



Stormwater Utility

Public Outreach Fall and Winter 2009

ECO-CITY  ALEXANDRIA

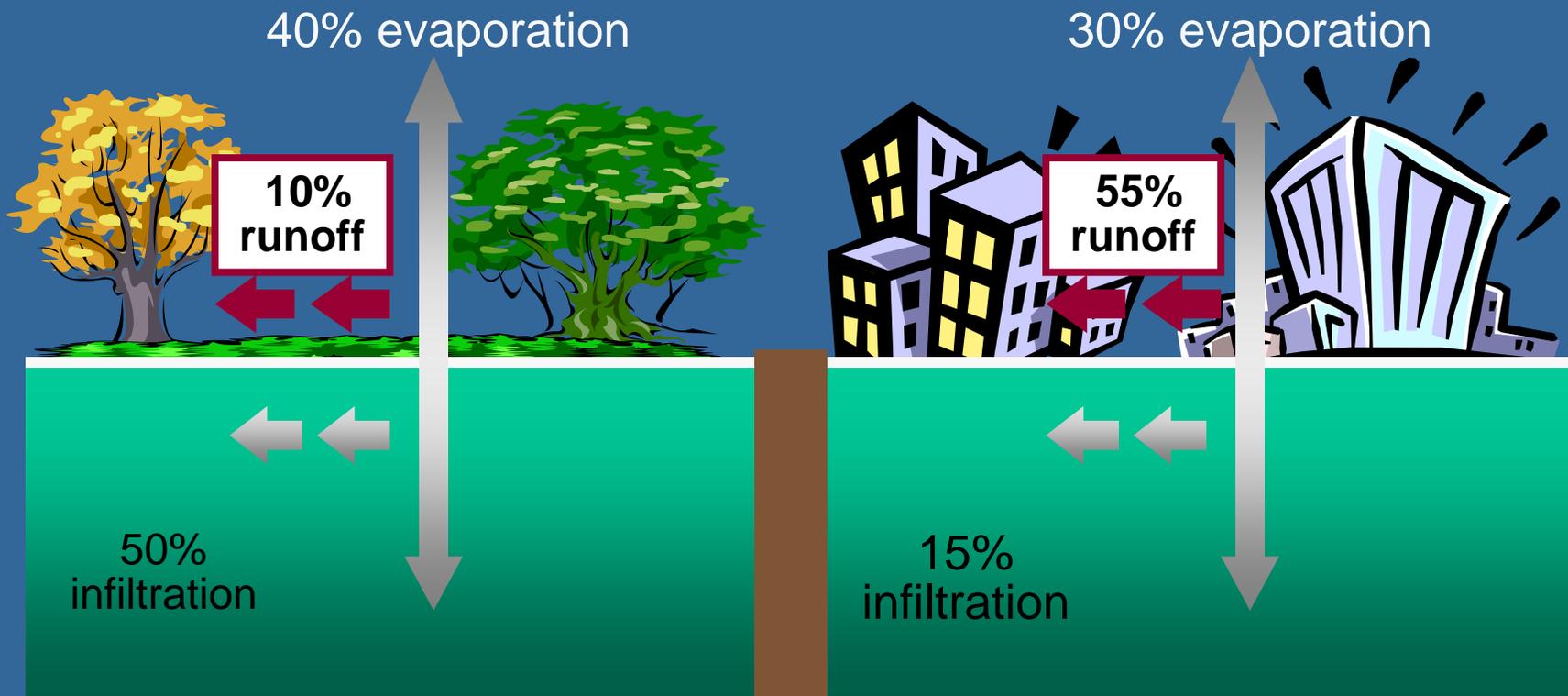


How can we better address our stormwater flooding needs?

