CERTIFIED COPY STATE OF CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION PUBLIC UTILITIES REGULATORY AUTHORITY STATE WATER PLANNING COUNCIL Special Meeting held Via Teleconference on December 22, 2021, beginning at 2:10 p.m. Held Before: JOHN W. BETKOSKI, III, CHAIRMAN, and PURA VICE-CHAIRMAN 

1	Appearances:
2	WATER PLANNING COUNCIL MEMBERS PRESENT:
3	JOHN W. BETKOSKI, III, CHAIRMAN (PURA)
4	MARTIN HEFT (OPM)
5	LORI MATHIEU (DPH)
6	GRAHAM STEVENS (DEEP)
7	
8	ALSO PRESENT (on record):
9	VIRGINIA de LIMA
10	DAVE RADKA
11	DENISE SAVAGEAU
12	ALICEA CHARAMUT
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14	Staff:
15	ALYSON AYOTTE
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THE CHAIRMAN: Good afternoon. I call the special meeting of the Water Planning Council to order.

We're here today to discuss the next steps and priorities of the Council, and we're going to start by going over the list that we put together some time back, starting with the statewide drought planning.

And Martin, would you like to give us an update on that please?

MARTIN HEFT: Sure. Good afternoon. So the statewide drought planning, obviously we have the interagency drought workgroup we did receive recommendations in. We have reviewed all of those recommendations as a first run-through, if you will, of all four charges that are in there to kind of ascertain whether or not they have been completed, they're in the process.

Should they be included in an updated drought plan if there's a legislative matter that has to deal with it or a financial matter, and which things may have to come back to the full Council separately?

There are two items that had I mentioned at our last meeting, charges 4.3 and 4.31 which deal with the Water Planning Council and tying into the

state hazard mitigation plan, and the GC3 report,
Governor's climate change -- which just had an
executive order that came out.

So obviously I think that will be a factor of us looking at our State water plan as well as the drought plan -- is that executive order to see what pieces may have to be looked at with all of that.

So we are on our way of looking at recommendations. We'll review that, all of the four charges again looking at that before we make any recommendations back to the Water Planning Council on any changes that we foresee in the plan itself.

So that's kind of the brief summary.

THE CHAIRMAN: Any questions for Martin?

One of the things, for example, which would be difficult -- like right now it's DEEP is a voting member, but we're going to change that, or look towards changing that so PURA would have a seat at the table. Correct?

MARTIN HEFT: Correct. And that, that will be -that's in our recommendation. We're also looking
at do, we add in -- sure, consumer protection. Do
we look at other agencies, you know, ones that

should be, whether they're being advisory or voting numbers, but that is part of that that we added into there.

It wasn't necessarily one of the recommendations, but other things that we found implementing the state drought plan, other changes that we feel that might be beneficial, and that's one of those. Correct.

THE CHAIRMAN: Okay.

Councilmembers, any questions? Comments?

LORI MATHIEU: Only I think that I've participated in the process and it's gone very well, and I want to thank Martin for running a very efficient process. It took us many meetings, but there was a lot to go through; many excellent suggestions, comments and we've made some -- I think some very significant change based upon the input that we've received.

And I think it couldn't be at a better time to have this plan is the shape that it is, and that it will be. And it deserves to continuously be updated.

And it fits well into the work of the GC3 to make sure that we have all of our ducks in a row and be prepared the best that we can, so.

1 GRAHAM STEVENS: Yeah. Just quickly to reiterate, I
2 think you know Martin and the OPM staff have done
3 a great job leading this effort. I think it's
4 still, from our perspective given the points that
5 Martin and Lori raised, still warrants a long-term
6 priority from DEEP's perspective at the Water
7 Planning Council.

THE CHAIRMAN: Very good. Thank you. We'll move on to water conservation. This year, earlier in the year we had the workshop with Mary Ann Dickinson and came up with some suggestions from that in terms of how we look upon conservation.

And I don't know, Graham, if you wanted to give a little bit of an update in terms of legislation that we potentially will be going next year?

GRAHAM STEVENS: Yeah. I mean, I think this group has heard some of our deliberations about WaterSense as well as how does the state building code plan to do, you know, water conservation. We've had our conversations about other water conservation efforts and initiatives.

I think that this is certainly a great area to continue to prioritize in the short term by identifying our key next steps and starting to

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make real tangible progress towards enhanced water conservation. I think it's something that everyone understands from on the consumer side to the water utility side, to the state side.

