Pre-Conference Workshop

Introduction for New MS4 Coordinators and Elected Officials

Kentucky Stormwater Association Annual Conference, June 2019

Chad McCormick, PE, CFM

KS



Jennifer Herrell, PE, CFM

Overall Agenda

➤ 1 - Introduction > 2 – Program Finance **Planning in Uncertain Times** > 3 – Annual Reports Avoiding the Rush > 4 – Program Audit **Preparedness** (EPA IN KY IN 2020)

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Pre-Conference Workshop

Part 1 - Introduction



Purpose

Read The MS4 Permit For You Bore You With MS4 Permit Language Write Your SWQMP KSA Give You The "trick" To Do It All for Free

Purpose

Make the MS4 Permit Easier to Understand

Point You Toward Important

Introduce You to People and Resources



A Brief History of Shelbyville MS4

- Invited to program 2003 Shelbyville did not take an aggressive approach.
 - Slow to adopt ordinances, storm sewer mapping -
 - EPSC 2007, revised 2012
 - IDDE & Post Construction 2009
- Notice of Violation issued 2008 & 2011 City responded
 - 2009 created position City Engineer/Director of Public Works / MS4 Coordinator
 - 2013 created position GIS/Engineering Technician
 - Computer documentation, GIS mapping of storm sewers
 - 2013 Created Stormwater Manual
 - 2016 Created Stormwater Drainage, Flood Protection and Quality Master Plan

What We DIDN'T Do...

- Elected Official Education
- Community Outreach
- Develop the Community's understanding of "Why"
- Put enforcement mechanisms in place
- Establish the resources needed

Part 1 - Objectives

- > Offer a Frame of Mind
- Review History
- Define Basic Terminology
- Introduce 6 MCMs
- Introduce the "other required stuff"



Ways to Look at "What is MS4"?

- ... my ticket to a lost election
- > ... "enviro nuts" are taking over the world
- > ... a stick to go after "evil developers"
- > ... finally a beautiful community
- > ... an unfunded mandate
- > ... a jobs killer ... maker ... saver
- > ... a way to pay for new fire truck
- > ... a five year thing that I can wait out
- > ... something else to pass onto the PWD



Other Ways to Look at "What is MS4"?

- A mandate that:
- > Won't go away
- Is semi-flexible
- Is unfunded
- Will require some thought, communication, cooperation and effort

Can benefit our communities



Acknowledge Certainties

Expectations Continue to Rise

- Each Permit More Prescriptive and Restrictive
- Political Will and Stakeholder Influence
 - Never Enough for the Environmentalists
 - Always Too Much for Developers
 - You & Elected Officials Caught in the Balance
- > Balancing Growth with StormWater Quality
 - Neighboring Communities at Odds
 - MS4 Communities at Disadvantage

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Permit Program Administration

- Required by Clean Water Act
- Kentucky Division of Water Issues & Enforces Permits
- EPA Enforces in Every State and U.S. Territories

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Not An OPTION





Division of Water

NPDES History

- > 1972 Clean Water Act
- > 1990 Phase I Storm
 Water Program for
 Larger Cities
- > 1999 Phase II Rule
 Published for Smaller
 Urban Areas
- > 2003 Phase II Program Starts
- > 2016 Remand

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> 2018 3rd Phase II Permit Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System

National

Pollutant

Elimination

System

Discharge NPDES

MS4

Kentucky MS4 Communities You're Only Alone if You CHOOSE To Be



MS4 Operator

- > City / County / Public Agency
- Responsible for O&M of Drainage Infrastructure
- > "CEO":

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- Mayor
- Judge Executive
- Director
- City/County Engineer
- >MS4 Manager

Official Certification Signature

PART E: CERTIFICATION AND SIGNATURE

The individual completing this report, listed in "PART A: GENERAL INFORMATION – MS4 OPERATOR" must sign the following certification statement:

"By signing this annual report, I hereby certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

Type or Print Name: _____

Signature:

Date:

Kentucky MS4 Timelines



Phase 1 or 2

EPA Prioritized by Size Phase I (Large and Medium) Louisville, Lexington, *KYTC & *UK "Individual Permit" Phase II (Small) > 10,000 population + density Small Cities in Urban Areas "General Permit" ... for now

