City of Danbury
Stormwater Management 2013 Report
December 22, 2016

The City of Danbury (the City) Stormwater Management Plan was developed to address the Minimum Control Measures as indicated in Section 6 of the General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems, Issuance Date: January 9, 2004.

The State of Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection issued a Certificate of Registration to the City of Danbury for the Stormwater – Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System General Permit on April 26, 2004. The Application No. is 200401199. The Permit No. is GSM000080. The permit originally expired on January 8, 2009 but was extended a number of times. The current revised expiration date is June 30, 2017.

**Review Fee:** Will be sent under separate cover when State DEEP invoice is received and check is processed by City Finance Department.

**Miscellaneous Information:** The current City contact people are:

Antonio Iadarola, P.E. – Director of Public Works/Acting City Engineer,
Tel. No. 203-797-4641

Scott Leroy – Director of Health, Tel. No. 203-797-4625

**Status of Compliance:** The status of the City’s compliance with the General Permit and in particular with Section 6 Minimum Control Measures follows.

1. **Public Education and Outreach on Stormwater Impacts**

   A. Copies of the City of Danbury Stormwater Management Plan entitled “Still River Stormwater Management Study Final Report” dated May 1996 are available at the Danbury Public Library and in the City of Danbury Engineering Division office in City Hall for the public to view.

   B. The Candlewood Lake Authority’s (CLA) mission is to foster the preservation and enhancement of recreational, economic, scenic, public safety and environmental values of the lake.

   CLA has created and posted on its website ([www.candlewoodlakeauthority.org](http://www.candlewoodlakeauthority.org)) numerous publications and announcements relative to protection of the lake’s water quality. These documents cover subjects such as: Eurasian watermilfoil research on the lake, impacts of fertilizer in runoff on the lake’s water quality, “Candlewood Lake Buffer Guidelines” document, buffer garden demonstration garden plan, recommendations that property owners create native plant vegetation buffers to separate lawns from the lake, recommendations on lawn care practices, stormwater runoff management (create buffers, install rain gardens/rain barrels, reduce impervious surfaces, etc.), septic system usage (low or phosphorous free dish soap or laundry detergents, etc.), etc.
In an effort to improve the health of Candlewood Lake, the five towns bordering the lake and FirstLight have moved up the deadline for the implementation of vegetative buffers along the shore. New lakefront homeowners will now have three years instead of five years to plant a vegetative buffer.

Since 1983, the CLA has monitored the water quality of the lake. On a monthly basis, May through October, water quality samples are collected from a number of locations. Water is tested for a wide variety of characteristics (bacteria analysis, etc.) at a certified lab and results are compiled and available to the public. Samples are now tested for various indicators such as dissolved oxygen, water temperature, conductivity, pH, water clarity, etc.

Since the mid 1970’s, the CLA has implemented a bacteria monitoring program, as a supplement to State and municipal testing programs.

In its April 2013 Newsletter, the CLA reminded residents of the passage of Public Act 12-155 – An Act Requiring Phosphorous Reduction in State Waters and its special regulations on waterfront owners. The Act went into effect on January 1, 2013. The Act prohibits applying phosphorous on an established lawn, the application of phosphorous within 20 feet of a water body, applying fertilizer between December 1 and March 15, and applying phosphorous on imperious surfaces. There are some exceptions that are permitted.

On April 2, 2016, the Candlewood Lake Authority sponsored the 2016 State of Our Lake meeting. Current topics relative to issues that threaten the quality of the lake were discussed.

On April 23, 2016, the Candlewood Watershed Initiative sponsored a soil testing event which allowed residents to have small samples of soil from their lawns and/or gardens analyzed and recommendations made by the CT Agriculture Experimental Station’s Lab in New Haven. These analyses informed residents of the nutrient content of their soils which allowed residents to apply the least amount of fertilizer or other supplements, thereby reducing nutrient runoff to the lake.

May 21, 2016 was Candlewood Lake Clean Up day. Tons of debris were collected from the shoreline and bottom of the lake by volunteers.

