# Connecticut Environmental Policy Act
# Environmental Impact Evaluation

## The City of New Haven Combined Sewer Overflow
## Long-Term Control Plan Update

New Haven, Connecticut

November 1, 2018 – FINAL DRAFT

*Prepared for:*
Greater New Haven
Water Pollution Control Authority
260 East Street
New Haven, Connecticut 06511
GNH # CWF 2017-2

MMI #2907-04-01

*Sponsoring Agency:*
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ENGINEERING | PLANNING | LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE | ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

# RECORD OF ENVIROMENTAL CONSIDERATION

This Environmental Impact Evaluation for the City of New Haven Combined Sewer Overflow Long-Term Control Plan Update was prepared by Milone & MacBroom, Inc. for the Sponsoring Agent, the Connecticut Department of Energy & Environmental Protection, under contract with the Greater New Haven Water Pollution Control Authority.

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## Proposed Project/Action Information:

| | |
|---|---|
| **Project Title:** | GNHWPCA LTCP |
| **Project Address:** | 260 East Street, New Haven, CT |
| **Sponsoring Agency:** | Dept. of Energy & Environmental Protection |
| **Sponsoring Agency Representative:** | George Hicks |
| **Project/Action Description:** | completion of an Environmental Impact Evaluation under CEPA |
| | |
| | |

## Environmental Consultant Disclosure Statement:

I, Jeanine A. Gouin (Name Of Officer Or Principal Of Firm), **Hereby declare that neither,** Milone + MacBroom, Inc. (Name Of Corporation Or Firm)

**nor any of its shareholders, principals or partners, as the case may be, has any financial interest in the outcome of the environmental assessment.**

## Authorized Signature:

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| | |
|---|---|
| 2016 Update | Combined Sewer Overflow Long-Term Control Plan Update, December 2016, Revised March 2018 |
| City | the City of New Haven |
| CEPA | Connecticut Environmental Policy Act |
| CSO | combined sewer overflow |
| CSOLTCP | Combined Sewer Overflow Long-Term Control Plan |
| CWF | Clean Water Fund |
| DEEP | Connecticut Department of Energy & Environmental Protection |
| EIE | Environmental Impact Evaluation |
| FEMA | Federal Emergency Management Agency |
| GNHWPCA | Greater New Haven Water Pollution Control Authority |
| HVAC | heating, ventilation, and air conditioning |
| ITCP | Intermediate-Term CSO Control Plan |
| LTCP | Long-Term Control Plan |
| MG | million gallons |
| mg/L | milligrams per liter |
| mgd | million gallons per day |
| NDDB | Natural Diversity Data Base |
| NMC | Nine Minimum Controls |
| NPDES | National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System |
| SCADA | Supervisory control and data acquisition |
| STCP | Short-Term CSO Control Plan |
| USEPA | U.S. Environmental Protection Agency |
| WPAF | Water Pollution Abatement Facility |

# 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to Consent Order WC5509, the Greater New Haven Water Pollution Control Authority (GNHWPCA) has agreed to update the City of New Haven Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Long-Term Control Plan (LTCP) every 5 years. The most recent update to this plan was issued in December 2016 and revised in March 2018 (herein 2016 Update). The Connecticut Department of Energy & Environmental Protection (DEEP) approved the 2016 Update on May 14, 2018. As the project is comprised of a state action that may potentially impact the natural environment, the preparation of an Environmental Impact Evaluation (EIE) is required, per the mandates of the Connecticut Environmental Policy Act (CEPA). On behalf of the GNHWPCA, Milone & MacBroom, Inc. (MMI) has prepared the following EIE to evaluate the 2016 Update. The EIE has been completed to meet requirements identified in the CEPA.

This EIE is intended to provide the GNHWPCA with a detailed analysis of potential environmental impacts of the proposed action. This review was conducted using readily available information and based on qualitative and quantitative assessments of the existing and proposed conditions identified within the 2016 Update.

## 2.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND

Prior to 1925, most sewers, including those in the city of New Haven, were built with a single pipe carrying both domestic sanitary sewage and stormwater. During sufficiently long or intense wet weather events, the combined stormwater and wastewater flows can overwhelm the collection system. In such an event, these combined sewers are designed to overflow directly to surface water bodies, such as rivers, estuaries, or coastal waters in a Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) to prevent the excess flows from backing up into basements and surcharging onto streets. CSOs can contribute to environmental impairment and may present risks to public health due to exposure to bacteria and pathogens associated with sewage. Elevated bacteria levels after storm events may impact suitability of local waterways for designated uses such as fishing, swimming, and wading and may impact the health of aquatic environment.

The GNHWPCA and the City of New Haven have been actively involved in a long-term program to reduce CSO overflows. A facility plan, which evaluated controls required to convey, treat, or store overflows associated with a 10-year storm (a storm with a 10 percent chance of occurring in any given year) was completed in 1981 and updated in 1988. At the time, the parties concluded that sewer separation was the most cost-effective method of meeting the evaluation criteria. By 1997, the city had separated approximately 35 percent - or a length of 50 miles – of its combined sewers.

Over time, regulatory requirements and technological changes led the GNHWPCA and the City of New Haven to reevaluate the approach of focusing primarily on sewer separation. In 1997, the City of New Haven entered into an agreement with the CH2M HILL to prepare a long-term plan for addressing CSOs consistent with guidance provided by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) within the 1994 CSO Control Policy. The 1994 CSO policy established the Nine Minimum Control (NMC) measures, which are CSO-reducing measures that do not require significant engineering studies or major construction to complete. Applying the NMC approach, the GNHWPCA established goals; developed a system model, monitoring plan, and hydraulic characterization; evaluated CSO control alternatives; and developed a comprehensive plan to reach identified goals. These improvements were designed to be implemented in a phased approach.

The City of New Haven CSOLTCP was developed in collaboration with the DEEP and a broad group of stakeholders. The plan provided a description of CSOs that were active as of 1997; the discharges from these CSOs during a 2-year, 6-hour storm event; and a series of recommendations, both short- and long-term to reduce CSOs in the future.

The CSOLTCP was reviewed and approved by DEEP in 2003 and has been updated regularly in the intervening time. GNHWPCA was created as a Regional Wastewater Authority in 2005. Beginning in 2009, updates to the CSOLTCP are issued every 5 years to ensure that the GNHWPCA continues to stay on track for meeting CSO goals and remains compliant with regulatory requirements, including those of a Consent Order entered into by DEEP and the GNHWPCA, (Consent Order WC5509). The CSOLTCP also helps to produce documents required for CSO-related problems and compliance with the GNHWPCA National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, administered and enforced through DEEP.

The CSOLTCP was updated in 2009 and approved in 2011 to include infrastructure improvements at the East Shore Water Pollution Abatement Facility (WPAF) that will allow treatment of a larger volume of wastewater and divert flow that would otherwise become CSOs. The GNHWPCA continues to implement a variety of projects under the CSOLTCP as described in the City of New Haven Combined Sewer Overflow Long-Term Control Plan Update from December 2016, revised March 2018 (2016 Update). The 2016 Update is the subject of this EIE.

The State's Clean Water Fund (CWF) is a source of grant and loan funding for projects in the CSOLTCP. This funding provides a grant of 50% of eligible project costs, and a loan for the balance at a 2% interest rate with a loan term of 20 years. Funding associated with previous CSOLTCPs has included a $60 million Phase 1 plant upgrade at the East Shore WPAF, completed in 2017, and the four design and construction projects included in the Short-Term Control Plan (STCP). The Intermediate-Term Control Plan (ITCP) incorporates capacity upgrades of the East Street, Union, and Boulevard Pump Stations and the Phase 2A Sewer Separation at Yale Campus/Trumbull Street. It is anticipated that CWFs will be available and utilized for the ITCP Projects, including grants and loans.

## 3.0 SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

The 2016 Update was developed by CH2M HILL in December 2016, revised in March 2018, and included collaboration with DEEP. The plan identifies improvements to CSOs in the GNHWPCA service area using a phased approach. Stepping back, collective GNHWPCA improvements of CSO discharge volumes from the program's inception in 1997 to 2016 reveals a 74% reduction in annual CSO discharge from 126 million gallons (MG) over 51 events to 32 MG over 27 events. The intent of the 2016 Update is to further the reduction in CSO discharge volume.

Within the 2016 Update, the program aims to eliminate CSOs during storm events up to and including a 2-year, 6-hour storm event by 2036. Proposed improvements are expected to further reduce annual CSO volumes, reaching an 84% reduction from 1997 total annual CSO volumes by 2019, and elimination of CSOs from storms up to and including a 2-year, 6-hour design storm by 2036.

If during the course of implementing project phases described in this EIE re-evaluation of the CSOLTCP results in modifications to the recommended program, such as incorporating advancements in CSO technologies and techniques, it is not anticipated that small mid-course improvements or adjustments will necessitate the drafting of a new EIE.

In accordance with the regulations of the Connecticut Environmental Policy Act Sections 22a-1a-1 to 22a-1a-12, the findings of the environmental review are summarized below.

