

# Collective Water Team- Introductions



- Collective Water Resources, LLC



Government Services Group, Inc.

- GSG (Government Services Group, Inc.)



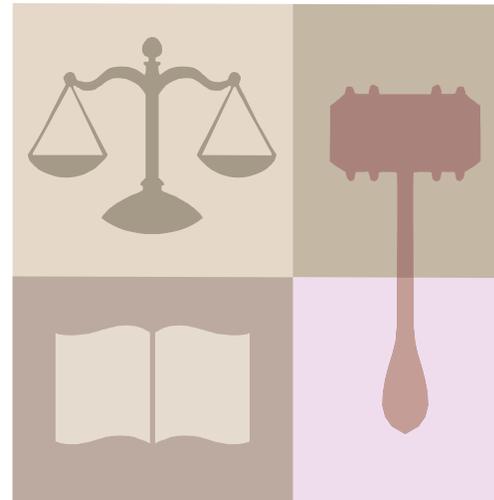
- Jones Edmunds and Associates, Inc.



- PRMG (Public Resources Management Group, Inc.)

# Stormwater Utility- General Considerations

- **Fairness**  
not arbitrary
- **Simplicity**  
ease of administration
- **Streamlined**  
automation of updates

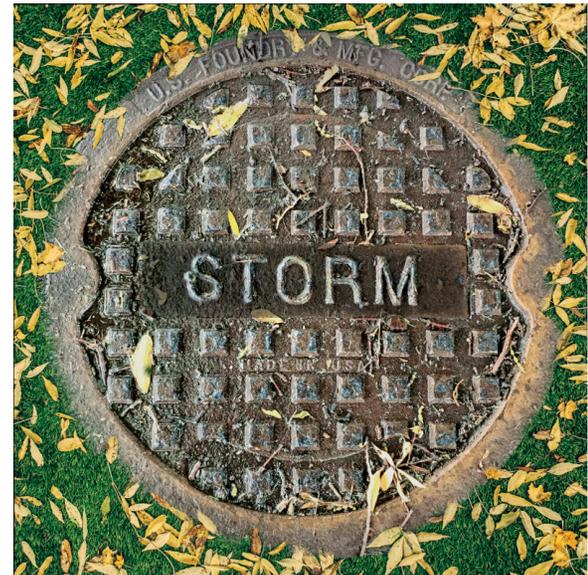


# Basis for a Stormwater Utility

- Assessment to be consummate with the burden that the user places on the stormwater system

Equivalent Residential Units (ERUs)

**plus** consideration of credits and exemptions



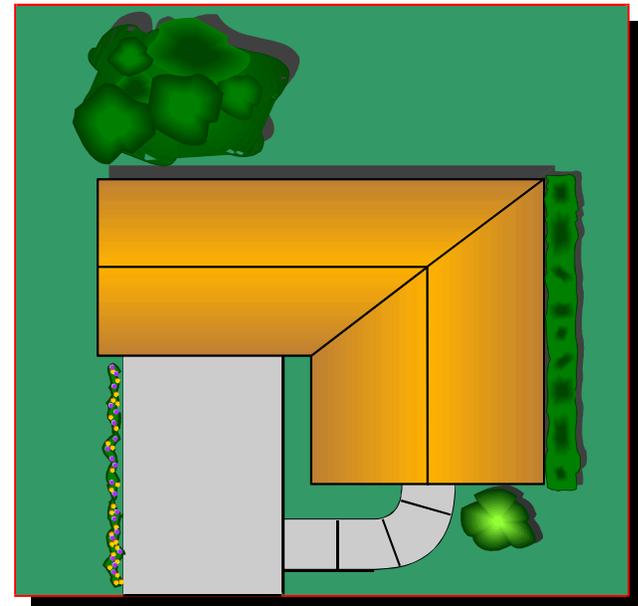
# Burden Assessed Through ERU

- Burden is based on
  - Rate of *stormwater runoff* from property
  - Volume of *stormwater runoff* from property
  - Pollutants in *stormwater runoff* from the property