In its September 2012 Newsletter, the CLA stated rules relating to use of islands in the lake to prevent/reduce erosion (no cutting of any trees, tree limbs, brush, etc.; no leaving of debris on the islands, and reduce the destructive wake from boats as much as possible). CT DEEP and the owner of the lake (FirstLight Power Resources) will be working with local law enforcement agencies to create a formal enforcement protocol for the misuse of the lake’s islands and shoreline. The CLA has asked property owners of parcels of land that abut the lake and within the watershed to rake leaves away from the water to prevent as much as possible the eutrophication of the lake.
On September 22, 2016, The Candlewood lake Authority in conjunction with Western Connecticut State University presented for the public the program Blue Green Algae the Local Impact of a Growing Global Problem.

In 2009, the King’s Mark Environmental Review Team prepared a report on “Candlewood Lake Water Quality Protection Issues.”

In conjunction with Connecticut College and Western Connecticut State University, the CLA is assessing Candlewood Lake water quality trends. In conjunction with CT DEEP, the CLA has developed Candlewood Lake Buffer Guidelines and an ACTION PLAN for the preservation of Candlewood Lake.

C. To encourage recycling, the City has made available in the City Hall information area copies of a brochure that includes times of operation and other miscellaneous information relative to the City/Winters Brothers “Mom & Pop Drop Off and Recycle Center.”

D. The City of Danbury has entered into an agreement with a private mulching firm (Ferris Mulch Products, LLC) whereby Danbury residents can drop off, at no cost, paper bags of leaves and brush under 2” in diameter. There is a fee for the disposal of brush over 2” in diameter. Copies of the information sheet explaining what Danbury residents can bring, the hours of operations, etc. are made available to the public in the City Hall information area.

E. The EPA public information sheet “Make Your Home The Solution to Stormwater Pollution!” was reformatted by the City Engineering Department for distribution to inform the public about the impacts of stormwater discharges on waterbodies and the steps that the public can take to reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff. This information sheet is available to the public in the City Hall information area.

F. In his “Mayor’s Newsletter”, which is sent out twice a year with tax bills, Mayor Mark D. Boughton reminds Danbury residents of the various programs and events to properly dispose of household garbage, recycling, electronic waste, hazardous waste, bulk waste, spring yard debris and fall leaf pick-up.

G. Mayor Mark D. Boughton continued his “Keeping Danbury Beautiful” initiative since the 2008 passage of a bond package that included $6,625,000 in funding for open space acquisitions and preservation.

H. The City owned 722 acre Tarrywile Park is located in the southern section of the City. The park contains fields, meadows, dense forests, steep hillsides, streams, ponds, hiking trails and picnic areas. One of the goals stated in the Master Plan for the park is to protect the environment and promote a greater appreciation of natural resources. The Tarrywile Park Authority installed a riparian buffer garden at Tarrywile Lake a few years ago. The garden includes three bed areas and an overview map of the garden plantings and some helpful information as to why someone would want to create this type of garden area along their own shoreline (Tarrywile Lake). The Tarrywile Lake Task Force (Executive Director and Board
Chairman of Tarrywile Lake Authority, City environmental inspector, and two area residents) continue to discuss via telephone calls and emails the quality on the lake. Water in both Parks Pond and in Tarrywile Lake is drawn down each year to help control weed growth. Throughout the year, volunteers help to clean up trash in the park. The old hay barn on the site has been renovated for use as an environmental education center. To further the Authority’s environmental mission, an environmental education library has been established in the Mansion Conference room and an artifact filled Environmental Center in the park’s barn.

