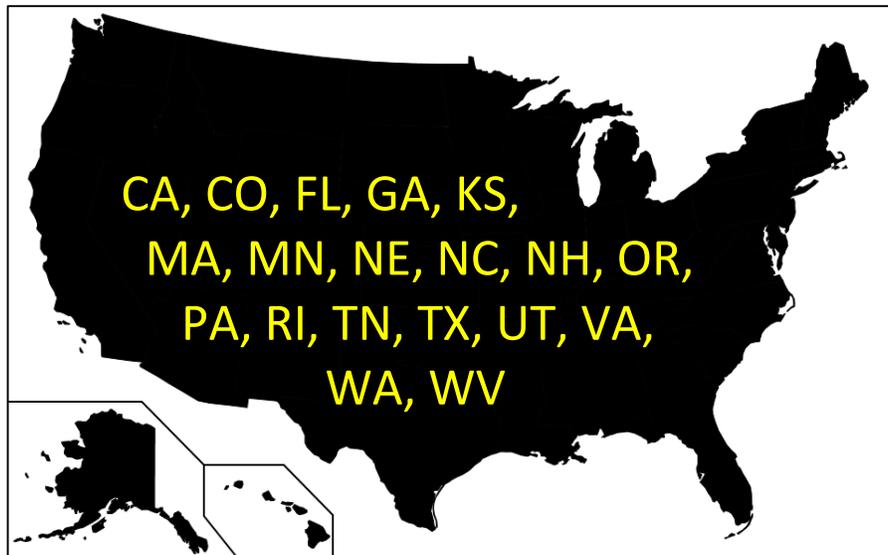


CONNECTICUT WATER PLANNING COUNCIL ADVISORY GROUP

Final Report of the Other States' Water Plans Workgroup



June 5, 2015



OTHER STATES' WATER PLANS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	3
INTRODUCTION.....	5
BACKGROUND AND OTHER STATE PLANS REVIEW PROCESS.....	7
WATER PLANNING PRINCIPLES.....	7
WATER PLANNING PRINCIPLE 1: ONGOING FUNDING.....	8
WATER PLANNING PRINCIPLE 2: BASED ON SCIENCE AND DATA-DRIVEN.....	8
WATER PLANNING PRINCIPLE 3: PUBLIC AND STAKEHOLDER PROCESS.....	9
WATER PLANNING PRINCIPLE 4: INTEGRATED APPROACH	10
WATER PLANNING PRINCIPLE 5: FAIR AND EQUITABLE PROCESS FOR BALANCING VALUES.....	10
WATER PLANNING PRINCIPLE 6: ON-GOING, ITERATIVE PLANNING.....	11
WATER PLANNING PRINCIPLE 7: PLANNING THAT INFORMS POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE CHANGE.....	13
WATER PLANNING PRINCIPLE 8: CONSERVATION	14
WATER PLANNING PRINCIPLE 9: EDUCATION.....	14
KEY ELEMENTS OF A STATE WATER PLAN.....	15
1. STATE-LEVEL INSTITUTIONAL AND PROCESS ELEMENTS.....	15
2. REGIONAL / LOCAL WATER PLANNING PROCESS ELEMENTS	16
3. WATER RESOURCE ASSESSMENT RELATIONSHIPS	17
CONNECTICUT POLICY CONSIDERATIONS.....	18
MODEL TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	18
MODEL TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	19
TABLES.....	21
TABLE 1. KEY ELEMENTS OF A STATE WATER PLAN	22
TABLE 2. SELECTED POLICY CONSIDERATIONS FOR CONNECTICUT.....	42

Appendices (see “Supplemental Materials” document)

- Appendix 1. Workgroup Members
- Appendix 2. Links to Selected State Water Planning Documents
- Appendix 3. State Plan Evaluation Questions
 - Appendix 3.1 Detailed State Plan Evaluation Questions
 - Appendix 3.1 State Plan Summary Questions
- Appendix 4. Summaries of Selected State Water Plans
- Appendix 5. A Survey of Water Planning Funding Strategies

OTHER STATES' WATER PLANS



Executive Summary

The Other States' Plans Workgroup was charged by the Water Planning Council to review water plans developed by other states to glean any information applicable to the development of the Connecticut Water Plan. Using Public Act 14-163, "An Act Concerning the Responsibilities of the Water Planning Council" as the context, the Other States' Plans Workgroup reviewed the state plans developed by nineteen other states. Detailed summaries of the other state plans

Box 1: Water Planning Principles:

1. Ensure on-going, dedicated funding
2. Be science based with objective, supportable data and modeling
3. Include a public and stakeholder engagement process
4. Employ an integrated approach
5. Ensure an equitable and fair process for balancing values
6. Maintain an on-going, iterative planning process
7. Have planning drive policy and legislative changes
8. Encourage conservation
9. Include a comprehensive education program

were compiled and elements that would be helpful in Connecticut's process were highlighted. For discussion purposes in this document, these elements are divided into two categories; "planning principles", and "key elements". The difference between the two categories is that "principles" are generally more philosophical in nature and "elements" are related more to the implementation (or mechanics) of the plan.

Nine over-arching water planning principles emerged from this review (see Box 1); The most effective state plans consistently held to these principles. The Other States' Plans Workgroup believes that for Connecticut's water plan to be implementable and effective, the state must commit to these principles in the planning process.

Several dozen key elements of a state water plan and the planning process also were identified using both requirements in PA 14-164 and information in other states' plans (see Box 2). These are grouped by (1) state-level institutional and process elements; (2) regional and local elements; and (3) water resource assessment elements. Detailed information on how other states handled these elements is summarized in a table. Also in the table are comments and cautionary thoughts on those elements, where applicable, and web links to outstanding examples.

Several of the elements related to policy issues

Box 2: Key Elements of a State Water Plan include:

1. State-level institutional and process elements
2. Regional water planning process elements
3. Water resource assessment

identified in previous Connecticut water planning discussions. How other states have grappled with these issues and how they addressed them may inform Connecticut's process.

Finally, a model Table of Contents was drafted, compiled from other states' plans. This is intended simply to highlight components common to many of the other states' plans and serve as a guide for the writers of Connecticut's State Water Plan.

The work of the Other States' Plans Workgroup was not intended to be comprehensive, rather it was an attempt to glean the best information we could find in a short amount of time to inform Connecticut's water planning process. The workgroup membership was very diverse, encompassing a full range of water stakeholders. The information presented in this report represents a consensus of the workgroup.

Introduction

Although Connecticut is a relatively water rich state, the water is not always where we need it at the time we need it and competition for limited water resources can occur. Competition occurs despite the existence of different types of planning and management requirements (Plans of Conservation and Development, Water Supply Plans, etc.). To minimize potential future conflicts and to address a range of uncertainties such as climate change, land use change, population growth, economic growth, and water demand, Connecticut recognized the need for a comprehensive state water planning and management framework.

The state legislature signaled an important step in addressing this need for a comprehensive state water planning and management framework with the passage of Public Act 17-177 and subsequently Public Act 14-163 (PA 14-163), An Act Concerning the Responsibilities of the Water Planning Council (WPC). This act requires the WPC to prepare a State Water Plan for management of the water resources of the state by July 1, 2017. The Act outlines ten required actions for the WPC and 17 required factors for the plan itself (see box below).

To support and inform WPC's State Water Plan development efforts, the WPC designated the "Other States' Plans Workgroup" (OSPW) as a formal workgroup of the WPC Advisory Group to review other state water plans and water planning processes. Members of the workgroup came from a diverse array of water backgrounds, including academia, government, water utilities, watershed associations, environmental advocates, and consulting. The purpose of the review was to: understand the range of possible approaches to planning that other states employ, assess the respective strengths and weaknesses of those approaches, and, based on that assessment, identify the best state water planning practices applicable to Connecticut.

Most of the factors contributing to effective water plans in other states are included in PA 14-163. The OSPW review sought to identify how other states' water plans addressed those factors and what contributed to an effective plan.

Out of the comprehensive review, the OSPW identified nine overarching principles essential for developing a workable, effective plan and planning process and numerous key "elements." While the planning principles are broad, fundamental concepts, the elements are more specific recommendations for designing an effective, comprehensive state water plan and planning process in Connecticut. The planning principles are: 1) ongoing funding; 2) based on science and data-driven; 3) public and stakeholder process; 4) integrated approach; 5) equitable and fair process for balancing values; 6) ongoing, iterative planning; 7) planning informs policy and legislative change; 8) conservation, and 9) public education. The key elements for designing an effective state water plan and process include recommendations for: specific institutional and organizational components at the state and regional /local levels and components for effective assessment of water resources and of current and future water resources needs. The OSPW gathered information on how other states handled several previously identified policy issues specific to Connecticut, including: 1) diversion registrations, 2) use of Class B waters, 3) State program administration, and 4) FOI and water security. Finally, the OSPW compiled a model

Table of Contents comprised of topics common to most states' plans to serve as a starting point for Connecticut's Water Plan.

Public Act 14-163: The state water plan developed shall:

- (1) Identify the quantities and qualities of water surface and groundwater that are available for public water supply, health, economic, recreation and environmental benefits on a regional basin scale considering both surface water and groundwater;
- (2) identify present and projected demands for water resources on a state-wide and regional basin scale;
- (3) recommend the utilization of the state's use of water resources, including surface and subsurface water, in a manner that balances public water supply, economic development, recreation, and ecological health;
- (4) recommend steps to increase the climate resiliency of existing water resources and infrastructure;
- (5) make recommendations for technology and infrastructure upgrades, interconnections and such major engineering works or special districts which may be necessary, including the need, timing and general cost thereof;
- (6) recommend land use and other measures, including assessment of land acquisition or land protection needs, where appropriate to ensure the desired quality and quantity of water and to promote development in concert with available water resources;
- (7) take into account desired ecological, recreational, agricultural, industrial and commercial use of water bodies;
- (8) inform residents of the state about the importance of water-resource stewardship and conservation;
- (9) establish conservation guidelines and incentives for consumer water conservation with due consideration for including energy efficiency;
- (10) develop a water reuse policy with incentives, for matching the quality of water to the use quality to use;
- (11) meet data collection and analysis needs to provide for data driven water planning and permitting decisions;
- (12) take into account the ecological, environmental, public health and safety and economic impact that implementation of the state water plan implementation will have on the state;
- (13) include short and long-range objectives and strategies to communicate and implement the plan;
- (14) seek to incorporate regional and local other plans and programs for water use and management and plans for water and sewerage facilities in the state water plan;
- (15) promote intra-regional solutions and sharing of water resources;
- (16) develop and recommend strategies to address climate resiliency including the impact of extreme weather events; and
- (17) identify modifications to laws and regulations that are necessary in order to implement the

This report summarizes the work of the OSPW. It describes the planning principles and key elements and shows the range of observed practices in other states that may be instructive to development of the Connecticut Water Plan. To the extent possible, it includes specific examples and points to appendices and outside sources for further details. Together, the recommended planning principles and elements provide an opportunity to build on successes observed in other states' planning efforts while avoiding their mistakes.

