

TABLE 1
Citizens Want to Know More About? Question 16b on survey.

A good source for information on stormwater in general and answers to the 2010 Survey can be found on the stormwater web site at <http://greeleygov.com/Stormwater/default.aspx>

	Topic or Question	Response
1.	<p>Since I was unable to answer (correctly) without guessing on most questions, I suspect there is MUCH I could learn about stormwater. As far as how to get the information to me, I think in order to help save Greeley money, offering info to me through email or a website would be good.</p> <p>Answers to this survey. (11 requests for the answers)</p> <p>All in general and just an understanding about stormwater. (12 requests)</p>	<p>Check out the stormwater web pages at http://greeleygov.com/Stormwater/default.aspx</p> <p>Answers for the survey can be found at http://www.greeleygov.com/stormwater/swsurvey.aspx</p> <p>A hard copy can be mailed to you, if you do not have access to a computer and would like to review the report.</p>
2.	<p>How is it laid out? Diagram of system. How it works, drawings & prints Better informed about actual systems Specifics about what drains are where</p>	<p>The City maintains the stormwater drainage system in a GIS mapping system: http://greeleygov.com/GIS/default.aspx</p> <p>You are welcome to come into the office any time and we will show you the map books that detail the system also.</p> <p>The city's stormwater drainage system consists of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 822,000 linear ft of pipe and open channels • 3,517 storm inlets (catch basins) • 2,200 manholes • 6 miles of #3 Irrigation Ditch • 36 City owned detention ponds • 9 drainage basins

3.	<p>Where does it go? (6) The flow destination</p> <p>Whether storm and sewer lines are connected and where does stormwater go?</p> <p>The only reason I know stormwater is separate from wastewater and is sent straight to the river is from touring the wastewater facility.</p>	<p>Storm and sewer lines are separate, distinct systems.</p> <p>Stormwater ends up in the Poudre and South Platte Rivers and receives NO TREATMENT.</p> <p>Stormwater does flow through lakes like Bittersweet; Sanborn; Glenmere, the #3 Irrigation Ditch, etc before finally reaching the rivers.</p> <p>Check out the stormwater web pages at http://greeleygov.com/Stormwater/default.aspx</p>
4.	Local storm drains in Highland Hills II	<p>There is very little storm drain structures in this area, a few catch basins on 24th street and on the corner of 53rd Ave and W 25th street; these take surface flows to the golf course, the dry detention pond and the pond on the golf course. The contours break about W 26th St and take the surface flows south into Josephine Jones Park.</p>
5.	<p>Interested in industrial types of stormwater pollution and business practices that lead to pollution. Power washing and permitting – what about the store owner who washes down the store front every morning?</p>	<p>Most of the industrial types of stormwater discharges are covered by a state issued permit and/or Low Risk Guidance for the discharges. These are permitted by the Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment: Water Quality Control Division at http://www.cdph.state.co.us/wq/PermitsUnit/index.html</p> <p>The Water Quality Control Division just released (July 2010) Low Risk Guidance on Cosmetic (No Chemicals & No Detergents) Powerwashing Discharges to Land.</p> <p><i>If you see or have concerns with these types of discharges, please call the SW hotline at 970-336-4074 so that we can follow up with property and/or business owners to ensure they are properly permitted or are following proper Low Risk Guidance.</i></p>
6.	To be kept up to date on problems and success.	<p>Best way to do this would be the city web site and/or Stormwater Board meetings which are held bi-monthly on the first Wednesday of the month.</p> <p>Check out the stormwater web pages at http://greeleygov.com/Stormwater/default.aspx</p>

7.	<p>Flow rates, release rates and water quality testing reports.</p> <p>Quality of water that runs back into the Poudre.</p>	<p>Flow rates are dependent on the intensity and duration of the storm event. Detention ponds are designed to hold water from storm events for 48 to 72 hours and then slowly release water back to the rivers.</p> <p>The Stormwater Division has been conducting baseline monitoring on the #3 Ditch since 2005 and this information is available by visiting or calling the office at 336-4074.</p>
8.	<p>How much stormwater is used or reused per year?</p>	<p>The Stormwater Division does not use or reuse stormwater but the Water & Sewer Department at various times during the year diverts stormwater into some of their ponds for recharge efforts. I'd contact W&S for information on this use.</p>
9.	<p>What should the public be doing to help stop pollution?</p> <p>What we should know</p> <p>I think we need more information on the impact people have on pollution and water quality.</p> <p>General education on do's and don'ts</p> <p>What is prohibited and what is not. (5)</p> <p>I would like to know what can and cannot go down a storm drain. I think I know but would like to be positive so I can share my knowledge with others concerning this matter.</p>	<p>Check out the stormwater web pages at http://greeleygov.com/Stormwater/default.aspx There are 24 Community Awareness Fact Sheets, etc on this home page.</p> <p><i>Basically, the only thing that should be put into a storm drain or in the curb and gutter or the street is rain water or snow melt.</i></p> <p>There are a few exceptions that allow other non-stormwater type water to enter the drainage system like:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dechlorinated water from swimming pools and hot tubs • lawn and landscape irrigation (prefer that over spray situations are repaired so you are not wasting water) <p>There is an old adage that "it all ends up in the water", which is the simplest way to explain stormwater effects. Our streets have drains to prevent flooding, and anything that goes down these drains will eventually end up in a natural body of water without treatment. Not only that, but every time it rains everything will be washed down these drains as well. That includes motor oil from cars, paint from street markings and residential paint dumping, pet waste and any hazardous chemicals that aren't properly disposed of. For more information check out http://greeleygov.com/Stormwater/default.aspx"</p>

