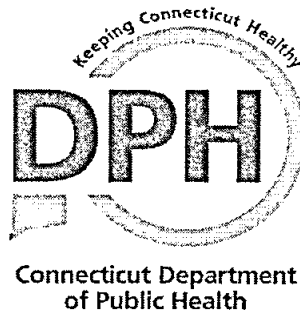


State of Connecticut
Department of Public Health
Drinking Water Section

Annual Capacity Development Report
for the period
July 1, 2008 – June 30, 2009



September 2009

Introduction:

The Federally approved Capacity Development Strategy for Connecticut has served to consolidate all programmatic activities within the Drinking Water Section (DWS) into a more cohesive, consistent effort. In establishing a directive to support viable systems and eliminate those systems unable to sustain acceptable levels of capacity, the Capacity Development Strategy has defined the direction toward which the DWS's resources can be applied effectively. It has also identified an intricate weave of program activities critical to its implementation.

As such, the Strategy has been determined to be positive and will be maintained. However, a modification of the DWS Capacity Development Strategy (August, 2000) is being prepared to include a change in emphasis, redirection and elimination of some elements. Updated documents, procedures and program areas will need emphasis in the modified Strategy as the DWS moves forward. The DWS anticipated that the updated DWS Capacity Development Strategy would be completed by December 31, 2008. However, due to reduced resources in 2008 and the unanticipated additional work generated by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 the updated Capacity Development Strategy has not been finalized at this point. Although changes and updates are necessary, overall, our implementation is still consistent with our existing EPA approved Capacity Development Strategy.

The FY2009 annual on-going implementation report is formatted consistent with the Reporting Criteria for Annual State Capacity Development Program Implementation Reports provided by the EPA's Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water. The following sections are arranged to reflect this reporting criteria.

A. New Systems Program Annual Reporting Criteria

- 1. Has the State's legal authority (statutes/regulations) to implement the New Systems Program changed within the previous reporting year? If so, please explain and identify how this has affected or impacted the implementation of the New Systems Program. Additional documentation, including an Attorney General (AG) statement or a statement from a delegated department attorney, may be required. If not, no additional information on legal authority is necessary.***

Answer: As identified in the 2008 report, changes were made to Connecticut General Statutes (CGS) Section 16-262m which became effective October 1, 2007. These changes separated the statute into sections to specifically address new residential water companies (i.e. community water systems) and new non-residential water companies [i.e. non-transient and transient public water systems). The changes distinguish between the Department of Public Health (DPH) and the Department of Public Utility Control's (DPUC) authorities for each of these two classifications of water systems under the Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (CPCN) process.

These changes were still under review by the Attorney General's Office at the time the 2008 report was filed with EPA. The AG's Office later determined that this Statute change clearly provided authority for new non-community public water systems but inadvertently reduced Connecticut's authority to require new community water systems (CWS) to have financial, technical and managerial capacity. Upon the AG's Office recommendation, the DPH introduced revised statutory language to address this issue and the statutory change was passed into law through Public Act 09-220 (Attachment 1) which becomes effective on October 1, 2009.

The DPH has officially requested an AG's certification of Connecticut's new systems authority based on the new legislation and expects to receive the certification shortly. The certification will be forwarded to EPA as soon as it is received.

- 2. Have there been any modifications to the States' control points? If so, describe the modifications and any impacts these modifications have had on the implementation of the New Systems program. If not, no additional information on control points is necessary.***

Answer: There have been no modifications to the State's control points.

3. *List new systems (PWSID & Name) in the State within the past three years, and indicate whether those systems have been on any of the annual Significant Non-Compliers (SNC) lists (as generated annually by EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance).*

Answer: Attachment 2 provides the list of new systems created through the CPCN regulatory process during the period of July 1, 2006 and June 30, 2009. Attachment 3 provides a list of newly discovered existing water systems that were identified by the DWS during that same time frame. Attachment 3 includes new water systems that were created by existing regulated public water systems (PWS) that were technically (engineering) approved by this office but did not need financial or managerial capacity evaluations. These attachments also indicate if the PWSs appeared on a SNC list.

Thirty-two (32) new systems were created during the period of July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2009 through the CPCN process. These systems received comprehensive technical, managerial and financial capacity evaluations. Four (4) of these PWSs were identified on one or more of the annual SNC lists during this period. All incurred monitoring & reporting violations. Three (3) of these systems have returned to compliance. The remaining system incurred multiple monitoring and reporting violations. It has returned to compliance for one of the violations; a second round of lead & copper sampling (6-month period) must be conducted to resolve the remaining violation. All of these systems received extensive TMF capacity evaluations during the CPCN review process.

Ensuring that all monitoring and reporting functions are completed is considered a management responsibility. All of these PWSs will be evaluated to determine where additional assistance or training is necessary.

One hundred and four (104) systems are listed on Attachment 3. Most of these were newly discovered existing systems that were identified after the systems had been built and placed into operation. The vast majority were non-community systems that had been in operation for many years. Some of these systems were existing commercial properties that changed ownership and business operations which subsequently resulted in them becoming PWSs by exceeding the population threshold. Two (2) were new systems that were approved at the local level without complying with the CPCN requirements. All systems were provided the necessary regulatory compliance information and sanitary surveys were conducted. Of these 104 systems, 8 were identified on an annual SNC list during the 7/1/06 to 6/30/09 time period. Violations included 5 monitoring and reporting (M&R) violations, 2 Nitrate maximum contaminant level (MCL) violations and 1 Arsenic MCL violation. The status of these 8 SNCs are summarized below:

- Five (5) M&R violations
 - Three (3) of the systems have returned to compliance
 - One (1) of systems must conduct a second round of PB & Cu samples in order to return to compliance
 - One (1) of the systems with M&R violations was issued a Notice of Violation with Civil Penalty on 9/1/09
- Two (2) Nitrate MCL violations
 - One (1) PWS has installed treatment with follow-up sampling to be conducted.
 - One (1) PWS is negotiating a consent order with DPH in an effort to bring the system back into compliance.
- The PWS with the Arsenic MCL violation has installed treatment. The most recent sample did not detect any arsenic present; however the Running Annual Average (RAA) is still above the MCL. It is expected that as additional quarterly samples are taken, the RAA will drop below the MCL and the PWS will return to compliance.

Eleven (11) of these 104 systems were identified when they submitted water system infrastructure projects (non-CPCN) to the DWS. These projects were subsequently reviewed and approved by the DWS. These were existing businesses with non-PWSs that were upgrading their water supply systems in anticipation of a new tenant and an increase in population that would result in the system meeting the definition of a PWS. One new non-transient non-community (NTNC) PWS was built by an existing regulated NTNC PWS as an

independent non-connected satellite system. None of these 12 systems were identified on an annual SNC list during this same period.

