interconnections between two water companies may be cited by one company but not the other (an interconnection to nowhere). The direction of flow at the interconnection is not given; the source is not given; and the quantity is not given.

There is not a consistent reciprocity between donor and recipient in anticipated interconnections. Also, some references are too vague for identification of a locale. As examples of reciprocal inconsistency, in the **Western WUUC**, Bristol Water Company lists future interconnections with Torrington Water Company, Southington Water Company, South Central Connecticut Regional Water Authority (SCCRWA), MDC, and Waterbury Water Department. Conversely, however, Waterbury, Torrington, and MDC do not mention any future interconnections with Bristol. In the **Central WUCC**, Southington Water, in Table 2.10, lists three future interconnections, including Bristol in the western WUCC (see above) and two others; the two others are with SCCRWA and New Britain Water. But those two companies do not appear in Table 2.10 in the row where future interconnections are to be listed, and their Table 2.8

expansions do not mention any interconnections with Southington Water. However, Berlin Water Control Commission does lists a future interconnection with Southington Water in Table 2.10. The **Eastern WUCC** document seems generally to be more consistent than the others. Nevertheless, Colchester, in Table 2.10, mentions possible interconnections with "*nearby CWC systems, East Hampton WPCA, and/or Norwich Public Utilities*". Norwich does not list a future Colchester interconnection in either table. In Table 2.8, Norwich refers vaguely to "*potential regional interconnections*" possible these are potential interconnections with Ledyard and Montville that Norwich mentions in Table 2.10. However, Ledyard and Montville do NOT mentioned Norwich in either tables. In fact, Ledyard specifically says, "*No major system modifications have been identified.*"

Ninety-four percent of the community water systems covered in this report say they may need additional water beyond what they have specified in their five-year plans. Although no volumes are given, this is an alarming planning statistic. This water that utilities may wish to divert will have to come from A or AA sources. (Note, not all AA-designated sources are actually being used for water supply at this time.) Where is all this water? Some water companies give a locale for possible future sources; some specify whether the sources would be wells or surface water. For example, both Aquarion and Avon water companies say that they might look to new sources in the Farmington River Valley, and they give the basin number. (One important improvement in these documents would be to give basin numbers and/or town names for all places being referenced.) Is there any high-quality water in the state to which water companies are certain they will not lay claim, at least for 20 to 50 years? How much water is that?

Conclusion

These WUUC documents do not fulfill the promise of their title to be assessments of water supply. They offer a vast amount information in varying formats and varying specificity. This information *now* needs to be assessed. These documents do not as yet provide a suitable platform for designation of exclusive service areas.

Margaret Miner, Executive Director, and Tony Mitchell, Tech and Science Associate

October 4, 2016

Scott Bighinatti

From: Tiffany Lufkin <tlufkin@rwater.com>
Sent: Friday, October 07, 2016 3:21 PM
To: dlawrence@aquarionwater.com; Dave Murphy; russellposthauer@ccaengineering.com
Cc: Rose Gavrilovic; John Hudak
Subject: RE: Preliminary Water Supply Assessment for the Western WUCC - Comments

Russell, Daniel, and Dave,

We have an additional comment on the Preliminary Water Supply Assessment for the Western WUCC:

- Pg 51 – 3.17 Request update of the paragraph to the following to more accurately represent the potential for new sources:

The SCCRWA is currently meeting average day, maximum month average day, and peak day demands with a sufficient margin of safety. The SCCRWA Water Supply Plan states that sources are sufficient to meet projected demands with an adequate margin of safety throughout the planning period ending in 2060 without activation of additional sources of supply. If additional needs arise, alternatives could include the following:

- Expansion of water treatment plant capacity
- Reservoir modifications
- Reactivation of inactive reservoirs previously registered under the Connecticut Diversion Act
- New surface water diversions to reservoirs
- Development of new groundwater sources

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

Please let us know if you need any additional information.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment,
Tiffany Lufkin, Rose Gavrilovic, and John Hudak for SCCRWA

Tiffany Lufkin, P.E.
Asset Management Engineer
South Central Connecticut Regional Water Authority
90 Sargent Drive | New Haven, CT 06511
Phone: 203-401-6710 | Fax: 203-603-4831
Email: tlufkin@rwater.com | Website: <http://www.rwater.com>



Our **STARS** Values
Service | Teamwork | Accountability | Respect | Safety

Scott Bighinatti

From: Joanna Wozniak-Brown <jbrown@northwesthillscog.org>
Sent: Tuesday, October 11, 2016 11:16 AM
To: Dave Murphy; Banker, David (DBanker@themdc.com)
Subject: Comments from NHCOG CEOs so far

Barkhamsted

"As I mentioned at the last COG meeting, Barkhamsted and Winsted have an inter-local agreement regarding the Town being able to connect to Winsted's water and sewer systems. These connections would be a big plus on the west end of Route 44, extending down to West West Hill Road where there are two small factories and further down to East West Hill Road, to Sterling Engineering.

The current agreement only covers the properties close to the town line and would provide a big boost to our shopping center, the Ford dealership and a few other local businesses. We would like to extend it further down Route 44, but the major hang-up has been the cost of connecting to the system. If the WUCC can find some grant funds for this project, we would be very pleased."

Harwinton

The WUCC asks for your input on the following questions (also listed in the attached letter):

- Is the creation of a public water system desired in any village center due to high densities and challenging lot sizes coupled with a desire for nominal growth? NO
- Is the creation of a public water system desired In any village center due to water quality concerns? Possible some
- Do you know of any examples of viable water systems whose owners are not in the business of providing water? no
- Do you know of any examples of water systems in need of assistance, experiencing problems, or with unmet needs and challenges? no
- Where is additional water supply needed? For example, in response to streamflow regulations that may reduce safe yields. unknown
- Where Is the movement of water needed from areas of surplus to areas of need where interconnections are already present? no
- Do you know of any examples where it may be prudent to eliminate small systems where nearby water system expansions have occurred? no
- Is there a desire to reduce the number of small systems, even where options are limited? possible
- Can you think of any new water system interconnections that could address any of the challenges described above? Not at this time
- Has the town lacked funding for desired water system expansions? Yes (for our commercial center)

New Hartford

- Is the creation of a public water system desired in any village center due to high densities and challenging lot sizes coupled with a desire for nominal growth? Not within New Hartford.
- Is the creation of a public water system desired In any village center due to water quality concerns? Not within New Hartford.
- Do you know of any examples of viable water systems whose owners are not in the business of providing water? No

- Do you know of any examples of water systems in need of assistance, experiencing problems, or with unmet needs and challenges? Yes – our small municipal water system could use financial assistance (state or federal) to make improvements to older infrastructure.
- Where is additional water supply needed? For example, in response to streamflow regulations that may reduce safe yields. We have surplus capacity in New Hartford. Our systems draw from wells not surface water (reservoirs), so I don't believe we are subject to stream flow regulations.
- Where Is the movement of water needed from areas of surplus to areas of need where interconnections are already present? Our municipal system in New Hartford is very small (comparatively speaking) and therefore not in need of interconnections (unless future growth would change the landscape of the system). That said, there may be future benefit from connecting to abutting municipalities. Our smaller private school, park and neighborhood systems are so randomly placed within our town it would be difficult and cost prohibitive to link them to an abutting larger system (if a need for additional capacity was to arise).
- Do you know of any examples where it may be prudent to eliminate small systems where nearby water system expansions have occurred? While I know of no specific small municipal systems (including our own system in New Hartford in the Route 44 corridor) – future consolidation of systems may present economic benefits to end users/rate payers. It would take a sizeable investment to make that happen. Again, with regard to our smaller school, park and neighborhood systems – they are so randomly placed within New Hartford – it would not appear to make sense to interconnect at this time.
- Is there a desire to reduce the number of small systems, even where options are limited? I'm not sure that any small system (muni or private) “desires” consolidation in an ideal setting; however, sometimes the reality of monetary concerns prompt independent operators to seek the strength and scale of larger operators to benefit financially and ultimately keep user rates at affordable levels. Unfortunately, in New Hartford it would take a sizeable investment to interconnect systems (thereby reducing the overall number of systems).
- Can you think of any new water system interconnections that could address any of the challenges described above? Not at the present time.
- Has the town lacked funding for desired water system expansions? Yes. Our municipal system has high user rates and older infrastructure. The cost of repairs is usually very challenging making expansion and/or interconnections unaffordable at the present time.

MDC Comments - Western WUCC PWSA

MDC Specific Comments

- Page 50 – Section 3.9 – Replace Section as follows:
The MDC is currently meeting average day, maximum month average day, and peak day demands with a sufficient margin of safety. Future projections in the MDC’s 2008 Water Supply Plan indicated that additional supply sources may be needed beyond the fifty-year planning period. Potential future supply sources include:
 - Development of groundwater sources in the Connecticut River basin (basin #4000);
 - Utilizing the West Branch and Colebrook River Lake Reservoirs which were built by the District and the Federal government in the 1960s for various purposes including future water supply.As one of Connecticut’s largest water utilities it is unlikely that interconnections with other agencies would provide a source of supply to MDC, it being more likely that MDC would be asked to provide water to other utilities in the region as a regional supplier.
- Page 74 – Table 5-8 – Add the following to Burlington zoning:
Three water companies and the State of Connecticut own about forty-eight percent of Burlington. The northern portion of the Town lies within the public water supply watershed of the MDC’s Nepaug Reservoir; much of this area is permanently protected.
- Page 75 – Table 5-8 – Add the following to Hartland zoning:
The central portion of the Town of Hartland lies within the public water supply watershed of the Metropolitan District’s Barkhamsted Reservoir. A large percentage of this area is owned by the MDC and the State, and is permanently protected.
- Page 75 – Table 5-8 – Add the following to New Hartford zoning:
Much of the Town of New Hartford is located within the public water supply watershed of the Nepaug Reservoir, owned by the Metropolitan District. The Town’s “Public Water Supply Watershed Overlay District” regulates uses within this drainage area so as to protect the quality and quantity of surface and groundwater resources.
- Page 99 – Replace Metropolitan District Commission paragraph with the following:
The Metropolitan District’s drinking water watersheds are very well protected due to the large percentage of tributary lands which are permanently protected through District ownership, and ownership by state agencies and land conservation groups, some of whom MDC has partnered with in order to protect land from future development. The District itself owns and manages over 25,000 acres of forest land which help safeguard the water supplies by acting as a natural filter and a buffer to potential contaminants.

The District’s major surface water watersheds are primarily undeveloped forest land and low density residential zones. The District conducts an “aggressive, multi-faceted” source protection program that includes regular watershed inspections and reporting; daily water quality sampling, monitoring and testing utilizing an in-house State certified laboratory; an in-house

emergency spill response program; land use monitoring including the review of municipal land use plans and development proposals; regular monitoring of watershed land use activities, coordination with state and local authorities to address source protection concerns, coordination with planning and zoning agencies in the development of public water supply watershed protection overlay zones; technical assistance and education; active watershed forest management; wildlife management; and land acquisition. The District also maintains a special police force that performs regular patrols of all watershed lands.

General Comments

- Page 107 – Section 7.3 – Suggest revising language to the following:

Movement of Water through Interconnections – Interconnections will likely become even more important in the future due to climate change. The movement of water from areas of surplus to areas of need is not always straightforward even where interconnections are already present. Potential barriers include water quality differences, pressure gradients, the burdensome diversion permit application process and associated lengthy time delays, Conservation and Development Plans for all towns submitted and approved by OPM, attempts to enforce unrelated streamflow regulations impacting minimum Margins of Safety set forth by DPH, and/or lack of agreements for the movement of water. For example, several interconnections are in place to move water from Naugatuck through Middlebury to Southbury. However, water is seldom moved in this manner. In the future, it may be desirable to facilitate this action. In addition, there are often concerns about the potential long-term environmental and economic development impacts of transfers of water into or out of a basin (for example, the Town of Southbury in Section 6.2).



TOWN OF BETHEL – PUBLIC WORKS

Clifford J. Hurgin Municipal Center
1 School Street, Bethel, Connecticut 06801
Telephone: (203) 794-8549
Fax: (203) 794-8767

Date: October 14, 2016

To: David Banker, Western WUCC Recording Secretary (dphwucc@ct.gov)

From: Town of Bethel, Department of Public Works – Doug Arndt, Public Works Director

The Western WUCC Preliminary Water Supply Assessment (PWSA) was approved for release to the public on September 13, 2016 and can be viewed [here](#). Any questions or comments regarding the PWSA can be sent to the Western WUCC Recording Secretary, David Banker.

Below, please find the Town of Bethel's comments regarding the PWSA. Thank you!

1. Page 31, 2-5- update water demand information and margin of safety calculations:

ADD: 0.936 mgd
MMD: 1.1085 mgd
PDD: 1.294 mgd

Source: last 5 years of water consumption data.

2. Page 32, Table 2-7- under the surface water supplies it shows as one source inactive. Both sources (Eureka and Chestnut Ridge WTP are active). There are no inactive surface sources.

3. Page 39, Table 2-8 - under the planed upgrades include additional groundwater supplies/sources in East Swamp Aquifer, abandonment of surface supplies. Delete well abandonment and include well replacement, SCADA upgrade.

4. Page 41, Table 2-9 - add an interconnection with the City of Danbury at the Summit in Bethel.

5. Page 43, Table 2-10 - planned an interconnection with the City of Danbury Water Department at the Villages at Timber Oaks

6. Page 46, Table 3-1 - additional groundwater supplies at East Swamp Aquifer. Bethel Water Department is planning to phase out its surface water supplies and is planning to develop additional groundwater supplies. The on-going work includes replacement of exiting Maple Avenue Well No.1 and No.2 and exploration of new groundwater sources in the East Swamp Aquifer to replace the Chestnut Ridge WTP.

7. Page 63, Table 5-4 - Bethel is seeing a steady growth in its population due to its geographical location and vibrant residential and community development, including Toll Brothers residential development (for example: Bethel Crossings) and planned Transit Oriented Development (TOD) in the Downtown area. The population is growing at faster pace when compared to non-urban communities.

8. Page 85, Table 6-1- Bethel next WSP update is due on 11/30/2016. The date of the most recent approved WSP is 2007.

Scott Bighinatti

From: Len DeJong <LDeJong@pomperaug.org>
Sent: Thursday, October 13, 2016 2:59 PM
To: russellposthauer@ccaengineering.com; dlawrence@aquarionwater.com;
dbanker@themdc.com
Cc: Dave Murphy
Subject: Western WUCC Preliminary Water Supply Assessment - PRWC Comments

Gentlemen,

Thank you for the opportunity to submit comments on the Western WUCC (“WUCC”) Preliminary Water Supply Assessment (“Assessment”) on behalf of the Pomperaug River Watershed Coalition (“PRWC”).

The Pomperaug Watershed (regional basin # 68) is approximately 90 square miles with watershed lands in parts of the following communities: Bethlehem, Middlebury, Morris, Roxbury Southbury, Washington, Watertown and Woodbury. In addition, PRWC considers the Town of Oxford as a coalition partner as the recipient of Pomperaug Aquifer water supply from the Heritage Village Water Company.

PRWC was founded in 1999 as a non-profit organization for the purpose of protecting the Pomperaug Watershed water resources (surface and groundwater) through the use of science and research. Scientific data goes as far back as the late 1800’s when USGS identified the geology of Pomperaug Watershed as a means to further its research and apply that data in other areas of the U.S. We consider educational outreach to be a hallmark of what we do. To learn more about PRWC please visit our website at: www.pomperaug.org.

I have a few comments to share with you and have chosen to list them as general comments and then specific sections of the Assessment. Please note that my review has not been directed on data checks but rather more broader topics. With my apology, given time constraints, my review it is not a comprehensive one. I do hope that one or more of my remarks may be helpful to you.

General Comments

Document Content – Overall the Assessment is a very solid and thorough assimilation that will serve as the information/data foundation for the remaining components of the areawide supplement and the Coordinated Water System Plan. Significant challenges remain in the future for the development of similar data and assessments for systems serving less than 1000 people; an issue that will be impactful to future planning and implementation.

ESAs and Environmental Assessments - Whether one argues for the Environmental Assessments be completed before the Exclusive Service Area Declaration or as planned by the WUCC afterward as part of the elements of the Integrated Report, the Environmental Assessments will be a critical component for defining the ESAs. I believe it is the WUCC’s intention of revising ESA boundaries as may be required based on future Environmental Assessment findings. If this is not the case, I would ask that the WUCC reconsider its timing of its ESA and environmental assessment effort.

Additional Opportunity for Comment – I understand the need to close the current comment period for the Assessment. I question however whether the WUCC plans to reopen comment on the Assessment when the areawide supplement as a whole is completed. I believe reviewing the document in its entirety has value.

Review of Specific Sections

2.1 Composition of the Region - There may be value in adding information as to whether a town, in addition to the number of water systems in that town, is also a source of supply for a water system (that will not have an ESA in that town). For example in the Pomperaug Watershed, the Watertown Fire District has a wellfield in Woodbury but no ESA. It may be important to capture that data in the Assessment.

2.3 System Reliability – If the CTWARN program is still active, I suggest noting those systems who provide or receive mutual aid. One way of documenting this would be to add a column to Table 2-4 indicating a CTWARN participant.

3.0 Assessment of Future Water Supply Source – It is very helpful to see that for the systems requiring future new supplies within the Pomperaug Watershed that an “evaluation of instream flow concerns” is so noted. The Integrated Report and findings from the environmental assessments should tie back into this evaluation. It’s not clear as to whether all other basins have been given a similar data point where future development may impact streamflow.

6.1 Integrated Water System Planning – I believe that the Heritage Village Water Company has submitted a recent revision to its Individual Water Supply Plan. The 2009 data point may require an amendment.

6.2 Municipal Planning – I would encourage the WUCC to again approach those municipalities who have not responded to the survey as documented in 6.4. The COGs can be a good outreach resource for the WUCC.

6.3.1 Community Water System Source Protection Effort – Organizations like PRWC can play a pivotal role in source protection in areas such as educational outreach, development review, stream bank restoration projects, groundwater pollution abatement and others. In the Pomperaug Watershed both Aquarion Water Company and the Heritage Village Water Company work in partnership with PRWC as an added means for their source protection effort. I would encourage the WUCC to include mention of this type of additional source water protection support.

Thank you once again for the opportunity to provide Assessment comments and for your work on behalf of the WUCC. If I can answer any questions please do not hesitate to contact me.

Best,

Len

Leendert (Len) T. DeJong
Executive Director
Pomperaug River Watershed Coalition
203-263-0076

Please visit us at: www.pomperaug.org

MEMO FOR WUCC CHAIRS AND THE WATER PLANNING COUNCIL
FROM RIVERS ALLIANCE

Please consider these comments.

Preliminary Water Supply Assessments

The preliminary assessment documents present reams of information that is now, clearly, in need of assessment. The numerous confusions and contradictions therein should be resolved before these documents are used as the basis of planning. The contradictions cry out for clarification. For example, it is usually impossible to tell whether listed interconnections are aspirational or under contract or somewhere in between; all too often it is not clear from where and to where a proposed interconnection is supposed to run, what quantities of water will be conveyed, and in what direction. As another example, almost all water companies report that, in six or more years, they may need more water than they are claiming in their five-year plans. How many of these statements are serious? Where is all that water supposed to come from?

Interconnections to nowhere and hedging claims on most of the high-quality water in the state are problematic. WUCCs are supposed to *assess problems*, not just reveal them. See the statute. **Sec. 25-33g. Assessment of water supply conditions and problems. Exclusive service area boundaries.** (a) Each water utility coordinating committee, in consultation with the Commissioners of Public Health and Energy and Environmental Protection, the Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management and the Public Utilities Regulatory Authority, shall develop a preliminary assessment of water supply conditions **and problems** within the public water supply management area. [Emphasis added.]

Providing a reliable assessment of conditions and problems is especially important at this time because apparently the state water planners are going to rely on WUCC data; but much significant data in the WUCC preliminary assessments is, at this point, patently unreliable. Moreover, even the good data is unverifiable because, contrary to the statute, the locations of sources need not be disclosed and are, in fact, not being disclosed/. **There is no way to do water supply planning without knowing the location and yield of existing and claimed sources. If the WUCCs honestly feel that disclosure of sources would pose a**

security risk, then the sources should be assessed under a code, such as: Western WUCC Source 1; in Watershed A; yield 3 mgd.; registered diversions in watershed A 4 mgd.; proposed interconnections out of Watershed A, 1 mgd. Just because a WUCC cannot name or give coordinates for sources, does not mean that it has no responsibility to assess the status of these sources vis a vis the extremely valuable ESAs that it will award. (Incidentally, it appears, year in and year out, that revealing locations and yields of sources is not seen as a true security risk, for it is done regularly by utilities in the public press and public presentations, starting with the Groton Drinking Water Quality Management Plan through to the detailed information publicized last week by Waterbury Water department, as it seeks to modify the flow-management plan that concluded the litigation of *Waterbury vs Washington et al.*)

ESAs, Related Discussion in Central WUCC, and MMI FAQ Memo

The term *exclusive service area (esa)* is used with different meanings during discussions of water policy. This was especially apparent in the meeting of the Central Corridor WUCC on September 20, 2016. The confusion begins with the definition in the statute: “An area where public water is supplied by one system (Sec. 25-33h). This is a circular definition. Under this definition, hundreds of exclusive service areas existed before the WUCC law and would continue if the law were to be voided. Wherever a public water system is serving customers, there is, by definition, an exclusive service area.

The confusion was apparent in the Central WUCC discussion when one manager of a small water system said that she had no esa. This was a logical reaction to WUCC exposition of the lengthy process proposed for acquiring an esa. She knew she had not been through any such process. Yet she had an esa. Such de facto esas are recognized under WUCC rules as true esas.

The WUCC statute, however, refers to *establishing* exclusive service areas through specified (not always clear) WUCC processes. Why would they need to be established if they already exist? One clue may lie in that sometimes exclusive service areas formally recognized by WUCCs and DPH are distinguished from de facto exclusive service areas by use of capitalization; thus, Exclusive Service Areas (ESAs) appear to be esas established under the WUCC statute. This distinction via capitalization appears, for example in MMI’s Frequently Asked Questions memo on exclusive service areas (September 20, 2016). However, there is no such distinction in the statute.

Discussions of “exclusive service areas” often bog down because people use the term in different ways. Sometimes the reference is to de facto service areas predating the WUCC statute. Sometimes the reference is to service areas developed post-WUCC law (1985) but with no WUCC

involvement. Sometimes the reference is to claimed service areas that extend well beyond existing service areas. Sometimes the reference is to areas where there are no public water systems at all but where eses might be established in the future.

On the basis of the statutory definition, it would seem impossible for there to be exclusive service areas where there are no service areas. But DPH calls these empty spaces “future” exclusive service areas yet to be assigned. The entire state is blanketed with either existing or future exclusive service areas; the future exclusive service areas will fall under WUCC authority. (The regulations are slightly different than the statute on this point. Regulations say that there shall be no unserved “islands” unless it can be “demonstrated” that these islands do not now need, and will never in the future need, public water.)