The members of the OSPW respectfully submit this report for consideration by the WPC, WPC Advisory Group, State Water Plan Steering Committee and its advisory groups, and other interested parties as Connecticut seeks to meet the challenge to deliver a comprehensive and effective State Water Plan by 2017.

Background and Other State Plans Review Process

Members of the OSPW met regularly from November 2014 through May 2015. The first meeting focused on reviewing the official charge for the group, nominating candidate states for review, and developing and refining Water Plan Evaluation Questions, many of which were drawn from specifics in PA 14-163. These questions covered a range of topics from the water governance and policy framework for the state, including responsible agencies, to specifics about the planning process and scope, to questions about public education, conflict resolution, similarities and differences relative to Connecticut, as well as how well the plan and planning process works. The complete list of Water Plan Evaluation Questions is included in Appendix 1.

Using the detailed Water Plan Evaluation Questions, the OSPW members reviewed water planning efforts in 19 states, with most state plans being reviewed by two members to provide a broader perspective and as a check and balance to ensure completeness. The 19 states were chosen based on similar summaries done for Georgia and Tennessee and on recommendations by members of the workgroup. The OSPW had limited time and therefore focused effort on state plans felt to be most useful for Connecticut. To the extent practicable, the questions helped guide the reviewers to identify and highlight the elements most pertinent to the water planning questions facing Connecticut. In addition, the use of a common set of questions helped members compare across states and, in some cases, identify states' unfinished planning efforts. Using the detailed summaries from each state, the OSPW produced short, concise state summaries focusing on high priority topics including stakeholder engagement, funding and responsible agencies, prioritization processes, and perceived acceptability of data and models. Subsequent meetings provided opportunities for workgroup members to present and discuss the findings from each state, and to prepare overall recommendations including the high-level commitments and the essential elements needed to guide development of Connecticut's State Water Plan. Documents created as part of the review process are available at <http://streamingwater.org/drafts/>.

Water Planning Principles

In reviewing other state plans, a number of principles emerged that seemed to consistently be represented in water plans that were successfully and actively incorporated into the water governance structure of the state. The OSPW recommends incorporating these

OSP_Text_Final20150605

Box 1: Water Planning Principles:

1. Ensure on-going, dedicated funding
2. Be science based with objective, supportable data and modeling
3. Include a public and stakeholder engagement process
4. Employ an integrated approach
5. Ensure an equitable and fair process for balancing values
6. Maintain an on-going, iterative planning process
7. Have planning drive policy and legislative changes
8. Encourage conservation
9. Include a comprehensive education program

principles into the Connecticut Water Plan. There is overlap and connection between all of these principles, and each is important to the overall planning process.

Water Planning Principle 1: Ongoing Funding

Review of other states' water plans revealed the importance of a dedicated, sufficient, and sustained funding mechanism for writing and implementing an effective state water plan. PA 14-163 does not specifically address on-going funding. However, when funding was not consistently available, states were not able to define a course of action or initiate and or maintain planning activities. As a result, management of water resources in those states was fragmented, incomplete, and crisis-driven.

States employed different mechanisms to fund water planning. For example, Colorado uses fees from water users and developers to fund the Colorado Water Conservation Board, the major state agency for water planning and regulation. The steady funding enabled the creation of the first Colorado State Water Plan as well as ongoing planning efforts. In Minnesota, a percentage of sales tax collected annually provides ongoing funding for water-related planning and projects. Nebraska employs a combination of property tax revenue and legislative funds. Despite having multiple sources of funding, the state found current funding levels to be insufficient to support regional water planning. In response, a 2013 state water funding task force report recommended project prioritization and alternative methods of water plan support.

Less successful state water planning efforts often were associated with specific, one-time funding authorizations from the state legislature, typically driven by a drought or other crisis. In New Hampshire, a continual lack of funding hampers advancement of their state water plan, which has not progressed beyond the initial "planning for the plan" effort. Similarly, in Pennsylvania, a state water plan was produced but never fully implemented because of a lack of funding. Planning efforts in Georgia, a state with historically robust planning process, have stalled recently due to diminished funding from the legislature.

Effective water planning and management requires the availability of funding for both developing the plan and for on-going tasks such as periodic report updates, ongoing data collection, modeling, and conservation efforts.

Water Planning Principle 2: Based on Science and Data-Driven

A critical component of a successful state water planning process is a commitment that it be science-based and data-driven. Such a commitment will help ensure the process is transparent to policy makers, policy implementers, the regulated community, and the public. Without sound science, the plan will not be able to deliver on all of its statutorily required elements.

PA 14-163 requires that the State Water Plan identify, on a regional basin scale, the quantities and qualities of available water, both groundwater and surface water; the present and projected demands for such water; and recommendations on utilizing the state's water resources in a manner that balances competing uses, including public water supply, health,

economic, recreation and environmental benefits. In our review of other states' plans we learned that a less comprehensive initial approach could result in having to redo some of the process. For example, California initially focused only on surface water and later found they needed to go back and include groundwater.

In all reviewed state water plans, sound science and data provided the basis for developing a state water plan. Specifically, states with an effective state water plan include robust data at appropriate scales, an on-going commitment to fund data collection and analysis, and the flexibility and funding to collect additional data to address specific issues that arise.

In addition to a commitment to data collection and analysis, some states specified that models should be used as a tool to address specific questions and to fill gaps in the data TN used OASIS and STELLA. Some states specified what data and models were needed (like Massachusetts) while other states offered a more general statement of a commitment to science (like Georgia). Based on our review of other states' approaches, modeling for water planning should reflect the questions to be answered and the application scale (local, regional, basin size), and will depend on both the resolution and accuracy of the data available.

Water Planning Principle 3: Public and Stakeholder Process

A strong commitment to public process is critical to successful state water planning. Everyone uses water, and as a result, everyone has a role to play in water planning. Public outreach and public and stakeholder engagement together with on-going access to transparent, high quality information and communication contributes to a process that is perceived as legitimate. Ultimately, creating a legitimate planning process is fundamental to the successful adoption and implementation of a state water plan.

The state water planning process should include engaging stakeholders and the public to allow the plan to be shaped and informed by the expertise and needs of the community and to allow everyone to be informed of potential changes that may affect their interests. Public and stakeholder engagement processes can also help to minimize conflicts or provide space for resolving conflicts when they arise. All the states we reviewed made a commitment to engaging stakeholders and the public, many at two levels: 1) during the development of the plans and 2) as an essential component of the ongoing planning process.

In addition to public and community engagement, many of the states we reviewed formed stakeholder advisory and/or technical panels at both the state and local/regional levels. Typically, statewide advisory groups included elected officials and agency staff or liaisons and the local/regional advisory panels addressed the specific planning activities at a local or regional scale, -such as watersheds or use of HU (Hydrologic Unit) areas. For example, many states held regional workshops for planning and relied on regional stakeholder groups or committees. The make-up of the regional/basin committees varied from being highly political as in Georgia and Florida, with most of the positions comprised of elected officials and agency staff in ex-officio roles, to locally-determined membership tailored to the needs of the particular basin. In addition, some states, such as Nebraska, had "core" stakeholders as legislatively mandated

members with the remaining categories determined at the local or basin level. Lastly, some of the states required stakeholders to have certain professional qualifications and/or documented subject matter expertise.

Though Connecticut is smaller than some other states' regions, the Connecticut Water Plan should consider including public and stakeholder engagement at the two scales. The variability of terrain, climate, and natural characteristics, coupled with our locally-controlled political institutions and policy priorities, will all contribute to the development of tailored water management frameworks appropriate for the local/regional level.

PA 14-163 mandates that the Water Planning Council seek the involvement of interested parties and solicit input from the Advisory Group when developing a state water plan and further specifies a detailed process and timeframe for public review and comment prior to plan finalization. The Act does not appear to require ongoing involvement of the public through implementation. Our review suggests that outreach and engagement is especially important as the planning process becomes more local; a locally focused engagement process should be defined as the plan is developed.

Water Planning Principle 4: Integrated Approach

To account for the complexities of the human-hydrologic-ecologic water system, PA 14-163 directs the Water Planning Council to consider a range of factors including identifying quantities and quality of surface and groundwater for public water supply, health, economic, recreation, and environmental benefits while taking into account desired ecological, recreational, agricultural, industrial, and commercial use. Moreover, the Act links land use and development to water quality and quantity. Although the Act does not specifically mandate integration of these factors, our review of other states suggests that integration is essential to an effective state water plan.

Many of the states reviewed explicitly identified their plans as "integrated," however they defined integration and carried out integration differently. In some states, such as Oregon and Colorado "integration" meant treating water as an integrated resource by recognizing the physical connection between surface and groundwater, incorporating both water quality and quantity, and water withdrawals and discharges. In other state plans, such as Pennsylvania, economic and social factors related to water use were also integrated into their planning process. An effective Connecticut water plan should incorporate the full range of integration encompassing all the factors that affect water uses and users.