I. Mayor Mark D. Boughton continued his initiative entitled “A.C.T.I.O.N” (Active Commitment Towards Improving Our Neighborhoods) in which City personnel address illegal dumping, properties littered with garbage/debris, etc. The City’s Unified Neighborhood Inspection Team (UNIT) proactively patrols neighborhoods and performs visual inspections focusing on blight remediation, as well as interacts with the residents to ensure that quality of life issues are being maintained. The UNIT hosts neighborhood meetings and educates Danbury’s residents about community standards of health and safety, as well as zoning rules and regulations. During the 2015/2016 fiscal year, the UNIT responded to complaints or pro-actively became involved in the cleanup of approximately 350 littered properties in the city. These cleans ups included the removal of old furniture, residential garbage, automotive wastes, etc. which debris/garbage would mean that the properties are prone to rodent infestation, foul odors, etc. The UNIT performs follow up inspections to ensure that property owners and tenants continue keeping properties clean. The UNIT itself, along with the City Highway Division, cleans up areas around town where items such as mattresses, dishwashers, tires, garbage bags, sofas, etc. have been dumped alongside roadways. When pertinent information is found, these clean ups lead to the issuance of citations. Neighbors are encouraged to report their neighborhood concerns relative to blight and other issues by utilizing the City Line 311 system either by telephone or by using the City’s web site. The UNIT recently established a relationship with the Federal Correctional Institution (FCI). FCI inmates for bi-weekly litter pick up on City streets, on storm drains, on commuter parking lots and railroad tracks. The UNIT has partnered with the homeless shelter and the Police Department seeking out individuals either interested in giving back and participating in cleanup projects or individuals who have been assigned community service hours and need to complete their time.

With economic challenges over the past few years, there has been an increase in abandoned and foreclosed homes. This creates concerns in neighborhoods when lawns are not maintained, debris is left outside and homes are not secure. The UNIT becomes actively involved with lending institutions to ensure that properties are secure and maintained.

K. In 2014, the City Council, with the approval of the Mayor, adopted revisions to enhance the City’s existing Exterior Blight Ordinance and the City’s Structural Blight Ordinance. These ordinances apply to the prevention of blight to the exterior or outdoor portions of a premises. The new ordinances supplement and further enhance the strong ordinances Danbury already had in place to prevent residential housing blight and provide the City’s UNIT with additional
enforcement authority. The reduction in exterior blight results in the reduction of contaminants that find their ways to stormwater runoff. During the 2015/2016 fiscal year, the UNIT issued over 110 orders to property owners.

L. The City of Danbury Lake Kenosia Commission has completed the three phase installation of a native plant buffer garden which entirely encircles the City beach. In 2016, the Lake Kenosia Commission, with help from the Housatonic Valley Association, did some additional planting to enhance the existing buffer. This native plant buffer garden breaks the flow of runoff to the lake providing a transitional space between lawns and the water, intercepting runoff via a 10 to 30 foot wide buffer of vegetated plantings and retention pools. The stormwater filtration benefits of this system reduce stormwater loading to the lake. This native plant buffer garden also provides a bird and butterfly habitat and has successfully discouraged Canada Geese from the beach/shore area.

Upon receipt of an Institute of Water Resources grant and generous donations from three corporate sponsors, Western Connecticut State University (professor and graduate students) and the City of Danbury collaborated to conduct a baseline loading of nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorous) to the lake. The results of the study were presented to the public on January 25, 2011. This is the first step in a “treatment train” to cleanse runoff into the lake.

M. The Lake Kenosia Commission has adopted a public outreach program that includes a website (www.lakekenosia.org). This website notes the Commission’s objectives: promote and oversee the maintenance of buffer gardens around the beach to filter storm-water and deter/disperse Canada geese as well as to increase public education and awareness about the lake. It also contains recommendations for simple actions property owners can take to preserve the quality of the lake: maintenance of septic system, avoidance of over-fertilization, use of natural shrubs and ground cover, disposal of oil and toxic liquids, clean up of pet waste, use of low phosphorous detergents, etc. The Lake Kenosia Commission encourages all residents of Danbury to grow native plants and has provided a list of native plants on its web site.

