

Stormwater Utilities Sustainable Funding



Stormwater Claims - Big costs, localized areas

One of every \$10 spent on goods and services in the U.S. is spent on construction.

19 % of all flood claims

(since 1979) come from one city (New Orleans).

40 % of all flood claims

come from one state (Louisiana)



Prior to this year, Tennessee flood claims= \$72M May 2010 Nashville suffered \$2B in damages



Stormwater Claims — Perception of needs

The "Bad Penny" spent is on stormwater infrastructure

"Every stormwater system functions perfectly, as long as it is not raining." Andy Reese

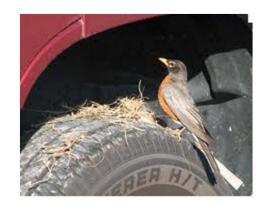
Suggestion of a Stormwater Fee:

PRE-Flood: Taken like a proposal to kill the first born of every family.

POST-Flood: "You knew about the problem and did nothing?"

Stormwater Funding- Sustained Approach

People are naïve/foolish about stormwater management



Everyone's actions, changes the watershed

- 1) People need to be educated/informed
- 2) Prevent flood damages
- 3) Protect our water wildlife



Stormwater Utility Fee- three aspects

Stormwater man reacts to rainfall

a) Three Rainfall Rules

Utility is a service provided to a customer, based on use.

a) water, sewer, garbage, natural gas, etc.

Fee is a charge.

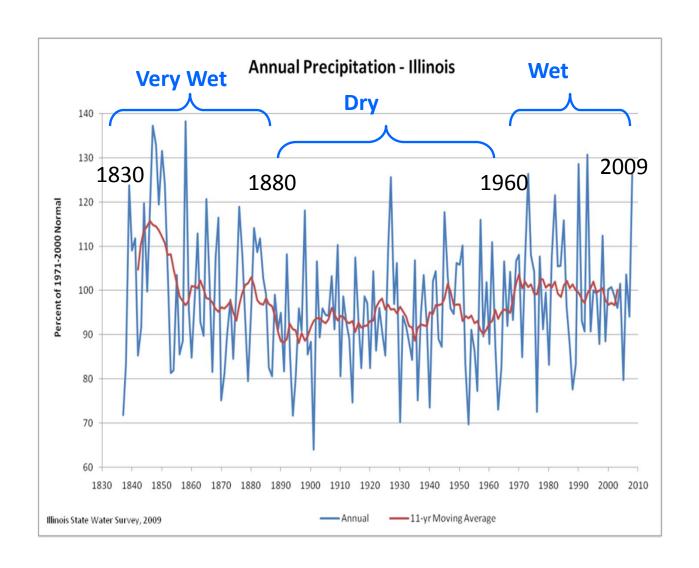
a) Equitable, regulatory and voluntary



Stormwater- Random Climatic Cycles

Jim Angel is the Illinois state Climatologist for Illinois.

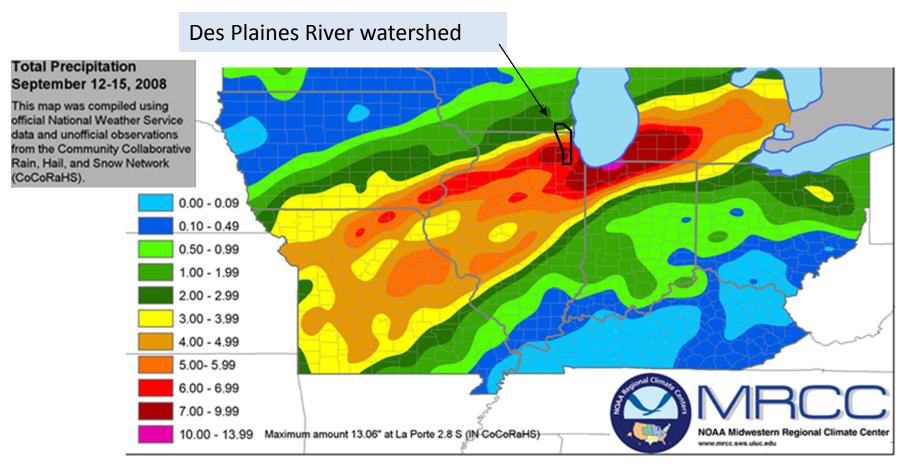
Illinois appears to be in a 40 year wet cycle as compared to collected observations dating back to the year 1830.