- **Dedicated funding reduces reliance on General Fund**
- **Similar to any other utility**
 - **Water**
 - **Sanitary**
 - **Natural Gas**
 - **Electricity**



Impervious Surfaces and Stormwater Runoff

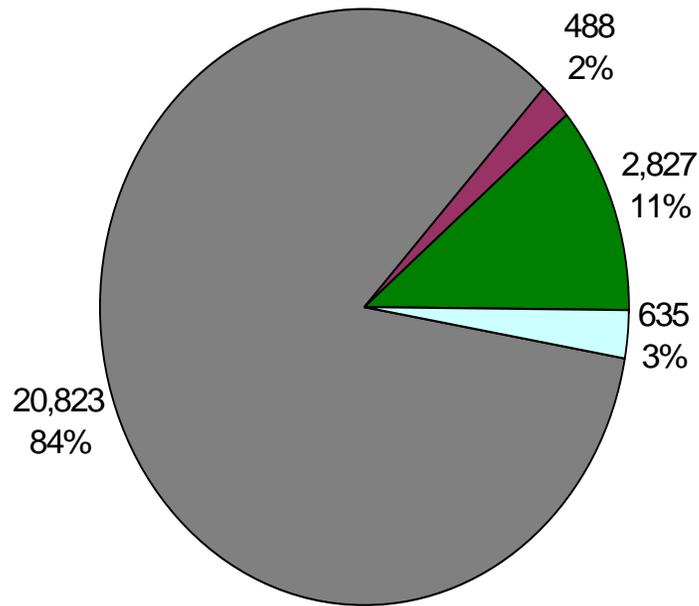


Natural Ground Cover

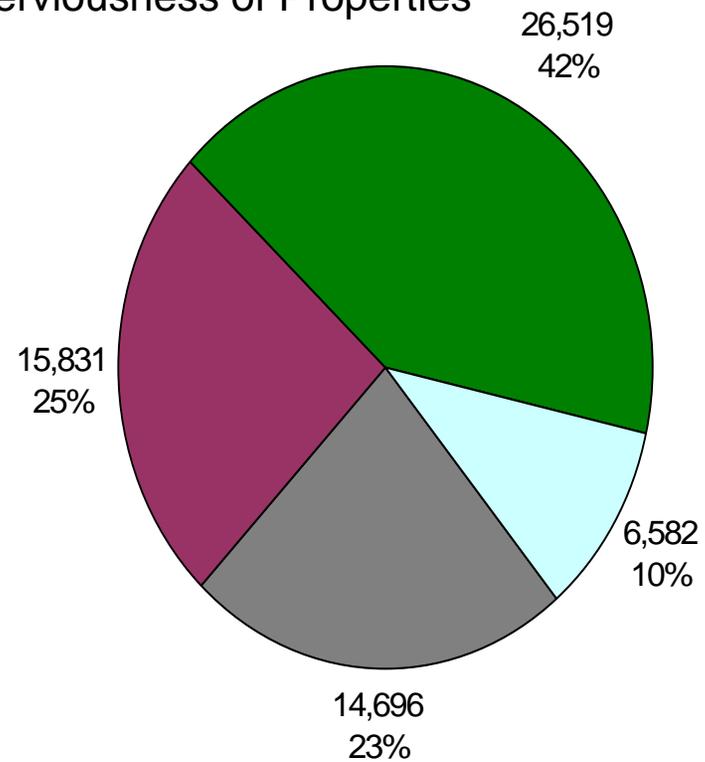
75% - 100% Impervious

Stormwater Utility Fees Will Be Based on Impervious Area

Number of Properties



Imperviousness of Properties



■ Single Family Residential

■ Non-Residential

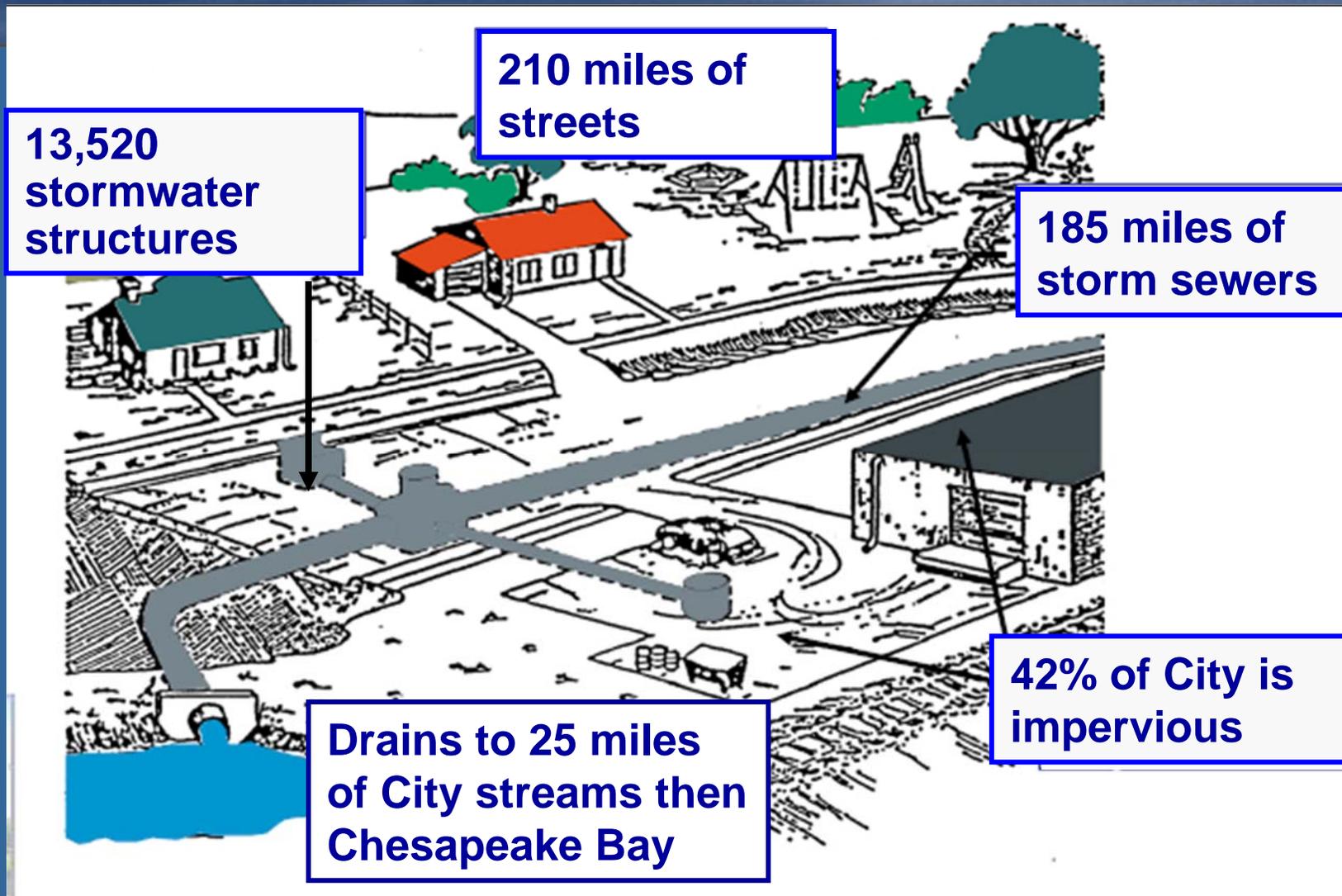
■ Multi-Family Residential

■ Non-Residential (Tax Exempt)

How would a Stormwater Utility program work?

- Owners of properties that contribute to stormwater runoff will be charged a user fee
- User fee based on amount of impervious surface contributing to stormwater runoff
- Properties with greater impervious area contribute more to stormwater needs
- Credits will be provided for on-site stormwater management

City's Stormwater Infrastructure



How does the City manage stormwater?

- Clean and inspect sewers and catch basins
- Repair and replace storm sewer infrastructure



How does the City manage stormwater?

