Project Overview & Update

Old Lyme Shared Sewer Project Alliance

Miami Beach • Old Colony Beach Association Old Lyme Shores Beach Association • Town of Old Lyme (Sound View)

August 27, 2022

Meeting Expectations

- Our topic regards the status of the Old Lyme regional wastewater system
- Our purpose is to provide public information please hold your questions for your local WPCA board
- Welcome our invited guests:
 - Richard Blumenthal, Senator (CT)
 - Chris Murphy, Senator (CT)
 - Paul Formica, State Senator (20th Senate District)
 - Tim Griswold, First Selectman (Town of Old Lyme)

Some Definitions

Consent Order

A consent order is a type of order issued by the Commissioner. It is not a contract and should not be labeled "consent agreement." A consent order is enforceable as an order, which means that statutory penalties are applicable for noncompliance with it, and a lawsuit to enforce the consent order will have precedence in Superior Court over other lawsuits. (<u>Reference</u>)

Equivalent Dwelling Unit (EDU)

Unit of demand on facilities equivalent to a typical single-family dwelling

Benefit Assessment

Charge that a municipality or wastewater district places against a property to recover the cost of capital expenditures for the acquisition, construction, or upgrading of wastewater collection, conveyance, or treatment facilities

Overview

Project History

- Problem Statement
- Our Shared Objectives
- Our Shared Challenges
- Our Solution
- Accomplishments
- Costs & Funding
 - Cost Sharing Agreement
 - Understanding the Real Project Cost
 - Costs within Each Participating Entity
- Next Steps

Timeline

2010	2012	201	14 2	016	2018	2020	0 2022 Pandemic	
			Coastal Wastewater Local Plan		Unified Co	onsent Ord	Unacceptable B Amended WPCA Ordi ler (CT DEEP)	ids nance (OLSBA)
			(Woodard & Curran)	Three Beaches Cost Sharing Agreement	New Londo	on Agreemen Agreemen	ent t	
Consent Order (CT DEEP) Ordinance Establishing WPCA (OLSBA) Centralized Wastewater Management Plan (Fuss & O'Neill) Facilities Plan (Fuss & O'Neill)				Legend: OLSBA Actions Intermunicipal Agree Engineering Studie State of Connecticu	eements			
Vote for Wastewater Control Study (OLSBA)				Other Items	Other Items			

Our Problem

- Our septic systems, groundwater and stormwater runoff contribute to polluting Long Island Sound, an Estuary of National Significance, that contributes \$9.5B annually to the Connecticut economy
 - Creates hazards for human use of the Sound
 - Threatens wildlife and ecological stability of the Sound
- Connecticut DEEP issued remediation Consent Orders
 - Consent Order for the Town of Old Lyme AOWRMU 15002 / JUN15
 - Unified Consent Order for the Three Beaches COWRMU 18001 / FEB18

Statement of Noncompliance with Consent Orders

These consent orders are a **final order** of the Commissioner with respect to the matter addressed herein and is **non-appealable** and **immediately enforceable**. Failure to comply with these consent orders may subject the Beach Associations and Town of Old Lyme to an **injunction** and **penalties**.

Our Shared Objectives

- Construct a regional, coastal wastewater project that services the contiguous area including Miami Beach, Sound View, Old Colony, & Old Lyme Shores
- Remediate the pollution impact to Long Island Sound resulting from wastewater and stormwater runoff in the area
- Comply with State of Connecticut Department of Energy & Environmental Protection Consent Orders

Our Shared Challenges

- High density of development
- Undersized lot areas
- Shallow groundwater
- Flood risk
- Fast draining (sandy) soils

Challenge: High Density of Development

- Minimum horizontal separation from other septic systems or other receptors of environmental or public health concern
 - Stormwater swale
 - Watercourse
 - Inhabited dwelling
 - Drinking well
- Requires one or more public health code variances
- Overburdens soil conditions, leading to more urgent need to address issues

Challenge: Undersized Lots

- Each non-conforming lot
 - Variances: Requires one or more public health code variances to be approved
 - **Custom Solutions:** Demands a customized solution for each lot, driving up cost and complexity

Challenge: Shallow Groundwater

- Public health codes require >29" between the bottom of leaching field and the top of mean seasonal groundwater
- Standard septic leaching fields require 36-48" depth
- Groundwater tests in 2011 found depth at 22-43"
- Very difficult to effect proper aerobic treatment before leaching into ground
- Documented problems with leaching