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# 4.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The 2016 Update proposes short-term, intermediate-term, and long-term improvements throughout the GNHWPCA's service area to reach the goal of eliminating CSOs from storms up to and including a 2-year, 6-hour design storm by 2036. The overall approach of the 2016 Update can be summarized as having three parts:

1) Modification of the collection system to reduce stormwater input to the sewer system
2) Maximizing the amount of flow that gets treated after entering the sewer system
3) Separating and repairing sewers so that less stormwater and sanitary sewage mix

A design storm defines the amount and intensity of rainfall a system is designed to accommodate. The 2-year, 6-hour storm is a storm that has an amount of rainfall and intensity over any 6-hour period that has a 50 percent chance of occurring in any given year. Based upon intensity-duration-frequency curves generated by Cornell University and the Northeast Regional Climate Center, the current 2-year, 6-hour storm in the service area is 2.13 inches over 6 hours with a peak 15-minute intensity of 2.23 inches per hour.

CH2M HILL developed the recommended plan based on alternatives analysis and evaluation presented in the 2016 Update. The analysis relied on CSO characteristics generated by a hydraulic model, which incorporated CSO reduction projects completed through the end of 2036. The components of the plan are listed by implementation phase – short, intermediate and long-term – to adhere to the Consent Order WC5509. The primary focus of the 2016 Update is the ITCP, which primarily addresses the ability of existing pump stations to convey wet weather flow within each sewershed to the East Shore WPAF. Relevant figures and further detail regarding projects can be found in the 2016 Update, available on the GNHWPCA website. Though the 2016 Update focused on intermediate-term goals, short-term and long-term practices were also identified.

The projects described in the 2016 Update focus on three major pumping stations and their associated sewer lines, selected areas within the West River watershed and the Yale Campus/Trumbull area, and several CSO regulators and outfalls along contributing sewer lines.

## 4.1 Short-Term Control Plan

The STCP generally utilizes available in-system storage and small-scale gray and green projects to optimize the system at relatively low costs. Projects are listed below with CWF project number noted as applicable.

**Completed**

The following completed projects are system upgrades that support the overarching goal of the STCP but have already been completed and therefore are not part of this EIE.

- Cleaning of Front and River Street Sewers – Inspection and cleaning of sewers along Front and River Street to the James Street Siphon to increase conveyance and capacity.

- Infiltration/Inflow Removal Project – Sewer and manhole rehabilitation to remove inflow and infiltration in the State Street sewershed in Hamden upstream of Regulators 009 and 015.

**Remaining**

The following projects are included in this EIE and are being funded under a single CWF design/construction grant and loan agreement and therefore share similar project schedules.

- CSO Reduction Utilizing Green Infrastructure (CWF 2016-07) – The design and construction of approximately 70 bioswales along city streets within combined sewer areas in the West River watershed to reduce the CSO frequency, duration, and volume to the West River.

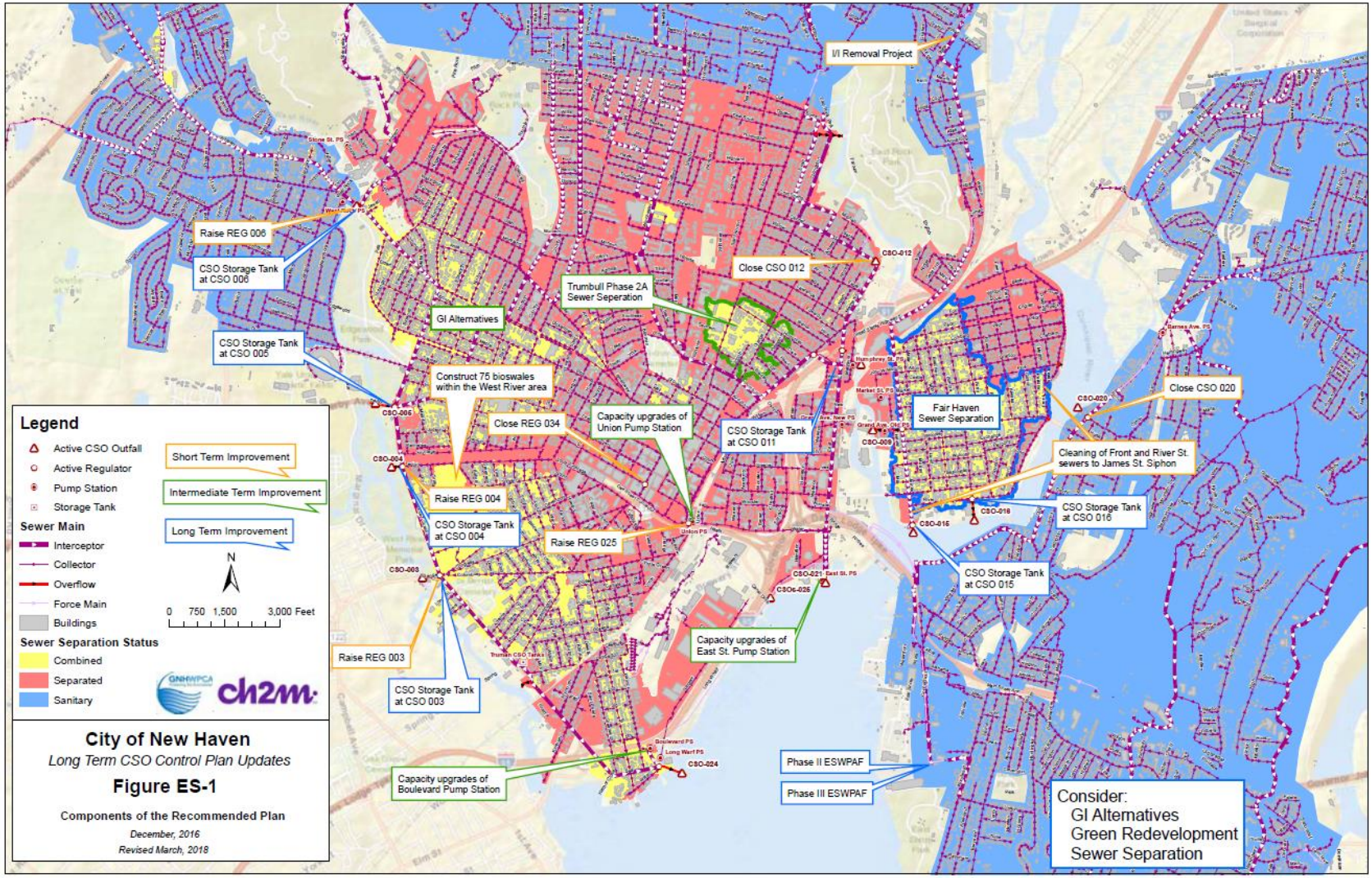
The following projects all aim to reduce CSO frequency, duration, and volume through improving sewer capacities and improving or closing CSO regulators:

- Closing of Regulators 012 and 020 (CWF 2016-02) – The design and construction of sewer improvements to allow closure of regulators and reduce CSO frequency, duration, and volume at CSO outfall 012 on the Mill River and CSO outfall 020 on the Quinnipiac River.
- West River CSO Improvements (CWF 2016-03) – Improvements and modifications to Regulators 003, 004, and 006 along the Boulevard Trunk Sewer to reduce CSO discharges to the West River.
- Improvements to Regulators 034 and 025 (CWF 2016-05) – The design and construction of regulator improvements to eliminate CSO discharges at Regulator 034, and reduce CSO frequency, duration, and volume along with stormwater inflow at Regulator 025.

## 4.2 Intermediate-Term Control Plan

The ITCP projects of the 2016 Update focus on increasing the capacity, flood resiliency, and reliability of the three major pumping stations, East Street Pump Station, Union Pump Station, and Boulevard Pump Station. Though flows will initially be limited to the current system capacity of the East Shore WPAF, the increased capacity of the pump stations are necessary to allow for an increase in conveyance of wet weather flows up to and including the 2-year, 6-hour design storm. Once capacity at the WPAF has been increased during later phases of the LTCP, the three major pump stations will be ready to deliver up to their full capacity.

**FIGURE 1:**
Components of Recommended Plan (Figure from 2016 Update, CH2M HILL)



ITCP pump station improvement projects in order of anticipated completion are as follows:

**East Street Pump Station (CWF 2017-01)**

- Increase pumping capacity from 30 to 65 million gallons per day (mgd).
- Increased capacity will allow for an alternative operation of the system in which all flow from the Union Pump Station can be routed through the gravity system toward the East Street Pump Station.
- Construct a separate dry weather pump station and upgrade the existing facility for wet weather pumps and built-in redundancy.
- Anticipated completion: December 2022

**Union Pump Station (CWF 2021-01)**

- Increase pumping capacity from 15 to 35 mgd.
- Replace screens with inlet grinders.
- Replace current pumps with two dry weather and three wet weather pumps.
- Install new electrical and system controls and an odor control facility.
- Replace 24-inch force main and the existing utility bridge across Metro-North railroad tracks.
- Anticipated completion: December 2023

**Boulevard Pump Station (CWF 2023 -01)**

- Increase pumping capacity from 30 mgd to 45 mgd
- Increased capacity will include construction of a relief sewer and resolution of a hydraulic bottleneck, which occurs during peak wet weather flows.
- Construct a separate dry weather pump station and upgrade the existing facility for wet weather pumps and built in redundancy.
- Will include new HVAC and centralized odor control facilities.
- Anticipated completion: December 2026

The ITCP also includes the second phase completion of a sewer separation on the Yale campus and Trumbull Street area.

