



City of Harrisonburg Stormwater Advisory Committee

Agenda: Meeting No. 03

April 2, 2014 5:00 – 7:00 p.m.

5:00 – 5:05	1. Welcome and Introductions
5:05 – 5:10	2. Review and Adopt Minutes
5:10 – 5:20	3. Public Comment (limited to 3 minutes per speaker)
5:20 – 6:20	4. Preliminary Current Stormwater Program <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Budgetsb. Level of Service (LOS)c. Extent of Service (EOS)
6:20 – 6:45	5. Chesapeake Bay TMDL Pollution Reductions <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Calculationsb. Process
6:45 – 6:55	6. General Questions / Discussion
6:55 – 7:00	7. Next Steps / Assignments <i>Reminder – Field Trip in May</i>



City of Harrisonburg Stormwater Advisory Committee

Minutes: Meeting No. 02

March 5, 2013 5:00 – 7:00 p.m.

Members in attendance: Dale Chesnut, Kathy Holm, William Jones, Jeff Kelble, William Latham, Daniel Michael, Ted Byrd, and J.M. Snell.

Staff/Other in attendance: Thanh Dang, Carolyn Howard, Harsit Patel, Tom Hartman and Jennifer Nunez.

Welcome and Introductions

The SWAC meeting was promptly called to order by Carolyn Howard, of Draper Aden Associates. After a round of introductions, Carolyn asked if the minutes from the February 5, 2014 SWAC meeting had been reviewed.

Review and Adopt Minutes

It was noted that there were two spelling errors that needed correction. Carolyn Howard stated that the minutes would be considered approved after correction.

Public Comment

Carolyn stated that a public comment section would be added to the agenda to accommodate interested parties. There were no public comments at this time.

Selection of Chair and Vice Chair

Carolyn called for the selection of a SWAC Chair and Vice Chair. She reiterated that the responsibilities of the Chair would be to serve as the liaison between the SWAC and City Council, as well as "the voice of the committee" in public settings. It was also affirmed that the Vice Chair would step in when needed. After Carolyn called for nominations, a question arose as to whether a Chair was required. She reminded the SWAC that the bylaws state that a Chair and Vice Chair be appointed.

SWAC member J.M. Snell offered a motion to nominate William Jones as Chair and Kathy Holm as Vice Chair.

The motion passed.

William Jones accepted the nomination on the condition (in jest) that he receive a gavel.

Recap of Previous Meeting

Carolyn stated that at the last meeting there was a request for estimates for Chesapeake Bay nutrient removal, and cost per pound of phosphorous reduction. Based on estimated data, the first year is calculated at 34lbs of phosphorus removal annually.

To qualify for the DEQ Stormwater Local Assistance Fund (SLAF) grant, an eligible project threshold is a maximum cost of \$50,000 per pound of phosphorus removed. Tom Hartman mentioned that out of 91 grant applications last year only 71 were awarded.

Approximately, 34lbs of phosphorus removal is required for this current permit cycle (ending in 2018) which if multiplied by \$50,000/ lb phosphorus removal the total cost for compliance for the current permit cycle is \$8,500,000, equal to \$1.7 million per year. The cost per pound number will vary depending on which projects the City pursues. City staff will pull together a Stormwater Plan that would define and outline capital projects for the future.

Carolyn reminded the SWAC that a 34lb phosphorus reduction over 5 years is roughly only 5% of the total Chesapeake Bay Watershed Implementation Plan (CBWIP) goal of approximately 900lbs by 2028. Best Management Practices (BMPs) such as rain gardens or pervious pavement, have values assigned that translate into the Chesapeake Bay Model. Moving forward the City staff will be developing a system to track on the ground practices and the calculated amounts of phosphorus, nitrogen and sediments they remove per year.

Carolyn reviewed the Stormwater Definitions (see Attachment A) and Thanh highlighted the section of alternative terminology to use when speaking to the public.

Carolyn also explained the recent changes adopted by the state legislature on the Virginia Stormwater Management Program (VSMP). Localities that are not MS4s have the option to “opt out” of administering its own VSMP, which means that the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) will be the administrative agency instead of the locality. However, localities that opt out must still comply with the stormwater management requirements. Thanh pointed out that a potential stumbling block for those localities that opt out could be backlog within the DEQ when reviewing plans. In summary, the City of Harrisonburg cannot opt out of VSMP program because it is an MS4. Discussion ensued regarding the VSMP program and how fees would be paid by developers. Since Harrisonburg will be operating a VSMP, a portion of the fees collected will go to the City and a portion to DEQ.

