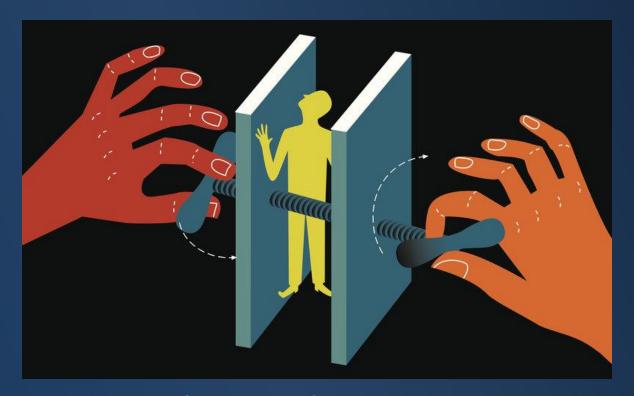


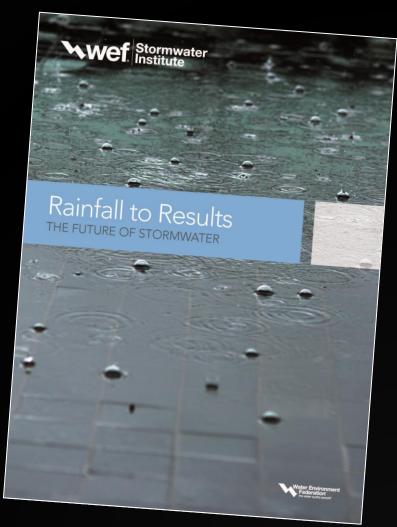
The Stormwater Challenge



- Less mature than other water sector areas
- Significant regulatory drivers w/out adequate funding resources

Wef Stormwater Institute

- A new center of excellence and innovation housed within WEF
- Responds to MS4 professionals for a central hub on stormwater issues, and provides a platform to develop best practices and share better approaches to stormwater management
- Will leverage and be complementary to ongoing and proposed WEF stormwater programs
- Provides new options for collaboration and funding for key initiatives
- http://wefstormwaterinstitute.org/



Objectives for stormwater success



Manage assets and resources

Close the funding gap

Support innovation and best practices

Stormwater Financing Options Overview

- Clean Water Revolving Loan Funds
- Grants
- Supplemental Environmental Projects
- Water Quality Trading Overview
- Fairfax County, VA Stormwater Tax vs.
 SW Utility Fee

Clean Water Revolving Loan Fund Program

- A federal-state partnership program
 - Federally funded
 - State implemented
- a self perpetuating loan fund which provides a low interest financing option to cities, towns and wastewater authorities
- Can be used for upgrade, expansion, extension, replacement, repair, rehabilitation, and/or additions to public stormwater and wastewater collection/treatment facilities.

Impact of CWRLF

- Since 1987, CWSRFs provided over:
 - \$111 billion to communities
 - 36,100 low cost loans
- Small communities received over:
 - \$25 billion
 - 24,200 loans
- Controlling pollution from nonpoint sources reached over:
 - \$4.6 billion
 - 16,200 loans
- Source: EPA, 2016 (accessed 11-14-2016)

CWRLF & Stormwater

 The American Recovery Act of 2009 (ARRA) requires CWSRF to use a portion of their federal grant for projects that address green infrastructure, water and energy efficiency, or other environmentally innovative activities.

Opportunity to Grow Economy

- 2016 WEF/WRF SRF Economic Impact Report
 - On average, 16.5 jobs are created for each million dollars of SRF funding, meaning that a \$34.7 billion federal investment will result in 506,000 new jobs
 - Every \$1 million of SRF spending results in \$2.95 million in U.S. economic input
 - http://www.wef.org/wef-wra-srf-economicimpact-study-report-april-29-2016

Grants

- Provides an opportunity to obtain funding for large and small stormwater projects
- Chesapeake Bay region experience many grants tend to focus on retrofit projects
- Many grants are highly competitive and there are limited funds available to meet the need
- Grants available to local and state government agencies as well as nongovernment organizations
- Opportunities for partnerships with NGOs exist for MS4 communities

