Harnessing Technical Assistance and Tools to Access and Plan for Stormwater Funding

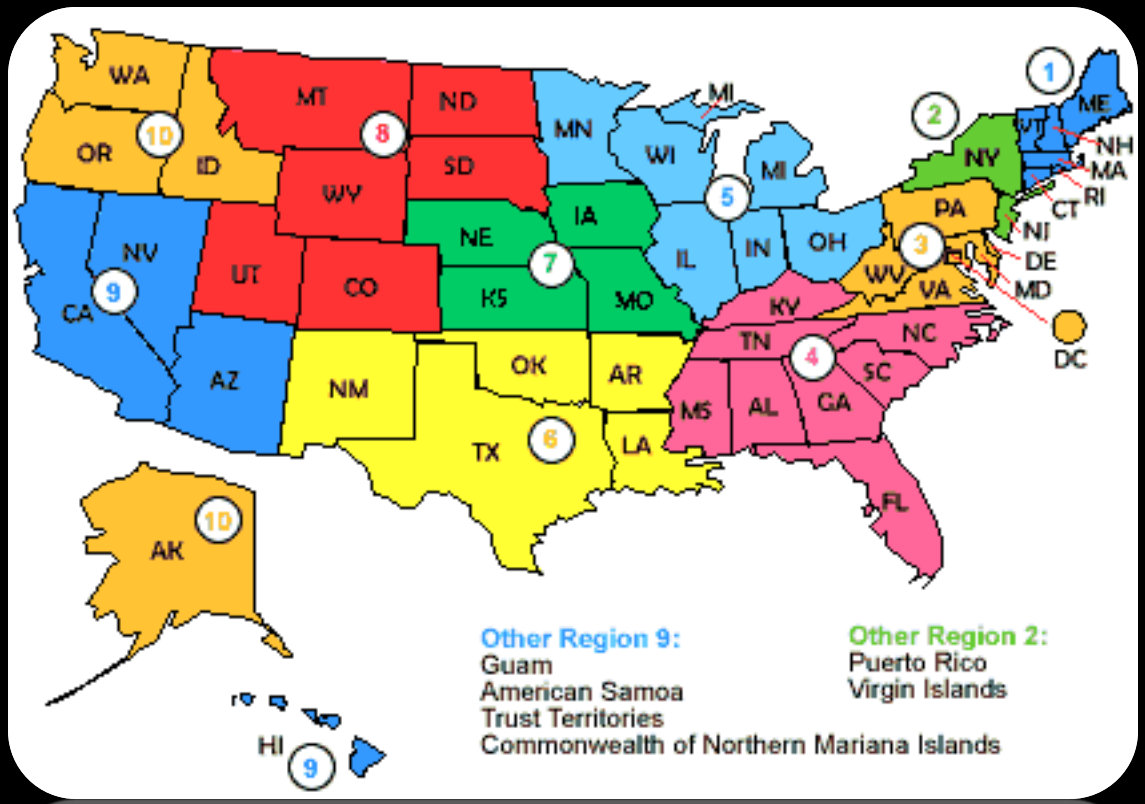
Wrightsville Borough, York County, Pennsylvania

Stormwater Finance Forum
University of New Hampshire
November 15-16, 2016

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND 18 56 ENVIRONMENTAL FINANCE CENTER