So I think this is something that we all could work together on over the next several years, and ultimately look back and see some great progress at that point when we reevaluate.

THE CHAIRMAN: Lori or Martin?

(No response.)

THE CHAIRMAN: Okay. Looking at the electronic reporting for diversion --

I do. I do have one I was just thinking LORI MATHIEU: about -- there's a couple things. One, Jack, if I could? Back to the drought plan.

The one thing that I was just thinking about is the approval of the drought plan. Now that we're making adjustments I just wanted to keep that on the table. I think it's important for our, you know, definitely my agency's leadership to know and understand and sort of sign off on this new version. You know we should call it a new version, because it is.

1 And I sort of wanted to get the thoughts from 2 the three of you about that, and that process. 3 Because that, that has been one of the criticisms 4 is -- well, there is no statute for this. 5 is --(Interruption.) 6 7 8 So if we could maybe talk about that a LORI MATHIEU: 9 little bit, about a process --10 THE CHAIRMAN: Lori, so what are you specifically -- so 11 we're making revisions to the drought plan and 12 you, there's not going to be any -- well, there 13 might be some legislation coming out of it, but 14 you want us to do a formal vote? 15 LORI MATHIEU: Yeah, should we accept it. Maybe we 16 accept it as a group, that we accept all the 17 changes. 18 Maybe we don't formally approve it because we 19 don't have a formal statute to do an approval. 20 THE CHAIRMAN: Okay. 21 LORI MATHIEU: But maybe we vote to accept it. 22 But within that as a representative for my 23 commissioner, I want to be able to make sure that 24 my commissioner has had a chance to review, weigh 25 in, and sort of sign off on that. And I would

want to bring that back to a Water Planning
Council meeting and say that from our Department's
point of view, including as I represent my
commissioner on the Water Planning Council, I want
to be able to have that chance to get the okay
from our leadership and then bring it back and
say, from our Department's point of view we would
look to accept this plan and move forward.

Something like that, because one of the comments, Martin, is we've noted that -- and I think there's been this comment all along, that this is not a formal process. It's sort of an ad-hoc group -- and which is true. There is no statute that developed us.

MARTIN HEFT: Yeah. So if I can piggyback on that? So the draft -- or the drought preparedness response plan was actually adopted by the Water Planning Council in 2018. So any revisions, my recommendation is it comes back to the Water Planning Council to adopt.

LORI MATHIEU: Adopt.

MARTIN HEFT: And that's kind of in my thought process, and I apologize if I didn't clarify that through the process.

But all of the recommendations that we've

made we would then present to the Water Planning Council.

Obviously each of our agencies have got to go back and have the opportunity to look through because if there's things that affect those individual agencies, obviously they need to have acknowledgment of that and also know what's going on for that to have that kind of review process, and then before it comes to a vote before the full Council again.

LORI MATHIEU: Okay. Good.

- 12 THE CHAIRMAN: That was my understanding.
- LORI MATHIEU: Excellent. Okay. And so thank you for that.

And then so my other comment about water conservation, one item that is in the state water plan under task 5.2.3.3 is comprehensive water conservation including education to include towns and local health of directors and impacts on rates. I know that we've done a lot of discussion about that. Mary Ann Dickinson has helped us on that toward that end. I just want to bring that up to the top again.

The impact on rates is significant. I think some of our bigger utilities will hesitate to go

to water conservation measures when they -- maybe they should, but they hesitate because of impact on the financial side. And I think I would like to highlight that and to continue our discussion in our area of focus.

Because, frankly I think -- and I'll get right down to what I'm saying here is, I think we should go to a two-day watering requirement, only watering two days for lawn irrigation. Because that -- you know I've said it before. I'll say it again. I'll say it again and again.

I think it's a waste of water. I think it's a waste of energy. I think it's a waste of treatment chemicals to utilize that water supply on lawns every single day. And I think part of the 2016 drought was created because of water overuse. And we really don't -- you know we've really got to take that issue up, in my opinion.

But when we say that we also have to say, we know that there's a revenue concern. And I think we should maybe form a plan for the next year of, how do we move forward with that particular item and issue?

So just my thought.

GRAHAM STEVENS: Well, to your point, Lori, I think

that's why -- I think we as a Council should start talking about what the short-term goals of this priority are, but there's definitely some interest. And I think this is a really important priority that we should focus on.