N. The City of Danbury Water Department’s 2016 Annual Water Quality Report, which was mailed to all City water customers, discussed the need to protect drinking water sources and listed some of the possible contaminants that might be expected in untreated water. The report stated that is the responsibility of everyone living in a watershed to protect against pollution. The report encouraged citizens to not dump oil or chemicals into storm drains (dispose of at Household Hazardous Waste Days), to not put chemicals into septic systems, to avoid using excessive amount of fertilizers or pesticides, and to encourage growth of buffer vegetation along edges of streams and ponds. All activities on and around reservoirs are regularly monitored as part of an active Watershed Monitoring Program that identifies and reports potential problems. Permits are required for construction, and activities that threaten contamination of the City’s water supply are prohibited. As required by the Safe Drinking Water Act, an assessment of West Lake and Margerie Reservoirs was completed by the State of CT Department of Public Health, which assessment, among other things, evaluated
the potential for reservoir contamination. The public is encouraged to contact the Danbury Water Department, if they observe any actions that they feel could contaminate the water.

O. The Danbury Water Pollution Control Plant (WPCP) provides wastewater and septage treatment for Danbury, Bethel, Brookfield, Ridgefield and Newtown, and also accepts septage from New Fairfield, Redding, and Bridgewater and some out of region towns. The WPCP treats an average wastewater flow of 9 million gallons per day and an average septage load of 12 million gallons per year. The Public Utilities Department has implemented a fats, oils, and grease (FOG) prevention program. The WPCP constructed an interim nitrogen removal facility in 2010 and worked with the DEEP to conduct a Nutrient Reduction Study to review alternatives to reduce nutrient loadings of total nitrogen and total phosphorus from the WPCP’s effluent to ensure the continued protection of the Still River and Housatonic River basins from water pollution. This study has been completed.

P. A $102 million upgrade of the Wastewater Treatment Plant is presently in design. The project will focus on improving nutrient removal for phosphorous and nitrogen and on upgrading existing equipment and processes which were last upgraded in 1993. The need for this is driven by Federal and State regulatory requirements that are already set and must be in accordance with the parameters and conditions set forth in the existing discharge permit for the City Water Pollution Control Facility. The required facility upgrades associated with this design must be operational and permit compliant by April 2022.

Q. The City of Danbury Public Utilities Division issued a letter of support for the Housatonic Valley Association’s proposal to apply for funding under CT DEEP’s Section 319 Nonpoint Source Grant Program to create a nonpoint pollution management plan for the Still River watershed. If the grant is approved, the City noted that it would like to have staff participate in meetings, as the project moves forward.

R. The City once again received a “Tree City USA” designation for 2016 (for the 26th consecutive year) in recognition of its continuing program to plant trees throughout the City. To celebrate Arbor Day, trees were also planted at the Alternative School for Excellence, Rogers Park at Lions Way, and Kenosia Park.

S. The City received funding from the Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection under a grant from the Federal Emergency Management Agency to prepare a “City of Danbury Natural Hazard Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan.” The plan has been completed and includes a section entitled “Public Education and Awareness.” This section recommends, among other things, the creation of public information materials to discourage dumping in watercourses and storage basins and to make individuals aware of drainage system maintenance programs and other methods of mitigation. The intent is to prevent damage from inland and nuisance flooding.
T. The City of Danbury and Winter Bros. Waste Systems of CT, LLC (the owner/operator of the local transfer station) entered into a Memorandum of Understanding in 2011. Winter Bros. has agreed to set up a venue at their site, in cooperation with the Danbury Solid Waste Authority, to implement recycling education programs to foster and improve the public’s understanding of the need to reduce, reuse and recycle waste. A safe public education area will be provided at the transfer station site to accommodate school classes and adult groups.

U. The Housatonic Resources Recovery Authority (HRRA), of which the City of Danbury is a member, maintains a web site (http://www.hrra.org) filled with informative facts relative to schedules of regional household hazardous waste days; what can and cannot be recycled; how and where to dispose of electronic wastes, paint, textiles, compact fluorescent light bulbs, holiday lights, batteries, mattresses, and prescription drugs. HRRA provides for the public an on line “Wipe Out Wastes Guidebook.” To encourage student interest in recycling, in 2016, HRRA sponsored a region wide recycling poster contest open to grades K-12.

