So, You say you want to manage stormwater.

Now, let's chat about how to pay for it.

Presented by:

Jennifer Cotting
University of Maryland Environmental Finance Center

Khris Dodson
Environmental Finance Center at Syracuse University

WHEN YOUR PET GOES ON THE LAWN,

REMEMBER IT DOESN'T JUST

GO ON THE LAWN.



When our pick-loans these limb surprises, such suches of that per such and loaderic man purplains drains, and their pullates our waterways. So what his del? Emplo. History of it properly. Epoples Bly on the Indel. These that Wille coupling gots booked this is should.

About the EFCs (EFCN)



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@ SU

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Finance Center
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Presentation Outline

- Intro (both)
- Funding Stormwater Management: Khris
- The Benefits of Funding Stormwater: Khris
- Funding vs. Financing: Jen
- Developing a Successful Finance Strategy: Jen
- Cost Reducers: both
- Revenue Generators: Jen
- Market-based Approaches: Khris
- Takeaways: Jen (both)
- Additional Tools and Resources: Khris (both)

Funding Stormwater Management



What's the cost of not?







Hurricane Irene: \$16.6 billion







\$50 million in 30 minutes for one city!



Where does the water go?

Parking lot with rain gardens, curb inlets, trees. YES!





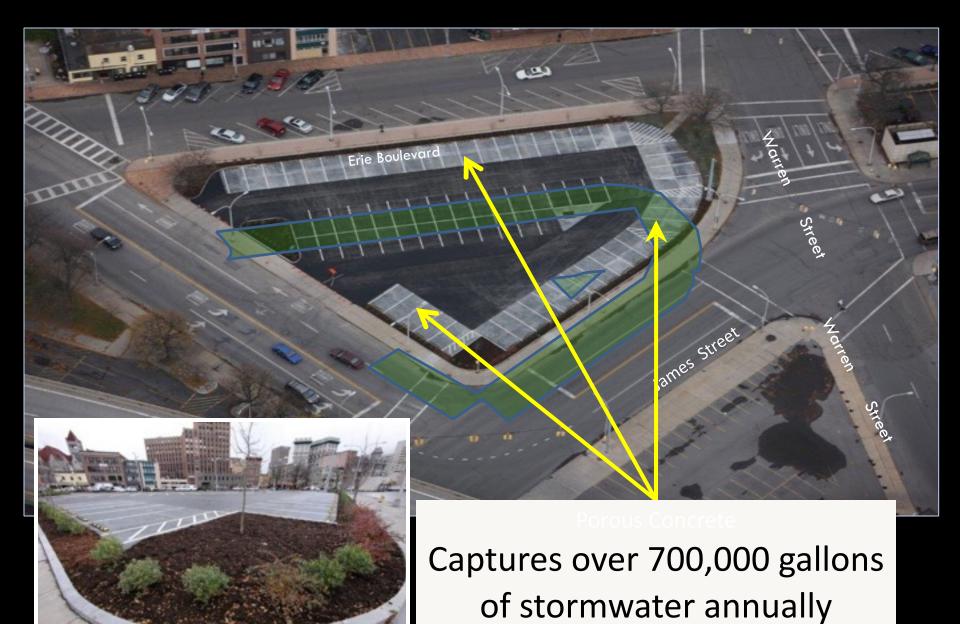
The benefit(s) of a GI approach

The ancillary benefits may outweigh the stormwater benefits!

- Improved streetscapes
- Increased capacity, or upgraded infrastructure
- Inter-departmental 'co-funding' (combining Parks, DPW, and other funding streams to create a mutually beneficial project)
- Increased property value and/or investment