Existing Drainage Problems

Carolyn asked the SWAC in the previous meeting to identify drainage issues within the City. Thanh referred to a map that City staff had created which highlighted areas with existing drainage issues. This was used as a starting point to facilitate discussion. J.M. brought up the drainage problems in the Dogwood/Hillandale area, which have historically caused water to back up and subsequently basements to flood. Kathy Holm identified the Old Furnace Road while Bill Latham stated that Carlton Street had some flooding concerns. William Jones said that Greendale Road would experience flooding during heavy rain. JM mentioned the Rt. 11 Truck Stop area, while Dale cited the area behind Community Development. Thanh referred to the area on Liberty Street where inadequate drainage occurs, as well as Virginia Ave and Pleasant Hill Road. The Country Club Road area was also discussed as having drainage and erosion issues. Some drainage problems are within public rights of way that may be corrected by a future city infrastructure project, whereas other problems are private property issues. Thanh stated that

as SWAC members talk with the public, the public may have questions about drainage problems that can be differed to the City staff.

Pollutants such as nutrients cannot be seen, but the public can see trash being picked up or stream bank restoration projects. Therefore a combination of projects will be implemented to alleviate drainage concerns, while still addressing pollution reduction. Tom referred to some project possibilities that focus on improving infrastructure. While expensive, such projects are efficient and effective at reducing pollution and sediment runoff. Thanh pointed out that the City completed a stormwater retrofit study last year that reviewed opportunities on owned property, and that it will be necessary to develop a stormwater plan that included partnering with private landowners to implement best management practices. J.M. introduced the idea of giving a credit to developers to go “above and beyond” the basic requirements.

Discussion of JMU cost-sharing partnerships lead into the introduction of Carolyn’s presentation.

Introduction to Funding Structures and Level of Service

See Attachment B for presentation details.

During the presentation Carolyn discussed other localities generating revenue through Stormwater Utility fees. Meeting the minimum control measures of the MS4 permit will require the City to generate new revenue sources to fund projects. MS4 operators (such as JMU and VDOT) that are within the boundaries of the City would be exempt from any stormwater utility fee. Localities can “opt” to charge publicly owned facilities and roads a stormwater utility fee. For example, Lynchburg has decided to “pay themselves” and not exclude any property that is not exempted by law. An advantage of a Stormwater Utility is that it can incentivize property owners to install best management practices to help meet the Chesapeake Bay TMDL special conditions of the MS4 permit, whereas there is not a mechanism to incentivize property owners through the real estate tax. Localities that charge a stormwater utility fee must administer a credit program, where property owners can receive a reduction in their stormwater utility fee for best management practices installed.

Some localities chose to charge stormwater utility fees by square foot of impervious surface that a property has, requiring more cost to administer. Other localities use flat rate fees, called an equivalent residential unit (ERU) for the bulk of residential properties, which is easier to manage. An ERU is the average impervious area or a single-family lot within a particular community.

Implementing a property/ real estate tax could arguably be deemed unfair when accounting for value vs. impact. A property that has less impervious surface, but higher property value may be charged more for stormwater impact.

Incremental increases to a utility fees offset by general funds are another option, one that Lynchburg implemented. Tom mentioned that selling a level of service to the public is easier than “selling a fee.” That is, to demonstrate to the public the services and benefits they receive from a stormwater utility fee.

Moving forward, there are many questions to be answered, such as if stormwater utility fees are implemented will they be levied on the renter or property owner? Also will compliance waivers be full or partial, a credit system for minimum requirement? Bill Latham mentioned building into the code a system of opportunity. Blacksburg offered credit to meet regulation, but an incentive to go above and beyond. J.M. interjected that to meet the 900lb goal, retrofitting on private properties must happen. Retrofitting is expensive and offers no real incentive to the property owner unless we provide some relief on utility fees. Carolyn recommended that the SWAC consider a credit or grant system to incentivize private property owners. Thanh mentioned that a community in Portland provided grants to private property owners from collected fees to provide cost-sharing opportunities.

There was discussion about solid waste management fees in the City of Harrisonburg. Harsit stated that people with private refuse hauler service have been receiving \$10.00 off utility fees since 2008, if they participate in the recycling program. This led to a statement about the importance of educating the public on “how their actions impact storm water.”

Carolyn explained Levels of Service and Extents of Services (see Attachment B). The SWAC needs to think about levels of service, extents of service, and subsequently build a budget for the city’s stormwater management program. It will be important to outline and define boundaries for extents of services. Will the City be responsible for a public culvert or public across private? Clear and documented recommendations will need to be made to City Council. City staff is working on gathering current budget information for operating the existing stormwater program and the existing level of service and extent of services and will share it with the SWAC at the next meeting.

General Questions / Discussion

Ted asked what was put into the FY14-15 budget requests for stormwater management. Staff will report this information at the next meeting.

