City of
CHAMPAIGN

STORMWATER UTILITY FEE
ADVISORY COMMITTEE
City of Champaign, Illinois

TO: Stormwater Utility Fee Advisory and Technical Committee Members

FROM: Vic McIntosh, Chair

DATE: May 4, 2011

SUBJECT: NOTICE OF MEETING

The Stormwater Utility Fee Advisory Committee will meet on Monday, May 9, 2011, at 4 p.m. in the City of Champaign Council Chambers, 102 North Neil Street, 61820.

AGENDA

1. Minutes (April 11, 2011)
2. Member Inquiries / Staff Follow-up
3. Stormwater Management – Revenue Plan
4. Surveys
5. Public Participation
6. Next Meeting (June 13, 2011)
7. Adjourn

The City of Champaign strives to ensure that its programs, services and activities are accessible to individuals with disabilities. If you are planning on attending this meeting and would like to request special accommodations, please contact the Public Works Department at 217/403-4700 at least 72 hours prior to the start of the meeting with your specific request.

Stormwater Utility Fee Advisory / Technical Committee Meeting

May 9, 2011

4 – 5:30 p.m.

May 9, 2011 Meeting Agenda

1. Minutes (April 11, 2011)
2. Member Inquiries / Staff Follow-up
3. Stormwater Management – Revenue Plan
4. Surveys
5. Public Participation
6. Next Meeting (June 13, 2011)
7. Adjourn

City of CHAMPAIGN

Stormwater Utility Fee Advisory Technical Committee Meeting

May 9, 2011

Agenda Item 1

April 11, 2011 Meeting Minutes

City of CHAMPAIGN

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City of Champaign, Illinois
Minutes of Meeting

Stormwater Utility Fee Advisory & Technical Committees Meeting

April 11, 2011

Advisory Committee Members Present: Donald Agin, Eliana Brown, Clif Carey, Steve Cochran, James Creighton, Karen Foster, Jim Jesso, Vic McIntosh, Jim Spencer, Anna Maria Watkin

Advisory Committee Members Absent: Charles Allen, Jim Bustard, David Tomlinson

Technical Committee Members Present: Leslie Lundy

Technical Committee Members Absent: Shawn Luesse, Lorrie Pearson, Mark Toalson

City Staff Present: Dennis Schmidt, Jamie Vermillion, Roland White

Consultants Present: Keith Readling– AMEC Earth & Environmental

*Note: Staff has been notified two individuals will no longer be serving on the Stormwater Utility Fee Advisory & Technical Committees. Andrew Proctor (Technical Committee) has relocated and Chris Hamelburg (Advisory Committee) has resigned.

Call to Order
The meeting was called to order at 4:02 p.m.

Minutes
The minutes from March 14, 2011 were approved.

Member Inquiries/Staff Follow-up
At the March 14, 2011 meeting, McIntosh made an inquiry to staff regarding Bloomington and Normal's administrative expenses for their respective stormwater utility programs. The full response to this inquiry is included in the April 11, 2011 Advisory Committee Meeting Packet.

Brown announced that on Wednesday, April 13, 2011, the University of Illinois and the MS4 Stormwater Technical Committee are sponsoring a Green Infrastructure Maintenance Conference at the iHotel. Registration is at 8:30 a.m. Lunch is free and the keynote speaker, James Patchett from the Conservation Design Forum will be speaking at 12:45 p.m. The Conference ends at 3:45 p.m.

Stormwater Management User Fee Credits and Incentives
Readling made a presentation describing credits and incentives for stormwater utility programs.

Brown asked if most communities with stormwater utility fees have maintenance agreements that need to be signed. Readling responded that most communities do have agreements concerning credits. Brown followed up by asking if communities typically have agreements pertaining to incentives. Readling indicated that maintenance agreements are much less common for incentive programs.

Foster asked if developers could receive credits for incorporating low impact development, if the City adopted a prescribed credit program. Schmidt answered by explaining that both a prescribed and menu-based credit program could be utilized to encourage developers to incorporate low impact development into their projects. Schmidt speculated that a prescribed credit program would work better because the credit could be customized for individual situations. However, a menu-based program could also work to encourage low impact development because the developer would be given a percentage credit for each feature included into the development.

McIntosh asked how the City would encourage developers to incorporate low impact development into their projects, if they do not receive a credit for it. Schmidt explained that the developer may use the green infrastructure as a way to market the properties and attract buyers into the subdivision.

Foster asked if the drainage pond near Target is an example of a BMP (Best Management Practice). Schmidt responded that a stormwater detention basin could be a BMP. He further detailed that a number of things could be considered BMPs, i.e. a filtration strip that helps clean the water out, etc. Foster followed up by asking if the Target and old Circuit City property has one property owner. White indicated he believed there are two or three property owners for that area. Foster then asked how a credit would be applied if one BMP benefitted more than one property owner. Schmidt explained that a series of parcels could all utilize and be given a credit for one BMP. McIntosh commented that all parcels making up the Market Place Shopping Center drain into one detention pond. Schmidt pointed out that all of the Parkland parcels also drain into one detention pond. White mentioned that before a credit would be given, though, it would have to be verified that all stormwater runoff produced by the property drained into the detention basin and not somewhere else.

Creighton asked how engineers would be able to determine how much of a property's stormwater runoff drained into a detention basin. Schmidt explained that a property's site plan would contain that information. Creighton then asked if there would be a lot of administrative work to determine a property's runoff pattern. Schmidt explained that City staff reviews a site plan for all proposed developments, so that data is readily available. He noted that the City may not have all of the site plans for some of the older subdivisions, but the City has all drainage site plans for properties developed in the last 10-15 years.

Cochran asked if there is a maintenance reporting requirement for developments where a detention pond is present. White acknowledged there is a requirement in the City Code to annually inspect all detention basins. However, personnel currently do not monitor it. He further explained that many commercial users build detention basins and do not keep up on maintenance. Many residential subdivisions keep up on the aesthetics of the basins, but not the functionality of the basin. Cochran again asked if property owners are required to submit basin maintenance reports on a regular schedule. White stated that property owners are required by City Code to provide maintenance reports, however the City presently does not enforce this requirement.