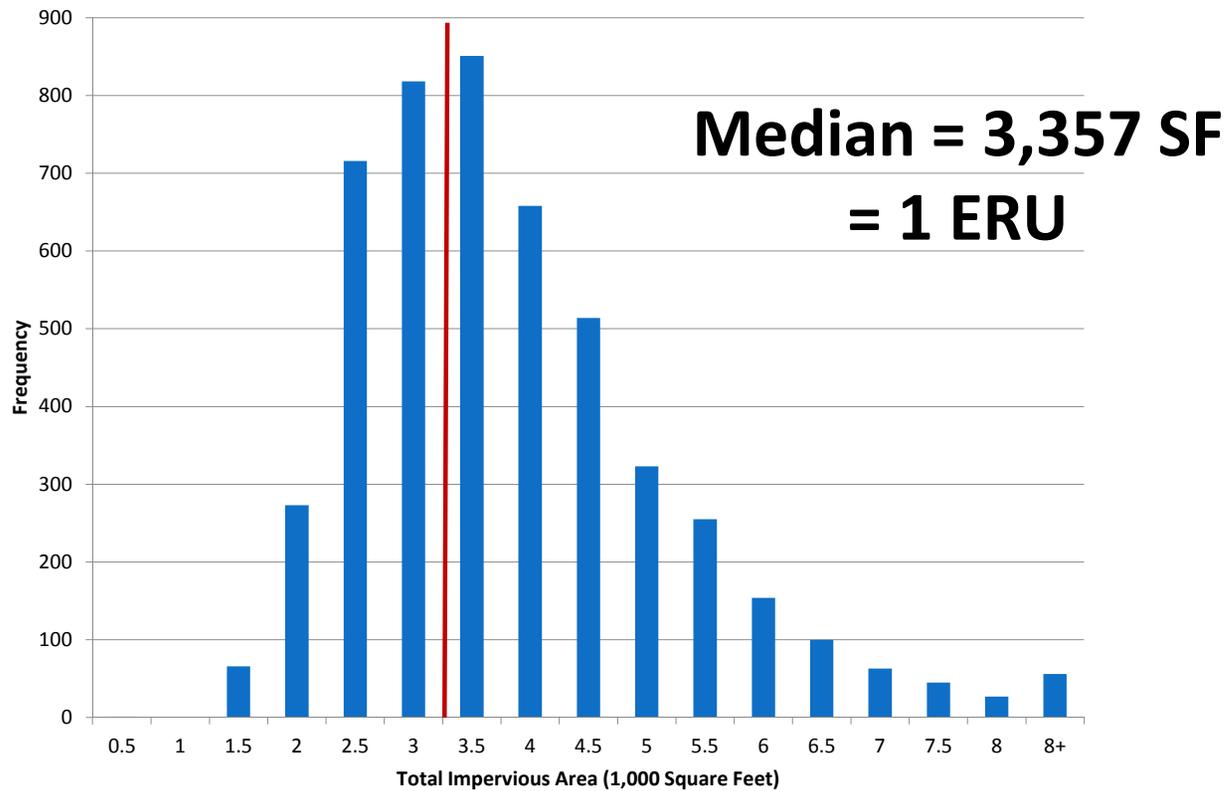
# Stormwater ERU Definition

- Based on parcel standard: Median of Single-Family Residential Imperviousness
- Median Single Family
  - Impervious  
(roof, patio, driveway, sidewalk)
  - Pervious areas  
(grass, other non-paved areas)