Water Planning Principle 5: Fair and Equitable Process for Balancing Values

Because water is a finite, non-substitutable resource an effective state water plan should include a process to facilitate a fair and equitable process for balancing values and resolving conflicts. This is particularly important for basins that may be or may become over-allocated, and where, during a drought or other water-supply emergency, there simply is not enough water to meet the in-stream and out-of-stream demands. Consistent with this principle, PA 14-163 includes a provision that the state water plan recommend the utilization of the state's

water resources, including surface and subsurface water, in a manner that balances public water supply, economic development, recreation and ecological health. Further, the Act requires that the WPC, in developing the state water plan, examine appropriate mechanisms for resolving conflicts related to implementation of the plan.

Our review of other states water planning processes suggests that most states recognize the need to balance competing water uses and provide mechanisms for negotiating values among different uses within the planning process. For example, states that specify broad stakeholder representation on state and regional/local advisory groups (inclusive of different water users including environmental groups) provide opportunities for resolving conflicts between uses and for negotiating different competing values. Other states, like Massachusetts, include the environment explicitly in their analysis of water quantity and quality.

While we found recognition of the need to balance different values, our review also showed the challenges inherent in achieving a fair and equitable balance of values in practice. On the one hand, even when participatory processes are designed to be broad and inclusive, it is possible not everyone involved will have the same influence on the outcome. For example, in Texas, while environmental groups were included in the regional/local planning process, conversations with participants in the planning process revealed that their concerns were not taken into account. On the other hand, even if the state emphasizes environmental values or the water needs of under-represented groups, there may be insufficient water available to meet those needs at all times.

Participatory planning processes that provide space for both articulating and balancing values are often instituted separately from the water allocation process and may be after water has been partially or fully allocated to other uses. The challenge becomes finding innovative ways to re-distribute water in a manner that reflects the changing priorities of different and sometimes competing values. That said, states like Oregon, appear to successfully use incentives for water conservation to re-distribute a portion of conserved water for the environment and other uses.

Ultimately, what these states' experiences suggest is that Connecticut must be vigilant in creating processes that enable the full range of interests to be represented in the planning process and to ensure that no one group dominates the process. This will ensure that the outcome reflects a shared vision at appropriate resource planning scales.

Water Planning Principle 6: On-going, Iterative Planning

When PA 14-163 revised Section 22a-352 of the general statutes, the long-standing requirement that Connecticut's state agencies "establish a continuing planning process and shall prepare and periodically update jointly a state-wide long-range plan" was deleted. In its stead, the legislature included a requirement that the "Water Planning Council shall oversee the implementation and periodic updates of the State Water Plan". Although the Act requires that the WPC oversee any plan updates, the frequency for doing so is undefined, as is the

process and planning horizon. As importantly, there is no longer the requirement that planning be “continuous”.

Although PA 14-163 does not expressly establish a continuing planning process nor a planning horizon, maintaining an ongoing, long-range planning effort is critical to ensure not only that investments in planning are not wasted, but also that the process is iterative to account for and respond to changing needs and conditions. It is not sufficient merely to invest in a single, static, long-range plan, though some states have adopted this approach. For example, we found several cases where state water planning was initiated, a planning infrastructure was developed, new information and data were generated to support the planning effort, and a state plan was produced. Unfortunately, once these states produced a plan, further planning activities stopped, stifling implementation of the plan. According to individuals familiar with those planning efforts, the lack of commitment to continuous planning also meant the plan and information contained in the plan rapidly became outdated and less useful for informing decision making.

With ongoing iterative planning whereby states continue to invest in the planning effort, information and data become more robust over time and the state is able to monitor changing conditions and make more informed decisions for managing water uses. Ongoing iterative planning also supports making incremental changes (e.g., to the planning process, management approach or to the regulatory or policy framework) if needed. Such ongoing, iterative planning will be critical, for example, to address changing demand patterns, new programs and policies taking effect, or the impacts of climate change. Figure 1 illustrates the feedbacks and steps in an example ongoing iterative planning process.

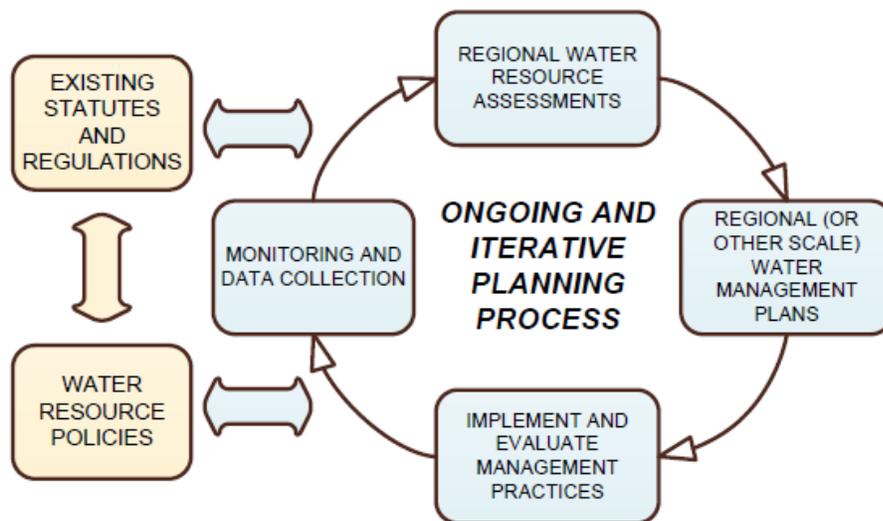


Figure 1. Example model showing an ongoing iterative planning process with feedbacks (thick arrows) between the regulatory and policy frames and between the regulatory and policy frames and the planning process. Adapted from the Georgia Water Council, Comprehensive State-wide Water Management Plan (2008) available at:

http://www.georgiawatercouncil.org/Files_PDF/water_plan_20080109.pdf.

This diagram is very similar to one developed in 2002 by the Water Resource Management Subcommittee A, “Water Allocation,” Workgroup of the WPC.

In states with ongoing, long-range planning that includes the production of a state water plan; plans typically have a 20 - 50 year planning horizon and are revised on 5-year cycles (e.g., California, Tennessee and Texas). Alternatively, Nebraska favors an ongoing planning process with an annual state water planning and review process and more detailed evaluations of individual basins every four years.

States that employ ongoing planning typically designate a responsible authority (e.g., a state water agency) that helps to guide and support the planning effort. As part of the initial planning process, the WPC should identify a recommended timeframe for plan updates, the mechanics for doing so, and ensure that planning remains an ongoing iterative process.

Water Planning Principle 7: Planning that Informs Policy and Legislative Change

PA 14-163 recognizes that feedbacks between planning and policy or legislative change are necessary to implement recommendations of the State Water Plan. While existing laws and regulations direct how we currently manage our water resources and will be part of the state water plan framework, the planning process will likely identify areas that could benefit from proposed policy or legislative changes. These feedbacks--between policy, legislation, and planning--are necessary to continuously advance the effectiveness of our water resource management efforts. Figure 1 illustrates the feedback relationships between policy, legislation and planning.

Comprehensive planning efforts will most likely always identify areas benefitting from a change – however subtle – in underlying law or regulation, and result in recommendations to affect those changes. What is important is that any such recommendations be thoroughly considered within the context of the plan itself. By committing to a cyclical planning effort (as in Planning Principle #5), the State Legislature will be getting a picture of water use and availability over time and of water issues that arise and worsen (or resolve). With a clear connection between planning and policy or legislative change, the state will be in a better position to systematically adapt their approach to managing this critical resource.

Other states require that their planning efforts inform and guide water policy and legislative changes. For example, in Texas, the planning process must develop legislative recommendations as part of the State Water Plan. These recommendations have resulted in important legislation ranging from new modeling efforts, to new water use reporting requirements, to a framework for groundwater management. Similarly, the Kansas Water Authority is tasked with recommending legislation, while the law authorizing Oregon’s water strategy encourages participating agencies to identify legislative and budgetary needs as part of their work product. This explicit connection between planning and policy or legislative recommendations appears to be an important component of successful planning efforts that also advance water management.

Water Planning Principle 8: Conservation

A critical component of an effective state water plan is a commitment to water conservation, a reduction in lost water and inefficient use, and reuse where possible for non-potable uses. This is consistent with PA 14-163 that stresses the importance of water-resource stewardship and conservation, energy efficiency, and development of a water reuse policy with incentives for matching the quality of water to the use.

A theme common to almost every state water plan reviewed is sustainable water management, of which conservation is a major component. Many of the other state plans reviewed, including Massachusetts, consider “efficient” use of water to be a first step to offset projected withdrawal increases. Pennsylvania mandated creation of a Water Resources Technical Assistance Center to promote conservation and sustainable water management, although lack of funding prevented the Center from being established.

Conservation is particularly critical for basins that may be or may become over-allocated, and where, during a drought or other water-supply emergency, there simply is not enough water to meet the in-stream and out-of-stream demands. Florida, where over-allocation and overdrafts have caused land subsidence and drying of water bodies, has a process to close basins to additional withdrawals. In these areas, new users must find “new” or “alternative” water through conservation, reuse, or technologies like desalination. Frequently, the most effective means of conserving water is to limit outdoor water use. Florida also has a very well-developed “Florida-Friendly Landscaping” program. Oregon uses incentives to increase water conservation and redistribute a portion of the conserved water to benefit the environment.

Other states’ plans include consumer conservation, reuse of water for non-potable purposes, low impact development and green infrastructure practices to allow for future development and sustainable water use without negative impacts on water resources. Connecticut should make this commitment in the early stages of water planning; an early investment in conservation will help lessen impacts of future water conflicts and support continued economic growth.

Water Planning Principle 9: Education

PA 14-163 outlines educational initiatives that are to be included in a State Water Plan, including keeping residents informed about the importance of water-resource stewardship and conservation; short and long-range objectives and strategies to communicate and implement the plan; and intra-regional solutions and sharing of water resources.

