City Council Workshop

November 5, 2018



Item 1

Discussion of Tobacco-Free Parks Ordinance – Dr. John Morrow

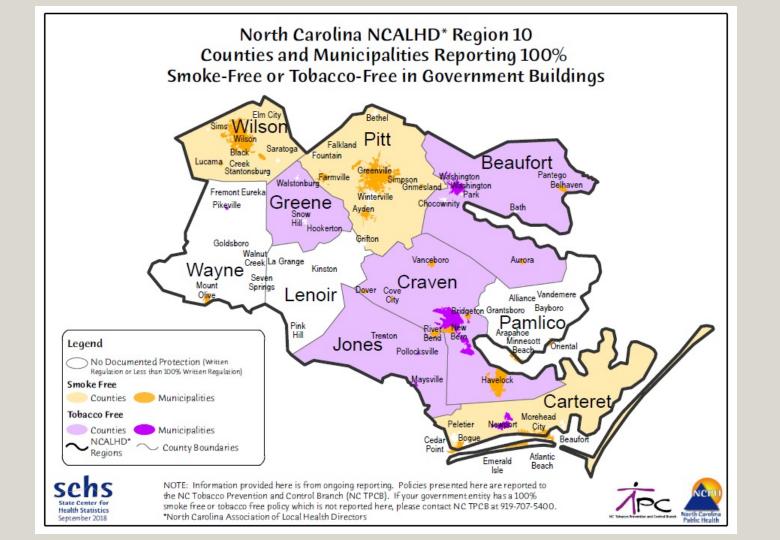


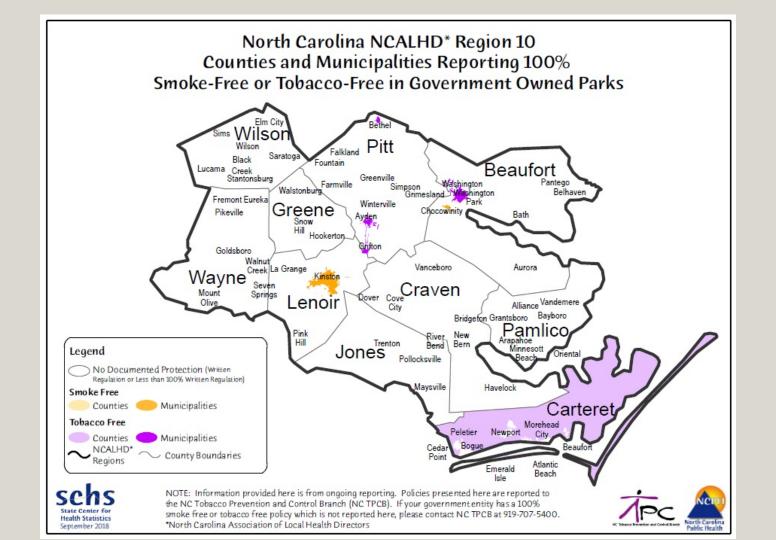
TOBACCO FREE PARKS AND PUBLIC PLACES: NEXT STEPS

Ally Moser
Tobacco Prevention Coordinator
Pitt County Health Department

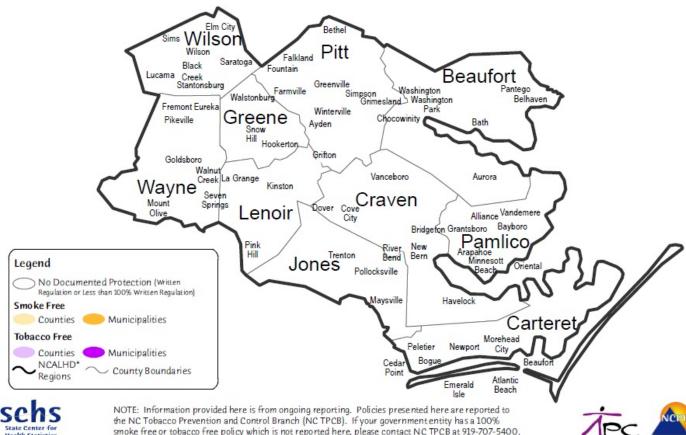
NEW SMOKE/TOBACCO FREE REGULATIONS IN PITT COUNTY

- July 2018- East Carolina University extends ban to 100 ft from all buildings, 100% TF for health sciences campus
- August 2018 Pitt Community College 100% Smoke Free
- 2017-2018- Tobacco Free Parks
 - Ayden
 - Winterville
 - Bethel
 - Grifton





North Carolina NCALHD* Region 10 Counties and Municipalities Reporting 100% Smoke-Free or Tobacco-Free in Public Places



*North Carolina Association of Local Health Directors

September 2018

TOBACCO-FREE VS. SMOKE-FREE

Tobacco-Free

(Recommended) = No use of tobacco products of any kind, including electronic ones, lit products and smokeless.