**Yale Campus/Trumbull Street Phase 2A Separation (CWF 2012-04)**

- Separation of combined sewers in the area around Yale Campus/Trumbull Street.
- Design is completed, and utility relocation is underway.
- Anticipated completion: December 2021.

## 4.3 Long-Term Control Plan

The LTCP projects of the 2016 Update includes future actions, including wet weather capacity improvements to the East Shore WPAF, separation of sewers in the Fair Haven area and design and construction of CSO storage tanks. These plans extend to the year 2036.

As described, the STCP will result in reduced flows into the system and the ITCP will have increased the potential pumping capacity for flows that enter the system. The final component of

the 2016 Update is the ability to treat the water at a volume and rate that will allow the three major pump stations to operate at full capacity to deliver wastewater to the East Shore WPAF under design storm conditions. Resultantly, this design allows for all combined flows that are captured under wet weather events up to and including the design storm to be treated and thus prevents CSOs for the design storm. The upgrades to the East Shore WPAF will allow the full benefits of the ITCP to be realized.

- Phase II and III East Shore WPAF Wet Weather Capacity Improvements – maximize wet weather flows and achieve a treatment capacity up to 160 mgd by improvements to headworks, preliminary treatment, primary treatment, nitrogen removal, disinfection, odor control, and power distribution.

The Fair Haven area still contains substantial areas of combined sewers, the separation of which will be the focus of the 2028 and 2034 Updates to the CSOLTCP.

- Fair Haven Sewer Separation Project – Sewer separation of 365 acres of sewershed in Fair Haven to reduce CSO frequency, duration, and volume at CSO outfalls 009, 015, and 016.

The 2034 CSOLTCP Update will include planning for CSO storage tanks or other strategies to infiltrate, reduce, or detain excess flow for later treatment following a storm event.

- CSO Storage Tanks – The design and construction of CSO storage tanks totaling 5.7 MG is under consideration at the following CSO outfalls: 003 (0.1 MG), 004 (0.7 MG), 005 (1.7 MG), 006 (1.3 MG), 011 (1.3 MG), 015 (0.4 MG), and 016 (0.2 MG).

## 4.4 Summary

In summary, the proposed short-term, intermediate-term, and long-term improvements proposed in the 2016 Update are part of a suite of phased solutions to the problem of CSOs. Short term improvements that utilize available in-system storage and small-scale gray and green projects are proposed to be put in place by the end of 2019. Intermediate-term solutions focus on increasing the wet weather capacity, flood resiliency, and reliability of the three major pumping stations and are proposed to take place from 2019 to 2028. Finally, long-term improvements to wet weather capacity of the East Shore WPAF, separation of sewers in Fair Haven, and construction CSO storage tanks are scheduled for 2026 to 2036.

# 5.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS

When a CSO occurs, combined sewage discharges to surface waters. Potential negative impacts of CSOs on environmental and public health stems primarily from bacteria and pathogens in the combined sewage from domestic wastewater and stormwater sources. According to the *2014 Integrated Water Quality Report* produced by DEEP, water quality within the West River below Columbus Avenue, Mill River below Lake Whitney, and the Quinnipiac River and New Haven Harbor demonstrate impairment to some or all of their designated uses[1]. These include aquatic habitat impairment due to issues such as low dissolved oxygen levels, eutrophication, presence of oil and grease, shellfish impacts from high fecal coliform bacteria levels, and impairment to recreation due to the presence of enterococcus bacteria. Both fecal coliform and enterococcus bacteria are indicators of contamination with feces from humans or other warm-blooded animals.

These impairments are attributable primarily to nonpoint source runoff associated with land use. The West River Watershed Management Plan Technical Memorandum #1 (Fuss and O'Neill, 2015) used a watershed treatment model developed by the Center for Watershed Protection to estimate existing pollutant loads for the West River watershed. The model estimated that 43% of fecal coliform loading to the West River is attributable to nonpoint source runoff, particularly from high and medium density residential areas. Illicit connections were the next highest contributor at 29% of the modeled FC load, and CSOs accounted for the remaining 19%.

Similarly, for the Mill River, where fecal indicator bacteria are the primary cause of water quality impairments, nonpoint source runoff accounts for approximately 72% of the modeled existing annual bacteria load to the Mill River, estimated illicit connections account for approximately 21%, and CSOs account for approximately 7% of the relative composition of annual fecal indicator bacteria loads to the Mill River (Fuss & O'Neill, 2018).

New Haven is the only community within the GNHWPCA regional service area that produces CSOs. The estimated annual CSO discharge volumes in a typical year with the CSO reduction efforts that were in place in 2016 has been quantified (Table 1). These values were estimated by CH2M HILL using a model of the collection system for a typical year based on evaluation of 68 years of local rainfall data. The table also indicates the water body to which the CSO discharges; the West, Mill, or Quinnipiac River or New Haven Harbor.

[1] Section 8.0 provides further detail.

**TABLE 1**
**Typical Year Estimated annual CSO Discharges Under 2016 Conditions**

| Receiving Water | CSO Outfall | Location | CSO (MG) | Percent of Total CSO Volume | CSO Events |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **West River** | 003 | Grasso Blvd. & Columbus Ave. | 3.1 | 10% | 15 |
| | 004 | Grasso Blvd. & Legion Ave. | 4.4 | 14% | 19 |
| | 005 | Grasso Blvd. & Derby Ave. | 1.3 | 4% | 6 |
| | 006 | Whalley Ave. & Fitch St. | 5.8 | 18% | 9 |
| | | **Subtotal** | **14.6** | **45%** | **49** |
| **Mill River** | 009 | Grand Ave. & James St. | 0.4 | 1% | 3 |
| | 011 | Humphrey St. & East St. | 4.5 | 14% | 6 |
| | 012 | Canner St. & Mitchell Dr. | 0.1 | 0% | 2.00 |
| | | **Subtotal** | **5.0** | **15%** | **11** |
| **Quinnipiac River** | 015 | Lloyd St. & River St. | 1.6 | 5% | 9 |
| | 016 | Poplar St. & River St. | 5.9 | 18% | 27 |
| | 019 | - | Closed | | Closed |
| | 020 | Quinnipiac Ave. & Clifton St. | 0.2 | 1% | 5 |
| | | **Subtotal** | **7.7** | **24%** | **41** |
| **New Haven Harbor** | 021 | Long Warf Dr. & East St. | 3.5 | 11% | 6 |
| | 024 | S Water St.& Sea St. | 0.0 | 0% | 0 |
| | 025 | Long Warf Dr. & Canal Dock Rd. | 1.5 | 5% | 3 |
| | | **Subtotal** | **5.0** | **15%** | **9** |
| | | **System-wide Total** | **32.3** | 100% | 110 |

**Compiled using data and modeling by CH2M HILL**

The existing condition of CSOs, based on local rainfall patterns and a hydraulic model of the collection system, can be summarized as follows:

- Nearly half of the collection system overflow goes into the West River. The remainder goes into the Mill and Quinnipiac Rivers and New Haven Harbor.
- System-wide, the estimated total volume of CSO discharged from all locations during the typical year is 32.3 MG.
- Under 2016 conditions, the amount discharged during the 2-year, 6-hour design storm accounts for 14.3 MG; roughly 44% of the total volume discharged in a typical year. The STCP lowers this volume to 12.1 MG, the ITCP to 9.4 MG, and the LTCP to 0.

## 6.0 PURPOSE AND NEED

The purpose of the CSOLTCP and its updates as a whole is to reduce and eliminate CSO discharges in New Haven. This goal is being worked toward using a phased approach. From inception in 1997 to 2016, the City of New Haven and GNHWPCA have achieved a more than 74% reduction in annual CSO volumes. Proposed improvements in the 2016 Update are expected to further reduce annual CSO volumes, reaching an 84% reduction from 1997 total annual CSO volumes by 2019, and the elimination of CSOs from storms up to and including a 2-year, 6-hour design storm by 2036. The reduction in discharge is expected to directly benefit the water quality within the West, Mill, and Quinnipiac Rivers and New Haven Harbor.

# 7.0 ALTERNATIVES

The following two alternatives were considered to achieve the goal of zero CSO overflows during the design storm. CH2M HILL's analysis of pump station and treatment plant improvements relied on CSO characteristics generated by the 2015 updated Hydraulic Model developed by CH2M HILL, which incorporated CSO reduction projects completed through the end of 2036. The projects were grouped in phases, and the relevant implementation phase is noted as appropriate.

## 7.1 Alternative A: No Action

A no-action alternative was not pursued because it does not meet the project purpose and need. When a CSO occurs, bacteria in the sewage may impact the suitability of the local waterways for designated uses, such as fishing, swimming, and wading. Allowing CSOs to remain untreated up to the 2-year, 6-hour design storms would result in a high potential of CSO discharge to receiving waterbodies and impair compliance with Consent Order WC5509.

## 7.2 Alternative B: Phased-Solutions proposed in the 2016 Update – Recommended Alternative

Taken collectively and applied appropriately, the following approaches may address the project purpose and need. As a result, this approach is the preferred alternative.

