

# DETERMINING FUNDING NEEDS

Stormwater Utility Funding

# COSTS THAT CAN BE FUNDED WITH A UTILITY





#### CAPITAL COSTS

Storm sewers Storm water detention / retention ponds Curb and gutter Catch basins Culverts Vehicles and Equipment

#### OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE COSTS

#### Permit fees

Public education and information Illicit discharge program Street sweeping Leaf collection Detention pond cleaning Ditch mowing Culvert cleaning Catch basin cleaning Vehicle and equipment maintenance



# ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS



City / Village administrative salaries and benefits City/Village Hall facilities Public Works administrative salaries and benefits Public Works facilities Utilities Billing services Accounting/Legal Office supplies Insurance

## APPROACHES TO DETERMINING FUNDING NEEDS

'Back into it' Capital costs Direct O&M costs Full utility mode Funding for higher level of service in specific area Phased-in utility fees

#### **'BACK INTO' UTILITY FUNDING NEEDS**

Determine an acceptable level of charges

Multiply the charges by the estimated units served to determine estimated revenues

Identify costs that can be funded by the estimated revenues

Example: \$5.00 per equivalent runoff unit (ERU) per month x 10,000ERUs = \$600,000 per year

\$200,000 per year for capital expenses

\$300,000 per year for O&M expenses

Generate additional revenues to fund part of stormwater expenses

#### **CAPITAL COSTS**

#### Used for:

Funding an increased program of replacement

Funding new facilities needed to address flooding or water quality issues

Implementing a stormwater master plan

Debt service or pay-as-you-go capital expenses

#### DIRECT O&M COSTS

Used For:

Paying for O&M costs where developer contributions or special assessments fund most capital costs Funding for increased regulatory requirements

Funding for an increased program of maintenance

#### FULL UTILITY MODE

Treating stormwater as an enterprise funded entirely by user fees

Full accounting of direct O&M costs related to stormwater

Allocation of administrative expenses

Allocation of general public works salaries, benefits, and expenses

Capital costs, including annual capital outlay plus debt service, or depreciation expense

Similar to a Sewer or Water Utility

#### EXAMPLE — VILLAGE OF SUSSEX, WI

#### VILLAGE OF SUSSEX, WISCONSIN

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION - PROPRIETARY FUNDS For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

	Business Type Activities - Enterprise Funds				
	Water Utility	Sewer Utility	Stormwater Utility	Community Development Authority	Total
OPERATING REVENUES					
Sale of water	\$ 1,908,599	\$ -	\$-	\$-	\$ 1,906,599
Sewage collection charges	-	1,896,297	400 700	-	1,896,297
Stormwater charges	06 939	05 324	433,700		433,700
Other operating revenues	0.005 407	50,324	14,307		200,019
Total operating revenues	2,005,437	1,991,621	448,057		4,440,115
OPERATING EXPENSES					
Operation and maintenance	893,220	1,312,013	315,834	1,987	2,523,054
Depreciation and amortization	552,272	800,443	137,126		1,489,841
Total operating expenses	1,445,492	2,112,456	452,960	1,987	4,012,895
Operating income (loss)	559,945	(120,835)	(4,903)	(1,987)	432,220
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)					
Investment income	8,079	95,813	2,794	717	107,403
Interest expense	(154,477)	(182,979)	-	-	(337,456)
Disposal of assets			(30,834)		(30,834)
Total nonoperating revenues (expense)	(146,398)	(87,166)	(28,040)	717	(260,887)
Income (loss) before contributions and transfers	413,547	(208,001)	(32,943)	(1,270)	171,333
CARITAL CONTRIBUTIONS	638 012	1 121 310	623 056		2 384 187
TRANSFERS OUT	(356,859)	(38,609)	023,550		(395.468)
TRANSFERS COT	(000,000)	(30,000)			(000,400)
Change in net position	695,600	874,709	591,013	(1,270)	2,160,052
TOTAL NET POSITION - BEGINNING OF YEAR	16,780,463	26,693,742	10,779,269	517,385	54,770,859
TOTAL NET POSITION - END OF YEAR	\$ 17,476,063	\$27,568,451	\$11,370,282	\$ 516,115	\$ 56,930,911

#### FUNDING FOR A HIGHER LEVEL OF SERVICE IN A SPECIFIC AREA

Used For:

O&M for facilities in a specific area that are not publicly maintained in other areas

Urban service area in a community that has urban densities and rural densities

## CITY OF FITCHBURG, WI



#### **EXISTING LAND USE MAP**



 MS4 permit requirements

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- Facility and structure inspection and maintenance
- Streetsweeping
- Retrofits of infrastructure
- Ditch mowing
  - Cleaning and replacement of culverts
- Ditch cleaning as necessary

#### CITY OF FITCHBURG, WI

#### PHASED-IN USER FEES

#### Watertown, WI

Implemented nominal fees of \$15 per year per ERU in 2005 to cover basic services like storm sewer maintenance, street sweeping, and leaf collection

Fees gradually increased in 2007, 2009, and 2011 to cover additional costs such as engineering, vehicle maintenance, streetsweeper replacement, and debt service for major capital projects

<u>Oak Creek, WI</u>

Fees of \$24 per year per ERU adopted in 2003

In 2011, a full cost of service study analyzed total costs to provide stormwater service

Fees were increased to \$27.50 per ERU in 2011

Fees have been gradually increased since 2011 and are \$35 per ERU in 2018

## COMPARISON OF FUNDING APPROACHES

Approach	Advantages	Disadvantages	
"Back Into"	Set fees at an affordable level	May not generate enough revenues	
Capital Costs	Useful to pay for increased capital program	No tax levy relief for O&M costs	
O&M Costs	Useful to cover increasing regulatory costs	No dedicated funding for capital costs	
Full Utility Mode	Fully funds stormwater costs, current and long- term	Higher fees, more effort to determine funding needs	
Funding for Specific Service Area	lsolates costs to areas served	More effort to calculate, administer	
Phased-In	Ease the transition	Takes longer to reach full funding	