Approved 3/08/12

Rhode Island State Planning Council
Draft Minutes of February 9, 2012 Meeting

Thursday, February 9, 2012
William E. Powers Building
Conference Room A
One Capitol Hill, Providence, RI

I. ATTENDANCE

Members Present

Mr. Richard Licht, Chair	Director, RI DOA
Mr. Brian Daniels, Vice Chair	Director, Governor's Policy Office
Mr. Kevin Flynn, Secretary	Associate Director, Division of Planning
Ms. Jeanne Boyle	RI LOCAT, President's Designee
Ms. Jeanne Cola	Chair, RI Housing Resources Commission
Mr. Thomas Mullaney	RI DOA, Budget Office
Mr. L. Vincent Murray	RI LOCAT, Government Official Representative
Ms. Anna Prager	Public Member
Mr. Peder Schaefer	Representing Mr. Dan Beardsley, RI LOCAT
Mr. William Sequino	Public Member
Mr. Bob Shawver	Representing Mr. M. Lewis, Governor's Designee
Mr. John Trevor	Environmental Advocate
Ms. Janet White-Raymond	Public Member

Members Absent

Ms. Sharon Conard-Wells	West Elmwood Housing Development Corporation
Mr. Thomas Deller	Providence Department of Planning & Development
Mr. Stephen Cardi	Cardi Corporation

Guests

Mr. Richard Hogan	RI House Policy Office
Mr. Peter Osborn	Federal Highway Administration

Staff – Division of Planning

Ms. Nancy Hess	Supervising Planner, Land Use Section
Mr. Jared L. Rhodes, II	Chief, Statewide Planning Program
Ms. Dawn Vittorioso	Executive Assistant, Division of Planning

II. AGENDA ITEMS

1. **Call to Order**

   Mr. Licht called the meeting to order on February 9, 2012 at 9:05 a.m.

2. **Approval of the November 10, 2011 Meeting Minutes** – *for vote*

   Ms. White-Raymond moved to approve the minutes of November 10, 2011 as presented. The motion was seconded by Ms. Boyle. There was no discussion and the motion passed unanimously.

3. **Public Comment on Agenda Items**

   There were none.

4. **Rhode Island Water 2030: State Guide Plan Consolidation** – *for discussion*

   Mr. Flynn provided a brief overview of the Plan and then introduced Ms. Nancy Hess who presented the most recent draft. Ms. Hess reviewed the specific edits that had been made to Parts 1 and 2 as documented in the agenda supplement.

   Chairman Licht then asked if these revisions had been shared with anyone other than the State Planning Council. In response, Ms. Hess noted that the revisions had been well received by the Technical Committee and that she would work to get additional feedback from the project Advisory Committee prior to requesting that the State Planning Council authorize a full public hearing on the final draft. Chairman Licht then suggested reformatting the page numbering system to include chapter references.

   Ms. Hess next proceeded to review the new section on regionalization that was added at the State Planning Council's request (see attachment 1). Mr. Licht asked for clarification of the number of existing water suppliers. Ms. Hess explained that there are a total of 490 public systems within the State. Twenty-Eight of these are large suppliers distributing more than 50M gallons per year, whereas the other 458 are smaller community systems that provide service to more than 25 people for more than 25 days of the year. She then provided a more detailed overview of the major water systems throughout Rhode Island and discussed the potential advantages and disadvantages of regionalizing as contained in the plan.

   Next, Ms. Hess discussed the Tiverton case study which demonstrated collaboration between the North Tiverton Fire District and the Town of Tiverton Water District. She explained that the Fire District and the Town consolidated two water systems into one. The North Tiverton Fire District (NTFD) absorbed the former Tiverton Water Authority

(TWA) in 2002 on a mutual and voluntary effort. Both systems were wholesale purchasers of potable water from the same sources. The consolidation was consistent with the Town's Comprehensive Plan policy for the unification of water management authorities within the Town.

Having concluded her formal presentation, Ms. Hess opened the floor for additional discussion. In follow-up, Mr. Sequino asked if the plan provided detailed recommendations for specific consolidations and whether the plan identified incentives for doing so.

