

City of Rehoboth Beach Stormwater Utility Task Force April 5, 2022 Meeting



Today's Presentation

- Summary of City's Stormwater Related Expenditures
- Options for Funding
- Overview of Stormwater Utilities
- Task Force Meeting Topics



Rain is natural....



Stormwater is manmade....



Unmanaged Stormwater

- Overtaxes built drainage infrastructure
- Causes drainage problems and flooding
- Damages public and private property
- Erodes streambanks and pollutes waterways
- Increases water treatment costs



What is Stormwater?

- Water originating from rain and / or snow events
 - Soaks into ground ~ becomes groundwater
 - Evapotranspirates ~ becomes atmospheric
 - Stays on surface ~ becomes runoff
- A concern for two main issues
 - Water quantity
 - Water quality
 - Separate but related
- Also a commodity
 - Finite resource becoming more and more scarce
 - Arid region practices coming our way (harvesting, reuse, etc.)



Stormwater Quantity and Quality

- Stormwater quantity
 - Rate and volume
 - Detention basins and conveyances common means to address
 - Concerns that future will bring more severe storms
- Stormwater quality
 - Composition and concentrations
 - Multi-faceted approaches needed
 - Best Management Practices or BMPs
 - NPDES MS4 permitting program



Common Pollutants

- Bacteria
- Nutrients / nitrogen and phosphorous
- Siltation / suspended solids
- Organics / low dissolved oxygen (D.O.)
- Pesticides
- Pathogens
- Polychlorinated biphenyl (PCBs)

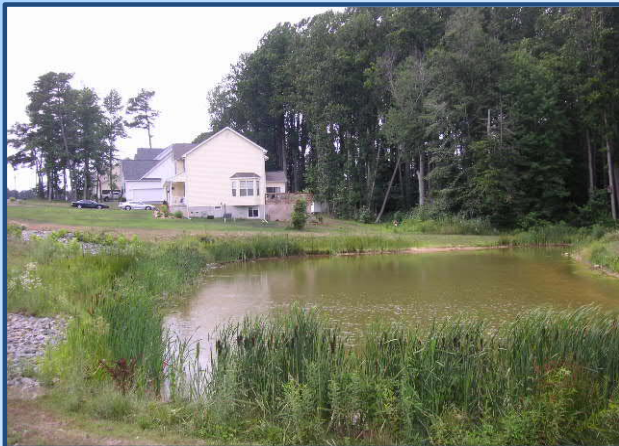


Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)

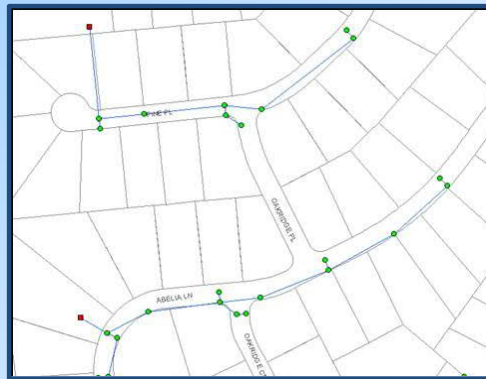


BMP – Best Management Practices

Structural



BMP – Best Management Practice Programmatic



NPDES Permit Requirements

- Implementation of Six Minimum Controls
 - Public Education and Outreach
 - Public Involvement and Participation
 - Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDD&E)
 - Stormwater Management During Construction
 - Post Construction Stormwater Management
 - Good Housekeeping
- Preparation of SWPP&MP
 - Stormwater Pollution Prevention and Management Plan



City's Stormwater Expenditures

- 33 employees – between 5% and 25% on stormwater
 - Routine maintenance of inlets and pipes
 - Street sweeping
 - Inlet and outfall cleaning
 - Sediment removal from stormwater quality controls
- 30 vehicles or pieces of equipment
 - Street sweepers
 - Vacuum trucks
 - Beach rakes and trash wagons