Many of the state plans reviewed included public education events such as public hearings, water forums, or outreach meetings specifically targeted to educate the general public, and in some states, such as Florida, middle school students. The size, format, and frequency of these events varied from state to state, but all were important to support plan development and implementation. Some states took an additional step; for example, Nebraska partnered with their University’s Public Policy Center to conduct research to improve their outreach and

education efforts. Lastly, Pennsylvania established the Water Resources Technical Assistance Center to assist in promoting education and conservation.

Websites and print media are important tools for storing information and for sharing this information with the public. Websites can compile relevant information such as water use and availability data, mapping tools, and reporting and permitting information. Based on our review, websites with fresh, visually engaging content and consistently updated information were the most successful. For example, Pennsylvania’s water website, including their water atlas, is visually interesting and contains an abundance of data, mapping tools, and a document library useful for engaging and informing the public. Finally, a number of states, including West Virginia, have public, web-based ArcGIS tools to display data layers relevant to water use.

As with other elements of water planning, a consistent, renewable source of funding is necessary to create and sustain educational programs. Many of the states under review contained language recommending increased funding for educational programs, but none of them outlined a dedicated funding source.

Based on our review, successful integration of educational strategies and programs into the ongoing state water planning process engendered cooperation among stakeholders and support from an informed public. This cooperation and support is critical not only to the initial acceptance of a state water plan but also to the continuing momentum required in the future.

Key Elements of a State Water Plan

The OSPW workgroup identified key elements of a state water plan and planning process. What follows is a summary of the types of elements that emerged, and that are described in more detail in Table 1. The table lists detailed elements that are important to consider,

concerns or cautionary thoughts on those elements (where they exist), and reference to one or more states that either demonstrate the importance of that element or the problems encountered if that issue is not addressed. The key elements below are based on information gleaned from review of other states’ water plans and from individuals in those states who are familiar with the development and/or implementation of those plans.

Box 2: Key Elements of a State Water Plan

1. State-level institutional and process elements
2. Regional/local water planning process elements
3. Water resource assessment elements

1. State-level institutional and process elements

The OSPW workgroup recommends that statewide planning be conducted at two levels. The first level focuses on the roles and responsibilities of state entities and overarching statewide policies, and the second focuses on the ongoing water planning process at a regional, local, or basin scale.

1.1 Public Participation and Education. At both the state and regional/local levels, there should be broad public engagement and a strong outreach and education program that is accessible and geared to all.

1.2 Lead Agency. While most states conduct detailed planning at the regional level, they also designated a lead agency to shepherd the planning process in consultation with other state agencies.

1.3 Policy. The lead agency should set overarching policy and convey that policy to planning groups through guidance materials for effective regional and local water planning. The state should also develop policy that outlines under what conditions a basin would be deemed over-allocated and what further policies and procedures would apply once that determination is made.

1.4 Priority Setting and Conflict Resolution Process. Several states used a regional water planning process to help prevent water conflicts from arising and relied on litigation to resolve those that did. In other states, a specific conflict resolution process was developed.

1.5 Technical Support. In most states reviewed, state agencies were responsible for developing and maintaining the information and technical resources required by the state and regional planning processes. When issues involve more than one state agency, some states involve the Governor's Executive Office of Environmental Affairs to handle those issues.

1.6 Funding: Dedicated and Unswappable. States whose water plans seem to be the most effective have developed dedicated sources of funding and established a prioritization process to make the most of that limited funding. The wide variety of approaches used is described in Appendix 2.

2. Regional / local water planning process elements

Regional/local planning elements were identified that deal with the scope of water planning and with the membership and authority invested in regional stakeholder groups and technical advisory groups.

2.1 Scope. Many states designed regional processes that are flexible enough to be tailored to local situations and also to accommodate new issues that emerge like climate change. In most of the states reviewed, the regional/local plans were based on hydrologic basins. In some states the borders of the planning regions may reflect the spatial scope of the particular water planning issue, cutting across political and basin boundaries as needed. Many (but not all) explicitly acknowledge the interconnected nature of surface and groundwater and also the multiple, competing demands on the resource. In some states regional water planning is done in conjunction with multiple statewide planning efforts such as economic development, water quality, public water supply, and instream flow planning.

2.2 Timing. Most states require the regional water planning processes to follow statewide guidance for planning horizons and for frequency of regional plan updates. While planning horizons vary considerably, many states require updates of the plans every 1-5 years.

2.3 Regional / Local Stakeholder Participation. Most states with effective water plans require that regional stakeholder groups play a meaningful role in decision making. However, the required composition of the groups and what entity is authorized to appoint the members varies greatly. In some states, "core" members of the group are mandated by state policy, while the remaining members are determined at the local level and are chosen to address the local needs and issues. Some states require specific professional qualifications for some of the members of the group. Other membership requirements may be based on residency within the region. It seems a combination of professional qualifications and interest group representation is most effective.

3. Water resource assessment elements

A state water plan must consider both surface water and groundwater, be science based, and be supported by a strong data foundation that integrates current and future water supply, water use, quantity, quality, and biological integrity.

3.1 Assessment goals. Most state plans attempt to assess the status of their water resources and to identify critical planning areas within the state. Initial assessments are used as baselines to detect trends and emerging issues over time using ongoing monitoring programs, typically run by the U.S. Geological Survey. Several states' plans mention concern about the impacts of climate change on water resources.

3.2 Assessment Units. Some states use Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC)-8 as an assessment unit; other states use a different spatial scale and scope such as a defined watershed, and sometimes tailor the spatial scope to the needs of a particular issue.

3.3 Data and Models. Most of the states with effective water plans developed comprehensive, statewide water data sets, often publically available on the Internet. In addition, some have a "water atlas" that synthesizes the data. Some states incorporate water use data and usage data at either on a local watershed basis or aggregated at a larger regional basin level. Aggregating data may have advantages for establishing baselines and documenting trends; however, given that Connecticut's water withdrawals tend to be near or from headwater streams, with returns flows closer to river mouths, aggregating data at the basin level may mask impacts to the stressed middle portions of stream systems.

Many states have developed basin water budgets that identify instream flow needs and have used other models as tools to assess current conditions, predict future conditions, or to fill in data gaps.

3.4 Climate change. Several states have explicitly addressed assessing climate change impacts and adaptation in their water planning.

Connecticut Policy Considerations

Like many states, Connecticut has historically – or more recently – faced a number of topics that are perceived as so-called “third rail” policy issues. Stakeholders tend to have strong opinions regarding these policy issues, and, as such, their mere existence can lead to water management challenges. While several of the following policy considerations were identified by the Water Planning Council [in its RFP for facilitator services], others were added by the OSPW as it conducted its research. These are not the only policy questions facing Connecticut and the list is not intended to be exhaustive. The OSPW has not formulated an opinion on how these issues should be addressed, or even whether they need to be at this time. However, other states have addressed some of these, or related, issues and the approaches they developed may be instructive as Connecticut moves forward with its plan. The policy considerations are outlined below and detailed references to other states’ approaches are listed in Table 2.

PC.1 Registered (“Grandfathered”) Diversions. Should the State develop a policy identifying under what conditions it might be appropriate to revisit grandfathered diversion quantities and use, and what can be done to help incentivize that negotiation?

PC.2 Class A / Class B waters. Many states use what would be considered “Class B” water for public water supplies. Should Connecticut consider such a change in policy as a way to shift use from smaller, head-water basins to higher-flow downstream areas?

PC.3 State program administration. Connecticut water resource administration has long been criticized for being somewhat fragmented. As part of the state water planning process, should Connecticut seek to determine the most efficient way that overarching state responsibilities for water can be expressed in an administrative structure?

PC.4 FOI and water security. Water information security concerns were not typically addressed in other state plans. However, because water planning typically requires knowing the location, amount, and timing of water withdrawals, does Connecticut need to revise certain policies and procedures related to water company information to enable these data to be made available without jeopardizing public safety?

Model Table of Contents

State water planning documents vary widely in their scope and organization. While no particular state’s plan emerged as a model that could be used in Connecticut, several organizational approaches had features that the workgroup believed could provide a clear sense of scope and purpose. The following is a draft model table of contents that serves to illustrate the best of these approaches in a way that might be useful for the Connecticut Plan.

Model Table of Contents

- I. Terms and Acronyms
- II. Executive Summary
- III. Introduction, Vision Statement and Guiding Principles
 - A. Introduction
 - B. Vision Statement
 - C. Guiding Principles: In developing and executing the plan, the state is committed to the following:
 - data collection and science-gathering on an ongoing basis;
 - having an open, public process;
 - a continuous, iterative planning process that allows for updating and revision in light of new problems and opportunities;
 - integrating various needs, including public water supply, environmental, economic development, and recreation;
 - driving necessary legislative change through the establishment of sound public policy – and vice-versa;
 - funding on an ongoing basis;
 - a fair and equitable process for balancing values;
 - conservation; and
 - education
- IV. Current Condition Assessment
 - A. Understanding Connecticut’s Physical Water Resources
 - i. Compile water resource data sources and information.
 - ii. Define and describe the various systems – surface and ground, including identification of the hydrologic boundaries of the major water sources within the state.
 - B. In-Stream and Out-of-Stream Needs
 - i. Assess how we use our water resources today – what, where, how and by whom?
 - ii. Quantify current water needs – consumptive and in-stream.
 - C. Resource Management
 - i. Evaluate current water management strategies, including regulatory programs.
 - ii. Identify data and other resource gaps necessary to provide an enhanced

understanding of water resources and needs.

D. Conflicts and Issues

V. Preparing for Change

A. Changing Demographics

- i. Estimate future trends in uses, including current and future capabilities of public water supply systems to provide adequate quantity and quality of water to their service areas.

B. Land Use Impacts

- i. Identify the effect various developmental scenarios and land use practices have on water quality and quantity.

C. Climate Change

- i. Evaluate climate-related impacts to water resources, uses, etc.

VI. Implementation: Meeting In-Stream and Out-of-Stream Needs

A. Funding needs and Strategies

- i. Identify broad-based funding mechanism that is relatively stable and that apportions program costs in an equitable manner.

B. Stakeholder Involvement

C. Conflict Resolution

- i. Identify strategies to mitigate conflict, including, where appropriate, incentives for impacted stakeholders to move from status quo.