And if it's a high priority for the Water Planning Council, certainly those conversations should follow in short order so we can look at getting the input from the various folks and coming up with various steps that we can take in addition to our actions on WaterSense.

And through some of our diversion permitting processes I think we are looking at enhanced water conservation efforts with some of the water utility companies.

THE CHAIRMAN: That's a nice segue for the next -- when you're talking about electronic reporting diversion, Graham, is anything happening with that?

GRAHAM STEVENS: I mean, I don't want to declare

victory on top of an aircraft carrier here, but I

think that we've made significant process. Really

we're in the data analysis stage, so I just wanted

to thank all the water planning counselors as well

as the Water Planning Council advisory group and

the implementation workgroup for your support of the efforts to start getting this information electronically.

So now we're sorting through the data and trying to seek out these, the parties that hold these registrations that either are nonresponsive to letters from the government, or are nonexistent.

So we're going to be reporting back to the Water Planning Council soon on some of the data as well as next steps to try to track down the non-compliers.

THE CHAIRMAN: Now any questions on that?

(No response.)

THE CHAIRMAN: So the next thing is the aging infrastructure and when I talked with Martin yesterday, the Governor released quite a bit of putting money that was going to go into DEEP plus we have the --

(Interruption.)

THE CHAIRMAN: So this is kind of exciting when you look into the infrastructure. Graham, you might want to talk. Your department got a lot of money

yesterday. That's going to be going out to various plants, sewage plants.

GRAHAM STEVENS: It was a good day yesterday. Yeah, we were happy. We sent out a press release. We got PFAS money for private wells, 1.15 million. We got the money, the state's share of Superfund projects for the Raymark site in particular, and \$60 million of state funding to shore up our clean water fund. So trying to keep this pipeline to wastewater infrastructure projects moving.

And just to segue into the federal stimulus money, obviously there's ARPA funds which can be used for water. And as Lori knows drinking water, clean water, water infrastructure projects.

BIL, IIJA; maybe some day Build Back Better.

So that the opportunities for federal and matching state funds.

And potentially also I just want to point out private funds go into infrastructure in the State of Connecticut. It's very exciting. And the private funds being the legislation that passed last year that authorizes the Green Bank to participate in environmental infrastructure which is exciting, and we've met with the Green Bank on a preliminary basis to hear some of their

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thoughts, but they are looking at some interesting approaches to try to, you know, as they have in the renewable energy marketplaces, also come into the environmental infrastructure marketplace to try to participate and move forward in improving environmental infrastructure in the state of Connecticut.

LORI MATHIEU: And on the infrastructure law that passed there's two names. So people -- there's two different acronyms and it seems like it's transitioning into what is known as the bill, the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law. It used to be known as IIJA.

So it is now going by the term BIL -- within that over five years for drinking water, and most of that money coming to the Department of Public Health drinking water DWSRF, the state revolving loan fund. There's about \$445 million over a five-year period to focus in on the SRF program through loans.

Some of the loans are highly subsidized.

There's some buckets of money that are coming to help the SRF program, the base program and a supplement to that.

So everything on aging infrastructure that

we're talking about, which includes a rebuild of drinking water treatment plants, investment in water main replacements, investment in pump station upgrades, investment with our smallest systems, adding new tanks, getting rid of the explodable hydropneumatic tanks. Right? And replacing old aging infrastructure.

So the SRF is going to really evolve. The drinking water SRF is really going to evolve with this funding. There's another pot of money that will flow through the SRF for emerging contaminants, and to address emerging contaminants such as -- with a focus on PFAS, but that's not the only emerging contaminant problem that we have in our State.

We had a call yesterday with EPA headquarters staff about how to term and what to look at for emerging contaminants. We want to broaden it and keep it flexible. So a contaminant such as manganese, a contaminant such as sodium -- chloride, 1,4 dioxane.

Some of these other ones that are unregulated, or will be regulated in the future and are being studied in the future can be part of the emerging contaminants pot bin of funding

there.

There's also a bin of money for lead service line removal, and you'll be hearing more about that in the near future. Our department, our new commissioner, Commissioner Juthani, as one of her priorities is lead. So removal of lead service lines is -- the very first step of that is inventories.

So a big announcement that came out on the same day as the executive order was also the federal lead copper rule, which is quite confusing -- but anyway, the part of it that is moving forward are the inventories that the water utilities -- some of them have already done an excellent job moving forward with the inventories.