Based on the data presented some conclusions were drawn:

- 136 new systems were added to Connecticut's PWS inventory during the period of 7/1/06 to 6/30/09.
- 12 of the 136 (9%) new systems were identified on a Federal SNC list during the period of 7/1/06 to 6/30/09.
- 9 of the 12 (75%) SNC systems were the result of monitoring and/or reporting violations for drinking water quality testing.
- Although the DWS believes the existing CPCN regulatory review process for new systems adequately addresses a new system's understanding of their water quality monitoring/reporting requirements, it does not guarantee these violations will not occur after the system is operational.
- 100% of the SNC systems were small systems
- 4 of the 9 (44%) new systems that became SNCs as a result of monitoring and/or reporting violations are CWSs or NTNC systems that have a certified operator responsible for the system's water quality monitoring and reporting compliance.
- The DWS is looking at its existing small system operator training curriculum to determine if sufficient emphasis and content is included on water quality monitoring and reporting to help reduce violations.
- 5 of the 9 (56%) new systems that became SNCs as a result of monitoring and/or reporting violations are transient non-community (TNC) systems and are not required to have a certified operator. The DWS provides technical assistance to these systems to return them to compliance in addition to providing web-based access to all PWSs' water quality monitoring and reporting compliance schedules.
- Continued education is necessary at the local level to ensure that new development projects proposed by future water companies are identified and referred through the CPCN process so that TMF evaluations are conducted.

B. Existing Systems Strategy

1. *In referencing the State's approved existing systems strategy, which programs, tools, and/or activities were used, and how did each assist existing PWS's in acquiring and maintaining TMF capacity? Discuss the target audience these activities have been directed towards.*

Answer: Descriptions of the DWS functional units, programs, tools and activities that assistance public water systems with technical, managerial and financial capacity are provided in the following paragraphs.

The Drinking Water Section (DWS) is responsible for ensuring the purity and adequacy of the state's public drinking water systems and sources of supply including more than 2,700 Public Water Systems' (PWS) and 4,400 sources of public drinking water supply. Consistent with its federal and state drinking water mandates, the DWS oversees water quality monitoring and reporting, approves treatment systems, infrastructure upgrades and new sources of supply, source protection, water conservation, water supply planning and the completion of sanitary surveys. The DWS also funds a portion of the Laboratory Certification Program, housed within the Environmental Health Section which certifies and oversees the laboratories that test drinking water samples for regulatory compliance. The DWS provides technical services and web based information and educational materials to PWS's, local health departments and the public. The functional elements of the DWS work in concert to provide an effective means of not only regulating drinking water, but in providing the structure for improved drinking water system sustainability. The following programs reflect the organization of the DWS. They include:

Compliance Section

The Compliance Section is charged with the goal of ensuring that all community and noncommunity public water systems are implementing and complying with all state and federal mandates, and that the systems'

capacity is maintained in the best feasible condition to afford and assure the safety and protection of public health. This assurance is managed in five integral units within the section.

1 and 2. Regional Units: Region 1 (South) and Region 2 (North)

Compliance Regions 1 and 2 are responsible for conducting routine sanitary surveys to assess the compliance and capacity for all of Connecticut's approximately 2,700 PWSs. Sanitary surveys are conducted every three years for Community PWSs and every five years for Non-Community PWSs. Both compliance regions are also responsible for conducting follow ups to sanitary surveys, priority sanitary surveys in response to acute MCL violations (E. Coli, nitrate/nitrite), conducting project reviews and approvals of water and treatments works infrastructure to ensure compliance with regulations, responding to and reporting security and emergency incidents, handling customer complaints, and providing general technical assistance to PWSs. Both regions refer serious and persistent violators for formal enforcement action, when necessary.

3. Enforcement and Certification Unit

The Enforcement and Certification (E&C) Unit is responsible for handling all enforcement actions for the DWS. The E&C Unit also ensures that all PWSs are providing pure and adequate water by requiring that these systems are being operated by individuals who are certified to meet DPH requirements.

• Enforcement:

The Enforcement Program is responsible for issuing violations of state and federal drinking water regulations including maximum contaminant level and action level exceedances, failure to monitor or report and public notification violations. This program is responsible for preparing and issuing all formal enforcement actions (i.e., Notice's of Violation with Civil Penalty, Consent Orders and Administrative Orders) for the DWS. The Enforcement Program is responsible for entering formal enforcement compliance requirements into the DWS database and tracking compliance with those requirements. Any follow-up that is required as a result of requests for Administrative hearings or referrals to the Office of Attorney General for court action are also handled by this program. This program provides quarterly updates to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on systems that are considered Significant Non-Compliers and works closely with this federal agency on all enforcement activities.

• Operator Certification:

The Operator Certification program is accountable for DPH oversight of the qualifications of individuals who operate and maintain PWSs. This program ensures that approximately 580 CWS and 600 NTNC PWSs are operated by qualified and skilled certified operators. The DWS issues certifications for treatment plant operators based on criteria established in regulation. The DWS also exercises quality control over the certification examination. The E&C Unit is responsible for the certification of distribution system operators and backflow inspectors and for providing training and guidance to certified operators related to their duties and responsibilities.

4. Information Systems Unit

The Information Systems Unit coordinates and is responsible for the operation, management and maintenance of the section's various information databases and related activities as described below:

- **SDWIS Maintenance** - Ensure that the Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS) is kept in good working order, maintained to eliminate down times, updated as necessary to support the section's reporting mandates to the EPA. Update and maintain the public water systems and other related entities (such as operators) inventory in SDWIS.
- **Develop and Track PWS Compliance Schedules** - Develop and maintain sampling, monitoring and operating schedules for all PWSs in compliance with applicable federal rules and state regulations. Track compliance with all applicable monitoring and reporting requirements and follow up with deficient systems.

- Monitoring and Sampling Plans - Oversee the reviews and approval of all monitoring and sampling plans submitted in compliance with federal or state mandates
- DWS Geographic Information System (GIS) and Web page - Oversee and maintain the operation of the DWS GIS intranet system and internet webpage.
- Project Tracking Database Development and Maintenance - Lead the development of establishing and maintaining a database to track reporting requirements for public notifications, consumer confidence reports, water supply plans, sanitary surveys, certificate projects, cross-connection surveys and watershed surveys.