D. Education and Outreach

E. Conservation

F. Measuring Success

- i. Identify specific metrics against which implementation can be gaged.

VII. Conclusions

A. Recommendations and Next Steps

- i. Establish a set of recommended goals for the use, management, and protection of the waters of the state and related land resource, with evaluations of alternative recommendations according to economic, environmental, hydrologic, jurisdictional, legal, social, and other relevant factors.
- ii. Identify timeframe for next plan update.

VIII. Appendix

Tables

[Table 1. Key Elements of a State Water Plan](#)

1. [Institutional and Organizational Elements](#)
 - 1.1. Public Participation and Education
 - 1.2. Lead Agency
 - 1.3. Policy
 - 1.4. Priority Setting and Conflict Resolution
 - 1.5. Technical Support
 - 1.6. Funding

2. [Regional/Local Water Planning Process Elements](#)
 - 2.1. Scope
 - 2.2. Timing
 - 2.3. Regional / Local Stakeholders

3. [Key components of Water Resource Assessment](#)
 - 3.1. Assessment Goals
 - 3.2. Assessment Unit
 - 3.3. Data and Models
 - 3.4. Climate Change

[Table 2. Selected Policy Considerations for Connecticut](#)

[PI.1. Registered \(a.k.a. “Grandfathered”\) Diversions.](#)

[PI.2 Class A / Class B Waters](#)

[PI.3 State Program](#)

[PI.4 FOI and Water Security](#)

Table 1. Key Elements of a State Water Plan

The table below lists elements of other state water plans that the OSPW members deemed to be relevant to the Connecticut effort. The center column lists comments, including concerns, caveats, and differences of opinion that emerged within the group. The column on the right gives references to specifics in state plans as examples. The numbering in the table matches the numbering in the text.

1. [Institutional and Organizational Elements](#)
 - 1.1. Public Participation and Education
 - 1.2. Lead Agency
 - 1.3. Policy
 - 1.4. Priority Setting and Conflict Resolution
 - 1.5. Technical Support
 - 1.6. Funding

2. [Regional/Local Water Planning Process Elements](#)
 - 2.1. Scope
 - 2.2. Timing
 - 2.3. Regional / Local Stakeholders

3. [Key Components of Water Resource Assessment](#)
 - 3.1. Assessment Goals
 - 3.2. Assessment Unit
 - 3.3. Data and Models
 - 3.4. Climate Change

Recommendation	Notes	References
1. Institutional and Organizational Elements		
<p>1.1. Public Participation and Education.</p> <p>Develop strong public outreach and education components including comprehensive website with ALL information; workshops; listening sessions; strong, succinct visuals</p>	<p>FL: Water Management Districts have visually attractive, well organized website. Water use and resource data are available on line. Has developed extensive education programs targeted to school children.</p> <p>NE – Great newsletter, “Water Matters” that is truly informative, not just PR. This first issue explains their whole process really well.</p> <p>MA: Planning data available through GIS based application and permitting tool</p> <p>PA – Created a strong visual website, with a very popular Water Atlas and Touchstone Document to inform the public.</p> <p>NE: Publications of newsletters and general public information</p> <p>WV: Development of internet based database, and ability to access interactive data and report information. Includes interactive on-line GIS tool.</p>	<p>FL-1.1 http://floridaswater.com</p> <p>PA-1.1 http://www.pawaterplan.dep.state.pa.us/StateWaterPlan/ocroot/Default.aspx</p> <p>NE-1.1 http://www.dnr.ne.gov/iwm/water-matters-1</p>
<p>1.2 LEAD AGENCY.</p> <p>Designate a lead agency/entity to advocate for and shepherd the planning process</p>	<p>RI: Division of Planning/Water Resources Board</p> <p>MN: Water Res. Ctr @ U of MN;</p> <p>CA: Dept. of Water Res.</p> <p>FL: Dept. of Environmental Protection</p> <p>MA: municipalities responsible for both economic growth and water supply and planning</p> <p>MA: when permits involve multiple agencies, coordinate through</p>	<p>FL-1.2 http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/</p> <p>PA-1.2 (Statewide Water Resources Committee/Final Bylaws05-10-04)</p> <p>http://wrc.umn.edu/watersustainabilityframework/</p>

	<p>EOEA (exec. office of environmental affairs)</p> <p>PA - Although the PA DEP holds ultimate authority, the Statewide Water Planning Committee is the driving force behind PA water planning. The Committee's The Committee is responsible for collaborating with Regional Committees, the public and PA DEP to develop a plan and submit policy recommendations and guidelines.</p> <p>WV: West Virginia Leg established the WVDEP Water Resources Unit as lead agency for implementing the requirements of established Legislative Act</p> <p>NE: Merged 2 State Agencies to implement a collaborative planning process.</p> <p>TN - The Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation is the approving authority and will serve as the lead agency for plan review.</p>	<p>TN-1.2 Page 2,</p> <p>http://www.tn.gov/environment/water/docs/regionalplanning/regional-water-supply-plan-approval-process.pdf</p>
<p>1.3 POLICY.</p> <p>Establish broad policy and overall framework for policy and planning at the state and local scale</p>	<p>RI: 2030 Water Plan</p> <p>NE: has a clear administrative structure</p> <p>WA: max net benefit for all people</p> <p>WA: Nat'l env protected and enhanced; overriding public interest to not do so</p> <p>WA: Wastes receive max treatment</p> <p>WA: review all statutes, recommend modification to legislature</p> <p>WA: consider economic and social consequences</p> <p>MA: developed overall water policy than modified regulations. simplify regulatory review, more predictable</p>	<p>NE-1.3 http://www.dnr.ne.gov/iwm/statewide-water-planning</p> <p>GA-1.3 http://www.georgiawaterplanning.org/pages/more_information/state_water_plan.php</p>

	<p>FL: Overall framework & polices established at state level; 5 Water Management Districts oversee and implement at a regional scale; Actions evaluated and assessed on a watershed scale appropriate to the issue.</p> <p>GA: Overall Water Plan framework set for/by State; Regional water planning councils set local priorities.</p>	
<p>1.3.1 Guidance on how to determine whether a basin is over allocated</p>	<p>FL: Has a system to establish “reservations from use” to preserve / protect both ground water and surface water resources. Also have “Surface Water Improvement and Management” planning process to protect & restore water quality and fish & wildlife habitat in priority watersheds.</p> <p>RI: Scituate system</p> <p>NE has developed specific criteria, scientifically based, that apply statewide.</p> <p>MA: Developed basin safe yield as a desired cap on withdrawals</p> <p>PA- Critical Water Planning Areas.</p>	<p>FL-1.3.1 http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/waterpolicy/docs/factsheets/wrfss-water-reservations.pdf</p> <p>Example SWIM: http://www.nfwwater.com/water-resources/swim/perdido/</p> <p>NE-1.3.1 http://www.dnr.ne.gov/iwm/water-matters-3</p> <p>PA-1.3.1a § 3112(a)(6), § 3112(d), § 3113(c)(4)-3.1.2a http://www.legis.state.pa.us/cfdocs/legis/li/uconsCheck.cfm?yr=2002&sessInd=0&act=220</p> <p>PA -1.3.1b (pg. 70-71) http://www.pawaterplan.dep.state.pa.us/docs/Publications/3010-BK-DEP4222.pdf</p>
<p>1.3.2 Guidance on what procedures should be followed if a basin is determined to be over allocated</p>	<p>FL: Can establish reservation from use, minimum flows (surface water) or minimum levels (groundwater).</p> <p>RI: address summer use (watering)</p> <p>WA: conservation (rate structure), efficiency (consolidation), reclaimed water (streamline permitting)</p> <p>FL: Example SWIM:</p> <p>PA- Critical Water Planning Areas</p>	<p>FL-1.3.2a http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/waterpolicy/docs/factsheets/wrfss-water-reservations.pdf</p> <p>FL-1.3.2b http://www.nfwwater.com/water-resources/swim/perdido/</p> <p>PA-1.3.2a § 3112(a)(6), § 3112(d), § 3113(c)(4)-3.1.2a http://www.legis.state.pa.us/cfdocs/legis/li/uconsCheck.cfm?yr=2002&sessInd=0&act=220</p> <p>PA-1.3.2b (pg. 70-71)</p>

	<p>NE – in basins that are over or fully appropriated, there may be a moratorium on new withdrawals and planning will focus on how to address deficits, beginning with streamflow deficits. Also, in the Central Platte, they developed water banks and the state bought out some rights and kept them in the bank for potential future use.</p> <p>TN – relied on the concept of conservation and demand management, regionalization or water sharing among utilities, and development of new sources.</p>	<p>http://www.pawaterplan.dep.state.pa.us/docs/Publications/3010-BK-DEP4222.pdf</p> <p>NE-1.3.2a http://www.dnr.ne.gov/iwm/water-matters-1</p> <p>NE-1.3.2b http://www.dnr.ne.gov/iwm/2012-integrated-management-plan-5-21-2012</p> <p>TN 1.3.2 Page 33, http://www.tn.gov/environment/water/docs/regionalplanning/ncrwrps2011.pdf</p>
<p>1.3.3 Develop mechanisms to encourage water conservation and wise use</p>	<p>FL – focus is on local water use, and they discourage transport of water across county lines. In over-allocated areas then, the only sources of “new” water are conservation, re-use and alternate sources of water (like desalination), so these are critical components of the plan.</p> <p>MA: Encourage demand management as first step towards offsetting projected withdrawal increases</p> <p>MA: ID experiencing growth pressure and direct growth away from these areas or develop regional water systems</p> <p>NE – Conservation approaches must be considered as part of the IMPs</p> <p>PA –In addition to promoting broad conservation measures and management techniques, PA 220 requires PA DEP to establish a Water Resource Technical Assistance Center to provide technical assistance and promote conservation and water use efficiency practices. Lack of funding has prevented the Water Resource Technical Assistance Center from providing the level of service</p>	<p>NE-1.3.3 http://www.dnr.ne.gov/iwm/title-454-chapter-13-integrated-management-plans</p> <p>PA§ 3120 http://www.legis.state.pa.us/cfdocs/legis/li/uconsCheck.cfm?yr=2002&sessInd=0&act=220</p>