# Stormwater ERU Definition

## Single-Family Residential Parcels **Median Impervious Area**

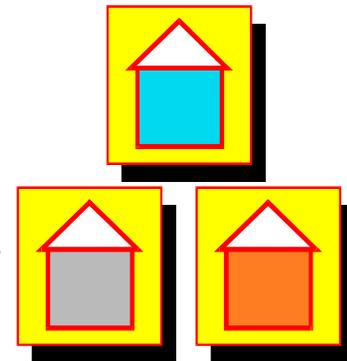
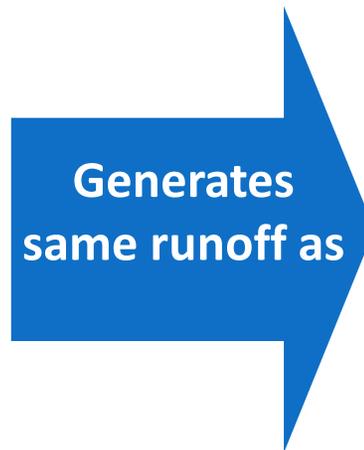
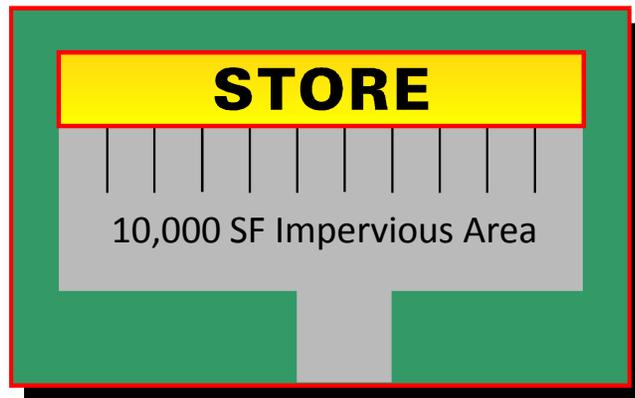


# Apply ERUs: Single Family Residential Tiers

Parcel Impervious Area Range	Billing Units
<p data-bbox="315 641 546 690">&gt; 5,589 SF</p> 	<p data-bbox="1113 641 1701 738">Very Large = Varies by Impervious Area</p>
<p data-bbox="315 803 546 950">≤ 5,389 SF &amp; &lt; 4,290 SF</p> 	<p data-bbox="1134 868 1533 917">Large = 1.42 ERUs</p>
<p data-bbox="315 990 546 1136">≤ 4,290 SF &amp; ≥ 2,622 SF</p> 	<p data-bbox="1071 1039 1512 1079">Standard = 1.00 ERU</p>
<p data-bbox="315 1218 546 1266">&lt; 2,622 SF</p> 	<p data-bbox="1134 1218 1512 1258">Small = 0.66 ERU</p>

# Apply ERUs: Other property types (Commercial, Institutional, etc.)

Number of ERUs is based on Impervious Area:



**3 "standard"  
Households  
(3 ERUs)**

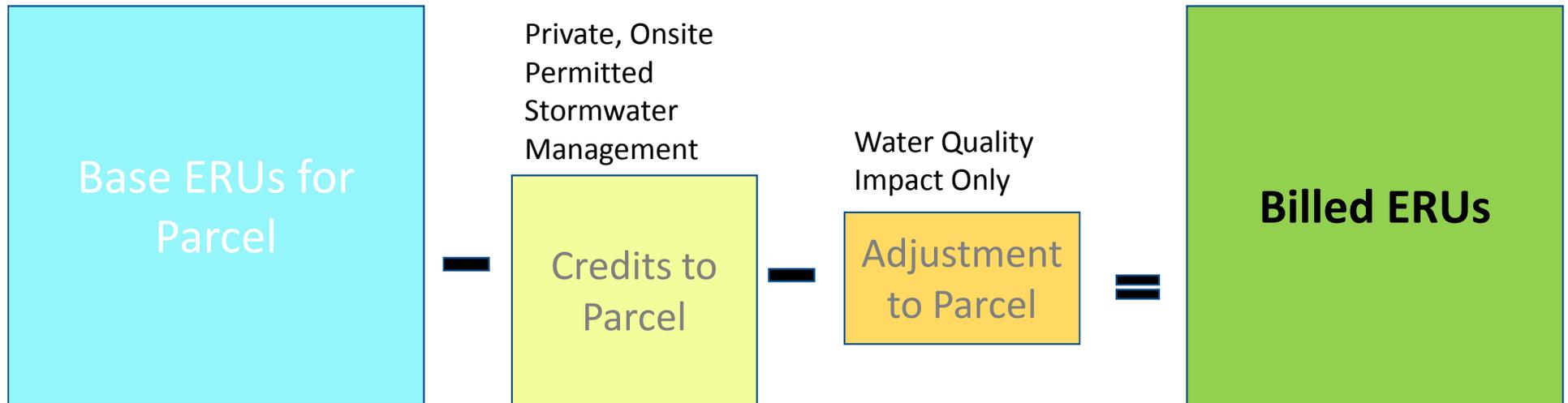
$$10,000 \text{ SF} \div 3,357 \text{ SF} = 3.00 \text{ ERU}$$