We already have -- and we have 12 projects on our SRF list for over \$134 million in requests already. So that's part of what I look at as aging infrastructure and how things have changed and evolved since the time that we wrote this, this state water plan is -- I think, this funding and the way some of the buckets are formed will definitely push us in a certain direction.

And certainly emerging contaminants as well as lead service lines will be a big focus on the

1 drinking water side. 2 THE CHAIRMAN: Lori, the process for getting state 3 revolving funds out to the companies I know has 4 been a cumbersome process in the past. Is there a 5 point where --6 LORI MATHIEU: It's not cumbersome, Jack. We've 7 streamlined it. And I'll tell you, everybody 8 that's eligible -- there's 750 water systems that 9 are eligible. It is a streamlined process. You 10 can apply at any time; everything is online. 11 THE CHAIRMAN: So it's much better than what it used to 12 be, is what you're telling me. Because people 13 would --14 LORI MATHIEU: You have three days --15 THE CHAIRMAN: Lori -- Lori, take a breath, Lori. 16 LORI MATHIEU: I will be honest with you. Well, when 17 you criticize a program --I'm not criticizing. I'm just making a 18 THE CHAIRMAN: 19 point, Lori. I'm making a point, that in the 20 past it's been a cumbersome process and people 21 have pulled back from it and said, forget it. We 22 don't want the money. 23 LORI MATHIEU: I will tell you this. We have loaned 24 almost \$400 million --25 THE CHAIRMAN: Well, good.

1 LORI MATHIEU: -- for almost 300 projects across the 2 state, and we've loaned \$10,000 loans to our 3 smallest systems to help them get a generator, all 4 the way all up to \$54 million. We work really 5 hard (unintelligible) --6 THE CHAIRMAN: Okay. Lori, we get it. Thank you. 7 And I'm happy, because we've been talking 8 about infrastructure for 20 years. And it's nice. 9 I mean, from -- what? The Bush administration 10 we're talking about infrastructure. It's nice to 11 finally see some of this money getting out and 12 getting into people's hands, because before it 13 took a very long time to happen. 14 LORI MATHIEU: So Jack, if I might just say one thing 15 about the process? For twelve years we worked 16 very hard to streamline it. Our big private systems have also taken advantage of the process, 17 18 and which is wonderful. 19 We're working on one together right now, 20 which is helping disadvantaged 21 communities invest --22 In Naugatuck. I know, and I'm very THE CHAIRMAN: 23 happy about that. 24 LORI MATHIEU: It's beautiful. It's a great project. 25 THE CHAIRMAN: That's good.

LORI MATHIEU: It is a long process. So I would love to come in January or February and talk about the process and how it works, because it is an application process. There is a call for projects. I mean, it is a big federal program, but we've tried really hard to streamline it and make it an opportunity for people.

And we can talk about who's eligible, because its also schools that are public water systems. It's also municipal buildings that are public water. So there's a lot of town halls that are public water systems that are eligible, all the way up to Aquarion and Connecticut Water -- and I see Pat Kearney there, on from Manchester, from our bigger municipal systems.

Many of our bigger municipal systems have taken advantage of the process. It is a federal process, and you're right. There's a lot to complete, a lot of crosscutting items to work on, but we're here to help and get people through the process, absolutely.

THE CHAIRMAN: I just want to go on record I was not being critical of the Department of Public Health.

I was just saying historically it's been a cumbersome process, what you just pointed --

1 LORI MATHIEU: Yeah. 2 THE CHAIRMAN: It hasn't been easy for people. 3 So okay. Anything more on infrastructure? 4 5 (No response.) 6 7 THE CHAIRMAN: Okay. 8 LORI MATHIEU: I think one of the points, though, with 9 this money times are changing and they have 10 changed significantly with the influx of money. 11 And probably what we should do when we have a 12 chance between myself and Graham, we should talk 13 more about through this forum what this, what 14 these pots of money are. Because it can get very 15 confusing, because there's a lot of money there, a 16 lot of opportunity -- which is very exciting. 17 So I think that for aging infrastructure to 18 address that and be as comprehensive as we can, we 19 need to get information out and educate people. 20 And I know that OPM and Martin, you guys are 21 taking the lead on all these pots of money where 22 there's billions of dollars, and there's a lot of 23 opportunity. So it's very exciting. 24 THE CHAIRMAN: I'm looking at our list here. 25 One of the things that we've been working

on -- of course, the last item on this list, it appears looking at the monitoring that the subgroup has been doing a great job in terms of the monitoring the implementation of the plan.