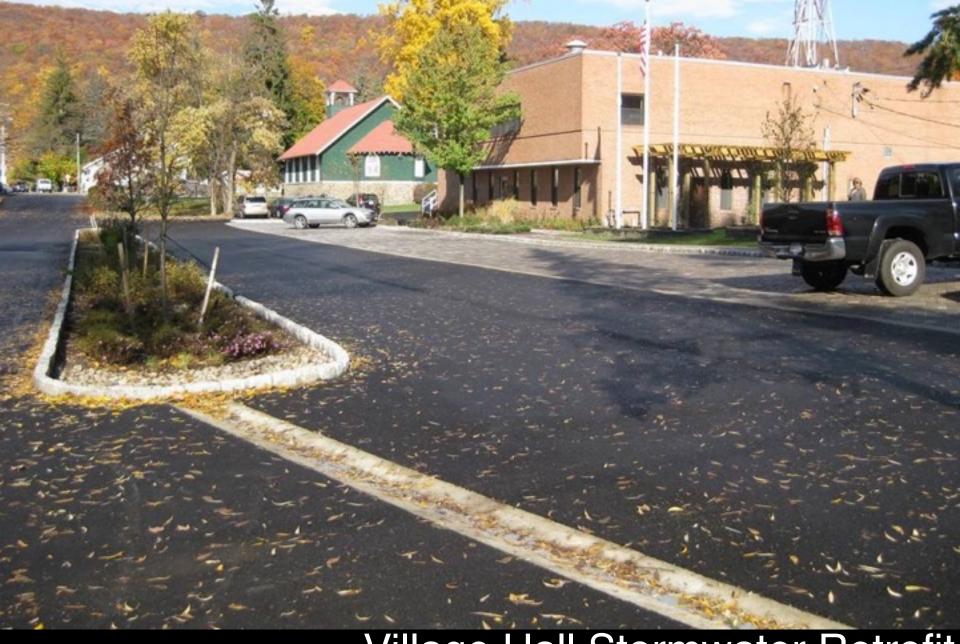






Village Hall Stormwater Retrofit

Greenwood Lake, NY



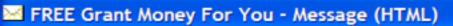
Village Hall Stormwater Retrofit

Greenwood Lake, NY









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From: Amy Cornett [suny@easypeasy.com]

To: jezter@email.unc.edu

Cc:

Subject: FREE Grant Money For You

Qualifying for a free cash grant is easy!

- \$10,000 to over \$500,000 in FREE Grant Money is Available NOW!
- Never Repay
- No Credit Checks
- No Interest Charge

To see if you meet the requirements, please visit our web site: CLICK HERE NOW!

With best regards,

The Grant Giveaway Team

Not a good source of funding!!!

Also not recommended...



FUNDING VERSUS FINANCING

Financing: Coming to Terms

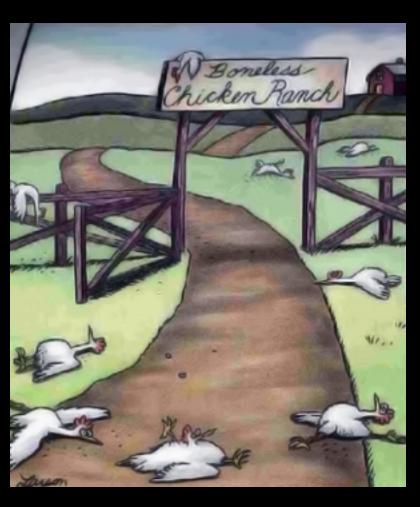
• Funding: finite resources

Financing:
 managing resources

Goal:Return on investment



Why does financing matter?



- Provides backbone for implementation plan
- Resonates with decisionmakers
- Lends credibility with funders
- Your plan cannot become a reality with out it!

ELEMENTS OF A SUCCESSFUL FINANCING STRATEGY

Effective Financing Strategies



- Community-based
- Integrated
- Mirror the resource

Components of a Financing Strategy

Cost Reducers

Revenue Generators

Market Based Approaches



COST REDUCING STRATEGIES

Cost Reducers

- Planning
- Effective, enforced policies and regulations
- Coordination with other community priorities
- Asset management
- Collaboration



Policy Based: Watershed Protection Improvement District

- Allows local boards to establish watershed-protection improvement districts to protect residents and watersheds from contamination.
- Municipalities can raise funds to install and maintain stormwater treatment, drainage and infiltration projects, septic system upgrades, alternative septic systems, conservation landscaping, storm water collection devices, and natural shorelines and shoreline buffers.
- These practices are designed to capture, treat, and infiltrate runoff and decrease the amount of pollutants reaching waterbodies.

