NEW HAVEN

Baseline

When the City of New Haven Water Pollution Control Authority started developing its Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Long Term Control Plan in 1997, thirty-four (34) CSOs were permitted in New Haven.

In 1999, the cost to eliminate all overflows for a typical 2-year, 6-hour design storm was estimated to be about $297 million dollars.

Strategy

The Greater New Haven Water Pollution Control Authority, which was formed in 2005, took over the City's LTCP to eliminate the City's CSO's. The LTCP includes:

- The construction of an additional wet-weather train at the treatment plant to provide primary treatment and disinfection for flows up to 187 million gallons per day (MGD). The current wet weather capacity is 100 MGD.
- The separation of combined sewers in the Downtown and Fairhaven sections of New Haven;
- The construction of tanks to store excess combined wastewater; and
- The disconnection of roof leaders in the Fairhaven area;

In 2011, the Greater New Haven Water Pollution Control Authority Facilities Plan estimated that the removal of its CSOs will ultimately cost at least $550 million dollars.

Status

- In 2003, the CSO Long Term Control Plan for New Haven was the first initiative to eliminate CSOs in the State of Connecticut that was approved by the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (DEP).
- In 2009 a Facilities Plan was submitted to the DEEP and approved in 2011.
- Currently there are twenty-four (24) CSO locations remaining in New Haven.
- Sewer separation work is currently underway along Trumbull Street in the vicinity of Yale University.
- Construction of Phase 1 of a treatment plant upgrade that will include the addition of a CSO wet-weather train is scheduled to begin in July 2013.