New England Environmental Finance Center

The EFC Partnership



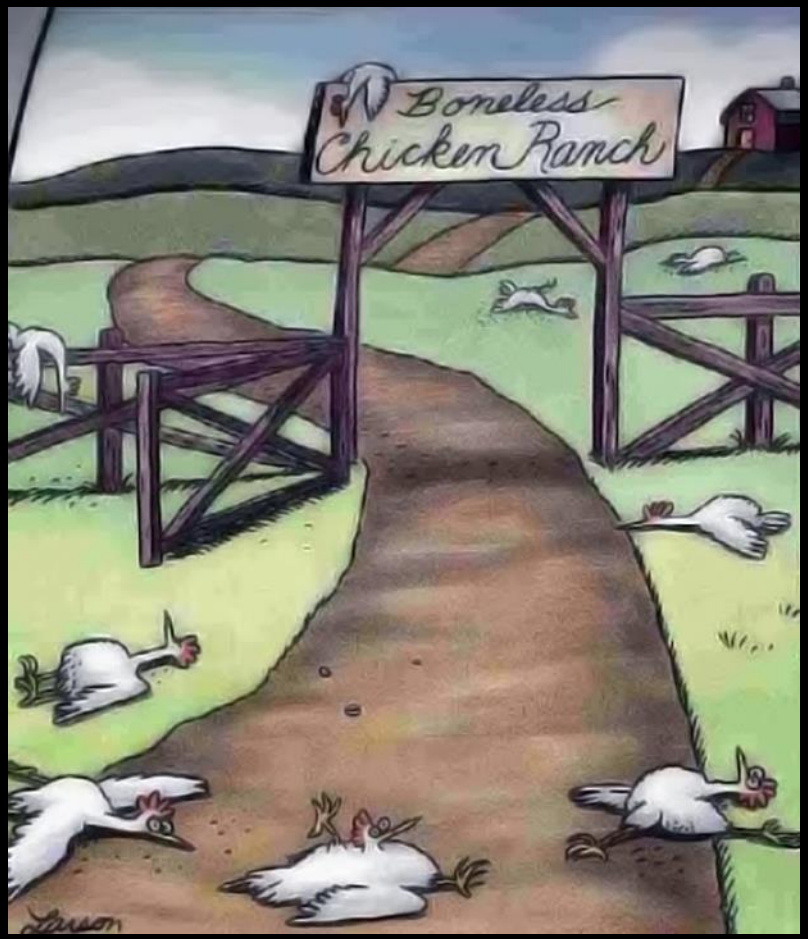
Applying a financing lens across sectors . . .

- Technical Assistance
- Stormwater
- Green Infrastructure
- Agriculture
- Air Quality
- Climate & Energy
- Sustainability
- Program & Policy Analysis
- Environmental Financing Boot Camps

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND 18 56 ENVIRONMENTAL FINANCE CENTER