A second problem with the statutory definition of *exclusive service area* is that the term *area* does not mean a continuous, unbroken area within a set of lines. An exclusive service area, say, in a municipality, may have within it smaller, different exclusive service areas. These have been called “doughnut holes” and (if they seem insignificant) “pinpricks.” But these nested exclusive service areas are not like doughnut holes or pin pricks because they are not empty space; they are other exclusive service areas. Possibly, there are instances of triple nesting exclusive service areas; there is nothing in the statute or regulation to prohibit it.

The process for altering boundaries of formally or semi-formally recognized exclusive service areas is ambiguous in statute and not clarified in regulation. Usually, DPH and WUCCs have claimed that the best method is for utilities to get together privately and redraw boundaries. This new allocation of sources and customers would need some level of approval by WUCCs or their chairmen, and an OK from DPH. Rivers Alliance has already submitted to you the ambiguous statutory language relating to redrawing esa boundaries subsequent to their approval by DPH. We have asked for your interpretation of this language.

In the MMI memo and elsewhere, WUCC powers and responsibilities linked to exclusive service areas are claimed to be extensive but they are also unclear and apparently unenforceable. Recently, WUCC chairmen were surprised when DPH resurrected a long dormant passage in the law that requires anyone starting up a venture that requires a permit for public water to get WUCC approval. The law says that this requirement kicks in as soon as a WUCC has been convened (even if there is no approved WUCC water-supply plan or even a draft plan); the law seems never to have been invoked during many years post 1990, when some WUCCs had been convened but met only rarely.

At any rate, under this authority given to convened WUCCs, new restaurants, condominiums, village centers, commercial subdivisions, public and private schools, and so forth, need WUCC approval for water supply. In return for this privilege, holders of exclusive service areas are supposed to be responsible for supplying water wherever it is needed in its exclusive service area. However, current discussions and DPH actions in recent years indicate that these responsibilities may be impossible to enforce.

The MMI WUCC FAQ Memo (September 20, 2016) has useful information but does not clarify these confusions. It attempts to distinguish between ESAs and eses, which would be helpful if there were such a distinction in the statute. But, as it is, the distinction seems improvised leading to more confusion. For example, this excerpt:

[Question] *If a provider has an established ESA from a prior WUCC, does that automatically transfer to the new Public Water Supply Management Area (PWSMA) and WUCC?*

[Answer] *Previous boundaries were established by four WUCCs in accordance with Section 25-33g. There is no statute or regulation that rescinds established ESAs when PWSMAs are altered. If an existing ESA holder wishes to modify an ESA boundary, or a party is aggrieved regarding an ESA, such parties may approach the WUCC for resolution.*

The reader might wonder: what four WUCCs?; there are three now. There is no indication that some claimed eses are within an approved WUCC; the others are not. Do they have the same legal standing? If a town that was never within a convened WUCC (prior to 2014) has a de facto exclusive service area, has that now changed from an esa to an “ESA”? Does the town have new service responsibilities? When does it have to consult with a WUCC?

One of the most important section of the ESA memo is based entirely upon an interpretation of the law by one of the WUCCs. This is the section titled: *What are the roles and responsibilities of an ESA provider?* The lengthy response is almost entirely an excerpt from the ESA plan of the Southeastern Connecticut WUCC. (This is the WUCC that preceded and was incorporated into the present Eastern WUCC. It is also the only WUCC to have obtained DPH approval for its water supply plan and eses. However, it is now part of a larger area.) According to MMI, this is ESA plan is “the most recent plan of the prior seven PWSMAs.” (Seven prior plans?) The excerpt provides considerable detail on WUCC responsibilities, for example: *“The manner in which a public water supplier can serve new customers in its exclusive service area can be simply via main extension or through satellite management (ownership or operation), either on an interim basis until a main extension is provided or on a permanent basis. In all situations, the capital facilities installed must*

meet the design criteria set forth by the appropriate minimum design standards, including pipe sizing and materials, quality, system storage, fire hydrants, and other pertinent factors.”

But no single WUCC has standing to interpret the statute and regulations for other WUCCs or other water suppliers and municipalities. To be authoritative, the interpretation should come from an entity with official standing to interpret the law, such as one of the legal departments of the Connecticut General Assembly, counsel to DPH, the AG’s office, or the like. At the least, the WUCC interpretation should indicate whether it is referencing the statute, the regulations, DPH guidance (formal or informal), good (or preferred) practices. In conclusion:

- Neither the MMI memo nor the Southeastern Connecticut ESA Plan serves to answer the more knotty questions regarding exclusive service areas.
- The Preliminary Water Supply Assessments need to clarify and evaluate the confusions inherent in the data presented. They should, as the statute requires, assess both conditions and problems. Merely revealing problems is not satisfactory. They should either be resolved or explained.

Margaret Miner, Executive Director, October 18, 2016



October 20, 2016

Western Region Water Utility Coordinating Committee
c/o David Banker, Recording Secretary
Metropolitan District Commission
555 Main Street
Hartford, CT 06142-0800

RE: Comments on Preliminary Water Supply Assessment

Dear Western Region WUCC Chairmen and Members;

Thank you for the opportunity to review the Preliminary Water Supply Assessment (PWSA) for the Western Region WUCC. The Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (CTDEEP) is supportive of this opportunity for improved, coordinated drinking water supply planning for the State. We offer the following comments for your consideration:

1. The PWSA pulled together considerable data from existing Water Supply Plans, aggregating at both town and system levels, and this provides a good overall picture of drinking water supply in the state. However, the aggregation makes it difficult to assess and comment specifically on any of the data that went into this evaluation.
2. There are several terms utilized in the PWSA that may be helpful to define or explain for the public. These include “MCL Violation”, “Monitoring Violation”, “Safe Yield” and “Major Facilities”.
3. Note that in the first paragraph of Section 2.4, it discusses margin of safety with respect to available yield, but the second paragraph of the section says it is with respect to safe yield.
4. Several different population projections are presented (State Data Center, DOT, and individual water company projections). What are the differences in assumptions behind those projections? Is there a single one that is most useful, or how would multiple projections be utilized in this process?
5. It is noted that the municipal survey responses in Section 6 are particularly valuable, and an extra effort to obtain responses from the other municipalities is warranted.
6. The state Aquifer Protection Area Program should be discussed in Section 6.3 as an important statewide source protection program.

7. Ensure the State Conservation & Development Policies are addressed throughout the planning process, including the following:
 - a. “Manage water resource conflicts by balancing the competing needs of water for human consumption, waste assimilation, habitat sustainability, recreation, power production, agriculture and transporting people and goods”; and
 - b. “Rely upon the capacity of the land, to the extent possible, to provide drinking water and wastewater disposal needs beyond the limits of the existing service area. Support the introduction or expansion of public water and/or sewer services or advanced on-site wastewater treatment systems only when there is a demonstrated environmental, public health, public safety, economic, social, or general welfare concern, and then introduce such services only at a scale which responds to the existing need without serving as an attraction to more extensive development”.

The Regional Plans of Conservation & Development should also be reviewed.

8. The CTDEEP encourages the WUCCs to discuss and consider the following during ESA designations and for the Integrated Report:
 - a. Consider if it is necessary for entire towns to be encompassed by ESAs, perhaps designating service avoidance areas where the mix of viable, existing private, community and non-community wells are self-sustaining, safe and reliable, and also where there are large tracts of protected open space, such as state parks or low density rural growth.
 - b. Acknowledge the viability of satellite systems and smaller sources of supply. Such sources can be maintained as environmentally sustainable sources that have minimal environmental impact and provide resiliency and flexibility for the overall system, especially during emergency situations.
 - c. Ensure existing private well areas of natural contaminants (arsenic, uranium, etc), areas of manmade contamination, or other impaired water quality areas are prioritized in ESA designation. CTDEEP will provide data to assist with this assessment.
 - d. Although the WUCC regulations do not explicitly include consideration of supply sufficiency to claim an ESA, it is certainly a valid consideration in assessing a water company’s ability to supply an area. Supply limitation and/or supply availability should be a limiting factor for the geographic extent of ESA assignment.
 - e. CTDEEP supports interconnections among systems, supply sharing and regional solutions to promote resiliency, flexibility and reliability of systems. However:
 - i. CTDEEP does not support consolidation of systems such that viable, environmentally sustainable existing sources are abandoned. Retention of existing smaller and mid-sized sources where environmentally compatible, to avoid over-reliance on larger sources, to maintain system supply redundancies and to avoid concentrating environmental impacts is encouraged.

- ii. Interconnections should be avoided that extend water into areas more effectively served by private wells or by new local sources with minimal environmental impact.
 - iii. Transfer of water between major river basins should be avoided.
 - iv. Interconnections should be consistent with state Conservation & Development policy to avoid inappropriate scattered development and suburban sprawl, and should be at a scale which responds to the existing need without serving as an attraction to more extensive development.
- f. Registered diversions have been a concern of CTDEEP's for quite some time, as you are aware. Environmental impacts of the registered diversions were not considered when they were established, and in many cases the volumes registered were much higher than what is sustainable from a resource perspective. Impacts of registered reservoirs will be mitigated considerably by the Stream Flow Standards, but the impacts of groundwater registrations are not affected. The use of the registrations were somewhat limited by the service area previously, but continued consolidation of water companies and expansion of ESAs can potentially increase use of registered water and intensify environmental impacts, especially where inter-basin transfers are involved. Attached is a map of areas where registered diversions for public water supply potentially have significant impact on stream flow. Recommendations on how registrants might reduce drought impacts should be discussed by the WUCCs and recommendations made to the WPC for consideration in the State Water Plan.
- g. The use of potable water for non-potable demands such as lawn watering and power plant cooling is becoming more problematic and can create extreme peaking issues for water systems. The State Water Plan will be considering this issue, and any recommendations from the WUCCs on addressing this would be helpful.
- h. From CTDEEP's perspective, conservation, non-potable water use and water reuse are important components of all drinking water supply planning and should be promoted in Individual Water Supply Plans, WUCCs, and the State Water Plan. Existing authority and policy can drive conservation, non-potable use, and reuse as necessary, sustainable actions.
- i. Consider use of rate structures to drive conservation
 - (1) How have the changes to rate structures for the investor-owned systems affected conservation? And can those types of incentives be extended to regional and municipal systems?
 - (2) Eliminate declining block rates; Promote seasonal and inclining block rates.
 - ii. Metering
 - (1) Full service metering should be the goal for all WUCCs;
 - (2) Use of the new Smart metering technology should be encouraged; and
 - (3) Consider setting criteria for water main and source metering.
 - iii. Consider establishing unaccounted-for-water thresholds or goals.

- iv. How can more extensive use of asset management programs and leak detection surveys be encouraged through the WUCC process?
- i. Finally, it has become evident during the current drought situation that the triggers set in Individual Water Supply Plans for actions in response to drought may be too low and come too late to be effective. Utilities are coming to DPH and CTDEEP for emergency declarations when little or no previous conservation measures have been taken. While drought response needs to be individualized for a given water system, the WUCCs may wish to evaluate and recommend guidelines for water companies to follow.

If you have any questions on the above comments, please do not hesitate to contact me at (860) 424-3724 or corinne.fitting@ct.gov.

Sincerely,



Corinne Fitting
Supervising Environmental Analyst
Division of Water Planning & Management
Bureau of Water Protection & Land Reuse

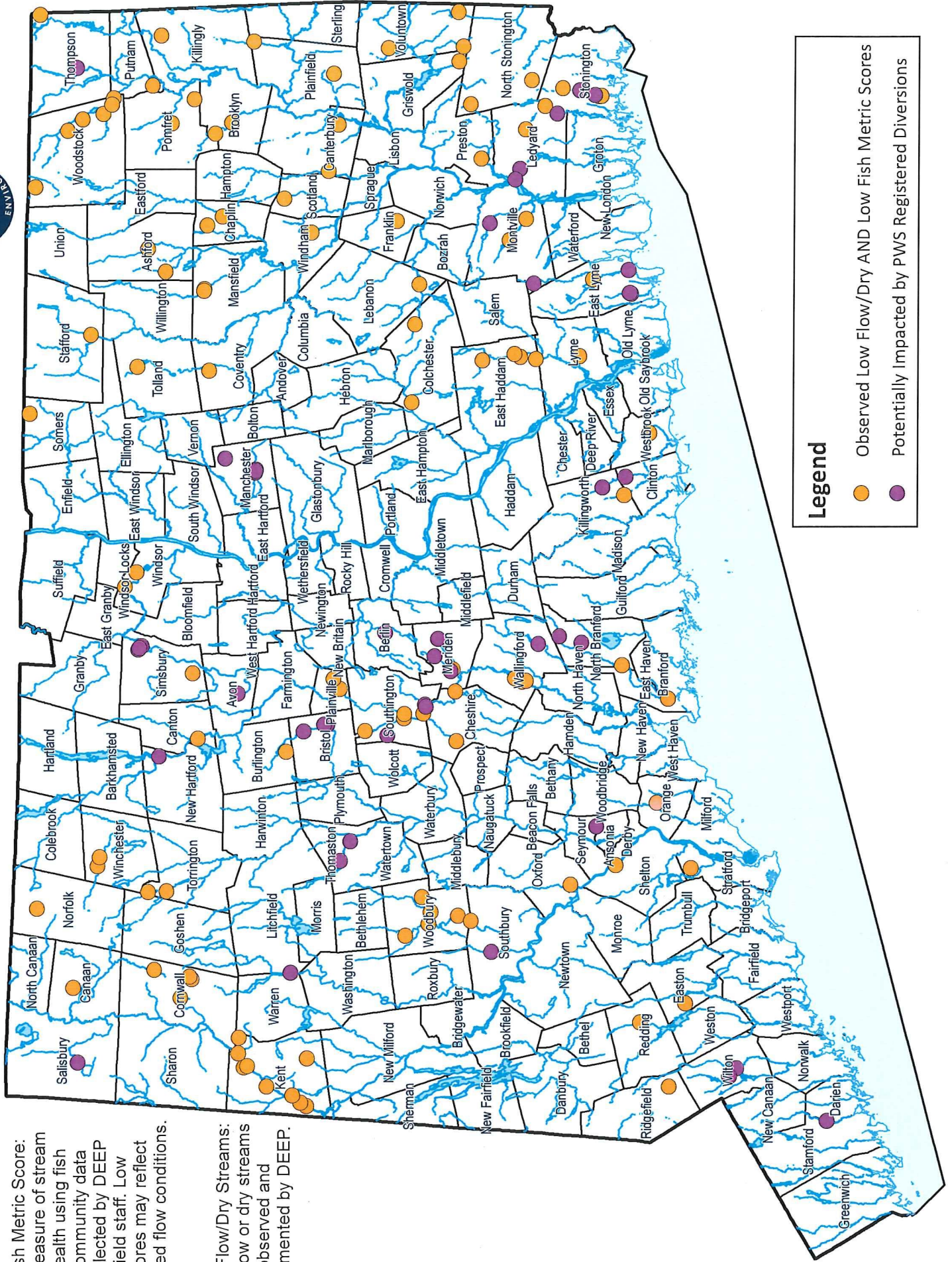
Attachment



Observed Low Flow/Dry Streams and Low Fish Metric Scores

Fish Metric Score:
A measure of stream health using fish community data collected by DEEP field staff. Low scores may reflect altered flow conditions.

Low Flow/Dry Streams:
Low flow or dry streams observed and documented by DEEP.



Legend

- Observed Low Flow/Dry AND Low Fish Metric Scores
- Potentially Impacted by PWS Registered Diversions

4th October 2016

Dear Mr. Lawrence,

Thank you for taking the time to read this letter. Given we are currently in a drought, it has been brought to my attention the management of CT water supplies.

I'd like to bring to your attention the importance of clean drinking water for the public as well as the importance of protecting our environment to allow for sustainable water. Moreover, having the public involved and enforcing water conserving measures for large private users are essential to maintain a healthy water supply.

Please consider these factors when considering mandates passed by your water utility coordinating committee.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Anthony G. Solati', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Anthony G. Solati, MD

4th October 2016

Dear Mr. Lawrence,

Thank you for taking the time to read this letter. Given we are currently in a drought, it has been brought to my attention the management of CT water supplies.

I'd like to bring to your attention the importance of clean drinking water for the public as well as the importance of protecting our environment to allow for sustainable water. Moreover, having the public involved and enforcing water conserving measures for large private users are essential to maintain a healthy water supply.

Please consider these factors when considering mandates passed by your water utility coordinating committee.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,



Caroline Gulati, MD

4th October 2016

Dear Mr. Posthauer,

Thank you for taking the time to read this letter. Given we are currently in a drought, it has been brought to my attention the management of CT water supplies.

I'd like to bring to your attention the importance of clean drinking water for the public as well as the importance of protecting our environment to allow for sustainable water. Moreover, having the public involved and enforcing water conserving measures for large private users are essential to maintain a healthy water supply.

Please consider these factors when considering mandates passed by your water utility coordinating committee.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,



Caroline Guladi, MD

4th October 2016

Dear Mr. Posthauer,

Thank you for taking the time to read this letter. Given we are currently in a drought, it has been brought to my attention the management of CT water supplies.

I'd like to bring to your attention the importance of clean drinking water for the public as well as the importance of protecting our environment to allow for sustainable water. Moreover, having the public involved and enforcing water conserving measures for large private users are essential to maintain a healthy water supply.

Please consider these factors when considering mandates passed by your water utility coordinating committee.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,



Anthony Guleti, MD

October 11 2016

Carol Newman
40 Forest Lane
Wilton CT 06897

Russell Posthauer
Candlewood Springs Property Owners Association
c/o Drinking Water Section
410 Capitol Avenue
PO Box 340308
Hartford CT 06134-0308

Dear Sir:

CT needs a regional water planning strategy that:

- Prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interests, especially during times of drought
- Prioritizes environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development
- Provides ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development and implementation
- Requires water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.

Thank you for your attention in this matter.


Carol Newman

October 11 2016

Carol Newman
40 Forest Lane
Wilton CT 06897

Daniel Lawrence
Aquarion Water Company
c/o Drinking Water Section
410 Capitol Avenue
PO Box 340308
Hartford CT 06134-0308

Dear Sir:

CT needs a regional water planning strategy that:

- Prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interests, especially during times of drought
- Prioritizes environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development
- Provides ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development and implementation
- Requires water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.

Thank you for your attention in this matter.


Carol Newman

OCT 1 2016

Sept. 30, 2016
4 Village Rd.
Milford Ct

06460

Dear Mr. Lawrence,

I am writing you to express my concern about water resources and want you to know how much clean drinking water matters! I believe water conservation measures need to include measures for large private users + for water utilities as well.

Thank you for protecting clean water.

Sincerely,
Myra Sapon

To,

Daniel Lawrence

Aquarion Water Company

&

Russell Postbauer

Candlewood Springs

Dear Sirs,

I am writing to bring to your attention that CT needs a regional water planning strategy that

- * Prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interests especially during times of drought;
- * prioritizes environmental protection for our water while

allowing for sustainable
economic development;

* provides ample opportunities
for public comment
during the plan's development
and implementation; and

* requires water conservation
measures for water utilities &
large private users.

Please do something about
the above asap.

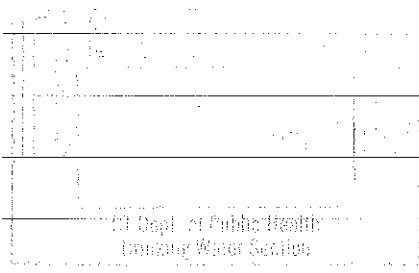
Thank you,
Wilton neighbor
CT.

Dear Daniel Lawrence,

10/3/16

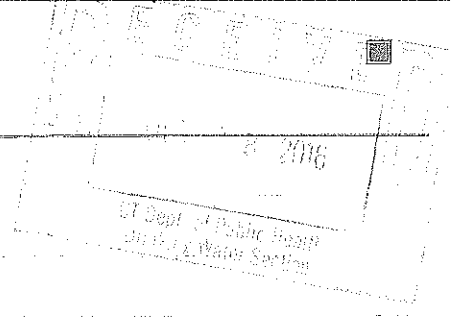
I believe Connecticut's water resources are important and should remain in public trust because it requires water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users as well as provides us with plenty of opportunities for public discussion while the plan is being developed.

Kind Regards,
Dwight Fahay



260 Rivergate Dr.
Wilton, CT. 06897

ATTN: Daniel Lawrence
Aquavion Water Co



Russell Posthaver
Candlewood Springs Property Owners

Please prioritize the public's need for clean
drinking water supplies over corp interests +

Protect our water while building

Provide opp for public comment during
the plans development & conserve
measures for water utilities &
large private users.

Thank you

Patricia & Bradley
Van Nussland

My daughter is 1 This will impact
her future living in TN State!

We need to
monitor, inform, and properly
regulate our water
policies before it is
too late for future
generations.

Regards,

Felix

10 Woodhill Rd
Wilton CT 06897

TO: Daniel Lawrence
Aquarion Water Co.

Russell Posthauer
Candlewood Spring Property Owners Assoc.

CT needs a regional water planning strategy that:

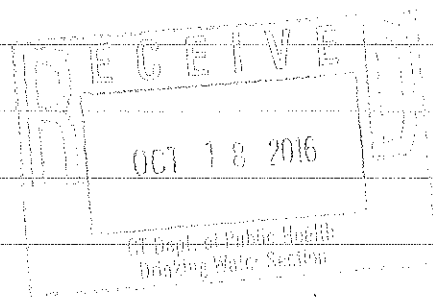
Prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interests, especially during times of drought.

Prioritizes environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development.

Provides ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development and implementation and

Requires water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.

Casey Wysocki
Middletown, CT



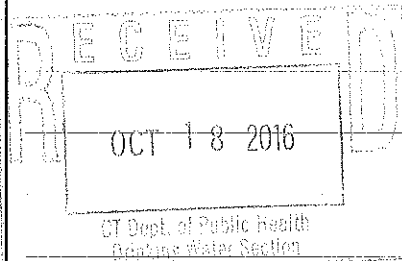
Dear Russell Posthauer,

10/3/16

I believe Connecticut's water resources are important and should remain in public trust because it provides us with water protection all while allowing economic development; and provides us with clean drinking water supplies - even during a drought.

Kind Regards,
Deirdre Fahay

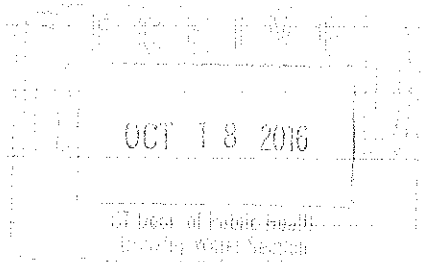
260 Rivergate Dr.
Wilton, CT. 06897



October 11, 2016

Olga Scamuffo
158 Ledgewood Drive
Wilton CT 06897

Russell Posthauer
Cardlewood Springs
Prop owners Assoc.