Stormwater - Spatially Variable rainfall

September 12-14, 2008 Storm Event in the Des Plaines Watershed

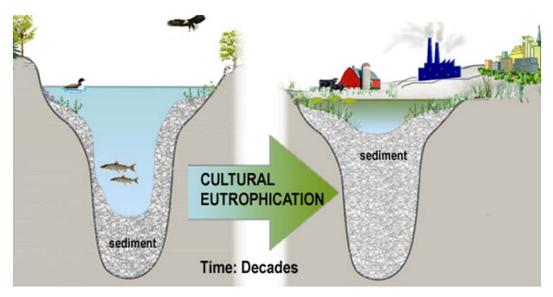


http://mrcc.isws.illinois.edu/cliwatch/watch.htm#



Stormwater- man accelerates flooding

Natural changes, GRADUAL...



Manmade changes, FAST...



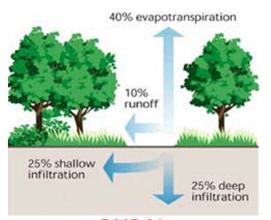




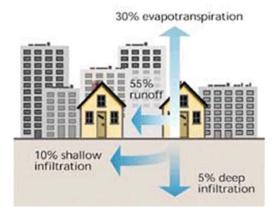


Three Rainfall Rules

- 1) Impervious Area increases Runoff: Volume & Velocity
 - 2) Debris and Bad-Pipes Backs-up Runoff
- 3) We have to Pay... to Prevent... or Repair... flood damages



RURAL 10% Runoff



URBAN 55% Runoff

More urbanization slows infiltration, increases runoff, then flooding





Increased runoff speeds erosion, making for dirty stream water.



Three Rainfall Rules

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Three Rainfall Rules

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Infrastructure Maintenance Cheaper than Replacement Ecosystem repair may not be possible