- Construct improvements to stormwater infrastructure



How does the City manage stormwater?

- Maintain streams and channels
- 5% of tax parcels are vulnerable to flooding



Stormwater Funding Options

Existing Stormwater Funding

- General Fund
- Competes with other city-wide priorities
- Each property's contribution based on property value

Proposed Stormwater Utility

- Typically set up as an enterprise fund
- Dedicated revenue for stormwater program
- Based on extent to which a property contributes to stormwater runoff (impervious area)

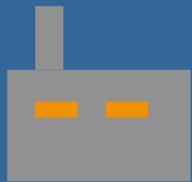
The selected rate structure should be fair and simple



Residential



Flat Fees



Non-Residential
& Multi-Family
Residential



Actual Impervious
Area



Undeveloped

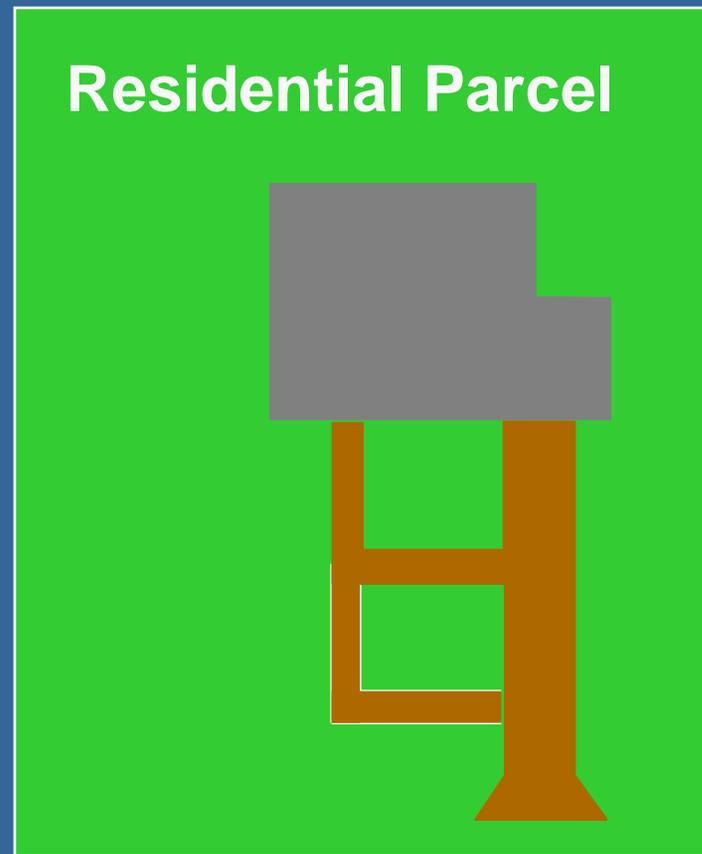


No Fees

The typical residence defines the base unit (**E**quivalent **R**esidential **U**nit)

| | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| House | 1,550 ft ² |
| Other Impervious | 421 ft ² |
| Total | 1,971 ft ² |

- Single Family Detached < 3,942 ft² = 1 **ERU**
- Single Family Detached > 3,942 ft² = 2 **ERU**
- Single Family Attached = 0.43 **ERU**
- Single Family Semi-Detached = 0.43 **ERU**