5. Capacity Development Unit

The Capacity Development (CD) Unit coordinates section-wide activities such as grant management, progress reporting to EPA, security and capacity development. The Unit also assists the DWS in providing and developing communication activities and publications (i.e. fact sheets, brochures, pamphlets, etc.). The CD Unit serves as a primary resource for informational, technical and educational support for the DWS. The unit oversees the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) loan program, Quality Management Plan development for the section, Quality Assurance Project Plans, Standard Operating Procedures documents, publications, coordination and development of external and internal training, electronic public information services and small public water system technical assistance initiatives. Distinct responsibilities include:

- ***Grant/Contract Development and Implementation*** – Oversee the development, tracking and submission of grant applications and reports to the EPA; and any contracts that the DWS initiates. Funding and spending is monitored by the program to maintain accurate expenditure accounts.
- ***Capacity Development*** - Coordinates the provision of technical assistance and training to PWSs on capacity development initiatives including asset management, capital improvement planning, budgeting and rate setting that lead to long term sustainability. Activities ensure that PWSs have the technical, financial and managerial means to comply with state and federal requirements, provide safe and reliable drinking water to their customers and maintain or achieve long term sustainability.
- ***DWSRF Loan Program*** - provides low interest loans to eligible PWSs for sustainable drinking water infrastructure projects. The program is funded with annual capitalization grants from the EPA and executed loan repayment streams that are recycled through the program. The program is leveraged through bond sales conducted by the Office of the State Treasurer. Through 2009, approximately \$93 million in drinking water loans have been executed.
- ***Security & Emergency Response*** - provides oversight of the DWS's Water Emergencies Assessment and Response (WEAR) team. The WEAR team is trained in Incident Command and Emergency Response procedures and provides on-site technical assistance to public water systems during all types of emergencies. The Program is also responsible for coordination of the Drinking Water Emergencies & Security Advisory Committee (DWESAC) activities which is made up of representatives from the water industry, local health, law enforcement Connecticut Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security, Connecticut Department of Public Health Office of Public Health Preparedness, EPA, FBI, and the U.S. Department of Justice.
- ***Operator Training*** - conducts routine operator training classes for drinking water operators of water systems serving fewer than 3,300 persons, and participates in operator training programs offered by other training providers. Operators are required to maintain minimum training contact hours for the renewal of their certificate. Training sessions cover subject matter including operator duties/responsibilities, regulatory compliance, source protection, water quality, sampling, infrastructure components, customer service, safety and management. The unit also approves other operator training course providers, operator training course curriculum and coordinates internal staff training for the Section.
- ***Regulation Development*** - prepares and tracks drinking water regulatory changes for submission to the State Legislature by the department. The unit also conducts legislative research concerning statutory or functional intent of specific sections of the Connecticut statutes or regulations when needed by the section.
- ***Public Outreach*** - provides and develops all communication planning (i.e. press releases, public meetings/notices) publications (fact sheets, brochures, pamphlets, etc.), internal training, electronic

public information services (email, webpage, Connecticut Health Alert Network, Wide Area Notification System), technical assistance initiatives, planning and assessment. The program coordinates with PWSs, businesses, trade associations, etc. to provide speakers and/or to initiate conferences and workshops.

Source Water Protection Unit

The Source Water Protection (SWP) Unit operates under a five year strategic plan that details action items that include regulatory and non-regulatory activities that protect the state's public drinking water supplies. This plan emphasizes proactive source water protection implementation through links to public health initiatives and existing public health law. The following areas are emphasized in the plan and have been identified by the DPH as critical to drinking water source protection, and achieving minimized risk to public health:

Permitting, Education and Training Program

- Enhance, oversee and enforce existing public health source protection permitting laws and regulations for the regulation of water company land, recreational use permits, storm water discharge and the sale of water companies and water company lands.
- Review and approve siting of new/replacement sources of public drinking water
- Work with sister state and local agencies concerning contamination that represents a risk to sources of public drinking water
- Review and comment on annual watershed survey reports
- Review and comment on projects from other state agencies
- Educate certified operators concerning source water protection
- Educate local land use officials and local health directors
- Integrate drinking water source protection with water supply management planning
- Initiate the development of drinking water quality management plans
- Develop a consistent local land use review process to assist towns in protecting drinking water sources
- Involve stakeholders on a continuous basis
- Work with state agencies on initiatives that include open space acquisition, responsible growth, and state policies that may effect public drinking water sources
- Review and track emerging issues that may effect public drinking water sources

Water Supply Planning Unit

The Water Supply Planning Unit is responsible to oversee statewide public water supply planning. State statutes govern individual water supply planning and Regional Water Supply Planning Water Utility Coordinating Committee (WUCC) processes. These processes are designed to ensure that the 84 largest community public water systems have plans that provide for adequate public drinking water quality and quantity for a fifty year period. In addition, the unit oversees the following state permitting processes:

- Review, recommend action, and track Sale of Excess Water Permit applications
- Review, recommend action, and track Source Water Abandonment Permit applications
- Review, comment, and collaborate with the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) on public water system Diversion Permit applications
- Working with the Department of Public Utility Control, review and oversee the creation of new public water supply systems under the Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity statutes.
- Oversight of water conservation planning activities
- Review and approval of emergency contingency plans and water conservation plans
- Tracking and reporting of the state's reservoir capacity on a monthly basis
- Review and approval of safe daily yields of the state's largest public drinking water sources

Office Support Unit

The Office Support Unit consists of Clerk Typists and Office Assistants. They provide clerical and administrative support to the management staff and individual units. Duties include directing all incoming calls to the appropriate staff person, scheduling meetings; sorting and distributing mail; processing licensing fees and other monies received; tracking staff time and attendance, vehicle scheduling, preparing resource packets and mass mailings; maintaining all inventories and stock; ordering supplies; data entry; file maintenance; scanning and archiving, record keeping and reporting; processing personnel forms and travel authorizations, etc.

2. *Based on the existing system strategy, how has the State continued to identify systems in need of capacity development assistance?*

Answer: The DPH identifies and prioritizes existing systems for capacity development assistance using compliance data including data contained in the SDWIS State database and data obtained from sanitary surveys. The selection of PWSs requiring additional assistance is primarily accomplished by two mechanisms.

The first mechanism is the sanitary survey process and the resulting compliance determinations. During a sanitary survey the physical infrastructure of the water system is assessed to determine if there are significant violations or deficiencies that could present long and/or short term sustainability problems. For most community water systems much of their water system assets are buried (i.e. distribution and transmission water mains) and cannot be inspected during sanitary surveys. The DWS has incorporated many additional question sets into the sanitary survey process to determine if systems are adequately employing sustainability concepts. These question sets include discussions on financial and managerial capacity topics including asset inventories, asset management, capital improvement plans, budgeting and rate setting. These areas of financial and managerial analysis are particularly important when visible infrastructure deficiencies are identified that may have resulted from neglect, insufficient revenue/reserve funds or an inadequate sustainability program. Sanitary surveys are conducted at least every 3 years for CWSs and every 5 years for NTNC and TNC systems.