V. In 2015, the Housatonic Valley Association received a $10,000 grant from the Housatonic River Project Fund established by FirstLight Power Resources to help support a Still River Watershed Management Plan. The plan will address water quality and other Still River issues in the Danbury area. The grant helped to establish a website (www.stillriverwatershed.org) to educate residents and others to support water quality and promote environmental awareness. In September of 2016, conservationists began field work in the Still River watershed to take measurements to study the watershed’s water quality and to form the basis for the creation of a watershed plan. Fifteen miles of Still River tributaries have been assessed to date. The watershed plan will help to prioritize projects and programs to improve water quality. A committee of stakeholders has come together to form the Still River Partners to guide the development of the Watershed Management Plan.

2. **Public Involvement/Participation**

   A. The City Environmental Impact Commission and Health Department continue to encourage public involvement/participation in environmental issues.

   B. The City’s Environmental Impact Commission continues to comply with public notice and FOI requirements. Notices of public hearings relative to inland wetlands issues are published in the local newspaper and public participation is encouraged. The Environmental Impact Commission meeting agendas include notifications of all DEEP stormwater protection permits, diversion permits and dam permits. Agendas and meeting minutes are posted on the City website.

   C. The City’s Environmental Impact Commission has established a procedure whereby all applications for regulated activities proposed around Candlewood Lake are referred to the Candlewood Lake Authority (CLA) and First Light
(owner of the lake) for review and input. Applications are not approved without favorable responses from the CLA and First Light.

D. Two regional Household Hazardous Waste Day collections were held for Danbury residents. The first collection day was held on May 21, 2016 at the Town of Newtown Public Works Garage. The second collection day was held at the City of Danbury Public Works Complex on September 26, 2016. A total of 403 Danbury residents/vehicles took advantage of these two events.

E. The City picked up live Christmas trees (no decorations, tinsel, lights, stands, etc.) left at curbsides during a 4 week period that began on January 4, 2016. Residents could also drop off trees for free at Ferris Mulch Products in Danbury.

F. The annual Clean City Danbury Day collection event was held on May 7, 2016. Beside roadside waste, residents were able to dispose of household bulk garbage. 128 tons of waste and household bulk garbage were collected. White goods and metals were also accepted. Nearly 1,000 volunteers (Boy Scouts, students, community organizations, etc.) broken into teams walked neighborhoods collecting roadside debris and worked at distribution sites. The City provided trash bags and safety vests to volunteers.

G. The City’s annual six week long spring yard debris pick-up program began on April 18, 2016. Green yard wastes such as leaves, weeds, flowers, roots, shrubbery and small tree trimmings/branches less than 4 inches in diameter placed in paper bags were collected.

H. The City’s annual six week long fall leaf collection program (part of City yard waste management/composting program) began on October 24, 2016. Bagged (paper bags) leaves were collected by the City Highway Department and disposed of in the City’s compost facility. Bundles branches no longer than 4 feet long and 4 inches in diameter were also picked up by City crews.

I. The City of Danbury web site includes the document “DANBURY – Your Guide to Recycling” which covers the Residential “Mom and Pop” Drop Off Center, a list of free drop off items (mattresses, clothing, etc.) and Housatonic Resources Recovery Authority information relative to household hazardous wastes and other pertinent issues.

J. To encourage recycling, the Highway Division deploys a Mobile Recycling Truck 5 days a week to 5 specific locations for convenient drop off of recycling by residents.

K. As part of the City’s Electronic (E) Waste Recycling Program, residents can drop off electronics waste for free year-round at the Mom & Pop Recycle Center at the Winters Brothers waste facility located on White Street. For example, during the month of May 2016, 27,270 pounds of e-waste was collected.

L. The City again participated in the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration’s “National Prescription Drug Take-Back Day” whereby unused or expired
medications were accepted by the City for proper disposal. The event took place on October 22, 2016 at the Danbury Police Department. This program, among other things, prevented disposal of medications in manners that would result in the pollution of City waters.

M. Dozens of City individuals, organizations and businesses, participate in the City “Adopt a Street Program” and “Adopt a Spot Program”. Street debris is collected on a year round basis.