Challenge: Flood Risk

- Storm surges (e.g. Hurricane Irene, Storm Sandy) bring ocean water inland
 - Pollutes drinking water
 - Renders onsite wastewater systems ineffective
- Engineered systems are costly & unsightly, with
 - Raised platforms for electrical components
 - Watertight enclosures

Challenge: Fast Draining Soils

- Adequate travel time required for nitrogen compound mitigation
- Fast soil percolation rates (<10m/in) common</p>
- Common to coastal environments
- Groundwater quality tests performed in 2011 showed consistently high bacteriological counts in all areas
- Surface water samples showed very high bacteriological counts

Explored Options

- Conventional Septic System Upgrades
- Small Community Systems
- Advanced Treatment Units (aka Engineered Septic Systems)
- Centralized Sewer System

Option: Conventional Septic System Upgrades

- Upgrades to existing onsite wastewater treatment systems
- Option rejected, because:
 - Many existing systems do not meet current code requirements
 - Prevailing site conditions (mentioned previously) make compliance impossible for too many systems
 - Kicks the can down the road and will ultimately require reckoning

Option: Small Community Systems

- Combined wastewater flows conveyed to a centralized location for treatment and subsurface disposal
- Option rejected, because:
 - No suitable sites could be identified in discussions with DEEP
 - High construction and operational costs
 - Negative impact on nearby drinking water sources

Option: Advanced Treatment Units

- Each lot installs and maintains its own miniaturized wastewater treatment plant
- Requires custom design for each site/lot to accommodate unique conditions
- Annual spring system start-up requirement for proper operation
- Requires an annual operation & maintenance contract for life of the system
- Option rejected, because:
 - Excessive cost for design, installation, and maintenance
 - Not acceptable in flood zones

Option: Centralized Sewer System

- Gravity pipes convey wastewater from beaches through East Lyme and Waterford via centralized pump station and force main pipe
- Wastewater delivered to New London wastewater treatment facility
- Well understood technology available for 4,000 years of history
- Option selected, because
 - Solution available to 100% of residents
 - Lowest capital cost
 - Lowest operational and maintenance cost

Comparison of Alternatives

- Total lifetime cost of ownership of the solution
 - Non-sewer solutions ultimately costs **50-80%** more than a sewer solution
 - Operations & maintenance costs are **5X** greater for non-sewer solutions
- Feasibility and inclusivity of the solution
 - Sewer solution offers 100% inclusivity with no technical barriers
 - Advanced treatment units cannot be installed in all cases, very high costs
 - Small community system has no viable site for the solution
- Delegating individual septic solutions
 - With ~2% of lots conforming, this approach dumps a heavy load on almost all other homeowners to obtain variances, perform site specific engineering studies, manage contractors, and absorb future operations and maintenance costs

Solution: Centralized Sewer System

- Effective
- Inclusive
- Economical
- Compliant
- Supported
- Reliable
- Maintainable
- Safe



Solution Scope: Wastewater, Drinking Water, Stormwater, & Roadways

- Adding a centralized sewer system motivates inclusion of additional project elements:
 - Roadway Paving: Installation requires excavation of roadways and thus their repair or replacement
 - Drinking Water Safeguards *: DEEP engineers prefer metered inflows and outflows to identify future problems
 - Stormwater Management *: Opportunistic remediation of upstream contributions to Long Island Sound pollution

* Each association has its own constraints and requirements

Accomplishments

- Concluded all inter-municipal agreements
- Added the Town of Old Lyme to original Three Beaches to offset shared infrastructure costs
- Deferred obligation to begin repayment of state funds provided for design phase
- Successfully concluded the planning, contracting, and design phases
- Retained strong support for the project, even with challenges

- Cost Sharing Agreement
 - Old Lyme Shores, Old Colony, Miami Beach, & Town of Old Lyme

Town of East Lyme

- Conveyance agreement (includes Waterford)
- City of New London
 - Waste processing agreement

Costs & Funding

- Shared Infrastructure
- Entity Specific Costs
 - Sewers (Wastewater)
 - Drinking Water
 - Stormwater & Drainage
 - Roadway Paving

Cost Allocations & Funding Sources

Cost Allocations

- Shared Infrastructure
- Entity Specific Costs
 - Sewers (Wastewater)
 - Drinking Water
 - Stormwater & Drainage
 - Roadway Paving