Supplemental Environmental Projects

- The forgotten source of one time funds
- SEPs are the result of regulatory enforcement actions where a fine is imposed on a discharger (public, private, or industrial)
- The discharger can propose a portion of the fines be used towards an eligible environmental project
 - can not be used for permit compliance or to cover corrective actions from pollution incident
- Depending on the level enforcement fine, the SEP funding can be quite large
 - E.g Virginia Environmental Endowment was created due to a SEP

Recommendation re Grants & SEPs

- Create a running list of projects that could be implemented – your wish list
- The closer you can be towards a "shovel ready" project, the better.
- Regulatory agencies generally do not want to keep a list of possible projects themselves
 - Could be perceived as favoritism
- Develop relationships with your public utilities, industries and developers
- Additionally, develop relationships with NGOs who can act as a fiscal agent for grants

Water Quality Trading and Stormwater Offsets

- Has the potential to provide significant improvements in regional water quality
- Trading programs have been slow to develop
- Point-source to point-source most common
- Point-source to Nonpoint-source is coming

Water Quality Trading and Stormwater Offsets

- Opportunity tool for developers & communities to meet regulatory obligations in locations where there are site limitations
- Challenge new program
 - Skepticism abounds
 - Concerns regarding local vs. regional water quality standard attainment
 - Program structural needs to ensure on-site BMPs are first option vs. automatically using trading
 - NPS to NPS trading; not yet well defined
 - Long term maintenance considerations
 - Term limited practices?

Fairfax County, VA Stormwater Tax

Yes – it's a tax, not a Stormwater Utility
 Fee

Program History

- 1998 County Studied Creating a Utility
- 2001 County Studied Creating a Utility
- 2005 Citizen Task Force Recommended a Utility
- 2006 Board Dedicated the Stormwater Penny = \$18m
- 2007 Stormwater Penny = \$22m
- 2009 Operations Moved to Stormwater Penny
- 2010 Created Stormwater Service Tax District @ \$0.01
- 2011 Raised Stormwater Tax to \$0.015
- 2013 Raised Stormwater Tax to \$0.02
- 2014 Board adopted 5 year CIP
- 2015 = FY16 budget adopted @ \$0.025