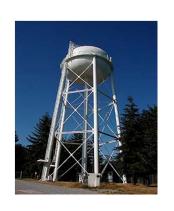






Utility — a fee based on Use

Many utilities are paid by their use...a Fair Approach











Sewer

Electric



Water

Gas

Cable

Garbage

Utility — Funded activities





Erosion Control Issues





Street Sweeping



Rain Gardens

Inlet Labeling







Retain First Flush

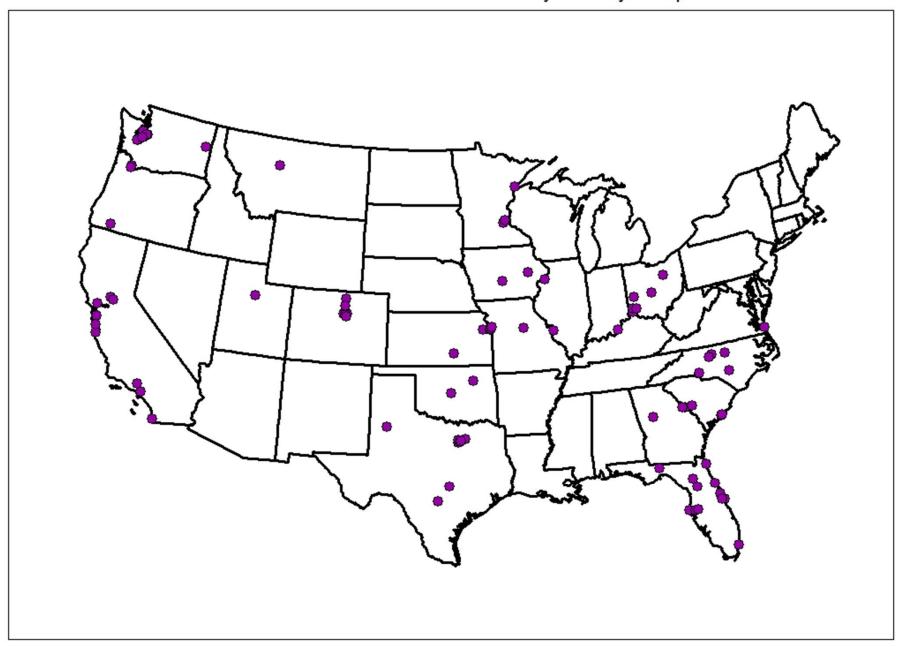


NPDES Permitting Operations and Maintenance Engineering Services BMPs



Master planning

Black and Veatch 2005 Stormwater Utility Survey Respondents



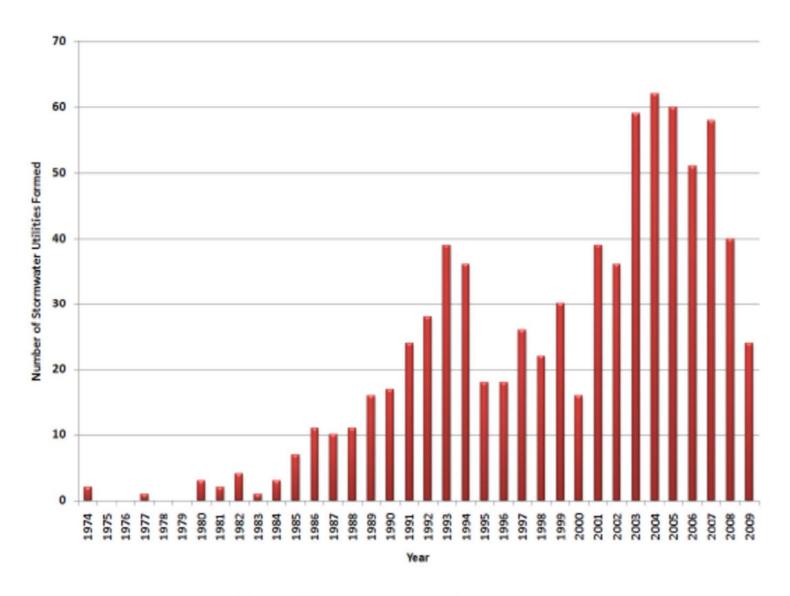
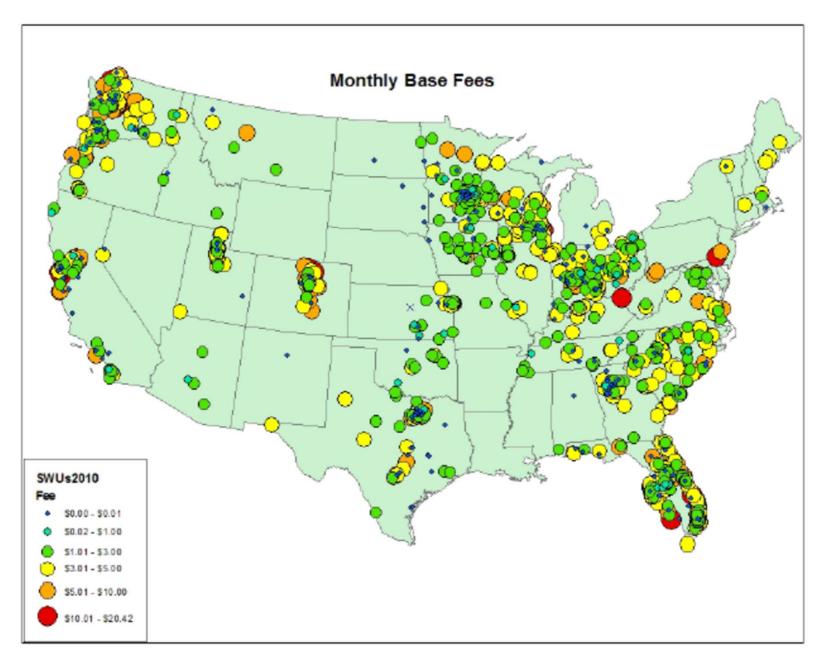
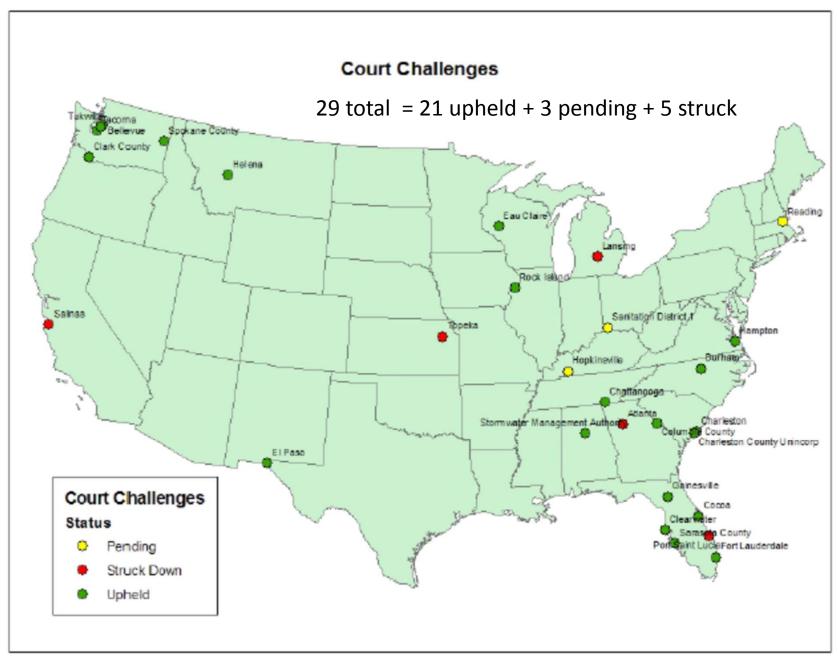