Smoke-Free = No lit tobacco products, such as cigarettes, cigars and hookah.



EXAMPLE PUBLIC PLACES WHERE LOCAL GOVERNMENT HAS AUTHORITY TO PROHIBIT SMOKING AND TOBACCO USE

- Banks
- Private educational facilities
- Health care facilities
- Hotels/motels
- Laundry mats
- Grocery stores
- Convenience stores

- Shopping malls
- Bowling alleys
- Veterinary offices
- Movie theaters
- Retail stores
- Bus stops
- Office buildings
- Coffee shops

NC COUNTIES AND MUNICIPALITIES THAT SPECIFICALLY PROHIBIT USE OF E-CIGARETTES

Counties (31)

- CatawbaBeaufort
- New Hanover
- Transylvania
- Hvde
- Pender
- Rutherford
- Pitt
- Mecklenburg
- Haywood
- Granville
- VanceClay
- Henderson
- Chatham
- Person
- Bladen
- Durham
- Surry

- Dare
- Alamance
- Orange
- Iredell
- Lee
- Wake
- Yadkin
- Cabarrus
- Brunswick
- Tyrell
- Wilson
- Wilkes

Municipalities (39)

- Brookford
- Chapel Hill
- CatawbaSaluda
- WilmingtonWaynesville
- Butner
- CantonCreedmoor
- Henderson
- KittrellLewis
- MiddleburgOxford
- Stem
- Stovall
- Roxboro
- AydenWinterville
- BethelGrifton

- Duck
- Kill Devil Hills Kitty Hawk
- Manteo
- Nags HeadSouthern Shores
- Asheville
- ElonDurham
- Granite Falls
- RolesvilleKannapolis
- Hayesville Dunn
- Bessemer City
 North Wilkesboro
- Ronda
- Wilkesboro

Source: Information compiled from ongoing reporting and documentation collected by the NC Tobacco Prevention and Control Branch. Updated January 2018.

RESOURCES PROVIDED BY REGIONAL COORDINATOR

- Signage
- Technical assistance with policy development (draft policy)
- ■Technical assistance with implementation (media, etc.)
- Quitline/cessation resources



COMMUNITY PREVENTIVE SERVICES TASKFORCE

- The <u>Task Force recommends</u> smoke-free policies to reduce secondhand smoke exposure and tobacco use on the basis of strong evidence of effectiveness. Evidence is considered strong based on results from studies that showed effectiveness of smoke-free policies in:
- Reducing exposure to secondhand smoke
- Reducing the prevalence of tobacco use
- Increasing the number of tobacco users who quit
- Reducing the initiation of tobacco use among young people
- Reducing tobacco-related morbidity and mortality, including acute cardiovascular events

Questions?

Region Ten Tobacco Prevention Coordinator
Pitt County Health Department
Allyson.moser@pittcountync.gov

252-902-2330

Ally Moser, MA

Item 2

Presentation of the Stormwater Advisory Committee's Final Report to include the Stormwater Utility Rate Study

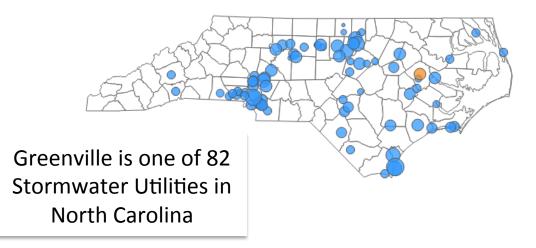


Stormwater Management Recommendations of the Stormwater Advisory Committee

November 5, 2018

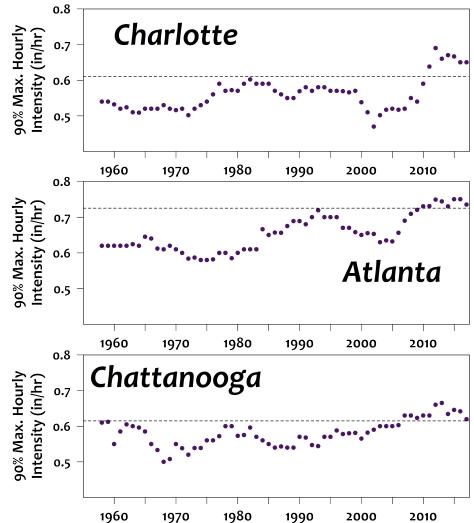


Stormwater Utilities in NC





Increasing Storm Intensity





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Study Process

- Storm Water Advisory Committee (SWAC) developed by City Council to review the City's Stormwater program and utility
- Enlisted a consultant team to:
 - Examine stormwater program needs
 - Develop funding options for consideration
 - Prepare a report summarizing the outcome