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Hierarchy



Phase II MS4 Permit

- > KDOW Document
- Defines:
 - Minimum Activity Expectations
 - Often Vague Narrative
 - Some Specific Options
 - Some Specific Deadlines
 - How to Apply for "Coverage"
 - How to Report Progress
 - How to Request Changes



Phase II MS4 Notice of Intent (NOI)

- > Application for Coverage
- Defines Roles and Responsibility
- > Acceptance of:
 - Permit Conditions
 - Requirements
 - Schedule

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Consequences

Minimum Control Measures (MCM) (Groups of Activities)

- 1. Public Education and Outreach Programs
- 2. Public Involvement Programs
- 3. Illicit Discharge Program
- 4. Construction Site Runoff Controls
- 5. Post Construction Runoff Controls
- 6. Pollution Prevention At Municipal Facilities
- 7. *Training

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- 8. *Reporting
- 9. *TMDLS
- 10. *Monitoring

SWQMP / Tables

Stormwater Quality Management Plan > Local Document > 5-Year Business Plan Permit Negotiation Tool Compliance Points Defined Who, What, When How (sometimes)

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Kentucky Division of Water

GENERAL PERMIT ANNUAL COMPLIANCE REPORT.

Phase II Stormwater MS4 Kentucky Division of Water

NOTE:

- In order to comply with KPDES sMS4 permits, annual reports must be submitted to the Kentucky Division of Water.
 - Please type or print in ink.
 - Please answer all questions thoroughly and return the form by the due date.
 - Return this form and any required addenda to the KDOW MS4 Coordinator at the address listed in the box on the upper-right.
 - For 2010 Annual Report only, report is due by March 1, 2011.

For questions regarding this form, contact: Abigail Rains ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT CABINET DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION Division of Water 200. Fair. Oaks. Lane, 4th Floor Frankfort, KY 40601 Phone: (502) 564-8158, Extension 4891 Web Access: http://water.ky.gov

REPORTING YEAR (Check one)
 □ 2008 □ 2009 ⊠ 2010 □ 2011 □ 2012

PART A: GENERAL IN	FORMATION – MS4 OPERA	TOR	
1. Report Completed By: (MS4 Operator—i.e., name of per	rmit holder)		_
2. PermitNumber: KYG2			
3. Mailing Address Street Address:			
City County Of: Other	Zip:	County:	

PART D: GENERAL INFORMATION - CONTACT PERSON					
4.	Contact PersonName (please print):				
5.	Contact PersonTitle:				
6.	PhoneNumber:				
7.	FacsimileNumber (if applicable):				
8.	E-mail Address (if applicable):				



Annual Permit Compliance Report

elected official signs

Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP)

More than the "Counting Beans"
 Linking an "Activity" with "Benefit"

- > MEP (Practicable ≠ Possible)
- We Can't Afford to do Every "Good" Idea

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> Planning Necessary to Choose the "Great" Ideas to Meet "MEP" Interpretations of Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP)

CWA Section 402(p)(3)(B)

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Permits for discharge from municipal storm sewers shall require controls to the maximum extent practicable, including management practices, control techniques and system, design and engineering methods, and such other provisions as the Administrator or the State determines appropriate for the control of such pollutants.

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Interpretations of Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP)

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and such other provisions as the Administrator or the State determines appropriate for the control of such pollutants. Must or May ?

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)

- > KDOW/EPA Performed Watershed Study
- Define Gaps to Meet Water Quality "Goals" for Specific Pollutants
- Often Confused as Defining "Requirements"
- > Trigger MS4 Operator Activities



Minimum Control Measures (MCM) (Groups of Activities)

- 1. Public Education and Outreach Programs
- 2. Public Involvement Programs
- 3. Illicit Discharge Program
- 4. Construction Site Runoff Controls
- 5. Post Construction Runoff Controls
- 6. Pollution Prevention At Municipal Facilities
- 7. * Training

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- 8. *Reporting
- 9. *TMDLS
- 10. *Monitoring

Public Education and Outreach





Public Education & Outreach Minimum Control Measure # 1 (Educate)



You Are The Key To The Cleanup <u>Must</u> Implement a Program

- Describe Impacts of Storm Water
- Describe How to Reduce Pollution
- Specific Targeted Priorities
- Specific Targeted Groups
- Include all Sub Communities