Funding Sources

- Benefit Assessment
 - CT 20 yr note @ 2%
- Grant Funding
- Tax / Assessment
 - Flat/Even by property/EDU
 - Progressive by valuation
 - Metered by utilization

Costs: Shared Infrastructure Allocations



Entity	EDU	Share Percent
Town of Old Lyme	270	29.7%
Miami Beach	226	24.9%
Old Colony Beach	221	24.3%
Old Lyme Shores	192	21.1%
TOTAL	909	100%

Costs: Shared Infrastructure

- Shared Force Main Design & Construction
- Pump Station(s) Construction & Upgrades
- Connection Buy-In, & Transit Charges (East Lyme, New London)
- Engineering & Technical Services
- Legal & Administrative

Entity	EDU	Share Percent	Shared Cost (Est)
Sound View	270	29.7%	\$ 4,900,000
Miami Beach	226	24.9%	\$ 4,100,000
Old Colony Beach	221	24.3%	\$ 4,000,000
Old Lyme Shores	192	21.1%	\$ 3,500,000
TOTAL	909	100.0%	\$ 16,500,000

Projected Cost: Miami Beach

Sewer & Roads	Annual	Biannual
Cost with DEEP CWF Grant	\$3,596	\$1,791
Cost with DEEP & Federal Grants [†]	\$2,587	\$1,288
 ~3 miles of private roads, more 	t For illustration	n only, no funds yet obtained
than any other association	Iotal	Costs
Complex subsoil conditions	Sewers & Roa	ds \$16,288,076
(peat, water table) along Pond Rd. drive additional costs	Stormwa	ter \$2,003,023
Shallow and dense well	тот	AL \$18,291,099
placement require pipe liners		
Addition of stormwater increases costs by 15%		

Projected Cost: Old Colony Beach

Sewer & Roads	Annual	Biannual	
Cost with DEEP CWF Grant	\$2,600	\$1,300	
Cost with DEEP & Federal Grants [†]	\$1,767	\$ 884	
	[†] For illustration only, no funds yet obtained		
 Storm drainage improvements 	Total	Costs	
Intersection sightline			
Improvements	Sewers & Roa	ds \$8,484,417	
Painted stop bars at all intersections	Stormwa	ter n/a	
All roads two-way with line striping	TOT	AL \$8,484,417	
Traffic calming speed humps			
 Proper road pitch to remove ponding 			

Projected Cost: Old Lyme Shores

Annual	Biannual	
\$3,730	\$1,865	
\$2,900	\$1,450	
† For illustration	n only, no funds yet obtained	
Total Costs		
Sewers & Road	ds \$10,000,743	
Stormwat	er \$1,898,573	
тоти	AL \$11,899,316	
	Annual \$3,730 \$2,900 *For illustration Total Sewers & Road Stormwat	

Projected Cost: Sound View

Sewer & Roads		Annual	Biannual
Cost wi	th DEEP CWF Grant	\$2,140	\$1,066
Cost with DEE	P & Federal Grants [†]	\$1,252	\$623
		† For illustratio	n only, no funds yet obtained
 Includes share & inter munici 	ed costs, internals, pal agreements	Total	Costs
Roads patch a	and public roads	Sewers & Roa	ds \$9,357,524
paved by the Town of Old Lyme		IM	As \$879,154
 Drinking water already handled by Connecticut Water 			. ,
		Stormwa	ter n/a
 Stormwater is and funding 	a separate project	TOT	AL \$10,233,678

Individual Cost Obligations

- Septic System Abandonment & Sewer Connection to Dwelling
 - Depends on site conditions, can vary significantly by association
 - More information forthcoming from each WPCA

Late Breaking News

- Not selected for latest round of Senate funding
 - Common to need several rounds of requests
 - Many funded programs remain available
 - We continue to pursue these sources of support
- Our existing agreements have drop dates, which imparts urgency to find resolution
 - CT DEEP has been a good partner in this effort
 - We will continue to work together to find a solution that is environmentally effective and economically viable

Next Steps

- Interim Funding Obligations (IFO) due 31JAN2023
- Pursue additional grants and subsidies from state and federal programs
- Investigate other opportunities for cost mitigation
- Each beach may hold referendum to reauthorize projects with updated cost and funding information
- Maintain collaborative and productive relationships with all project stakeholders

Q&A

- This presentation should have answered many of the questions that we received
- We have some additional questions to address separately now
- The remainder of the questions should be taken up with each member's WPCA representatives