I believe that Ct needs a regional water planning strategy that Prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interests, especially during times of drought. Prioritizes environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development. Provides ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development and implementation; and requires water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.

Regards,
Olga Scamuffo
Olga Scamuffo

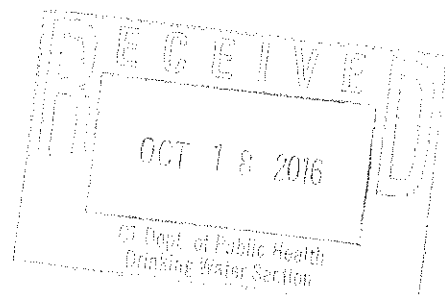
9/30/16

To: RUSSELL POSTHAUER
CANDLEWOOD SPRINGS
PROPERTY OWNERS ASSOC.

DEAR MR. POSTHAUER,

I BELIEVE IT IS VERY IMPORTANT FOR
OUR WATER TO BE CLEAN, FOR DRINKING, WASHING
ETC. ALSO, TO SAVE WATER WHEN WE HAVE A
DROUGHT. IF WATER IS WASTED THERE MIGHT
BE A SHORTAGE FOR ALL.

Sincerely
Barbara Newman
27 Chapel St.
Milford Ct.



Dear Mr. Posthauer,

September 30th 2016

I'm writing to you today as a citizen concerned about the future of our water resources. I strongly believe that it is in the best interest of our citizens and environment for our resources to remain in the public trust. We must prioritize clean drinking water and environmental sustainability over private interests who would exploit our resources.

Water conservation measures should be put in place for large private users. The repercussions of squandering such a resource leaves me very concerned about the future of our citizens. Because this issue is of such grave concern I hope there can be total transparency and ample opportunity for public comment during the planning process.

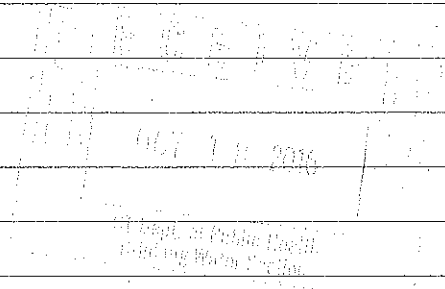
Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Kristin Walewski

166 Beach Ave

Milford, CT 06460

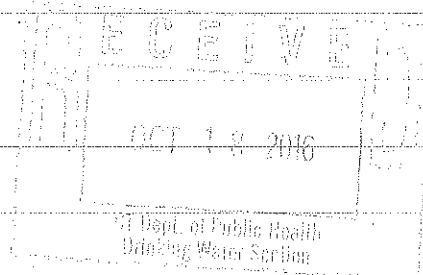


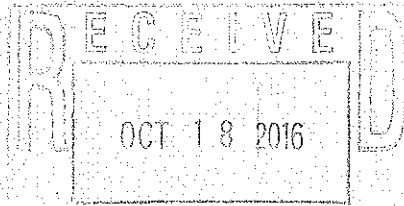
To: Daniel Lawrence
Aquonon Water Company

CT needs a regional water planning strategy that:

- Prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water
- Prioritizes environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development
- Provides ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development and implementation
- Requires water conservation measures for water utilities + large private users

Mackenzie Coughlin
Milford, CT





CT Dept. of Public Health
Drinking Water Section

It needs a regional
water planning strategy that
protects the public's need
for clean drinking water
& provides opportunities
for public comment.

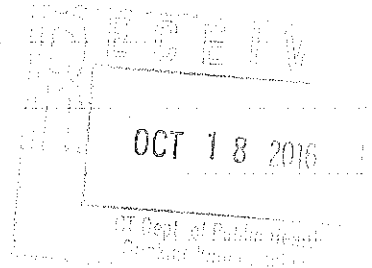
Janice Whitney



Ms. Janice Whitney
26 Hidden Lake Ridge
Wilton, CT 06897-2425

October 11, 2016

Olga Scanuff
58 Ledgewood Dr
Wiltn Ct, 06897



Aquarium Water Co
Attn: Daniel Lawrence

I believe that CT needs a regional water planning strategy that:

Prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interests, especially during times of drought.

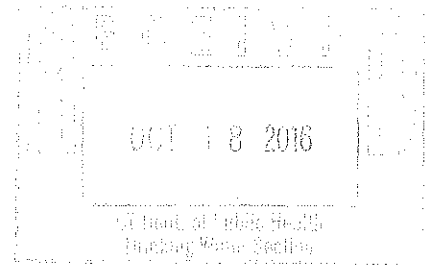
Prioritize environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development.

Provide ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development and implementation, and requires water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.

Regards
Olga Scanuff
Olga Scanuff

9/30/16

To: DANIEL LAWRENCE
AQUARION WATER COMPANY



DEAR MR. LAWRENCE,

I BELIEVE IT IS VERY IMPORTANT FOR
OUR WATER TO BE CLEAN, FOR DRINKING, WASHING
ETC. ALSO, TO SAVE WATER WHEN WE HAVE A
DROUGHT, IF WATER IS WASTED THERE
MIGHT BE A SHORTAGE FOR ALL.

Sincerely
Barbara Newman
27 Chapel St.
Milford Ct.

Dear Mr. Lawrence,

September 30th 2016

I'm writing to you today as a citizen concerned about the future of our water resources. I strongly believe that it is in the best interest of our citizens and environment for our resources to remain in the public trust. We must prioritize clean drinking water and environmental sustainability over private interests who would exploit our resources.

Water conservation measures should be put in place for large private users, the repercussions of squandering such a resource leaves me very concerned about the future of our citizens. Because this issue is of such grave concern

I hope there can be total transparency and ample opportunity for public comment during the planning process.

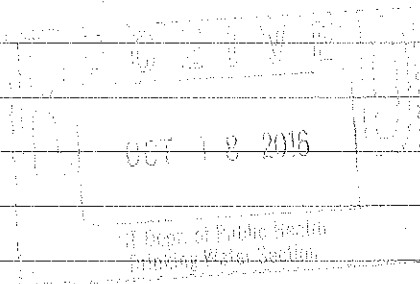
Thank-you for your time.

Sincerely,

Kristin Walewski

166 Beach Ave

Milford, CT, 06460



To: Russell Rothauer

Candlewood Springs Property Owners Assoc.

CT needs a regional water planning strategy that:

- Prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interests, especially during times of drought.
- Prioritizes environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development;
- Provides ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development and implementation
- Requires water ~~conservation~~ conservation measures for water utilities + large private users

Maekenzie Coughlin

Chilford, CT

OCT 18 2016

Post Office Box 1000
Chilford, CT 06026

To: Dana Lawrence
Aquarion Water Co.

Russell Posthauer
Candlewood Springs
Property Owners Assoc.

CT needs a regional water planning
Strategy that:

Prioritizes the public's need for clean
drinking water supplies over corporate interests
especially during times of drought

Prioritizes environmental protection for our
water while allowing for sustainable
economic development

Provides ample opportunities for public comment
during the plan's development and
implementation and

Requires water conservation measures for
water utilities and large private users.

Cathy Wyszokowski
Milford, CT

Phillip Sweeney

18 Chessor Lane

Wilton, CT 06897

September 29, 2016

Daniel Lawrence

Aquarion Water Company

To Daniel,

I am reaching out to you to express the importance of CT's clean water resources and how it should remain in the public trust.

CT needs a regional water planning strategy that;

Prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interests, especially during times of drought;

Prioritizes environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development;

Provides ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development implementation; and

Requires water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.

Sincerely,



Phillip Sweeney

RECEIVED
OCT 2 2016
CT Dept. of Public Health
Drinking Water Section

Sept. 19, 2016

Daniel Lawrence
Aquarion Water Company

Dear Mr. Lawrence;

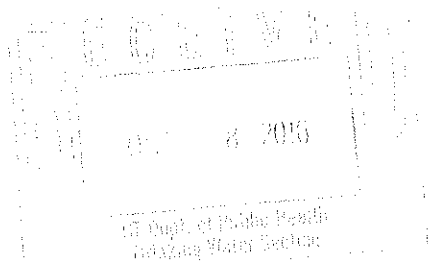
I am in support of water protection plan so
that my well water is kept at a high level and
not siphoned off up north before it gets to Westford.

Please do your part in keeping the environment
balanced + safe.

Sincerely -

~~Mr~~ Charles Halpin

21 Little Fox Lane
Westford, CT 06898



Sept. 19, 2016

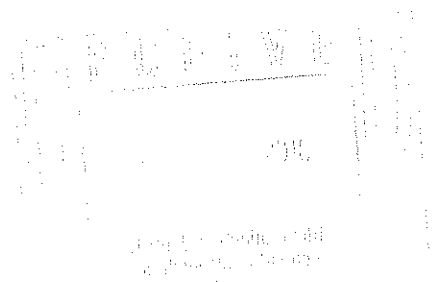
Daniel Lawrence
Agarion Water Canyon

Dear Mr. Lawrence;

I am in support of water protection plan so
that my well water is kept at a high level and
not siphoned off up north before it gets to Westford.

Please do your part in keeping the environment
balanced + safe.

Sincerely
Rae Lee Helper
21 Little Fox Lane
Westford, CT 06880



Daniel Lawrence
Aquarion Water Company

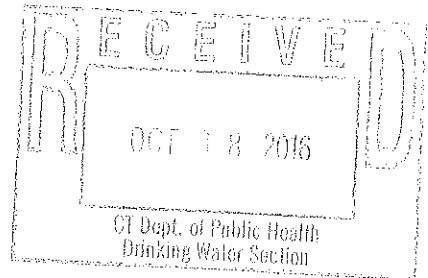
Dear Daniel

Connecticut needs a regional water planning strategy that prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water and conservation measures for water utilities. Public comment during the plan's development and implementation is imperative.

Sincerely,

Phillip

Phillip M. Mouracade



Daniel Lawrence
Aquarion Water Company

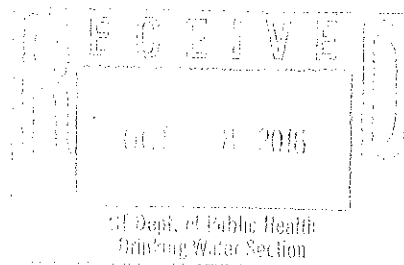
Dear Daniel

Connecticut needs a regional water planning strategy that prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water and conservation measures for water utilities. Public comment during the plan's development and implementation is imperative.

Sincerely,



Meire A.G. Mouracade



Sept. 28, 2016

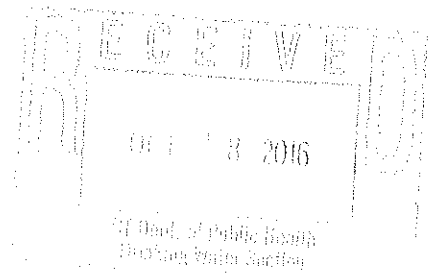
LPelletier
Methu, CT

Dear Daniel Lawrence:

I am writing to encourage a clean water
~~the~~ planning strategy be in place for our
state. Please prioritize environmental
protection for our waters. Please ensure
water conservation measures for water
utilities and large private users.

Thank you,

The Cern Family
Methu, CT



Ledice Sweeney

18 Chessor Lane

Wilton, CT 06897

September 29, 2016

Daniel Lawrence

Aquarion Water Company

To Daniel,

I am reaching out to you to express the importance of CT's clean water resources and how it should remain in the public trust.

CT needs a regional water planning strategy that;

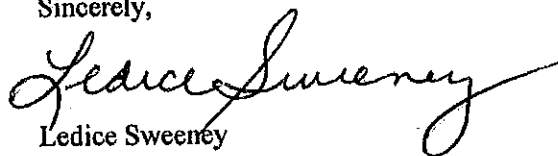
Prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interests, especially during times of drought;

Prioritizes environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development;

Provides ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development implementation; and

Requires water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.

Sincerely,



Ledice Sweeney

09/29/2016

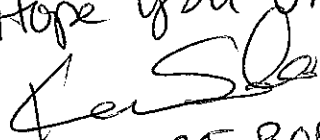
CT Dept. of Public Health
Wastewater Control Section

Sept. 28, 2016

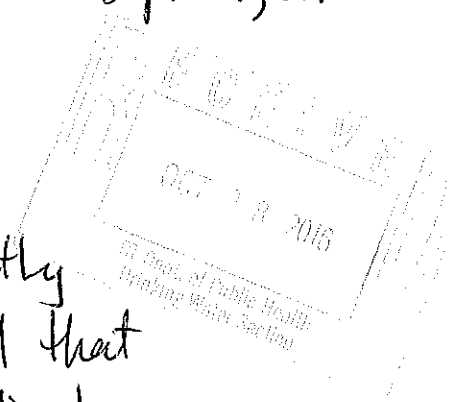
RUSSELL Posthauer
DANIEL LAWRENCE -

The most ridiculous thing has recently come to my attention. How is it legal that the Dept. of Health has the authority to limit a tax paying citizens water consumption during a drought and for time of emergency, yet has their hands tied until a governor's declaration of statewide water supply emergency to limit corporation/large private users?!? I understand How it Happened, \$. But don't the tax dollars collected from the citizens that are told to limit their water use far outweigh whatever was collected from private companies? As an avid fisherman, I was shocked to learn that the Niagara Bottling company ALONE uses and sells over a million gallons a day. That is insane. 1,000,000. It takes Two WEEKS to even COUNT to a million. yet they're allowed to bottle and sell that much public water daily. Something needs to change.

Hope you understand.



25 BOB WHITE LANE
WILTON, CT.



October 3, 2016

Daniel Lawrence
Aquarion Water Company

Dear Mr. Lawrence,

My name is Emma Helman and I live at 74 Rivergate Drive, Wilton, CT. I believe that CT's clean Water resources are important and should remain in the public trust. CT needs a regional water planning strategy to prevent severe droughts that other states are having.

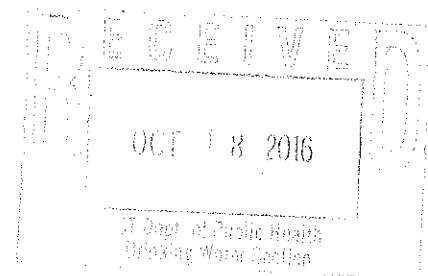
This strategy needs to

- prioritize the public's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interest, especially during times of drought,
- prioritize environmental protection for our water allowing sustainable economic development,
- provide ample opportunities for public commitment during the plan's development and implantation, and
- require water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.

Thank you,

Emma Helman

-Emma Helman



October 3, 2016

Daniel Lawrence
Aquarion Water Company

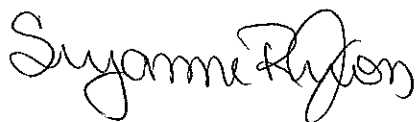
Dear Mr. Lawrence,

My name is Suzanne Rixon and I live at 74 Rivergate Drive, Wilton, CT. I believe that CT's clean Water resources are important and should remain in the public trust. CT needs a regional water planning strategy to prevent severe droughts that other states are having.

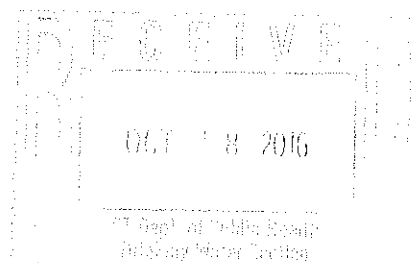
This strategy needs to

- prioritize the public's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interest, especially during times of drought,
- prioritize environmental protection for our water allowing sustainable economic development,
- provide ample opportunities for public commitment during the plan's development and implantation, and
- require water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.

Thank you,



-Suzanne Rixon



October 3, 2016

Daniel Lawrence
Aquarion Water Company

Dear Mr. Lawrence,

My name is David Helman and I live at 74 Rivergate Drive, Wilton, CT. I believe that CT's clean Water resources are important and should remain in the public trust. CT needs a regional water planning strategy to prevent severe droughts that other states are having.

This strategy needs to

- prioritize the public's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interest, especially during times of drought,
- prioritize environmental protection for our water allowing sustainable economic development,
- provide ample opportunities for public commitment during the plan's development and implantation, and
- require water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.

Thank you,



-David Helman

RECEIVED
OCT 03 2016
AQUARION WATER COMPANY
WILTON, CT

October 3, 2016

Daniel Lawrence
Aquarion Water Co.

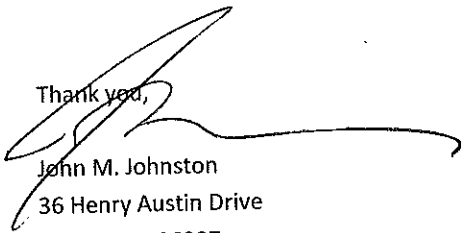
Dear Mr. Lawrence:

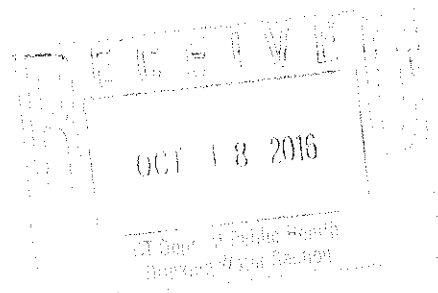
As I am sure you are aware, the importance of the safety, purity and health of our water and the ecosystem surrounding it cannot be overstated. As a long-time Connecticut resident, a parent, a pet owner and a human being, I am writing to express my support for the furtherance of water awareness! As the Water Planning Council develops its plan for responsible water usage guidelines and sustainable economic development, I wholeheartedly support a truly transparent approach based on rigorous critical thinking as opposed to economic advantage and political expediency.

It is clearly unlikely that human consumption and demand for clean, potable water will ever decrease, responsible management of this most precious resource must be prioritized. Irrespective of political 'gender', the science attending this is real: Clean water can be effectively conserved, and stewardship of existing supplies can be better, more intelligently managed. Common sense regulation and governance of these facets of water management are only a fraction of the solution. A major portion would be public awareness. In a world where critical thinking is often displaced by intellectual laziness – even bankruptcy – responsible companies, governmental entities and citizen groups must keep channels of awareness open.

I urge you and your company to not only do the due diligence current law requires, but to celebrate the stewardship of our water supply in innovative, proactive ways.

Thank you,


John M. Johnston
36 Henry Austin Drive
Wilton, CT 06897



9/30/16

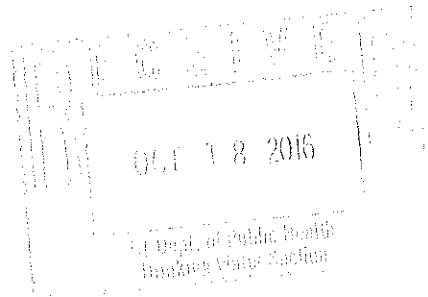
ATT: Daniel Lawrence / Aquarion Water Company

CT needs a regional water planning strategy that prioritizes the public need for clean drinking water supplies. This should come before corporate interest, especially during drought times. CT needs to require water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.

Everyone needs to be held accountable not just home owners and individuals. Corporate America should not be exempt from protecting our water supply!!!

Concerned Citizen 1

Mary Ann
203-520-2995



Joseph McGarry
55 Village Road
Milford Ct. 06460
203-874-7418
kwkstp@gmail.com
9-30-2016

Daniel Lawrence
Aquarion Water Co.

Dear Russell

I am writing to convey my beliefs on a regional water planning strategy, they should include:

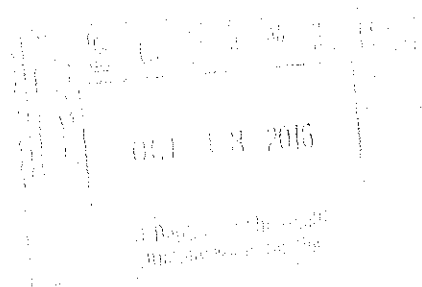
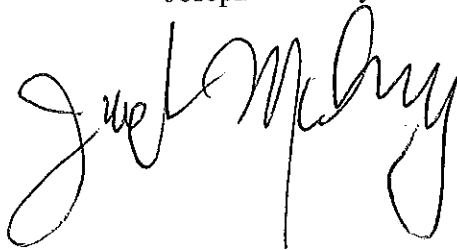
Prioritizing the public's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interests, especially during times of drought.

Prioritizing environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development.

Provide ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development, and implementation.

Require water conservation measures for water utilities, and large private users.

Sincerely
Joseph McGarry



Dan D Lawrence
Asurion

CT's water supply is not just a resource
its a sacred trust that you have a
responsibility to protect.

Please prioritize the quality of drinking
water including testing for Hex Chrome

Quantity of drinking & irrigation
over industrial uses

Provide ample time for public comment
during changes

Require water conservation measures
for all users & specially large ones

Mary Chissick
51 Village Road
Milford, CT 06460

September 30th, 2016

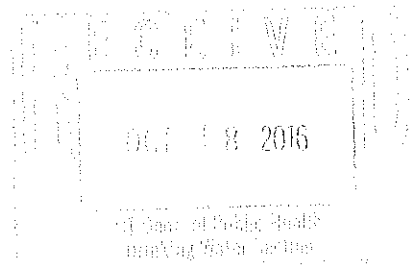
Dear Daniel Lawrence of Aquarion Water Company,

I am writing to you in regards to Connecticut's clean water resources. These resources are important to me and I believe they need to stay in the public trust. Connecticut needs a regional water planning strategy that prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water over corporate interests, requires water conservation for water utilities and large private users, and prioritizes environmental protection for our water. Please help keep Connecticut's water clean and available to the public.

Respectfully,



Michaela Bender
154 Kings Highway Apt B
Milford, CT 06460



Cindy Kahn
210 Rivergate Drive
Wilton, CT 06897

October 3rd, 2016

Daniel Lawrence
Aquarius Water Company

Dear Mr. Lawrence,

I am writing to express my concern about CT's clean water resources and keeping it in the public's trust. I moved to CT just over a year ago and was surprised to learn that the Niagara Bottling facility would be able to bottle one million gallons a day, yet there are loopholes in CT's water policies which would not allow CT to limit their water withdrawals even in a time of drought.