Ms. Hess responded that the incentive for doing is related to potential cost savings that can be achieved through economies of scale. Mr. Flynn added that although this draft consolidated State Guide Plan Element does not put forward recommendations for specific consolidations; it does call for the Water Resources Board to investigate these through their current Strategic Planning Initiative.

Ms. Boyle asked if the Tiverton case study could be expanded to show how much cost savings were achieved. Ms. Hess said that she do her best to acquire and incorporate the requested information prior to the next Council meeting.

Mr. Licht asked why in some communities both municipal providers and the Providence Water Supply Board service a single community. Mr. Flynn responded that it is primarily an artifact of history and opposition of larger systems to acquire the liabilities of smaller local suppliers. Ms. Boyle added that in the East Providence example the city still has the responsibility of maintaining the distribution mains, storage tanks etc and that these costs are seen by the larger suppliers as barriers to consolidation. Mr. Schaefer noted that he believes that sewer and water companies should consolidate to one organization, which would make it easier for consumers to do business with one company.

Mr. Shawver next inquired as to who provides the financial oversight of these diverse suppliers. Ms. Hess indicated that it is not uniform across the board but rather depends on the specific situation. In some instances the financial oversight is provide by a regional district board with authority granted by the general assembly, some are municipal departments that answer to their associated council, and others are corporate.

Mr. Licht then took a moment to discuss how the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) regulates rates based on jurisdiction. Ms. Hess added that the PUC regulates seven communities.

As there were no further questions or discussion, Mr. Licht thanked Ms. Hess for her presentation and introduced the next agenda item.

5. **2011 Committee Appointment "Slate of Names"** – *for vote*

Mr. Rhodes began by overviewing the changes made to the "Slate of Names" since the Council's last meeting as documented in the agenda supplement. Their being no discussion amongst the Council, he then recommended that they vote to appoint the individuals listed by name to the bodies and terms specified therein. Ms. White-Raymond subsequently moved to approve the appointments as specified on the "Slate of names". The motion was seconded by Mr. Sequino. There was no discussion and the motion passed. All in attendance voted in favor except for Mr. Shawver who abstained given his proposed appointment to the Transportation Advisory Committee.

6. **Associate Director's Report**

Mr. Flynn addressed the following items under the Associate Director's report:

- hiring status including the announcement of the promotion of Mr. Vin Flood to the position of Supervising Planner and the hiring of Mr. Jeff Davis, Ms. Amanda Martin and Mrs. Chelsea Siefert as Principal Planners;
- status of the Division's efforts to implement the HUD Sustainable Communities grant award including his mandatory trip to Washington, DC for training on February 27 and 28;
- pending announcement of 2011-2012 Challenge Grant Awards;
- FFY 2013-2016 Transportation Improvement Program development status; and the
- Status of the Division's efforts to develop Wind Energy Siting Guidelines.

At this point, Mr. Licht requested that the Renewable Energy Council have an opportunity to review and comment on the Guidelines. Ms. Boyle also asked about the timeframe for completion of the guidelines to which Mr. Flynn replied that he is hopeful that it will be published in March.

Mr. Flynn concluded his report by providing an update on the Water Resources Board Strategic Planning process.

7. **Other Business**

Mr. Trevor asked about the status of the Solid Waste Management Plan. Mr. Rhodes indicated that the current version will be expiring this year and that he has been having discussions with the RI Resources Recovery Corporation regarding its update.

Mr. Sequino asked about the status of the inclusionary zoning legislation relative to payment of fees in-lieu of construction. In response, Mr. Flynn indicated that the Division continues t work with pertinent stakeholders for the drafting of an appropriate fee calculation methodology.

8. **Adjourn**

Ms. White-Raymond moved to adjourn. Mr. Sherlock seconded the motion. There was no further discussion, the motion carried unanimously and the meeting adjourned at 10:22 A.M.