Foster asked how the pond at Robeson Meadows differs from the detention basin in front of Target. White explained they are functionally the same. They both temporarily detain water and meter it out over time through an outlet device, which mitigates the peak flow that causes fast, rapid flooding in the hours or day after a storm.

Schmidt commented that in addition to the materials in the presentation on credit programs nationwide, information is included in the meeting packet regarding stormwater credit programs for Illinois communities.

McIntosh asked when a credit program has to be instituted. Readling explained that most communities with credit programs establish the credits upon startup of the stormwater utility fee. Some communities, however, may not have their credit program finalized at startup, so they may make the credit retroactive to the first bill. Other communities may begin a stormwater utility fee with no credit program and then after four or five years, they may refine the program by adding credits.

Brown asked how a community can have a stormwater utility fee without a credit program. Readling indicated the fees in those communities are not legal and have not been challenged.

Watkin mentioned that some Illinois credit programs are very complex and others, such as Highland Park are very simple. Schmidt indicated that information from Highland Park may not be very reliable because staff has had difficulty extracting information from them.

Creighton asked if the City wants to generate between $2 and $3 million, would a 20% credit be accounted for citywide or would it be a loss of revenue. Readling explained that the credit is accounted for by making a careful estimate to determine the revenue impact of the credit program. In the estimate, the consultant will try to take into account how much revenue will not be collected because of credits and incentives. Then, the rate will be crafted with that in mind. Schmidt added that in the cost estimates provided at the February 14, 2011 meeting, there were administrative expenditures showing a cost associated with a credit program. However, this was an estimate and it will need to be adjusted as the credit/incentive program is further developed. Additionally, Schmidt

explained that any credits given would decrease dollars available for stormwater activities.

Creighton asked if an incentive program could also include disconnecting foundation tiles from the storm drain. Schmidt explained that would be a rather unique incentive. He was inclined to say that disconnecting the tiles would not be part of the City of Champaign's credit or incentive program. He explained that if a property owner were to disconnect basement tiles, it would probably have a more significant impact on the stormwater system because in all likelihood the foundation water would be pumped to the storm sewer system.

Carey asked if there are credit programs where the credit percentages change based upon whether a BMP is an initial cost or a retrofit cost. Readling said he thinks a program could do that, but he has not seen it.

McIntosh asked if cities could have incentives and not credits and still be a legal stormwater utility fee. Readling speculated that if a stormwater utility fee program only had incentives, the utility would not be legal and could be challenged.

Surveys

McIntosh encouraged Committee Members to complete the surveys distributed by staff.

Public Participation

Nancy Taylor with John Street Watershed addressed the Advisory and Technical Committees. Taylor pointed out that a goal of the credit program for the stormwater utility fee was behavior modification on the part of the resident. Taylor asked Readling if a certain credit or incentive activity is more or less successful as far as residents' participation and residents' satisfaction. Taylor then mentioned that Readling's presentation illustrated how a property could not make their money back by retrofitting a property with something like a detention basin. Currently, the University of Illinois is repaving the shuttle lot. Taylor asked if they could save money in the long run if they put permeable pavement in or gain benefits from water quality. Taylor also mentioned that in Philadelphia, public outreach started in schools and extended from there in order to get property owner involvement and support.

Readling explained that incentive programs which target residential ratepayers are typically very well received and barriers to entry are very low. Credit programs, however, have fewer participants because usually the only property owners that find it financially beneficial are those who own properties which are currently under development (because they can incorporate BMPs into the development) or those property owners who already have a detention basin present on their property. Readling indicated that the most successful credit programs are those with a simple application process. Readling described how Philadelphia's public outreach has been in development for more than thirty years. The outreach has gained attention because they recently changed their rate structure and were challenged by a number of property owners.

McIntosh reported that he and Schmidt presented information to Council regarding the stormwater utility fee at the March 29, 2011 Council Meeting. He indicated that Council was very interested and receptive of the information on the stormwater utility fee brought before them.

Next Meeting

McIntosh announced the next meeting will be held May 9, 2011 at 4 p.m. in Council Chambers of the City Building.

Adjourn

The meeting was adjourned at 5:34 p.m.

Stormwater Utility Fee Advisory Technical Committee Meeting

May 9, 2011

Agenda Item 2

Member Inquiries / Staff Follow-up

City of CHAMPAIGN

Stormwater Utility Fee Advisory Technical Committee Meeting

May 9, 2011

Agenda Item 3

Revenue Plan

Preliminary Rate

City of CHAMPAIGN

Background Information

- Revenue Plan defines how the costs of the Expenditure Plan will be allocated
- Rate structure contains the specifics of the plan:

	Program Costs	*(from Expenditure Plan)*
-	Other Revenues	*(various fees, interest, etc)*
+	Revenue Reductions	*(bad debt, credits, etc)*
=	Revenue Needed from Fee	
÷	Rate Base	*(total number of billing units)*
=	Rate	

Revenue Plan

Assumptions

- Annual cost escalation: 3%
- Bad debt assumption: 3%
- Interest on annual fund balance: 1%
- Annual credits & incentives: $100K (included as expenditure)
- Annual impervious surface / rate base growth: 0.5%
- Annual rate increase (may be waived): CPI
- Estimated impervious area (rate base) reduced from 195M sq ft to 180M sq ft

Revenue Plan

Policies and Assumptions

- All single family residential (detached) properties will be charged 1 billing unit (18,050 billing units)
- All duplex properties will be charged 1 billing unit (317 billing units)
- All other properties will be charged 1 billing unit for every 3478 square feet of impervious area or fraction thereof (33,353 billing units)
- Preliminary rate base size is assumed to be **51,720 billing units**

Expenditure Plan - $2.2M

City of Champaign Stormwater Program Expenditure Plan - $2.2M Program

	DETAILED COST OF SERVICE ESTIMATE		
	FY13	FY14	FY15
Administrative Expenses			
Utility Fee Implementation Cost Recovery	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000
Billing Costs	$150,000	$154,500	$159,135
Administrative Fees	$150,000	$154,500	$159,135
Utility Fee Credits and Incentives	$100,000	$103,000	$106,090
Subtotal - Administrative Expenses	$500,000	$512,000	$524,360
Stormwater Expenses			
Operation, Maintenance and Rehabilitation (City Crews)	$694,000	$714,820	$736,265
Storm Sewer Cleaning and Television (Contractual)	$556,000	$572,680	$589,860
Storm Sewer Pipe and Manhole Repair (Contractual)	$506,000	$521,180	$536,815
Subtotal - Stormwater Expenses	$1,756,000	$1,808,680	$1,862,940
Annual Program Cost Estimate	$2,256,000	$2,320,680	$2,387,300