N. The Mayor introduced a new program entitled “Danbury I-Pledge Safe, Clean, Prosperous Anti-Litter Campaign.” This is a volunteer driven program to renew commitment to protecting and preserving Danbury’s environmental future by pledging to eliminate litter and blight throughout the City. The program information brochure explains why litter is a problem (for example it “threatens our wildlife, reservoirs and other waterways such as our lakes, ponds and rivers”). The program, among other things, encourages citizens to become part of the City’s Adopt-A-Street or Adopt-A-Spot activities and spells out other actions private individuals and companies can take to provide a clean community.

O. In June of 2016, the City of Danbury, in conjunction with the Jericho Partnership, launched the “Clean Start” program. Volunteers lead teams of 4-5 homeless participants who have been recommended by a shelter director to pick up litter on assigned streets, in housing complexes, in City parking garages, etc. Gift cards, in amounts that vary according to hours spent participating, are given to participants.

P. The Candlewood Valley Regional Land Trust (formerly the Land Trust of Danbury) is a private, nonprofit corporation that actively works to preserve and protect land within the City. Currently trust owns and protects 217 acres in Danbury. The Land Trust has “adopted” Long Ridge Road as part of the City’s “Adopt a Street Program.”

Q. The Still River Alliance (SRA) was established in 1996. The SRA is made up of the following members: CT DEEP, Danbury Parks and Recreation, Danbury Health and Human Services Department, National Audubon Society, the Danbury Preservation Trust, The Swampfield Land Trust, the Western Connecticut Council of Government, and representatives of property owners who have frontage along the river. The SRA meets 2-3 times a year. The original goal of the SRA was to create a “greenway” along the river corridor. That goal has been attained. The SRA continues to work to stabilize the banks of the river, to create a healthy fish habitat, to provide for passive recreation (hiking, canoeing, etc.), and to establish environmental education programs. As part of the 2011 Recreational Trails grant, four native gardens were designed on the Still River Greenway. These gardens are intended to demonstrate how native plants can provide a healthier ecological diversity and increase the ability of the floodplain to hold water from major storms to allow wetlands to settle out pollutants. In 2013 these four gardens were installed at the Branson Water Quality Basin.

R. The Still River Alliance has recruited the Western Connecticut State University’s Roots & Shoots chapter and other City companies and entities to be stewards of a
section of the Still River Greenway in Danbury. The chapter walks the trail twice a year to make notes of any irregularities which are reported to the Still River Alliance and garbage is removed.

S. A grant from the CT DEEP for the Still River Greenway was received. The grant paid for the installation of four native habitat buffer zones in 2013. These plots were planted with shallow and deep rooted species to replace turf and invasive species. This will function more effectively in removing stormwater pollutants from runoff. Approximately 4,400 square feet of gardens were installed at these four locations. All locations were in close proximity to the Still River on the Still River Greenway.

T. A new program entitled Still River Watershed Connections was initiated in 2016 by the Still River Alliance Commission and Danbury Youth Services to connect young people with meaningful environmental restoration projects and job skill development. A crew of 4 high school students did mapping, invasive plant management/mitigation, water quality monitoring, and partook of other environmental learning experiences.

U. Public Involvement/Participation is being developed through use of City website, mailings, brochure distribution and public information announcements.

3. **Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination**

A. One hundred percent (100%) of the catch basins in City streets and outfalls within the 2000 Census urbanized area of the City have now been field verified and mapped. The Engineering Division of the City Public Works Department continues to enhance, check and update this mapping. Mapping information is available in the Engineering Division office in City Hall.

B. The Health Department responds to public complaints relative to illicit discharges.

C. Six (6) different outfalls were tested on September 27, 2016 and October 27, 2016, by Aqua Environmental Lab of Newtown, Connecticut. All monitoring testing was done in conformance with the requirements of Section 6(h) of the General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems. Copies of the monitoring tests results are attached to this report.

