

NORWICH

Baseline

In 1976, there were 43 active CSO's throughout the City of Norwich. Norwich Public Utilities (NPU) spent \$10 million dollars from 1978 to 1982 to reduce the number of CSOs to twenty-seven (27).

In 1994, Norwich Public Utilities (NPU) developed a CSO Modified Facilities Plan, identifying twenty-seven (27) combined sewer overflow (CSO) locations. NPU expended \$10.5 million dollars to reduce the number of CSOs to fourteen (14). CSO overflows to the local rivers were reduced 70% by volume.

Strategy

In 2007, NPU hired Black & Veatch to develop a Long Term Control Plan (LTCP) to eliminate its CSOs. The LTCP consists of the following:

- Perform water quality analysis, 24, 48, and 72 hours before and after a rain event.
- Develop a hydraulic model to the NPU's sewer collection system.
- Develop alternatives and affordability analysis.
- Conduct flow monitoring of the CSO's for three distinct storm events.
- Implement a SSES pilot program
- Develop nine minimum controls
- Develop solids and floatable control plan
- Public participation

The LTCP proposes to eliminate all CSOs in the City of Norwich at a projected cost of \$53.2 million.

Status

- In 1988, Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) issued an Order for NPU to address its CSOs.
- NPU developed a CSO Modified Facilities Plan that was approved by the DEP in 1994.
- In 2007, DEP issued Order WC-5445 for NPU to develop a LTCP.
- In 2008, a Facilities Plan was submitted to DEP and approved in 2009.
- Currently there are fourteen (14) CSO locations in Norwich.
- In 2012, LTCP was submitted to the newly formed Department of Energy & Environmental Protection (DEEP) for their review and comment. NPU will finalize the LTCP once a Public Hearing is held to address any public comments or concerns.