City of Champaign Stormwater Utility Rate Model - $2.2M Program			
	Fiscal / Program Year		
	FY13	FY14	FY15
Expenses			
Subtotal: Annual Operating Expense	**2,256,000**	**2,320,680**	**2,387,300**
Bond Expense / Debt Service	0	0	0
Total: Expenses	**2,256,000**	**2,320,680**	**2,387,300**
Other Revenues			
Funds Carried Forward	0	47,142	77,158
Interest Income	0	471	772
Total: Other Revenues	**0**	**47,613**	**77,929**
Service Fee Revenue Requirement	2,256,000	2,273,067	2,309,371
Revenue Reduction Allowances			
Bad Debt	67,680	68,192	69,281
Total: Revenue Reduction Allowances	**67,680**	**68,192**	**69,281**
Adjusted Total Service Fee Revenue Requirement	2,323,680	2,341,259	2,378,652
Estimated Number of Billing Units	51,720		
Adjusted / Effective Number of Billing Units	51,720	51,978	52,238
Recommended Monthly Service Charge per Billing Unit	**3.82**	3.88	3.94
Recommended Annual Service Charge per Billing Unit	**45.84**	46.53	47.23
Total Estimated Annual Revenue	$2,370,822	$2,418,416	$2,466,966
Year-end Revenue Surplus (Deficit)	$47,142	$77,158	$88,314
Fund Balance Allowance Test	1.99%	3.19%	3.58%

Expenditure Plan - $3.2M

City of Champaign Stormwater Program Expenditure Plan - $3.2M Program			
	DETAILED ANNUAL COST OF SERVICE ESTIMATE		
Program Year	**FY13**	**FY14**	**FY15**
Administrative Expenses			
Utility Fee Implementation Cost Recovery	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000
Billing Costs	$200,000	$206,000	$212,180
Administrative Fees	$200,000	$206,000	$212,180
Utility Fee Credits and Incentives	$100,000	$103,000	$106,090
Subtotal - Administrative Expenses	$600,000	$615,000	$630,450
Stormwater Expenses			
Operation, Maintenance and Rehabilitation (City Crews)	$694,000	$714,820	$736,265
Storm Sewer Cleaning and Television (Contractual)	$556,000	$572,680	$589,860
Storm Sewer Pipe and Manhole Repair (Contractual)	$506,000	$521,180	$536,815
Channel Maintenance	$339,000	$349,170	$359,645
JULIE	$47,000	$48,410	$49,862
Stormwater Quality (NPDES Permit Compliance)	$188,000	$193,640	$199,449
Service Request (Private Property Drainage Problems)	$131,000	$134,930	$138,978
Master Plan Subdivision Detention Ponds	$150,000		
Subtotal - Stormwater Expenses	$2,611,000	$2,534,830	$2,610,875
Annual Program Cost Estimate	$3,211,000	$3,149,830	$3,241,325

City of Champaign Stormwater Utility Rate Model - $3.2M Program			
	Fiscal / Program Year		
	FY13	FY14	FY15
Expenses			
Subtotal: Annual Operating Expense	**3,111,000**	**3,149,830**	**3,241,325**
Bond Expense / Debt Service	0	0	0
Total: Expenses	**3,111,000**	**3,149,830**	**3,241,325**
Other Revenues			
Funds Carried Forward	0	47,792	122,802
Interest Income	0	478	1,228
Total: Other Revenues	**0**	**48,270**	**124,030**
Service Fee Revenue Requirement	3,111,000	3,101,560	3,117,295
Revenue Reduction Allowances			
Bad Debt	93,330	93,047	93,519
Total: Revenue Reduction Allowances	**93,330**	**93,047**	**93,519**
Adjusted Total Service Fee Revenue Requirement	3,204,330	3,194,607	3,210,814
Estimated Number of Billing Units	51,720		
Adjusted / Effective Number of Billing Units	51,720	51,978	52,238
Recommended Monthly Service Charge per Billing Unit	**5.24**	5.32	5.40
Recommended Annual Service Charge per Billing Unit	**62.88**	63.82	64.78
Total Estimated Annual Revenue	$3,252,122	$3,317,409	$3,384,006
Year-end Revenue Surplus (Deficit)	$47,792	$122,802	$173,192
Fund Balance Allowance Test	1.47%	3.70%	5.12%

Recommended Monthly Charge

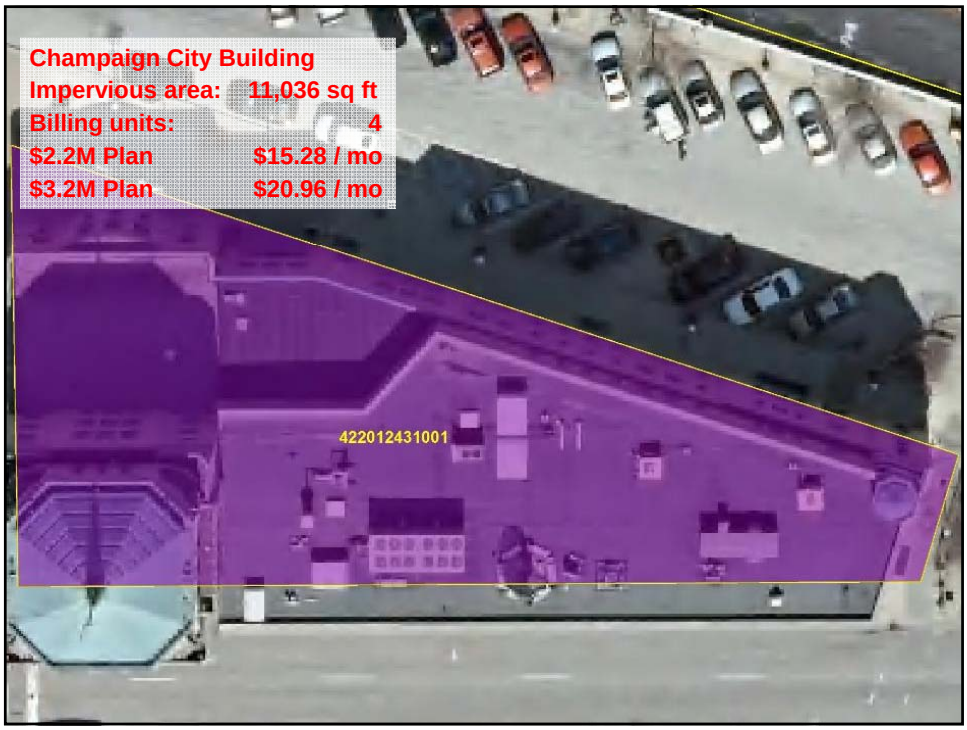
- Rate structure contains the specifics of the plan:

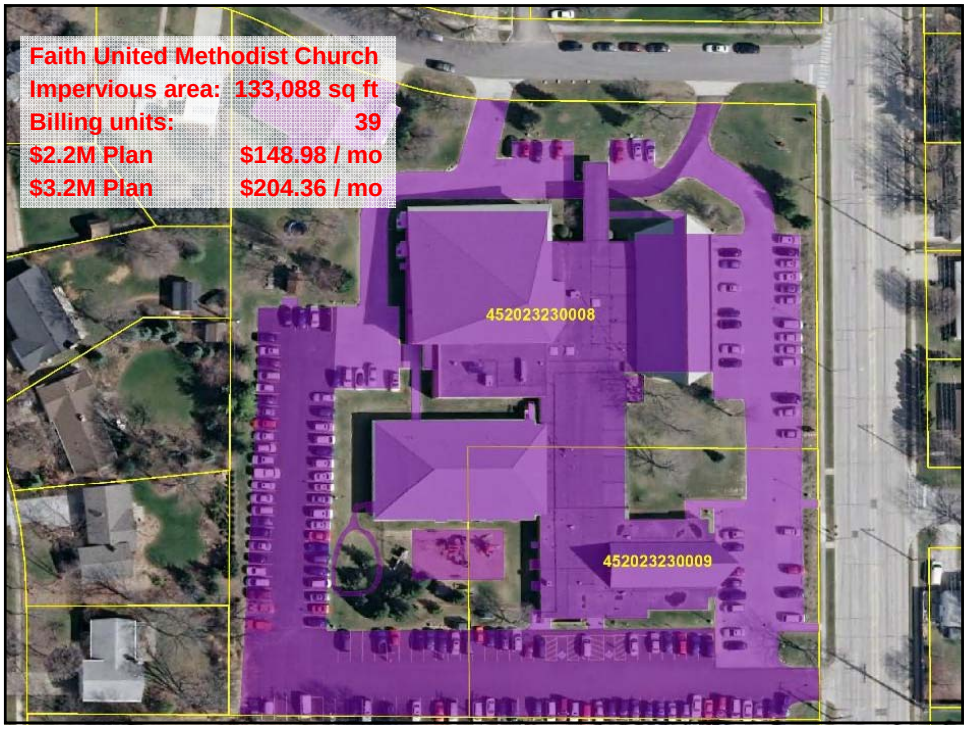
Program Costs	*(from Expenditure Plan)*
- Other Revenues	*(funds forward, interest)*
+ Revenue Reductions	*(bad debt, credits, etc)*
= Revenue Needed from Fee	
÷ Rate Base	*(total number of billing units)*
= Rate	

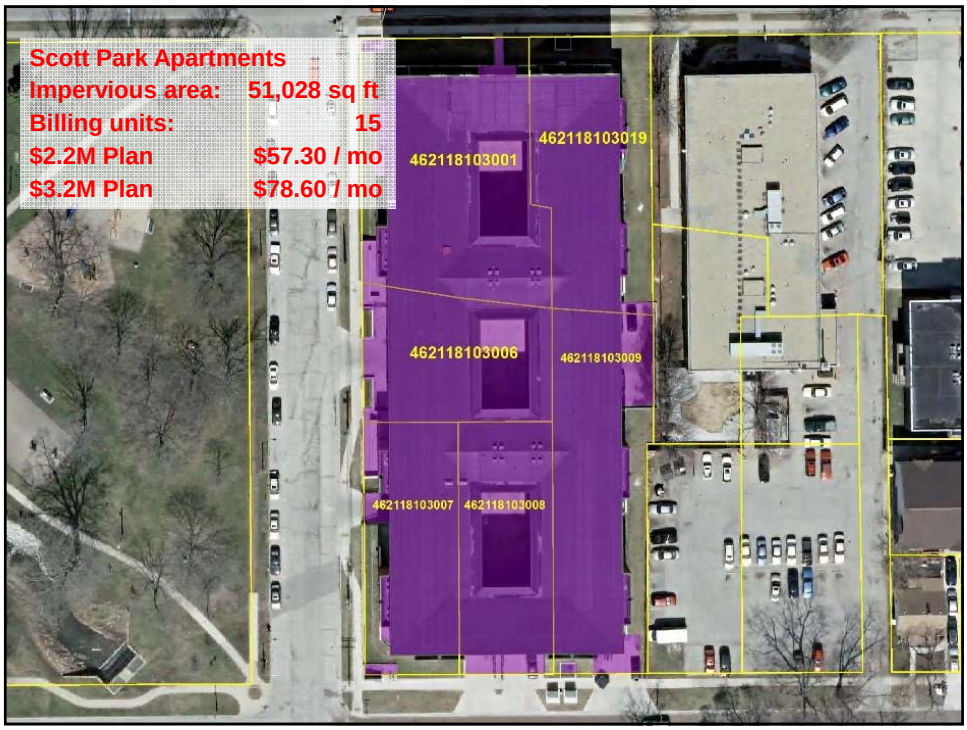
Iterative Process *(Goal: positive 10 year fund balance)*

Preliminary Rates

- $2.2M Expenditure Plan
  - Single family and duplex — $3.82 / mo; $45.84 / yr
  - All other — $3.82 / mo / 3478 sf imperv; $45.84 / yr / 3478 sf imperv
- $3.2M Expenditure Plan
  - Single family and duplex — $5.24 / mo; $62.88 / yr
  - All other — $5.24 / mo / 3478 sf imperv; $62.88 / yr / 3478 sf imperv