The second mechanism used to identify systems in need of capacity development assistance is the ability of a system to respond to the compliance requirements for prescribed regulation implementation and to report this compliance data to the DWS. Compliance data is managed in SDWIS and compliance determinations are run on a continual basis. Examples of data that may identify a system in need of assistance would include MCL violations, M&R violations and Treatment Technique violations among others. Greater than one monitoring and reporting violation in a 12-month period is used as a trigger of possible deficiencies in managerial and possibly financial capacity and formal enforcement actions are initiated. This approach attempts to avoid systems from becoming SNCs. Systems that are, or become SNCs are given priority technical assistance consistent with Connecticut's existing strategy.

Operator certification problems can also be a trigger for the need for capacity development assistance. There can be numerous problems with the certification of public water system operators. Some water systems lack the required operator. Common reasons for systems not having a certified operator include: failure of operators to renew their certification, Conditional (grandfathered) Operators that leave a system, change of system ownership, and termination of contracts with operators. Operator certification problems are addressed through technical assistance by the Enforcement and Certification (E&C) Unit, followed by progressive enforcement (violation letter, order, civil penalty). Some water systems have numerous monitoring and reporting violations. The E&C Unit follows up with technical assistance and uses this as a trigger for possible disciplinary action against operators. The E&C Unit utilizes a database query to automatically generate lists of systems with numerous violations or multiple systems operated by the same operator with numerous violations. These lists are generated on a continual basis. This data is used to set up technical assistance meetings with operators, and to begin the disciplinary action process, if necessary. Water systems may have questions or appeals on enforcement actions. This could be an indication of operators not understanding the regulations. In some instances, certified operator misconduct is an issue. The department can take disciplinary actions, such as suspension or revocation of certification, for actions such as fraud, deception, negligence or incompetence. The E&C Unit has a standard operating procedure for disciplinary actions against certified operators.

Water supply plans and the Water Utility Coordinating Committee (WUCC) planning process also identify potential solutions to local and regional public drinking water supply issues and assist in assuring future availability, viability, and purity of the state's public drinking water supplies. Sustainability issues, including the necessary infrastructure investments required for the state's existing large public drinking water suppliers, are also identified, scheduled and tracked within water supply plans. Long term water supply planning both at the local and regional level helps keep our state healthy and competitive in terms of attracting the new industry and businesses required to create additional employment opportunities.

A CWS's ability to build consumer confidence in the drinking water they provide is also considered an important capacity development element. A CWS's compliance with the consumer confidence reporting is also used as a trigger for technical assistance.

3. *During the reporting period, if statewide PWS capacity concerns or capacity development needs (TMF) have been identified, what was the State's approach in offering and/or providing assistance?*

Answer: The sanitary survey process has been successful in recognizing common trends in sustainability deficiencies with all PWSs. Smaller systems fail to recognize the need to plan for the future and make necessary adjustments to their water rates (or business profits in the case of most non-community systems) to have sufficient reserve funds for capital improvements. They also are challenged in understanding and complying with the ever increasing number of new regulations being developed and implemented. Many small CWS charge flat rates for water and do not periodically review these rates as compliance and operational costs increase and their water system infrastructure depreciates.

DWS Units within the Compliance Section as well as the Water Supply Planning Unit are very involved in promoting mutual aid among public water systems, and in preaching community outreach and regional planning in areas where systems' consolidation is feasible or where drinking water infrastructure needs improvement. This is especially true with small water systems. Twenty-nine (29) PWS consolidations occurred during the period of 7/1/08 through 6/30/09 including 7 CWS, 7 NTNC, and 15 TNC systems. Small systems are always encouraged to pursue interconnections with larger CWS when feasible interconnections exist as a method of resolving their violations and capacity deficiencies.

When consolidation is not a feasible option, troubled small CWS are encouraged to achieve sustainability by:

- Inventorying their assets
- Preparing asset management plans
- Preparing capital improvement plans
- Preparing a budget with capital reserve contingencies
- Reviewing and adjusting their water rates annually
- Ensuring customer payment of water bills
- Having a sound organizational structure
- Having operational and emergency procedures
- Having well trained operators

The Capacity Development Unit makes extensive use of EPA sustainability handbooks and DWSRF program outreach to provide the pathway and financial means of achieving compliance and sustainability. Some small systems are not capable or willing to implement these sustainability measures and they continue to fall further out of compliance. The failure of an existing CWS to comply with either the DPUC or the DPH regulations could require joint hearings to determine the system's economic viability. If it is determined that the CWS is not viable, the DPUC, with DPH's consultation, may order the acquisition of the CWS by the most suitable entity. This is a two-step process; the first step is a thorough evaluation of the CWS's ability to provide TMF capacity. The second is the determination of possible restructuring or acquisition by a more reliable and sound CWS.

The "take-over" process has typically resulted in more viable systems or the elimination of an existing

CWS. Non-viable CWS's tend to chronically fail to achieve compliance in areas such as water quality monitoring, difficulty meeting the more comprehensive treatment requirements, infrastructure deficiencies and financial constraints due to the smaller customer base. The process has proven to help prevent system failure, water service interruption, lack of monitoring and/or reporting, etc. Elimination of non-viable systems has had positive impacts on application of resources, risk reduction and compliance success.

Similarly, compliance tracking by the Enforcement and Certification Unit has resulted in recognizing common trends with different types and sizes of systems. This compliance data has revealed the specialized needs of small water systems and has resulted in adjustments to the training curriculum of small system operators that is provided by the Capacity Development Unit. It has been recognized that small systems rely heavily on their certified operators to maintain compliance with drinking water regulations and perform or arrange for all preventive and corrective maintenance to the system. In contrast to the broader overview of the small system operator training offered by the DWS, the training curriculum for larger systems with multiple treatment and distribution systems operators may be more specialized to a specific operator's duties.

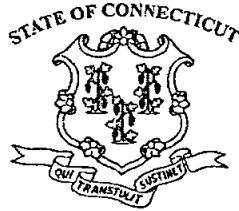
The DWS also makes extensive use of our website to provide a broad range of information to public water systems to assist them with achieving compliance and providing them with access to important information.

4. *If the State performed a review of implementation of the existing systems strategy during the previous year, discuss the review and how findings have been or may be addressed.*

Answer: Yes, the DWS has reviewed the existing systems strategy during 2008-2009 and has started drafting updates and changes to the strategy to reflect current implementation processes. However, the DWS has had to delay completing this project due to resource constraints resulting from the loss of DWS staff, difficulty refilling positions due to the economy and the additional work caused by implementation of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. Although updates and changes are necessary, overall, our implementation is still consistent with our existing EPA approved Capacity Development Strategy. The DWS intends to complete the updated strategy during 2010.

5. *Did the State make any modifications to the existing system strategy? If so, describe.*

Answer: No (see #4 above)



Substitute House Bill No. 6539

Public Act No. 09-220

AN ACT CONCERNING ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 1. Section 16-262m of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2009*):

(a) As used in this section and section 8-25a, "water company" means a corporation, company, association, joint stock association, partnership, municipality, state agency, other entity or person, or lessee thereof, owning, leasing, maintaining, operating, managing or controlling any pond, lake, reservoir, stream, well or distributing plant or system employed for the purpose of supplying water to fifteen or more service connections or twenty-five or more persons for at least sixty days in any one year.