New England Environmental Finance Center

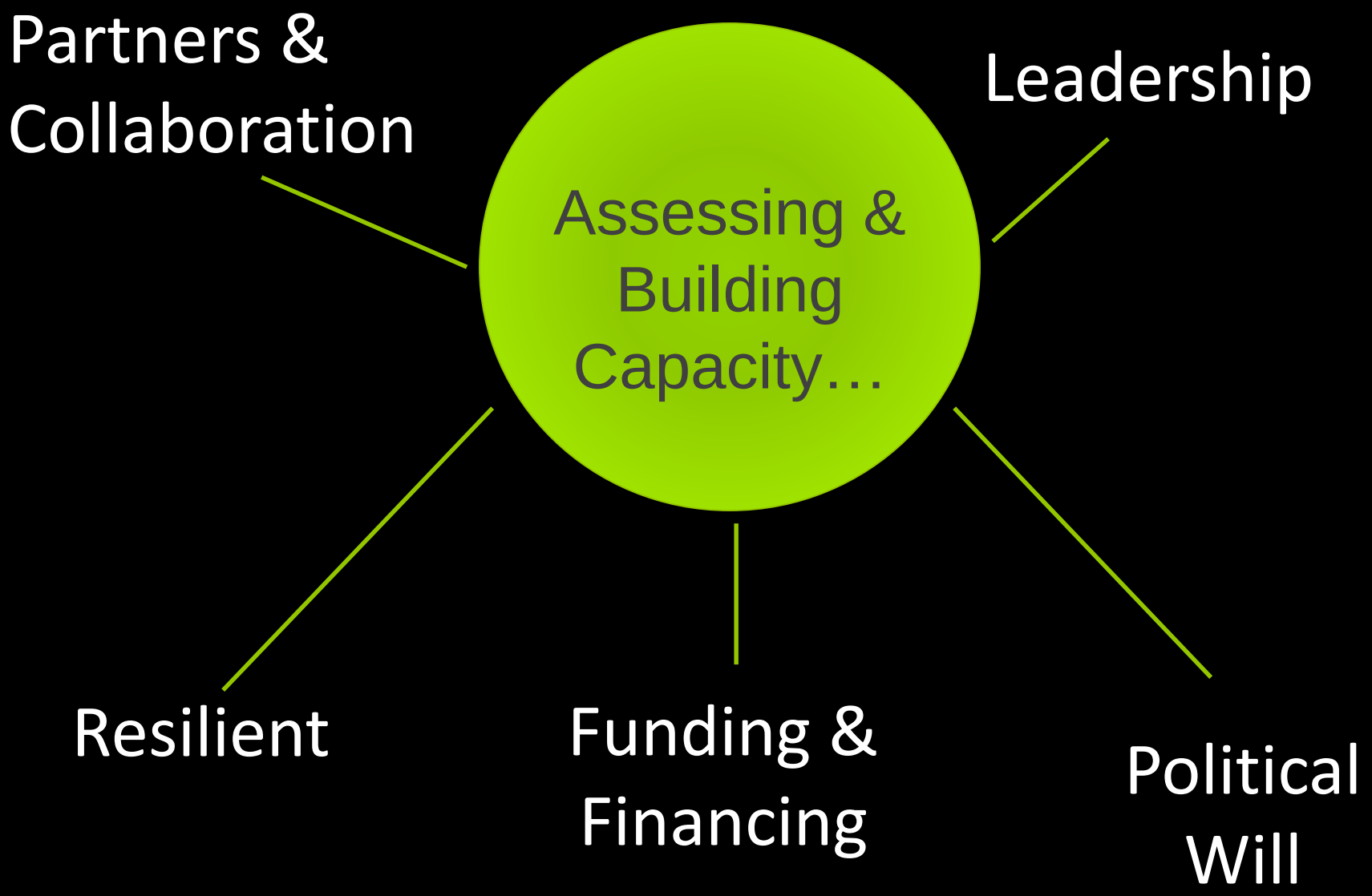
Why does financing matter? (different than funding)



- Provides backbone for implementation plan
- Resonates with decision-makers
- Lends credibility with funders
- Your plan cannot become a reality with out it!

1 Year - Stormwater Budget Example

Expenditures		
Personnel Costs		
Cleaning (inlets, ditches, drains) staff	$90,000	2 FTE @ $30,000 plus $15,000 fringe benefits
Comprehensive trash collection staff	$0	No staff needed, will utilize volunteers and electric company
Green Infrastructure Plan staff	$0	No staff needed
IDD&E staff	$0	No staff needed
Public outreach & education staff	$0	No staff needed, will utilize NGO's and volunteer groups
GIS management intern	$0	Will utilize current staff and 1 intern
Total Personnel Costs	**$90,000**	
Capital Improvements - includes design, equipment, and installation		
Area 2 and 3 upgrades	$1,414,199	Engineering study indicates that Area 2 and 3 should be completed first; will take 12 months to design Area 2 and 18 months for Area 3; both are estimated to take 3 months of construction work; cost includes design and planning and 30% contingency
WWTP Truck	$30,000	Funds will be set aside each year towards the purchase of a new truck at the end of a 10 year period; calculated at 10% of $300,000 truck purchase price
Total Capital Improvements	**$1,444,199**	
Operations & Maintenance		
Cleaning (inlets, ditches, drains)	$5,000	Gas, insurance, routine maintenance of existing WWTP truck
Comprehensive trash collection	$500	Promotional materials for waste collection events
Green Infrastructure Plan	$100,000	BMP erosion control measures (includes design services)
IDD&E	$3,000	Equipment and analysis expenses
Public outreach & education	$10,000	General Fund budgets $10,000 for environmental projects. These funds will be put toward outreach and education as needed.
Redevelopment projects	$45,000	Annual operating expenses
Total Operations & Maintenance	**$163,500**	