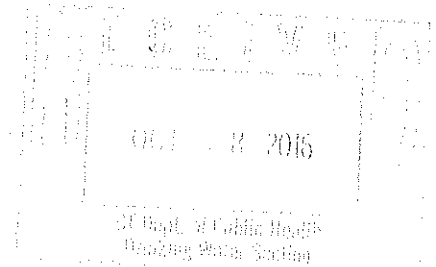
The state needs to prioritize the public's need for clean drinking water over corporate interests. We need to work on a regional water planning strategy that while allowing for sustainable economic development, ~~which~~ also prioritizes the environmental protection of our water. We need to have a voice in this vital resource, so ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development and implementation need to be including in the plan. Importantly, as we are feeling it right now, we need water conservation measures for both water utilities and large private users/corporate interests.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,



Cindy Kahn





Mrs. Linda B. Fry
 108 Borghum Rd.
 Wilton, CT 06897-3704

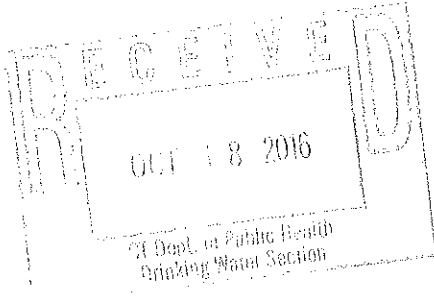
7 October 2016

To: Western WUCC

I believe Connecticut's clean water resources are important and should remain in public trust. We need a regional water planning strategy that:

- Prioritizes public's need for clean drinking water, supplies over corporate interests, especially during drought.
- Prioritizes environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development.
- Provides ample opportunities for public comment during the plans development & implementation.
- Requires water conservation measures for water utilities and ^{large} private users.

Sincerely,
 Linda B. Fry



Mrs. Linda B. Fry
 108 Borghum Rd.
 Wilton, CT 06897-3704

RECEIVED

OCT 18 2016

Dept. of Public Health
Water Section

Dear members of the Water Utility Coordinating Committees, and especially Daniel Lawrence

CT's clean water resources are a precious resource that should belong to the public and to the wildlife that depend on them. Corporate water companies have been buying up water rights world wide at the expense of local citizens. The North East is experiencing more and more water issues that threaten our fresh water. Pollution, invasive plants and droughts are increasing instead of decreasing in quantity. We are expected to get more heavy rain issues, in the North East. Please be proactive and protect our public's right to clean water. I have experienced drying wells in NY and it has been going on for years water conservation and sustainability are vital to our states economic future.

Everyone needs to practice water conservation especially water companies and large private users.

I'm very concerned, CT needs a water conservation and Regional Water planning strategy. I own a home and our states water future is top on my list. The North East is expecting more heavy rain events and droughts in between. Protect our water security.

Sincerely Bradford and Diane Vasseur

Residents of 17 Deval Street Milford, CT

Diane Vasseur 203-283-1441
Bradford Vasseur

We the public insist on opportunities for public comment and to participate in the plans development and implementation. Thank you!

To: Water Utility Coordinating Committees,

Please take the following into consideration when making decision about our water.

Our water should remain in the public trust.

It is very important that the regional water planning strategy that:

Prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interests. Especially during times of drought.

Prioritizes environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development.

Provides ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development and implementation.

Requires water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.

Respectively Submitted:

Linda Baldwin
4 Usher St.
Milford, Ct. 06460

Linda Baldwin 9/30/16

OCT 18 2016

To: Water Utility Coordinating Committees,

Please take the following into consideration when making decision about our water.

Our water should remain in the public trust.

It is very important that the regional water planning strategy that:

Prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interests. Especially during times of drought.

Prioritizes environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development.

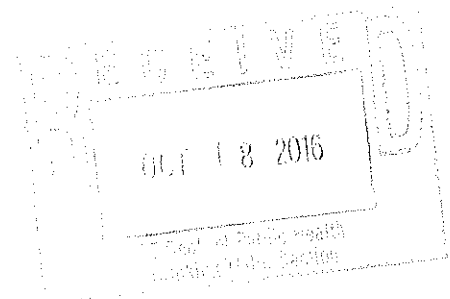
Provides ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development and implementation.

Requires water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.

Respectively Submitted:

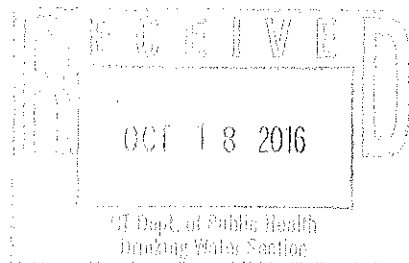
David Baldwin
4 Usher St.
Milford, Ct. 06460

David Baldwin 9/30/16



77 Hawley Avenue
Milford CT 06460
Oct. 1, 2016

Daniel Lawrence
Aquarion Water Company



Dear Mr. Lawrence,

WE DON'T WANT ANOTHER FLINT!

We've made progress over the years, but let's not slip backward in keeping our water supply safe. Drinking water is too precious to squander for any reason.

Connecticut needs a regional water planning strategy that puts the public's need for clean drinking water over corporate interests, especially during a drought like we experienced this summer.

Connecticut needs a regional water planning strategy that protects our water while still allowing for sustainable economic development. But for heaven's sake, stop OVERdeveloping!

Connecticut needs a regional water planning strategy that gives the public the chance to comment during the development and implementation of the plan.

Connecticut needs a regional water planning strategy that requires water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.

Do the right thing, please!

Sincerely,

Katherine E. Murphy

60 Prayer Spring Rd.
Stratford, CT 06614

10/5/16

Mr. Daniel Lawrence
Aquarion Water Co.

Dear Mr. Lawrence:

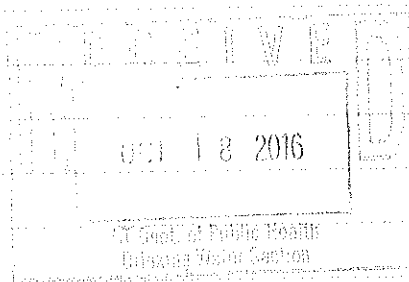
CT needs a regional water planning
strategy that

- prioritizes the public's needs for
clean drinking water supplies over
corporate interests, especially during times
of drought

- provides ample opportunities for public
comment during the plan's development
and implementation and

- Requires water conservation measures for
water utilities and large private users.

THE Coleman Family.



10/4/16

Dear Daniel Lawrence,

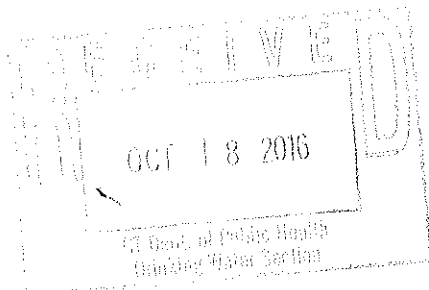
I believe that we has people living in Ct. deserve the right for clean drinking water supplies, most definitely over corporate interests.

We need to keep our environment healthy for the well being of our planet and ourselves.

lets include keeping our waters protected, especially during drought and give us opportunities for public comment during plans development.

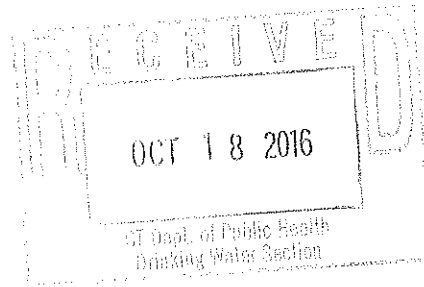
I thank you

Barbara D'aversa



Eliana Soccio
82 Buckingham Ridge Rd
Wilton CT 06897

To: Daniel Lawrence
Aquarion Water Company



Dear Daniel,

We believe that Connecticut's clean water resources are important and should remain in the public trust to ensure the healthiest environment for ourselves and our children.. Connecticut needs a regional water planning strategy that prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water over corporate interests, especially during times of drought.

We require a plan that also provides ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development and implementation. Most importantly, we need a plan that requires water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.

Sincerely,

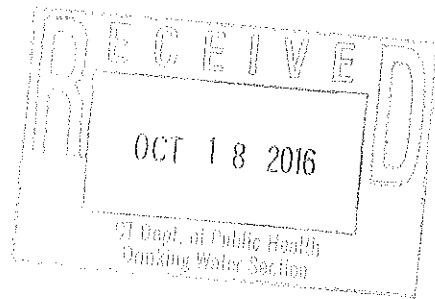
Eliana Soccio

Eliana Soccio

Eliana Soccio

Maddie Soccio
82 Buckingham Ridge Rd
Wilton CT 06897

To: Daniel Lawrence
Aquarion Water Company



Dear Daniel,

We believe that Connecticut's clean water resources are important and should remain in the public trust to ensure the healthiest environment for ourselves and our children.. Connecticut needs a regional water planning strategy that prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water over corporate interests, especially during times of drought.

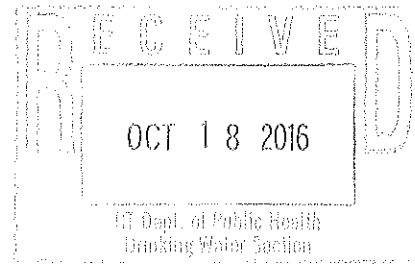
We require a plan that also provides ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development and implementation. Most importantly, we need a plan that requires water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.

Sincerely,

Maddie
Maddie Soccio

Melissa Soccio
82 Buckingham Ridge Rd
Wilton CT 06897

To: Daniel Lawrence
Aquarion Water Company



Dear Daniel,

We believe that Connecticut's clean water resources are important and should remain in the public trust to ensure the healthiest environment for ourselves and our children.. Connecticut needs a regional water planning strategy that prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water over corporate interests, especially during times of drought.

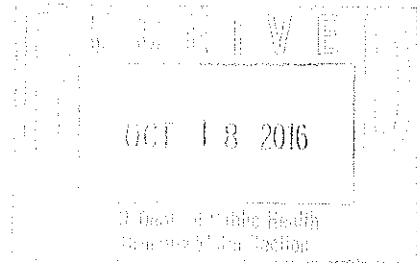
We require a plan that also provides ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development and implementation. Most importantly, we need a plan that requires water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.

Sincerely,

Melissa Soccio

10.3.16

Daniel Lawrence
Aquarian Water
Western WUCC



Mr. Lawrence -

In your role as member of Western WUCC, I request that the regional water plan you are developing include

- ample opportunities for public comment during plan's development & implementation
- water conservation measures for water utilities & large private users.

As a Connecticut resident, I believe it is in our state's best interests to manage our water resources in a way that prioritizes the need for public drinking water & the health of the environment. Any private interests seeking use of our water should be willing to comply with conservation measures.

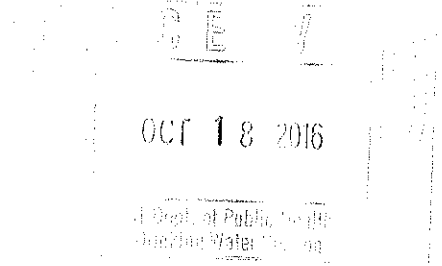
A. Slaughter
175 Hurbutt St
WILTON CT 06897

James and Holly Barker
18 Henry Austin Drive
Wilton, CT 06897

Daniel Lawrence
Aquarion Water Company


10/3/2016

Dear Mr. Lawrence,



We are writing in support of Citizens Campaign for the Environment's efforts to keep Connecticut's water clean. The recent devastation in Flint, Michigan underscores the importance of your efforts to protect our drinking water. We believe that Connecticut's water planning strategy must put the public's need for safe drinking water above any corporate interests. We would appreciate your efforts in closing existing loopholes that put safe drinking water at risk.

Sincerely,


James and Holly Barker
18 Henry Austin Drive

Copy

151 Gillies Rd.
Hamden, CT 06517
October 3, 2016

Daniel Lawrence
Aquarian Water Company
c/o Drinking Water Section
410 Capitol Avenue
MS #51 WAT
PO Box 340308
Hartford, CT 06134-0308

Dear Mr. Lawrence,

What could be more important than clean water! Certainly the news about Flint Michigan in the past year has given each of us reason to think about this.

Please help CT to develop a regional water planning strategy that prioritizes public need for clean drinking water over corporate interests, reflects environmental protection for our water, and requires water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users. Opportunities for public comment during planning and development are essential to develop the best plan and to engender support as it moves forward.

Hoping for your assistance with this matter.

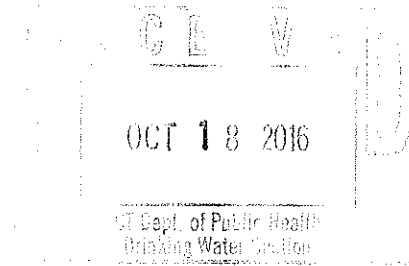


Janet Tredwell
(Mrs. John Tredwell)

GLENN HOFFMAN
88 Old Kings Highway, Wilton, CT 06897
(203) 451-5395 • glennhoffman@gmail.com

October 7, 2016

Daniel Lawrence
Aquarion Water Company
Drinking Water Section
410 Capitol Avenue
MS #51 WAT
PO BOX 340308
Hartford, CT 06134-0308



Mr. Lawrence:

CT needs a regional water planning strategy that:

- Prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interests during times of drought;
- Prioritizes environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development;
- Provides ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development and implementation; and
- Requires water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.

Thank you for your attention and consideration.

Sincerely,

Glenn H. Hoffman

To whom it may concern,

OCT 18 2016

CT Dept. of Public Health
Drinking Water Dept.

I live just a couple miles from one of my town's reservoirs. ~~The~~ The beauty and ecological impact it has on my ecosystem is not lost upon me. Given CT's current drought and the action some towns have already taken to help preserve their water, I too, wish to support efforts to conserve.

Please allow public citizens like myself to have a voice for this cause. Please take action along with smaller members of your community. Together, we can make a beneficial impact for our area.

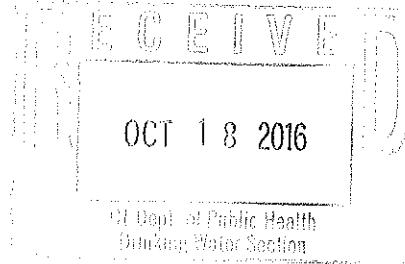
Thank you for your time and consideration,

Signed, a concern citizen (CG)

12 Telva Rd.
Wilton, CT 06897

Michael Soccio
82 Buckingham Ridge Rd
Wilton CT 06897

To: Daniel Lawrence
Aquarion Water Company



Dear Daniel,

We believe that Connecticut's clean water resources are important and should remain in the public trust to ensure the healthiest environment for ourselves and our children.. Connecticut needs a regional water planning strategy that prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water over corporate interests, especially during times of drought.

We require a plan that also provides ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development and implementation. Most importantly, we need a plan that requires water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.

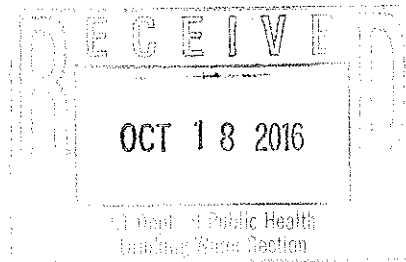
Sincerely,


Michael Soccio

TO: Daniel Lawrence
Aquarion Water Company

FR: Debbi Morello
85 McFadden Drive
Wilton, CT

Date: September 28, 2016



I'm writing to the members of the Water Utility Coordinating Committees to tell you why I believe Connecticut's clean water resources are important and why they should remain in the public trust.

Connecticut needs a regional water planning strategy that:

First: Connecticut needs a regional water planning strategy that prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interests, especially during times of drought.

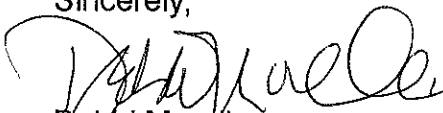
Second: Connecticut needs a regional water planning strategy that prioritizes environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development.

Third: That provides ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development and implementation, and:

Fourth: Requires water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

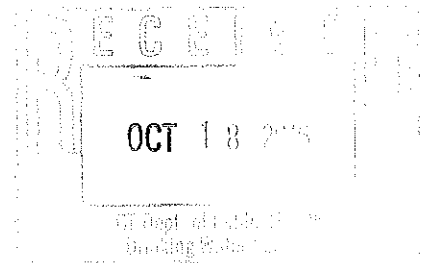


Debbi Morello

Jacqueline J. McClenachan
14B Powder Horn Hill Road
Wilton, CT. 08697
203-762-8964

October 5, 2016

Daniel Lawrence
Aquarion Water Company
% Drinking Water Section
410 Capitol Ave.
MS #151 WAT
P.O. Box 340308
Hartford, CT. 06134-0308



Dear Mr. Lawrence:

I believe that the State of Connecticut needs a regional water planning strategy that prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interests, especially during periods, like now, times, where we are experiencing drought. We need a plan that prioritizes environmental protection for our water, while still allowing for sustainable economic growth. This plan must provide opportunity for the public to comment on the development and implementation and the plan must include water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.

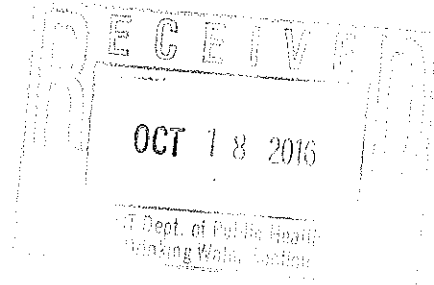
I would appreciate your support in this matter and deeply believe that keeping Connecticut's drinking water clean and healthy should be a priority.

Sincerely

Jacqueline J. McClenachan
Jacqueline J. McClenachan

October 5, 2016

Mr. Daniel Lawrence
Aquarian Water Company, Drinking Water Section
410 Capitol Avenue
MS #51 WAT
P.O. Box 340308
Hartford, CT 06134-0308



Dear Mr. Lawrence,

You are in a position of trust as a member of the Water Utility Coordinating Committee of Connecticut. I am hoping you will take your responsibility to the citizens of this state very seriously.

As a person who has lived on the Housatonic River for the past 20 years, I am well versed in the pollution which has destroyed this river. In fact, my father worked for General Electric – so you can imagine I have been well aware of the river's troubled past from a very young age. When you combine the PCB pollution from the GE Pittsfield plant and the toxins leached from the Raybestos plant in Stratford, CT (and the inability of anyone to truly clean up either mess), it will be decades more until the river is anywhere near a pristine area.

So please, take your role seriously. The water belongs to the public – and we have not seen the private sector prioritize clean water for the public over profits. There needs to be an ample and guaranteed clean supply for the public before any private, corporate usage is allowed.

Should plans be approved for private usage, the approval process needs to be transparent, with plenty of opportunity for the citizens of the state to make their opinions known. And understand, that every citizen who makes their opinion known has taken great time and thought to do so. Do not take their efforts lightly.

Finally, any water conservations mandated for the public must also be mirrored by water conservations mandated for private corporations who are profiting off the use of our resources.

Please put together a thoughtful plan that will balance the needs of the citizens of the state against the needs of the for-profit sector. It would be hard to live without private companies supplying jobs to our region. But without clean and conserved water, none of us will live at all.

Thank you for your consideration.

Joan Wootton
175 Peace Acre Lane
Stratford, CT 06614

16 Avergate Dr
Wilton, Ct 06897

Oct 3, 2016

Dear Daniel Lawrence,

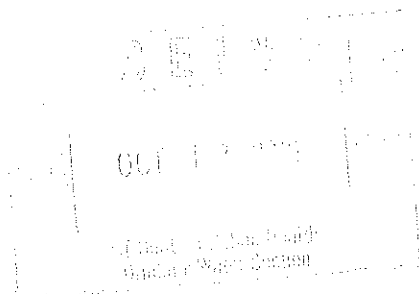
Connecticut needs a regional water planning strategy that

- 1) Prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interest especially during times of drought
- 2) Prioritizes environment protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development.

Thank you

Yours truly

Yvonne Paterynski

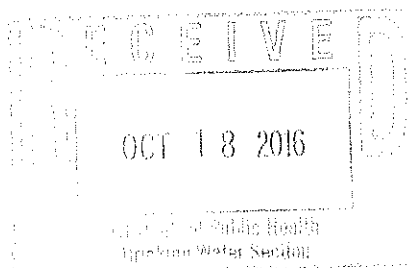


PAUL D. WATSON

185 Lantern Road
STRATFORD, CONNECTICUT 06614-1302
EMAIL: watsonp185@gmail.com

TELEPHONE: (203) 375-9850

MOBIL: (203) 727-9616



October 5, 2016

Mr. Daniel Lawrence
Aquarion Water Co.

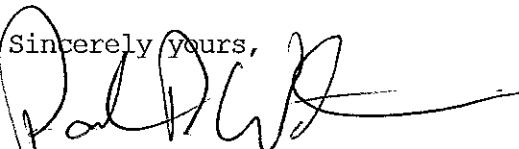
RE: Connecticut's Water Policies

Dear Mr. Lawrence:

I am pleased to hear that the Water Planning Council (WPC) is developing a long-term, comprehensive water management plan for Connecticut. As the WPC moves through the planning process I desire that the following items be considered:

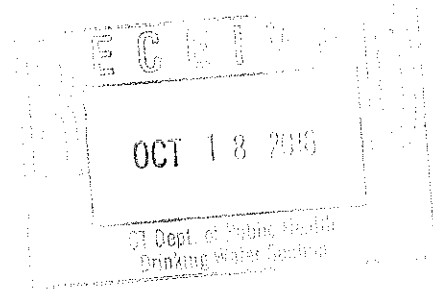
1. **Keep Connecticut's water in the public trust:** CT's water resources belong to all of us.
2. **Prioritize public drinking water supplies and a healthy environment, while allowing for sustainable economic development:** Maintaining clean and abundant water supplies must take precedence over private interests seeking to exploit our water resources.
3. **Provide transparency and allow ample opportunity for meaningful public participation:** The public must be able to access the plan and weigh in often during the plan's development and implementation.
4. **Require water conservation measures for water utilities and industrial users as a core value:** Ensuring that large users are not wasting water is critical to protecting our water supply.

Sincerely yours,


Paul D. Watson

151 Gillies Rd.
Hamden, CT 06517
October 3, 2016

Daniel Lawrence
Aquarian Water Company
c/o Drinking Water Section
410 Capitol Avenue
MS #51 WAT
PO Box 340308
Hartford, CT 06134-0308



Dear Mr. Lawrence,

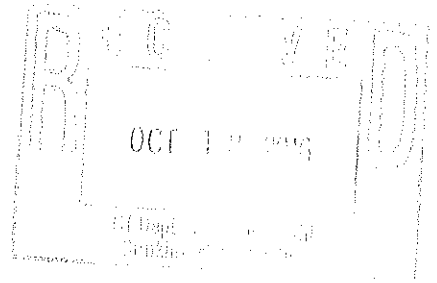
What could be more important than clean water! Certainly the news about Flint Michigan in the past year has given each of us reason to think about this.

Please help CT to develop a regional water planning strategy that prioritizes public need for clean drinking water over corporate interests, reflects environmental protection for our water, and requires water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users. Opportunities for public comment during planning and development are essential to develop the best plan and to engender support as it moves forward.

Hoping for your assistance with this matter.

Handwritten signature of Janet Tredwell in cursive script.