And I think that that group has done a really, really good job. I have attended a couple of those meetings and I think that they're on track; there's another meeting coming up at the end of January. So I think that that is moving along very nicely.

GRAHAM STEVENS: Again, I just want to point out, Jack, that that's statutory requirement. So certainly a priority from my perspective, and I appreciate the work that they're doing.

THE CHAIRMAN: Right, a lot of good work there.

GRAHAM STEVENS: And that kind of links into 17 as

well -- not to take away the reins here, but

just the consistency with existing state plans

which we are working some work on as well.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yeah. Talk a little bit about that?

GRAHAM STEVENS: So I think one of the things that

we've been looking at is how the state water plan

ties in with GC3. So we've gotten Rebecca French

to our meeting, and her and now her new staff are

looking at putting together some crosscutting

reporting on state planning as it relates to the outcome from GC3, and seeing how climate change mitigation and adaptation plays in with the state water plan, and various other state level planning documents.

So I think Martin was kind enough to drop the Executive Order in the chat. You know it's not only the best, but maybe the longest executive order of this administration. So it really highlights the importance of ensuring that everything that we do across state government takes into consideration climate change, the impacts from climate change, our ability to adapt to climate change.

And that, that fits in very nicely with respect to the state water plan which really was looking at some of these issues before the focus became even more pinpointed on taking action.

So I think that as far as the implementation tracking, which just kind of ties in really nicely with the consistency piece, that was item 17 originally.

MARTIN HEFT: Jack, if I may add onto Graham's with item 17, with the consistency with the existing state plans?

The commission on the development and future of Connecticut's future -- development in the future, excuse me, that was established under -- if I remember what the public act number is now.

For that, Public Act 21-29, one of the workgroups that's established there is the state and municipal statutory plan reporting process, looking at that, the legislation requires the state plan of conservation of development. But the commission opened it because we need to look at all the state plans, how they tie together everything for that as well as how they tie into the state plan of C and D, but also all these other plans including the state water plan, other types of plans we have out.

So there's another piece to that that's going to be being explored with this commission as well.

LORI MATHIEU: And Jack, if I could add? And Martin, thank you for linking in the executive order.

So item 16 is DPH's new Office of Climate and Public Health in the Executive Order. And under 16 there is the -- under 16c the requirement to implement the actions of the public health and safety section of the GC3 January 2021 report, which include a lot of things of human health

impacts, but also resilient public and private drinking water systems and sources.

So there's a lot within the January report, the January 2021 Governor's report on the GC3 that deals with infrastructure. And one item in particular of concern that we're going to work on under our new office is supply, the impact of climate on our drinking water supply. And that's not only quantity, but quality.

And that's what we were going to -- the office will impart focus on, because I see it as a link between our state water plan and what the GC3 were working on as it pertains to resiliency, sustainability for public and private drinking water systems and sources.

So that's one of the direct tie-ins that we have under our new Office of Climate and Public Health.

THE CHAIRMAN: So Lori, so now the other thing, the health equity and health equity initiatives, that would be part of that as well?

LORI MATHIEU: Yeah, exactly. So that's a good point.

So 16a, you know there's a new term there, "social vulnerability impacts," called SVI. And SVI, I know Graham and I have been working with

this and using it as a tool along with environmental justice tools and disadvantaged community tools on looking at how we can look at helping the people that are most vulnerable.

And that's what 16a really speaks to. Use the tool that's to the best of your ability. The tool comes from CDC. It's a metric based upon four different disciplines in four different areas of vulnerability for people.

And it helps focus -- it's not at the town level. It's at the census tract level. It really helps you to focus on finding the people that are the most vulnerable. And that's how our tie-in with health equity -- and that's what, again that's the Office of Climate and Public Health will be using that metric and working with DEEP and their office EJ, environmental justice.

And the other, the other concept at EPA through the infrastructure laws and everything that President Biden is moving forward is known as Justice 40.

Justice40 hasn't been yet fully defined, but the drinking water state revolving loan fund nationally is being used as a pilot for rolling out Justice40 concepts. And Justice40 is using 40 percent of all of the federal money that states are receiving to benefit the people in need.

And so tying, when you look at 16a -- and that's why it's number one at the top of our list for our office -- it is to very carefully look at incorporating health equity, reviewing vulnerable populations and moving forward the best that we can using all the tools --

(Interruption.)

LORI MATHIEU: -- and moving all of the tools forward.

So anyway.