Partners & Collaboration
Leadership
Assessing & Building Capacity…
Resilient
Funding & Financing
Political Will

Lancaster City, PA

Anne Arundel County, MD

Scranton, PA

Shenandoah Valley, VA

Narragansett Bay, RI

Baltimore, MD

Wrightsville Borough, PA

Berlin, MD

Ocean City, MD

Oxford, MD

Federalsburg, MD

COMMUNITY APPLICATION

Bowie, MD

Long Creek Watershed, ME

Berkeley County, WV

Lynchburg, VA

Warrington Township, PA

Mercersburg, PA

Hampton, VA

Prince George's County, MD

Blair County, PA

St. Michaels, MD

Salisbury, MD

Lancaster County, PA

College Park, MD

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EFC Tools and Resources

Education & Outreach

In-person & Online Training

Financial & Policy Analysis

Education & Outreach

Storm Drain Art
Bowie, MD

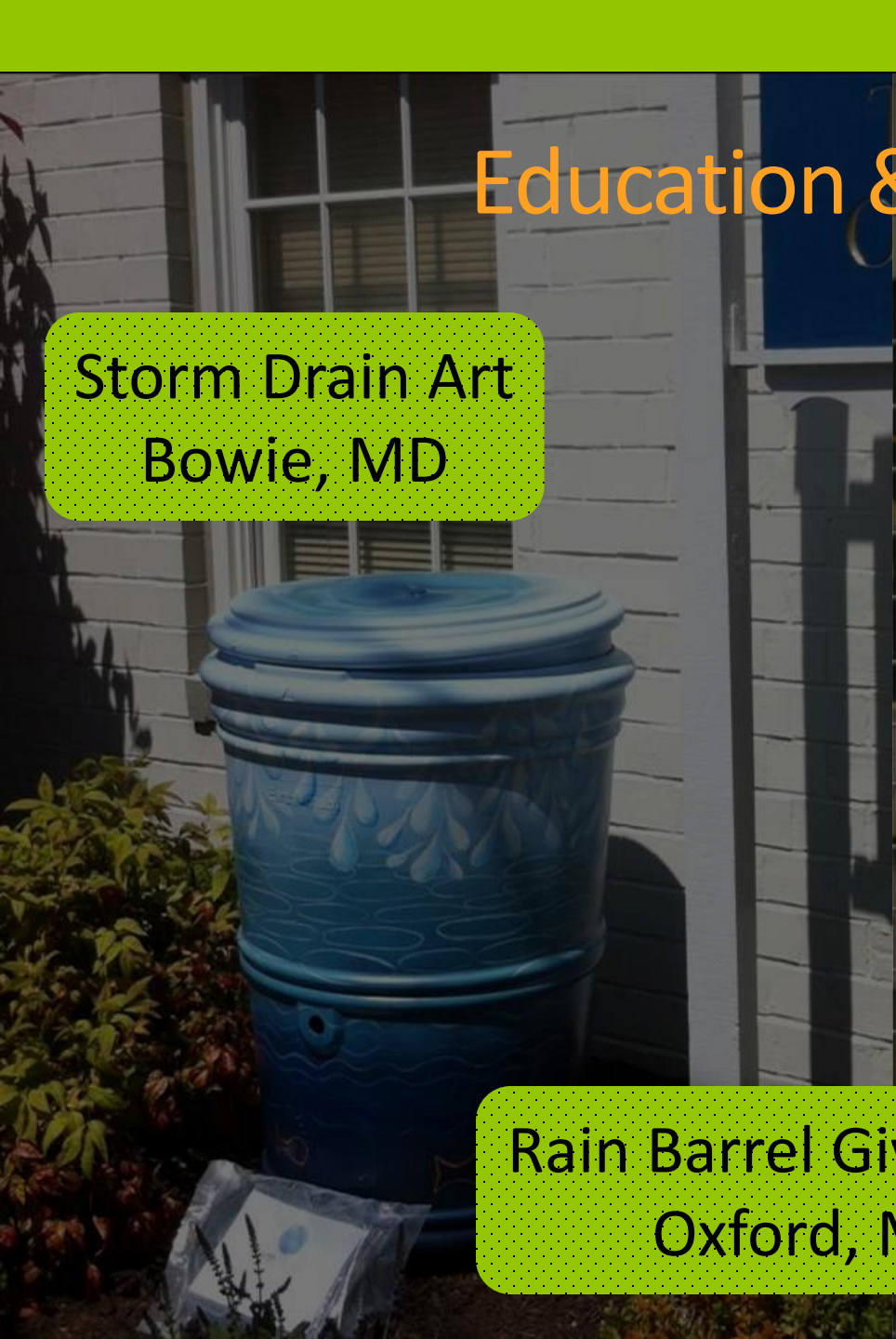
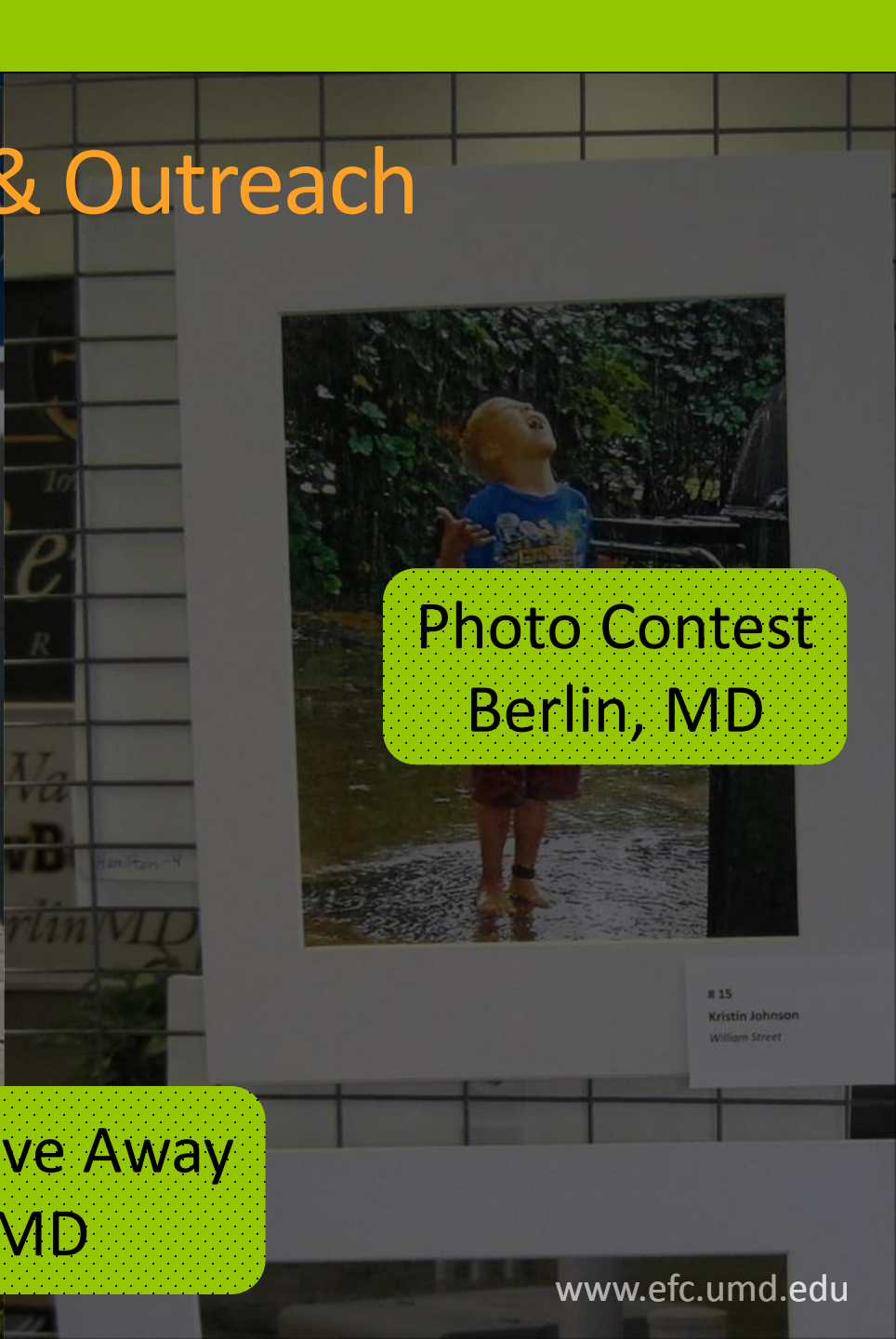