### 7.2.1 Sewer Separation

Sewer separation typically involves constructing a new storm drain parallel to the existing combined sewer and connecting stormwater to one and sewage to the other, creating a noninterconnected sanitary and storm sewer system. After segregation, the dedicated sanitary sewer system is tributary to the wastewater treatment facility for treatment and disinfection prior to discharge while the storm sewer system discharges directly to local receiving waters. Under the approach of GNHWPCA, existing combined sewers become the sanitary sewers, and new storm sewers are built. After separation, stormwater inflow will no longer take up capacity in sanitary sewer pipelines or the wastewater treatment facility, allowing a larger amount of combined flows to be treated.

Technical Memorandum #13, Design Development Report (CH2M HILL, July 2000) examined five alternatives: 1) City-Wide Sewer Separation, 2) City-Wide Sewer Separation Plus Limited Storage, 3) City-Wide Sewer Separation and Rehabilitation of Old Sewers, 4) Optimized Underground Storage, and 5) Maximized Underground Storage. CH2M HILL's analysis concluded that sewer separation provides a permanent solution that reduces combined sewer area and may provide some increased urban amenity improvement as part of the required roadwork, but has a high capital cost, does not resolve water quality concerns associated with stormwater itself, and is disruptive during construction. Therefore, selective use of sewer separation in the areas where it can be most useful was deemed advisable.

The ITCP and LTCP both include components of separation and storage alongside other strategies. Separation efforts are focused in the Yale Campus/Trumbull Street area in the ITCP, and in Fair Haven in the LTCP. This approach alone does not meet the project purpose and need.

### 7.2.2 Green Infrastructure

Preventing flow or slowing rain water that would otherwise enter the sewer during a rain event by directing and infiltrating it into surrounding soils, such as with infrastructure like a bioswales, is an effective and low-cost way to reduce the contribution of stormwater to CSOs. The focus of green infrastructure in the 2016 Update is quantity control; slowing, reducing, or eliminating portions of the wet weather flow generated in the contributing basin that would otherwise contribute to CSO generation.

As noted above, nearly half of the collection system overflow goes into the West River currently, and 49 of the 110 modeled CSO events during a typical year would cause overflows into the West River. The STCP includes construction of approximately 70 bioswales along City streets in the West River sewershed to reduce the frequency, duration and volume of CSOs to the West River. The ITCP also includes construction of several bioswales as part of the Yale Campus Trumbull Street Area Phase 2A Sewer Separation Project.

The LTCP portion of the 2016 Update includes further examination of a broader range of infrastructure alternatives and green redevelopment projects for future planning. This is consistent with current programs such as the green redevelopment program. Since 2008, the GNHWPCA and the City of New Haven are mandating all new development in areas with combined sewers to be able to capture and retain the 2-year, 6-hour storm on the subject property, essentially eliminating the CSO contribution of the developed property and gradually phasing out contributing properties. To date, over 4.2 million gallons of CSO storage have been constructed as part of 81 green redevelopment projects.

Green infrastructure technologies to detain the design storm include not only bioswales, but infiltrators, drywells, rain water storage tanks, tree wells, and water features. Many green infrastructure projects rely upon private property owners to take action or are best implemented during new building construction.

Quantity control at the property or street level plays an important part in reducing flows but does not address infiltration/inflow from damaged pipes or the ability of the treatment plant to address remaining incoming volumes. Green infrastructure is an important component of a larger suite of solutions, but even used to the maximum extent practicable throughout the contributing area, green infrastructure alone is not capable of solving the problem of CSOs.

### 7.2.3 Maximizing In-System Storage and Conveyance

In-system storage and conveyance can be maximized by ensuring that incoming flows are from intended sources, that pipes are maintained, and that conveyance volume is maximized through pumping infrastructure. Maximizing in-system storage and conveyance is an important part of the suite of solutions for CSOs, in combination with the other elements of this suite of solutions. As with the other elements, this approach alone does not meet the project purpose and need.

*Cleaning and Maintenance*

Cleaning and maintaining sewers allow the full volume of the pipe to be used. The STCP included inspection and cleaning of sewers along Front and River Streets to the James Street Siphon to increase conveyance and capacity upstream of Regulators 015 and 016. This project was

completed in 2016. Since 2014, over 10 miles of larger-diameter sewer have been cleaned, resulting in the removal of over 2,500 cubic yards of debris. Cleaning and maintenance will remain an important component of retaining system capacity.

*Infiltration/Inflow Removal*

Infiltration of groundwater or inflow from roof drains or basement sump pumps into sewers (I/I) can contribute significantly to the amount of flow being transported in a sewer system, increasing flows and treatment costs. Preventing infiltration and inflow through repair, lining, or replacement of pipes does not require land and makes existing in-system storage capacity available for needed flows.

An I/I removal project, which involved sewer and manhole rehabilitation to remove inflow and infiltration in the State Street sewershed in Hamden, was completed in 2016 as part of the STCP. GNHWPCA has an ongoing program to fund and implement infiltration and inflow studies and construction projects to reduce extraneous flows into the sanitary sewer collection system to further maximize conveyance and treatment capacity. Reduction of I/I is an important component of the suite of solutions for CSOs, in combination with other alternatives.

*Pump Station Upgrades*

Pump station upgrades can maximize existing sewerage capacity by moving flows more quickly through the system and addressing physical bottlenecks in the pump station area. Specific projects and alternatives for pump station upgrades are discussed below.

### 7.2.4 Upgrades to Pump Station Capacity

The 2016 Update focuses on the ITCP, which primarily addresses the ability of existing pump stations to convey wet weather flow within each sewershed to the East Shore WPAF in order to eliminate CSOs for the design storm. Alternatives to address pump station and force main capacity were evaluated by CH2M HILL in the 2016 Update. The model developed for the previous CSO LTCP was refined to make the 2016 Conditions Hydraulic Model, which was used to calculate flow capacity and the interactions between the pump stations under existing and proposed conditions. Further information on the model, its updates, and preliminary design reports for East Street, Union, and Boulevard pump stations are included in the 2016 Update.

In order to realize earlier reductions in CSOs, the 2016 Update sequences upgrading of the East Street pump station to have a capacity of 65 mgd ahead of Union pump station. This would allow reduction in CSOs at Outfalls 011 and 021 immediately and allow Union pump station to pump at capacity once upgraded. This change in sequence will require further modification of the Consent Order.

The changes proposed to the Union pump station differ from those in the previous LTCP, which called for a dedicated force main to the Harbor Crossing. Instead, this update to the LTCP proposes that flows would be conveyed to the East Street pump station, which will provide for more efficient capture of CSO flows while improving operability and constructability. The GNHWPCA understands that a modification to the Consent Order will be required in order to incorporate the proposed changes included in the 2016 Update.

Pump station capacity improvement is an important component of a larger suite of solutions but relies on other components, such as increased treatment capacity at the East Shore WPAF, to help improve CSOs.

### 7.2.5 CSO Storage Tanks

Offline storage in closed concrete tanks provide off-line storage for later pumping and treatment, preventing CSOs. The design and construction of CSO storage tanks totaling 5.7 MG is under consideration at seven CSO outfalls, as described above. Expanding capacity beyond in-system storage typically has a high capital cost per unit diverted and is most often considered when quantity reduction and in-system storage options have been maximized and more diversion is still needed. The option to add CSO storage tanks can support achievement of CSO reduction targets in combination with the other components of the plan.

## 7.3 Recommended Approach

To reiterate, any one project will not appropriately address CSOs. However, taken collectively and applied appropriately, singular measures provide a holistic approach to address the project purpose and need by decoupling stormwater and wastewater, maximizing the amount of flow that is treated after entering the sewer system, and separating and repairing existing sewers.

Subsequent CSOLTCP Updates, scheduled for 2022, 2028, and 2034 will focus on improvements to the East Shore WPAF and the initial phases of the sewer separation in Fair Haven. Updates will also evaluate the effectiveness of the components of the plan in terms of the CSO reduction achieved and consider alternatives to incorporate lessons learned and technological modernization that may become available.

# 8.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSQUENCES

## 8.1 Direct Effects

### 8.1.1 Direct Benefits

*Water Quality*

The direct effects of the proposed projects on water quality will be beneficial. While sources of water quality impairments are attributable primarily to nonpoint source runoff associated with land use, CSOs also contribute to pollution, and the primary intent of reducing or eliminating them is improvement in water quality.

Per Connecticut Water Quality mapping, the West River below Columbus Avenue, Mill River below Lake Whitney, and the Quinnipiac River and New Haven Harbor are Class B or SB waters, meaning their water quality is not appropriate for direct human consumption. The designated uses for Class B waters are habitat for fish and aquatic life and wildlife; recreation, navigation; and industrial and agricultural water supply. Class SB waters are saline, and their designated uses are habitat for marine fish and aquatic life and wildlife; commercial shellfish harvesting, recreation, industrial water supply, and navigation.