THE CHAIRMAN: Lori, this is exciting. So there's going to be a new office within the Department of Public Health.

LORI MATHIEU: It is. Yeah, it's within my branch.

We're hiring three people right now. And we have been working over the summer to secure two different grants, two different federal grants through the CDC. So we are hiring a coordinator and then two, two other people. As a matter of fact, the positions close, I think, today.

So we're excited, yeah, to get started and Commissioner Juthani, again she's made this one of her top priorities climate, climate change, human health impact, using SVI and using health equity

to help our most vulnerable. So it's all really good stuff, and this coming out last week was really exciting for us.

THE CHAIRMAN: Very exciting.

GRAHAM STEVENS: Not that I want to jump, jump around too, too much -- I think I might have started this. I know, Jack, you were going down the list very diligently.

THE CHAIRMAN: No, jump around. And then I will leave some time open for public comment.

GRAHAM STEVENS: Well, I mean -- I guess the state

water plan did have an environmental equity piece,

which is not well defined. It says on my list it

was in 6.8.2 which is kind of a bit of a potpourri

of items.

But now to Lori's point, you know this might be something that the Water Planning Council might want to highlight. I mean, I think it's to the point now where we -- I think we put an equity lens on a lot of what we evaluate. So I mean, there's the -- the one side of it is the, do you list it as a separate priority?

Or do you list it as kind of a way that you look at all of your priorities?

Which I would think may be more of the

letter, but since it is on the list here I just wanted to bring it up -- but maybe that's something that, you know, for the upcoming 4 re-prioritization or the new top priorities, so to speak. Maybe that's one we should consider highlighting.

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LORI MATHIEU: Yeah, I would agree with that. very end, Jack, if you remember the conversation at the very end, we were sort of running out of time and looking at some of these items. And PFAS was just kicking up dust at the end of us putting together -- that was one of them.

The other one was Commissioner Pino coming to me and saying, Lori you're not talking enough about equity in the state water plan. And that I want you to go there and talk about health equity and the importance of it.

So that is also in section six, but I think what Graham says is incredibly important -- is I think we have to better understand an equity lens and how do we develop that within the work that we do?

And this whole concept of Justice 40 is just evolving, and it's a directive from President Biden and its very exciting. But it does

represent a challenge to all of us to make sure that we're doing the right thing in the right way.

And so I think we should make it one of our must-do priorities.

THE CHAIRMAN: Agreed. I agree.

LORI MATHIEU: And it is part of section six Graham. I don't know what page. I'm trying to find the note.

GRAHAM STEVENS: Yeah, I was looking through my plan here. It says 6.8.2, but that might have been a transcription error. I just reread that section, but 6.8.2 does talk about the hiring of the water chief, which I think we've talked about a lot recently and it speaks to implementation.

It speaks to statutory requirements. You know it may even speak to one of the comments in the chat about ensuring that this, these new monies are put to the best use, to paraphrase.

LORI MATHIEU: Just one thing. It's mentioning on page 622 that the one thing I want to make a link back -- it's sort of maybe jumping a little bit, but all of these things tie into the sense of the notion of long-term planning.

And we've had water supply plans for years, and since 1985 that law came about. And they have

served the State of Connecticut well, but now we know that climate change is -- and in the GC3 the Governor's report from January, it recognizes the need to look at safe yield.

And for us, we're in our department -- or we want to look at the impact of safe yield from climate statewide. And one of the concerns we have is that our safe daily yields have aged.

Talk about aging infrastructure, like, aging modeling. Right? It's aged modeling, and do we know what our safe yields are given the impact of climate? I don't think we do.

And we make a point. We make a point -- it's embedded in this discussion here, in the EO, and it came out last week. It's part of the January report, and I find that we need to know more. We need to have really solid numbers so for the next 50 years we know what we're doing with our water supply.

And conservation ties into that. You know while we have these concerns we also shouldn't be wasting our water. But it does bring to bear that we still have overallocated basins and that was a big part of the discussion, was the Quinnipiac Basin and the review of the basin.

I remember Mary Mushinsky coming to some of our meetings and being very concerned that not enough was being done for an overallocated basin such as the Quinnipiac -- so the item on 622, under 6.8.2, near-term goals for establishing voluntary river basin commissions to prioritize local issues in basins, that's one thing I'm interested in thinking about further and talking to groups about where there are -- and there is an overallocation today.