Respectfully Submitted,

Kevin Flynn
Secretary

Attachment 1

Rhode Island Water 2030:
Revised Part 3 as Distributed at the February 8, 2012 meeting of the State Planning Council

Rhode Island Water 2030
Part 3 ***DRAFT*** **02.08.12**

Regionalization

Rhode Islanders pride themselves on independence and resourcefulness. Our State capitol is topped by a bronze likeness of "The Independent Man". Our heritage is a State that historically has put the ideal of individual liberty before all others. This is pretty much true for water suppliers. Most of our 490 community water supply services are provided on a localized scale by local people. Water has been traditionally recognized as a local need and met with local resources. Most water systems operate independently of other systems except during water supply emergencies. We are now recognizing that as population sifts around the State, and water use changes, that the water supply equation has become more complex and more than local solutions may be needed. We know for some groundwater dependent areas that locally available resources are stressed. It is worth considering that water supply provision could be better served by regionalization. This Section offers a summary of the key ideas related to regionalization that are most pertinent to RI water suppliers.

Regionalization has been often referred to using various terms. 'Consolidation' is often used interchangeably with the terms restructuring, regionalization, and cooperation. Consolidation activities can range from multiple water systems developing an agreement to share an operator to one water system acquiring the ownership and control of another. Although it is not always the end result, regionalization can lead to multiple systems physically interconnecting their infrastructures. Regionalization has also been defined as an administrative or physical combination of multiple water systems as a way to improve planning, operation, and/or management. For the purposes of this Plan, regionalization is defined as any form of cooperation between multiple water systems including, but not limited to, activities resulting in a change in ownership.

> The **American Water Works Association** policy encourages regional solutions to resource management, water supply and utility service needs. It defines regionalization as a creation of an appropriate management or contractual administrative organization or a coordinated physical system plan of 2 or more community water systems in a geographical area for the purpose of utilizing common resources and facilities to their optimum advantage.

Regionalization does work in RI. When one looks to the history of other infrastructure and its organization in our State, regionalization is very much a reality. Within the wastewater arena, the State (by legislation) mandated regional approaches to solving wastewater pollution problems. In response to increasing water pollution in the Blackstone Valley in 1947, the General Assembly passed legislation establishing the Blackstone Valley Sewer District. The area was recognized as a major source of pollution because large volumes of waste were introduced into the rivers with insufficient or no treatment at that time. Title 46, chapter 21 created the Blackstone Valley District Commission and charged it to deal with the sewage and industrial wastes which originated in municipalities and industries located in the Blackstone and Moshassuck Valleys. Governor Pastore appointed a Commission which was charged with issuing state bonds to be used for the planning, construction, operation, and maintenance of wastewater facilities to abate the wastewater pollution. The District created was about 75 square miles and drained by 3 rivers; the Blackstone, Moshassuck and the Ten Mile Rivers. It encompassed the Towns of Lincoln and Cumberland and the Cites of East Providence, Pawtucket and Central Falls. Engineering studies and plans were completed by the Commission in 1948 and the Bucklin Point Wastewater Treatment Plant in East Providence began operating in 1952.

Wastewater infrastructure in the rest of our metropolitan area can trace its history to 1854 when the Providence City Council reacted to a series of deadly cholera epidemics after the Civil War. The Council began efforts to eliminate the water pollution causing the cholera. In the 1870's, The City of Providence constructed a sewer system to convey the City's waste through a series of sewer outfalls emptying directly into Providence's rivers and harbor. In 1901, the City added centralized treatment of the waste by constructing the Field's Point treatment Plant.

This sewage treatment plant ran into maintenance and financial problems after Congress enacted the federal Clean Water Act in 1972. The Clean Water Act sets national standards for pollution reduction and defines limits that must be achieved by the public's wastewater treatment plants. The Field's Point Plant had declined to the point where nearly 65 million gallons of untreated or partially treated sewage flowed into Rhode Island's waters everyday. In 1979 the EPA ordered the City of Providence to address the chronic pollution problem associated with the aged Field's Point Plant and CSO discharges, which violated the Clean Water Act. Governor Garrahy created a Governor's Sewerage Facilities Task Force to address the EPA mandates. The Task Force recommended the creation of a quasi-public commission to take over and rehabilitate the Field's Point facility.