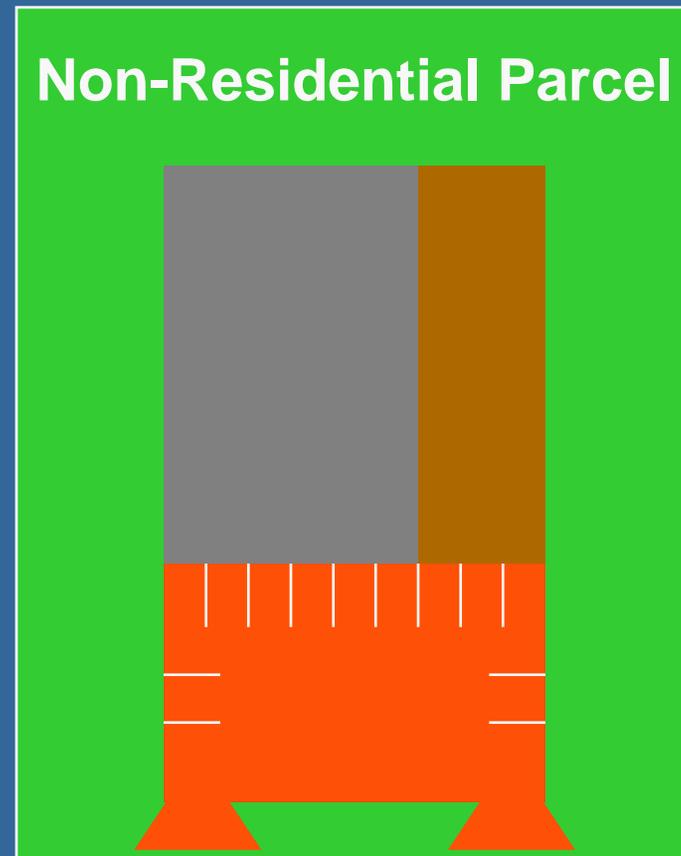


Single Family Detached

Non-Residential & Multi-Family billed as multiples of the base unit

| | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| Building | 6,000 ft ² |
| Parking | 10,000 ft ² |
| Other Impervious | 3,710 ft ² |
| Total | 19,710 ft ² |

$$\frac{19,710 \text{ ft}^2}{1,970 \text{ ft}^2} = 10 \text{ ERU}$$



Stormwater Utility Jurisdictions Comparison Virginia & Washington Metro Area

| Jurisdiction | Land Area (Sq. Miles) | Approximate Population | Rate (\$/Yr/Unit) |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Norfolk, VA | 66 | 241,727 | 96.96 |
| Virginia Beach, VA | 310 | 439,467 | 73.00 |
| Portsmouth, VA | 33 | 99,617 | 72.00 |
| Newport News, VA | 69 | 181,647 | 58.20 |
| Hampton, VA | 55 | 146,878 | 55.20 |
| Chesapeake, VA | 353 | 210,834 | 53.40 |
| Takoma Park, MD | 2 | 18,540 | 48.00 |
| Montgomery Co., MD | 496 | 932,131 | 45.00 |
| Gaithersburg, MD | 10 | 57,365 | 45.00 |
| Richmond, VA | 60 | 193,777 | 45.00 |
| Prince William Co., VA | 345 | 357,503 | 26.36 |

Proposed Stormwater Utility Rate

- **Single Family (20,823 parcels)**
 - Typical detached (8,570 parcels) \$48/yr
 - Larger detached, 2 x typical (546 parcels) \$98/yr
 - Attached & semi-detached (11,707 parcels)
(0.43 x median) \$20.64/yr

Proposed Stormwater Utility Rate

- **Multi-Family (488 parcels) & Non-Residential (3,090 parcels)**
 - Annual fee is dependent on impervious area
 - **(\$48 per 1,971 ft²) x (ft² of impervious area)**

Stormwater Program Overview

- **Infrastructure**
 - **Prioritization of projects and needs**
 - **Capital Improvement Projects**
 - **Operation & Maintenance**
- **Environmental Regulations**
- **Climate Change**

Proposed Stormwater Utility Rate

- **Stormwater Utility rate of \$48 annual ERU
~ \$2.6M annual revenue**
- **Enhanced storm sewer maintenance ~
\$250K**
 - **Increased inspection & cleaning of catch
basins**
 - **Increased inspection & cleaning of storm
sewers**