The *2014 Integrated Water Quality Report* (2014 IWQR) produced by DEEP identifies which uses are impaired for reaches of waterbodies and in many cases the potential sources of impairment (Table 2). Additionally, the Connecticut Statewide Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for Bacteria-Impaired Waters (DEEP, 2012) and associated Watershed Specific Appendices for the Mill, West, and Quinnipiac Rivers and New Haven Harbor also consider sources of impairment specifically for bacteria. According to the 2014 IWQR appendix for the New Haven Estuary, CSOs may be contributing bacteria to New Haven Harbor and are a likely source of bacterial contamination to the impaired segment of the New Haven Estuary, which includes the mouth of the Quinnipiac, Mill, and West Rivers in New Haven and West Haven. The appendix for the Mill River identifies CSOs downstream of the impaired segment as potential contributors to future bacterial impairments of downstream segments.

**TABLE 2**
**Potential Sources of Impairment of and Designated Use Impact for Waterbodies receiving CSOs**

| | Waterbody (Segment ID) | Impaired Designated Use | Causes | Potential Sources |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| West River | Long Island Sound CB Inner - West River (Lower), West Haven/ (CTC1_015-SB) | Habitat for Marine Fish, Other Aquatic Life, and Wildlife | Dissolved oxygen<br>Dissolved oxygen saturation<br>Nutrient/ Eutrophication Biological Indicators<br>Oil and Grease | Landfills, municipal discharges, illicit discharges, remediation sites, groundwater contamination, CSOs |
| | | Recreation | Enterococcus* | None Listed |
| | | Shellfish Harvesting for Direct Consumption | Fecal Coliform* | None Listed |
| Mill River | Mill River from Long Island Sound to Willow Street, New Haven (CT-C1_023-SB) | Habitat for Marine Fish, Other Aquatic Life, and Wildlife | Dissolved oxygen<br>Dissolved oxygen saturation | None Listed |
| | | Recreation | Enterococcus* | None Listed |
| | | Commercial Shellfish Harvesting | Fecal Coliform* | None Listed |
| | Mill River from Long Island Sound to Fairfield (CT-W1_006) | Shellfish Harvesting for Direct Consumption | Fecal Coliform* | Permitted and nonpermitted stormwater, illicit discharge, insufficient septic systems, nuisance wildlife/pets |
| Quinnipiac River | Quinnipiac River from Long Island Sound to Sackett Point Road (CT-C1_014-SB) | Habitat for Fish, Other Aquatic Life, and Wildlife | Dissolved oxygen<br>Dissolved oxygen saturation<br>Nutrient/ Eutrophication Biological Indicators<br>Oil and Grease | Industrial point source discharge, municipal discharges, landfills, illicit discharge, remediation sites, groundwater contamination, CSOs |
| | | Recreation | Enterococcus* | None Listed |
| New Haven Harbor | Long Island Sound-New Haven Harbor (CT-C1_013- SB) | Habitat for Marine Fish, Other Aquatic Life, and Wildlife | Dissolved oxygen<br>Dissolved oxygen saturation<br>Nutrient/ Eutrophication Biological Indicators<br>Oil and Grease | industrial point source discharge, municipal discharges, landfills, illicit discharge, remediation sites, groundwater contamination, CSOs |
| | | Recreation | Enterococcus* | None Listed |

### 8.1.2 Direct Impacts

Improved water quality and sewer service are anticipated as a direct benefit. The proposed work is not anticipated to impact land development or flood patterns and will not displace any homes or businesses. No negative long-term environmental impacts on air or water quality are anticipated resulting from the 2016 Update.

*Air Quality:*
Potential adverse air quality-related impacts related to this project would be short-term impacts that may occur during the construction phase, related to the noise and emissions of construction vehicles and dust, and the potential for local odors during work on sewer lines or pump stations. Any short-term increase in local dust particle levels in the immediate area during construction can be mitigated during dry periods by wetting down the dust-generating surfaces with water during construction.

Sewer separation, construction of sidewalk bioswales, and maintenance and I/I controls are individual small scale projects, largely located within or immediately adjacent to existing roadways. The scale of the construction sites for these projects would be similar to municipal road work, and increased exhaust emissions would be negligible compared to normal traffic emissions.

Proposed pump station construction is sited within the existing developed footprint, often immediately adjacent to existing structures, so the physical scale of these projects will be relatively small. Eventual upgrades to the East Shore WPAF will be larger scale and will occur in and adjacent to the facility in an area zoned for industrial uses.

As mentioned above, there is a potential for short-term local odors during construction on sewers or associated with pump stations. However, odors associated with construction will be temporary, and underlying conditions are likely to stay the same or improve. Pump stations will be outfitted with appropriate engineering controls in the form of addition or upgrade of odor control facilities so that odor and air quality surrounding pump stations will be unaffected or improved post construction.

*Environmentally Sensitive Area:*
A number of environmentally sensitive area types were assessed for relevance and impact using readily available data and mapping.

**Wetlands**
The areas where projects are proposed are all in heavily developed urban and industrial areas and under or adjacent to roadways. United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) soil mapping shows non-hydric, human-modified soils such as Udorthents and Urban Land and complexes containing these throughout the area with the exception of small pockets along waterways. National Wetlands Inventory Mapping from the United States Fish and Wildlife Service shows no wetlands in the project area, other than those associated with the water bodies to which CSOs discharge. The nature of the proposed projects within developed streetscapes is such that it is not anticipated that wetland areas would be negatively impacted by this project. Further, water quality improvements in the water bodies that

receive CSOs may benefit adjacent wetland areas. However, potential impacts to wetlands would need to be reviewed individually as part of the permitting process for these projects.

### Floodplains

Although some of the construction work for new sewers and pump station upgrades would take place within the 100-year floodplain identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), changes in the volume of structures in the floodplain will be minimal, and no adverse impacts on flood elevations are anticipated. This project consists mainly of sewer and sewer-related underground structures such as pipes and underground storage areas. The proposed construction will be taking place within the right-of-way of existing roads (in some cases reducing impervious area though installation of green infrastructure), in developed areas around pumping stations and within the largely impervious East Shore WPAF. Therefore, the proposed projects pose a minimal change in impervious areas.

CSO reduction projects may reduce the amount of poor quality floodwaters entering the combined sewer system during a flood event, and increased pumping capacity upgrades will improve the ability of the system to carry heavy flows to the treatment facility rather than discharging to waterways. The ITCP projects include flood proofing and addition of standby power capacity so that the pump stations can operate during flood events, a potential benefit to reducing damage during and assisting in the recovery effort after storms.

### Aquifers and Water Supply

Based upon Aquifer Protection Area Maps provided by DEEP, the area of the project does not include aquifer protection areas. Furthermore, since the new sewer construction and separation will replace existing sewers and pumping stations, rather than expanding sewers into unserved areas, this project is not anticipated to result in increased demand to existing potable water supplies.

### Historical/Archaeological Sites and National Landmarks

Sewer and green infrastructure construction, pump station upgrades and capacity improvements to the East Shore WPAF will be taking place within the right-of-way of existing public roads and developed areas. If any construction is identified that will take place on a previously undisturbed site or site occupied by an existing structure other than those of the GNHWPCA, the appropriate archaeological review will take place prior to construction.

### Wild and Scenic Rivers

National Wild and Scenic Rivers System mapping shows that the project area contains no wild and scenic rivers.

### Prime Farmlands

Per NRCS soil mapping, no prime farmland soils exist within the proposed project area.

*Endangered Species:*

DEEP Natural Diversity Database (NDDB) mapping shows areas with state and federal listed species and significant natural communities along and around the Mill River and Quinnipiac River and the West River above Columbus Avenue as well as portions of New Haven Harbor, including on and around the area of the East Shore WPAF. This mapping is intended for use as a

preliminary screening tool for information gathering prior to conducting a formal NDDB Review Request. Proposed projects within NDDB areas may have a potential conflict with a listed species or may be irrelevant to the species or natural community in question. Because the NDDB is updated on a semi-annual or annual basis, the potential for conflict would need to be reviewed individually as part of the permitting process for these projects via formal NDDB Review Requests. Reductions of discharge from CSO outfalls located in NDDB areas will result in improvements to water quality, potentially an important component of habitat condition for the listed species and natural communities in question.

*Coastal Zone Management:*
Lands and coastal waters within Connecticut's coastal area are defined by the Connecticut General Statute. The coastal boundary is a continuous line delineated on the landward side by the interior contour elevation of the 100-year frequency coastal flood zone, or a 1,000-foot linear setback measured from the mean high water mark in coastal waters or inland boundary of tidal wetlands, whichever is farthest inland. The CSO outfalls, pump stations, and East Shore WPAF are all within the designated coastal zone area.

The project area as a whole includes a variety of coastal resources, including general resources, beaches and dunes, coastal waters and estuarine embayments, developed shorefront, and freshwater wetlands and watercourses. The proposed stormwater improvement project is consistent with the provisions of the Connecticut Coastal Management Act by improving existing stormwater outfalls in the coastal area and enhancing public safety. Coastal hazard areas are present (VE and AE zones) and will remain after the project, and any projects in these flood zones require consistency with local flood management regulations. Permit applications for work in these areas must be filed with the local planning agency, with copies also submitted to DEEP. Any necessary permits will be obtained prior to project implementation, and all construction activities in those areas will comply with the conditions of the permits issued.

*Other Impacts:*

### Transportation
Impacts to transportation will be short term and temporary due to the construction period. Vehicle and pedestrian traffic may be temporarily disrupted or rerouted during sewer separation construction activity in or adjacent to public roadways. A traffic control plan and traffic details will be required to address this in all construction contracts.