Janet Tredwell
(Mrs. John Tredwell)



Subject: Keep Connecticut's Water Clean

Dear Mr. Daniel Lawrence

We are concerned Connecticut citizens. We are apprehensive of the dire situation of the quickly depleting water resources. Having clean unpolluted water is the right of every living being. A fast economic growth at the cost of clean water is useless.

Please make policies and strategies which guarantees the protection of our water supplies. The public should be made aware of the policies. The companies which consume this water supply should also remediate the effects caused by the water shortage.

This is a pivotal time for work being done for our most important resource i.e. Water. We want your utmost attention and care on this subject.

Thanking You

Sincerely yours

The Ali Family

47 Powderhorn Hill Rd

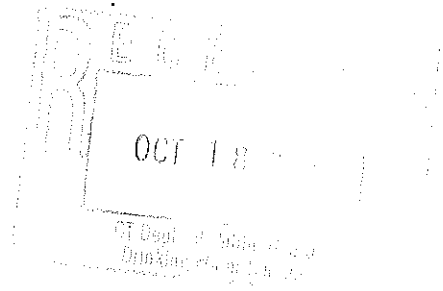
Wilton, CT 06897

Two handwritten signatures in black ink. The first signature is written over the address and appears to be "Ali". The second signature is written below the first and appears to be "Ali".

October 11, 2016

Mr. Daniel Lawrence
Aquarion Water Company

Re: Keep Connecticut Water Clean



Dear Mr. Lawrence,

I am writing to you to request that you and your company diligently pursue a policy of makes sure to keeping Connecticut water clean. As, I am sure you are aware, In the 21st century, clean water will surpass petroleum oil in value and scarcity. Thus I ask that you and Aquarion Water Company act responsibly and help keep Connecticut Water clean.

I ask that Aquarion Water Company, keep the following very important request when making decisions concerning Connecticut water.

- Prioritize the public's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate intrest, especially during times of drought.
- Prioritize environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development.
- Provide ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development and implementation.
- Require water conservation measures for water utilities and large users.

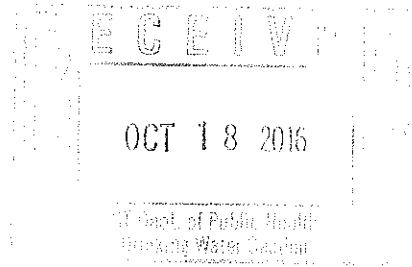
Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Peter Boudouvas
43 Evans Lane
Wilton, CT 06897

October 11, 2016

Dawn Jasinski
222 Cheese Spring Rd.
Wilton, CT 06897



Mr. Daniel Lawrence of Aquarion Water Company,

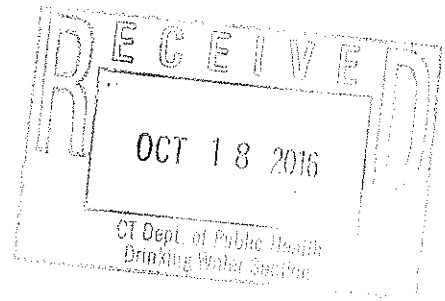
Connecticut needs a regional water planning strategy that:

- Prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interests, especially during times of drought
- Prioritizes environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development
- Provides ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development and implementation
- Requires water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users

Sincerely,
Dawn Jasinski

10/11/16

Daniel Lawrence
Aquarion Water Company



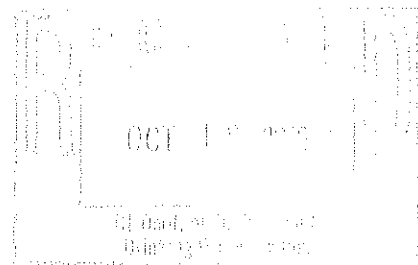
I believe CT's clean water resources are important to protect the public's health and the environment. Water conservation measures should be required for water utilities and large private users.

Thank you,
Natacha Campbell

Natacha Campbell
192 Cheese Spring Rd
Wilton, CT 06897

Oliver
77 Forest Lane
Wilton CT 06897

Daniel Lawrence
Aquarian Water Co,



Dear Mr. Lawrence,

I believe Connecticut's clean water resources are important and should remain in public trust. The first step is a regional planning strategy that:

1. Prioritizes public need for clean water
2. Prioritizes the environment, while allowing for sustainable economic development.
3. Provides ample opportunity for public comment during the plan's development and implementation.
4. Requires water conservation measures for utilities and large private users.

Please use your influence to benefit public interest, and future generations.

Sincerely,

Michael J. Oliver, Wilton CT

October 11th 2016

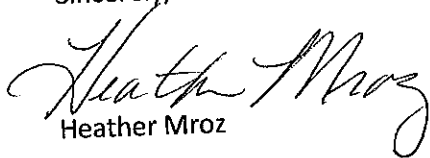
Heather Mroz
110 Pheasant Run Road
Wilton, CT 06897

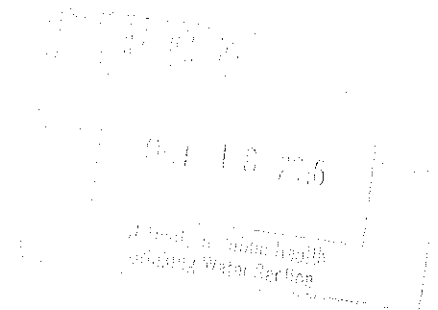
Daniel Lawrence
Aquarion Water Company

Dear Mr. Lawrence,

Connecticut needs a regional water planning strategy that prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water. This strategy should prioritize environmental protection and provide ample opportunity for public comment during the plan's development and implementation. Water conservation must be required for water utilities as well as large private users.

Sincerely,


Heather Mroz



From,

Praveen Jayaraman

58 Kent Hills Lane

Wilton, CT- 06897

To,

Daniel Lawrence

Aquarion Water Company

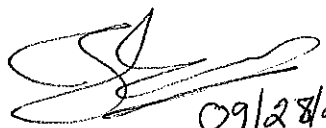
Dear WUCC Member,

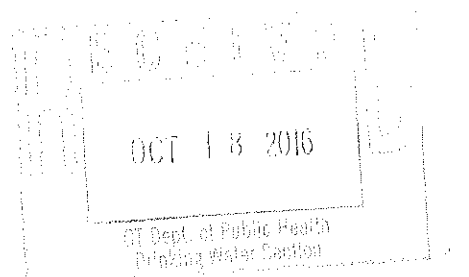
Greetings!!!

Having lived in different places, I have come to appreciate the great natural resources that we have in Connecticut. Things that people struggle for earn for but we take for granted like the abundant and continuous supply of water. I believe it is very important that we make sure that the ownership of decision regarding crucial resources like water should remain in the public trust to make sure the next generation does not end up struggling for it.

The public should have a facility and forum to voice their genuine concerns. Such a collaboration will ensure that the public's drinking water needs are protected while supporting meaningful industrialization and economic growth.

Thanks,


09/28/2016
[Praveen Jayaraman]



Connor Sweeney

18 Chessor Lane

Wilton, CT 06897

September 29, 2016

Daniel Lawrence

Aquarion Water Company

To Daniel,

I am reaching out to you to express the importance of CT's clean water resources and how it should remain in the public trust.

CT needs a regional water planning strategy that;

Prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interests, especially during times of drought;

Prioritizes environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development;

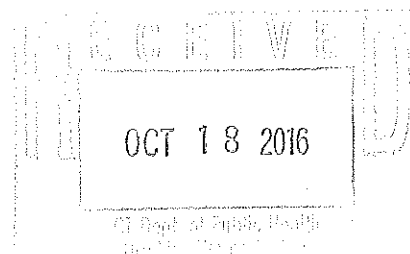
Provides ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development implementation; and

Requires water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.

Sincerely,



Connor Sweeney



James Sweeney

18 Chessor Lane

Wilton, CT 06897

September 29, 2016

Daniel Lawrence

Aquarion Water Company

To Daniel,

I am reaching out to you to express the importance of CT's clean water resources and how it should remain in the public trust.

CT needs a regional water planning strategy that;

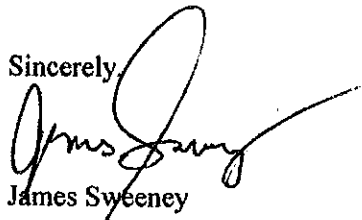
Prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interests, especially during times of drought;

Prioritizes environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development;

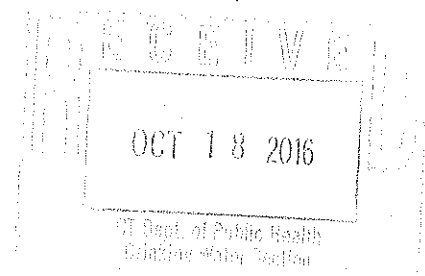
Provides ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development implementation; and

Requires water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.

Sincerely,



James Sweeney



October 7, 2016

Daniel Lawrence

Aquarian Water Company

C/o Drinking Water Section

410 Capital Ave

MS #51 WAT

PO Box 340308

Hartford CT 06134-0308

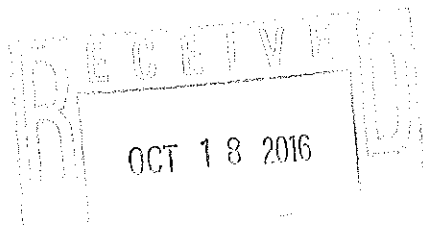
Mr. Lawrence:

Connecticut obviously has a water problem, further exasperated by a serious drought. It is time to develop a regional water planning strategy. This includes prioritizing our need for clean drinking water suppliers without putting commercial interests ahead of the public. Balance environmental protection for our water, and balance economic development. Also allow more public comment on the matter before any action is taken. Finally Connecticut should not allow large users of the water supply, public utilities and private enterprise, to get around conservation measures.

This is a serious problem and it effects all of us. It should not be overlooked, it demands priority handling ASAP.



CO Johnstone



30 Tory Place

Wilton, CT 06897

Dominique Horah-Nanez
21 Bhasking Ridge Road
Wilton, CT 06897
203-820-0751

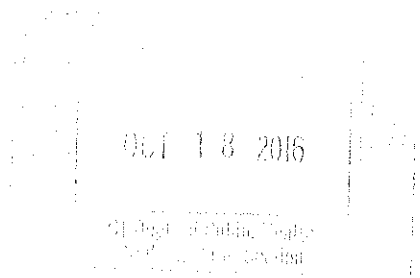
Dear Members of the Water Utility Coordinating Committee,

I am writing to you today to urge you in maintaining our Connecticut water supply. Having clean, sustainable water is equal to life and without it, we would surely all die. As our climate continues to change and our resources are threatened, it is doubly important that we protect that which we have left. In this case, Connecticut's water supply. Having foresight when dealing with life and death matters, is an absolute necessity. Ignoring the clear signs that our environment is compromised and our water needs are becoming scare is a farce. We must not give away our water rights to private corporations for profit, when the people who live in this state are in need of what is rightfully theirs. We must protect our water for those of us living here now and for future generations. How can Connecticut even consider selling our water to companies for profit. We must hold on to our resources and protect them. There must be a forum for public comment and laws must be made which protect us, the citizens of the state of connecticut, from profiting companies. Don't forget that this is your country too and your children and their children need this water.

Thank you,



Dominique Horah-Nanez



Lajos Csery
Elizabeth Wampetich
78 Old Kings Highway
Wilton Ct. 06897

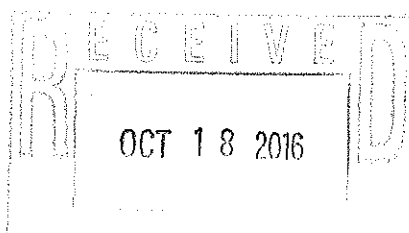
ATTN: Daniel Lawrence
Aquarion Water Company

As a resident for almost 20 years,

- I feel it is important that we; Need
A regional water planning strategy that:
- prioritize the public's need for clean water supplies over corporate interests especially during times of drought
 - Prioritize environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development
 - Requires water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.

Sincerely

Lajos Csery



9/28/2016

Jennifer Moore
506 Belden Hill Rd
Wilton, CT 06897

Daniel Lawrence
Aquarion Water Company

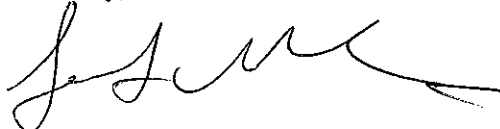
Mr. Lawrence,

As a homeowner with a private well, I have become concerned with the increasing number of wells in my area that are experiencing low or no pressure due to falling water levels. With drought numbers showing an increasing deficit and the local reservoirs appearing lower than I have seen in years I wonder what our long term plans and priorities are for our drinking water in CT.

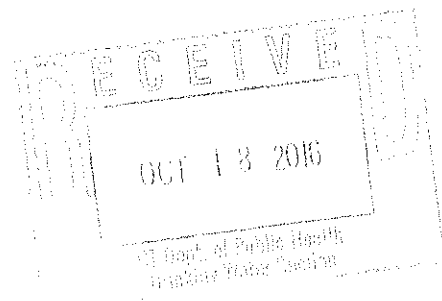
With increasing numbers of homes in our town now having the option to gain a water hook-up, I'd like to be assured that those with well water will not pay the price for excessive use in stressful times by water utilities and large private users.

I understand that the statewide Water Planning Council is in the process of developing a long-term comprehensive plan for CT. This discussion must allow for meaningful public participation to ensure water conservation measures are in place for water utilities and large private users and to ensure Connecticut's water supply remains in a public trust.

Sincerely,



Jennifer Moore



9/28/2016

Jennifer Moore
506 Belden Hill Rd
Wilton, CT 06897

Daniel Lawrence
Aquarion Water Company

Mr. Lawrence,

As a homeowner with a private well, I have become concerned with the increasing number of wells in my area that are experiencing low or no pressure due to falling water levels. With drought numbers showing an increasing deficit and the local reservoirs appearing lower than I have seen in years I wonder what our long term plans and priorities are for our drinking water in CT.

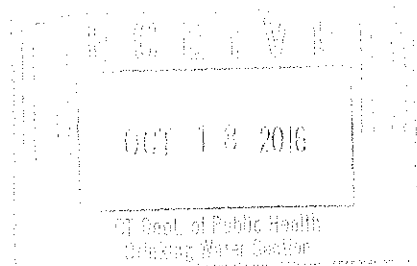
With increasing numbers of homes in our town now having the option to gain a water hook-up, I'd like to be assured that those with well water will not pay the price for excessive use in stressful times by water utilities and large private users.

I understand that the statewide Water Planning Council is in the process of developing a long-term comprehensive plan for CT. This discussion must allow for meaningful public participation to ensure water conservation measures are in place for water utilities and large private users and to ensure Connecticut's water supply remains in a public trust.

Sincerely,



Jennifer Moore



SAVE
MATTER!
OUR



9/29/16

To: Daniel Lawrence, Aquarian
Russell Postbauer, Candlewood Springs

I'd like to express my concern about preserving clean water for drinking in Connecticut.

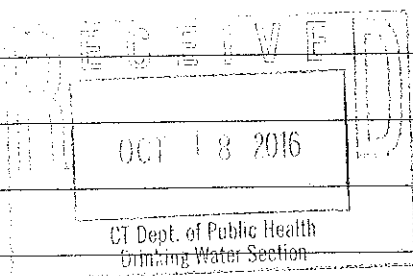
It's important to me that the leaders in this field maintain an awareness about the vital benefits of water for all citizens. I'm hoping you will keep your eyes on the prize and make sure to prioritize the populace over large manufacturing entities.

It would behoove all of us if this remains an open discussion, allowing for public comments & expressions of concern should the process veer off in a direction that feels problematic.

Water is a basic element we MUST protect and use wisely!

Most sincerely,

Laura Fishman (LAURA FISHMAN)
2 Larch Tree Lane
Westport, CT 06880



October 3, 2016

Russell Posthauer
Candlewood Springs Property Owners Association

Dear Mr. Posthauer,

My name is David Helman and I live at 74 Rivergate Drive, Wilton, CT. I believe that CT's clean Water resources are important and should remain in the public trust. CT needs a regional water planning strategy to prevent severe droughts that other states are having.

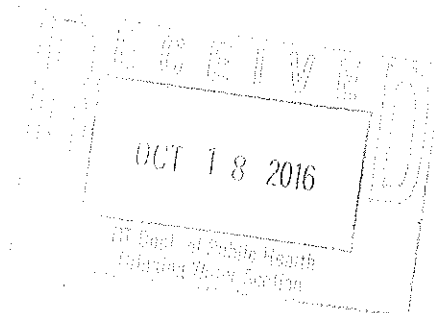
This strategy needs to

- prioritize the public's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interest, especially during times of drought,
- prioritize environmental protection for our water allowing sustainable economic development,
- provide ample opportunities for public commitment during the plan's development and implantation, and
- require water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.

Thank you,



-David Helman



October 3, 2016

Russell Posthauer
Candlewood Springs Property Owners Association

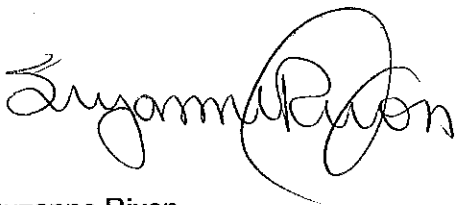
Dear Mr. Posthauer,

My name is Suzanne Rixon and I live at 74 Rivergate Drive, Wilton, CT. I believe that CT's clean Water resources are important and should remain in the public trust. CT needs a regional water planning strategy to prevent severe droughts that other states are having.

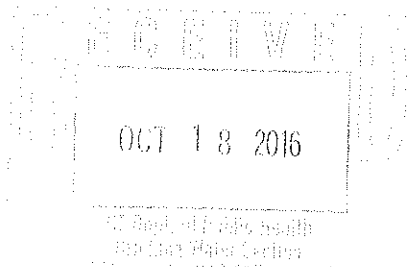
This strategy needs to

- prioritize the public's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interest, especially during times of drought,
- prioritize environmental protection for our water allowing sustainable economic development,
- provide ample opportunities for public commitment during the plan's development and implantation, and
- require water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.

Thank you,



-Suzanne Rixon



October 3, 2016

Russell Posthauer
Candlewood Springs Property Owners Association

Dear Mr. Posthauer,

My name is Emma Helman and I live at 74 Rivergate Drive, Wilton, CT. I believe that CT's clean Water resources are important and should remain in the public trust. CT needs a regional water planning strategy to prevent severe droughts that other states are having.

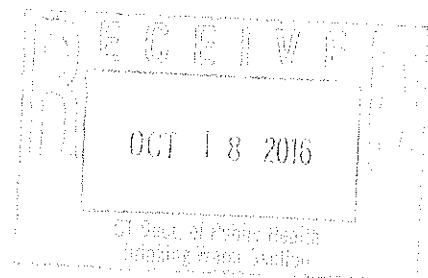
This strategy needs to

- prioritize the public's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interest, especially during times of drought,
- prioritize environmental protection for our water allowing sustainable economic development,
- provide ample opportunities for public commitment during the plan's development and implantation, and
- require water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.

Thank you,



-Emma Helman



Cindy Kahn
210 Rivergate Drive
Wilton, CT 06897

October 3rd, 2016

Russell Posthauer
Candlewood Springs
Property Owner's Assoc.

Dear Mr. Posthauer,

I am writing to express my concern about CT's clean water resources and keeping it in the public's trust. I moved to CT just over a year ago and was surprised to learn that the Niagara Bottling facility would be able to bottle one million gallons a day, yet there are loopholes in CT's water policies which would not allow CT to limit their water withdrawals even in a time of drought.

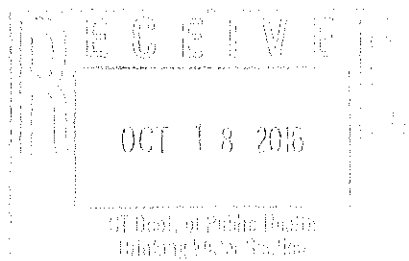
The state needs to prioritize the public's need for clean drinking water over corporate interests. We need to work on a regional water planning strategy that while allowing for sustainable economic development, ~~which~~ also prioritizes the environmental protection of our water. We need to have a voice in this vital resource, so ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development and implementation need to be including in the plan. Importantly, as we are feeling it right now, we need water conservation measures for both water utilities and large private users/corporate interests.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,



Cindy Kahn



9/28/2016

Jennifer Moore
506 Belden Hill Rd
Wilton, CT 06897

Russell Posthauer
Candlewood Springs Property Owners Assoc.

Mr. Posthauer,

As a homeowner with a private well, I have become concerned with the increasing number of wells in my area that are experiencing low or no pressure due to falling water levels. With drought numbers showing an increasing deficit and the local reservoirs appearing lower than I have seen in years I wonder what our long term plans and priorities are for our drinking water in CT.

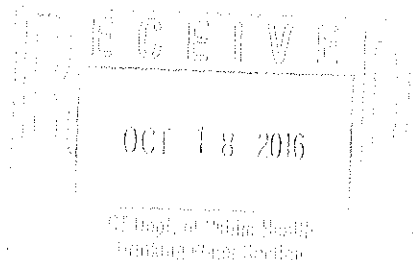
With increasing numbers of homes in our town now having the option to gain a water hook-up, I'd like to be assured that those with well water will not pay the price for excessive use in stressful times by water utilities and large private users.

I understand that the statewide Water Planning Council is in the process of developing a long-term comprehensive plan for CT. This discussion must allow for meaningful public participation to ensure water conservation measures are in place for water utilities and large private users and to ensure Connecticut's water supply remains in a public trust.

Sincerely,



Jennifer Moore



Russell Posthauer
Candlewood Springs Property Owners Assoc

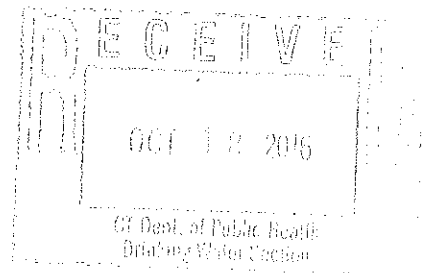
Dear Daniel

Connecticut needs a regional water planning strategy that prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water and conservation measures for water utilities. Public comment during the plan's development and implementation is imperative.

Sincerely,



Meire A.G. Mouracade



Russell Posthauer
Candlewood Springs Property Owners Assoc

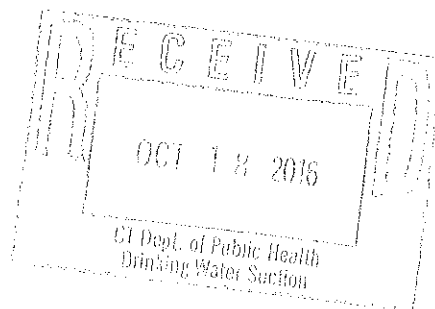
Dear Daniel

Connecticut needs a regional water planning strategy that prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water and conservation measures for water utilities. Public comment during the plan's development and implementation is imperative.