Based on the recommendation of the Task Force, the Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC) was created in 1980 by the General Assembly to address the federal mandate and improve the quality of Narragansett Bay. The NBC is a public corporation of the State having a distinct legal existence from the State. It is regulated by the Public Utilities Commission. It provides wastewater collection and treatment services to over 350,000 people in a region consisting of Providence, North Providence, Johnston, Pawtucket, Central Falls, Lincoln, Cumberland, East Providence, and portions of Smithfield and Cranston. It was modeled after the Blackstone Valley District which it absorbed when activated in 1991. The actions of the State in creating the NBC, presents parallels which could be applicable to our water supply challenges in the future.

Major drivers to regionalize and create the NBC;

- There was an unmet federal mandate to address existing water pollution threatening public health.
- Economy of scale and technology dictated the desirability of having 1 entity to coordinate an overall plan to reduce the discharge of sewerage and industrial wastes originating from the Blackstone and Moshassuck Valleys.
- The method used was to create a new commission, for the acquisition, planning, construction, financing, extension, improvement, and operation and maintenance of publicly owned sewage treatment facilities in a new water quality management district.
- The most efficient method of effectuating such an overall plan was to merge the existing Blackstone Valley District Commission into the new commission / district.

As discussed in Part 2, many of our public systems have limited capacity to plan ahead and take advantage of available options. Most are concerned with day-to-day operations and short-term viability rather than affordability and long-term sustainability. They often struggle to provide increased levels of service in a staged, orderly manner. Very few look ahead to addressing the future growth of the system and future water quality concerns. In some cases regionalization may be an answer for them. This is a very contentious issue for most water systems. It very rarely happens. Regionalization should be examined as one of many approaches that can be used to help solve or relieve these and other challenges. Although it would seem that water systems would readily consider regionalization as a solution for problems, many systems do not. This may be due to a lack of understanding or misconceptions about regionalization.

The prior efforts of the Drought Steering Committee provides more evidence of the effectiveness of water supply planning through regional cooperation and conservation when addressing water supply deficits. There is a growing need to develop a more strategic approach to plan for and consider regional water supply issues in the State.

Advantages of Regionalization

Regionalization is often a suggested remedy for many of the challenges that community water systems face. Water systems participating in some type of regionalization activity can receive economical, financial, and operational benefits. Water system customers and state regulators can also benefit from water systems developing partnerships and working together. Listed below are some advantages for participating in regionalization activities.

- Regionalization efforts can create and increase economies of scale. Fixed capital, operation, and maintenance costs will be spread over a larger population base lowering the per customer costs which can potentially lower water rates.
- Systems will have greater access to capital making it easier to borrow funds to make the necessary improvements including those required to comply with mandated regulations.
- A larger customer base will be created leading to greater access of grant and public funding. This is especially true when adding a more diverse customer base.
- Duplicated services can be eliminated to save money and may lead to greater efficiency of personnel, equipment, operation and maintenance, billing, and management.
- Consumers may have a more reliable water source. Systems that may only have one water source will have access to an additional source in the case of emergencies. By consolidating, systems may be able to add customers and growing subdivisions to the system that otherwise they would not be able to do.
- Access to more skilled employees, which increases the level of expertise.
- State regulators will have fewer systems to regulate meaning that they can spend their time assisting a greater percentage of systems.
- Regionalization can provide a low cost means for complying with regulations.

Disadvantages of Regionalization

Regionalization can be a useful tool for solving problems, but regionalization is not the answer for all problems and challenges water systems face. There are some barriers that cause systems to use regionalization only as a last resort. Costs often associated with restructuring can hinder systems from pursuing it. Many small water associations are hesitant to pursue any of the regionalization strategies because of the fear of losing independence. Listed below are some of the barriers and disadvantages associated with consolidating.

- Regionalization creates the potential for communities to lose their autonomy and independence.
- Debt can be acquired when a water system merges or acquires a system that has pre-existing debts.
- Some regionalization options may cause a loss of jobs.
- Customers may get confused about who actually provides their water service.
- Political barriers, such as local jealousy and mistrust, can hinder regionalization efforts.
- Cost and benefit inequities may occur. Some communities may bear a disproportionate share of the costs involved with regionalization while receiving equal benefits.
- It is sometimes impossible for water systems to physically interconnect due to hydraulics and other design issues with the systems involved.
- The management goal of the systems involved may be different causing conflict and tension.