Restoring Elected Official Knowledge

- Hold a workshop when the cameras aren't rolling
- Talk to them one on one
- Find a "champion" or two
- Take them on a tour of your infrastructure
- Develop a business plan
- They won't understand the permit requirements, so remind them of the O&M needs





Marketing Effort

- Business Cards
- Giveaways
 - Pens
 - Pencils
 - Frisbee/coaster
 - Cup`s
 - Buttons
 - Pet Waste Baggies
 - Balls
- Trucks, Uniforms





If it's on the ground, it's in your water Shelbyville Stormwater Program

502-633-1094









Get the Word Out

- Seek opportunities to speak to community groups and leaders
 - Rotary, Lions Club
 - Boy Scouts/Girl Scouts
 - School Classrooms
 - HOA meetings
 - Home Builders Meetings
- The message is simple, but focused

Make Friends in High Places

- Media relationships are critical
- Newspaper "political beat" reporter
- Local TV news If available
- Find local radio
- Local public information station on cable
Training, Training, Training

- Sounds so simple, but often overlooked
- Don't underestimate the value of frequent communication with the elected officials, the development community, community groups, staff
 - Deliver the same message every time (reinforcement)
 - Keep it simple
 - Make it relevant

You have to tell them 12 times before they hear it once!

Tips for MCM 1 and 2

- Find a way into the schools
 - Project Lead the Way
 - Soil Conservation Service
 - Science Teachers
 - Personal Contacts



- Find volunteers that are good teachers
- Don't overlook obvious partners or other local agencies

Pick an Annual Event

- Do you have a community event that you can set up a booth?
 - Earth Day Event
 - Street Festival
 - Chamber of Commerce community events

Make it the focus of your annual effort







Be Seen

- Uniforms
- Vehicles
- Banners
- "Do", don't just "Say"





Be Heard

 Ads on TV, Radio, Movies







Public Involvement and Participation



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Public Participation and Involvement

United States Environmental Protection Agency Office of Water EPA 833-F-00-006 (4203) January 2000 (revised December 2005) Fact Sheet 2.4

€EPA

Stormwater Phase II Final Rule

Public Participation/ Involvement Minimum Control Measure

Stormwater Phase II Final Rule Fact Sheet Series

Overview

1.0 – Stormwater Phase II Final Rule: An Overview

Small MS4 Program

2.0 – Small MS4 Stormwater Program Overview

2.1 – Who's Covered? Designation and Walvers of Regulated Small MS4s

2.2 – Urbanized Areas: Definition and Description

Minimum Control Measures 2.3 – Public Education and Outreach

2.4 – Public Participation/ Involvement

2.5 – Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

2.6 – Construction Site Runoff Control

2.7 – Post-Construction Runoff Control Minimum Control Measure 2.8 – Pollution Prevention/Good

Housekeeping

2.9 – Permitting and Reporting: The Process and Requirements 2.10 – Federal and State-Operated

MS4s: Program Implementation Construction Program

3.0 – Construction Program Overview

3.1 – Construction Rainfall Erosivity Waiver

Industrial "No Exposure"

4.0 – Conditional No Exposure Exclusion for Industrial Activity This fact sheet profiles the Public Participation/Involvement minimum control measure, one of six measures the operator of a Phase II regulated small municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) is required to include in its stormwater management program to meet the conditions of its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. This fact sheet outlines the Phase II Final Rule requirements and offers some general guidance on how to satisfy them. It is important to keep in mind that the small MS4 operator has a great deal of flexibility in determining how to satisfy the minimum control measure requirements.

Why Is Public Participation and Involvement Necessary?

 E^{PA} believes that the public can provide valuable input and assistance to a regulated small MS4's municipal stormwater management program and, therefore, suggests that the public be given opportunities to play an active role in both the development and implementation of the program. An active and involved community is crucial to the success of a stormwater management program because it allows for:

 Broader public support since citizens who participate in the development and decision making process are partially responsible for the program and, therefore, may be less likely to raise legal challenges to the program and more likely to take an active role in its implementation;

- Shorter implementation schedules due to fewer obstacles in the form of public and legal challenges and increased sources in the form of citizen volunteers;
- A broader base of expertise and economic benefits since the community can be a valuable, and free, intellectual resource; and
- A conduit to other programs as citizens involved in the stormwater program development process provide important cross-connections and relationships with other community and government programs. This benefit is particularly valuable when trying to implement a stormwater program on a watershed basis, as encouraged by EPA.