## Rate Structure Alternatives Analyzed

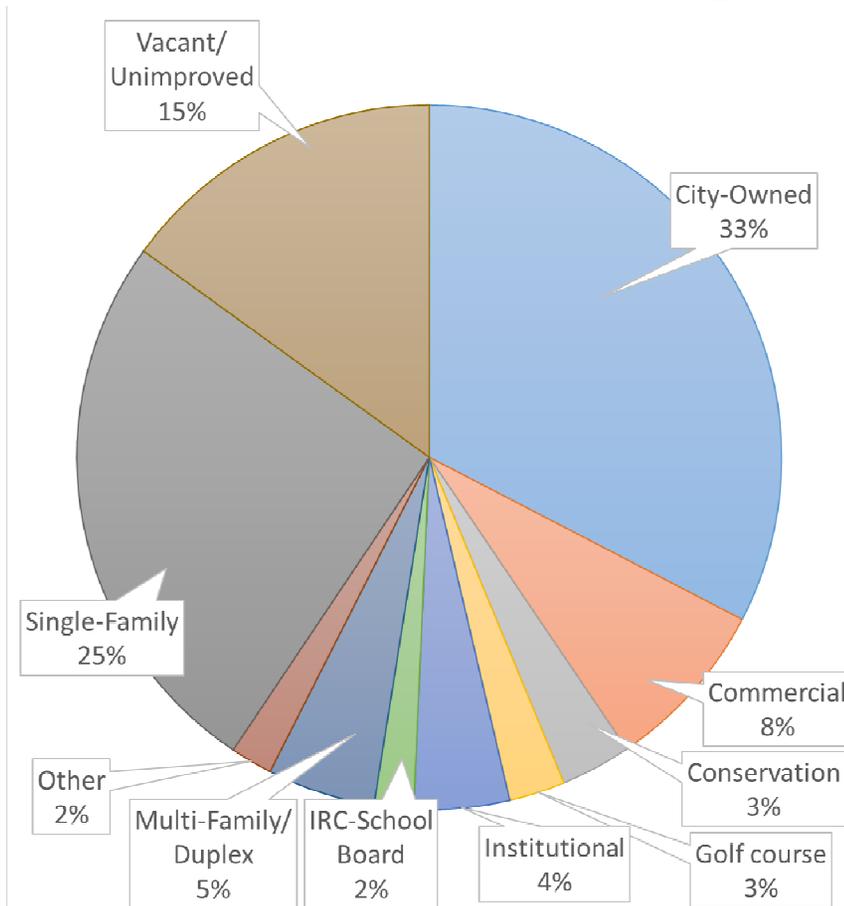
<b>Rate Structure</b>	<b>Single-Family Residential Tiers</b>	<b>Impervious Area Statistics</b>	<b>Pervious Area Statistics</b>
<b>1A</b>	3	Yes	---
<b>1B</b>	4	Yes	---
<b>2A</b>	3	Yes	Yes
<b>2B</b>	4	Yes	Yes