Photo Contest
Berlin, MD



Rain Barrel Give Away
Oxford, MD

In-person & Online Training

Environmental Finance Boot Camps

most

Municipal Online Stormwater Training Center

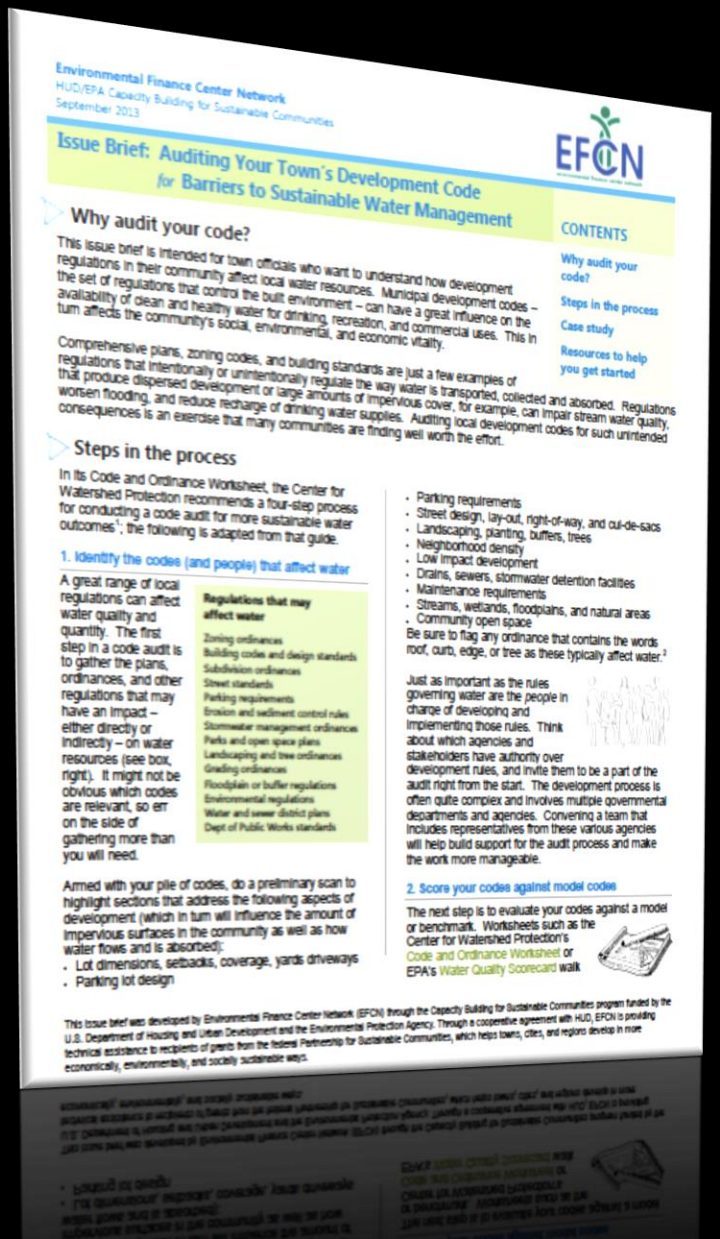
www.mostcenter.org

Financial & Policy Analysis

Stormwater Financing Options

Source	Coverage of Cost Type		Features
	Capital	Operations & Maintenance	
Grants	Yes	No	Not guaranteed, highly competitive, not sustainable in the long-term
PENNVEST Loan Program	Yes	No	Not guaranteed, highly competitive, must repay often with interest
Bond Financing	Yes	No	Dependent on fiscal capacity, can utilize for large, long-term expenditures, must repay with interest
General Fund	Yes	Yes	Not equitable, competes with other community priorities, changes from year-to-year
Permit & Inspection Fees	No	No	Not significant revenue, may deter development
Public Private Partnerships	Yes	Yes	Efficiency, transfer of risk, capital access
Stormwater Utility Fee	Yes	Yes	Generates ample revenue, sustainable, dependable, equitable, requires significant public dialogue