Proposed Stormwater Utility Rate

- **Proposed drainage infrastructure improvements**
 - **Street and basement flooding from right-of-way, Commonwealth Ave & Glebe Rd (Auburn Village), \$650k**
 - **Basement flooding adjacent to Hooff's Run Park, 60 120 blocks Commonwealth Ave, \$500k**
 - **Basement flooding from stream overflow, 300 block Beverly Drive, \$500k**
 - **Basement flooding from City right-of-way and properties, 900 block N. Paxton, 500 - 600 block N. Pegram, \$500k**

Proposed Stormwater Utility Rate

- **Proposed drainage infrastructure improvements (continued)**
 - **Property flooding due to stormwater management pond overflow, Templeton Place, \$500k**
 - **Alley and basement flooding due to storm drain surcharging, E. Monroe & E. Nelson, 10 - 110 blocks, \$100k**
 - **Ponding due to undersized curb inlet, N. Henry at Montgomery, \$50k**
 - **Ponding in gutter, Adams Av, 200 block, \$30k**

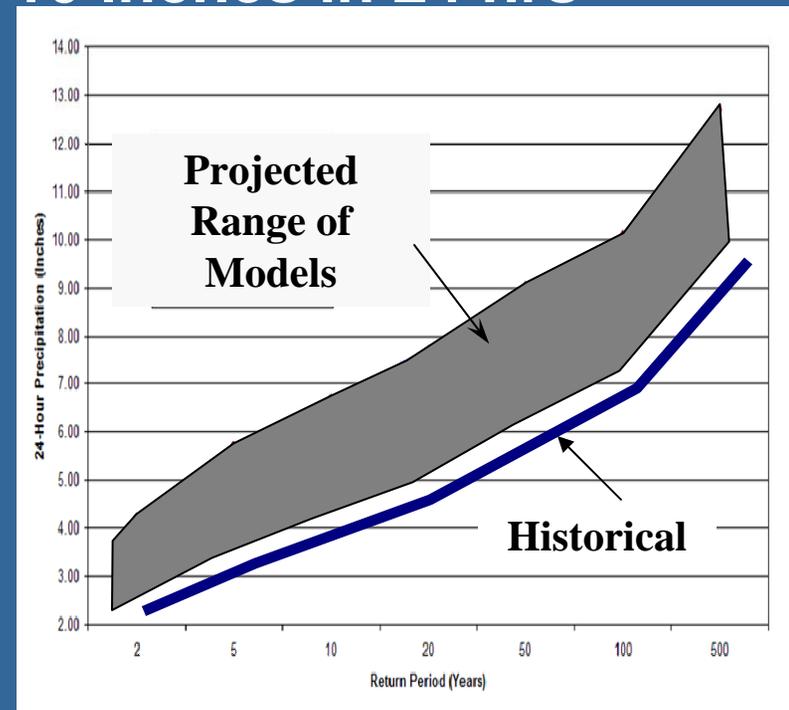
Why does the City need to protect stormwater quality?



- **Environmental Action Plan 2030, Water Resources Principle Goal to establish funding source such as SWU**
- **State & Federal requirements:**
 - Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act & Regulations
 - Presidential Executive Order and new EPA “Bay czar”
 - Virginia Stormwater Management Act & Regulations
 - VSMP Permit Regulations (amended Oct 2009)
 - VSMP Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permit
 - Total Maximum Daily Loads (Local and Chesapeake Bay)
 - Erosion & Sediment Control Law & Regulations
 - National Flood Insurance Program requirements

Climate Change Predictions for Stormwater Runoff

- Storm intensities will be greater
 - Storms with a 100 year recurrence currently produce 7.8 inches in 24 hrs and in the future will produce up to 10 inches in 24 hrs
- Storm frequencies will increase
 - Storms historically occurring once every 100 years will occur every 20 – 50 years



Next Steps

- **Community and stakeholder outreach: Fall – Winter 09**
- **Recommendations to Council: February 2010**
- **Decisions on funding options: May 2010**
- **Implementation: November 2010 (or after approved)**

Thank You



Questions & Answers
Transportation & Environmental Services
703.746.4025