Figure 7. Stormwater utilities by year



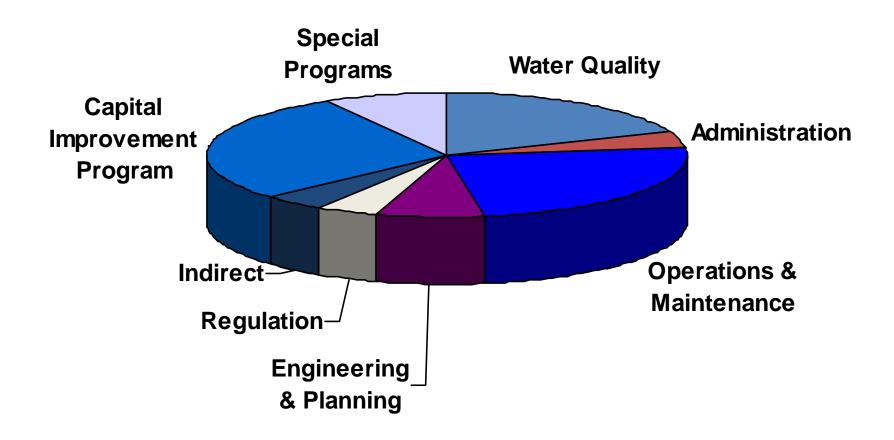








Fee - Typical Programs Funded



Fee- Typical Expenses

	Existing Expenditures	Proposed (Not including your input!)
Detention/Retention Ponds	\$12,750	\$18,350
Creek System	\$722,500	\$756,800
Inlets/ Catch Basins/ Manholes	\$345,000	\$385,000
Pipelines/ Ditches	\$476,000	\$559,750
Debt Service	\$1,010,000	\$1,010,000









Over the next 5 years the Preliminary Total Expenditures average \$2.6 Million



Fee — What is an ERU?