Approaches to Regionalization

There are a variety of approaches to regionalization. Regionalization activities can be considered non-structural or structural. Nonstructural approaches involve creating partnerships with other entities, typically in the form of managerial or administrative arrangements. Structural approaches create a new management or political entity and have a more direct impact on the water supplier. Non-structural approaches result in "procedural" changes rather than organizational changes. Structural approaches result in the reorganization of the entities involved. Nonstructural approaches tend to be less expensive to implement than structural approaches and have less affect on water suppliers' independence.

Questions when considering regionalization:

- How do the systems' expenses compare to their income?
- What are the conditions of the infrastructure?
- How much can the system afford to contribute to the costs of needed improvements?
- How would you describe the systems' rate base?
- Are the price and terms reasonable?
- How will customers be impacted?
- Are any additional investments required?
- Are there any other alternatives and what are the impacts of not pursuing regionalization?
- Is the current staff capable of operating the facilities of the combined system?
- How does the public feel about a potential regionalization?

When considering any form of regionalization, it is imperative to evaluate the specific situations of all involved entities before making a final decision. When deciding which regionalization solution is best suited for a water system, it is imperative for decision-makers to consider the needs of their individual system. These needs depend on a variety of factors such as local water quality, nature and cost of required improvements, current user and customer ability to pay, geography and distance between systems, availability of grants and loans, availability of technical assistance, and local political considerations. The option that decision-makers choose to pursue should have the following four characteristics: economic efficiency, fiscal equity, political accountability, and administrative effectiveness.

While there are legal and political barriers to regionalization, many states and utility districts have established new laws encouraging the practice. North Carolina, Florida, Virginia, Colorado, California, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Massachusetts passed legislation to promote regionalization to some degree. EPA's authority to form regionalization policy is limited under the SDWA to the provisions in the SRF (state revolving funds), enforcement, and variance sections). EPA supports regionalization when it will result in the greatest public health protection for the consumers.

RI General Law § 46-30, Public Water Supply Systems Act of 1995, regulates regionalization of water systems.

Rhode Island already has a law regulating the regionalization of public water systems, the Public Water Supply Systems Act of 1995 (§ 46-30). The law recognizes that financial and regulatory pressures may force some small public water supply systems into economically losing propositions and that economy and efficiency dictate the desirability to combine with other public water supply systems. The Act provides a mechanism to combine small public water supply systems and/or annex small systems to adjacent water supplies in order to provide viable water supplies capable of meeting federal and state drinking water regulations at all times.

Under the Law, the merger process begins with the petition of a local jurisdiction, city, town, water authority, water district, small supplier, or small public water supply system to the adjacent

supplier for the purpose of merging or annexing with the supplier. The merger must have the consent of the governing board of each respective entity or, in the case of a municipally owned system, a vote of the majority of the entire town or city council or, in the case of a private supplier, the consent of the owner of the facilities in question and the governing board of the petitioned governing agency. The merger is paid for by calculating the financial obligation for the upgrading of the public water supply system to be annexed and the continued management and operational responsibility to bring that system into compliance with the applicable regulations and on parity with the existing facilities of the governing agency. An annexation fee to the governing agency's existing rate structure is added to the customer's accounts, to be annexed.

The annexation fee will terminate when the contractual obligation for amortizing the upgrading of the system petitioning annexation has been discharged or no later than 30 years from the date of financing said improvements, whichever comes first. Upon the merger of the public water supply system and the governing agency, the governing agency assumes responsibility for the planning, construction, operation, and maintenance of the appropriate facilities, water mains and appurtenances of the merged public water supply system. This provision of law is not used very often. The DOH commented that lack of incentives for regionalization perhaps has contributed to the infectiveness of this Section of Law. Also according to DOH large water systems are not supportive of the State having a "merger" authority but some small systems are simply not viable and larger water systems have no reason to take on those liabilities voluntarily.