City's Stormwater Expenditures

➤ Contracts

- Storm inlet major repairs
- Stormwater Sampling
- Outfall inspections and repairs
- GIS updates



City's Stormwater Expenditures

➤ Future Services

- Public outreach and education
- Storm sewer system inventory and inspection update
- Dry weather screening
- BMP inspections
- Employee training
- Miss Utility markouts
- Storm pipe repairs (from vidoes)
- Water quality BMPs - various locations



City's Stormwater Expenditures

➤ Capital Projects

- Storm Sewer Assessment and Repairs
- Storm Sewer Cleaning - Reho/Wilm/Balt Avenues
- Stormwater Basin #40 Design/Construction (Kent/Cookman/Sussex)
- Baltimore and Wilmington Avenue Streetscape
- Bayard Ave Stormwater Improvements
- Comprehensive Stormwater Management Plan
- Lakes Management Plan
- Stormwater Utility Feasibility Study



Options for Funding

- Pay-as-you-go
 - Little or no interest expenses / reserves debt capacity for other purposes
 - Problematic for large capital expenses / “lumpiness” and magnitude
- Debt
 - Can undertake more or bigger projects / financial stability
 - Interest expenses / encumbers future budgets / prudence needed
- Capitalization recovery fees / development impact fees
 - Precedents exist in multiple categories / generally considered fair
 - Difficult to apply in an already built out area



Options for Funding

- Grants and loans
 - Provides third party funds at reduced (match) or zero (no match) basis
 - Competitive process / unreliable funding stream
- Clean Water State Revolving Funds
 - Low interest rates / significant funds now or soon available
 - Competitive process / most funds earmarked for water and sewer work
- Community based public-private partnerships (CBP3s)
 - Market-based solutions / reduces municipality's expenses
 - Limited record in stormwater applications / loss of control



Options for Funding

➤ Fee-based Programs

- Provides SAFE (stable, adequate, flexible, equitable) funding
- Recognizes growing stormwater needs
- Separates stormwater from competing municipal expenses
- Potential opposition from residents and / or businesses
- Possible complaints of excessive spending (if not revenue-neutral)
- Can be burdensome for municipality to implement and manage
- Stormwater fee ~ not a tax
- Rational nexus needed



Typical Utility Rate Structures

➤ Water and Wastewater

- Total flows divided into total costs to establish rates
- Individual flows metered – bills assessed on gallon basis

➤ Electricity

- Total wattage divided into total costs to establish rates
- Individual usage metered – bills assessed on wattage basis

➤ Stormwater

- Cannot be metered – need different approach
- Assess fees using a proxy – impervious area



Stormwater Utility Basics

- Primary Foundation
 - Direct correlation exists between imperviousness and impact
- Equitable and Legally Defendable
 - Property owner's fee proportional to impact on system
- Not Administratively Burdensome
 - Time consuming to assess and invoice
 - Ranges often used for single-family lots
(typically majority of total parcels)
 - Square footage basis more often used for other land uses
(typically majority of total impervious area)

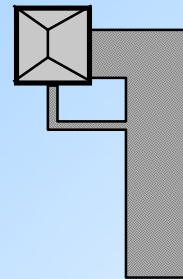
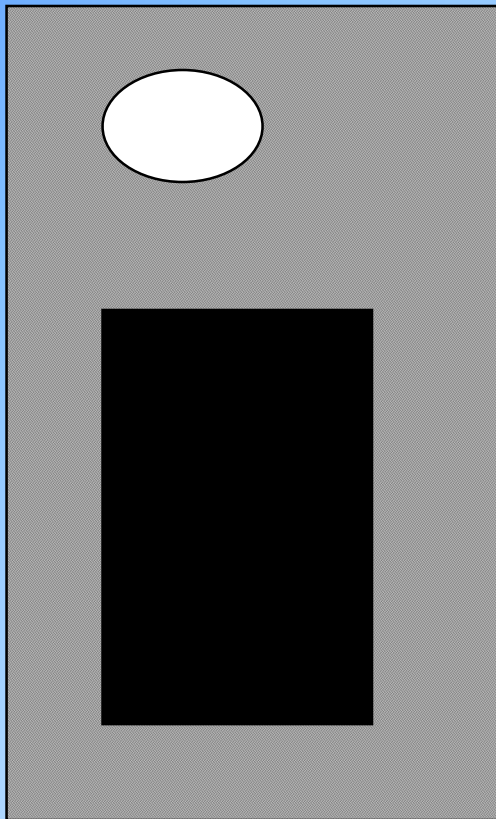