### Noise
Construction activities for new sewers will generally be within existing roadways. Pump station construction is sited within the existing developed footprint, often in the roadway or immediately adjacent to existing structures. Indirect, short-term and temporary noise impacts may occur during the construction period.

### Aesthetics
Impacts to aesthetics are expected to be minimal. Expansion of pump stations should be regulated, reviewed, and approved through the local Planning & Zoning process.

## 8.2 Indirect Effects

### 8.2.1 Indirect Impacts

By separating storm and sanitary sewer, additional flowage capacity within these systems may result. Currently, the East Shore WPAF does not receive and is not capable of treating the volume of combined flows generated by the design storm. However, Phase II and III East Shore WPAF Wet Weather Capacity Improvements will allow for an increase in the treatment capacity of up to 160 mgd. One potential indirect impact resulting from the increased capacity is the potential to support increased development in the existing treatment area, or to support a potential expansion in the service area.

### 8.2.2 Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitment of Resources

Resources being committed to the implementation of the project include all fuel, labor, and materials necessary to construct the storm sewers, storage tanks, pumping station improvements, and treatment plant hydraulic improvements. Since these resources cannot be reused, they are considered to be irreversibly and irretrievably committed.

The state's CWF is a source of grant and loan funding for the projects in the CSOLTCP. Funding of the proposed projects would mean that those funds would not be available to other entities. This is taken into account by the approach used by the CWF for making funding decisions, under which funds are distributed based upon a priority system that assigns points for several different categories of benefits.

Aggregating storm and wastewater at the East Shore WPAF maximizes the value and usefulness of the land, staff, infrastructure, and equipment GNHWPCA already has in place. This approach relies on the demonstrated commitment of the GNHWPCA to provide labor and management resources to properly operate and maintain the wastewater collection, conveyance, and wet weather treatment system at this location.

### 8.2.3 Unavoidable Adverse Impacts

Unavoidable adverse impacts are anticipated to be limited to typical short-term consequences from sewer main construction in residential and commercial areas, including temporary traffic restrictions or rerouting, noise from construction vehicles, and increased sediment erosion from runoff. Steps will be taken to minimize these impacts, as noted below.

### 8.2.4 Mitigation of Adverse Environmental Impacts

Adverse impacts are related to construction activities and therefore, will be short term and can be mitigated to a large extent by including proper control measures in all construction contract documents, and enforcing said requirements.

Control measures may include: control of dust pollution by wetting the ground surface periodically to reduce dust dispersion, requiring a traffic control plan to re-route traffic in the impacted areas to minimize traffic disruption can be minimized by requiring a traffic control plan

and appropriate signage and traffic control personnel to re-route traffic in the impacted areas, and reduction of erosion through the use of hay bales and silt fences in strategic areas such as around storm drains, and by promptly replanting areas where ground cover has to be removed for construction. Contractors will be required to convey all dry weather flow and maintain the function of the existing sewer system during construction.

### 8.2.5 Energy Consideration

Energy consumption will increase temporarily during construction activities due to the power required for construction vehicles and equipment and to manufacture materials such as pipe and pumps.

In areas where combined sewers are separated and the separated stormwater runoff will flow by gravity to the local rivers instead of being pumped to and treated at the East Shore WPAF, there will be a reduction in the volume of wastewater that needs to be pumped and treated.

Improvements to power distribution and new heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC), centralized odor control facilities and upgraded ventilation, and a climate-controlled room for major electrical systems and supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) equipment will be installed at pumping stations. Energy efficiency measures include addition of insulation where absent, LED replacement lighting, and adjustable frequency drives on pumps to allow adjustment of pumps so that they run at the most efficient speed.

After construction is completed, the potential pumping capacity at all three pumping stations will increase, meaning that if running at peak capacity, the wastewater collection system will use more energy. However, pumping capacity will be constrained until the Phase II and III East Shore WPAF improvements are complete, which is slated for 2033, and peak pump capacity would only be used during major storm events.

## 9.0 REQUIRED LICENSES, PERMITS, AND CERTIFICATIONS

It is anticipated that the following permits and approvals will be required for each of the 2016 Update elements. Further analysis of potential state and federal permits are provided (Table 3).

**Green Infrastructure, Sewer Separations, and CSO Storage Tanks**

- In-street green infrastructure such as bioswales will require a Local Excavation & Sidewalk license and permit, administered through the New Haven Building Department for any work on New Haven roads.

- CT DOT Encroachment permit, administered through CT DOT District 3 in New Haven, will be required for any work within the right-of-way of state roads.

- Proposed construction plans must be coordinated with the New Haven Building and City Plan departments, in accordance with the requirements of CT General Statute 8-24.

**Pump Station Capacity Upgrades and Wet Weather Capacity Improvements to the East Shore WPAF**

- A Coastal Area Management (CAM) Permit will be required for all sewer separation work and pump station improvement work within 1,000 feet of the mean high water mark in coastal waters or the inland boundary of tidal wetlands. This will be administered through the New Haven Building and City Plan departments, with copies to DEEP for review.

- If any construction activity occurs within 100 feet of any inland wetland, a local inland wetland permit will be required.

- CT DOT Encroachment permit will be required for any work within the right-of-way of state roads administered through CT DOT District 3 in New Haven.

- Local Excavation & Sidewalk license and permit for any work on New Haven roads.

- Proposed construction plans must be coordinated with the New Haven Building and City Plan departments, in accordance with the requirements of CT General Statute 8-24.

- Local building permits will be required for pumping station upgrades that involve changes to pumping station buildings and construction of new buildings.

- State Flood Management Certification (CGS 25-68d) may be required, as the project entails actions in or affecting floodplains or natural or man-made storm drainage facilities.

- An increase in the volume of flows associated with increased capacity may require an update to the Municipal NPDES Permit for the GNHWPCA and any associated discharge permits.

**TABLE 3**
**Potential Environmental Permits, Certifications, or Approvals**

| Agency and Permit Name | Potentially Applicable | Not Applicable | Undetermined at this time |
|---|---|---|---|
| **LOCAL GOVERNMENT** | | | |
| Local Excavation and Sidewalk License | X | | |
| New Haven Building and City Plan Coordination | X | | |
| Coastal Area Management Permit | X | | |
| Local Inland Wetlands Permit | X | | |
| **CT DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION** | | | |
| **Air Management** | | | |
| Title V Operating Permit | | X | |
| New Source Review Permit | | X | |
| Limit Potential to Emit from Major Stationary Sources of Air Pollution (Tile V General Permit) | | X | |
| **Radiation Division** | | | |
| X-Ray and Ionizing Radiation Source Registration | | X | |
| **Water Protection and Land Reuse** | | | |
| Discharge of Domestic Sewage Permit (GP) | | X | |
| Discharge of Food Preparation Establishment Wastewater (GP) | | X | |
| Discharge of Groundwater Remediation Water Directly to Surface Water (GP) | | X | |
| Discharge of Groundwater Remediation Water Directly to Sanitary Sewer (GP) | | X | |
| Discharge of Hydrostatic Pressure Testing Wastewater (GP) | | X | |
| Discharge of Minor Boiler Blowdown Wastewater (GP) | | X | |
| Discharge of Minor Non-Contact Cooling and Heat Pump Water (GP) | | X | |
| Discharge of Minor Photographic Processing Wastewater (GP) | | X | |
| Discharge of Minor Printing and Publishing Wastewater (GP) | | X | |
| Discharge of Minor Tumbling or Cleaning of Parts Wastewater (GP) | | X | |
| Miscellaneous Discharges of Sewer Compatible (MISC) Wastewater (GP) | | | X |
| Discharge of Stormwater and Dewatering Wastewater Associated with Construction Activities IGP) | X | | |
| Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Commercial Activity (GP) | | X | |

| Agency and Permit Name | Potentially Applicable | Not Applicable | Undetermined at this time |
|---|---|---|---|
| Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity [GP] | | X | |
| Discharge of Swimming Pool Wastewater from a Public Pool (GP) | | X | |
| Discharge of Vehicle Maintenance Wastewater [GP] | | X | |
| Discharge of Water Treatment Wastewater [GP] | X | | |
| **Inland Water Resources** | | | |
| Inland Wetlands & Watercourses Permit | X | | |
| Water Diversion Permit (Detention/Retention Ponds) | | X | |
| Inland 401 Water Quality Certification | | X | |
| Dam Construction Permit | | X | |
| Flood Management Certification | X | | |
| De/Retention Pond Review | | X | |
| Authorization for Diversion of Water for Consumptive Use (GP) | | X | |
| Dam Safely Repair and Alteration (GP) | | X | |
| Water Resource Construction Activities (GP) | | X | |
| Authorization for Diversion of Remediation Groundwater (GP) | | X | |
| **Office of Long Island Sound Programs** | | | |
| Structures, Dredging, and Filling Permit | | X | |
| Tidal Wetlands Permit | X | | |
| Coastal 401 Water Quality Certification | X | | |
| Certificate of Permission (Short Permit Process) | | X | |
| Consistency with the Coastal Management Act | X | | |
| **Materials Management and Compliance Assurance** | | | |
| Wastewater Discharge: Ground Water Discharge Permit | | X | |
| Wastewater Discharge: Surface Water Discharge Permit (NPDES) | X | | |
| Wastewater Discharge: Pre-treatment Permit (Sewer Permit) for Discharges to Publicly Owned Treatment Works | | X | |
| Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities | | X | |
| Solid Waste Facilities | | X | |
| Connecticut General Statute (CGS) Section 22a-454 Waste Facility | | X | |
| Special Waste or Asbestos Disposal Authorization | | X | |
| Underground Storage Tank Registration | | X | |
| Aerial Pesticide Application | | X | |