As discussed in Part 2, in RI, the 28 large public water suppliers serve 92% of the State's resident population. Private systems supply the remaining 8% of the population. The 28 major water suppliers (and the 2 smaller public systems of Richmond and Block Island) provide 98% of this 92%. The remaining 458 small community systems provide the remaining 2% of public water. Continuing the current status quo scenario of multiple systems for the State could result in portions of the State struggling to meet water demands while other portions remain relatively water rich. The new regulatory emphasis on water quality in the distribution system will increase the need for the cooperation and coordination of consecutive water systems. Other future regulatory requirements will undoubtedly raise the cost of doing business. RI has multiple tiers of opportunities for regionalization. One opportunity is at the macro level is for the WR Board to study the 28 major systems for regionalization potential within the four water planning areas of the WRB Strategic plan.

Another opportunity is to encourage in WSSMP and CCP the regionalization of multiple major systems within a single municipality such as in the Tiverton Case Study that follows. Although offering many advantages, this type of regionalization is often the most difficult to accomplish due to perceived political constraints. Many suppliers would prefer to remain more autonomous and to maintain greater control over owned resources. There are a number of communities where there still are multiple suppliers where this type of regionalization could occur.

Cities/Towns with Multiple Major Water Suppliers

City / Town	Major Water Systems
Burrillville	Harrisville Fire District & Pascoag Utility District
Cranston	Kent County Water Authority & Providence Water Supply Board
Cumberland	Cumberland Water Department & Pawtucket Water Supply Board
East Greenwich	Kent County Water Authority & Warwick Water Division
Johnston	Johnston Water Control Board & Providence Water Supply Board
Narragansett	Narragansett Water Department, North Kingstown Water Department & United Water Rhode Island
Smithfield	East Smithfield Water District, Greenville Water District & Smithfield Water Supply Board
South Kingstown	Kingston Water District, Narragansett Water District, South Kingstown Water Department, South County Water District, United Water RI & University of RI WD
Tiverton	North Tiverton Fire District & Stone Bridge Fire District
Warwick	Kent County Water Authority & Warwick Water Division

A third way and perhaps the most sensible from of regionalization is nonstructural cooperation by some of the 458 small community systems. As outlined in this Section, there are a wide variety of approaches ranging from simple cooperation among systems for mutual aid, cost-sharing of materials, sharing of contract service agreements, to contracting with larger major suppliers for technical oversight and administration of the smaller systems. Regionalization can assist with improving the technical, managerial, and financial management of water systems. This Plan puts forth that water supply regionalization represents a way to meet many of the water supply goals of the State.

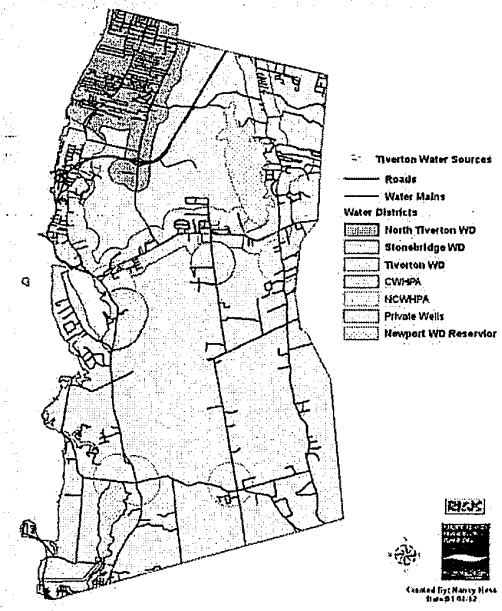
See Goal IMP-1
Planning Policy #2
Strategies A - G

Regionalization: Tiverton

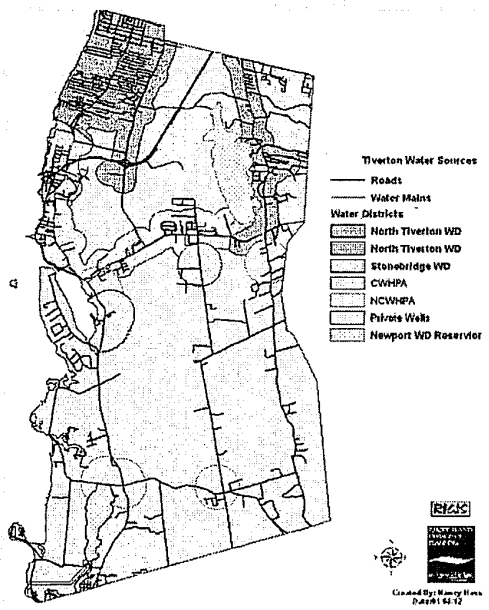
North Tiverton Fire District & Tiverton Water District Consolidation