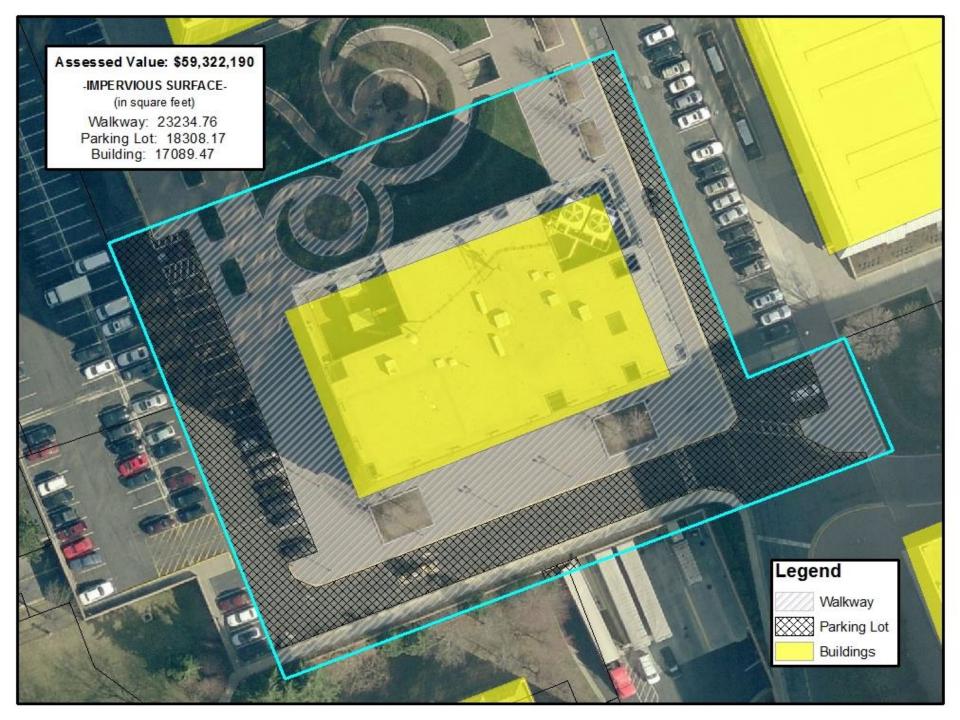
Proposal - 2010

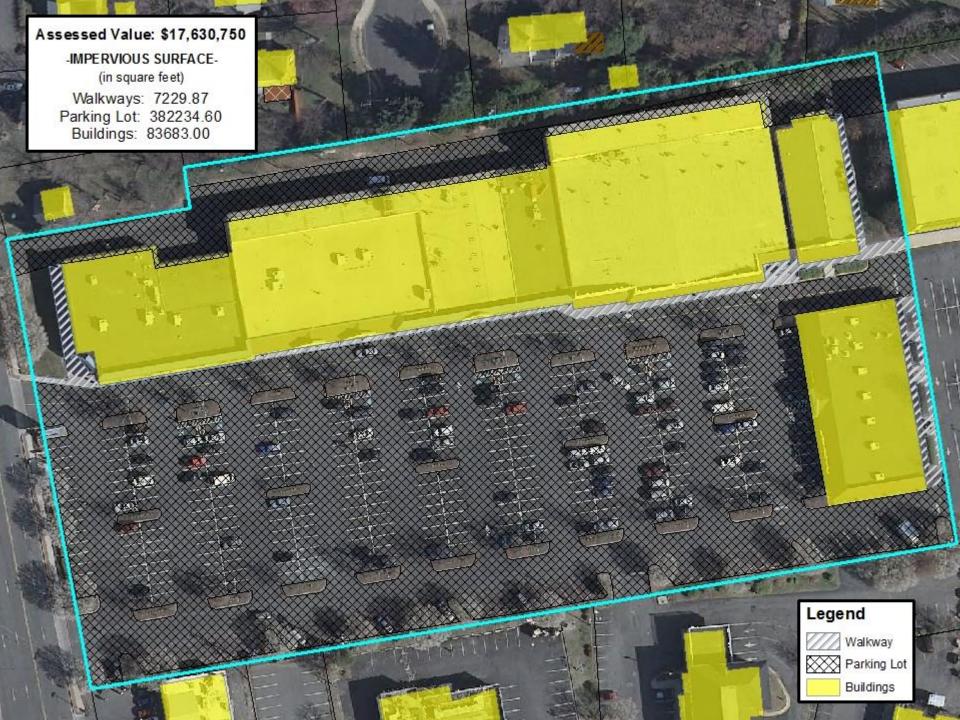
- Shifted existing program costs from the General Fund to a Dedicated Revenue Source, to provide a more stable funding mechanism
- Created a "Service District", as authorized by Va. Code Ann. §§ 15.2-2400 to -2403.1 (2008)
- The district encompassed the entire county with the exception of Fort Belvoir
- Established a district tax of \$0.01 per \$100 of assessed valuation
- A tax was much less costly to establish and administer

Property Owner Impacts

- A rate of \$0.025 per \$100 results in an annual charge per single family residential property of \$125 based on \$500,000 home
- Based on a \$500,000 property the \$0.025 costs \$10.42 per month and will show as \$62.50 on the semi-annual tax bill
- A Service District Tax may be deductible from state and federal income tax, offsetting its impact to property owners
- The intent was not to increase the tax burden but to shift the program to a dedicated funding stream