Financial & Policy Analysis



Environmental Finance Center Network
HUD/EPA Capacity Building for Sustainable Communities
September 2013

EFCN

Issue Brief: Auditing Your Town's Development Code for Barriers to Sustainable Water Management

CONTENTS

Why audit your code?

This issue brief is intended for town officials who want to understand how development regulations in their community affect local water resources. Municipal development codes – the set of regulations that control the built environment – can have a great influence on the availability of clean and healthy water for drinking, recreation, and commercial uses. This in turn affects the community's social, environmental, and economic vitality.

Comprehensive plans, zoning codes, and building standards are just a few examples of regulations that intentionally or unintentionally regulate the way water is transported, collected and absorbed. Regulations that produce dispersed development or large amounts of impervious cover, for example, can impair stream water quality, worsen flooding, and reduce recharge of drinking water supplies. Auditing local development codes for such unintended consequences is an exercise that many communities are finding well worth the effort.

Steps in the process

In its Code and Ordinance Worksheet, the Center for Watershed Protection recommends a four-step process for conducting a code audit for more sustainable water outcomes[1]; the following is adapted from that guide.

1. Identify the codes (and people) that affect water

A great range of local regulations can affect water quality and quantity. The first step in a code audit is to gather the plans, ordinances, and other regulations that may have an impact – either directly or indirectly – on water resources (see box, right). It might not be obvious which codes are relevant, so err on the side of gathering more than you will need.

Regulations that may affect water

Zoning ordinances
Building codes and design standards
Subdivision ordinances
Street standards
Parking requirements
Erosion and sediment control rules
Stormwater management ordinances
Parks and open space plans
Landscaping and tree ordinances
Grading ordinances
Floodplain or buffer regulations
Environmental regulations
Water and sewer district plans
Dept of Public Works standards

Armed with your pile of codes, do a preliminary scan to highlight sections that address the following aspects of development (which in turn will influence the amount of impervious surfaces in the community as well as how water flows and is absorbed):

- Lot dimensions, setbacks, coverage, yards driveways
- Parking lot design
- Parking requirements
- Street design, lay-out, right-of-way, and cul-de-sacs
- Landscaping, planting, buffers, trees
- Neighborhood density
- Low impact development
- Drains, sewers, stormwater detention facilities
- Maintenance requirements
- Streams, wetlands, floodplains, and natural areas
- Community open space

Be sure to flag any ordinance that contains the words roof, curb, edge, or tree as these typically affect water.[2]

Just as important as the rules governing water are the *people* in charge of developing and implementing those rules. Think about which agencies and stakeholders have authority over development rules, and invite them to be a part of the audit right from the start. The development process is often quite complex and involves multiple governmental departments and agencies. Convening a team that includes representatives from these various agencies will help build support for the audit process and make the work more manageable.

2. Score your codes against model codes

The next step is to evaluate your codes against a model or benchmark. Worksheets such as the Center for Watershed Protection's Code and Ordinance Worksheet or EPA's Water Quality Scorecard walk