	<p>intended.</p> <p>WV: Conservation practices underway and those to be implemented span many uses (rec, ag, public use) based on Large Quantity Use-types</p>	<p>http://www.dep.wv.gov/WWE/wateruse/WVWaterPlan/Documents/WV_WRMP.pdf (pg. 220)</p>
1.3.4 Develop mechanisms to encourage water reuse for non-potable purposes	<p>FL: Again, evaluation of re-use for non-potable purposes is a critical first step in considering additional water withdrawals.</p>	
1.3.5 Establish prioritization process to make the most of limited funding	<p>FL: Uses a priority listing system to identify systems for which “minimum flows and levels” (MFLs) must be established to protect the resource. Each water management district submits a priority list and schedule for establishing MFLs, focusing monitoring and modeling on the priority waters.</p>	<p>FL: http://www.nfwwater.com/water-resources/minimum-flows-levels/</p>
1.4 PRIORITY SETTING AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION PROCESS	<p>FL: Priorities are set by each Water Management District and often focus on basins where there are use conflicts. If water users are unhappy with the outcome, it goes up to the Governor level.</p> <p>NE – Groundwater Act of 2014 specifies that the DNR, the NRDs and surface water project sponsors need to “cooperate” to work out conflicts. and that an “Interrelate Water Review Board” is needed to resolve conflicts between the DNR and the NRDs; that the NRDs are the preferred entities to regulate groundwater.</p>	<p>NE-1.4 http://www.dnr.ne.gov/iwm/ground-water-management-and-protection-act-2014</p>
1.5 TECHNICAL SUPPORT. Develop and maintain information and technical resources required by the state and regional planning processes.	<p>FL: The Water Management Districts that oversee implementation of FL’s water plan are large entities, on the order of 100 employees, including hydrologists, hydrogeologists, planner, engineers, land managers, biologists, foresters, computer analysts, technicians, with steady funding to support the districts, data collection networks and websites to share the data and programs.</p>	

<p>1.6 FUNDING.</p> <p>Create a dedicated, unsweepable water planning account (e.g., user, data access, permit, registration fees, or violation penalties, taxes)</p>	<p>GA: Georgia's water plan funding has been uneven; \$1 million for state plan, \$30 million for regional plans, and currently \$1 million for plan revisions/updates. However secure steady funding is not part of the planning process and so momentum is lost when little or no funding to move ahead.</p> <p>FL: uses combination of property taxes, documentary stamp taxes, and special revenue funds to support established, staffed regional Water Management Districts;</p> <p>NH: identified data and needs and started the water plan process, but currently has no funding to continue the process, so the plan is on hold.</p> <p>WA & RI: surcharge on water use</p> <p>MN: special fund from part of sales tax for 25 yrs</p> <p>CA: through state appropriation</p> <p>WA: priority to current needs > new requirements;</p> <p>WA: explore alternative financing, grants, etc.</p> <p>MA: encourage enterprise accounts for O&M, stormwater mitigation, etc.</p> <p>MA: incentives to implement programs, grants, bond, possibly use scoring system—extra points for biological integrity</p> <p>CO: The CO Water Cons. Bd. Is almost fully self-funded, receiving no money from the Gen. Fund. The majority of funding appropriations comes from the CWCB Construction Fund. The Draft Plan also lists many potential funding sources</p> <p>WV : Joint Legislative Oversight Commission on Water Resources authorized funding of a DEP Water Resources Unit to implement State Water Resources & Protection Act.</p>	<p>GA-1.6 G. Luccina pers communication with Gail Cowie, Feb 26, 2015 and M. Smith pers Communication with Larry McSwain, March 6, 2015.</p> <p>FL-1.6 http://www.dep.state.fl.us/secretary/watman/wmd_budget.htm</p> <p>CO-1.4a http://cwcb.state.co.us/about-us/about-the-cwcb/Pages/main.aspx</p> <p>CO-1.4b http://www.coloradowaterplan.com/ chapter 6</p> <p>MN http://www.wrc.umn.edu/publications/minnegram/fall-2013/mn-water-sustainability-report</p> <p>http://www.coloradowaterplan.com/</p>
---	---	---

<p>2.0 Regional/Local Water Planning Process Elements.</p>	<p>MA: huge effort to avoid problems through planning; inducements to minimize stress in basin</p> <p>MA: create coordinated process with single application, ombudsmen</p> <p>NE: formed Water Policy Task Force to discuss integrated management of surface & groundwater; make recommendation on policy changes. Formed an Integrated Water Management Division.</p> <p>WV: cooperated in 9 state water resource study promoting broad policy integration</p> <p>NE – it’s a PROCESS, not a statewide water plan.</p> <p>TN - developed “key elements” for their study areas</p>	<p>NENE-2.0 See this article: http://www.kearneyhub.com/news/agriculture/focusing-on-water-plans/article_e7e2f846-771b-11e4-b6de-37f2fe64fbf0.html</p> <p>http://www.dep.wv.gov/WWE/wateruse/WVWaterPlan/Pages/default.aspx (Appendix H)</p> <p>http://www.tn.gov/environment/water/docs/regionalplanning/1_Elements_Regional_Plan.pdf</p>
<p>2.1 SCOPE</p>		
<p>2.1.1 LOCAL ISSUES. The process facilitate tailoring plans to regional/local issues</p>	<p>A regional entity may not be needed because CT is relatively small. May want to consider State-wide framework and then local assessment unit processes that have local stakeholder input and flexibility to address the pressing issues within that assessment unit.</p> <p>FL: The Water Management Districts prioritize their focus and efforts through a yearly strategic plan that allows them to identify issues and the appropriate scale and local entities necessary to address them.</p> <p>GA: Regional water planning councils designate their own high priority items,</p> <p>PA: Regional Committees are responsible for coordinating local and regional interest groups, and determining priorities to influence</p>	<p>GA-2.1.1 Table 6-1 in in Lower Flint-Ochlockonee Regional Plan (2011)http://www.flintochlockonee.org/documents/LFO_Adopted_RWP.pdf</p> <p>PA § 3112(a)(6), § 3112(d), § 3113(c)(4)http://www.legis.state.pa.us/cfdocs/legis/li/uconsCheck.cfm?yr=2002&sessInd=0&act=220</p>

	<p>policy decisions at the state level. Guided by Regional Committees the SWP requires the identification of Critical Water Planning Areas comprising any significant hydrologic unit where existing or future demands exceed or threaten to exceed available resources.</p> <p>VA: Local & regional plans done first and submitted to Water Control Board for use in preparing state water plan.</p> <p>WV: Critical Planning Areas process to facilitate region specific efforts.</p>	<p>http://www.dep.wv.gov/WWE/wateruse/WVWaterPlan/Pages/default.aspx (pg. 235)</p>
<p>2.1.2 EMERGING ISSUES. Create flexible approach that allows incorporation of emerging issues and incremental improvements over time</p>	<p>i.e. the water plan should not be a static document. We need to be able to incorporate emerging issues like climate change as we learn more</p> <p>FL: The Districts complete an update to their overall Water Management Plan every five years, but through a yearly stratic plan, they can set priorities, refine efforts and incorporate emerging issues.</p> <p>.</p> <p>MA: requirements different based on baseline volumes and degree of flow alteration in the basin</p> <p>PA – The SWP was designed to be updated in 5 year increments with an emphasis on input from Regional Committees in order to address changing topics and expand previously identified priorities. The SWP has already missed its first planned update.</p> <p>NE – annual assessment of conditions, and clearly stated triggers for mandatory plans.</p>	<p>NENE-2.1.2 http://www.dnr.ne.gov/iwm/water-matters-1</p> <p>PA - http://www.pawaterplan.dep.state.pa.us/docs/Publications/3010-BK-DEP4222.pdf http://www.legis.state.pa.us/cfdocs/legis/li/uc/onsCheck.cfm?yr=2002&sessInd=0&act=220</p>
<p>2.1.3 Integrated planning</p>	<p>Quantity</p> <p>KS: Efficient use a priority (likely driven in part by allocation scheme).</p> <p>MA: Quantity: Demand management required to minimize impacts</p>	

	<p>Increase treated wastewater recharge and reuse (on crops, recreational areas and aquaculture). Require communities meet all existing conservation standards before proposing a new source. First source is conservation, second is recharge and reuse of water. Source options should include flood skimming, desalination, regional supplies, and interbasin transfers.</p> <p>New Hampshire:</p> <p>OR: Makes good use of incentives.</p> <p>PA: Along with the 8 recommendations included in the State Water Plan, DEP is also charged with implementing a Water Resources Technical Assistance Center to promote water conservation and efficiency.</p> <p>WV: Instream flow needs for water quality are factored into the water budget.</p> <p>Quality</p> <p>GA: EPD implements water quality management policy through its current statutory authority and rules concerning water quality stds,, controlling water pollution and issuing discharge permits. The actions the EPD will take are listed on p. 16 of the plan. GA will manage point and non-point source pollution on a watershed basis to provide for the protection of water quality, the restoration of impaired waters and the management of assimilative capacity for current and future uses and users.</p> <p>KS: Act provides for protection and improvement of water quality and prevention of pollution to waters. CWA primary tool along with Water Restoration and Protection Strategy and nutrient reduction plan.</p> <p>MA Preventing and protecting are stressed. Requirements for planning of development and consideration of LID.</p> <p>MI: The 2010 Minnesota Water Plan primarily focuses on water</p>	
--	--	--