SWAC Members

- Tom Best, Chairman
- Drake Brinkley, Vice Chairman
- Donnie Brewer, PE
- Matt Butler
- Michelle Clements, PE
- Jon Day
- Don Edwards
- Joni Torres
- Beth Ward
- Landon Weaver
- Cassius Williams

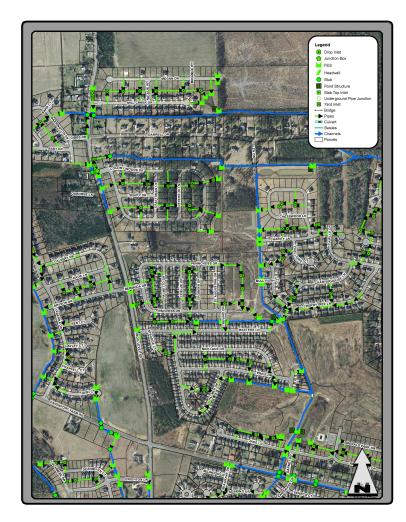


Major SWAC Topics

- Extent of Service where & what
- Level of Service type, frequency, wait time
- Capital Project Prioritization
- Financial Analysis fee structure and rates required to meet needs
- Ordinance/Policy recommendation



Stormwater Collection System





Current Drainage System

- 237 Miles of Storm Drainage Pipes
- 17,000 Structures
- 97 Culverts (typically under roadways)
- 2913 Outfalls (where pipes discharge)
- 95 Miles of City Maintained Open Drainage



System Understanding

Unlike many other communities Greenville has;

- Complete inventory of the system, and
- Watershed Master Plans identifying system needs

Allows full understanding of needs and associated costs



Extent of Service Evaluation

Extent of Service – (What/Where)

- Public vs Private Property
- Geographical Boundaries (City, ETJ and beyond)
- Components of System Streams, pipes, lakes, stormwater control measures (BMP/SCM's)



Public Water





Current City Policy

- Within City ROW/Public Property
 - City maintains all infrastructure
- Outside of Right of Way
 - Limited Maintenance (repairs/ improvements)
 - Drainage Assistance Program (Piping)
 - Ditch and Stream Stabilization
 Program
 - Must Convey "Public" Runoff



Extent of Service Challenges

- A narrow extent of service may not be able to serve the community/citizen expectations
- Broad extent of service may not be financially sustainable
- Considered the current extent of service vs the desired extent of service



Public vs Private Property

- 20-30 yrs ago, most NC cities only maintained inside the ROW
- Cary, Asheville, & Wilmington still maintain only within ROW
- Others now provide some service on private property due to:
 - Aging infrastructure and inability to pay for repairs
 - Pressure/expectations due to SW Utility Fees



Drainage on Private Property

Options SWAC Considered:

- Continue with the current policy with clarifications
- Consider modifications to the current limitations/extent
- Take over maintenance of private and public systems



SWAC Recommendation:

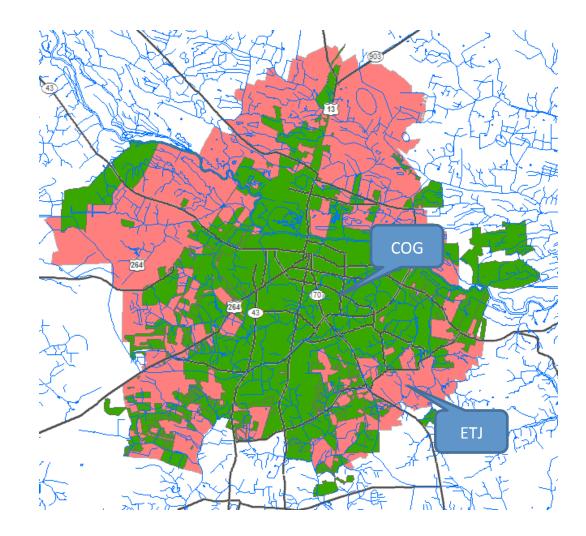
- The City should maintain the drainage system that conveys public water (not including private BMP's ponds, dams, etc.)
- "Public" Water stormwater runoff from improved publicly owned rights-of-way



City Limits vs ETJ

- Currently the City does not maintain the drainage system outside of the City limits.
- City accepts drainage system for maintenance when annexed into City







City Limits vs ETJ

Where might limited City maintenance be appropriate?

- NCDOT roadways where City interests are impacted
- Where drainage crosses ETJ back into City limits



City Limits vs ETJ





SWAC Recommendation:

Limited maintenance in the ETJ

"The city may, at its own discretion, accept responsibility for or assist in the repair or improvement of storm drainage infrastructure located outside of the city's corporate limits where the City Engineer has determined that there is a direct benefit to the City and its residents."