Thanh also offered to send the SWAC suggested reading and resources by email.

The meeting was adjourned at 7:00pm.

Next meeting will be on April 2, 2014, 5pm-7pm, at Harrisonburg Public Works, 320 East Mosby Road, Harrisonburg, VA 22801.

ATTACHMENT A: Stormwater Definitions

DRAFT

Stormwater Terms

Term	Acronym/ Other Term	Definition (Source)	Suggested replacement terms when speaking with the public
Agricultural land	N/A	Land suitable for agricultural production, both crops and livestock.	Working farms
Best Management Practices	BMPs	Schedule of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures and other management practices, including both structural and non structural practices, to prevent or reduce the pollution of surface waters and groundwater systems. (9VAC25-870-10)	Best practices, Activities, Stormwater facilities
Clean Water Act	CWA	The 1972 amendments to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (known as the Clean Water Act or CWA) provide the statutory basis for the NPDES permit program and the basic structure for regulating the discharge of pollutants from point sources to waters of the United States. Section 402 of the CWA specifically required EPA to develop and implement the NPDES program. (US EPA)	N/A
Environment	N/A	The sum of all external conditions and influences affecting the life, development and, ultimately, the survival of an organism (US EPA)	Land, air, water and animals
Erosion & Sediment Control	E&S	Minimum statewide standards to achieve the effective control of soil erosion, sediment, deposition and nonagricultural precipitation runoff resulting from land-disturbing activities (4 VAC 50 – 30)	N/A
Eutrophication	N/A	The process by which a body of water acquires a high concentration of nutrients, especially phosphates and nitrates. These typically promote excessive growth of algae. As the algae die and decompose, high levels of organic matter and the decomposing organisms deplete the water of available oxygen, causing the death of other organisms, such as fish. Eutrophication is a natural, slow-aging process for a water body, but human activity greatly speeds up the process. (USGS)	N/A

Term	Acronym/ Other Term	Definition (Source)	Suggested replacement terms when speaking with the public
Green Infrastructure	GI	Green infrastructure uses vegetation, soils, and natural processes to manage water and create healthier urban environments. At the scale of a city or county, green infrastructure refers to the patchwork of natural areas that provides habitat, flood protection, cleaner air, and cleaner water. At the scale of a neighborhood or site, green infrastructure refers to stormwater management systems that mimic nature by soaking up and storing water. (US EPA)	N/A
Illicit Discharge/ Illicit Discharge Detection & Elimination	IDDE	Any discharge to a municipal separate storm sewer that is not composed entirely of stormwater, except discharges pursuant to a separate VPDES or state permit (other than the state permit for discharges from the municipal separate storm sewer), discharges resulting from firefighting activities, and discharges identified by and in compliance with 9VAC25-870-400 (9VAC25-870-10)	Pollution
Impervious Surface	N/A	Surface composed of material that significantly impedes or prevents natural infiltration of water into soil (9VAC25-870-10)	Pavement, structures, other developed land
Low impact development	LID	An approach to land development (or re-development) that works with nature to manage stormwater as close to its source as possible. LID employs principles such as preserving and recreating natural landscape features, minimizing effective imperviousness to create functional and appealing site drainage that treat stormwater as a resource rather than a waste product. (US EPA)	Green infrastructure
Minimum Control Measures	MCMs	The minimum action required to achieve compliance under the MS4 permit.	Best Practices
Municipal Separate Storm Sewer	N/A	Means a conveyance system of conveyances otherwise known as municipal separate storm sewer system, including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, manmade channels,	Storm drain system, storm drains

Term	Acronym/ Other Term	Definition (Source)	Suggested replacement terms when speaking with the public
		or storm drains: (1) owned and operated by a federal, state, city, town, county, district, association, or other public body, created by or pursuant to state law, having jurisdiction or delegated authority for erosion and sediment control and stormwater management, or a designated and approved management agency under § 208 of the Clean Water Act that discharges to surface waters; (2) Designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater; (3) That is not a combined sewer; and (4) That is not part of a publicly owned treatment works. (9VAC25-870-10)	
Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System Permit	MS4 Permit	All separate storm sewers that are defined as “large”, “medium” or “small” municipal separate storm sewer systems or as designated under 9VAC25-870-380 A 1. (9VAC25-870-10)	Stormwater pollution permit
National/ Virginia Pollutant Discharge Elimination Program	NPDES/ VPDES	The national/state programs for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing state permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements (9VAC25-870-10)	N/A
Nonpoint Source Pollution	NPS, Indirect pollution	<p>Pollution such as sediment, nitrogen, phosphorous, hydrocarbons, heavy metals, and toxics whose sources cannot be pinpointed but rather are washed from the land surface in a diffuse manner by stormwater runoff (9VAC25-870-10)</p> <p>Nonpoint sources include all sources of a pollutant not considered point source, as well as, anthropogenic and natural background sources (US EPA)</p>	Pollution
Outfall	N/A	A point source at the point where a municipal separate storm sewer discharges to surface waters and does not include open conveyances connecting two municipal separate storm sewers, or pipes, tunnels or other	N/A