	<p>quality. Some points of interest:</p> <p>DNR by statute conducts an assessment of water use and availability on a five-year basis, with the goal of a status on availability and trends in water appropriations (i.e. withdrawals) and (available?) water resources. Conclusions from the 2010 report include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water is being consumed faster than it can be replenished; • Land use choices that are made without proper planning and protective practices are degrading water supplies; and • The natural landscape has been changed so greatly that the ecosystems that remain are no longer able to provide essential cleansing and recharge functions <p>NE: Let watersheds set their own definition</p> <p>New Hampshire:</p> <p>OR: Integrated with Federal Clean Water Act, Oregon Ag. Water Quality Management Act, Forest Practices Act and Groundwater Quality Protection Act.</p> <p>PA: PA has had a fragmented approach. The SWP calls for: “An integrated approach to comprehensive water use planning will account for all the water users and dischargers in a watershed, will provide for the proper siting of those users, will protect sensitive areas, and will provide long term assurance that both water quantity and quality will be maintained for future generations.”</p> <hr/> <p>Texas:</p> <p>VA: Water quality issues are addressed in the most recent DEQ biennial Water Quality Assessment Integrated Report.</p>	
--	--	--

	<p>West Virginia:</p> <p>Surface and Groundwater</p> <p>Withdrawals and Discharges</p> <p>Competing needs and demands (economic development)</p>	
2.1.4 Develop guidance on developing measures of sustainability at the regional level	<p>MN: water quality connected Ag in MN River addressed as issue; modeling mentioned</p> <p>NE – this is the first step in the planning process. stakeholders actively help define the goals and objectives. Later, public hearings are held. http://www.dnr.ne.gov/iwm/water-matters-1</p> <p>WA: use penalties, incentives, regulation</p> <p>WA: emphasis on reclaimed water where possible</p> <p>WA: Withdraw waters from development that don't have adequate info available</p>	
2.2 TIMING		
2.2.1 Define a planning horizon	<p>CA: CA's Sustainable Groundwater Management Act of 2014 has too long a planning horizon; plans due to be adopted by 2022 and sustainability isn't mandated for regions until 2044. Many GW supplies are estimated to be exhausted in a year at current usage during the current drought emergency.</p> <p>Many states use 20 or 50 year horizons for planning</p> <p>CT Water Supply Plans have 20 and 50-year planning horizons</p>	<p>CA-2.2.1 http://www.latimes.com/opinion/op-ed/la-oe-famiglietti-drought-california-20150313-story.html</p> <p>NE-2.2.1 http://www.dnr.ne.gov/iwm/2012-integrated-management-plan-5-21-2012</p>

	<p>FL; 20 years</p> <p>MN: 10 & 25 yr framework w/3 phases;</p> <p>MA: 20 years</p> <p>WV: out to 2040</p> <p>NE – in the Central Platte plan, the tasks for remediation of the over-allocated condition had a 10-year plan.</p>	<p>http://wrc.umn.edu/watersustainabilityframework/</p>
2.2.2 Define how often plans should be updated	<p>FL conducts 5-year updates, but also incorporates updates in the yearly strategic plans for each Water Management District</p> <p>CT Water Supply Plans updates required every 6 to 9 years</p> <p>GA& CA: 5 yrs</p> <p>PA - 5 year increments.</p> <p>NE: Basins review and updates work on a four year work projection</p> <p>TN - WPC monitors, analyses, and reports on the quality of water in Tennessee on an annual basis, and it oversees the five-year water quality planning cycle for each of Tennessee’s 55 areas.</p>	<p>GA-2.2.2 http://www.nfwwater.com/data-publications/reports-plans/consolidated-annual-reports/</p> <p>PA § 3111(a) http://www.legis.state.pa.us/cfdocs/legis/li/uconsCheck.cfm?yr=2002&sessInd=0&act=220</p> <p>Page 27</p> <p>http://www.tn.gov/tacir/PDF_FILES/Other_Issues/Statewide_Water_Resources.pdf</p>
2.3 REGIONAL STAKEHOLDERS		
2.3.1 ROLE. Facilitate broad stakeholder engagement and meaningful participation	<p>CA: 28 agency etc. steering comm + advisory comm</p> <p>NE – the “District Stakeholders Group” (people who rely on the water in that area, including environmental) is listed as one of the formal “authorities” under which the plan was developed. (Central Platte Plan)</p> <p>MA: Multi-stakeholder steering and technical committees. Public comment period.</p>	<p>CA-2.3.1 http://www.dnr.ne.gov/iwm/2012-integrated-management-plan-5-21-2012</p> <p>PA (pg. 1)</p> <p>http://www.pawaterplan.dep.state.pa.us/docs/Publications/3010-BK-DEP4227.pdf</p>

	<p>PA – Prior to the adoption of PA 220, PA DEP hosted 16 water forums to gather public support and input for a SWP, and help guide the composition of the Statewide and Regional Committees. Section 2.3.2</p> <p>WV – Local meetings organized by HUC-8 areas</p>	<p>http://www.dep.wv.gov/WWE/wateruse/WVWaterPlan/Documents/WV_WRMP.pdf (introduction)</p>
<p>2.3.2 COMPOSITION.</p> <p>Stakeholder group composition should reflect the full range of interests and values within the a management plan’s affected area</p>	<p>CA: based on CA Water Code including conservation and reuse</p> <p>RI: Water Use and Efficiency Act; gives data showing low use per capita vs other states</p> <p>NE – by statute the NRDs specifies a list of water industry and municipality reps then says “and with other water users and stakeholders as deemed appropriate by the department or by the affected natural resources districts. They shall also actively solicit public comments and opinions through public meetings and other means.” NOT to be emulated – we need to specify a fair representation of values.</p> <p>GA: Regional water planning councils all political appointees, shortchanging environmental and conservation concerns</p> <p>FL: governor appoints Governing board of the Water Management Districts – only requirements are residence within that district and “significant experience” in ag; development; local government; water utilities ... So these are very political appointments and the distribution of stakeholders across the interest groups is not consistent.</p> <p>PA – Statewide and Regional Committees consist of stakeholders from a variety of backgrounds. See Section 2.3.3.</p> <p>VA- Governor appointed 7-member State Water Control Board</p> <p>TN – In Both Study Areas the advisory group the composition was identical, though the contributors to the two studies were slightly</p>	<p>NE-2.3.2 http://nebraskalegislature.gov/laws/statutes.php?statute=46-717</p> <p>http://www.planning.ri.gov/documents/guide_plan/RI%20Water%202030_06.14.12_Final.pdf</p> <p>GA-2.3.2 M. Smith pers communication with Larry McSwain, March 6, 2015</p>

	different	http://www.tn.gov/environment/water/docs/regionalplanning/wrtac_roster_01-04-13.pdf pg3 http://www.tn.gov/environment/water/docs/regionalplanning/ncrwrs2011.pdf
<p>2.3.3 SELECTION.</p> <p>Specify the types of stakeholders that must be at the table</p>	<p>[This and COMPOSITION need reworking – PAB]</p> <p>PACA & MN: long lists of participants in planning process</p> <p>PA: Statewide Committee consists of 18 appointed members as follows: six from the Regional Committees; six representing a cross section of water user interests including agriculture, conservation districts, industrial and commercial enterprises, mining, energy development and production and public water supply; six representing local government, environmental and conservation interests and professions relating to water resources management. The Governor shall seek from representative organizations. Members serve terms between 2 and 4 years. (PA § 3114)</p> <p>Regional Committees consist of 17 appointed members consisting of 2 from agriculture; 1 from a residential water supply agency; 1 from public wastewater; 3 from significant industrial and commercial enterprises, energy development and production interests; 3 from environmental/conservation; 4 with education and experience in professions relating to water resources management, including engineering, hydrology, geology, planning, law and economics, one of whom shall be a registered professional geologist; 3 from local government; 1 department employee. Terms range from 1- 3 years. (PA)</p> <p>NE: Extensive public hearing process, formal stakeholder participation. Publication of newsletters and informative material.</p> <p>WV: Stakeholder meetings based on HUC-8 areas held in centralized</p>	<p>PA § 3114, § 3113 http://www.legis.state.pa.us/cfdocs/legis/li/uconsCheck.cfm?yr=2002&sessInd=0&act=220</p> <p>http://dnr.nebraska.gov/iwm/statewide-water-planning</p>

	<p>locations. Included state agencies, county .</p> <p>TN - 69-7-309. Technical advisory committee. The commissioner shall appoint a technical advisory committee, the number of members to be determined by the commissioner, that shall advise the commissioner on the status of the state's water resources and future planning efforts. The technical advisory committee shall be composed of representatives of federal, state, and local agencies and of appropriate private organizations, including not for profit organizations, commissioners, elected officials, watershed associations, economic development council members, city planners & engineers, flood plain managers, & "Large Quantity Users"</p>	<p>TN - Pg. 30, http://www.tn.gov/environment/water/docs/regionalplanning/regional_water_resources_planning_guidelines.pdf</p>
<p>3.0 Key Components of Water Resource Assessment.</p>		
<p>3.1 Assessment Goals</p>		
<p>3.1.1 Basin Water Budget.</p> <p>Develop a water budget in each assessment unit, treating water as an integrated resource</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * both surface and groundwater * withdrawals and return flows * consider water quality 	<p>Some states started with just surface water planning, and are now going back to add the ground water component. Since ground water and surface water are two parts of the same resource here in the humid East, the water plan needs to encompass both. (Also, the legislation requires consideration of both).</p> <p>FL: Treat groundwater and surface water as integrated resource. Use a water budget approach for assessing basins.</p> <p>RI: addresses large surface and some groundwater based systems;</p> <p>MN: both ground and surface addressed</p> <p>NE – data to be used is specified in the regs, more hydrologically detailed than the CT:</p>	<p>NE-3.1a http://www.dnr.ne.gov/iwm/title-454-chapter-13-integrated-management-plans</p> <p>NE-3.1b (summary of metrics) http://www.dnr.ne.gov/iwm/water-matters-3</p> <p>NE-3.1c (annual assessment) http://www.dnr.ne.gov/iwm/2015-report-summary-and-table-of-contents</p> <p>http://www.dep.wv.gov/WWE/wateruse/WVWaterPlan/Documents/WV WRMP.pdf (Chapter 3)</p>