Private BMP/SCM Maintenance

Some communities accept maintenance due to:

- Challenge in getting owners to maintain (HOA's)
- Some cities only assist in repair in event of failure



SWAC Recommendation:

No maintenance of private BMP's (may consider at a later date)



Level of Service

- Type and magnitude of benefits derived from the City's Stormwater Program
- Can be used to evaluate the performance of stormwater programs
 - Is the program adequate or should the level of service be increased?
- For review, stormwater program broken down into 3 major components



Major Components

- Program Management –
 Administration & Management,
 Engineering Operations, and
 Regulatory Compliance
- Operation and Maintenance Day to day maintenance of the drainage system
- <u>Capital Improvement</u> Large investments in drainage improvements



Evaluating Level of Service

Grading system employed

- "A" thru "E"
- For each program category, the stakeholder group and staff considered the current grade & if a higher or lower grade was desired
- Individual results compiled and compared



Program Management

Activities include:

- Administration billing, finance, auditing, citizen concerns
- Engineering Operations strategic and master planning, design, project management, streambank stabilization, asset management and system inventory
- Regulatory Compliance development review, inspection, NPDES permit programs, floodplain regulation



Program Management

- Proactive vs. Reactive Management
- Upfront investment will save on Capital Expenditures (CIP)
 - Construction inspection to ensure correct design and installation
 - Floodplain regulation to keep improvements out of harm's way
 - Asset management to identify needs



Program Management Category

Level of Service Grade	Program Management and Regulatory Compliance
A	Comprehensive program planning, aggressive state and federal regulatory compliance that exceeds minimum requirements in all cases, state of the art practices, full program implementation
В	Basin master planning, above average state and federal regulatory compliance that exceeds minimum requirements in most cases, systematic program implementation
С	Limited planning, average state and federal regulatory compliance that exceeds minimum requirements in some cases, priority program implementation
D	Minimal planning, minimum required state and federal compliance, partial program implementation
Е	No planning, minimum required state and federal compliance, minimal program implementation

SWAC's

desired level

of service is B



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Program Management SWAC Recommendation

Recommended Level B

- Regular master plan updates
- Inspection of 50% of new infrastructure
- Routine condition assessment of infrastructure (20-yr cycle)
- Staff for inspections and asset mgmt.
- Staff to manage the utility billing/revenue



Operation & Maintenance (O&M)

Activities Include:

- Inspection, cleaning, repairs to inlets, pipes, roadway culverts, bridges, ditches, public dams & stormwater controls
- Stream inspection and clearing of vegetation and sediment to maintain flow and prevent flooding



0&M

- Includes up front cost for proactive maintenance for staff and equipment
- Proactive maintenance provides long term cost savings
 - Reduction in damages during storm events
 - Rehabilitation and maintenance costs less than replacement



O&M Category

Level of Service Grade	Operations and Maintenance
А	Fully preventative and proactive maintenance, state of the art practices
В	Fully routine and partially inspections based maintenance
С	Limited routine maintenance, limited inspection based maintenance, partially reactive maintenance
D	No routine or inspection based maintenance, reactive maintenance only
E	Limited reactive maintenance

SWAC's desired level of service is B



SWAC Recommendations for **O&M**:

Recommended Level B for Operations & Maintenance

- Clean/inspect all culverts twice per year
- Clean/inspect all open channels annually
- Clean/inspect all inlets every 2.5 yrs
- Clean/inspect all pipes every 10 yrs
- Add staff, vehicles, equipment & materials (open/closed system)



Capital Improvement

Capital Projects

- Major improvements (Town Creek Culvert)
- Reduce Flooding & Improve Water Quality
- Per Watershed Master Plan



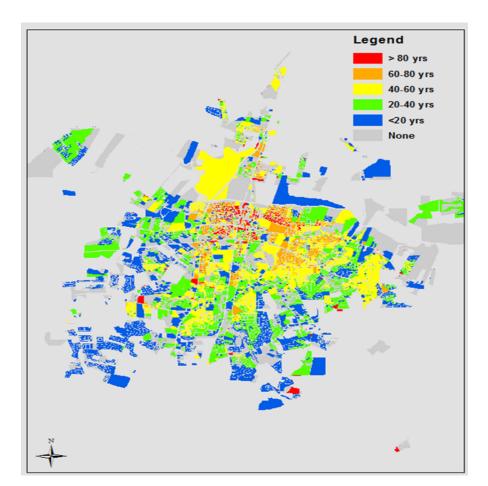
Capital Improvement

Capital Replacement

- Replace infrastructure at end of useful life (forecasted 40-yr life)
- Proactively manage aging assets and develop a sustainable stormwater program similar to water/sewer and electric utilities
- Most SW utilities defer that need but will pay for eventually