Term	Acronym/ Other Term	Definition (Source)	Suggested replacement terms when speaking with the public
		conveyances which connect segments of the same stream or other surface waters and are used to convey surface waters (9VAC25-870-10)	
Point Source Pollution	Direct pollution	Water pollution coming from a single point, such as a sewage-outflow pipe (USGS) Point sources include all sources subject to regulation under NPDES , e.g. wastewater treatment facilities, some stormwater discharges and concentrated animal feeding operations (CAFOs) (US EPA)	Pollution
Regulations	N/A	A law, rule, or other order prescribed by authority, especially to regulate conduct. For stormwater purposes, this word is used to reference the MS4, VSMP, and other permit regulations	Legal requirements
Riparian Buffer	Forested buffer	An area along a shoreline, wetland, or stream where development is restricted or prohibited (US EPA)	N/A
Stormwater Management Facility	SWM Facility	A control measure that controls stormwater runoff and changes the characteristic of that runoff including, but not limited to, the quantity and quality, the period of release or velocity flow. (9VAC25-870-10)	Stormwater facilities
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans	SWPPPs	A document that is prepared in accordance with good engineering practices and that identifies potential sources of pollutants that may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of stormwater discharges (9VAC25-870-10)	Stormwater pollution prevention plans
Stormwater/ Stormwater Runoff	N/A	Precipitation that is discharged across the land surface or through conveyances to one or more waterways and that may include stormwater runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage (9VAC25-870-10)	Polluted runoff, polluted stormwater
Total Maximum Daily Load	TMDL	The sum of the individual wasteload allocations for point sources, load allocations (LAs) for nonpoint sources, natural background loading and a margin of safety (9VAC25-870-10)	Pollution diet, pollution limits

Term	Acronym/ Other Term	Definition (Source)	Suggested replacement terms when speaking with the public
		A calculation of the maximum amount of pollutant that a water body can receive and still meets water quality standards, and an allocation of that load among various sources of that pollutant. (US EPA)	
Virginia Stormwater Management Program	VSMP	A program approved by the board after September 13, 2011, that has been established by a VSMP authority to manage the quality and quantity of runoff resulting from land-disturbing activities and shall include such items as local ordinances, rules, permit requirements, annual standards and specifications, policies and guidelines, technical materials, and requirements for plan review, inspection, enforcement, where authorized in the Act and associated regulations, and evaluation consistent with the requirements of the SWM Act and associated regulations (9VAC25-870-10)	Virginia stormwater regulations
Waste Load Allocation	WLA	The portion of a receiving water's loading capacity that is allocated to one of its existing or future point sources of pollution (US EPA)	Pollution Diet, Pollution Limits
Watershed	N/A	A defined land area drained by a river or stream, karst system, or system of connecting rivers or streams such that all surface water within the area flows through a single outlet (9VAC25-870-10)	Land around rivers and streams
Watershed Implementation Plans	WIPs	Plans designed to accomplish a set of allocation goals identified in the Chesapeake Bay TMDL (VA DEQ)	Water plans, cleanup road maps, blueprints