D. The City of Danbury Health Department conducts inspections of hazardous materials stored in manufacturing facilities.

E. City personnel have met and the City Corporation Counsel’s Office is in the process of revising a draft illicit discharge ordinance for presentation to the City Council.
4. Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control

A. The City Health Department and Environmental Impact Commission have developed and enforce a program to reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff that result from a land disturbance of greater than one acre. Erosion and Sedimentation Control/Grading Permits are issued for all land disturbances greater than 3 acres in area. Grading/Erosion and Sedimentation Control Permits provide the following:
   i. Notifications to contractors and developers of requirements to register under the General Permit for Discharge of Stormwater and Dewatering Wastewaters Associated with Construction Activities.
   ii. Requirements for construction operators to implement appropriate erosion and sediment control best management practices
   iii. Requirements for construction operators to control waste at the site
   iv. Procedures for site plan review which incorporate consideration of potential water quality impacts
   v. Procedures for receipt and consideration of information submitted by public
   vi. Procedures for site inspection and enforcement of control measures

B. In 2016, the City issued 40 Erosion and Sedimentation Control /Grading Permits.

C. The Health Department and Environmental Impact Commission (EIC) continue to review Land Use Regulations to meet MS4 Permit and Erosion and Sediment Control guidelines.

D. In 2016, the City hired Fuss & O’Neill, Inc, to evaluate the City’s current stormwater management program relative to the requirements of the new CT DEEP MS4 General Permit. Upon completion of its work, Fuss & O’Neill will issue a memorandum assessing the current stormwater management program, gaps, and recommendations for compliance with the new MS4 General Permit.

E. Requirements for construction site operators to implement appropriate Erosion and Sediment Control Best Management Practices are in place (Zoning regulations, Subdivision regulations, EIC regulations).

F. Site plan review procedures relative to potential water quality impacts are in place. These site plan reviews are performed by the City Health Department. A screening report/checklist is prepared for all projects. An Environmental Assessment Report is prepared for projects deemed to have significant environmental impact. During 2016, the City Health Department reviewed 30 plans for which “Regulated Activity” approvals were granted by the EIC.

G. Procedures for receipt and consideration of information from the public are in place and are continuing.

H. Site inspections and enforcement of erosion and sediment control measures are performed by the Health Department Environmental Inspectors.
5. **Post-Construction Stormwater Management in New Development and Redevelopment**

A. The City Health Department and Environmental Impact Commission have implemented requirements in excess of the State DEP requirement for a 1” bypass in a storm. Under the requirements of the Erosion and Sedimentation Control/Grading permits, the City requires a Vortec type unit remain on line to handle flows through a 25 year flow. The City also requires that erosion controls and wetland plantings be bonded.

B. The City Environmental Impact Commission and Health Department require that private stormwater control systems be maintained by a homeowners association. Maintenance commitments are required to be filed in the Danbury land records for these systems.

C. For the last several years, the City Environmental Impact Commission and Health Department have required the placement of IDs (stencils or badges) on all newly installed catch basins. These stencils/badges notify the public that no dumping is allowed.

D. The City has developed strategies for best management practices to insure adequate long-term operation and maintenance of BMPs

6. **Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations**

A. The City owns and maintains approximately 248 miles of road. City bituminous concrete roads and City owned or leased parking lots were swept in 2016 by City Highway Division personnel. The Highway Division reports that approximately 248 miles of roads were swept and 1,768 cubic yards of material swept up in 2016. Approximately half of the City’s roads were swept more than once. During the 2015/2016 winter ice season, the Highway Division inaugurated a “Salt Only” program. Sand was removed from the sand salt mix, while every effort used was not to increase the salt volume used while battling winter storms. As a result, sand free streets resulted in the decrease of sand/debris in catch basins and in downstream water bodies.

B. The City cleans catch basins on an “as needed” basis. City Highway Division funding and manpower are inadequate to clean all catch basins each year. During 2016, approximately 736 catch basins were cleaned by City personnel and approximately 1,449 cubic yards of sand/debris removed. The Highway Division installed rip rap at 3 locations in the City during 2016. Tops of catch basins and drainage swales throughout the City are cleaned by City personnel at various times during the year.