Sincerely,

Isabella

Isabella M. Mouracade

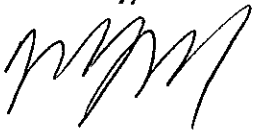


Russell Posthauer
Candlewood Springs Property Owners Assoc

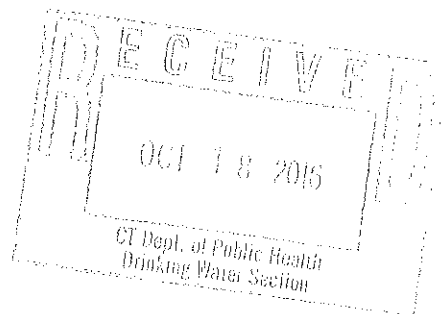
Dear Daniel

Connecticut needs a regional water planning strategy that prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water and conservation measures for water utilities. Public comment during the plan's development and implementation is imperative.

Sincerely,



Michael J. Mouracade



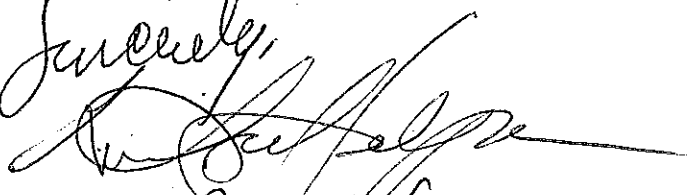
Sept 29 2016

Russell Posthauer
Candlewood Spring Property Owners Assoc.

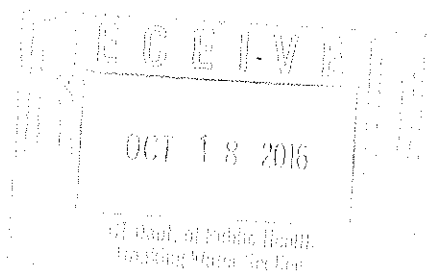
Dear Mr. Posthauer,

I am in support of water protection so
that my well water is kept at high level and not
siphoned off up north before it gets to Westport.
Please do your best to keep the environment
protected.

Sincerely,



20 Littleton Lane
Westport CT 06890



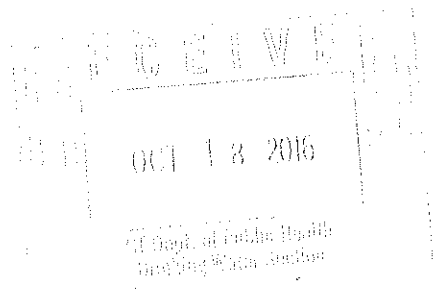
Sept 29 2016

Russell Posthauer
Candlewood Spring Property Owners Assoc.

Dear Mr. Posthauer,

I am in support of water protection so
that my well water is kept high level and not
siphoned off up north before it gets to Westport.
Please do your part to keep the environment
protected.

Sincerely,
Chub Halpern
20 Littleton Lane
Westport CT 06898



Connor Sweeney

18 Chessor Lane

Wilton, CT 06897

September 29, 2016

Russell Posthauer

Candlewood Springs

Property Owners Assoc.

To Russell,

I am reaching out to you to express the importance of CT's clean water resources and how it should remain in the public trust.

CT needs a regional water planning strategy that;

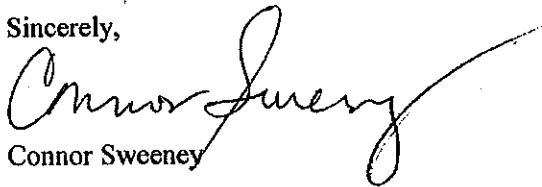
Prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interests, especially during times of drought;

Prioritizes environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development;

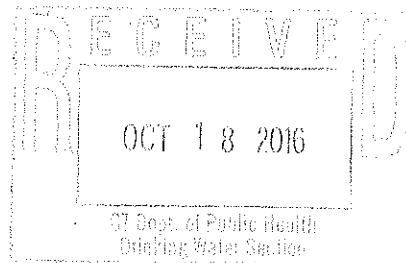
Provides ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development implementation; and

Requires water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.

Sincerely,



Connor Sweeney



Phillip Sweeney

18 Chessor Lane

Wilton, CT 06897

September 29, 2016

Russell Posthauer

Candlewood Springs

Property Owners Assoc.

To Russell,

I am reaching out to you to express the importance of CT's clean water resources and how it should remain in the public trust.

CT needs a regional water planning strategy that;

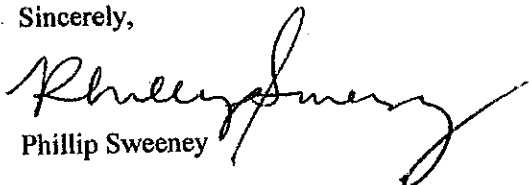
Prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interests, especially during times of drought;

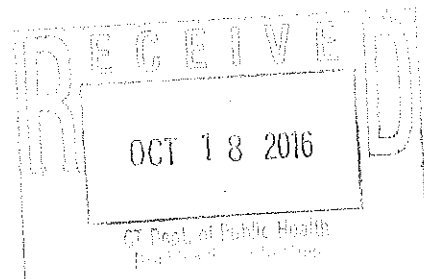
Prioritizes environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development;

Provides ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development implementation; and

Requires water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.

Sincerely,


Phillip Sweeney



Ledice Sweeney
18 Chessor Lane
Wilton, CT 06897
September 29, 2016

Russell Posthauer
Candlewood Springs
Property Owners Assoc.

To Russell,

I am reaching out to you to express the importance of CT's clean water resources and how it should remain in the public trust.

CT needs a regional water planning strategy that;

Prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interests, especially during times of drought;

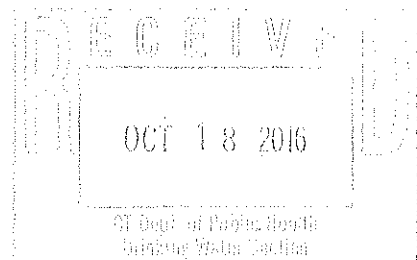
Prioritizes environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development;

Provides ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development implementation; and

Requires water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.

Sincerely,


Ledice Sweeney



James Sweeney

18 Chessor Lane

Wilton, CT 06897

September 29, 2016

Russell Posthauer

Candlewood Springs

Property Owners Assoc.

To Russell,

I am reaching out to you to express the importance of CT's clean water resources and how it should remain in the public trust.

CT needs a regional water planning strategy that;

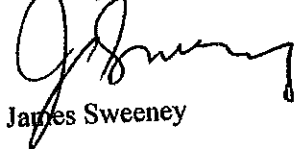
Prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interests, especially during times of drought;

Prioritizes environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development;

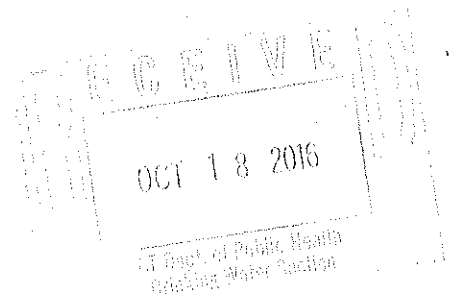
Provides ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development implementation; and

Requires water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.

Sincerely,



James Sweeney



From,

Praveen Jayaraman

58 Kent Hills Lane

Wilton,CT- 06897

To,

Russell Posthauer

Candlewood Springs property owners Assoc.

Dear WUCC Member,

Greetings!!!

Having lived in different places, I have come to appreciate the great natural resources that we have in Connecticut. Things that people struggle for earn for but we take for granted like the abundant and continuous supply of water. I believe it is very important that we make sure that the ownership of decision regarding crucial resources like water should remain in the public trust to make sure the next generation does not end up struggling for it.

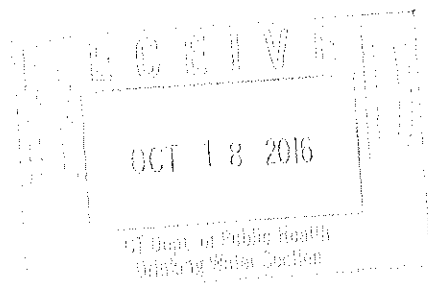
The public should have a facility and forum to voice their genuine concerns. Such a collaboration will ensure that the publics drinking water needs are protected while supporting meaningful industrialization and economic growth.

Thanks,



09/28/2016

[Praveen Jayaraman]



Dear Mr Lawrence and Mr Posthauer,

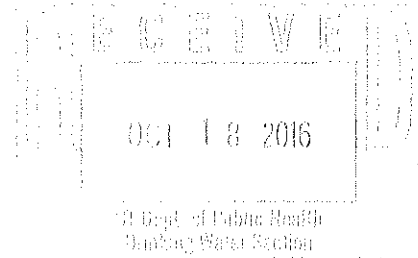
I am a resident of Wilton, CT. I was recently contacted by the Citizens Campaign, and was informed that the Water Planning Council is in the process of developing a comprehensive water management plan for CT. I think this is an important opportunity to protect our water resources for current and future generations, and I also believe at CT needs a regional water planning strategy that prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interests, provides ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development and implementation, and requires water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.

As co-chairs of the WUCC, your roles are crucial in shaping this plan. And I believe you can make the right choices for ordinary CT residents like me.

Sincerely,

Jia Hua

19 Kent Hills Ln
Wilton, CT 06897



Russel Posthauer
Candlewood Spring.

CT's water supply is not just a resource
it's a sacred trust that you have a
responsibility to protect!

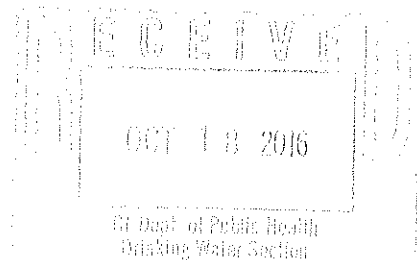
Please prioritize the quality of drinking
water including testing for chrom+6.

Quantities of drinking water & irrigation
over industrial uses

Provide ample time for public comment
during changes to rules

Require water conservation measures
for all users specifically large ones.

Mary Chisarik
51 Village Rd
Milford, CT 06460



Joseph McGarry
55 Village Road
Milford Ct. 06460
203-874-7418
kwkstp@gmail.com
9-30-2016

Russel Posthauer
Candlewood Springs
Property Owners Assoc.

Dear Russell

I am writing to convey my beliefs on a regional water planning strategy, they should include:

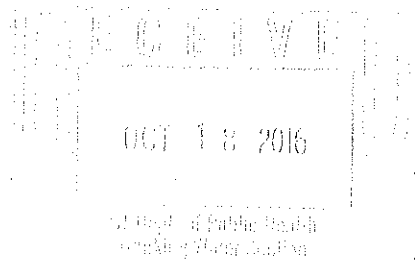
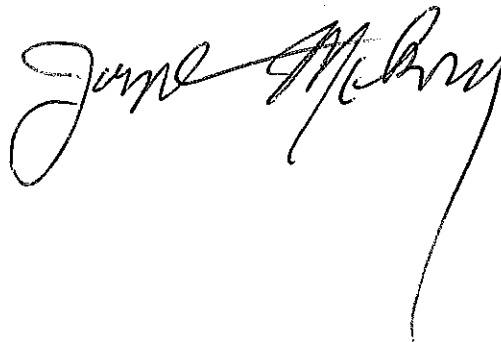
Prioritizing the public's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interests, especially during times of drought.

Prioritizing environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development.

Provide ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development, and implementation.

Require water conservation measures for water utilities, and large private users.

Sincerely
Joseph McGarry



9/28/2016

Jennifer Moore
506 Belden Hill Rd
Wilton, CT 06897

Russell Posthauer
Candlewood Springs Property Owners Assoc.

Mr. Posthauer,

As a homeowner with a private well, I have become concerned with the increasing number of wells in my area that are experiencing low or no pressure due to falling water levels. With drought numbers showing an increasing deficit and the local reservoirs appearing lower than I have seen in years I wonder what our long term plans and priorities are for our drinking water in CT.

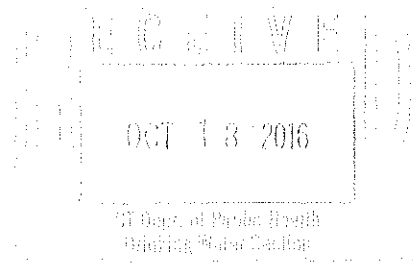
With increasing numbers of homes in our town now having the option to gain a water hook-up, I'd like to be assured that those with well water will not pay the price for excessive use in stressful times by water utilities and large private users.

I understand that the statewide Water Planning Council is in the process of developing a long-term comprehensive plan for CT. This discussion must allow for meaningful public participation to ensure water conservation measures are in place for water utilities and large private users and to ensure Connecticut's water supply remains in a public trust.

Sincerely,



Jennifer Moore

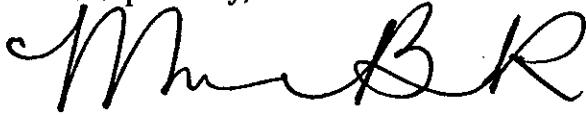


September 30th, 2016

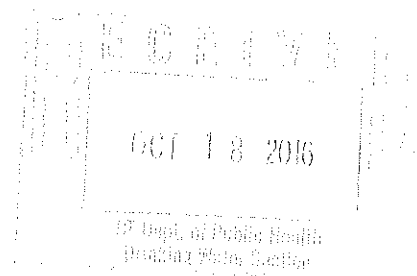
Dear Russell Posthauer of Candlewood Springs Property Owners Assoc.,

I am writing to you in regards to Connecticut's clean water resources. These resources are important to me and I believe they need to stay in the public trust. Connecticut needs a regional water planning strategy that prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water over corporate interests, requires water conservation for water utilities and large private users, and prioritizes environmental protection for our water. Please help keep Connecticut's water clean and available to the public.

Respectfully,



Michaela Bender
154 Kings Highway Apt B
Milford, CT 06460



To: Water Utility Coordinating Committees,

Please take the following into consideration when making decision about our water.

Our water should remain in the public trust.

It is very important that the regional water planning strategy that:

Prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interests. Especially during times of drought.

Prioritizes environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development.

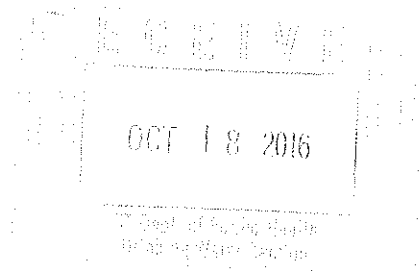
Provides ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development and implementation.

Requires water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.

Respectively Submitted:

David Baldwin
4 Usher St.
Milford, Ct. 06460

David Baldwin 9/30/16



To: Water Utility Coordinating Committees,

Please take the following into consideration when making decision about our water.

Our water should remain in the public trust.

It is very important that the regional water planning strategy that:

Prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interests. Especially during times of drought.

Prioritizes environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development.

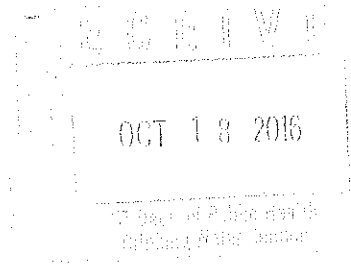
Provides ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development and implementation.

Requires water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.

Respectively Submitted:

Linda Baldwin
4 Usher St.
Milford, Ct. 06460

Linda Baldwin 9/30/16



Dear members of the Water Utility Coordinating
Committees, especially Russell Posthauer Property Owners Assoc.

Connecticut's rich in water, I have lived in Florida, Arizona and spend my summers in Petersburg, NY. Polluted water is a big issue in that area as well as dry wells. Many of my friends in nearby towns go without water for days at a time. Living through having no water to wash dishes and flush toilets is life changing. I have an intense appreciation for water conservation.

I am no longer going to visit that area looking for property. I would certainly expect property values to drop considerably. I am very concerned about CT's water security, CT needs a Water Conservation and Regional Water Planning Strategy. I own a CT home and our state's water future is top on my list. Property values are essential to CT's future and economic future. What good is a home without drinking water, flushing toilets, water to shower and do dishes. Protect the public's need for water.

CT is experiencing many water issues, invasive plants, pollution and droughts are just a few. Encourage sustainable development that's water friendly. Businesses that prioritize environmental protection and water conservation not exploitation.

We the public insist on ample opportunity for public comment. We must be part of the plan's development and implementation.

Require water conservation before we are forced to. Water Conservation is essential for water utilities and especially large private users. I also believe city ordinances should be developed and enacted before we have more droughts.

The North East will be getting an increase of heavy rain events and drought like conditions inbetween. Please protect CT residents and property values.

Sincerely Bradford and Diane Visser, residents of 17 Derol Street, Milford, CT

Bradford Visser 203-292-1111 Thank you!

James and Holly Barker
18 Henry Austin Drive
Wilton, CT 06897


Russell Posthauer
Candlewood Springs Property Owners Association

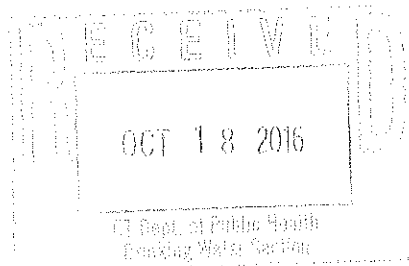
10/3/2016

Dear Mr. Lawrence,

We are writing in support of Citizens Campaign for the Environment's efforts to keep Connecticut's water clean. The recent devastation in Flint, Michigan underscores the importance of your efforts to protect our drinking water. We believe that Connecticut's water planning strategy must put the public's need for safe drinking water above any corporate interests. We would appreciate your efforts in closing existing loopholes that put safe drinking water at risk.

Sincerely,


James and Holly Barker
18 Henry Austin Drive



TO: Russell Posthauer
Candlewood Springs
Property Owners Association

FR: Debbi Morello
85 McFadden Drive
Wilton, CT

Date: September 28, 2016

I'm writing to the members of the Water Utility Coordinating Committees to tell you why I believe Connecticut's clean water resources are important and why they should remain in the public trust.

Connecticut needs a regional water planning strategy that:

First: Connecticut needs a regional water planning strategy that prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interests, especially during times of drought.

Second: Connecticut needs a regional water planning strategy that prioritizes environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development.

Third: That provides ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development and implementation, and:

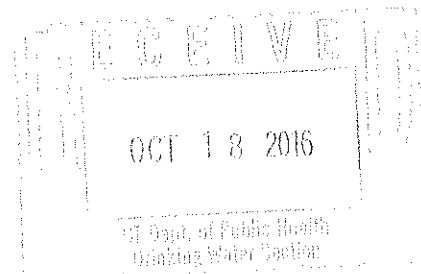
Fourth: Requires water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Debbi Morello



October 3, 2016

Russell Posthauer
Candlewood Springs
Property Owners Association.

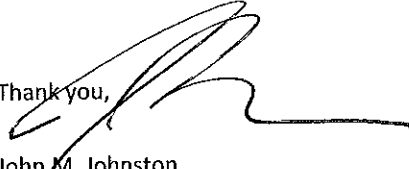
Dear Mr. Posthauer:

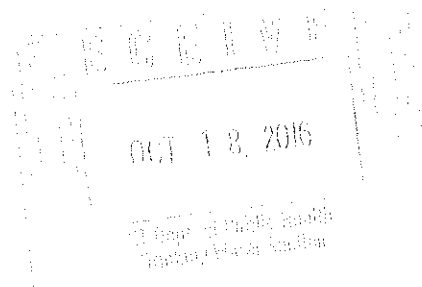
As I am sure you are aware, the importance of the safety, purity and health of our water and the ecosystem surrounding it cannot be overstated. As a long-time Connecticut resident, a parent, a pet owner and a human being, I am writing to express my support for the furtherance of water awareness! As the Water Planning Council develops its plan for responsible water usage guidelines and sustainable economic development, I wholeheartedly support a truly transparent approach based on rigorous critical thinking as opposed to economic advantage and political expediency.

It is clearly unlikely that human consumption and demand for clean, potable water will ever decrease, responsible management of this most precious resource must be prioritized. Irrespective of political 'gender', the science attending this is real: Clean water can be effectively conserved, and stewardship of existing supplies can be better, more intelligently managed. Common sense regulation and governance of these facets of water management are only a fraction of the solution. A major portion would be public awareness. In a world where critical thinking is often displaced by intellectual laziness – even bankruptcy – responsible companies, governmental entities and citizen groups must keep channels of awareness open.

I urge you and your association to not only do the due diligence current law requires, but to celebrate the stewardship of our water supply in innovative, proactive ways.

Thank you,


John M. Johnston
36 Henry Austin Drive
Wilton, CT 06897



Sept. 30, 2016
4 Village Rd.
Milford, Ct
06460

Dear Mr. Posthauer,

I am writing to let you know I believe that clean water resources are important and should remain in public trust. I believe that water conservation measures need to include water utilities and large private users. We must provide opportunities for public comment on water usage prior to development. Thank you for protecting clean water.

Sincerely,
Myra Safon

OCT 18 2016

Jesse Thoin
8 Musket Ridge Road
Wilton CT 06897

Daniel Lawrence
Aquarion Water Company
Russell Posthauer
Candlewood Springs Property Owners Association

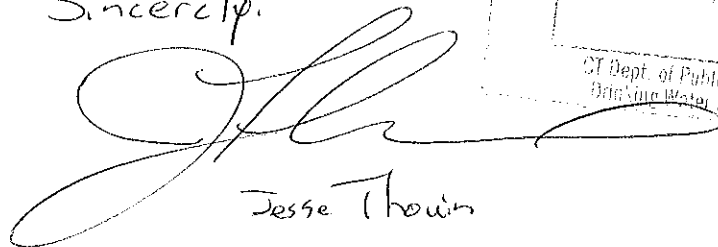
October 7, 2016

Gentlemen,

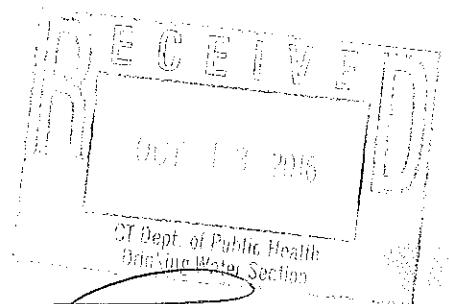
It has been brought to my attention that Connecticut's water supply is indeed NOT in the public trust. We need a plan to fix that. Please draft a plan that will put the needs of citizens before those of corporations. In this plan, as long as citizens' needs are protected and met, please ensure that economic growth can be sustained.

In simple terms, Connecticut citizens should always have first rights to our water supply. If there is plenty available, feel free to sell the excess to commercial endeavors so that it financially benefits OUR state.