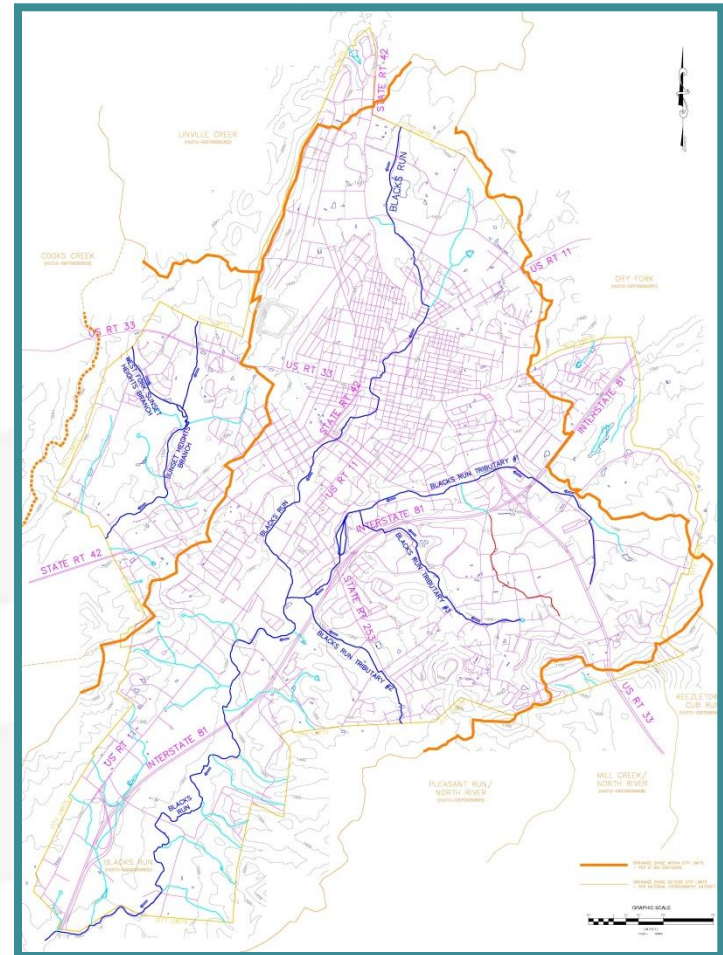
Updated: 2/26/2014

ATTACHMENT B: Powerpoint Presentation , Stormwater Enterprise Fund Options and Levels / Extents of Service

DRAFT

City of Harrisonburg's Stormwater Program

Stormwater Enterprise Fund Options and Levels / Extents of Service



March 5, 2014

Stormwater Program Funding Options

- Funding Sources
 - ✓ General Funds – Property Taxes
 - ✓ Increased Tax Rates
 - ✓ Use of Existing General Funds
 - ✓ Grants
 - ✓ Stormwater Program Fund (Stormwater Utility)



Stormwater Program Funding Options: Service Districts (Property Taxes)

Locality	MS4	Date Enacted	Rate on Real Property	Estimated Revenue (Millions)	Approx. Population (2012)
Fairfax County	Phase 1	2010	\$ 0.02	\$ 40.0	1,119,000
Arlington County	Phase 1	2008	\$ 1.30	\$ 5.30	221,000
City of Alexandria	Phase 2	2010?	\$ 0.05	\$ 1.70	146,300

Data as of October 2013



Stormwater Program Funding Options: Enterprise Funds (Utility Fees)

Locality	MS4	Date Enacted	Annual ERU	Monthly ERU	Estimated Revenue (Millions)	Approx. Population (2012)
Bridgewater, Town of	Phase 2	2013	\$12.00	\$1.00	\$ 0.07	5,800
Charlottesville, City of	Phase 2	2013	\$1.20 / 500 sq. ft.	---	\$ 1.60	44,000
Colonial Heights, City of	Phase 2	2010	\$ 24.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 0.37	17,500
Lynchburg, City of	Phase 2	2012	\$ 48.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 2.60	77,100
Newport News, City of	Phase 1	1993	\$ 96.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 13.6	180,700
Norfolk, City of	Phase 1	1991	\$124.47	\$ 10.37	\$15.00	245,800
Portsmouth, City of	Phase 1	1995	\$ 99.00	\$ 8.25	\$ 7.50	95,500
Prince William Co., Va	Phase 1	1994	\$ 37.10	\$ 3.09	\$ 7.43	402,000
Richmond, City of	Phase 2	2009	\$ 45.00	\$ 3.75	\$ 7.80	204,200
Roanoke, City of	Phase 2	2013 /2014	\$ 0.90 / 500 sq. ft.		\$ 4.10	97,500
Staunton, City of	Phase 2 (new)	1992	\$ 38.40	\$ 3.20	\$ 0.75	23,700
Suffolk, City of	Phase 2	2005	\$ 62.88	\$ 5.24	\$ 4.58	84,600

Data as of October 2013



Stormwater Program Funding Options

Funding Option	Benefits	Disadvantages
Service District (Property Taxes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Easy Billing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Cost has no relation to actual stormwater impacts.✓ No incentive for education or property improvements.✓ Amount may change from year-to-year, or be eliminated.✓ Non-profits, federal, state, and local properties are excluded.
Enterprise Fund (Utility Fees)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Equity: Fees are based on amount of impervious area – stormwater contribution.✓ Funds are limited to stormwater uses only.✓ All properties pay.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Amount of administrative time required.



