MS4 COMPLIANCE:
MEETING DISCONNECTION TARGETS

NVCOG MS4 Education
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CT NEMO
IN THIS PRESENTATION:

• DCIA disconnection overview and examples

• How to reach DCIA targets:
  • Legal Authorities
A quick overview / reminder:

• **Directly Connected Impervious Area (DCIA):**

  Impervious area which drains stormwater runoff into catch basins or directly into waterbodies
A quick overview / reminder:

• Disconnecting DCIA:

  When the minimum amount of the "Water Quality Volume" is retained on site = infiltrate

DCIA < 40% = 1st inch
DCIA > 40% = 1st ½ inch
What the permit requires:

- Create plan to disconnect 2% of DCIA by 2022
- 5 year lookback (2012)
- Disconnect 1% annually after that
- Track and Report progress in Annual Report

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baseline (2012) Directly Connected Impervious Area (DCIA)</td>
<td>acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCIA disconnected (redevelopment plus retrofits)</td>
<td>acres this year / acres total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retrofit projects completed</td>
<td>#</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCIA disconnected</td>
<td>% this year / % total since 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated cost of retrofits</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detention or retention ponds identified</td>
<td># this year / # total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.3 Post-Construction Stormwater Management reporting metrics

For details on this requirement, visit [https://nemo.uconn.edu/msd/tasks/post-construction.htm](https://nemo.uconn.edu/msd/tasks/post-construction.htm). Scroll down to the DGA section.
• Municipal / Public areas
  • Large expanses of IC
  • Education / signage
  • Maintenance
  • Think about future projects

• Incentivize homeowners and businesses
GREEN STORMWATER INFRASTRUCTURE

- Rain Gardens / Bioretention
- Bioswales
- Rain Barrels
- Pervious pavement
RAIN GARDENS / BIORETENTION
Thank you very much for your interest in our rain barrel, composter, and tree initiative, Retain the Rain. Although we were looking forward to giving out rain barrels throughout March 2020, our distribution events are postponed indefinitely due to coronavirus / COVID-19 precautions. Please stay tuned for rain barrel program and other sustainability updates by signing up for our newsletter under the “Get Involved” section of our website. For the latest guidance on the coronavirus in English and Spanish visit http://www.hartford.gov

Topics:
1. What’s the Problem, and Why Does It Matter?
2. What’s the Solution?
3. How Can You Help? Sign up for a free Rain Barrel!
4. Frequently Asked Questions
5. Helpful Resources for Installing Your Rain Barrel
6. Interested in Learning More?

What’s the Problem, and Why Does It Matter?

Approximately 40% of Hartford’s land area is comprised of impervious surfaces, and much of the remaining area is covered with clay-heavy soils with low infiltration rates. Impervious surfaces prevent rain from being absorbed into the soil underneath, resulting in excess stormwater runoff and causing added burden and stress on the city’s aging infrastructure. Hartford has a 150 year-old combined sewer system, which means that rainwater combined with wastewater can exceed the system's capacity during
PERVIOUS PAVEMENT

UConn Storrs
• Establish a legal authority by July 2021/2022 (MEP!)

• Legal Authority Guide

nemo.uconn.edu/ms4/tools/legal-authorities
Review local guidances & regulations for barriers

- Review for barriers
  - Ex: zoning regulations, street design requirements, etc
- Reduce/eliminate barriers where appropriate
- Check in with NVCOG suggestions for your town!
Developers consider LIDs first

- Before consideration of other practices or local guidance
- Applies to new and redevelopment of sites ½ acre or larger
  - Unless smaller sites are already regulated by town
Infiltrate 1st inch of rainfall on-site

- DCIA disconnection!
- If not feasible = alternative options
  - Explain why in annual report
  - Propose alternative site/project; OR
  - Pay fee to be put towards other stormwater management
• Colchester’s pervious pavement

• Updated zoning regulations
  • No more than 75% of parking lots can be made up of impervious cover
    • Minimizing clearing
    • Conserving the natural, pervious surfaces already on site, such as trees and green spaces
    • Pervious materials for parking stall surfaces, overflow parking, and snow storage space

• More than 10 new private installations of pervious paving
• 3 projects for local schools in the works
EXAMPLES: COLCHESTER
Mission: provide information and assistance to land use decision makers and other audiences in support of better land use decisions, healthier natural resources, and more resilient communities

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CT MS4 Guide
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