C. City Highway Division supervisors meet on an almost daily basis. The topic of many of these meetings is drainage (ongoing and proposed projects). Items
discussed include regulations and control measures needed to reduce pollutant runoff on current, as well as upcoming, projects. Supervisors pass on pertinent information to crew leaders, operators and other personnel to keep them informed of changes in regulations and/or protective measures. Contractors hired by the Highway Division are directed as to the level of runoff protection required prior to the start of a project. City Engineering and Health Division personnel, communications with other municipalities and seminars attended by department personnel provide additional stormwater management input.

D. The Highway Division regularly removes roadside debris from City streets.

E. A 17,671 square foot, 150 foot diameter sand/salt facility/dome structure was constructed in 2007 and is presently in use storing the City’s winter sand/salt supply. Previously, sand/salt piles were located outside and covered with tarps.

F. The City’s Highway Division, Public Utilities Division, Public Buildings Division, Equipment Maintenance Division, sand and salt storage facility and vehicle fuel facility are located at the Public Works Complex on Newtown Road. The City has an existing Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SPPP) for the complex. Semi-annual stormwater sample testing takes place at the facility under the direction of the Public Utilities Division. Copies of the 2016 tests results are attached hereto.

G. The City hired TRC Engineering, Inc. of New York City to update the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs) for the Public Work Complex and for the Water Pollution Control Plant, as well as to develop a training program for facilities staff. Both SPCC plans have been completed. Both SWPPP plans were completed in 2011.

H. The Public Utilities Division is finalizing the WPCP Facilities Plan for long term nutrient removal.

I. In 2010 TRC Engineering, Inc. developed a training program for the City relative to stormwater pollution prevention, as warranted by the City’s General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with an Industrial Activity (public works garage complex). Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Training and Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan Training will be provided in December 2016 by the Superintendent of Public Utilities/SWPP Plan Coordinator to City Public Works Department employees (Public Utilities Division, Highway Division, etc.). Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Training covers oil spill prevention, how to respond to a spill, how to properly manage and maintain oil related activities, how to prevent pollution of stormwater during public works complex activities (sand/salt storage, fueling tank fill ports, metal recycling and debris dumpsters, commercial septage haulers, emergency generators, materials handling, etc.), record keeping, water sampling and analysis, “casual” and “formal” site inspections, notification procedures for spills, and general good housekeeping/best management measures to be followed.
J. As required by its Stormwater Discharge Permit, the Danbury Municipal Airport tests streams/ditches around the airport for a variety of chemicals.

K. The City Health Department provides inspections of on-site septic systems, well water supplies, recreation/beach sampling and inspection, inspection of hazardous material storage in manufacturing facilities and staffing for the Environmental Impact Commission.

**Best Management Practices.** The City plans to undertake the following tasks during the 2017 reporting period:

**Section 1 Public Education and Outreach on Stormwater Impacts**

A. Continue to update, display and distribute brochure/information relative to proper stormwater management

**Section 2 Public Involvement/Participation**

A. The Health Department and Environmental Impact Commission will continue their public outreach and education programs.

B. Continue its policy of having Environmental Impact Commission commissioners trained and certified as part of the DEP Local Inland Wetlands Training Program. Several commissioners and Health Department employees have been trained to date.

**Section 3 Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination**

A. Continue implementation of the City’s program to detect and eliminate illicit discharges into the City storm drainage system.

B. Finalize the draft illicit discharge ordinance for review and adoption by the City Council.

**Section 4 Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control**

A. Continue to enforce City’s Erosion and Sedimentation/Grading Permit requirements.

B. Continue to review and update, when necessary, City erosion control requirements.

C. Continue compliance with registration requirements for projects.

D. Continue site plan review procedures.

E. Continue site inspection and enforcement measures.
**Section 5 Post Construction Site Runoff Control**

A. Continue implementation of Best Management Practices, including projects with one or more acre of disturbed area

**Section 6 Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operation**

A. Continue sweeping of City roads at least once a year (more often, if possible based on manpower and funding)

B. Continue Public Works Department personnel training.

C. Continue repairs to City storm drainage system (piping, catch basins, outfalls, etc.)