Sincerely,



Jesse Thoin



copy

151 Gillies Rd.
Hamden, CT 06517
October 3, 2016

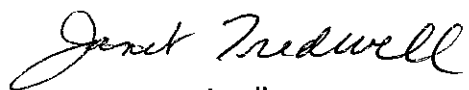
Russell Posthauer
Candlewood Springs
Property Owners Assoc.
c/o Drinking Water Section
410 Capitol Avenue
MS #51 WAT
PO Box 340308
Hartford, CT 06134-0308

Dear Mr. Posthauer

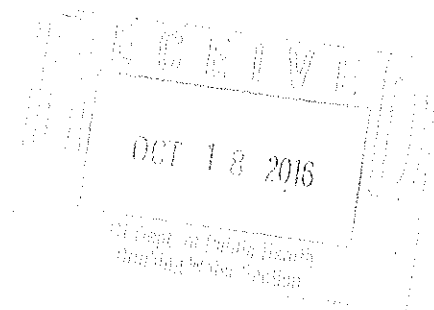
What could be more important than clean water! Certainly the news about Flint, Michigan in the past year has given each of us reason to think about this.

Please help CT to develop a regional water planning strategy that prioritizes public need for clean drinking water over corporate interests, reflects environmental protection for our water, and requires water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users. Opportunities for public comment during planning and development are essential to develop the best plan and to engender support as it moves forward.

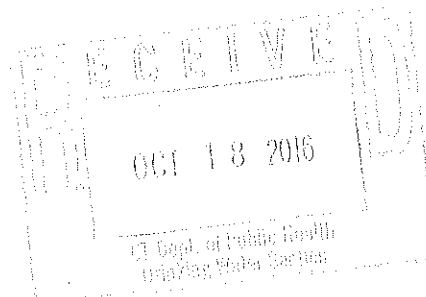
Hoping for your assistance with this matter.



Janet Tredwell
(Mrs. John Tredwell)



Elizabeth Wampetich
Lajos Csery
78 Old Kings Highway
Wilton CT 06897



ATTN: Russell Posthauer
Candlewood Springs Property Owners
Assoc.

CT NEEDS A REGIONAL WATER
PLANNING STRATEGY THAT:

* Prioritizes the public's need for
clean drinking water supplies over
corporate interests, especially during
times of Drought

* Prioritizes environmental protection
for CT water and allowing
for sustainable economic development

* provides ample opportunities for public
comment during the plan's
development and implementation;

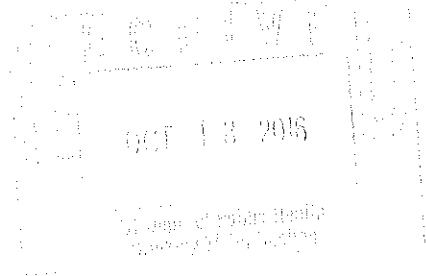
* Requires water CONVERSATION MEASURES
for water utilities and large
private users

Sincerely, Elizabeth Wampetich RDH

October 11th 2016

Heather Mroz
110 Pheasant Run Road
Wilton, CT 06897

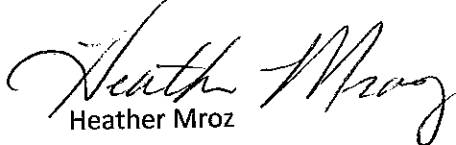
Russell Posthauer
Candlewood Springs Property Owners Association



Dear Mr. Posthauer,

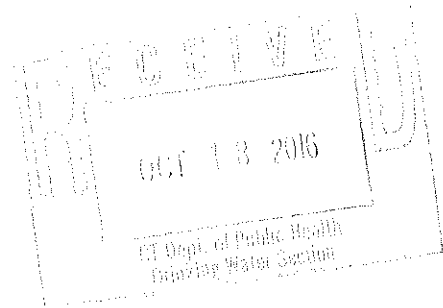
Connecticut needs a regional water planning strategy that prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water. This strategy should prioritize environmental protection and provide ample opportunity for public comment during the plan's development and implementation. Water conservation must be required for water utilities as well as large private users.

Sincerely,


Heather Mroz

Oliver
77 Forest Lane
Wilton CT 06897

Russell Posthauer
Candlewood Springs
Property Owners Assoc.



Dear Mr. Posthauer,

I believe Connecticut's, clean water resources are important and should remain in public trust. The first step is a regional planning strategy that!

1. Prioritizes the environment, while allowing for sustainable economic development.
2. Prioritizes public need for clean water.
3. Provides ample opportunity for public comment during the plan's development and implementation.
4. Requires water conservation measures for utilities and large private users

Please use your influence and best conscience to benefit future generations, taking these priorities in mind.

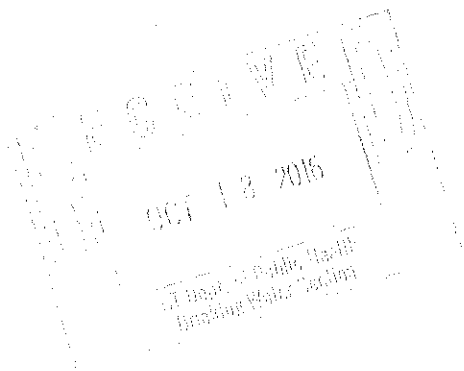
Sincerely,
Mike Oliver, Wilton CT.

10/11/16

Russell Posthauer
Candlewood Springs
Property Owners Association.

CT needs a regional water planning strategy that prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interests, especially during times of drought.

Environmental protection for our water should be prioritized while allowing for sustainable economic development.



Thank You,
Natasha Campbell

Natasha Campbell
192 Cheese Spring Rd
Wilton, CT 06897

October 11, 2016

Dawn Jasinski
222 Cheese Spring Rd.
Wilton, CT 06897

Mr. Russell Posthauer of Candlewood Springs Property Owners Association,

Connecticut needs a regional water planning strategy that:

- Prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interests, especially during times of drought
- Prioritizes environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development
- Provides ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development and implementation
- Requires water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users

Sincerely,
Dawn Jasinski

RECEIVED
OCT 13 2016
DEPT. OF PUBLIC HEALTH
SHELDON WHITEHEAD

October 11, 2016

Mr. Russell Posthauser
Candlewood Springs Property Owners Association

Re: Keep Connecticut Water Clean

Dear Mr. Posthauser,

I am writing to you to request that you and your company diligently pursue a policy of makes sure to keeping Connecticut water clean. As, I am sure you are aware, In the 21st century, clean water will surpass petroleum oil in value and scarcity. Thus I ask that you and Candlewood Springs Property Owners Association act responsibly and help keep Connecticut Water clean.

I ask that Candlewood Springs Property Owners Association, keep the following very important request when making decisions concerning Connecticut water.

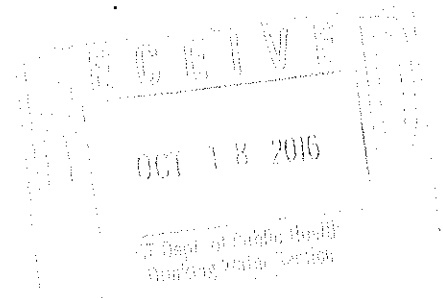
- Prioritize the public's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate intrest, especially during times of drought.
- Prioritize environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development.
- Provide ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development and implementation.
- Require water conservation measures for water utilities and large users.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Peter Boudouvas
43 Evans Lane
Wilton, CT 06897



Michael Soccio
82 Buckingham Ridge Rd
Wilton CT 06897

To: Russell Posthauer
Candlewood Springs Property Owner's Assoc.

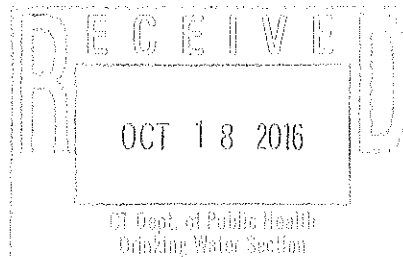
Dear Russell,

We believe that Connecticut's clean water resources are important and should remain in the public trust to ensure the healthiest environment for ourselves and our children.. Connecticut needs a regional water planning strategy that prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water over corporate interests, especially during times of drought.

We require a plan that also provides ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development and implementation. Most importantly, we need a plan that requires water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.

Sincerely,


Michael Soccio



Subject: Keep Connecticut's Water Clean

Dear Mr. Russell Posthauer

We are concerned Connecticut citizens. We are apprehensive of the dire situation of the quickly depleting water resources. Having clean unpolluted water is the right of every living being. A fast economic growth at the cost of clean water is useless.

Please make policies and strategies which guarantees the protection of our water supplies. The public should be made aware of the policies. The companies which consume this water supply should also remediate the effects caused by the water shortage.

This is a pivotal time for work being done for our most important resource i.e. Water. We want your utmost attention and care on this subject.

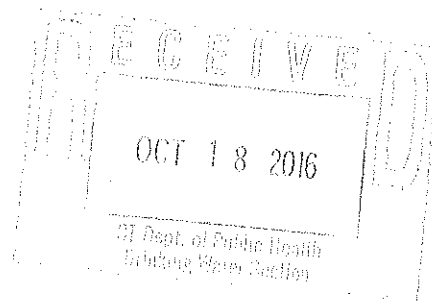
Thanking You

Sincerely yours

The Ali Family

47 Powderhorn Hill Rd

Wilton, CT 06897



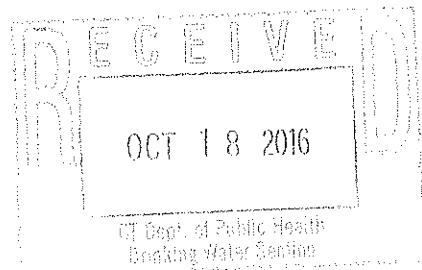
[Handwritten signatures]

10/14/16

Dear Russell Posthauer,

as a resident of Ct.
I ask to please prioritize the public's
need for clean drinking water.

Thank you
Barbara Deuser



Jacqueline J. McClenachan
14B Powder Horn Hill Road
Wilton, CT. 08697
203-762-8964

October 5, 2016

Russell Posthauer
Candlewood Springs Property Owners Assoc.
410 Capitol Ave.
MS #151 WAT
P.O. Box 340308
Hartford, CT. 06134-0308

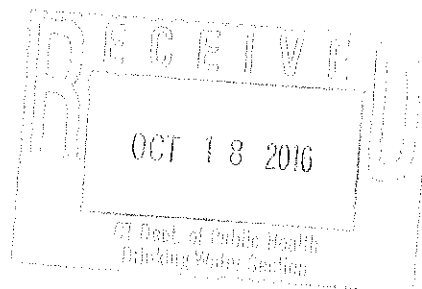
Dear Mr. Posthauer:

I believe that the State of Connecticut needs a regional water planning strategy that prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interests, especially during periods, like now, times, where we are experiencing drought. We need a plan that prioritizes environmental protection for our water, while still allowing for sustainable economic growth. This plan must provide opportunity for the public to comment on the development and implementation and the plan must include water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.

I would appreciate your support in this matter and deeply believe that keeping Connecticut's drinking water clean and healthy should be a priority.

Sincerely


Jacqueline J. McClenachan



Eliana Soccio
82 Buckingham Ridge Rd
Wilton CT 06897

To: Russell Posthauer
Candlewood Springs Property Owner's Assoc.

Dear Russell,

We believe that Connecticut's clean water resources are important and should remain in the public trust to ensure the healthiest environment for ourselves and our children.. Connecticut needs a regional water planning strategy that prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water over corporate interests, especially during times of drought.

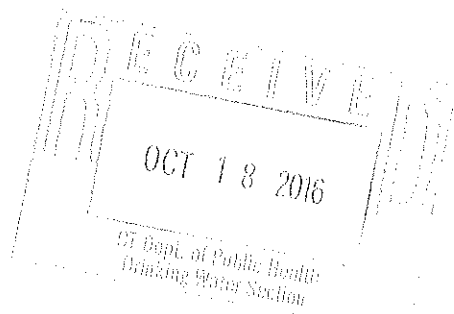
We require a plan that also provides ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development and implementation. Most importantly, we need a plan that requires water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.

Sincerely,

Eliana Soccio

Eliana Soccio

ETI



Maddie Soccio
82 Buckingham Ridge Rd
Wilton CT 06897

To: Russell Posthauer
Candlewood Springs Property Owner's Assoc.

Dear Russell,

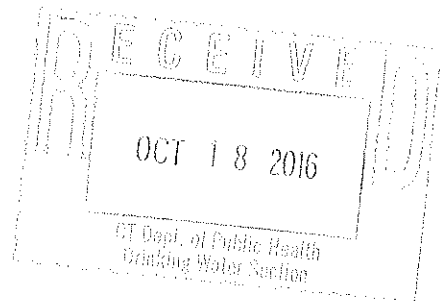
We believe that Connecticut's clean water resources are important and should remain in the public trust to ensure the healthiest environment for ourselves and our children.. Connecticut needs a regional water planning strategy that prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water over corporate interests, especially during times of drought.

We require a plan that also provides ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development and implementation. Most importantly, we need a plan that requires water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.

Sincerely,

Maddie

Maddie Soccio



Melissa Soccio
82 Buckingham Ridge Rd
Wilton CT 06897

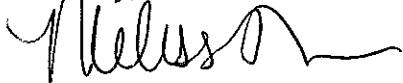
To: Russell Posthauer
Candlewood Springs Property Owner's Assoc.

Dear Russell,

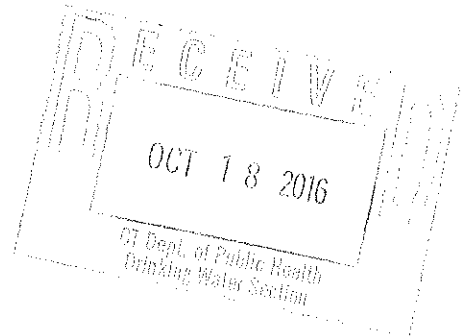
We believe that Connecticut's clean water resources are important and should remain in the public trust to ensure the healthiest environment for ourselves and our children.. Connecticut needs a regional water planning strategy that prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water over corporate interests, especially during times of drought.

We require a plan that also provides ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development and implementation. Most importantly, we need a plan that requires water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.

Sincerely,



Maddie Soccio
Melissa



10.3.16

Russell Posthauer
Candlewood Springs Prop. Owners Assn.
Western WVCC

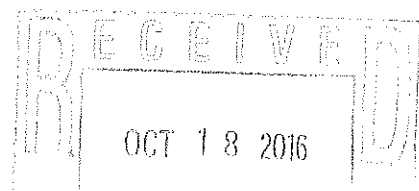
Mr. Posthauer -

In your role as member of Western WVCC,
I request that the regional water plan you
are developing include

- ample opportunities for public comment
during plan's development & implementation
- water conservation measures for water
utilities & large private users.

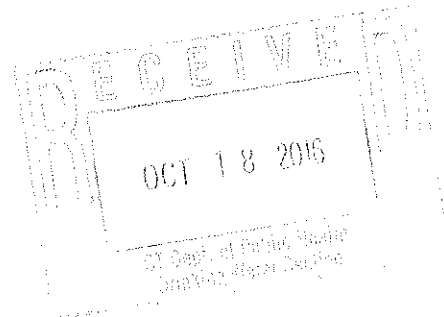
As a Connecticut resident, I believe it is
in our state's best interest to manage our
water resources in a way that prioritizes
the need for public drinking water & the
health of the environment. Any private
interests seeking use of our water should
comply with conservation measures.

A. Slaughter
175 Hurlbutt St
WILTON CT 06897



151 Gillies Rd.
Hamden, CT 06517
October 3, 2016

Russell Posthauer
Candlewood Springs
Property Owners Assoc.
c/o Drinking Water Section
410 Capitol Avenue
MS #51 WAT
PO Box 340308
Hartford, CT 06134-0308



Dear Mr. Posthauer

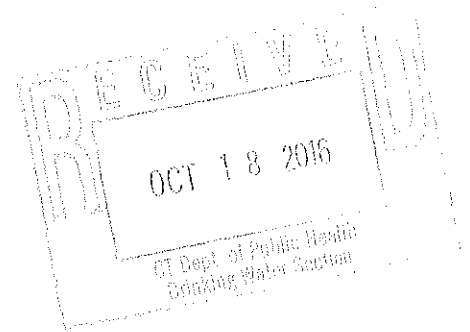
What could be more important than clean water! Certainly the news about Flint, Michigan in the past year has given each of us reason to think about this.

Please help CT to develop a regional water planning strategy that prioritizes public need for clean drinking water over corporate interests, reflects environmental protection for our water, and requires water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users. Opportunities for public comment during planning and development are essential to develop the best plan and to engender support as it moves forward.

Hoping for your assistance with this matter.

Janet Tredwell
(Mrs. John Tredwell)

77 Hawley Avenue
Milford CT 06460
Oct. 1, 2016



Russell Posthauer
Candlewood Springs Property Owners Association

Dear Mr. Posthauer,

As a life-long citizen of Connecticut, I am concerned about the safety of the state's (and the country's!) water supply safety. We cannot live without safe drinking water.

Connecticut needs a regional water planning strategy that puts the public's need for clean drinking water over corporate interests, especially during a drought like we experienced this summer.

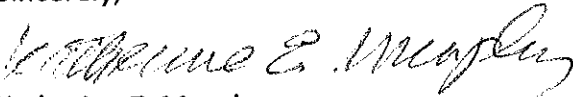
We must protect our water while still allowing for sustainable economic development. But for heaven's sake, we need to stop over-developing!

We need a regional water planning strategy that gives the public the chance to comment during the development and implementation of the plan.

And we need a regional water planning strategy that requires water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.

Do the right thing, please! WE DON'T WANT ANOTHER FLINT!

Sincerely,


Katherine E. Murphy

16 Revergate Dr
Willow, Ct 06897
Oct. 3, 2016

Dear Russell Posthauer,

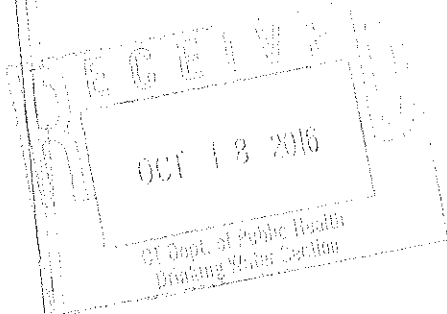
Connecticut needs a regional water
planning strategy that:

- 1) Prioritizes the public's need for clean
drinking water supplies over corporate
interests, especially during times of drought;
- 2) Prioritizes environment protection for our
water while allowing for sustainable
economy development.

Thank you!

Yours truly,

Yvonne Paterynski

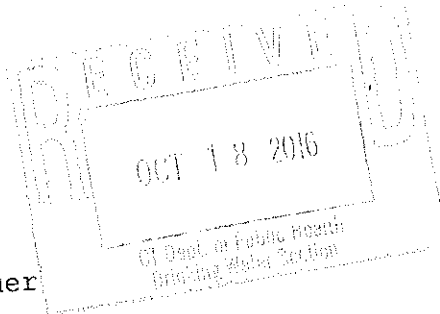


PAUL D. WATSON

185 Lantern Road
STRATFORD, CONNECTICUT 06614-1302
EMAIL: watsonp185@gmail.com

MOBIL: (203) 727-9616

TELEPHONE: (203) 375-9850



October 5, 2016

Mr. Russell Posthauer
Candlewood Springs
Property Owners Assoc.

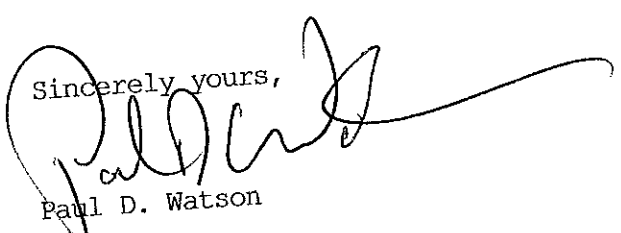
RE: Connecticut's Water Policies

Dear Mr. Posthauer:

I am pleased to hear that the Water Planning Council (WPC) is developing a long-term, comprehensive water management plan for Connecticut. As the WPC moves through the planning process I desire that the following items be considered:

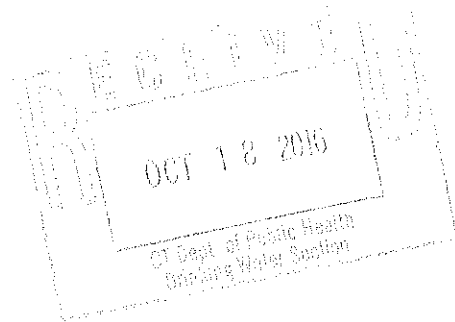
1. **Keep Connecticut's water in the public trust:** CT's water resources belong to all of us.
2. **Prioritize public drinking water supplies and a healthy environment, while allowing for sustainable economic development:** Maintaining clean and abundant water supplies must take precedence over private interests seeking to exploit our water resources.
3. **Provide transparency and allow ample opportunity for meaningful public participation:** The public must be able to access the plan and weigh in often during the plan's development and implementation.
4. **Require water conservation measures for water utilities and industrial users as a core value:** Ensuring that large users are not wasting water is critical to protecting our water supply.

Sincerely yours,


Paul D. Watson

October 5, 2016

Mr. Russell Posthauer
Candlewood Springs Property Owners Association
Drinking Water Section
410 Capitol Avenue
MS #51 WAT
P.O. Box 340308
Hartford, CT 06134-0308



Dear Mr. Posthauer,

I understand you are a member of the Water Utility Coordinating Committee for the state of Connecticut. I am writing in hopes that you will take your responsibilities very seriously.

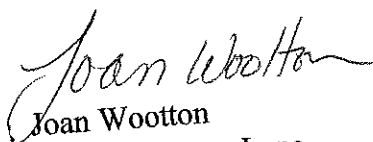
I lived on the Housatonic River for many years and have not seen the water quality improve greatly. Between the PCB pollution dumped from the GE Pittsfield plant (still not cleaned up past two miles from the dumping site) to the toxins leached from the nearby Raybestos plant (I had to have special filters in my home on the Housatonic to deal with those), the Housatonic has a long comeback to make. We can't afford more private companies to compromise the public water supply.

So as you consider a long-term water management plan for Connecticut, please consider these points:

- Connecticut citizen drinking water -- guaranteed in ample supply and clean enough to drink -- is a priority over every other use.
- Any conservation efforts mandated for Connecticut citizens during a drought or otherwise, must also be matched proportionally for private, corporate users including water utilities.
- We citizens of Connecticut would appreciate plenty of time for our comments and opinions to be heard during this planning process. After all, it is our health you are talking about.

All we are asking for is a water management plan that doesn't push the needs of our citizens out while promoting the needs of our corporate investors. I understand that we need our corporate partners to provide the jobs necessary to live in the state. But without clean drinking water, we cannot live at all.

Thank you for your time.