(b) No water company may begin the construction of a water supply system for the purpose of supplying water to fifteen or more service connections or twenty-five or more persons for at least sixty days in any one year, and no person or entity, except a water company supplying more than two hundred fifty service connections or one thousand persons, may begin expansion of such a water supply system, without having first obtained a certificate of public convenience and necessity.

Substitute House Bill No. 6539

(c) For systems serving twenty-five or more residents that are not the subject of proceedings under subsection (c) of section 16-262n or section 16-262o, an application for a certificate of public convenience and necessity shall be on a form prescribed by the Department of Public Utility Control, in consultation with the Department of Public Health, and accompanied by a copy of the [water company's] applicant's construction or expansion plans, a fee of one hundred dollars and when [applicable] an exclusive service area provider has been determined pursuant to section 25-33g, a copy of a signed ownership agreement between the [water company] applicant and provider for the exclusive service area, as determined pursuant to section 25-33g, detailing those terms and conditions under which the system will be constructed or expanded and for which the provider will assume service and ownership responsibilities. [The] When an exclusive service area provider has been determined pursuant to section 25-33g, the application shall also be accompanied by a written confirmation from the exclusive service area provider, as the person that will own the water supply system, that such exclusive service area provider has received the application and is prepared to assume responsibility for the water supply system subject to the terms and conditions of the ownership agreement. Written confirmation from the exclusive service area provider shall be on a form prescribed by said departments. Said departments shall issue a certificate to an applicant upon determining, to their satisfaction, that (1) no interconnection is feasible with a water system owned by, or made available through arrangement with, the provider for the exclusive service area, as determined pursuant to section 25-33g or with another existing water system where no exclusive service area has been assigned, (2) the applicant will complete the construction or expansion in accordance with engineering standards established by regulation by the Department of Public Utility Control for water supply systems, (3) ownership of the system will be assigned to the provider for the exclusive service area, [as] when an exclusive service area provider has

Substitute House Bill No. 6539

been determined pursuant to section 25-33g, (4) the proposed construction or expansion will not result in a duplication of water service in the applicable service area, [and] (5) the applicant meets all federal and state standards for water supply systems, and (6) the person that will own the water supply system has the financial, managerial and technical resources to (A) operate the proposed water supply system in a reliable and efficient manner, and (B) provide continuous adequate service to consumers served by the water supply system. Any construction or expansion with respect to which a certificate is required shall thereafter be built, maintained and operated in conformity with the certificate and any terms, limitations or conditions contained therein.

(d) The Department of Public Utility Control and the Department of Public Health [,] shall each adopt regulations, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54, to carry out the purposes of subsections (a) to (c), inclusive, of this section.

(e) (1) For systems serving twenty-five or more persons, but not twenty-five or more residents, at least sixty days in any one year an application for a certificate of public convenience and necessity shall be on a form prescribed by the Department of Public Health and accompanied by a copy of the construction or expansion plans. The Department of Public Health shall issue a certificate to an applicant upon determining, to its satisfaction, that (A) no interconnection is feasible with a water system owned by, or made available through arrangement with, the provider for the exclusive service area, as determined pursuant to section 25-33g or with another existing water system where no existing exclusive service area has been assigned, (B) the applicant will complete the construction or expansion in accordance with engineering standards established by regulation for water supply systems, (C) ownership of the system will be assigned to the provider for the exclusive service area, as determined pursuant to

Substitute House Bill No. 6539

section 25-33g, if agreeable to the exclusive service area provider and the Department of Public Health, or may remain with the applicant, if agreeable to the Department of Public Health, [provided the applicant has the financial, managerial and technical resources to (i) operate the proposed water supply system in a reliable and efficient manner, and (ii) provide continuous adequate service to consumers served by the system,] until such time as the water system for the exclusive service area, as determined by section 25-33g, has made an extension of the water main, after which the applicant shall obtain service from the provider for the exclusive service area, (D) the proposed construction or expansion will not result in a duplication of water service in the applicable service area, [and] (E) the applicant meets all federal and state standards for water supply systems, and (F) the person that will own the water supply system has the financial, managerial and technical resources to (i) operate the proposed water supply system in a reliable and efficient manner, and (ii) provide continuous adequate service to consumers served by the water supply system. Any construction or expansion with respect to which a certificate is required shall thereafter be built, maintained and operated in conformity with the certificate and any terms, limitation or conditions contained therein. Properties held by the Department of Environmental Protection and used for or in support of fish culture, natural resource conservation or outdoor recreational purposes shall be exempt from the requirements of subdivisions (1), (3) and (4) of subsection (c) of this section and subparagraphs (A), (C) and (D) of subdivision (1) of subsection (e) of this section.

(2) The Department of Public Health shall adopt regulations, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54, to carry out the purposes of this subsection. Such regulations may include measures that encourage water conservation and proper maintenance.

Sec. 2. Subsections (a) and (b) of section 25-32d of the general

ATTACHMENT #1

Substitute House Bill No. 6539

statutes are repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof
(Effective October 1, 2009):

(a) Each water company, as defined in section 25-32a, and supplying water to one thousand or more persons or two hundred fifty or more consumers and any other water company as defined in said section requested by the Commissioner of Public Health shall submit a water supply plan to the Commissioner of Public Health for approval in accordance with the requirements of this section and with the concurrence of the Commissioner of Environmental Protection. The concurrence of the Public Utilities Control Authority shall be required for approval of a plan submitted by a water company regulated by the authority. The Commissioner of Public Health shall consider the comments of the Public Utilities Control Authority on any plan which may impact any water company regulated by the authority. The Commissioner of Public Health shall distribute a copy of the plan to the Commissioner of Environmental Protection and the Public Utilities Control Authority. A copy of the plan shall be sent to the Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management for information and comment. A plan shall be revised at such time as the water company filing the plan or the Commissioner of Public Health determines, or at intervals of not less than [three] six years nor more than [five] nine years after the date of [initial approval] the most recently approved plan. Unless the Commissioner of Public Health requests otherwise, any water company that fails to meet public drinking water supply quality and quantity obligations, as prescribed in state law or regulation, shall be required to file plan revisions six years after the date of the most recently approved plan. On and after October 1, 2009, upon the approval of a water supply plan, any subsequent revisions to such plan shall minimally consist of updates to those elements described in subsection (b) of this section that have changed after the date of the most recently approved plan provided the Commissioner of Public Health has not otherwise requested submission of an entire water

Substitute House Bill No. 6539

supply plan.