And that may be -- I remember Mary coming to us and mentioning that that river gets dry in certain regions. And what do we need to know? What do we need to do for the future? And tie it in to safe yield and our sources of supply. And are we doing the best planning that we can on a statewide and regional basis for the future of water supply?

So it's just something I wanted to bring up.

I know it's probably not in our short-term list,

but --

THE CHAIRMAN: No, but it's a good point.

LORI MATHIEU: -- of this, these River basin

commissions was a good one, a good thought, and

Mary really bringing that home to us a number of

times -- and said, look. This was one of the main reasons why we gave you this money. We want you to start to look at these basins that have issues.

So just something to put on the table for this.

THE CHAIRMAN: Okay. We have about ten minutes, and what I want to propose is that before we go to public comment is that, you know, we started to chip away at this list, but that every future Water Planning Council meeting we have an agenda item and just kind of do a check-in to see where we're at in these areas we talked about today.

And if we have to take some significant time to do it, but just to stay on top of these because during our conversation I did have some good suggestions come in from some of the stakeholders today in terms of moving forward.

And hopefully when we do go to public comment they'll discuss that, but before we move on to that is there anything else that -- we have a lot to do, but in the interests of time?

GRAHAM STEVENS: I like the idea of chipping it,

chipping it away, chipping away at this list and

discussing these points at regular meetings.

Thank you, Jack.

THE CHAIRMAN: Sounds good.

MARTIN HEFT: Yeah, and I agree with that. That's kind of the way we handled the drought stuff is we had to take it -- you know, of course you can't do it all in one meeting. There's no potential way of that happening, but you take sections of it and you start reviewing them on it and coming up with a plan.

THE CHAIRMAN: Lori, you okay?

LORI MATHIEU: Yeah, absolutely agree. We should have a standing agenda item. It's really important.

THE CHAIRMAN: So going into public comment, during our discussion Alecia and Denise have some suggestions. Denise?

DENISE SAVAGEAU: Hi, yes. Lori had brought it up, but
I was just saying maybe there's a need to really
look at all of the funding that's coming in and
making sure people are all aware of it. There's
just so much is happening on the funding
perspective that I thought it would be good.

And so I was actually typing about the APRA funds and the infrastructure bill as Lori brought up the issue of the State revolving funds, and both with the clean water, you know, state revolving funds as well as the drinking water

state revolving funds.

How do these play out and how can they help us? And I wanted to bring up that there being a lot of use for green infrastructure. So that could tie into source water protection.

So certainly there's a lot of work to be done on the hard infrastructure and we don't want to take away from that, but I just wanted to point out that, you know, when we're protecting certain types of things, that that is the green infrastructure.

Just quickly, there's a couple other comments
I wanted to make. And that is that item 29 on
this list is the food/energy/water nexus and I
think that really ties into the whole climate
change as well and some of the priorities.

We know we've got food insecurity in the state. We know we're looking at solving that by having local, a more localized food system, not just here in Connecticut, but as a region.

And what does that mean in terms of, if we're going to do that, what does that mean in terms of agricultural producers and their impact on water?

So both from a quantity usage as well as what we need to do to help those farmers make sure that

they're doing best management practices to have clean water.

And then the last thing I just wanted to bring up -- I mean, we could talk about a lot of things, but I just wanted to bring up that items 7 through 13 are all under land-use and water quality. We're not using the term there "source water protection," but I just wanted to point out that this is source water protection work.

And so we may want to, you know, as we're talking about it I want to make sure we don't lose that terminology. Because I think it's really important for people to understand there's obviously work that we do that's not source water protection, that's you know, for Long Island Sound and that's for our rivers and whatever that don't have to be drinking water supplies.

But I think as a priority for some of the work we need to do, looking at those items in terms of source water protection it's something we need to do.

So it doesn't use the terminology I think enough in the state water plan, but I think that we should be using it. So I just wanted to put the concept out there. Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

water conservation rates, I believe?

ALICEA CHARAMUT: Yeah. Well, Virginia had mentioned that, you know, as far as rate setting, that, you know, the workshop did offer it. And it was very valuable. It offered, you know, a lot of great ideas for ratesetting to just sort of decouple revenue and ensure that water utilities are able to do the conservation needed for, not only drought management, but drought resiliency.

Alecia, you had mentioned something about the

Because we need to start looking at year-round conservation so we can be more resilient to these more, more frequent droughts with climate change.

And one of the other tools was the rate adjustment, rate adjustment mechanisms. And Jim Beecher had stressed that in order for those adjustment mechanisms to even be put in place there has to be the proper oversight so that the customers have confidence in how this is going to work.