Fee — What is an ERU?

Equivalent Residential Unit (ERU) – community's average impervious area on a single family residential lot (sq. ft.)

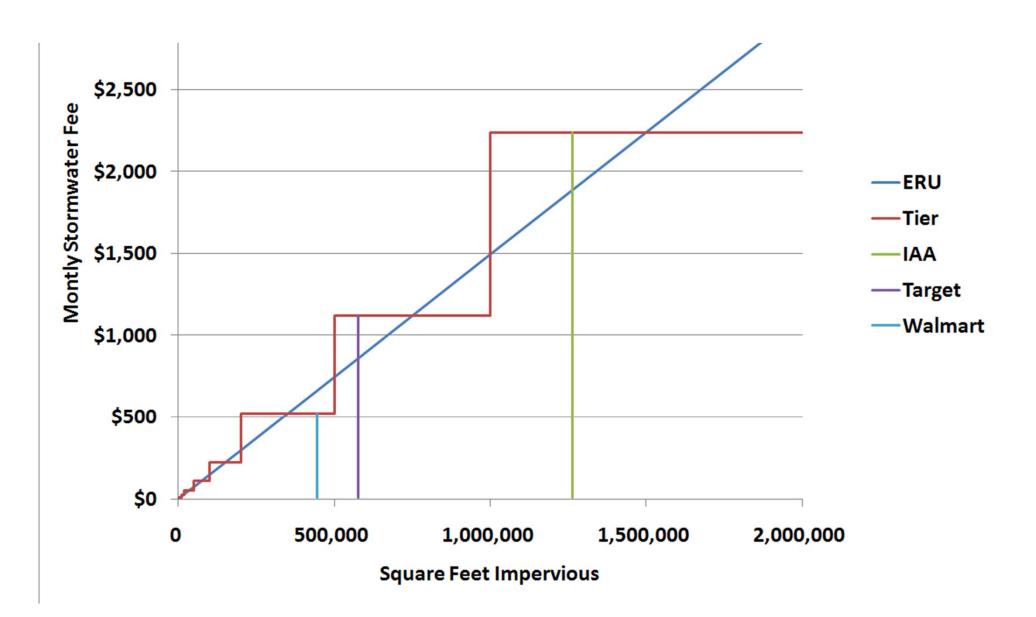
All developed single family residential parcels usually pay a single fee

Average U.S. ERU = 3,000 sq. ft. impervious

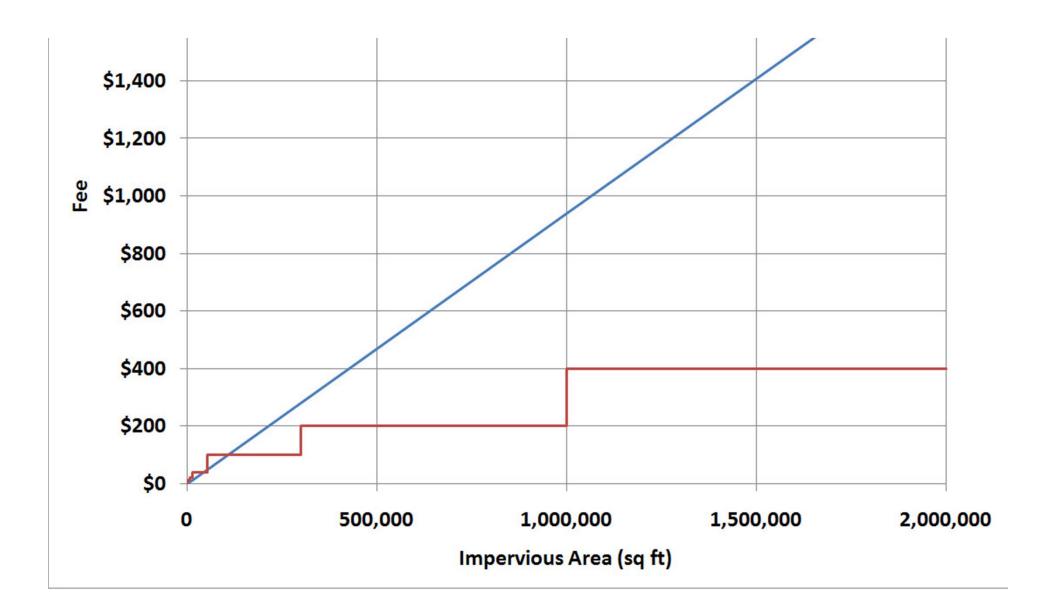
ERU usually determined using GIS and is estimated from a random sample of single family residential properties