Stormwater Infrastructure - Age





Capital Improvement Needs

Total Capital Costs \$ 150-170M

- Flood Control Primary
- Flood Control Secondary
- Streambank Stabilization \$ 12.5M
- Water Quality \$ 20.5M

\$ 80-95M

\$ 40M



Capital Replacement Needs

Replacement of pipes and structures based on a 40-year life cycle

	Full Life Cycle Costs	Annual Costs
Pipes	\$219M	\$5,475,000
Structures	\$51M	\$1,275,000
Less Secondary projects	-\$40M	-\$1,000,000
Total Costs	\$230M	\$5,750,000



CIP Category

Level of Service Grade	Capital Improvement (CIP)
А	All known CIP needs completed in 10 years
В	All known CIP needs completed in 20 years
С	All known CIP needs completed in 30 years
D	All known CIP needs completed in 40 years
E	All known CIP needs completed in 50 years

SWAC's desired level of service is B/C



SWAC Recommendation for CIP:

- No specific service level selected
- Recommended an increase in CIP funding for implementing high priority projects and for replacement of aging infrastructure
- The Predicted Financial Impact is presented in the following section



Corresponding Stormwater Program Needs – Summary

	Impact
Maintain private carrying public runoff	minimal
Limited service in ETJ	minor
Increase LOS for Program Mgmt.	\$296,000 annual
Increase LOS for O & M	\$1,166,000 annual
Currently identified CIP needs	\$170M total (25 yrs)
Cost to replace aging infrastructure	\$230M total (40 yrs)

Note: Costs are associated with desired increase in LOS and not expansion of the extent of the system



Revenue Requirements



NC Peer Communities

Residential Customers 2018 Monthly Rates*

_	Caro	lina	Beach -	\$12.10
	U UI U	1 1 1 G	Duali	4777

Charlotte -	\$10.28
Citatiotte	$\Psi \pm O$

 Creedmore	\$8.92



* Rates for a residential property with 2,000 sq. ft. of impervious area

NC Peer Communities

Residential Customers 2018 Monthly Rates*

\$7.33	3
	\$7.33

Kanna	apolis -	\$7.25



* Rates for a residential property with 2,000 sq. ft. of impervious area

NC Peer Communities

Residential Customers 2018 Monthly Rates*

Washington -	\$5.50
--------------------------------	--------

Chapel Hill -	\$5.36
---------------------------------	--------



* Rates for a residential property with 2,000 sq. ft. of impervious area

Revenue Requirements	FY2018	FY2019	FY 2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024
Project Management	\$2,444	\$1,333	\$1,694	\$1,838	\$1,866	\$1,891	\$1,918
Operations and Maintenance	\$1,475	\$1,785	\$2,101	\$2,419	\$2,476	\$2,529	\$2,585
Capital	\$2,010	\$4,221	\$4,435	\$5,823	\$7,474	\$9,788	\$12,146
Total Revenue to be Recovered from Rates	\$5,929	\$7,339	\$8,230	\$10,080	\$11,816	\$14,208	\$16,649



Funding Sources and Revenue Options



SWAC Recommendations:

- Rate structure change (1 change)
- Policy changes (3 changes)
 - The rate structure change and the policy changes are expected to result in approximately an additional \$1.1 million in revenue
- Rate change (increase rates)



Rate Structure and Policy Changes

- Rate Structure Change
 - Include a fixed administrative charge to all rate payers of \$1.20 per month
- Policy Changes
 - Implement a 1 ERU minimum charge per unit for multi-unit buildings
 - Collaborate with GUC to identify strategies and billing practices for stormwater only rate payers
 - Develop a reserve fund for emergencies



SWAC Recommended Utility Rates:

Increase utility rates over a 6-year period to reach the targeted amount using rounded rates as described in the table below

Rate Calculation	Current Rates	Recommended Rate (FY2024)
Administrative rate per month	\$0.00	\$1.20
Rate per ERU per month	\$5.35	\$14.00
Total Rate	\$5.35	\$15.20



SWAC Recommendations - Stormwater Utility Budget

	Current	Recommended Rates (FY2024)
Project Management	\$2,444	\$1,918
Operations and Maintenance	\$1,475	\$2,585
Capital	\$2,010	\$12,146
Total	\$5,929	\$16,649



*units in thousands

Capital Spending Plan



Capital Spending Plan

Projects should be scheduled and prioritized based upon the following capital plan table



Capital Priority Projects

St. Andrews Dr. Streambank
Stabilization - \$3,430,000

Elm St. Secondary System

\$3,310,000

Arlington Blvd. Secondary System

- \$1,540,000

Greens Mill Run Primary System

- \$6,560,000



Capital Priority Projects

Swift Creek UT1 Primary System - \$8,050,000

Greenbriar Dr. Secondary System – \$770,000

Forest Hill Dr. Stream Stabilization – \$820,000



Additional On-Going Capital Project

Streambank Stabilization
Assistance Program - \$200,000/yr

Replacement of Existing
Infrastructure Condition
(On-call Repairs) – \$1,500,000/yr