Stormwater Utility Basics

- Impervious area basis – ERU basis
 - Tiering of residential parcels / individualizing of non-residential
- Impervious area basis – SWBU basis
 - Assesses residential and residential on equal basis
- Development intensity / runoff factor – IDF basis
 - Lot area times calculated or assumed imperviousness
- Other / Hybrid Approaches
 - No two situations are identical



Stormwater Utility – ERU Basis



= 1 ERU

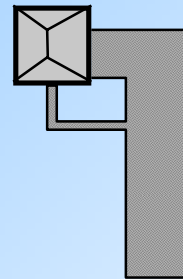
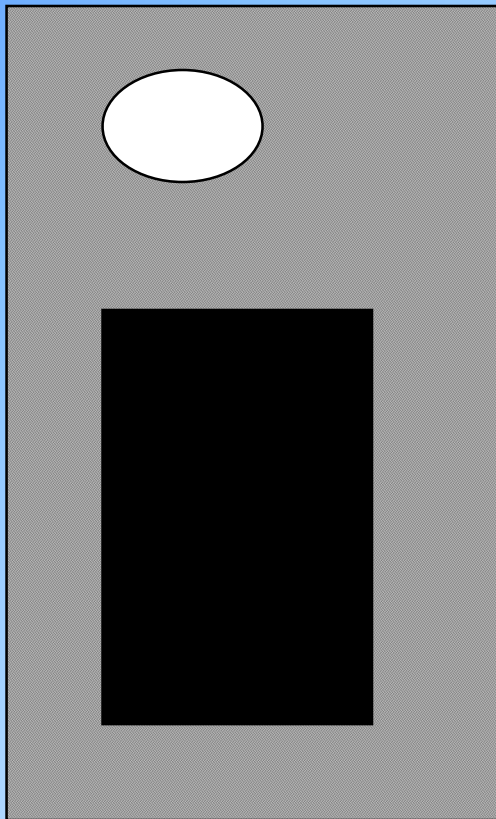
(Equivalent Runoff Unit)

Say 3,000 square feet

= 10 ERUs for Commercial



Stormwater Utility – SWBU Basis



= 12 SWBUs

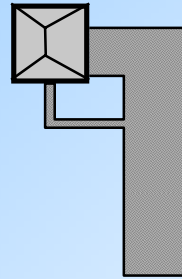
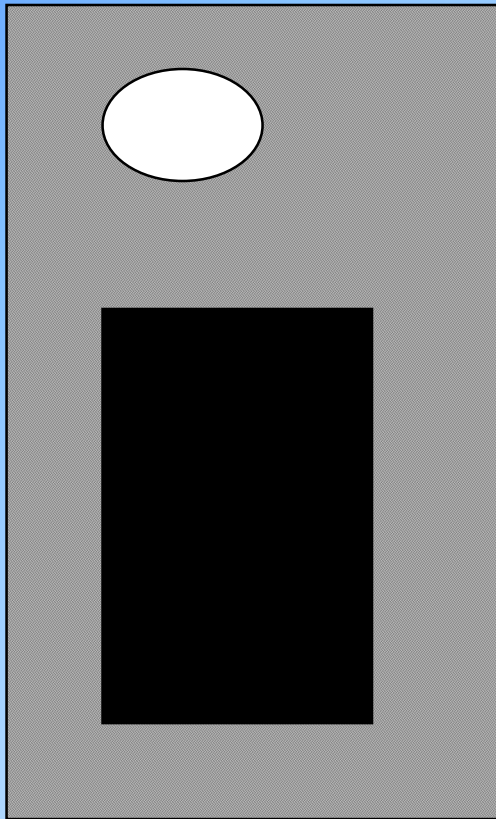
(Stormwater Billing Unit)