Stormwater Utility Fees

- Fee not a tax
- Based on physical factors of a parcel
 - ✓ Total area
 - ✓ Total impervious area
 - ✓ Use and/or zoning classification



Stormwater Utility Fees

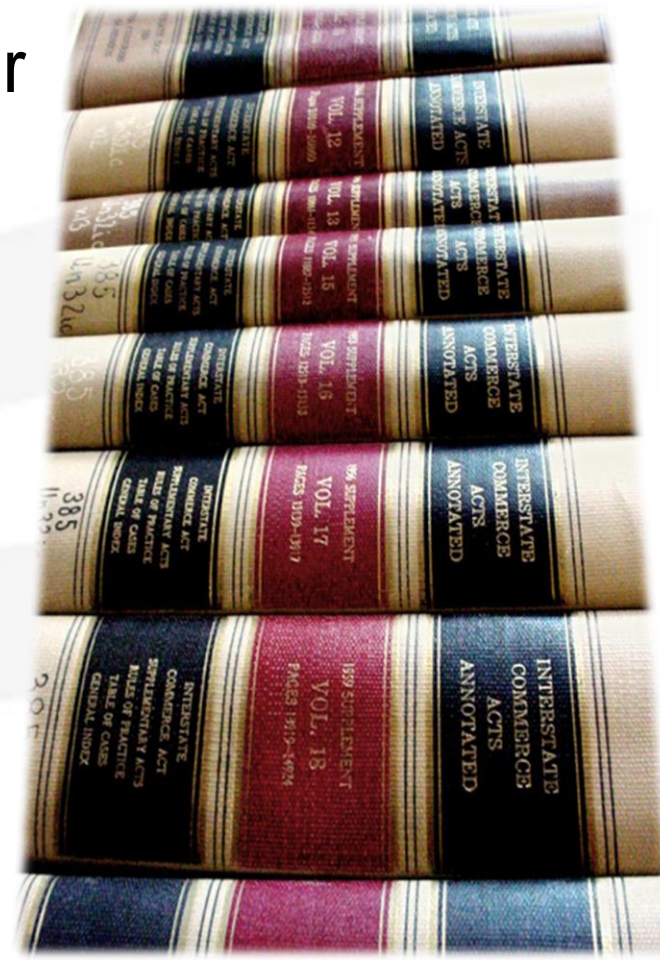
- “User Charge”
 - ✓ Similar to water and sanitary service fees
- Must be equitable
- Subject to Code of Virginia Section 15.2-2114 Regulation of Stormwater – Stormwater Utility Law



Stormwater Utility Law

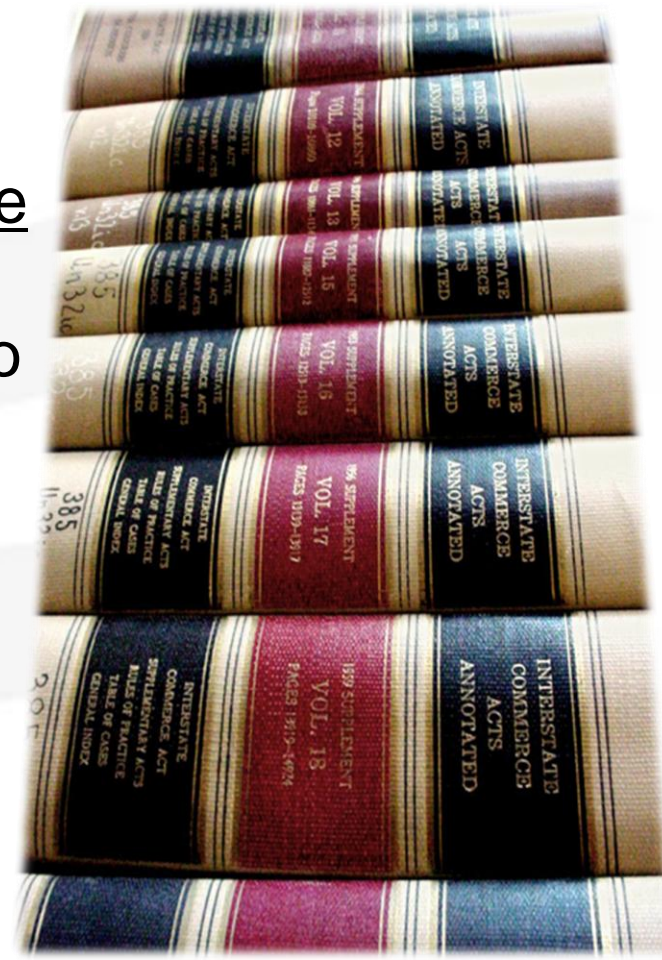
- Stormwater utility fee revenue may be used **only** for stormwater related costs:

- ✓ Acquisition of property
- ✓ Cost of administration
- ✓ Engineering and design, debt retirement, construction costs for new facilities and enlargement or improvement of existing facilities, including dams
- ✓ Facility maintenance
- ✓ Pollution Control – Permit Compliance