Capital Projects: St. Andrews Dr. Streambank Stabilization



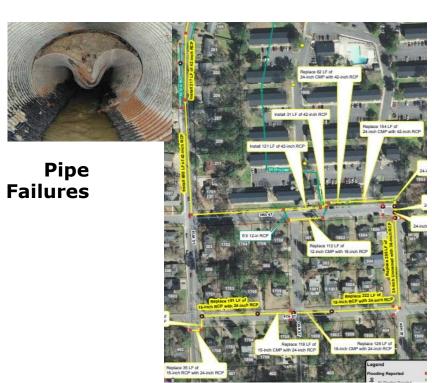


St. Andrews Dr. Streambank Stabilization – Estimate \$3.4 million





Elm St. Secondary System – Est - \$3.3 million

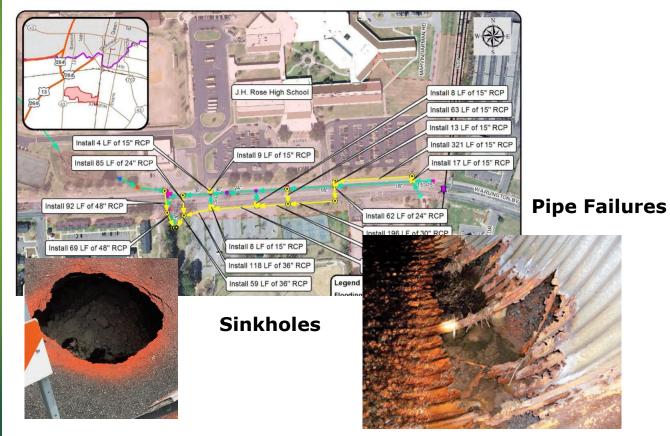




Sinkholes



Arlington Blvd. – Est \$1.5 million (underway)





Greens Mill Run – \$6.6 million

Street and Property Flooding



Floodplain Benching

Stream Stabilization







Thank you to the SWAC for their dedication and time



Pocket Slides



Options to Reduce Costs

- Regulations to reduce future problems
 - Downstream impacts (10% rule)
 - Limit development in floodplain (Raleigh 50%)
- Proactive inspection and maint.
- Stop maintaining on private property
- Reduce level of service



Stormwater Utility Cash Flow – SWAC Recommendations

Stormwater Fund	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027
Beginning Balance	\$4,800,238	\$4,661,810	\$3,171,458	\$ 2,110,325	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1,500,000
Source of Funds										
Rate Revenues	\$5,790,570	\$5,848,476	\$7,167,387	\$ 9,469,352	\$11,816,641	\$14,209,928	\$16,649,899	\$16,816,398	\$16,984,562	\$17,154,407
Revenue Adjustments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Other Operating Revenue	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Non-Operating Revenue	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Debt Proceeds	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Interest Income	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total - Sources of Funds	\$5,790,570	\$5,848,476	\$7,167,387	\$ 9,469,352	\$11,816,641	\$14,209,928	\$16,649,899	\$16,816,398	\$16,984,562	\$17,154,407
Uses of Funds										
Stormwater Administration	\$1,781,627	\$ 533,868	\$ 535,583	\$ 535,624	\$ 535,625	\$ 535,625	\$ 535,625	\$ 535,625	\$ 535,625	\$ 535,625
Stormwater Street Maintenance	\$1,459,986	\$1,506,585	\$1,554,844	\$ 1,604,828	\$ 1,656,606	\$ 1,710,248	\$ 1,765,829	\$ 1,823,426	\$ 1,883,120	\$ 1,944,994
Stormwater Buildings & Grounds	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000
Stormwater Engineering	\$ 662,291	\$ 681,221	\$ 700,761	\$ 720,932	\$ 741,757	\$ 763,261	\$ 785,469	\$ 808,405	\$ 832,099	\$ 856,576
Engineering Operational - New	\$ -	\$ 118,080	\$ 238,522	\$ 359,010	\$ 361,420	\$ 361,468	\$ 361,469	\$ 361,469	\$ 361,469	\$ 361,469
Maintenance Operational - New	\$ -	\$ 262,800	\$ 530,856	\$ 799,017	\$ 804,380	\$ 804,488	\$ 804,490	\$ 804,490	\$ 804,490	\$ 804,490
Stormwater Engineering - New Override	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 218,000	\$ 222,360	\$ 226,807	\$ 231,343	\$ 235,970	\$ 240,690	\$ 245,503	\$ 250,413
Existing Debt Service	\$ 481,274	\$ 481,274	\$ 481,274	\$ 2,053,106	\$ 2,320,938	\$ 2,320,938	\$ 2,320,938	\$ 2,320,938	\$ 2,320,938	\$ 2,320,938
Proposed Debt Service	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Rate Funded Capital	\$1,528,820	\$1,605,261	\$1,685,524	\$ 1,769,800	\$ 1,858,290	\$ 1,951,205	\$ 2,048,765	\$ 2,151,203	\$ 2,258,763	\$ 2,371,702
Fund Balance Capital	\$ -	\$2,134,739	\$1,268,157	\$ -	\$ 295,817	\$ 1,516,351	\$ 2,776,344	\$ 1,755,151	\$ 1,727,555	\$ 1,693,200
Additional Capital	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,000,000	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 6,000,000	\$ 6,000,000	\$ 6,000,000
Total - Use of Funds	\$5,928,998	\$7,338,828	\$8,228,520	\$10,079,677	\$11,816,641	\$14,209,928	\$16,649,899	\$16,816,398	\$16,984,562	\$17,154,407
Ending Balance	\$4,661,810	\$3,171,458	\$2,110,325	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1,500,000
Total Capital	\$1,528,820	\$3,740,000	\$3,953,681	\$ 3,769,800	\$ 5,154,107	\$ 7,467,556	\$ 9,825,109	\$ 9,906,354	\$ 9,986,318	\$10,064,902