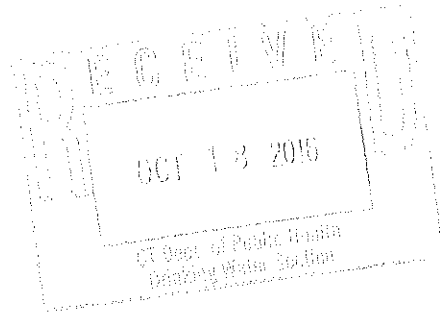


Joan Wootton
175 Peace Acre Lane
Stratford, CT 06614

GLENN HOFFMAN
88 Old Kings Highway, Wilton, CT 06897
(203) 451-5395 • glennhoffman@gmail.com

October 7, 2016

Russell Posthauer
Candlewood Springs Property Owners Assoc.
Drinking Water Section
410 Capitol Avenue
MS #51 WAT
PO BOX 340308
Hartford, CT 06134-0308



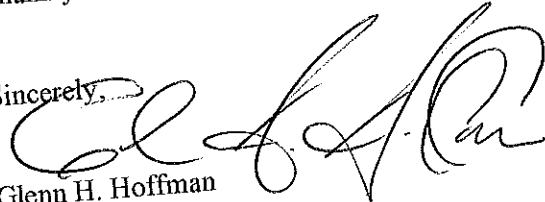
Mr. Posthauer:

CT needs a regional water planning strategy that:

- Prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water supplies over corporate interests during times of drought;
- Prioritizes environmental protection for our water while allowing for sustainable economic development;
- Provides ample opportunities for public comment during the plan's development and implementation; and
- Requires water conservation measures for water utilities and large private users.

Thank you for your attention and consideration.

Sincerely,


Glenn H. Hoffman

October 7, 2016

Russel Posthauer

Candle Wood Springs Property Owners Assoc.

Drinking Water Section

410 Capital Avenue

MS #WAT

PO Box 340308

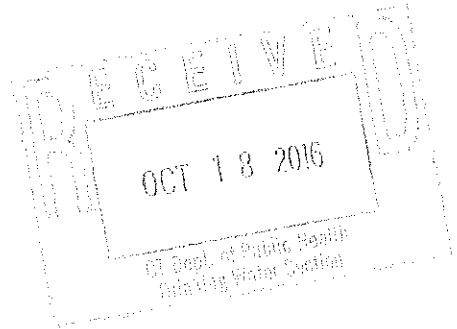
Hartford CT. 06134-0308

Connecticut obviously has a water problem, further exasperated by a serious drought. It is time to develop a regional water planning strategy. This includes prioritizing our need for clean drinking water suppliers without putting commercial interests ahead of the public. Balance environmental protection for our water, and balance economic development. Also allow more public comment on the matter before any action is taken. Finally Connecticut should not allow large users of the water supply, public utilities and private enterprise, to get around conservation measures.

This is a serious problem and it effects all of us. It should not be overlooked, it demands priority handling ASAP.



CO Johnstone



30 Tory Place

Wilton, CT 06897

Daniel Lawrence
Aquarion Water Company

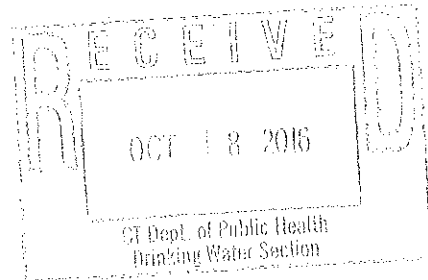
Dear Daniel

Connecticut needs a regional water planning strategy that prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water and conservation measures for water utilities. Public comment during the plan's development and implementation is imperative.

Sincerely,

Izzy Mouracade

Isabella M. Mouracade

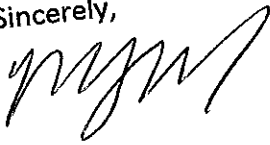


Daniel Lawrence
Aquarion Water Company

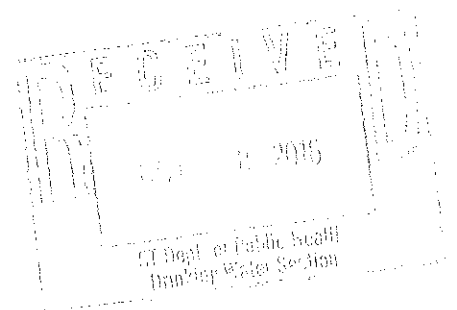
Dear Daniel

Connecticut needs a regional water planning strategy that prioritizes the public's need for clean drinking water and conservation measures for water utilities. Public comment during the plan's development and implementation is imperative.

Sincerely,



Michael J. Mouracade





APPENDIX F

SUMMARY OF CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT SCORES

Connecticut Department of Public Health - Drinking Water Section

Public Water System (PWS) Capacity Development Assessment (CDA):

Community PWS Serving < 1000 pop.

Public Water System (PWS) Name/Identification (PWSID)	
PWS Electronic Mail Address	
Name/Title - Owner or Owner's Representative	
Certified Operator	

<u>Technical CDA Requirements/Regulatory References</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Points</u>
T1. Significant Deficiencies (SD)?; <u>One or more = 0 points;</u> <u>None = 35 points;</u> <i>RCSA 19-13-B102(e)(7)(E)(iv)(I thru IV)</i>			
T2. Minor Deficiencies (MD)? [Y N]; Includes water meters, sample taps, failure to: a) conduct routine operations and maintenance (valve exercise, storage tank inspection & maintenance, flushing, etc.); b) maintain representative records; c) maintain updated distribution map? <u>None = 25 points;</u> <u>One or more = Subtract 5 points per MSD;</u> <i>RCSA 19-13-B102(l) (1)(A-U);RCSA19-13-B102(n)(1-5); RCSA19-13- B102(u); RCSA 19-13-B102(v)</i>			
T3. Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) violations incurred within the past 12 month period?; <u>No = 10 points;</u> <u>Yes = 0 points;</u> <i>RCSA 19-13-B102(e)</i>			
T4. Source(s), pump(s), storage tank(s), treatment systems, and distribution able to regularly meet current and future expected system demands with more than one active source of supply or suitable back-up (interconnection)?; <u>Yes = 20 points;</u> <u>No = 0 points;</u> <i>RCSA 19-13-B102(o);RCSA 19-13-B102(p)</i>			
T5. PWS owns or controls required sanitary radii and setback distances for sources of supply?; <u>Yes – 10 points;</u> <u>No – 0 points;</u> <i>RCSA 19-13-B51(d)</i>			
<u>Technical Capacity Development Assessment Score:</u>			

<u>Managerial CDA Requirements/ Regulatory References</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Points</u>
M1. Monitoring & Reporting (M & R) violations in prior 12 month period? <u>No = 10 points;</u> <u>Yes = 0 points;</u> <i>RCSA 19-13-B102(e)</i>			
M2. Treatment Technique (TT) violations incurred within the prior 12 month time period? <u>No = 10 points;</u> <u>Yes = 0 points;</u> <i>RCSA 19-13-B102(e)(7)(E)(vi)(I and II)</i>			
M3. PWS on the EPA's Enforcement Targeting Tool (ETT) list within prior 12 month time period?; <u>Zero= 30 points;</u> <u>0 points if ETT >= 11; 5 points if 6 <= ETT <=10</u>			
M4. Certified operator present at the sanitary survey?; <u>Yes = 10 points;</u> <u>No = 0 points;</u> <i>19-13-B102(e)(7)(E)(i)(VI)</i>			
M5. PWS has a system sufficiency plan developed and in-place including the ability to obtain more than one active source of supply (or a suitable back-up like an interconnection)?; <u>Yes – 10 points;</u> <u>No – 0 points;</u> <i>RCSA 19-13-B102(o)</i>			
M6. PWS has a program to reduce unaccounted for water usage and meter calibration in-place?; <u>Yes = 1 point;</u> <u>No = 0 points;</u> <i>RCSA 19-13-B102(s)</i>			

M7. PWS satisfies the annual notification of emergency contact numbers and arrangement of emergency crews or contracted vendors?; <u>Yes = 1 point; No = 0 points;</u> <i>RCSA 19-13-B102(r)</i>			
M8. PWS by-laws, resolutions, or ordinances reviewed at least biennially?; <u>Yes = 1 point; N = 0 points</u>			
M9. Individuals deemed in direct responsible charge are clearly defined and legally empowered in by-laws or by ordinances to act on behalf of the PWS? <u>Yes = 2 points; No = 0 points</u>			
M10. Emergency power capability (generator, transfer switch) or contractual arrangements with a DPH licensed bulk water hauler?; <u>Yes – 15 points; No – 0 points</u>			
M11. Site map that designates water company lands and the location of the sources of supply and the proximity to potential sources of contamination made available?; <u>Yes – 10 points; No - 0 points; RCSA 19-13-B102(e)(7)(E)(i)(III-V)</u>			
Managerial Capacity Development Assessment Score:			

<u>Financial CDA Requirements/ Regulatory References</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Points</u>
F1. PWS has a rate structure or rate setting plan that addresses the ‘full cost pricing’ of water and reserve fund?; <u>Yes = 20 points; No = 0 points</u>			
F2. PWS conducts a ‘full cost to do business’ analysis (i.e. completes EPA’s “Setting Small Drinking Water Rates for a Sustainable Future” Annual Costs Worksheet annually)?; <u>Yes = 20 points; No = 0 points</u>			
F3. PWS develops and calculates revenues required for ‘full cost to do business’ (i.e. complete the EPA’s “Setting Small Drinking Water Rates for Sustainable Future” Annual Revenue Worksheet each year)?; <u>Yes = 20 points; No = 0 points</u>			
F4. PWS has rules, regulations, by-laws that set procedures and a process to conduct billing and address delinquent payments?; <u>Yes = 20 points; No = 0 points</u>			
F5. PWS has an Asset Management (AM) plan and current water rates and rate structures produce adequate income for asset replacement and system rehabilitation?; <u>Yes = 15 points; No = 0 points</u>			
F6. PWS has the legal authority to levy special assessments on customers for unexpected large expenses?; <u>Yes = 5 points; No = 0 points</u>			
Financial Capacity Development Assessment Score:			

<p>Capacity Scorecard Rating = (Technical [T] + Managerial [M] + Financial [F])/ 3 =</p> <p>Risk Level: 70 to 100 = LOW; 40 to 69 = MODERATE; 0 to 39 = HIGH</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 60px; height: 60px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>
---	---



Capacity Assessment Query

Thursday, September 22, 2016

10:54:08 AM

Town	PWSID #	Public Water System	Total Capacity Score	Technical Score	Managerial Score	Financial Score	WUCC
BARKHAMSTED	CT0055071	FOXRIDGE APARTMENTS-WELL 2	59	55	82	40	WESTERN
BARKHAMSTED	CT0051011	FOXRIDGE APARTMENTS-WELL 1	74	100	82	40	WESTERN
BARKHAMSTED	CT0051031	WALLENS HILL APARTMENTS	72	95	67	55	WESTERN
BARKHAMSTED	CT0050011	ROCKTREE APARTMENTS	65	90	67	40	WESTERN
BETHANY	CT0081011	BETHANY MOBILE HOME PARK	34	10	53	40	WESTERN
BETHEL	CT0090114	ELMWOOD COURT LLC	62	80	66	40	WESTERN
BETHLEHEM	CT0105033	WOODHALL SCHOOL, INC	92	100	82	95	WESTERN
BETHLEHEM	CT0100011	NORTH PURCHASE ELDERLY HOUSING	92	100	97	80	WESTERN
BRIDGEWATER	CT0161011	BRIDGEWATER COMMONS CONDOMINIUMS	65	75	82	40	WESTERN
BRISTOL	CT0176021	CHIPPANYDALE ASSOCIATION	50	65	46	40	WESTERN
BROOKFIELD	CT0184011	BROOKFIELD ELDERLY HOUSING	72	90	86	40	WESTERN
BROOKFIELD	CT0180161	WHISCONIER VILLAGE ASSOCIATION, INC.	40	35	47	40	WESTERN
BROOKFIELD	CT0180231	LAKE LILLINONAH SHORES CONDOS	49	35	72	40	WESTERN
BROOKFIELD	CT0180201	WOODCREEK VILLAGE CONDOMINIUM ASSN, INC	72	80	56	80	WESTERN
BROOKFIELD	CT0180181	CANDLEWOOD ORCHARDS PROPERTY OWNERS CORP	89	90	97	80	WESTERN
BROOKFIELD	CT0180171	BROOKFIELD HILLS CONDOMINIUM UNIT OWNERS	67	80	82	40	WESTERN
BROOKFIELD	CT0180251	STONY HILL VILLAGE	88	95	71	100	WESTERN
BROOKFIELD	CT0180131	INDIAN FIELDS HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION	83	85	69	95	WESTERN
BROOKFIELD	CT0180121	CEDARBROOK OWNERS, INC.	35	40	46	20	WESTERN
BROOKFIELD	CT0180101	HICKORY HILLS	69	85	82	40	WESTERN
BROOKFIELD	CT0180091	ARROWHEAD POINT HOMEOWNERS ASSN INC.	80	80	82	80	WESTERN

Town	PWSID #	Public Water System	Total Capacity Score	Technical Score	Managerial Score	Financial Score	WUCC
BROOKFIELD	CT0189971	39 HOP BROOK RD - APT COMPLEX	44	45	47	40	WESTERN
BURLINGTON	CT0201011	FARMINGTON LINE WEST CONDOMINIUMS	58	65	70	40	WESTERN
BURLINGTON	CT0201021	WOODCREST ASSOCIATION, INC	52	60	57	40	WESTERN
CANAAN	CT0210011	CANAAN WATER DEPT	86	95	65	100	WESTERN
CANAAN	CT0210091	PINE GROVE ASSOCIATION, INC.	65	95	56	45	WESTERN
CHESHIRE	CT0251021	CRESTVIEW CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION	43	55	35	40	WESTERN
CORNWALL	CT0311011	CORNWALL WATER COMPANY	43	45	46	40	WESTERN
CORNWALL	CT0311021	KUGEMAN VILLAGE	92	100	97	80	WESTERN
DANBURY	CT0347051	AQUA VISTA ASSOC, INC - LOWER SYSTEM	73	70	66	85	WESTERN
DANBURY	CT0340111	AQUA VISTA ASSOC, INC - UPPER SYSTEM	75	60	81	85	WESTERN
DANBURY	CT0340141	CEDAR TERRACE PROP OWNERS ASSN	45	40	56	40	WESTERN
DANBURY	CT0340151	HAWTHORNE TERRACE ASSOC	68	25	81	100	WESTERN
DANBURY	CT0340171	LAKE WAUBEEKA ASSOCIATION	73	35	89	95	WESTERN
DANBURY	CT0340181	CORNELL HILLS ASSOC, INC	79	90	69	80	WESTERN
DANBURY	CT0340231	SNUG HARBOR DEVELOPMENT CORP	70	75	97	40	WESTERN
DANBURY	CT0347021	CANDLEWOOD PARK INC	54	25	97	40	WESTERN
DANBURY	CT0347031	SHADY ACRES MOBILE HOME PARK	72	80	97	40	WESTERN
GOSHEN	CT0550321	VILLAGE MARKET PLACE	45	40	57	40	WESTERN
GREENWICH	CT0579143	BRUNSWICK MIDDLE SCHOOL	82	85	82	80	WESTERN
HARWINTON	CT0660341	GARDEN LANE APARTMENTS	62	65	82	40	WESTERN
KENT	CT0680021	KENT SCHOOL CORP (VALLEY CAMPUS)	95	90	100	95	WESTERN
KENT	CT0680031	THE MARVELWOOD SCHOOL	75	90	82	55	WESTERN
KENT	CT0680082	SOUTH KENT SCHOOL	85	95	67	95	WESTERN

Town	PWSID #	Public Water System	Total Capacity Score	Technical Score	Managerial Score	Financial Score	WUCC
KENT	CT0681061	KENT SCHOOL (MAINTENANCE WELL)	90	90	85	95	WESTERN
KENT	CT0688011	BROOKWOODS II	63	85	66	40	WESTERN
LITCHFIELD	CT0743011	BANTAM VILLAGE	46	50	50	40	WESTERN
LITCHFIELD	CT0745093	TOUCHSTONE N.A.F.I.	65	100	82	15	WESTERN
LITCHFIELD	CT0740301	FERNWOOD REST HOME	84	90	82	80	WESTERN
MIDDLEBURY	CT0810011	WESTOVER WATER CO	60	60	82	40	WESTERN
MIDDLEBURY	CT0815051	MIDDLEBURY COMMONS	57	75	56	40	WESTERN
MIDDLEBURY	CT0819061	WEST SHORE OWNERS ASSOCIATION	68	100	50	55	WESTERN
MONROE	CT0859071	27 MAPLE DRIVE	48	55	50	40	WESTERN
MORRIS	CT0878011	BREEZY KNOLL ASSOCIATION	75	50	97	80	WESTERN
MORRIS	CT0878021	ELDRIDGE ELDERLY HOUSING	65	75	81	40	WESTERN
NAUGATUCK	CT0880031	IDLEVIEW MOBILE HOME PARK	77	95	97	40	WESTERN
NEW FAIRFIELD	CT0911061	INTERLAKEN WATER COMPANY	50	55	56	40	WESTERN
NEW FAIRFIELD	CT0910591	CANDLEWOOD KNOLLS WATER AUTHORITY	64	40	74	80	WESTERN
NEW FAIRFIELD	CT0915221	DUNHAM POND WATER COMPANY	74	45	82	95	WESTERN
NEW FAIRFIELD	CT0910081	KNOLLCREST TAX DISTRICT	96	90	100	100	WESTERN
NEW HARTFORD	CT0920281	WEST HILL LAKE WATER ASSOC.	89	90	82	95	WESTERN
NEW HARTFORD	CT0920041	LITTLE BROOK RD PROPERTY OWNERS ASSN	48	70	35	40	WESTERN
NEW MILFORD	CT0960251	CANDLE HILL MHP (NORTH)	60	70	70	40	WESTERN
NEW MILFORD	CT0960031	SUNNY VALLEY TAX DISTRICT	92	80	96	100	WESTERN
NEW MILFORD	CT0960051	LITCHFIELD HILL CONDOS	65	60	56	80	WESTERN
NEW MILFORD	CT0960061	BIRCH GROVES ASSOCIATION, INC	85	90	67	100	WESTERN
NEW MILFORD	CT0960071	CLC OWNERS CORPORATION	73	50	90	80	WESTERN
NEW MILFORD	CT0960091	CANDLEWOOD TRAILS ASSOCIATION, INC.	80	70	72	100	WESTERN
NEW MILFORD	CT0960151	CANDLE HILL MHP (SOUTH)	58	65	71	40	WESTERN

Town	PWSID #	Public Water System	Total Capacity Score	Technical Score	Managerial Score	Financial Score	WUCC
NEW MILFORD	CT0960171	LILLINONAH PARK ESTATES HOMEOWNERS ASSN	65	75	81	40	WESTERN
NEW MILFORD	CT0960191	OLD FARMS CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION INC	58	60	60	55	WESTERN
NEW MILFORD	CT0960211	CANDLEWOOD SPRINGS PROPERTY OWNERS ASSN	79	90	67	80	WESTERN
NEWTOWN	CT0971011	MASONICARE OF NEWTOWN	63	30	81	80	WESTERN
NEWTOWN	CT0970071	MEADOWBROOK TERRACE MOBILE HOME PARK	65	85	56	55	WESTERN
NEWTOWN	CT0970512	CEDARHURST ASSOCIATION	70	60	56	95	WESTERN
PROSPECT	CT1150031	HARMONY ACRES MOBILE HOME PARK	79	75	82	80	WESTERN
RIDGEFIELD	CT1180091	BROOKVIEW WATER COMPANY	53	15	65	80	WESTERN
ROXBURY	CT1200071	BERNHARDT MEADOW	62	75	72	40	WESTERN
SALISBURY	CT1220061	SALISBURY SCHOOL	90	80	97	95	WESTERN
SALISBURY	CT1221031	CHATFIELD HILL ASSN., INC.	68	45	81	80	WESTERN
SHARON	CT1250011	SHARON WATER & SEWER COMMISSION	98	95	99	100	WESTERN
SHARON	CT1250021	SHARON RIDGE APARTMENTS	87	100	67	95	WESTERN
SOUTHBURY	CT1300071	OAKDALE MANOR WATER ASSOCIATION	63	80	70	40	WESTERN
TRUMBULL	CT1440021	TASHUA VILLAGE ASSOCIATION, INC.	57	55	96	20	WESTERN
WARREN	CT1490021	ARROW POINT WATER CO	89	90	97	80	WESTERN
WASHINGTON	CT1500321	DODGE FARM	65	90	67	40	WESTERN
WASHINGTON	CT1500031	BEE BROOK CROSSING CONDOMINIUMS	55	65	60	40	WESTERN
WASHINGTON	CT1500011	NEW PRESTON WATER CO	86	80	85	95	WESTERN
WASHINGTON	CT1500051	GUNNERY SCHOOL	82	80	72	95	WESTERN
WASHINGTON	CT1501111	RUMSEY HALL SCHOOL	82	85	67	95	WESTERN
WATERTOWN	CT1539031	WATERTOWN WATER & SEWER - WESTGATE	76	80	49	100	WESTERN
WESTON	CT1570011	WESTON WATER SUPPLY	65	40	71	85	WESTERN

Town	PWSID #	Public Water System	Total Capacity Score	Technical Score	Managerial Score	Financial Score	WUCC
WOLCOTT	CT1660011	LAKE HILLS VILLAGE CONDOMINIUMS	33	15	46	40	WESTERN
WOLCOTT	CT1662051	COUNTRYSIDE APARTMENTS	69	85	82	40	WESTERN
WOLCOTT	CT1669011	ARROWHEAD BY THE LAKE ASSOCIATION, INC.	50	45	65	40	WESTERN
WOODBURY	CT1680051	WOODBURY KNOLL, LLC.	45	45	50	40	WESTERN
WOODBURY	CT1686101	HOLLY HOUSE APARTMENTS	36	20	50	40	WESTERN
WOODBURY	CT1686091	TOWN IN COUNTRY CONDOMINIUMS - LOWER SYS	62	80	66	40	WESTERN
WOODBURY	CT1680061	HERITAGE HILL CONDOMINIUM ASSN, INC	58	65	71	40	WESTERN
WOODBURY	CT1680041	QUASSUK HEIGHTS CONDOMINIUM ASSN	69	90	79	40	WESTERN
WOODBURY	CT1680031	WOODLAKE TAX DISTRICT	74	55	89	80	WESTERN
WOODBURY	CT1680021	TOWN IN COUNTRY CONDOMINIUMS - UPPER SYS	65	90	66	40	WESTERN
WOODBURY	CT1680071	WOODBURY PLACE CONDOMINIUM ASSN	53	70	50	40	WESTERN