And because of the of uneven regulation of our ratesetting process for our water utilities, they can't -- a lot of our utilities can't use

that tool. And it's still something that we have not solved yet.

And it's my understanding the WUCCs, this is something the WUCCs are going to make a priority to look into, but it's sort of a cornerstone of a lot of our issues as far as ensuring that, you know, we have that drought resiliency, not only for our drinking water supplies, but for our natural waters so that we're not drying them out to meet those, those demands in the summer. So it's something we really need to address.

The other thing I want to say is some of the pieces on this, this list are not consensus recommendations. There they're items that we still need to work towards some sort of consensus on and we can't forget about those.

You know, we certainly have made, you know, a lot of progress just looking at this list seeing where some boxes have been checked which is fantastic, but it's still legal to dry up the stream in Connecticut -- and we'll keep saying that until we come up with some of these, these pathway forward items and really work toward a situation where it's no longer legal to dry up a stream. So that's my 2 cents.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

Anyone else? Virginia?

VIRGINIA de LIMA: Yes. Jack, I have two comments.

One following up on your Quinnipiac and Mary

Mushinsky comment. You may recall that part of

the state water plan suggested doing the

accounting modeling that they did on the

Quinnipiac on other stressed basins in the state

and that discussion was happening before Glenn

Warner retired. And he thought it would be a

great student project to get the training to run

that model, and to do some of that modeling on

various basins.

Now we've talked about this with Mike Dietz, but I think if we expanded it to having somebody like Mike reach out to other professors in the state and have this be a student project. It could be done with very little resource commitment on the part of the state agencies if it were done as an academic task, and would be very valuable in setting the priorities for those stressed basins and coming up with possibly some solutions to their problems.

On a separate note, you mentioned having talking about these priorities as an agenda item

1 on all your the Water Planning Council meetings. I think that's great. I would encourage you, 2 3 through, as individual agencies to go through the 4 process that you did in 2018, identifying the top 5 priorities of each of the agencies to focus the 6 discussion then at your Water Planning Council 7 meetings on comparing those priorities and then 8 coming to agreement on which ones you would like 9 the implementation workgroup to focus on. 10 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. 11 Any other public comment? 12 Any other public comment? 13 14 (No response.) 15 16 THE CHAIRMAN: Dave Radka, looks like he's getting 17 ready to say something. 18 He's just giving the thumbs-up. 19 Well, with that -- on behalf of the Council, 20 I wish everybody a happy and healthy holiday 21 season and a happy new year and be safe. 22 Get your shots. If you haven't gotten them, 23 get your booster shots and get whatever shots come 24 I'm on the board of a local hospital, as you out. 25 know, and its not too pretty out there -- I'll

1	tell you that. So be careful.			
2	And I thank you all for your participation.			
3	And with that, we're adjourned.			
4	MARTIN HEFT: Thank you all.			
5	GRAHAM STEVENS: Thanks everyone. Happy holidays.			
6	Happy new year.			
7	LORI MATHIEU: Thank you.			
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9	(End: 3:02 p.m.)			
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## CERTIFICATE

2021.

I hereby certify that the foregoing 41 pages are a complete and accurate computer-aided transcription of my original verbatim notes taken of the Special Meeting of the WATER PLANNING COUNCIL, which was held before JOHN W. BETKOSKI, III, CHAIRMAN, and PURA VICE-CHAIRMAN, via teleconference, on December 22,

Robert G. Dixon, CVR-M 857

Notary Public

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1	INDEX	
2	TOPICS OF DISCUSSION	D3 GT ( )
3	DESCRIPTION	PAGE(s)
4	M. Heft: Statewide drought planning	3-6
5	G. Stevens: Water Conservation	6-7
6	L. Mathieu: Drought plan approval (Task 5.2.3.3) Comprehensive conservation	7-10 10-12
7	G. Stevens: Electronic reporting diversion Sewage infrastructure L. Mathieu: Funding programs	12-13 14 14-20
9	G. Stevens: State Water plan and GC3 L. Mathieu: Social vulnerability impacts New modeling	22-25 25-30 30-33
	_	30-33
11	Public Comment	
12	D. Savageau: APRA, Funding availability Food security water impact	34-35 35
13	Source water protection	35-36
14	A. Charamut: Ratesetting V. del Lima: Basin student project	37-38 39
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		
ر ہے		