What Is Required?

To satisfy this minimum control measure, the operator of a regulated small MS4 must:

Comply with applicable State, Tribal, and local public notice requirements; and

Determine the appropriate best management practices (BMPs) and measurable goals for this minimum control measure. Possible implementation approaches, BMPs (i.e., the program actions and activities), and measurable goals are described below. Must provide ways for citizens to participate in program development and implementation

May include public meetings/hearings, volunteer water monitoring, storm drain stenciling, stream clean-ups, etc.

Give citizens a chance to be involved

- Stream Clean-ups *
- Storm Drain Marking*
- Litter Clean-ups *
- Rain Barrels
- Workshops
- What are others doing?
- * Budget for "Stuff"









Participate: More "fun stuff "

Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination



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Illicit Discharge:
- "Contaminated" water sources
- Point sources getting into the storm water



PHOTO: PHOTODISC

Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination



- Develop a plan to detect & address illicit discharges
- Storm Sewer System Map
 Pipes, outfalls, topography, and problem areas
 - Geographic information system
- Illicit Discharge Ordinance
- Find source of illicit discharges \geq
- Remove / correct illicit connections
- **Document & Communicate** \triangleright
 - Complaint Management
 - **Illicit Discharge Documentation**
 - Educational Outreach

Tips for MCM 3

- Invest in a good map
 - Makes dealing with complaints and investigations easier
 - Enhances record keeping
- Partner with your other Agencies and Departmentes (Code Enforcement, Fire, Police, Public Works, Water & Sanitary Sewer)
- Finding Common Threads
 - Sewer Dept. I&I program
 - Lab Work





Construction Site Runoff





Const. Site Storm Water Runoff Control Minimum Control Measure # 4





Must Develop, Implement & Enforce A Control Program and Ordinance

- Sites Greater Than 1 Acre
- Control Site Wastes
- Pre-construction Site Plan Review
- Inspection & Penalties
- Public Input

Const. Site Storm Water Runoff Control Minimum Control Measure # 4



>BMP Manual ➤Training Sessions: City Staff Development Community Public Staffing Needs Inspection Review

Tips for MCM 4

- Staff inspection
 - Find teachable moments
- Work with the Developer and Contractor, not against them
- Meet your KYDOW inspector and work with them
 - Ditto for Building Inspection
- Establish a local permitting program
 - Identify your problem areas
- Make it easy and cheap to submit a SWPPP



Flow to Left & Rick

Dation 6

Flow to Right

Option D

Flow to Front # Back

For Option 6, show flow lines and proposed EPSC measures

Option G

Post Construction Management





Post-Construction Storm Water Management for New Development and Redevelopment Minimum Control Measure # 5

- You <u>Must</u> Develop, Implement & Enforce Runoff Control Measures
 - Ordinance requiring BMPs
 - Long-Term Operation and Maintenance
 - Minimize Water Quality Impacts
- > EPA Recommends
 - Watershed Planning
 - Sensitive Area Protection (SINKHOLES)
- Good Planning and Development Review
- Follow-up and Monitoring



Tips for MCM 5

- Routine Inspection
- Private Owner Education / Outreach
 - Teachable moments
- Have a plan to maintain the BMPs if you require them









Pollution Prevention / Good Housekeeping





Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations Minimum Control Measure # 6



- Must Implement Sound Operations/Maint. Programs
 - Include Training
 - Park and Open Spaces
 - Fleet Maintenance Fac.
- EPA <u>Recommends...</u>
 - Litter Control Processes
 - Proper Disposal from Storm Drains
- Weave Into Existing Practices
- Train Staff to Be Aware

Facility Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPP

Must Include:

- > Potential Sources
- Potential Discharge Points
- BMPs between Potential Sources and Discharge Points
 - Structural

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- Non-Structural (Staff Procedures)
- > Annual Training Program
 - Easy to Develop Outline and Signup Sheet
- Quarterly Inspections (Documented)

Facility SWPPPs

- Lots of Facilities to Potentially Include
 - Public Works Center
 - Water and Sewer Plants
 - Parks and Golf Courses
 - Anywhere Fuel is Stored (Remember Emergency Generators)
 - Recycling Centers
 - Fire Stations
 - Fire Trainaing Center
 - Police Stations
 - Police Impound Lot
 - Police Garages
 - Public Schools
 - Co-permittees