| Agency and Permit Name | Potentially Applicable | Not Applicable | Undetermined at this time |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aquatic Pesticide Application | | X | |
| Contaminated Soil and/or Sediment Management (GP) | | | X |
| **Natural Diversity Database (Endangered Species) Review** | | | |
| NDDB Review Request {endangered, threatened, and special concern species and habitats | X | | |
| **STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE** | | | |
| Art in Public Spaces Program | | X | |
| Impact to Cultural Resources (three-part review: new construction site work/archaeological, rehabilitation, and demolition) | | | X |
| **DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES - CONSTRUCTION SERVICES** | | | |
| Acquisitions/Takings/Municipal Negotiations | | X | |
| Easements | | X | |
| Environmental Site Assessment Phase I | X | | |
| Environmental Site Assessment Phase II, III, RAP | X | | |
| Connecticut Environmental Policy Act | X | | |
| National Environmental Policy Act | | X | |
| Life Cycle Cost Analysis (LCCA) | X | | |
| Transfer Act Site Assessment (TASA) | | X | |
| Underground Storage Tanks | | | X |
| Hazardous Material inspection/Abatement Request (asbestos, lead, or indoor air quality) | | X | |
| **DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION** | | | |
| Office of State Traffic Authority – Administrative Decision | X | | |
| Office of State Traffic Authority – Major Traffic Generator Certificate | | X | |
| Encroachment Permit | X | | |
| **U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS** | | | |
| Individual Permit (For new fill/excavation discharges greater than 1 acre) | | X | |
| Programmatic General Permit<br>*with review (5,000 square feet to 1 acre)<br>*without review (less than 5.000 square feet) | | X | |
| **U. S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY** | | | |
| Sole Source Aquifer Review | | X | |

## 10.0 AGENCY AND PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

GNHWPCA has been committed to open communication and involvement with the community throughout the study. The public has been kept informed via the "Sewer Works" newsletter and the utility's website, which has highlighted the CSO control program and provides all past CSOLTCP updates, CSO Annual Progress Reports, and slideshows on the LTCP and CSOs and Green Infrastructure.

One example of GNHWPCA's efforts to involve the community in the CSOLTCP are public information meetings about the CSOLTCP. Two were held in New Haven on December 14, 2016, and February 14, 2017. These meetings provided background on CSOs in New Haven, explained the project elements and project schedule, and provided time for public comments, questions, and answers throughout. The presentations from these meetings are available to the public on the GNHWPCA website.

DEEP is acting as the state agency for this EIE and has been consulted and informed throughout the CSO Long-Term Control study process. DEEP is supportive of the recommended plan and schedule of actions as contained in the CSOLTCP prepared for the GNHWPCA dated December 2016, revised March 2018. The 2016 Update was approved by DEEP on May 14, 2018.

The Scoping Notice for the project was published on March 20, 2018, in the State of Connecticut Council on Environmental Quality Environmental Monitor (Appendix A). Per DEEP, no comments were received during scoping.

## 11.0 REFERENCES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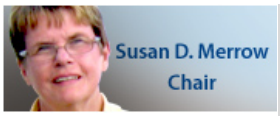
United States Fish and Wildlife Service, 2018, National Wetland Inventory Wetlands Mapper, https://www.fws.gov/wetlands/data/Mapper.html.

2907-04-01-o3018-rpt

# APPENDIX A

SCOPING DOCUMENTATION




**ENVIRONMENTAL MONITOR**

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# Environmental Monitor Archives


**March 20, 2018**

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**The next edition of the Environmental Monitor will be published on April 3, 2018.**

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*Notices in the Environmental Monitor are written by the sponsoring agencies and are published unedited. Questions about the content of any notice should be directed to the sponsoring agency.*

## Scoping Notices

"Scoping" is for projects in the earliest stages of planning. At the scoping stage, detailed information on a project's design, alternatives, and environmental impacts does not yet exist. Sponsoring agencies are asking for comments from other agencies and from the public as to the scope of alternatives and environmental impacts that should be considered for further study. Send your comments to the contact person listed for the project by the date indicated.

**The Following Scoping Notices have been submitted for review and comment.**

### 1. Notice of Scoping for Resilient Bridgeport: National Disaster Resilience and Rebuild By Design Projects

**Municipality where proposed project might be located**: Bridgeport, CT

**Addresses of Possible Project Locations**: Marina Village (20 Ridge Avenue); University Avenue from Park Avenue to Main Street; portions of the area between Main Street to the west and the waterfront to the east and Ferry Access Road to the north and the waterfront to the south.

**Project Description**: The State of Connecticut, through the Department of Housing (DOH) is proposing to prepare an Environmental Impact Evaluation (EIE) to analyze the potential environmental and social effects of alternatives being proposed to improve coastal and social resiliency and reduce flood risk to the south end of Bridgeport. The proposed project was developed as part of Connecticut's application for assistance through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) under the Rebuild by Design (RBD) and National Disaster Resilience (NDR) competitions. The purpose of the project is to create a more resilient South End community, support its long-term viability, and improve health and safety for the community's vulnerable populations. The EIE will examine build alternatives with three parts – Flood Risk Reduction, a Resilience Hub and Stormwater Improvements and Dry Egress.

**Draft Scope of Work:** Click here or here to view the draft scope of work.

**Project Map**: Click here to view a map of the project area.

A **Public Scoping Meeting** will be held for this project at:
DATE: **Wednesday, March 14, 2018**
TIME: 6:00 – 9:00 pm. (Presentation to start at 6:30 pm)
PLACE: Arnold Bernhard Arts & Humanities Center (first floor) located at 84 Iranistan Avenue, Bridgeport, CT 06601

**Purpose of Meeting:** The Scoping Meeting will present information about the project and solicit comments on the project's purpose and need, preliminary alternatives, and area of key environmental concern.

**Written comments** from the public are welcomed and will be accepted until the close of business on: **Wednesday, March 28, 2018**

**Written comments should be sent to:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Name: | David Kooris, Director of Resilience |
| Agency: | Department of Housing |
| Address: | 505 Hudson Street, Hartford, Connecticut 06106 |

**Comments may be emailed to:**
info@resilientbridgeport.com (Please use the subject heading "EIE Comment")

If you have questions about the public meeting, or other questions about the scoping for this project, contact the project team by calling (860) 815-0299.

## 2. Scoping Notice for Greater New Haven Water Pollution Control Authority Combined Sewer Overflow Long-Term Control Plan

**Project Title**: Combined Sewer Overflow Long-Term Control Plan

**Municipality where proposed project might be located**: New Haven

**Project Locations**: Throughout City of New Haven

**Project Description**: New Haven is a combined sewer overflow community, where both sanitary sewage and stormwater are carried in a single pipe. During rainfall events of sufficient intensity and duration, the capacity of the collection system is overwhelmed and excess flows discharge to nearby rivers and New Haven Harbor via built-in overflows in the collection system. The overflows were designed to prevent the combined sewer flows from backing up into basements and surcharging onto streets. The Greater New Haven Water Pollution Control Authority (GNHWPCA) is responsible for operation and maintenance of this collection and treatment system.

GNHWPCA has agreed, through a DEEP consent order, to eliminate these discharges, and has developed the CSO Long Term Control Plan to accomplish this.

The Plan recommends a combination of sewer separation, in-system storage, and capacity increases in the conveyance system and at New Haven's East Shore Water Pollution Abatement Facility (ESWPAF). These improvements will be implemented in a phased approach in over a 20 year period. The plan will be reevaluated as the project progresses, based on environmental improvements, changes in regulations and new technological solutions that may emerge. The implementation of the proposed Plan will be conducted in three phases: Short-Term, Intermediate-Term, and Long-Term. The Short- Term improvements include collection system modifications, including green infrastructure improvements in the West River area and other areas in the city. Major pumping station improvements and other collection system improvements will be undertaken as part of the Intermediate-Term phase. This will enable additional flow to be conveyed to the ESWPAF. Phase 3, the Long-Term portion of the Plan, will include upgrades to the ESWPAF, Fair Haven sewer separation, and construction of CSO storage tanks to complete improvement to eliminate all CSO discharge during a 2-year, 6-hour storm event in the system.