Stormwater Utility Law

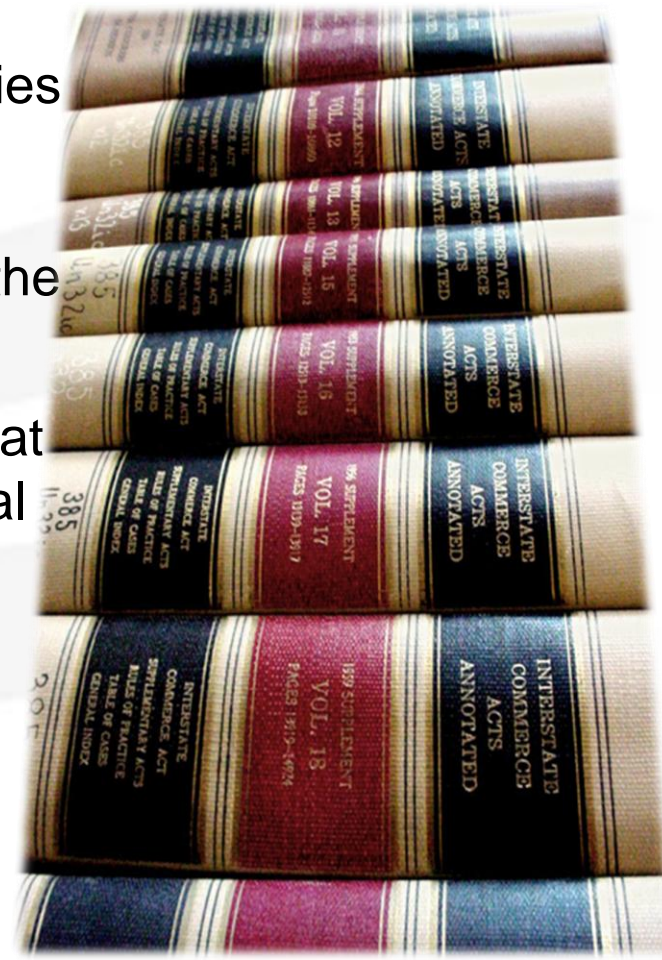
“The charges may be assessed to property owners or occupants, including condominium unit owners or tenants (when the tenant is the party to whom the water and sewer service is billed), and shall be based upon their contributions to stormwater runoff....”



Stormwater Utility Law

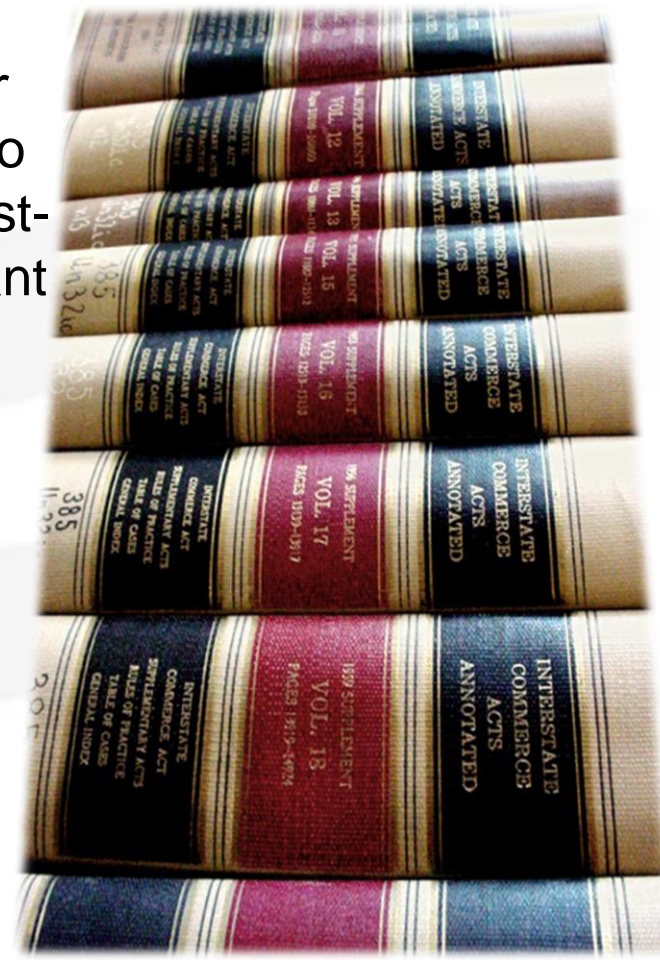
- Full Waivers

- ✓ “federal, state, or local government agencies when the agency owns and provides for maintenance of storm drainage and stormwater control facilities or is a unit of the locality administering the program
- ✓ “...roads and public street rights-of-way that are owned and maintained by state or local agencies.”