(b) Any water supply plan submitted pursuant to this section shall evaluate the water supply needs in the service area of the water company submitting the plan and propose a strategy to meet such needs. The plan shall include: (1) A description of existing water supply systems; (2) an analysis of future water supply demands; (3) an assessment of alternative water supply sources which may include sources receiving sewage and sources located on state land; (4) contingency procedures for public drinking water supply emergencies, including emergencies concerning the contamination of water, the failure of a water supply system or the shortage of water; (5) a recommendation for new water system development; (6) a forecast of any future land sales, an identification which includes the acreage and location of any land proposed to be sold, sources of public water supply to be abandoned and any land owned by the company which it has designated, or plans to designate, as class III land; (7) provisions for strategic groundwater monitoring; (8) an analysis of the impact of water conservation practices and a strategy for implementing supply and demand management measures; [and] (9) on and after January 1, 2004, an evaluation of source water protection measures for all sources of the water supply, based on the identification of critical lands to be protected and incompatible land use activities with the potential to contaminate a public drinking water source; and (10) a brief summary of the water company's underground infrastructure replacement practices, which may include current and future infrastructure needs, methods by which projects are identified and prioritized for rehabilitation and replacement and funding needs.

Sec. 3. Subsection (a) of section 19a-35a of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of chapter 439 and sections 22a-

Substitute House Bill No. 6539

430 and 22a-430b, the Commissioner of Public Health shall, [not later than December 31, 2008, and] within available appropriations, pursuant to section 19a-36, establish and define categories of discharge that constitute alternative on-site sewage treatment systems with capacities of five thousand gallons or less per day. After the establishment of such categories, said commissioner shall have jurisdiction, within available appropriations, to issue or deny permits and approvals for such systems and for all discharges of domestic sewage to the groundwaters of the state from such systems. Said commissioner shall, pursuant to section 19a-36, and within available appropriations, establish minimum requirements for alternative on-site sewage treatment systems under said commissioner's jurisdiction, including, but not limited to: (1) Requirements related to activities that may occur on the property; (2) changes that may occur to the property or to buildings on the property that may affect the installation or operation of such systems; and (3) procedures for the issuance of permits or approvals by said commissioner, a local director of health, or a sanitarian licensed pursuant to chapter 395. A permit or approval granted by said commissioner, such local director of health or such sanitarian for an alternative on-site sewage treatment system pursuant to this section shall: (A) Not be inconsistent with the requirements of the federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 USC 1251 et seq., the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, 42 USC 300f et seq., and the standards of water quality adopted pursuant to section 22a-426, as such laws and standards may be amended from time to time, (B) not be construed or deemed to be an approval for any other purpose, including, but not limited to, any planning and zoning or municipal inland wetlands and watercourses requirement, and (C) be in lieu of a permit issued under section 22a-430 or 22a-430b. For purposes of this section, "alternative on-site sewage treatment system" means a sewage treatment system serving one or more buildings on a single parcel of property that utilizes a method of treatment other than a subsurface sewage disposal system and that involves a discharge of domestic

Substitute House Bill No. 6539

sewage to the groundwaters of the state.

Sec. 4. Subsection (c) of section 19a-14b of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2009*):

(c) The Department of Public Health shall adopt regulations, in accordance with chapter 54, [establishing safe levels of radon in potable water] concerning radon in drinking water that are consistent with the provisions contained in 40 CFR 141 and 142.

Sec. 5. Section 19a-37b of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2009*):

[Not later than January 1, 1991, the] The Department of Public Health shall adopt regulations pursuant to chapter 54 to establish [acceptable levels of radon in ambient air and drinking water in schools] radon measurement requirements and procedures for evaluating radon in indoor air and reducing elevated radon gas levels when detected in public schools.

Sec. 6. Subsection (d) of section 10-220 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2009*):

(d) Prior to January 1, 2008, and every five years thereafter, for every school building that is or has been constructed, extended, renovated or replaced on or after January 1, 2003, a local or regional board of education shall provide for a uniform inspection and evaluation program of the indoor air quality within such buildings, such as the Environmental Protection Agency's Indoor Air Quality Tools for Schools Program. The inspection and evaluation program shall include, but not be limited to, a review, inspection or evaluation of the following: (1) The heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems; (2) radon levels in [the water and] the air; (3) potential for

Substitute House Bill No. 6539

exposure to microbiological airborne particles, including, but not limited to, fungi, mold and bacteria; (4) chemical compounds of concern to indoor air quality including, but not limited to, volatile organic compounds; (5) the degree of pest infestation, including, but not limited to, insects and rodents; (6) the degree of pesticide usage; (7) the presence of and the plans for removal of any hazardous substances that are contained on the list prepared pursuant to Section 302 of the federal Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, 42 USC 9601 et seq.; (8) ventilation systems; (9) plumbing, including water distribution systems, drainage systems and fixtures; (10) moisture incursion; (11) the overall cleanliness of the facilities; (12) building structural elements, including, but not limited to, roofing, basements or slabs; (13) the use of space, particularly areas that were designed to be unoccupied; and (14) the provision of indoor air quality maintenance training for building staff. Local and regional boards of education conducting evaluations pursuant to this subsection shall make available for public inspection the results of the inspection and evaluation at a regularly scheduled board of education meeting.