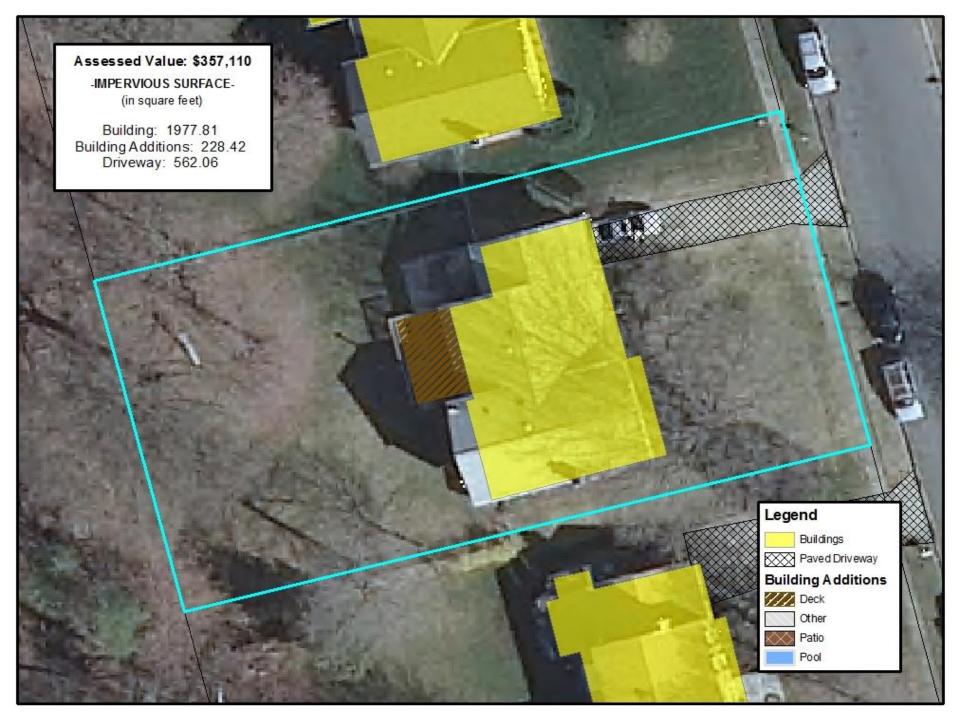
Comparing Utility Fee versus Tax





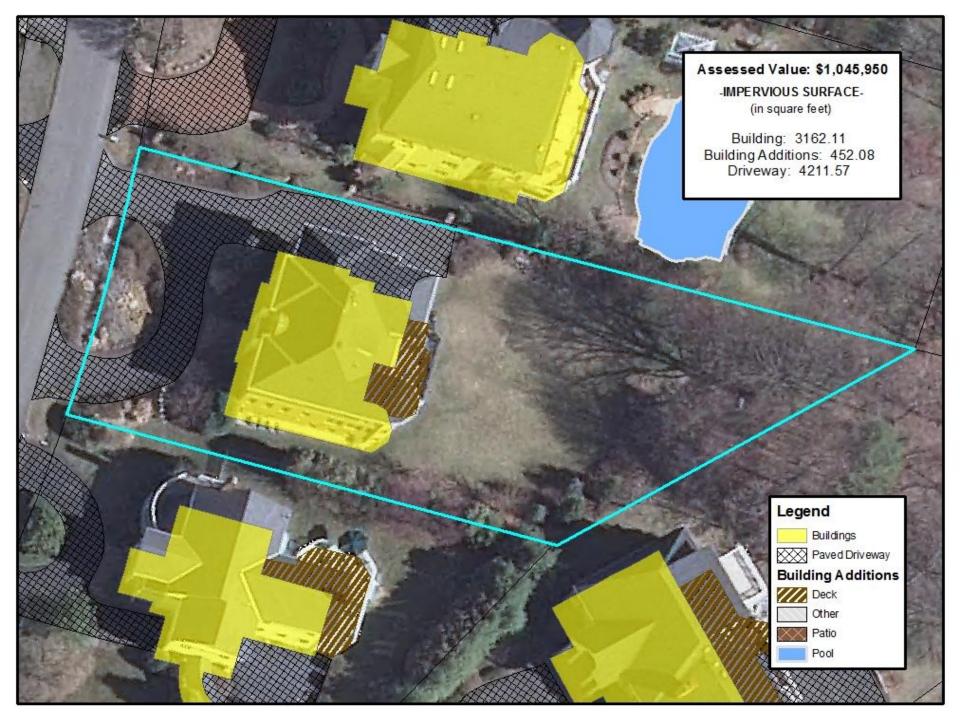
COMPARING COMMERCIAL PARCELS

| Assessed Value | Impervious Area (square feet) | Number of Equivalent Residential Units ERU=3398/sq.ft.) | Billing Unit Rate/ERU | Total Stormwater Utility Fee | Stormwater District Tax Rate (2.5 Cents/\$100 of assessed value) |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|--|--------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| \$ 59,322,190 | 58,632 | 17 | \$125 | \$2,125 | \$14,830 |
| \$ 17,630,750 | 473,147 | 139 | \$125 | \$17,375 | \$4,407 |
| | | | | | |