Minimum and Vacant Unit Charges

- Vacant Units
 - The City should attempt to work with GUC to charge vacant units for the stormwater fee
 - There is some uncertainty in whether implementing this billing policy change will be feasible, so the revenue impact from vacant units was conservatively modeled
- Minimum Charge of 1 ERU
 - There should be a minimum 1 ERU charge so that all units are charged at least 1 ERU



Fixed Administrative Charge

- The group agreed that there should be a fixed administrative charge.
- Each line item was allocated to either the administrative charge or the impervious area charge.
- Items allocated to the administrative charge are costs that are constant on a per parcel basis regardless of how much impervious area is on the parcel.



Other Considerations

 CIP: \$1,000,000/year set aside for CIP needs

• **Inflation:** Varies from 2% to 5% depending on the type of expense



• Rate Base Growth: 1% growth in equivalent residential units per year

Other Considerations

 Collection Rate: 92% collection rate on billed impervious area

 Reserve Funds: Fund balance shall not fall below \$1.5 million



Regulatory Climate

- External regulatory programs Sediment Control Act; Phase 2 NPDES; Tar-Pam NSW
- Current political climate is "less government" so few if any significant new regulatory burdens are anticipated in the near future



Maintenance of infrastructure on non-City owned property

- SWAC recommended responsibility for those portions of the drainage system (excluding BMP's) that convey runoff from City property or "public water".
- The ordinance is unclear regarding what constitutes "public water"
- For clarity and consistency, recommend definition of "Public Water" be adopted



Maintenance of infrastructure outside of the City's Corporate Limits

- SWAC recommended responsibility for infrastructure outside of the City's Corporate Limits should be limited to those situations where there is a direct benefit to the City.
- Modify Subsection 9-9-14 (C) to read: "The City may at its own discretion, accept responsibility for or assist in the repair or improvement of storm drainage infrastructure located outside of the city's corporate limits where the City Engineer has determined that there is a direct benefit to the City and its residents."



Ordinance/Policy Changes not directly discussed by the SWAC but identified as additional potential changes to be considered)

- The City may want to consider converting the ordinances under Section 9-9-13 and 14 into Council Policies
 - more easily modified based on the current desires of the Council,
 - Council can approve variances to them should the need arise,
 - City cannot be held responsible for strict adherence to them.



Clarify responsibility for natural streams –

- Section 9-9-14 establishes that the City will accept responsibility for necessary structures located within a City right-ofway in four (4) natural streams.
- Appears the intent was to accept responsibility for maintaining flow even on private property. May need to clarify that responsibility



Clarify the determining authority

- The ordinances under 9-9-13 & 14 vary in their reference to decisions by the Director of PW, City Engineer, and City Engineering Division.
- A single entity should be used throughout drainage related ordinances.



Billing and Rate Structure Modifications

- Several changes to the Code of Ordinances will be required to implement the billing and rate structure recommendations made by the SWAC.
- Section 8-3-2 Definitions
 - Add a definition for Administrative charge



Billing/Rate Structure Modifications

- Section 8-3-6 Schedule of Fees and Charges
 - Language added specifying the "Charge per Account" and referencing the Manual Fees where the fees are contained.
- Language added specifying a minimum charge of 1 ERU.
- Section 8-3-7 Billing and Collection
 - Language added should the City decide to bill for vacant units.