Approved July 8, 2009

PWSID	NAME	TYPE	CITY	ACTIVATION DATE	SNC List?
CT0050234	MDC - LAKE MCDONOUGH - EAST BEACH	NC	BARKHAMSTED	10-Jul-08	
CT0050244	MDC-LAKE MCDONOUGH-PATROL HEADQUARTERS	NC	BARKHAMSTED	10-Jul-08	
CT0081104	BETHANY VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPT HQ	NC	BETHANY	18-May-07	
CT0189944	THE DIVE SHOP AQUATIC CENTER	NC	BROOKFIELD	01-Sep-07	
CT0389153	9 OZICK DRIVE	NTNC	DURHAM	10-Sep-07	
CT0389163	45 OZICK DRIVE	NTNC	DURHAM	01-Oct-07	YES
CT0419193	NATHAN HALE-RAY MIDDLE SCHOOL	NTNC	EAST HADDAM	30-Oct-08	
CT0429153	THEATER SQUARE	NTNC	EAST HAMPTON	23-Apr-08	
CT0460164	ST. DIMITRIE ROMANIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH	NC	EASTON	14-Apr-09	
CT0614024	201 SAYBROOK ROAD	NC	HADDAM	05-Jan-07	YES
CT0614031	COCCOMO CONTINUING CARE FACILITY	C	HADDAM	29-Apr-09	
CT0614034	THE RIVERHOUSE AT GOODSPEED STATION	NC	HADDAM	21-Jun-07	
CT0709153	HADDAM KILLINGWORTH INTER/MIDDLE SCHOOL	NTNC	KILLINGWORTH	22-Nov-06	YES
CT0719114	LEBANON SENIOR CENTER	NC	LEBANON	11-Nov-08	
CT0719124	LEBANON REDEEMER LUTHERAN FELLOWSHP HALL	NC	LEBANON	22-Jan-09	
CT0731024	HERITAGE TRAIL VINEYARDS, INC	NC	LISBON	17-Dec-08	
CT0878023	WINVIAN FARM COUNTRY INN - MAIN SYSTEM	NTNC	MORRIS	27-Dec-06	
CT0878024	WINVIAN FARM COUNTRY INN -COTTAGE SYSTEM	NC	MORRIS	27-Dec-06	
CT0969373	BULLS BRIDGE GOLF CLUB	NTNC	NEW MILFORD	07-Jun-07	
CT0979384	CONGREGATION ADATH ISRAEL-115HUNTINGTOWN	NC	NEWTOWN	29-Aug-07	
CT0979403	TNT PARTNERS, LLC	NTNC	NEWTOWN	23-Oct-08	
CT1021063	KIDDS & CO., LLC	NTNC	NORTH STONINGTON	12-Mar-08	
CT1169043	DARIGAN-BARR, INC.	NTNC	PUTNAM	29-Mar-09	
CT1299034	WORTHINGTON POND FARM	NC	SOMERS	22-Sep-08	
CT1301133	SOUTHFORD RETAIL CENTER	NTNC	SOUTHBURY	10-Jul-07	YES
CT1419071	JUSTICE RESOURCE INSTITUTE	C	THOMPSON	03-Feb-09	
CT1429201	IVY WOODS	C	TOLLAND	03-Jan-07	
CT1609124	WILLINGTON PUBLIC LIBRARY	NC	WILLINGTON	21-Nov-06	
CT1609133	KIDS KINGDOM DAYCARE CENTER	NTNC	WILLINGTON	15-Mar-07	
CT1609141	WILLINGTON SENIOR CENTER & HOUSING	C	WILLINGTON	18-Oct-07	
CT1669124	1515 WOLCOTT ROAD	NC	WOLCOTT	31-Jan-07	
CT1669144	WOLCOTT SPORTS COMPLEX	NC	WOLCOTT	27-Aug-08	

PWSID	NAME	TYPE	CITY	ACTIVITY DATE	SNC List?
CT0081094	STEVES DELI	NC	BETHANY	07-Aug-06	
CT0081114	234 AMITY ROAD	NTNC	BETHANY	12-Nov-08	
CT0099274	47 STONY HILL ROAD	NC	BETHEL	11-Jul-07	
CT0105044	WELLSPRING FOUNDATION - ANGELUS	NC	BETHLEHEM	14-Dec-06	
CT0105053	WELLSPRING FOUNDATION - SHILOAH	NTNC	BETHLEHEM	14-Dec-06	
CT0121031	166 BOSTON TURNPIKE	C	BOLTON	18-Mar-08	
CT0121041	180 BOSTON TURNPIKE	C	BOLTON	18-Mar-08	
CT0121044	SAINT MAURICE CHURCH WELL# 1	NC	BOLTON	06-Nov-08	
CT0121051	168 BOSTON TURNPIKE	C	BOLTON	01-Dec-08	
CT0179044	249 TERRYVILLE ROAD	NC	BRISTOL	08-Jan-07	
CT0179054	739 TERRYVILLE AVE	NC	BRISTOL	11-Jan-07	
CT0189793	ST MARGUERITE BOURGEOYS CHURCH	NTNC	BROOKFIELD	14-Aug-07	
CT0189864	439 CANDLEWOOD LAKE RD	NC	BROOKFIELD	27-Mar-09	
CT0189873	PHARMCO PRODUCTS	NTNC	BROOKFIELD	08-Aug-07	
CT0189874	BURGER KING - BROOKFIELD	NC	BROOKFIELD	26-Sep-07	
CT0189884	457 FEDERAL ROAD, LLC	NC	BROOKFIELD	25-Aug-08	
CT0189894	174 FEDERAL ROAD	NC	BROOKFIELD	30-Jan-08	
CT0189923	125 COMMERCE DRIVE	NTNC	BROOKFIELD	01-Apr-08	
CT0189924	292 CANDLEWOOD LAKE RD	NC	BROOKFIELD	25-Aug-08	
CT0189934	E.C.B. REALTY, LLC	NC	BROOKFIELD	26-Aug-08	YES
CT0199091	GORMAN ROAD APARTMENTS	C	BROOKLYN	19-Oct-06	
CT0199103	LEARNING CLINIC - OVERLOOK	NTNC	BROOKLYN	16-Apr-08	
CT0199104	LEARNING CLINIC - PONDVIEW	NTNC	BROOKLYN	16-Apr-08	
CT0209314	THE FROZEN GNOME	NC	BURLINGTON	29-Sep-08	
CT0229044	KNOLLWOOD PLAZA	NC	CANTERBURY	17-Jan-08	
CT0235074	306 ALBANY TURNPIKE	NC	CANTON	30-Jan-07	
CT0248014	ZLOTNICKS GARAGE LLC	NC	CHAPLIN	27-Mar-07	
CT0248024	52 WILLIMANTIC ROAD	NC	CHAPLIN	27-Mar-07	
CT0279044	INDIAN RIVER RECREATIONAL COMPLEX	NC	CLINTON	15-May-07	
CT0309124	52 ROUTE 66	NC	COLUMBIA	09-Apr-07	
CT0363064	RICHCAT, LLC	NC	DEEP RIVER	22-May-07	
CT0389164	BRAGA INVESTMENTS LLC	NC	DURHAM	09-Oct-07	
CT0399024	STILL RIVER CAFE	NC	EASTFORD	03-Aug-06	
CT0399034	CHARLIE BROWN CAMPGROUND-REC HALL	NC	EASTFORD	12-Oct-06	
CT0408024	EAST GRANBY FARMS	NC	EAST GRANBY	12-Dec-06	
CT0419203	GINGERBREAD KIDS DAY CARE	NTNC	EAST HADDAM	11-Feb-09	
CT0429133	GLOBAL SELF STORAGE	NTNC	EAST HAMPTON	25-Jun-07	
CT0429143	3 SMITH STREET	NTNC	EAST HAMPTON	18-Dec-07	
CT0460154	EASTON RACQUET CLUB	NC	EASTON	20-Feb-09	
CT0473024	FLAHERTY FIELD TRIAL AREA	NC	EAST WINDSOR	25-Sep-06	
CT0530234	FRANKLIN MUNICIPAL COMPLEX	NC	FRANKLIN	11-Jul-06	
CT0530243	THE PLANT GROUP, INC	NC	FRANKLIN	31-Jan-07	
CT0550334	ACTION WILDLIFE FOUNDATION SNACK SHACK	NC	GOSHEN	26-Mar-09	
CT0579144	FAIRVIEW COUNTRY CLUB - CARRIAGE HOUSE	NC	GREENWICH	21-Dec-06	
CT0579154	CAMP SIMMONS - WELL #2	NC	GREENWICH	28-Jul-08	
CT0609103	GUILFORD VETERINARY HOSPITAL	NTNC	GUILFORD	12-Sep-07	
CT0614043	95 BRIDGE ROAD	NTNC	HADDAM	04-Aug-08	
CT0614053	TYLerville VILLAGE 2	NTNC	HADDAM	02-Sep-08	
CT0709164	THE COOKING COMPANY - KILLINGWORTH	NC	KILLINGWORTH	15-Mar-07	
CT0709174	183 ROUTE 81 LLC	NC	KILLINGWORTH	02-Aug-07	
CT0740624	COZY HILLS CAMPGROUND - WELL 3	NC	LITCHFIELD	02-May-08	
CT0745124	WEST SHORE SEAFOOD LLC	NC	LITCHFIELD	26-Feb-07	
CT0798024	MARLBOROUGH COUNTRY BARN# 2	NC	MARLBOROUGH	29-Apr-09	
CT0859064	ROUTE 34 PLAZA	NC	MONROE	05-Mar-08	