The densely settled northeast portion of the Town is served by public water from 2 water systems; the Stone Bridge Fire District and the North Tiverton Fire District (NTFD). The remainder of the town is serviced by small community and non-community systems or by private wells. The NTFD absorbed the former Tiverton Water Authority (TWA) in 2002. This was a mutual and voluntary effort. Both systems were wholesale purchasers of potable water from the same sources. Absorption of the former town managed TWA has taken a step towards creating a town-wide water system which is consistent with the Town's Comprehensive Plan policy for developing a long-range plan for the unification of water management authorities within the Town.

Before: 3 water districts



After: 2 water districts



The NTFD does not manage any water supply sources. The District purchases water on a wholesale basis from the Stone Bridge Fire District (from Stafford Pond in Tiverton) and the City of Fall River, Massachusetts Watuppa Water Board. The Fire District maintains the system. Since acquiring the TWA, NTFD has jurisdiction over the entire town, except for the area served by the Stone Bridge Fire District. The NTFD district presently serves nearly 3,000 households, and would potentially serve new developments east of Stafford Pond and south of Bulgarmarsh Road.

Integrated Management & Planning		Lead
Goal IMP-1	**Integrate water resources and supply planning for water systems across intergovernmental and regional jurisdictions**	
Planning Policies	1. Include water quality/quantity issues for water supply sources in state water use and or municipal land use regulations	
	♦ Strategies	
	A. Revise Water Supply Systems Management Plan Rules and Regulations for consistency with Water Use & Efficiency Act	WRB
	B. Coordinate Water Supply Systems Management Plans with comprehensive community plans	WS,M
	C. Ensure that Executive Summaries of WSSMP are included in comprehensive community plans	M,DOP
	D Ensure that relevant elements of comprehensive community plans are included in WSSMPs	WS, WRBS
	E. Develop water supply availability estimates for water suppliers and municipalities.	WRBS
	E.1. Develop guidance and technical assistance regarding use of water supply availability estimates by general publ	WRBS
	E.2. Develop guidance and technical assistance regarding use of water supply availability estimates in WSSMP and CCP	WRBS
	E.3. Develop guidance and technical assistance for using water supply availability estimates in municipal and or state regulatio	WRBS
	F. Encourage use of USGS Pawcatuck Optimization Model for water supply siting applications	WRBS
	G. Develop land use / water use information tables	WRBS
	H. Develop guidance and technical assistance for using water supply availability estimates and land use / water use information in municipal planning	WRBS
	H.1 Plan the use of land and availability of water resources in cooperation with water supplie	M
	H.2. Plan the use of land that uses existing infrastructure efficiently before creating new syster	M
	H.3. Revise regulations to ensure water supply availability is considered for major development reviews	M
	I. Provide assistance to municipalities to ensure consideration of water supply availability in major development revie	WRBS
	J. Develop an education and outreach program for water quality/quantity issues	WS, WRBS
	2. Promote regional planning and management for existing and future sources of water supply	
	♦ Strategies	
	A. Ensure potable source protection through land acquisition and or state / municipal land use regulations or ordinances	WRB,DEM
	B. Educate users on water resource planning and management	WS
	C. Continue coordination with municipalities, watershed organizations and NOGs	WS,M,WRB
	D. Work with educators, URI Co-Operative Extension, and others on educational programs.	WS,M,WRB
	E. Work with neighboring states to assure water supply resources are afford the highest protection regulations allow	DEM
	F. Use the WRB Strategic Plan to study and encourage regionalization of major systems in 4 water planning aras of the State.	WRB
	G. Use the WSSMP and CCP to encourage the regionalization of multiple major systems within a single municipality	WRB
	G. Encourage regionalization of small community systems for improving technical, managerial, and financial capacities of water systems	WRB

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