Maintained Streams

City responsible for maintenance of:

- Greens Mill Run,
- Fornes Branch, from Greens Mill Run to NC 43
- Reedy Branch, from Greens Mill Run to Greenville Boulevard; and
- Jurisdictional streams within the limits of a city drainage project.

<u>City Maintenance is for flow of the</u> stream.



Drainage Assistance Program

City participates in installation of pipes for existing ditches <u>under</u> certain conditions:

- <48" pipes / 300' minimum length
- Not a blue-line stream / in City Limits
- All owners participate / donated easements
- Owners pay materials
- Low Priority



Drainage Assistance Program

City participates in repairs to failing pipes (sink holes, etc.) <u>in limited</u> <u>cases</u>

- Failure on private property will impact public property
- Repair beyond owner's capability
- Participation levels vary



Stormwater Needs

Engineering Operational: Includes inventory and assessment, new infrastructure inspection, asset management, and easement acquisition

	Annual Costs
Inventory and Assessment	\$188,000
New Infrastructure Inspection	\$345,000
Asset Management	\$123,000
Easement Acquisition	TBD
Total Costs	\$656,000



Other Peer Communities

- Philadelphia
 - \$16.01 for residential properties (nonresidential rate structure has an impervious area and gross area components)

Seattle

- Tiered residential based on parcel size
- \$21.64 per month for a residential home located on a 2,000-2,999 sq. ft. parcel

DC Water

- \$23.00/ERU/month for FY 2019
- \$25.58/ERU/month for FY 2020



These rows need to be grouped into the same catagories we already discussed: PM, O&M, CIP



Revenue Requirements	FY2018	FY2019	FY 2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024
Stormwater Administration	\$1,782	\$534	\$536	\$536	\$536	\$536	\$536
Stormwater Street Maintenance	\$1,460	\$1,507	\$1,555	\$1,605	\$1,657	\$1,710	\$1,766
Stormwater Buildings & Grounds	\$15	\$15	\$15	\$15	\$15	\$15	\$15
Stormwater Engineering	\$662	\$681	\$919	\$943	\$969	\$994	\$1,021
Engineering Operational – New	\$0	\$118	\$239	\$359	\$361	\$361	\$361
Maintenance Operational – New	\$0	\$263	\$531	\$799	\$804	\$804	\$804
Debt Service	\$481	\$481	\$481	\$2,053	\$2,321	\$2,321	\$2,321
Capital	\$1,529	\$3,740	\$3,954	\$3,770	\$5,153	\$7,467	\$9,825
Total Revenue to be Recovered from Rates	\$5,929	\$7,339	\$8,230	\$10,080	\$11,816	\$14,208	\$16,649

^{*}units in thousands

Columns should be Current rate and SWAC recommended rate (FY 2024). Remove other years and avg.



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Recommended Utility Rates

Increase utility rates over a 6-year period to reach the targeted amount using rounded rates as described in the table below

Rate Calculation	Current Rates	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	5-Year Average Rate
Administrative rate per month	\$0.00	\$1.20	\$1.20	\$1.20	\$1.20	\$1.20	\$1.20
Rate per ERU per month	\$5.35	\$6.00	\$8.00	\$10.00	\$12.00	\$14.00	\$10.00
Total Rate	\$5.35	\$7.20	\$9.20	\$11.20	\$13.20	\$15.20	\$11.20

Columns should be Current rate and SWAC recommended rate (FY 2024). Remove other years and avg.

Residential Customer Impacts

Under the recommended rate structure, residential charges would be as follows:

Tier	Impervious Area (Sq. Ft.)	Current Rates	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024
I	200 – 2,000	\$5.35	\$7.20	\$9.20	\$11.20	\$13.20	\$15.00
Ш	2,001 – 4,000	\$10.70	\$13.20	\$17.20	\$21.20	\$25.20	\$29.20
III	4,001 – 6,000	\$16.05	\$19.20	\$25.20	\$31.20	\$37.20	\$43.20
IV	Over 6,000	\$21.40	\$25.20	\$33.20	\$41.20	\$49.20	\$57.20



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Stormwater Utility Budget – SWAC Recommendations

Columns should be Current rate and SWAC recommended rate (FY 2024). Remove other years and avg.

	FY2018	FY2019	FY 2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024
Operations	\$3,919	\$3,118	\$3,795	\$4,257	\$4,342	\$4,420	\$4,503
Debt Service	\$481	\$481	\$481	\$2,053	\$2,321	\$2,321	\$2,321
Capital	\$1,529	\$3,740	\$3,954	\$3,770	\$5,153	\$7,467	\$9,825
Total	\$5,929	\$7,339	\$8,230	\$10,080	\$11,816	\$14,208	\$16,649



*units in thousands

City Council Workshop

November 5, 2018