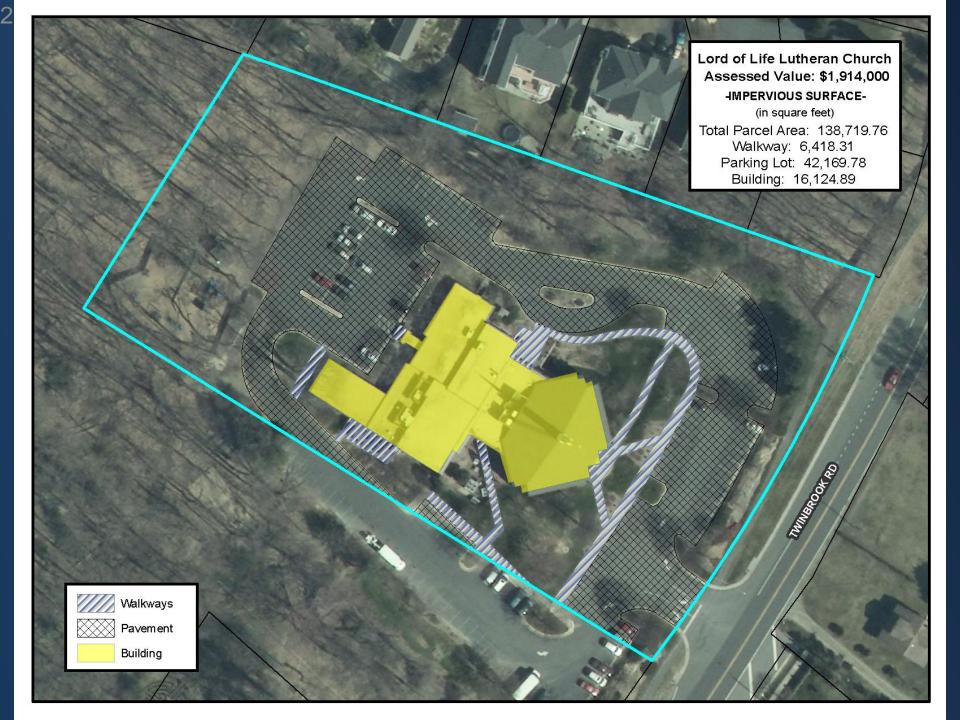




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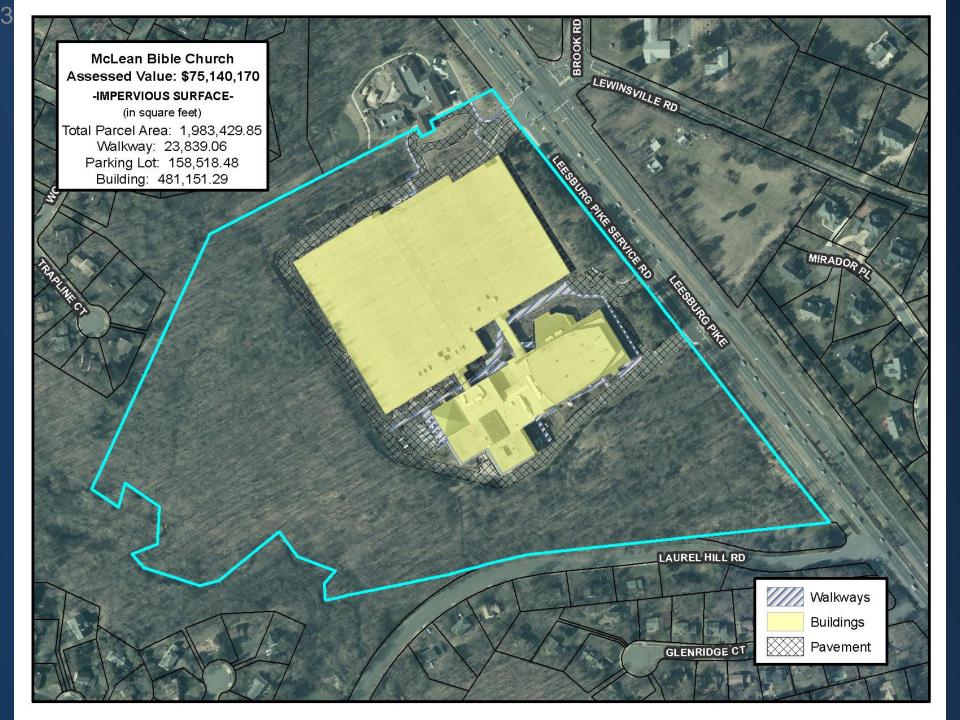
COMPARING RESIDENTIAL PARCELS