Faith United Methodist Church
Impervious area: 133,088 sq ft
Billing units: 39
$2.2M Plan $148.98 / mo
$3.2M Plan $204.36 / mo
452023230008
452023230009


Scott Park Apartments
Impervious area: 51,028 sq ft
Billing units: 15
$2.2M Plan $57.30 / mo
$3.2M Plan $78.60 / mo
462118103019
462118103001
462118103006
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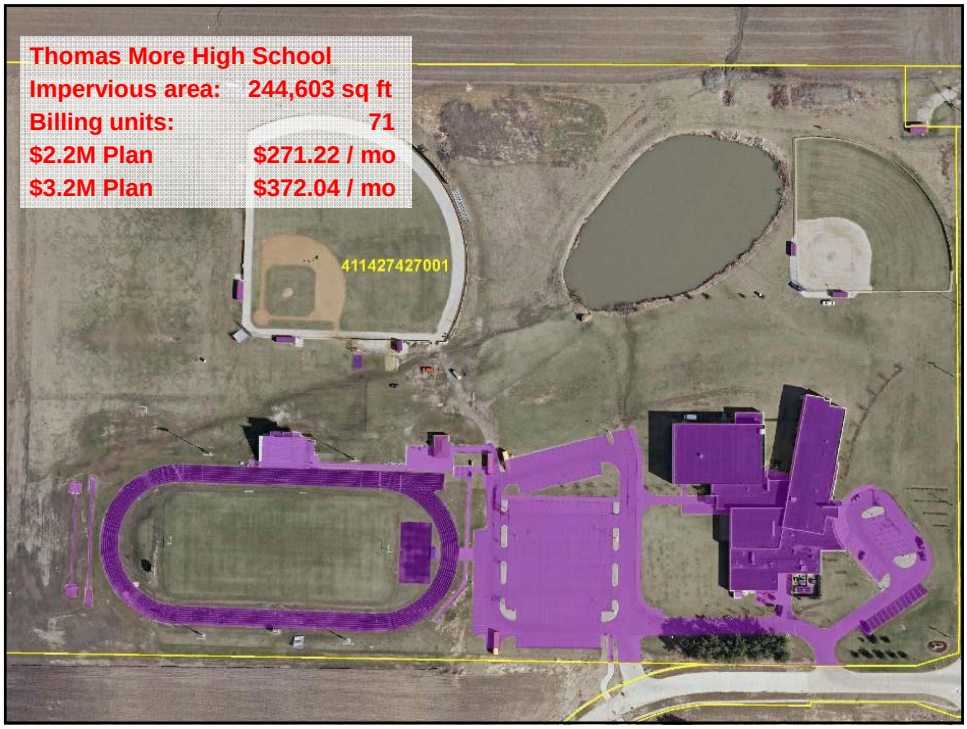
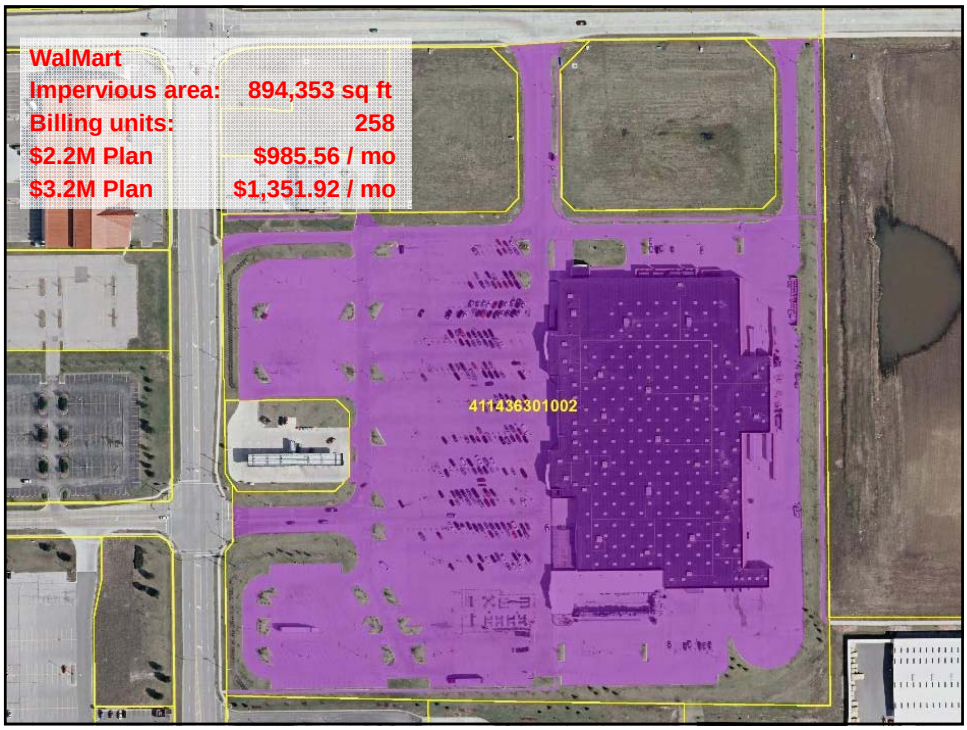
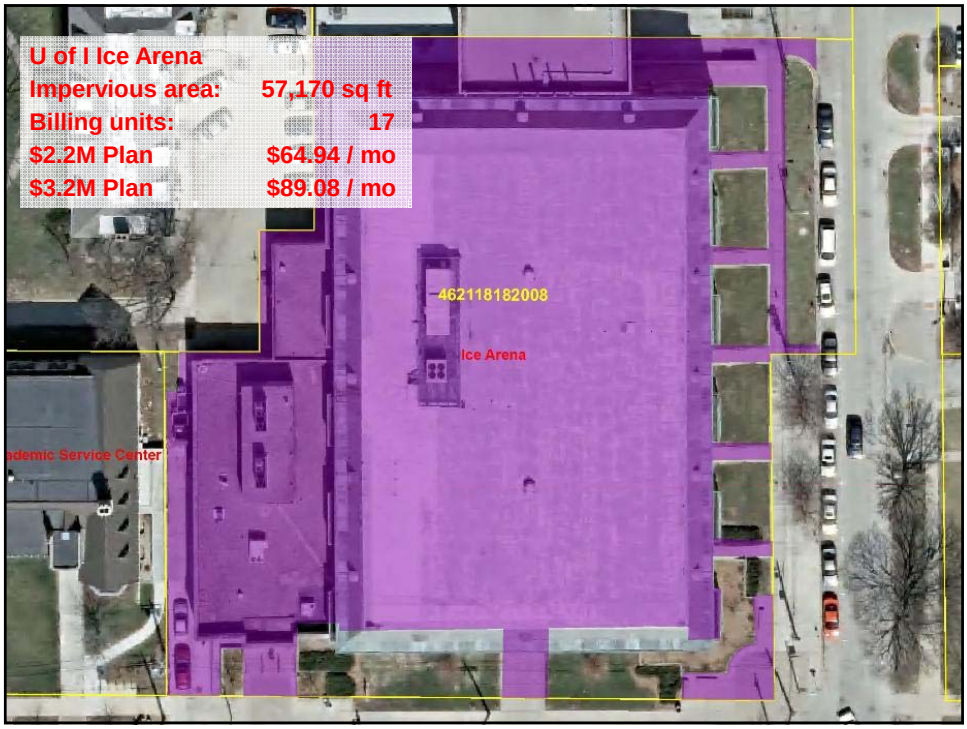
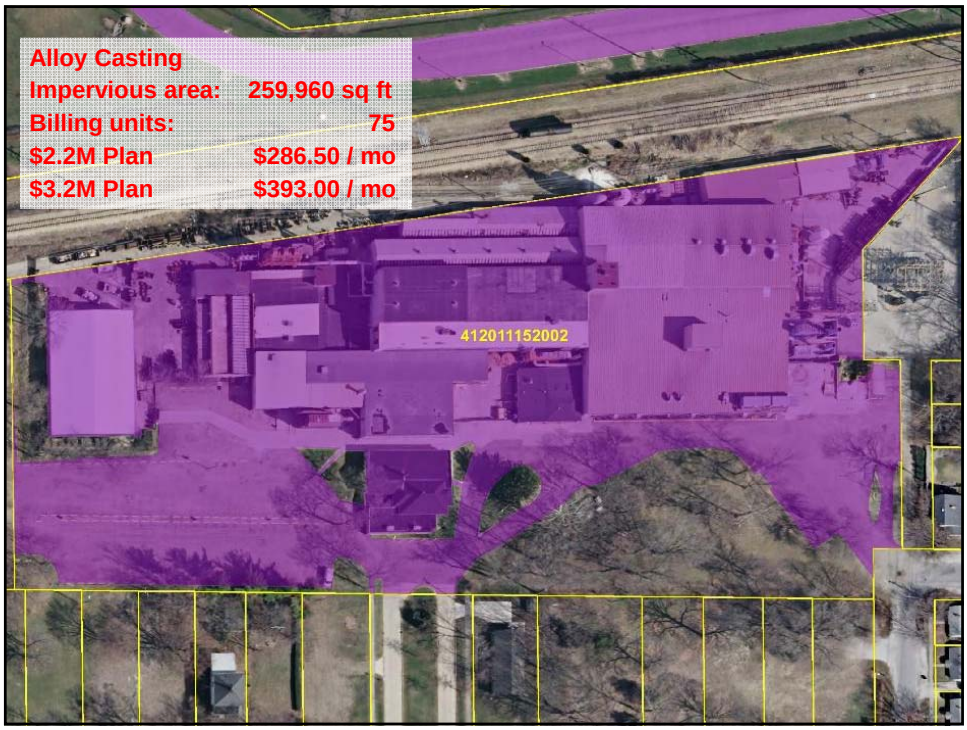
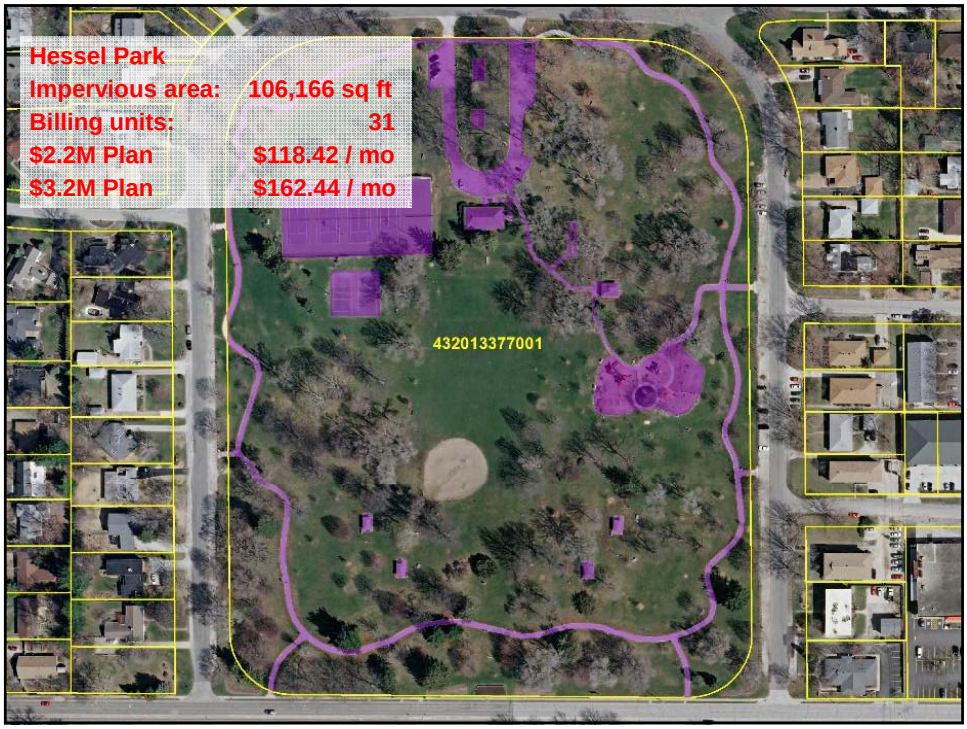
462118103007
462118103008