# Assessment Credits, Adjustments

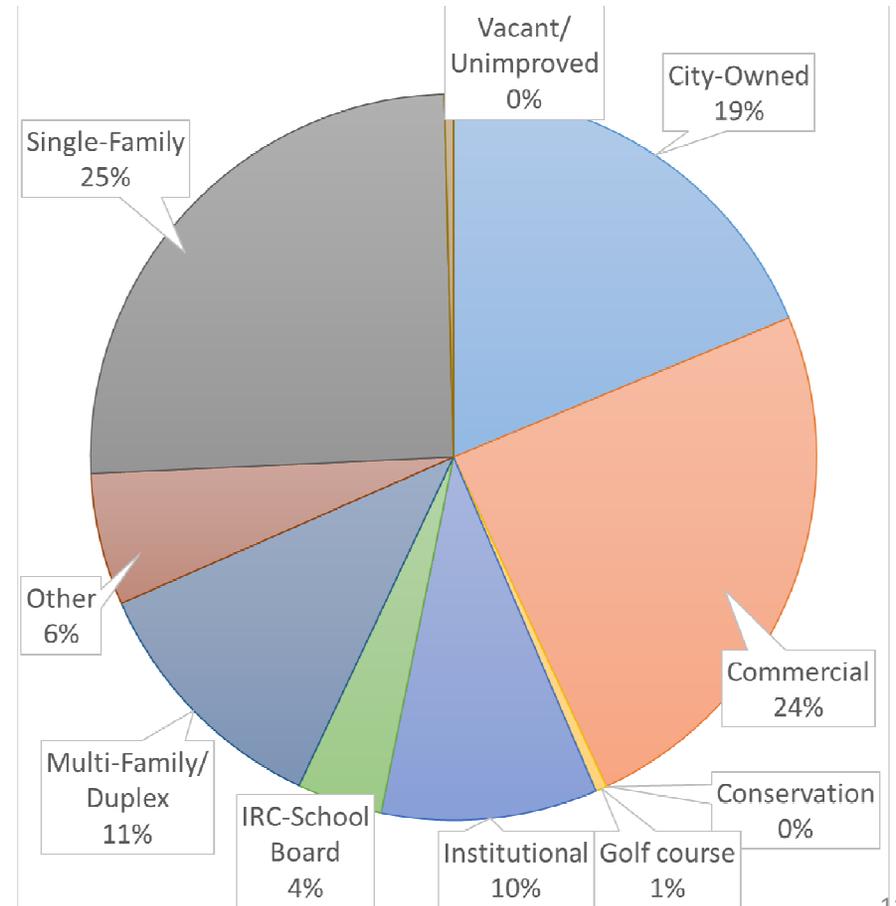
ERU Reductions by mitigation credits and adjustments