| Assessed Value | Impervious Area (square feet) | Number of Equivalent Residential Units ERU=3398/sq.ft.) | Billing Unit Rate/ERU | Total Stormwater Utility Fee | Stormwater District Tax Rate (2.5 Cents/\$100 of assessed value) |
|----------------|----------------------------------|--|--------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| \$357,110 | 2,768 | 0.81 | \$125 | \$101 | \$89 |
| \$493,130 | 3,034 | 0.89 | \$125 | \$111 | \$123 |
| \$764,630 | 6,989 | 2.06 | \$125 | \$257 | \$191 |
| \$1,045,950 | 7,825 | 2.30 | \$125 | \$287 | \$261 |
| \$6,703,430 | 16,498 | 4.86 | \$125 | \$607 | \$1675 |
| | | | | | |



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COMPARING CHURCH PARCELS

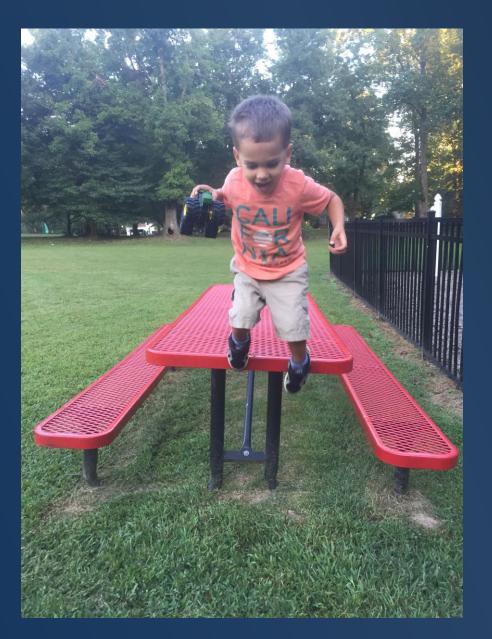
| Assessed Value | Impervious Area (square feet) | Number of Equivalent Residential Units ERU=3398/sq.ft.) | Billing Unit Rate/ERU | Total Stormwater Utility Fee | Stormwater District Tax Rate (2.5 Cents/\$100 of assessed value) |
|----------------|----------------------------------|--|--------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| \$1,914,000 | 64,711 | 19 | \$125 | \$2380 | 0 |
| \$ 3,657,960 | 77,201 | 23 | \$125 | \$2839 | 0 |
| \$75,140,170 | 663,508 | 195 | \$125 | \$24,408 | 0 |

Stormwater Program

| | FY 2016 | Full Program* |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| Program Title | 2.5 Cent Rate | 5.0 Cent Rate |
| Stormwater Regulatory Program | \$6,000 | \$7,000 |
| Emergency and Flood Response Projects | \$1,000 | \$1,000 |
| Dam Safety and Facility Rehabilitation | \$6,500 | \$16,600 |
| Conveyance System Rehabilitation | \$6,000 | \$10,000 |
| Stream and Water Quality Improvements | \$15,240 | \$36,500 |
| Stormwater Contributories & towns | \$971 | \$700 |
| Operations | \$20,789 | \$28,200 |
| Stormwater Program Total | \$56,500 | \$100,000 |
| *Based on 2010 Estimate \$ in thousands | | |

Take Aways

- Stormwater Financing needs to be a "all hands on deck" approach
- A constant system of adaptive management through program evaluation and re-evaluation of community needs is necessary
- While the challenge is great, numerous tools to develop sustainable stormwater management programs exist and are being created









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