**Project Maps:**

**Short-Term Control Plan Components**

**Intermediate-Term Control Plan Components**

**Long-Term Control Plan Components**

**Written comments from the public are welcomed and will be accepted until the close of business on: March 22, 2018.**

**Any person can ask the sponsoring agency to hold a Public Scoping Meeting by sending such a request to the address below. If a meeting is requested by 25 or more individuals, or by an association that represents 25 or more members, the sponsoring agency shall schedule a Public Scoping Meeting. Such requests must be made by March 2, 2018.**

**Written comments and/or requests for a Public Scoping Meeting should be sent to:**

**Name**: Steve Muollo
**Agency**: Department of Energy and Environmental Protection
**Address**: 79 Elm Street
Hartford CT 06106-5127
**Fax:** 860-424-4067
**E-Mail**: Stephen.Muollo@ct.gov

**If you have questions about the public meeting, or other questions about the scoping for this project, contact**:

**Name**: Steve Muollo
**Agency**: Department of Energy and Environmental Protection
**Address**: 79 Elm Street
Hartford Ct 06106-5127
**Phone**: 860-424-3753
**Fax:** 860-424-4067
**E-Mail**: Stephen.Muollo@ct.gov

**Notes:** The Connecticut DEEP is an Affirmative Action/ Equal Opportunity Employer that is committed to complying with the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act. Please contact us at (860) 418-5910 or deep.accomocations@ct.gov if you: have a disability and need a communication aid or service; have limited proficiency in English and may need information in another language; or if you wish to file an ADA or Title VI discrimination complaint. Any person needing a hearing accommodation may call the State of Connecticut relay number-711. Requests for accommodations must be made at least two weeks prior to any hearing, program, or event.

## 3. Notice of Scoping for Removal of Traffic Signals on Route 9 and Associated Improvements

**Municipality where proposed project might be located**: Middletown

**Address of Possible Project Location**: Route 9 to include Washington Street (Exit 15) and Hartford Avenue (Exit 16). Route 17 overlaps a small section of Route 9 in this area.

**Project Description**: CT Route 9 is a north/south running freeway except for a short section of non-freeway in the downtown Middletown area where it overlaps with Route 17. This section of Route 9 stretches for approximately 0.36 miles (Exit 15 to Exit 16) and includes two at-grade signalized intersections. These signalized intersections contribute to significant delays and crashes.

The existing three-way signalized intersection of Route 9 and Hartford Avenue (Exit16) provides access to and from Hartford Avenue in the northbound and southbound directions of Route 9. The proposed design will eliminate the left-turning movements from Route 9 northbound onto Hartford Avenue in order to reduce conflict points and remove signalization. An at-grade deceleration lane will be provided for Route 9 southbound traffic in order to maintain access to Hartford Avenue. Access to Route 9 northbound will be maintained by constructing a bridge to convey Route 9 southbound over Hartford Avenue. Route 9 southbound will be accessible from Hartford Avenue with a free-flow acceleration lane.

In order to provide access to downtown Middletown from Route 9 northbound, a bridge will be constructed to convey northbound vehicles over Route 9 southbound as well as the railroad track and yard. The off-ramp will intersect Rapallo Avenue at a new signalized intersection. To the west of this intersection, Rapallo will be one way towards Main Street while two-way travel will be maintained to the east.

The existing traffic signal on Route 9 at the intersection of Washington Street extended allows for access to Washington Street from the northbound and southbound directions (Exit 15) and from Washington Street to Route 9 southbound. The proximity of deKoven Drive to this intersection creates a large footprint with abnormal traffic operations. The proposed design will eliminate the Route 9 northbound and southbound (Exit 15) access to Washington Street to reduce conflict points. Access to Route 9 southbound from Washington Street will be maintained with an at-grade acceleration lane. The lane configuration on Washington Street will be modified to provide a dedicated left turn lane onto deKoven Drive as well.

This project is in the immediate vicinity of two additional proposed projects: Saint John's Square/ Main Street Intersection Improvements, and Sidewalk Bump-outs on Main Street between Union Street and Liberty Street. Although these projects are in close proximity to one another they are each stand-alone projects with independent utility and value. All three projects will be discussed at the public scoping meeting.

**Project Map**: Click here to view a map of the project area.

**Project Plans:** Click here to view proposed project plans. Included in the plans is the proposed work for the Sidewalk Bump-outs on Main Street, and the St. John's Square /Main Street Intersection Improvements. The approximate footprint for the Removal of Traffic Signals and Associated Work is shown with a red border.

**Written comments from the public are welcomed and will be accepted until the close of business on:** Friday, **April 6, 2018**

**There will be a Public Scoping Meeting for this project at:**

**DATE**: Thursday, **March 22, 2018** (Snow date March 23, 2018)

**TIME**: Presentation to begin at 7:00 P.M.

**PLACE**: Middletown High School Auditorium, 200 La Rosa Lane, Middletown, CT

**NOTES**: The meeting location is ADA accessible. If language assistance is needed please contact the Department of Transportation's Office of Communications at 860-594-3062 (voice only) at least five days prior to the meeting. Persons with hearing and/or speech disabilities may dial 711 for Telecommunications Relay Service (TRS). Language assistance is provided at no cost to the public and efforts will be made to respond to timely requests for assistance.

**Written comments should be sent to:**

**Name**: Mr. Erik A. Jarboe, P.E.- Transportation Supervising Engineer
**Agency**: Connecticut Department of Transportation
Bureau of Engineering and Construction
**Address**: P.O. Box 317546, Newington, CT 06131
**E-Mail**: Erik.Jarboe@ct.gov

**If you have questions about the public meeting, or other questions about the scoping for this project, contact**:

**Name**: Mr. Stephen D. Hall, P.E. - Project Engineer
**Agency**: Connecticut Department of Transportation
Bureau of Engineering and Construction
**Address**: P.O. Box 317546, Newington, CT 06131
**Phone**: 860-594-2591
**E-Mail**: Stephen.Hall@ct.gov

**Other information**: Project plans will be available at the Middletown City Hall Town Clerk's Office two weeks prior to the meeting

## Post-Scoping Notices: Environmental Impact Evaluation Not Required

This category is required by the October 2010 revision of the Generic Environmental Classification Document for State Agencies. A notice is published here if the sponsoring agency, after publication of a scoping notice and consideration of comments received, has determined that an Environmental Impact Evaluation (EIE) does not need to be prepared for the proposed project.

**The Following Post-Scoping Notice has been submitted for publication in this edition.**

### 1. Post-Scoping Notice for Whiting Street Improvement Project

**Municipality where project will be located:** Winsted, CT

**CEPA Determination:** On January 16, 2018 the Office of Policy and Management published a Notice of Scoping to solicit public comments for this project in the *Environmental Monitor*. Comments were received from the Farmington River Watershed Association, the Farmington River Coordinating Committee, and the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP).

The Office of Policy and Management has taken those comments into consideration and has concluded that the project does not require the preparation of Environmental Impact Evaluation under CEPA.

The agency's conclusion is documented in a Memo of Findings and Determination and Environmental Assessment.

**If you have questions about the project, you can contact the agency at**:

**Name:** Matthew Pafford
**Agency:** Office of Policy and Management
**Address:** 450 Capitol Ave
Hartford, CT 06106
**Email**: matthew.pafford@ct.gov

**What happens next:** The agency expects the project to go forward. This is expected to be the final notice of the project to be published in the *Environmental Monitor*.

### 2. Post-Scoping Notice for New Parking Structure

**Municipality where proposed project will be located:** Hartford

**CEPA Determination:** On January 2, 2018, the Connecticut Department of Administrative Services (DAS) published a Notice of Scoping in the Environmental Monitor to solicit public comments for the proposed construction of a new parking garage at 10 Clinton Street. During the scoping period, the DAS received comments from the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection, the Department of Public Health, and the Office of Policy and Management.

The DAS has taken those comments into consideration and has concluded that the project does not require the preparation of an Environmental Impact Evaluation under CEPA. The agency's conclusion is documented in a Determination of Environmental Significance.

**If you have questions about project, you can contact the agency at:**

Name: David Barkin, AIA, Chief Architect
Agency: Connecticut Department of Administrative Services
Division of Construction Services
Address: 450 Columbus Boulevard, Suite 1301, Hartford, CT 06103
E-Mail: david.barkin@ct.gov

**What happens next:** The DAS expects the project to go forward. The project may potentially be transferred in full to the Capitol Region Development Authority for implementation.

This is expected to be the final notice of the project published in the Environmental Monitor.

## EIE Notices

After Scoping, an agency that wishes to undertake an action that could significantly affect the environment must produce, for public review and comment, a detailed written evaluation of the expected environmental impacts. This is called an Environmental Impact Evaluation (EIE).

**No EIE Notice has been submitted for publication in this edition.**

## State Land Transfer Notices

Connecticut General Statutes Section 4b-47 requires public notice of most proposed sales and transfers of state-owned lands. The public has an opportunity to comment on any such proposed transfer. Each notice includes an address where comments should be sent. Read more about the process.

**The Following Land Transfer Notice has been submitted for publication in this edition.**

### 1. Comments and OPM's Responses for Proposed Land Transfer in the Town of Pomfret

**Complete address of property:** From Route 44/169 Crossing in Pomfret to Town Farm Road in Putnam

**Commonly used name of property or other identifying information**: Air Line State Park Trail

**Number of acres to be transferred**: Non-exclusive easement along approximatley 3.27 miles of former railroad right-of-way

***Click here to view map of property location***

Click here to view the previous edition of the Environmental Monitor in which the notice of intent to transfer this property (Step I) first appeared.

**Click here to read the comments received from the public and state agencies regarding the proposed transfer of the property, and here to read the response of the Office of Policy and Management (OPM) to the comments.**

## WHAT HAPPENS NEXT?

The transfer may proceed 15 days after publication of this notice.

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