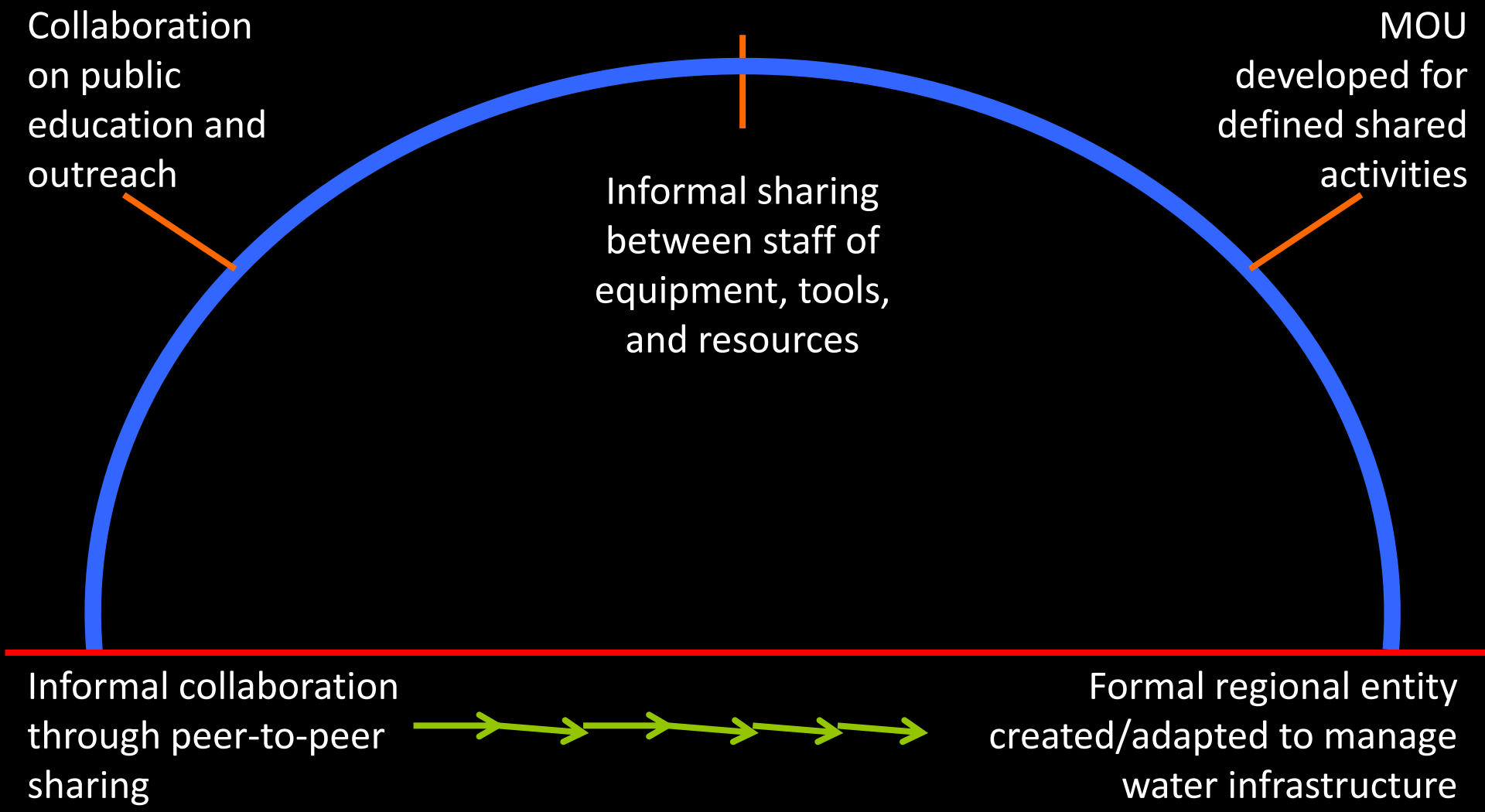
This issue brief was developed by Environmental Finance Center Network (EFCN) through the Capacity Building for Sustainable Communities program funded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Environmental Protection Agency. Through a cooperative agreement with HUD, EFCN is providing technical assistance to recipients of grants from the federal Partnership for Sustainable Communities, which helps towns, cities, and regions develop in more economically, environmentally, and socially sustainable ways.

Code and Ordinance Worksheet

www.efc.umd.edu

Partners & Collaboration

Spectrum of Regional Collaboration



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