10.	<p>What the city is doing to improve water quality and to inform residents of the importance of protecting stormwater.</p> <p>What is done to prevent contaminants before it reaches the end of the flow?</p>	<p><u>City pollution prevention activities:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Street Sweeping Program – yearly average of 8,200 cubic yards of material removed from city streets and kept out of the underground storm drainage system and out of the river. • Storm Drainage System Maintenance – yearly average of 1,500 cubic yards of material removed from system and kept out of the river • Spring Clean Up • Adopt A Street Program – citizens Adopt a Street and pick up trash, etc <p><u>City efforts to inform residents about stormwater:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bi-Annual Surveys • KFKA Radio Ads • Presentations to clubs, groups, etc • Display Posters • Dasher Board Ads • Stormwater Web page • Brochures
11	<p>Todo, no se nada y en espanol (However, no nothing and in Spanish)</p>	<p>The storm drain markers are bi-lingual. Brochure on illegal dumping was bi-lingual.</p>
12	<p>Safe products to feed and kill weeds in lawn.</p>	<p>Fertilizer isn't a problem if used carefully. If you use too much fertilizer or apply it at the wrong time, it can easily wash off your lawn or garden into storm drains and then flow untreated into lakes and streams. Just like in your garden, fertilizer in lakes and streams makes plants grow. In water bodies, extra fertilizer can mean extra algae and aquatic plant growth. Too much algae harms water quality and makes boating, fishing and swimming unpleasant. As algae decay, they use up oxygen in the water that fish and other wildlife need.</p> <p>Apply fertilizer sparingly and at the right time – early October before the grass goes dormant.</p>
13.	<p>Does pollution from our area end up in Glenmere Lake?</p>	<p>Glenmere Lake is in the Downtown Drainage Basin and stormwater from the area does drain into the lake and so whatever pollutants the stormwater picks up on its path can end up in the lake.</p>

14.	<p>Why the charges are so high & how to reduce the cost.</p> <p>How to keep the costs down?</p> <p>How the charge is determined?</p> <p>I'd be most interested to know where the money I pay every month for "stormwater" is spent.</p> <p>What the city is doing to address this issue and how much funding the city puts in their budget each year and how much is used?</p>	<p>Refer to web page for a complete set of frequently asked questions on the stormwater utility. http://www.greeleygov.com/Stormwater/FAQS.aspx</p> <p>The utility provides a variety of services including but not limited to the following :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Street sweeping (15.9% of budget or ~ \$496,239 annually) • Maintenance of the Storm Drainage System (from detention ponds to cleaning and repairing catch basins) (12.8% of budget or ~ \$399,488 annually) • Managing state issued stormwater discharge permit (8.8% or \$275,000 annually) • Capital Improvement Projects (CIP) (52.5% of budget or ~ \$1.6 Million annually) • CIP Management (2.4% of budget or ~\$74,900 annually) • SW Administration (7.6% or ~ \$237,000 annually)
15.	<p>Is our stormwater system in an "OK" condition?</p>	<p>Parts of the underground system are old and in need of repair; the Project Engineers with the help of the Water & Sewer Department are TV cameraing lines in the downtown area this year to determine what lines need to be lined or replaced entirely.</p> <p>Approximately 52% of the Stormwater Management Budget is dedicated to Capital Improvement Projects.</p>
16.	<p>Why is Cache La Poudre impaired?</p>	<p>In 2002, the state changed the usage classification of the river from secondary recreation to primary contact recreation which resulted in stream standards being lowered and resulting sampling results were above the new stream standards.</p> <p>The primary sources for e coli contamination come from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contaminated agricultural return flows • Direct access to river of cattle, horses, etc. • Cross connections of sanitary sewer into storm • Illegal dumping of sewage into storm drainage system • Illegal dumping of pet waste (dog, cat, horse, sheep, goat, etc) into storm drainage system • Leaking septic systems

17.	Excessive Lawn Watering	<p>The city does have watering restrictions and if you observe excessive lawn watering, you can call the Water & Sewer Department at 350-9811 to report it.</p> <p>http://www.greeleygov.com/Water/conservation.aspx</p>
18.	How the city manages waste water?	<p>Waste water from inside your house is a function of the Water & Sewer Department and sanitary sewer is a separate and distinct system from stormwater.</p> <p>For more information on sanitary sewer systems, refer to the departments web page at http://www.greeleygov.com/Water/wastewater.aspx</p> <p>For more information on the stormwater system visit the departments web site at http://greeleygov.com/Stormwater/default.aspx</p>

Table 2

Ways to Get Information Out to Citizens and Employees

1.	Brochure in monthly utility bills
2.	Public Ads in local newspaper
3.	More information on Channel 8
4.	<p>Perhaps the water bill could have some of this information included from time to time--- probably just as a little note in the body of the bill.</p> <p>Just print info on the water bills; make an “FYI” section</p>
5.	Emails
6.	Flyers
7.	Emails at work.
8.	Storm & Flood water: need a brochure more often
9.	Articles (series) in newspaper? What and how it works and what affects and doesn't affect it
10.	TV-Radio
11.	Regular mail