PWSID	NAME	TYPE	CITY	ACTIVITY DATE	SNC List?
CT0869121	SCWA, SEVEN OAKS (OAK)	C	MONTVILLE	16-Mar-09	
CT0900133	ST LUKES SCHOOL ATHLETIC CENTER	NTNC	NEW CANAAN	13-Dec-06	
CT0900143	ST. LUKES FOUNDATION - ART BUILDING	NTNC	NEW CANAAN	06-May-09	
CT0915224	ST. EDWARD ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH-AMC	NC	NEW FAIRFIELD	30-Aug-06	
CT0969374	GEORGE WASHINGTON PLAZA	NC	NEW MILFORD	28-Aug-08	
CT0979284	130 MOUNT PLEASANT ROAD	NC	NEWTOWN	27-Aug-07	
CT0979354	SUGAR HILL, LLC	NC	NEWTOWN	08-Feb-07	YES
CT0979364	1 GLEN ROAD	NC	NEWTOWN	11-Jul-07	
CT0979374	3 GLEN ROAD	NC	NEWTOWN	11-Jul-07	
CT0979393	144 SUGAR STREET	NC	NEWTOWN	24-Jul-07	
CT0990604	RITE AID	NC	NORTH BRANFORD	10-Nov-08	
CT1019024	THE ONLY GAME IN TOWN	NC	NORTH HAVEN	21-Aug-06	
CT1080504	100 OXFORD ROAD	NC	OXFORD	21-Apr-08	
CT1099134	20 NORWICH ROAD	NC	PLAINFIELD	08-Nov-06	
CT1099141	ARNIO LAKE REALTY LLC	C	PLAINFIELD	22-Oct-07	YES
CT1099144	518 NORWICH ROAD	NC	PLAINFIELD	28-Jan-08	
CT1099164	597 PUTNAM ROAD	NC	PLAINFIELD	27-May-08	
CT1099174	VFW POST 10284	NC	PLAINFIELD	26-Dec-08	
CT1120384	VINEYARD VALLEY GOLF CLUB	NC	POMFRET	02-Mar-09	
CT1149044	PRESTON COMMUNITY PARK - 10 LINCOLN RD	NC	PRESTON	01-May-08	
CT1159054	JVP BUILDING	NC	PROSPECT	16-Oct-06	
CT1179124	2 MAIN STREET	NC	REDDING	01-Oct-07	
CT1179134	TEMPLE B'NAI CHAIM	NC	REDDING	27-Apr-09	
CT1189513	590 DANBURY ROAD LLC	NTNC	RIDGEFIELD	08-Jan-07	
CT1189514	STONEHENGE INN	NC	RIDGEFIELD	01-Feb-07	
CT1240144	LITTLE BIT FARM ICE CREAM SHOP	NC	SEYMOUR	26-Dec-08	
CT1249033	GREAT HILL UNITED METHODIST CHURCH	NTNC	SEYMOUR	08-Nov-07	
CT1249043	COMCAST OF CT/GAMA/NH/NY/NC/VAVT, LLC	NTNC	SEYMOUR	25-Feb-08	
CT1299033	GROWER DIRECT FARMS INC	NTNC	SOMERS	13-May-08	
CT1311044	PANTHORN PARK UPPER RESTROOM	NC	SOUTHINGTON	19-Apr-07	
CT1311054	1103 QUEEN STREET	NC	SOUTHINGTON	26-Dec-07	
CT1320124	FAIRWAY MINIATURE GOLF AND BATTING CAGES	NC	SOUTH WINDSOR	17-Jul-08	
CT1331033	MOHEGAN SUN COUNTRY CLUB AT PAUTIPAUG	NTNC	SPRAGUE	14-May-07	
CT1419073	DRAKE PETROLEUM/XTRAMART OFFICE	NTNC	THOMPSON	29-Jun-09	
CT1429204	FRIENDLY SERVICE STATION #39	NC	TOLLAND	13-Mar-07	
CT1479021	VOLUNTOWN HOUSING AUTHORITY	C	VOLUNTOWN	24-Apr-08	
CT1501143	MAYFLOWER SPA	NTNC	WASHINGTON	14-Dec-06	
CT1539031	WATERTOWN WATER & SEWER - WESTGATE	C	WATERTOWN	01-Aug-06	
CT1539034	MOUNT OLIVET CEMETERY	NC	WATERTOWN	20-May-08	YES
CT1609134	SCHOFIELD SPRING	NC	WILLINGTON	28-Nov-07	
CT1615144	WOODCOCK NATURE CENTER INC	NC	WILTON	29-May-08	
CT1615154	CANNONDALE RAILROAD STATION	NC	WILTON	07-Oct-08	
CT1631214	APOLLO RESTAURANT AND PIZZA	NC	WINDHAM	15-May-07	
CT1669114	2 NORTH ST LLC	NC	WOLCOTT	04-Oct-06	
CT1670174	ACADEMY SKATE PARK	NC	WOODBIDGE	25-Jan-07	
CT1670184	WOODBIDGE C.C. - HALFWAY HOUSE	NC	WOODBIDGE	19-Jul-07	
CT1670194	TENNIS CENTRAL	NC	WOODBIDGE	18-Dec-08	
CT1699053	SOLAIR RECREATIONAL LEAGUE - PAVILION	NTNC	WOODSTOCK	27-Jul-07	
CT1699061	SOLAIR RECREATIONAL LEAGUE - LOWER RIDGE	C	WOODSTOCK	27-Jul-07	
CT1699074	SOLAIR RECREATIONAL LEAGUE - FOX HOLLOW	NC	WOODSTOCK	27-Jul-07	