Stormwater Utility Law

- Full or Partial Waivers
 - ✓ “any person who develops, redevelops or retrofits outfalls, discharges or property so that there is a permanent reduction in post-development stormwater flow and pollutant loading”



Stormwater Utility Fees

- Basic Questions to Consider
 - ✓ How much \$\$ do you need?
 - ✓ Who will pay for it?
 - ✓ Will the public support it?
 - ✓ Or, how can you generate support?



Stormwater Utility Fees

- Budget Questions – What's the Cost of...?
 - ✓ Permit Compliance
 - ✓ CIP Stormwater Projects
 - ✓ Capacity for Future Stormwater Projects
 - ✓ Operations and Maintenance
 - ✓ Personnel
 - ✓ Other Capital Expenditures



Stormwater Utility Fees

- Policy Questions

- ✓ Supplemental or self-sufficient source of funding?
- ✓ How will it be billed – utility bill or property tax? **According to Black & Veatch 2010 Stormwater Utility Survey, 75% include in utility bills.**
- ✓ How often will it be billed?
- ✓ Can the existing billing software support this fee?



Stormwater Utility Fees

- Based on Equivalent Residential Unit (ERU):
 - ✓ An ERU is the average impervious area for a single-family lot within your community.
 - ✓ Use a statistical analysis to define the range of impervious area for the majority of single-family lots.
- GIS data is a very valuable tool!



Stormwater Utility Fees

- Impervious Area Methodology

Actual Impervious Area x (ERU Rate / ERU Area)
Or
Actual Impervious Area x (X Rate / Y Area)

Considerations:

- ✓ Management
- ✓ Accuracy of Mapping
- ✓ Flat or Tiered Residential Rates



Stormwater Utility Fees

- Impervious / Gross Area Methodology

$$\text{Actual Impervious Area} \times (\text{ERU Rate} / \text{ERU Area}) \\ + \text{Gross Area} \times (\text{Gross Rate} / \text{ERU Area})$$

Considerations:

- ✓ Large Undeveloped Tracts
- ✓ Management
- ✓ Accuracy of Mapping
- ✓ Flat or Tiered Residential Rates



Stormwater Utility Fees

- Impervious – Flat Rate Methodology

$\text{AVG of Range} * (\text{ERU Rate}^1 / \text{ERU Area})$

¹For the average of the range

Considerations:

- ✓ Large Undeveloped Tracts
- ✓ Management
- ✓ Accuracy of Mapping
- ✓ Flat or Tiered Residential Rates



Stormwater Utility Fees

- Credits
 - ✓ Use of LID techniques
 - ✓ SWM design more stringent than requirement
 - ✓ Water quality and quantity controls



Stormwater Utility Fees

- Credits - **XX% reduction in fee or tier** for each of the following:
 - ✓ Increase over the water quality requirement (removal efficiency)
 - ✓ Increase over the water quantity requirement
 - ✓ Landscape nutrient management



Stormwater Utility Fees

- Incentives - Designate a portion of the funds for grants to property owners for
 - ✓ Green roofs
 - ✓ Permeable pavement
 - ✓ Downspout disconnection/rain barrels
 - ✓ Rain gardens



Level of Service

Level of Service	Program Management & Oversight	Operations & Maintenance	Capital Improvement Projects	VSMP and MS4 Permit Compliance
1	Comprehensive Planning & Full Implementation Capabilities	Fully Preventative / 100% Routine	Prioritized / Fully Funded	Exemplary Permit Compliance
2	Proactive Planning & Systematic CIP Implementation Capabilities	Fully Preventative / 100% Routine	Prioritized / Fully Funded	Pro-Active Permit Compliance
3	Priority Planning & Partial CIP Implementation Capabilities	Mixture of Inspection and Routine Based	Compliant, Inspection-Based / Moderate Budget	Minimal Permit Compliance
4	Reactionary Planning & Minimal CIP Implementation Capacities	Response Only	Critical Needs Only / Minimal Budget	Below Minimum Permit Compliance
5	No Planning & No CIP Implementation Capabilities	Non-Responsive	No Planning / No Budget	Non-Compliant



Extent of Service

- What are the boundaries of your Program?
- Document policies
 - ✓ Capital Improvement Projects
 - ✓ Maintenance
 - ✓ Intergovernmental agreements



Next Steps

- Stormwater Budget Preparation
- LOS Determination
 - ✓ Operations & Maintenance
 - ✓ Capital Improvement Projects
 - ✓ VSMP and MS4 Compliance
- EOS Policy
 - ✓ Capital Improvement Projects
 - ✓ Maintenance
 - ✓ Intergovernmental agreements



Questions & Answers