Policy Based: New York Public Infrastructure Policy Act

- Requires state infrastructure funding to be consistent with smart growth principles, with priority given to existing infrastructure and projects which are consistent with local governments' plans for development.
- We're seeing this in CFA application requirements

Policy Based: Complete Streets Act



Complete Streets work in:

Buffalo, Erie County, Alfred, Angelica, Cuba, Gowanda, Hinsdale, Kingston, Malone, Portville, Salamanca, Savannah, Syracuse, Fort Edward, Lake George and in Rochester.

Asset Management

- Understand and visualize assets
- Conduct condition assessment
- Prioritize asset investments for maintenance and replacement
- Communicate with decision makers





Green Infrastructure

- Reduce implementation costs
- Deliver benefits that serve multiple community priorities
- Engage the private sector
- Spur behavior change through the marketplace
- Provide return on investment to local economies



Regionalization

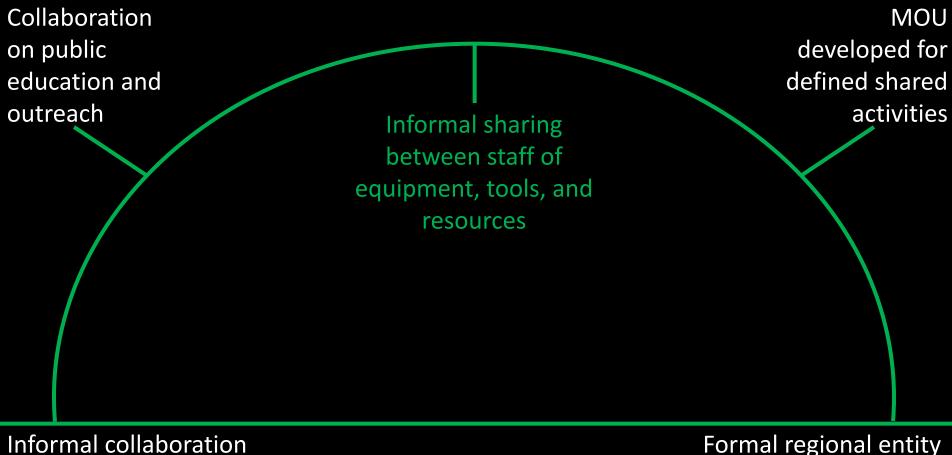
- Create efficiencies
- Fill resource and capacity gaps
- Tap into existing resources and capacity
- Become more attractive and competitive to funders







Spectrum of Regionalization



Informal collaboration through peer-to-peer sharing

Formal regional entity created/adapted to manage stormwater

REVENUE GENERATORS

Revenue Generators



- Grant and loan programs
- Bonds
- Sustainable, dedicated funding

Ithaca Stormwater Fee

- Assessment began January 1, 2015
- 1 ERU pays \$48/yr
- Larger properties pay per ERU
- \$800 K est. revenue
- Credit up to 20% of total fee

Impact Examples: \$130,000 for Cornell \$12,000 from Wegmans,



\$15,500 from Wal-Mart \$46,000 approx for City

Chautauqua County Bed Tax



- 3% for economic development in 2004
- Raised to 5% to include water resource management projects in 2008
- 2% capitalizes Lakes & Waterways grant fund
- Public agencies, private organizations, Chautauqua residents

MARKET BASED APPROACHES: PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

Public-Private Partnerships

Onondaga County Save the Rain Green Improvement Fund (GIF)





Never been advertised!

130 applications since March 2010

83 projects completed; 35 projects under contract or in implementation phase

40+ million gallons to be captured annually from projects





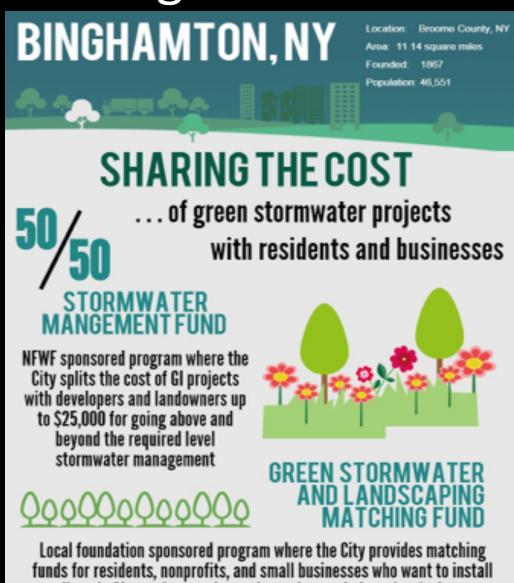


Skiddy Park B-ball courts with the Boeheim Foundation Courts 4 Kids program



Connective Corridor

Incentivizing the Private Sector



small-scale GI practices such as rain gardens, rain barrels, shade trees, and pervious paving