# Total Land Acreage



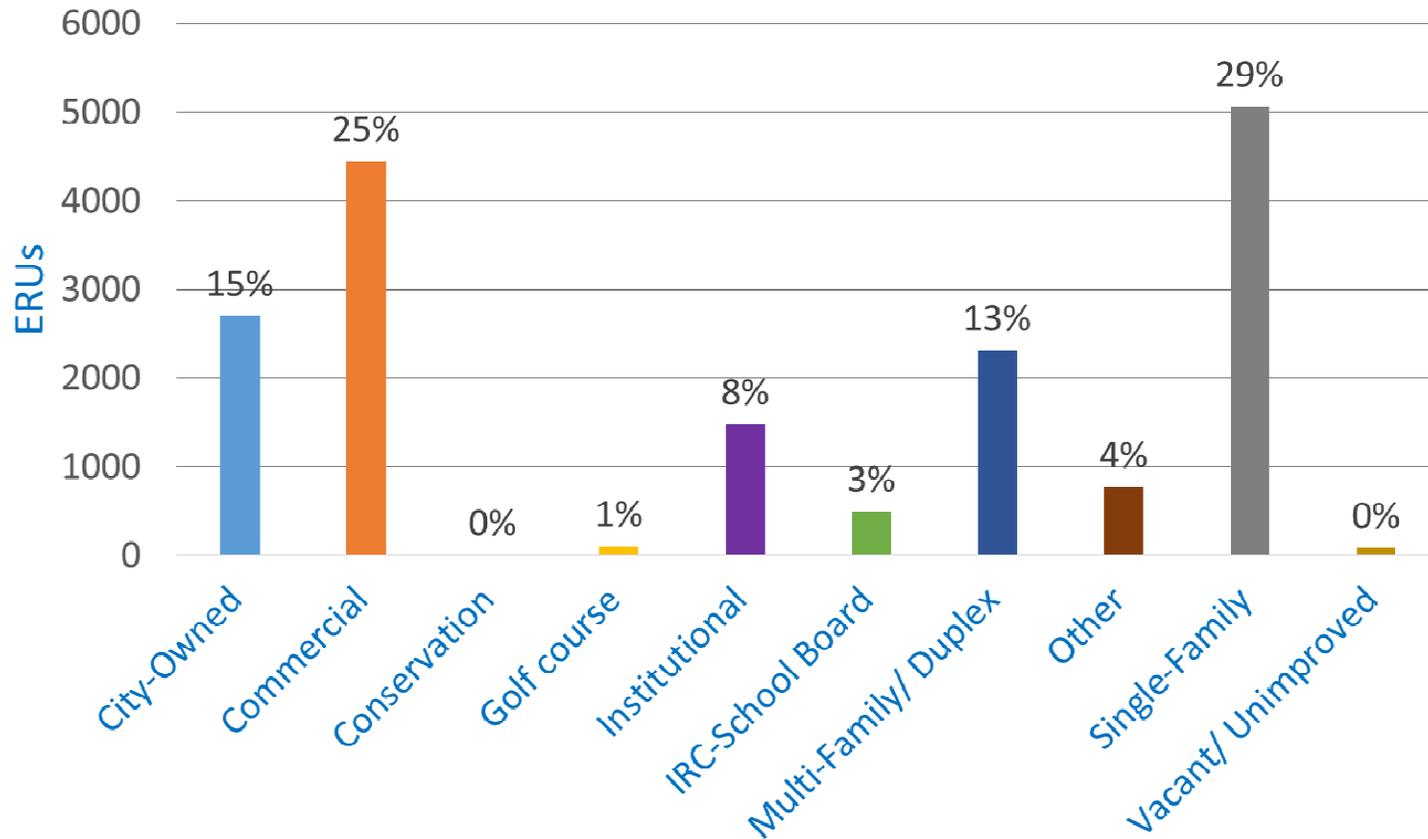
# Impervious Area



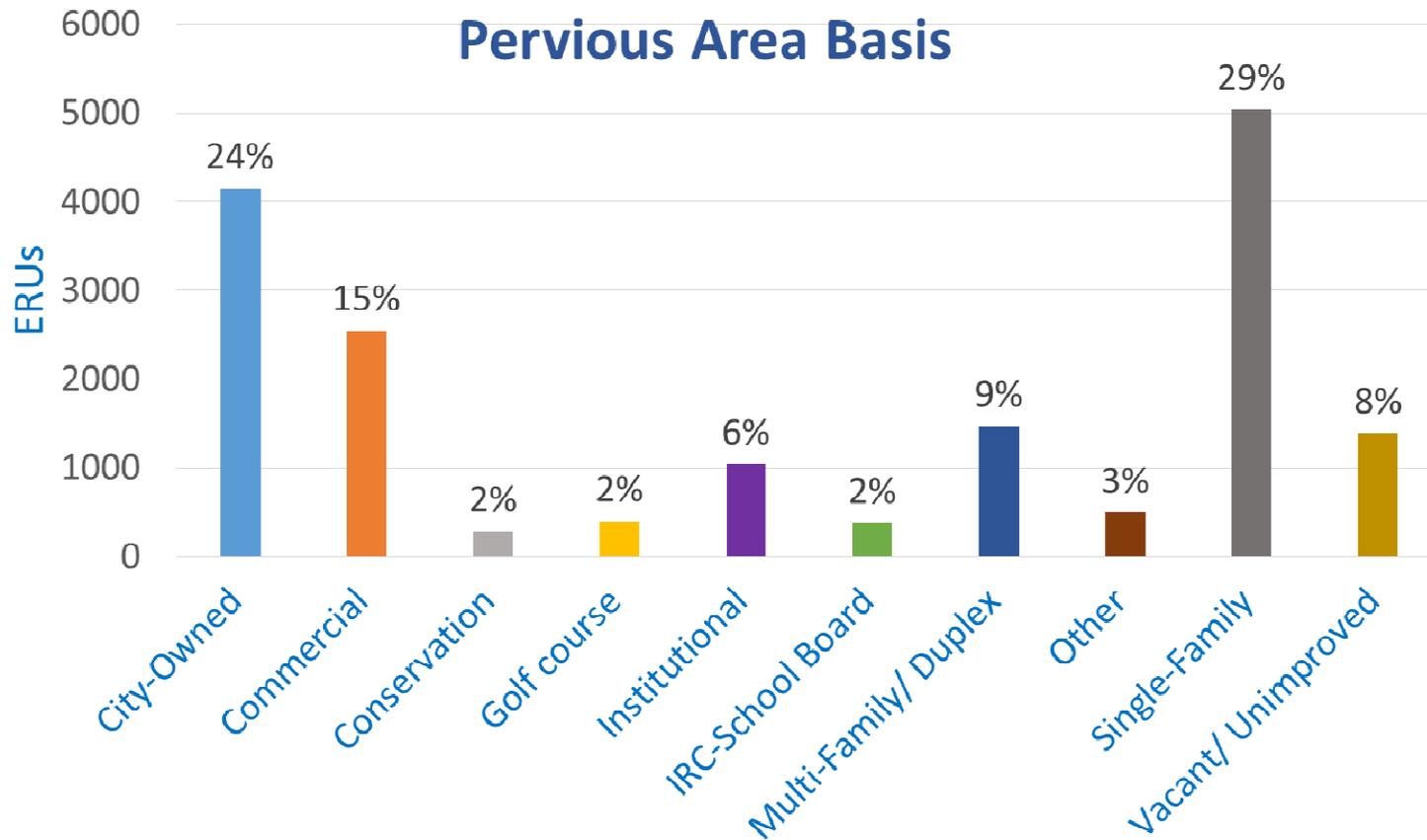
## Rate Structure Alternatives- Total Billable ERUs