Fee — ERU fair tiered "stepped" rate vs. single rate



Fee — ERU that is overcharging smaller tiers



Fee – How do you set up a Stormwater Utility?

- 1. 5 Year Masterplan- Determine problems, needs goals
- 2. Develop a public outreach program
- 3. Enlist Significant Political Support
- 1. Feasibility Study- Determine level of service to be provided
- 2. Determine a rate methodology and rate base
- 3. Outreach to Major Stakeholders
- 1. Implement the SWU Program
- 2. Create master account file and supporting tools
- 3. Begin the billing
- 1. Report the results to residents (every 6 months)
- 2. Consider early construction

Outreach is the Key

Marketing Plan: Web-based and Event-based

Public Service Announcements Car Care, Fertilizer, Pet Waste Educational Programs EPA Toolbox

Adopt a Reach Organizations hold clean-up days, install signs

Stencil Inlets Public Works Day, Web Calendar, Advertising, Fair Event

Resident Volume Volunteers Rain Gardens, Rain Barrels



Rain barrel



Rain gardens Infiltrating



Go Blue and "Be Prepared"

Involve Community based Organizations

Enlist Conservation groups:

Conservation Foundation, Fermi Lab Arboretums Engineering Groups - IAFSM, ASCE, ISPE Boy Scouts - Eagle rank Projects

Plan Events at:

Local Museums, Libraries
Parks for Rain Garden Lectures
State Fairs or County Fairs





Fee — Outreach could be at a State Fair



Manhard 2007 Rain Day Team Lillian Prince Mark Hoskins



Rain Day Tent Entrance - Information Booth



Hurricane Foot Wash



Water table with Legos



Water Table Experts



USACE Tulsa District Joe Remondini



USACE Floodplain Management Model



IEPA Steve Kolsto and Kristi Morris-Richards Demonstrating the ENVIROSCAPE Model





NOAA CoCoRaHS Steve Hilberg



MWRDGC Deep Tunnel Lou Storino

Fee — What is Outreach?

Consider Outreach to School Districts early on...

Adults will listen to their children when they can't spare a minute for a stormwater professional

Most adults are basically ignorant of floodplain issues
Block swales with privacy fences and flower beds
Place lawn debris in gutter
Unprepared for the big one



Involve Schools as Outreach

Kid quotes after a Stormwater Class

"I learned that if we throw the things in the storm drain the fishes will die."

Sincerely, Daniel A., age 8

"Thank you for helping the water and fish keep clean because the dirty water kills animals. I learned not to throw dirty trash on the floor...water is the fish's home because **fish like to be happy**." Sincerely, Yajqera B., age 8

"Thank you for coming to our class. I promise not to throw stuff away that can hurt any kind of animal. This way we can go to the beach and so that all the animals will live and not die very fast." Sincerely, Martin G., age 9







Questions?