Say 250 square feet

= 120 SWBUs for Commercial



Stormwater Utility – IDF Basis



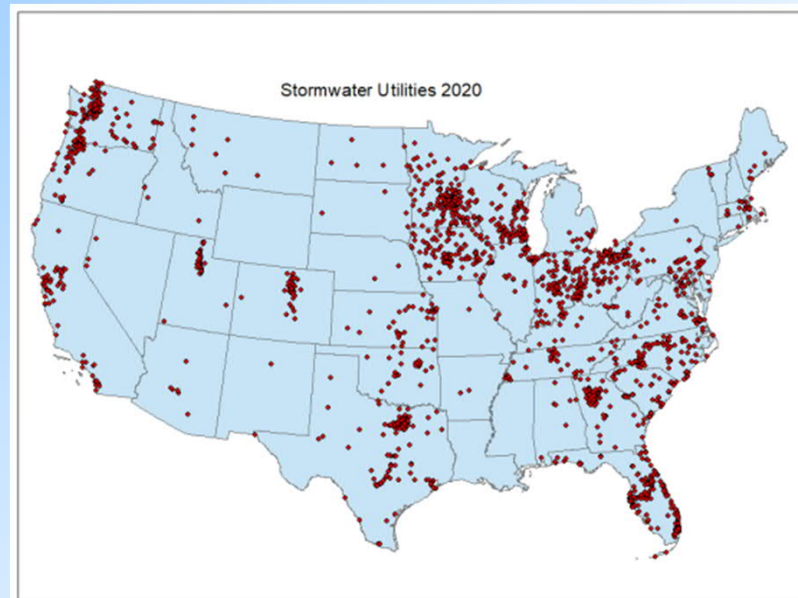
Lot area = 10,000 sq. ft.
Runoff factor = 0.5
Product = 5,000

Lot area = 60,000 sq. ft.
Runoff factor = 0.9
Product = 54,000
Commercial



Nationwide Use of Utilities

- Approximately 1,800 exist in U.S. and Canada
 - 41 states have at least one
 - 6 states have 100 or more (Minnesota has 204)
 - Average and median populations are 66,150 and 18,200 (smallest 88)



Source: 2020 Stormwater Utility Survey – Western Kentucky University

Stormwater Utilities in Delaware

- Stormwater Utility Activities in Delaware
 - Wilmington, Lewes BPW, and Newark in place (2006, 2010, 2018)
 - Dover currently investigating
 - New Castle County initiated but did not complete
- Utilities were recommended by Governor Minner's Task Force in 2006 as funding vehicle for a comprehensive approach to drainage



Stormwater Utilities in Delaware

➤ Wilmington

- Single-family residential lots – \$4.95 to \$21.78 a month
- Non-residential rates vary depending on impervious area
- Basis is costs to maintain combined (storm and sanitary) system

➤ Lewes BPW

- Residential lots – \$5.00 a month
- Commercial – \$10.00 a month
- Industrial – \$20.00 a month

➤ Newark

- Single-family residential lots – \$2.12 to \$6.37 a month
- Non-residential rates vary depending on impervious area



Task Force Meetings

- Today – general introduction
- May – review of model / demonstration of fee assessment
- June – variables / mixed-use parcels / credits and exemptions / rights-of-way
- July – expenditures / preliminary rates
- August – continued discussion / resolution of any differences in opinions
- September – development of recommendations to the Mayor and Commissioners



Discussion