	1A	1B	2A	2B
Total Billable ERUs Estimate	<u>17,443</u>	<u>17,509</u>	<u>17,168</u>	<u>17,433</u>

## ERUs - Structure 1A/ 1B Impervious Area Basis



## ERUs - Structure 2A/ 2B Impervious and Pervious Area Basis



# Pros/ Cons each Rate Structure

1A/ 1B- Impervious Parcel Area Basis	2A/ 2B- Impervious and Pervious Parcel Area Basis
<p><b>Pros</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Simple and Defensible</li> <li>• Impervious Only- common for ERUs in Florida</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Could be considered more hydrologically accurate</li> <li>• Vacant, unimproved properties are included in billable ERUs</li> </ul>
<p><b>Cons</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Does Not Bill Vacant/ Undeveloped Property</li> <li>• Less ERUs Billed to properties with high gross area but low impervious</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complexity in including pervious areas</li> <li>• Less ERUs billed to Commercial, Institutional and other properties with large impervious area</li> </ul>

\*Rate structure alternatives 1B and 2B have the added residential tier for top ERU single family residential properties. Pro: more fair distribution; Con: added complexity.

# Bill Collection Methodology

Two basic options:

**Non-Ad Valorem Tax Bill** (annual)

or

**Utility Billing** (monthly)

# Billing Methodology Pros and Cons

	<b>Tax Bill</b>	<b>Utility Bill</b>
<b>Pros</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Highest collection rate (95 – 98%)</li> <li>• One bill with all charges</li> <li>• Use tax roll data from Property Appraiser</li> <li>• Revenue received within 6 months of start of fiscal year</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deadlines set by local government</li> <li>• Timeframe set by local government</li> <li>• Easier to charge exempt property</li> <li>• May be able to use for government property</li> </ul>
<b>Cons</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strict statutory requirements regarding public notice</li> <li>• Strict statutory timeframes</li> <li>• Cannot use for government property</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Difficult to correlate utility accounts to property uses (methodology issues)</li> <li>• Collection issues regarding non-payment</li> <li>• Utility bill gets crowded</li> <li>• May miss vacant, unoccupied property or those without utility account</li> <li>• Revenue received on monthly basis</li> </ul>

# Revenue -Projected Funding Approach Summary

- Monthly \$5.00 per ERU
- Assuming 17,400 ERUs
- The following can be met for FY 2016 to FY 2020:  
\$5,756,288 total expenditures from stormwater utility rates

Includes:

\$983,144 for vehicle purchases

\$4,773,144 for stormwater CIP projects (\$438,000 of which is anticipated from grants)

# Recommended Decisions

- Decide to Proceed
- Rate Structure
  - 1A, 1B, 2A or 2B
- Billing Methodology
  - Utility Bill or Non-Ad Valorem Tax Bill

# Discussion