Facility SWPPPs

Document

- Facilities Included
- Facilities Not Included
- Why
- Group the Repetitive
- Steal Use Easy to Find Examples
- Schedule and Budget for Quarterly Inspections
 - Use Standardized Forms

Shelbyville Facility SWPPPs

- New Equipment
 - Spill Containment Pallets
 - Fire Proof Cabinets
 - \$7,300 in 2019
 - Fire Departments
 - Public Works Department
 - Golf Course
- Equipment Closure
 - Outdoor Storage Totes Oil
 - Replaced with Interior Drums on a Spill Containment Pallets

Tips for MCM 6

- Good data management
- Training for Public Works staff
- Do something the citizens can see
 - Maintain your system
 - Be seen when doing inspections
- Find those common threads
 - Water and Sewer Department
 - Parks
 - Public Works (street sweeping)
 - Recycling
 - Co-permittees
- Remember "Housekeeping"



The "Other Required Stuff"

- > Annual Report
- Monitoring
 - Plan by PY 5 if New Program
 - Data <u>Summary</u> in Annual Report if Existing Program
- > TMDL (if yes)

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- Monitoring Program Guided
- New Notifications from KDOW

Shelbyville Monitoring

- Plan Completed 2015
- Needs to Be updated
- Basic Components
 - Visual Assessments
 - IDDE
 - Outfalls
 - Citizen Complaints
 - Post-Construction BMPs
 - City BMPs
 - Private BMPs
 - Electronic Data Management
 - Volunteer Data from Watershed Interest Groups
 - Salt River Watershed Watch
 - Kentucky Water Alliance Clear Creek Trailblazers
 - Clear Creek Conservations Trust

Part 1 SUMMARY

- There Are Many Frame of Mind Choices
- > MS4 Program Have Many Small Tasks
- MS4 Has Gradually Grown Over Decades and Will Continue to Change
- You're Only Working Alone If You Choose To Be

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There Is Value and Benefit to Learning From and Working With Your Neighboring Communities

Thank you Questions? Call us!

Chad McCormick, PE, CFM Jennifer Herrell, PE, CFM



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Overall Agenda

✓ 1 – Introduction > 2 – Program Finance **Planning in Uncertain Times** > 3 – Annual Reports: Avoiding the Rush > 4 – Program Audit **Preparedness** (EPA IN KY IN 2020)

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Pre-Conference Workshop

2 – Program Finance Planning in Uncertain Times





Give You The "trick" To:

Do It All for Free




Aim You Toward Important Issues

Introduce You to People and Resources



Part 2 - Objectives

- Confirm the Problem
- Identify Options
- > Examine Development Service Fees
- Discuss General Utility Fees
 - Legal
 - Rate Structure
 - Community Acceptance
 - Rates

Stormwater "The Forgotten Investment"







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Funding Mechanism Alternatives

- ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES
 - General Fund
 - Utility Service Charge
 - MAINTENANCE CREWS
 - General Fund
 - Utility Service Charge
- CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS
 - General Fund
 - Bonds
 - Special Assessments
 - Utility Service Revenues
- NEW DEVELOPMENT (pay for itself)
 - General Fund
 - Plan Review and Inspection Fees
 - Impact Fees
 - Fee-in-lieu of
 - Availability Fee



Staffing

- Staffing isn't always hiring more people
- Partner with Non-profits and Volunteer Groups
 - Boy Scouts
 - Churches
- Consultant Help
- Partner or have Interlocal Agreements with:
 - P&Z
 - Building Inspection
 - Water and Sewer Department

Funding

- We all know the General Fund isn't the answer
- Develop your business plan and budget to distinguish between:
 - Permit Compliance
 - O&M
 - Capital Improvements
 - Everyone will see the permit "bean counting" is the small cost
- Use your "Champions" to encourage dedicated funding
- Look for grants, partnerships

Site Inspection Fee (Henderson, KY)