	<p>NH: Assessment of water uses and resources using a water budget approach.</p> <p>WV: models or “water budgets” were created using rainfall totals over the past 30 years. Models were used to calculate the water coming into the state and flows leaving. This method has a high percentage of errors because values were estimated.</p>	
<p>3.1.2 Critical areas. Identify critical areas /priority sub-basins or regions</p>	<p>FL: Have a prioritization process for what basins to address next and what tools to use, depending upon analysis of resources and existing and proposed uses and where conflicts may occur.</p> <p>RI: Scituate Reservoir system (Providence)</p> <p>WV: Developed an application process to determine Critical Planning Areas and evaluation criteria process</p> <p>MA: Prioritized basins based on degree of biological and flow alteration.</p> <p>PA –Allow for the identification of regions of stress, and designate Critical Water Planning Areas, to be identified and included in the statewide conversation and influence policy recommendations.</p>	<p>http://www.dep.wv.gov/WWE/wateruse/WVWaterPlan/Pages/default.aspx (Chapter 6)</p> <p>§ PA§ 3112(a)(6), § 3112(d), § 3113(c)(4)- http://www.legis.state.pa.us/cfdocs/legis/li/uconsCheck.cfm?yr=2002&sessInd=0&act=220</p>
<p>3.1.3 Establish a baseline and detect trends and emerging issues</p>	<p>Both establishing a baseline and detecting trends requires a strong, on-going monitoring program that has some ability to change over time to address specific issues.</p> <p>FL: Water Management Districts have steady funding for their monitoring programs and can collect additional data where needed to address specific resource issues. Wide range of types of data collected, including stream flow, ground water levels, water quality, and water usage data. All are available through GIS mapping applications.</p> <p>RI: data by region provided</p> <p>WV-Data on water use by basin and type of use for Large Quantity</p>	<p>FL-3.1.3 http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/datacentral/index.htm</p> <p>RI-3.1.3 http://www.nwfwater.com/data-publications/hydrologic-data/</p> <p>NE-3.1.3 http://www.dnr.ne.gov/iwm/2012-integrated-management-plan-5-21-2012</p> <p>http://www.planning.ri.gov/documents/guide_plan/RI%20Water%202030_06.14.12_Final.pdf</p>

	<p>User</p> <p>VA-Water withdrawals by basin and use updated annually in annual report</p> <p>RI: has some trend data on use</p> <p>NE – In the Central Platte plan, the NRDs are responsible for tracking and reporting water use.</p>	<p>http://www.planning.ri.gov/documents/guide_plan/RI%20Water%202030_06.14.12_Final.pdf</p>
3.1.4 Do periodic re-assessment	<p>FL: Collect data on both existing conditions and trends</p> <p>VA: Water withdrawals updated annually</p> <p>WV: Water withdrawal projections by HUC-8 watershed for 2020,2030, & 2040</p> <p>NE: requires annual assessment of each basin to see if conditions have changed. If conditions have not changed in 4 years, a deeper level of evaluation is done, possibly re-doing the plan.</p>	<p>NE-3.1.4 http://www.dnr.ne.gov/iwm/2015-report-summary-and-table-of-contents</p>
3.2 Assessment Unit. Employ a watershed-based unit.	<p>The critical recommendation is that a watershed unit needs to be used for assessments (vs. county or municipality). HUC 8 scale areas might be appropriate to do a state-wide screening, but we want to allow flexibility in using larger or smaller watershed scales to address specific issues. Watersheds should be defined by USGS gage locations in order to accurately perform water budgets.</p> <p>Note also that some data, like Ag data and census data are generally compiled on a county basis, so it may make sense to evaluate water use data on a county basis.</p> <p>FL uses different boundaries for different purposes, depending on the issue of concern and data that goes into the analysis.</p> <p>GA: water planning regions were a combination of HUC-8 units adjusted by political boundaries</p> <p>MA: sub-basin scale(HUC-12); keep water local and live within</p>	<p>GA-3.2 (M. Smith pers communication with Larry McSwain, March 6, 2015)</p>

	<p>budget; demand management</p> <p>WV: HUC-8 planning unit. Water budgets developed for each.</p> <p>TN – The programs noted above and other federally delegated programs are administered by one of TDEC’s three water-related divisions: WPC monitors, analyses, and reports on the quality of water in Tennessee on an annual basis, and it oversees the five-year water quality planning cycle for each of Tennessee’s 55 HUC-8 areas. (Called HUC-8 for short, an eight-digit level of the Hydrologic Unit Code established by the U.S. Geological Survey.</p>	<p>TN 3.2 Page 27, http://www.tn.gov/tacir/PDF_FILES/Other_Issues/Statewide_Water_Resources.pdf</p>
<p>3.3 Data and Models</p>		
<p>3.3.1 Establish strong data foundation (e.g., a water atlas) and make this information transparent to the public</p>	<p>Provide transparency without compromising security of public water supply systems. VA and WV plans aggregate water use data by HUC-8 area and use.</p> <p>FL: Makes data available online through GIS mapping application.</p> <p>NH: has a great “Water Resources Primer”</p> <p>WA: one system with all relevant data</p> <p>MA: USGS seasonal streamflow criteria guide permitting decisions</p> <p>MA: use best available science</p> <p>GA: has a nice Water Planning website; However, it was initially set up by a consultant and the transfer back to state control has not been smooth</p> <p>PA Created and maintains an interactive, data-driven website. Published and distributes a popular Water Atlas, and Touchstone Documents. In cooperation with USGS, created a water-analysis screening tool (WAST) to assist in the identification of critical water-planning areas.</p> <p>NE: Developed an integrated, user friendly, information database</p>	<p>FL-3.3.1 http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/datacentral/index.htm</p> <p>NH-3.3.1 http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/dwgb/wrpp/primer.htm</p> <p>GA-3.3.1a http://www.georgiawaterplanning.org/</p> <p>GA-3.3.1b G. Luccina pers. communication with Gail Cowie, Feb 26, 2015</p> <p>PA- http://www.pawaterplan.dep.state.pa.us/statewaterplan/docroot/default.aspx</p> <p>http://pubs.usgs.gov/of/2008/1106/</p> <p>NE-3.3.1 http://www.dnr.ne.gov/insight/</p>

	<p>available to public on internet website</p> <p>NE – online “INSIGHT”: WV-Online ArcGIS tool with water resource information and data. Development of internet based database, and ability to access interactive data and report information. Includes interactive on-line</p>	<p>http://www.dep.wv.gov/WWE/wateruse/WVWaterPlan/Pages/default.aspx (Appendix B)</p>
3.3.2 Identify gaps in data, knowledge, and strategies for addressing those gaps	OR	
3.4 Climate Change	<p>GA: Georgia's water plans do not address climate change.</p> <p>NE: “Nebraska has yet to begin planning for climate change impacts on a broad scale. Statewide or agency-level adaptation planning currently under way is focused almost exclusively on wildlife.”</p> <p>WV: Mechanisms being used by local governments to prepare for climate change include: land-use planning; provisions to protect infrastructure and ecosystems; regulations related to the design and construction of buildings, road, and bridges; and preparation for emergency response and recovery</p> <p>CA, MN, RI: mentions & states need to consider</p>	

Table 2. Selected Policy Considerations for Connecticut

The table below lists some Connecticut – specific water policy issues along with references to how other states have dealt with similar issues.

[PI.1. Registered \(a.k.a. “Grandfathered”\) Diversions.](#)

[PI.2 Class A / Class B Waters](#)

[PI.3 State Program](#)

[PI.4 FOI and Water Security](#)

Recommendation	Notes	References
PI.1 Registered (a.k.a. “Grandfathered”) Diversions	FL: Allowed existing uses (at the time the permit system came into effect) two years to come in for a permit, subject to a test of “reasonable-beneficial use”.	
PI.1.1 Recommend reporting requirements for grandfathered diversions	WA: use it or lose it WV- Reporting requirements for: Large Quantity Users (>750 MG,000 gallons/month) required to register with DEP96 VA- Annual reporting for withdrawals >10,000 gpd in any month, lesser requirements for agriculture	http://www.dep.wv.gov/WWE/wateruse/WVWaterPlan/Documents/WV_WRMP.pdf

<p>Pl.1.2 Determine under what conditions it might be appropriate to renegotiate grandfathered diversion amounts</p>	<p>NE WA KS</p>	
<p>Pl.1.3 Investigate how renegotiation of grandfathered diversions could be incentivized</p>	<p>OR NE WA</p>	
<p>Pl.2 Class A / Class B Waters. Most states do not prohibit the use of what CT considers “Class B” water.</p>	<p>KS (check reference).</p> <p>Most states do not prohibit the use of what CT considers “Class B” water RI- Laws and regulations restricting sewage and wastewater discharges to public drinking water supply sources (subject to treatment) sources</p> <p>MN – Statute prohibiting discharges of sewage and other matter that may impair the healthfulness of water bodies used as a source of water supply for domestic use(course) .</p> <p>RI, MN allow the use of treated water</p> <p>.water bodies used as a source of water supply for domestic use.</p>	<p>http://law.justia.com/codes/rhode-island/2013/title-46/chapter-46-14/section-46-14-1</p> <p>http://www.dem.ri.gov/pubs/regs/regs/water/h20q09a.pdf</p> <p>https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/?id=144.35</p>
<p>Pl.3 State program. Determine the most efficient way that the overarching state responsibilities for water can be expressed in administrative structure.</p>	<p>WA: for each recommendation had 1)background, 2)timeframe; 3) lead implementing agency; 4) supporting agencies; 5) task description identifying steps; 6) potential funding sources</p> <p>NE: Merged 2 State Agencies to implement a collaborative planning process</p>	<p>http://dnr.nebraska.gov/iwm/statewide-water-planning (History of Water Management)</p>
<p>Pl.4 FOI and water security</p>	<p>WV- State water plan enabling legislation includes provisions to protect confidentiality of trade secrets, homeland security, & other</p>	<p>Water Resources Protection Act §22-26-4 http://www.legis.state.wv.us/wvcode/ChapterEntire.cfm?c</p>

FOI exemptions, including information that if made public would
“present a threat to the safety and security of any water supply”

[hap=22&art=26](#)