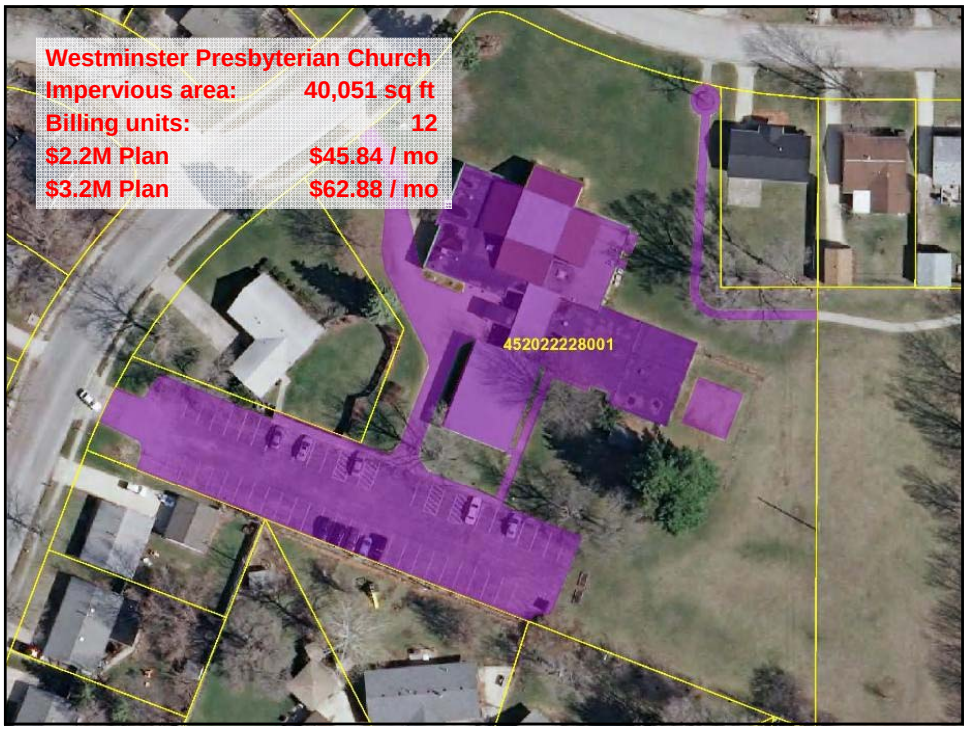

Thomas More High School
Impervious area: 244,603 sq ft
Billing units: 71
$2.2M Plan $271.22 / mo
$3.2M Plan $372.04 / mo
411427427001


WalMart
Impervious area: 894,353 sq ft
Billing units: 258
$2.2M Plan $985.56 / mo
$3.2M Plan $1,351.92 / mo
411436301002


U of I Ice Arena
Impervious area: 57,170 sq ft
Billing units: 17
$2.2M Plan $64.94 / mo
$3.2M Plan $89.08 / mo
462118182008
Ice Arena
ademic Service Center


Alloy Casting
Impervious area: 259,960 sq ft
Billing units: 75
$2.2M Plan $286.50 / mo
$3.2M Plan $393.00 / mo
412011152002


Hessel Park
Impervious area: 106,166 sq ft
Billing units: 31
$2.2M Plan $118.42 / mo
$3.2M Plan $162.44 / mo
432013377001


Westminster Presbyterian Church
Impervious area: 40,051 sq ft
Billing units: 12
$2.2M Plan $45.84 / mo
$3.2M Plan $62.88 / mo
452022228001

Revenue Plan

Factors influencing the final rate

- Council selection of an expenditure plan
- Selection, implementation, and cost of a billing plan
- Actual amount of impervious area making up the rate base
- Adoption of a credits and incentive plan
- Unresolved billing policies for some property types

Questions?

City of CHAMPAIGN

Stormwater Utility Fee Advisory Technical Committee Meeting

May 9, 2011

Agenda Item 4
Surveys

City of CHAMPAIGN

Survey Results
City of Champaign
Stormwater Utility Fee Advisory Committee
Rate Structure Issues

Responses:

1. **Rate Structure Recommendation Number 1 – Rate Base**

   If the City elects to implement a stormwater utility fee, the method for distributing the stormwater program's costs should be based on the:

   8 → A. Impervious area of each property.
   1 → B. Impervious area plus the gross area of each property.
   3 → C. Impervious area plus the pervious area of each property.

   Comments:

2. **Rate Structure Recommendation Number 2 – Single Family Residential Rates**

   If the City elects to implement a stormwater utility fee, it should:

   10 → A. Adopt a flat rate method for billing single family residential property, while measuring the impervious area on every other property.
   1 → B. Measure the imperious area on every property, including single family residential, so that tiering or other more detailed residential "grouping" can be supported.

   Comments:

   - Base the fee on total size of property
   - Establish a rate for impervious and a rate for pervious areas
   - Developed and undeveloped properties should be charged (not roads, sidewalks as discussed)
   - For non-residential, determine impervious area and subtract from total lot size (to determine pervious area)
   - For residential property, use the ERU and subtract from the total lot size (to estimate pervious area)

City of Champaign

Stormwater Utility Fee Advisory Committee

April 11, 2011 Meeting

Credit and Incentive Program Recommendations

The recommendations below have been created to solicit the input of the Stormwater Utility Fee Advisory Committee on the material presented and discussed during the April 11th meeting. Please review and vote on these issues and return your votes to Dennis Schmidt.

Credit and Incentive Program Recommendations: Establishment of Credit and Incentives Program

The City of Champaign is considering offering credits and incentives as part of the stormwater management program. A stormwater user fee credit is a reduction in stormwater fees charged to a qualifying property in return for the implementation of qualifying on-site stormwater management controls or activities. Incentives are a method of encouraging property owners to perform activities that further the stormwater program goals by compensating property owners with rebates, grants, or cost sharing programs.

A stormwater credit program is designed to recognize that stormwater users have undertaken activities that reduce the City's stormwater operational costs, compliance costs, or capital costs. Stormwater utilities offer a wide variety of types of credits and incentives. Credits can be offered to owners of residential or non-residential properties, and they can be offered for structural modifications to a property, education provided by a property owner, actions taken by a property owner to reduce stormwater, or other reasons. Credits can be large or small amounts of reductions in the stormwater fee. Credits typically do not significantly reduce total utility revenue; any reduction is normally less than 5% on existing developments. There may, however, be a larger reduction for new developments because these typically must meet more stringent design standards and, thus, qualify for more credits.