Table J Development Inspection Fees	
Sanitary Sewer (Per Plan Foot of Line) Field Inspection Cost Gravity Sewer Line CCTV Inspection GPS Field Measurements Subtotal Sanitary Sewer Per Foot of Line	\$0.87 0.90 0.04 \$1.81
Storm Sewer (Per Plan Foot of Line/Ditch) Field Inspection Cost Gravity Sewer Line CCTV Inspection GPS Field Measurements Subtotal Storm Sewer Per Foot of Line/Ditch	\$0.57 0.90 0.09 \$1.56

Rain Tax versus Service Fee

Tax

- Based on Property Value
- Not everybody pays
- > Loopholes

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- Somewhat hidden from residents
- Doesn't have to equate to services

User Fee

- Visibly Based on Usage
- Quantifiable
 Calculation and/or
 Credit
- > Examples:
 - Wastewater
 - Drinking Water
 - Electricity
 - Solid Waste
 - Stormwater

Fairness and Equitability Policy How much is paid? Who pays?

- Defining "Residential" Apartments vs Condos
- > Offsite owner responsibilities
- Multiple User / Tennant Properties
- Mobile Home Parks and Condos
- Public Roads and Rights of Way
- > Agricultural Properties
- Appeals and Accountability
- Defining Impervious Area
- Credits

What are others doing?



- Many Phase II communities leaning toward <u>utilities combined with other</u> fees
 - General Fund
 - too competitive
 - inequitable for stormwater
 - Special Service Fees
 - Effective in building some revenue
 - Limited in building compensatory revenue
- Several Kentucky communities in preliminary evaluation stages





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What are others doing?

- > Public Outreach
- Bringing stakeholders in early
- "Fair and Equitable" is more than a cliché
- Defending it early or maybe lose it all
- Drainage & Flood control more commonly included
- Providing flexibility to gradually expand to meet demand

Legal Aspects - Utilities

> Ordinance / City Charter Chapter

- > Kentucky Revised Statutes
 - KRS 76 Metropolitan Sewer District
 - KRS 220 Sanitation District

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- KRS 262 Soil and Water Conservation District
- KRS 262.7 Watershed Conservation District

> Kentucky Court of Appeals Ruling

 Long Run Baptist Church vs. Louisville/Jefferson County MSD (1989)

Fees to Federal Agencies

Fee vs Tax: Rate Structure

Impervious Area Method







Why Build Consensus First



Correct does not always mean successful

- Most opponents have legitimate concerns
- > Confidence is more voices

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> Opportunities to identify and support "champions"

Level of Service What the City should and should not do?

- Capital projects
- Drainage complaints / projects
- Planning
- System Maintenance (preventative, emergency response & revitalization)
- Easements

- Right of Way
- Number of properties threshold
- "Must do" permits
- > Administration
- > Public and Elected Official Outreach

EPA / KDOW / Public



- Cleaner streams
- Cleaner streets
- Less unwanted sediment
- One agency for response to problems

Stakeholder Groups: Form and Function



Stormwater User Fee Do's & Don'ts





Know What You Do Want Know What You Don't Want Know What It Costs Involve Your Constituents Do It Right The First Time > Plan Ahead Get Involved and Understand

The Basic Process

- Funding Options Analysis
- > Level of Service
- Cost of Service
- > Rate Structure(s) (billing policy)
- > Rate Development
- > Ordinance Approval
- > Billing System
- > Outreach 20% 20% 20%



Typical Steps in It Takes Time

Typically takes between 8 and 45 months > 2 to 24 months planning prior to adoption 3 to 9 months start up after adoption 3 to 12 months implementation refining system





Stormwater Utilities 2016



Stormwater Utilities

- > 1,400 + Nationally
- > 100 + Club:
 - Florida
 - Minnesota
 - Washington
 - Wisconsin
 - Ohio

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Texas

WKU, Stormwater Utility Survey 2013

> Size:

- Largest Los Angles
- Smallest Indian Creek Vil, FL 88 population
- Median 19,200

Monthly Fees 2016



Credits Policy

- Compensating for going above and beyond
 - Quantity (Flood Control)
 - Detention & Retention
 - Quality (Pollution ad Health)
 - Treatment Practices
 (Best Management practices –BMPs)
 - Good Industrial performers
 - Both

- Education
- Design: Impervious Area Reduction

Summary & Part 2 - Objectives

- Confirm the Problem
- Identify Options
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- Discuss General Utility Fees
 - Legal
 - Rate Structure
 - Community Acceptance
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Thank you Questions? Call us!

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