Generally, stormwater credit and incentive programs enhance the equity of a stormwater management program and encourage residents and businesses in a community to implement activities that help prevent stormwater pollution and flooding.

Credit and Incentive Program Recommendation Number 1

As a part of the stormwater management program, the City:

A. Should offer credits and incentives to customers that meet specified criteria.
B. Should not offer a credits and incentives program at this time.

Credit and Incentive Program Recommendations: Eligible Credit Applicants

Assuming the City adopts a credits program, a decision must be made about what categories of customers will be eligible to apply for credits. Some stormwater utilities only make credits available to non-residential customers, while others make credits available to both residential and non-residential customers. A stormwater credit is designed to recognize that a property owner has undertaken activities that reduce the City's operational costs, compliance costs, or capital costs. Typically, the types of activities that reduce the City's operational costs, compliance costs, or capital costs are not activities that a residential customer can easily undertake. For example, credits are sometimes offered for stormwater users who hold an NPDES permit or for users who reduce water quality pollution by maintaining a detention pond. These are activities that residential customers are either not eligible to do (in the case of an NPDES permit) or that are generally too expensive for the typical homeowner (in the case of a detention pond). Many activities that homeowners can more easily undertake, such as installing a rain barrel or rain garden, have a limited impact on stormwater runoff and it may not be appropriate to recognize this reduction with a stormwater user fee credit.

However, one way in which residential stormwater users may perform similar activities is by participating in a homeowners' association that maintains a stormwater management device for a subdivision. A subdivision's detention pond may reduce the peak water quantity demand on the stormwater system, and some people feel that this reduction should be recognized through a user fee credit applicable to individual residential ratepayers in the subdivision.

Offering credits to individual residential customers will increase the administrative burden on the City, as there may be many residential customers interested in applying for a stormwater credit. In addition, residential customers do not typically participate in activities that significantly reduce the City's stormwater management costs. Since the intention of offering credits is to recognize those users that reduce the City's stormwater management costs, offering credits to residential customers may dilute the efficacy of the program.

Credit and Incentive Program Recommendation Number 2

If the City elects to implement a stormwater credit program, it should:

A. Offer credits to individual residential and non-residential customers.
B. Offer credits to non-residential customers only.
C. Offer credits to non-residential customers and to residential customers when they are in subdivisions with "subdivision-wide" stormwater management devices.

Credit and Incentive Program Recommendations: Meeting or Exceeding Requirements

If the City implements a credits and incentives program, the City will have to decide whether to offer credits for stormwater customers who perform activities that meet the requirements of City ordinances and policies or whether the City should only offer credits to stormwater customers who exceed the City's requirements. For example, a stormwater customer who installs a detention pond is performing an activity that reduces the peak flow demand on the stormwater system. This activity might be considered eligible for a stormwater credit. However, installation of a stormwater detention pond is also a requirement of the City for certain types of construction, and some people may feel that the stormwater customer should not receive a credit for performing an activity that he or she is required to do. On the other hand, some customers may build a detention pond that is required, while also building parking lots and sidewalks using permeable pavement. In this example, the use of permeable pavement is a step beyond the requirements of the law, and some people may feel that only activities that exceed requirements should be recognized with credits.

Regardless of whether stormwater management activities are undertaken voluntarily or due to legal requirements, customers who perform activities that reduce their peak runoff, reduce their total runoff volume, or improve their water quality are likely to reduce the City's stormwater operational costs, compliance costs, or capital costs over time.

Credit and Incentive Program Recommendation Number 3

If the City elects to implement a stormwater credit program, it should:

A. Offer credits to customers who undertake activities that both meet and exceed development requirements.
B. Only offer credits to customers who undertake activities that exceed development requirements.

Credit and Incentive Program Recommendations: Incentives

If credits are not offered to individual residential customers, the City may still make incentives available to these customers. For instance, the City may offer residential customers incentives for installing rain barrels, cisterns, permeable pavement or rain gardens, or for activities such as disconnecting downspouts. Incentives could be in the form of tax rebates, grants, design assistance, or cost sharing. An incentive may be made available only once or it may be an on-going incentive for maintaining a device or activity. Incentives can be made available only to individual residential customers, or to any customer that meets certain requirements. The City's stormwater management program will have to supply funding to pay for these incentives.

Credit and Incentive Program Recommendation Number 4

If the City elects to implement a stormwater credit program, it:

A. Should offer incentives for customers who perform activities that reduce their impact on the stormwater system, such as rain barrels, rain gardens, and cisterns.
B. Should not offer incentives.

Survey Form
City of Champaign
Stormwater Utility Fee Advisory Committee
Credit and Incentive Program Recommendation

1. **Credit and Incentive Program Recommendation Number 1**

   As part of the stormwater management program, the City:

   A. Should offer credits and incentives to customers that meet specified criteria.
   B. Should not offer a credits and incentives program at this time.

   (Please circle one of the above responses.)

2. **Credit and Incentive Program Recommendation Number 2**

   If the City elects to implement a stormwater utility fee, it should:

   A. Offer credits to individual residential and non-residential customers.
   B. Offer credits to non-residential customers only.
   C. Offer credits to non-residential customers and to residential customers when they are in subdivisions with "subdivision-wide" stormwater management devices.

   (Please circle one of the above responses.)

3. **Credit and Incentive Program Recommendation Number 3**

   If the City elects to implement a stormwater credit program, it should:

   A. Offer credits to customers who undertake activities that both meet and exceed development requirements.
   B. Only offer credits to customers who undertake activities that exceed development requirements.

   (Please circle one of the above responses.)

4. **Credit and Incentive Program Recommendation Number 4**

   If the City elects to implement at stormwater credit program, it:

   A. Should offer incentives for customers who perform activities that reduce their impact on the stormwater system, such as rain barrels, rain gardens, and cisterns.
   B. Should not offer incentives.

   (Please circle one of the above responses.)

Return this survey form to Dennis Schmidt.