Incentivizing the Private Sector

 Upper Susquehanna Coalition: berm removal, constructed wetlands, buy-backs, streambed

restoration...



Image courtesy Alliance for the Bay Flickr

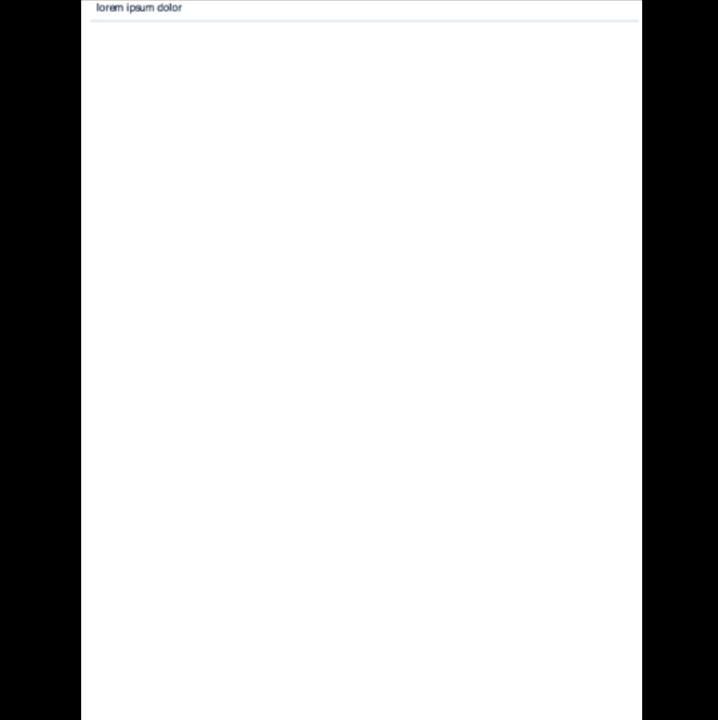
Take-Aways

- Effective financing strategies tend to be
 - Community based
 - Integrated
 - Mirror the resource



- Green infrastructure approach
 - Makes sense from a resource management perspective
 - Makes sense from a financing perspective
- Asset Management and Regionalization
 - Can create efficiencies and reduce implementation costs
 - Can occur at multiple depths and scales

Additional Tools and Resources



Discusses sources of funding, legal implications, and implementation of funding. Also includes case studies.



Funding Stormwater Programs

(PA.9014-09-004 April 2009

Executive Summary

This document is intended to assist local stormwister managers to alleviate the significant expense of construction, operation and maintenance of a municipal separate storm sever system (MS4). The costs of stormwister programs, increased by regulatory requirements (stormwister Phase II or Phase III), flooding concerns, water quality issues (including total maximum daily loads, or TMDLs) and population growth, may be subsidized through a stormwister utility or various other methods detailed in this document.

Stormwater management can be ceatly, but it is a good investment. There are new stormwater management techniques, referred to as low impact development (LID), that infiltrate, evapotranspire and reuse stormwater, thereby, preventing polluted runoff from happening. This helps to reduce the high costs of cleaning up the water quality impairments from the polluted runoff. Additional benefits from these techniques include increased ground water recharge, flood control, and healthy aquatic exceptions through maintenance of base flow for streams. LID techniques need to be sited and designed carefully, and used in conjunction with traditional stormwater management techniques.

This fact sheet includes information on various stommwater funding mechanisms and types of stommwater utilities; it also describes how to create a stommwater utility and provides a list of nescuraes.

New England Case Studies

More than 800 communities or districts across the country have adopted a stormwater utility to help fund the costs of stormwater programs, including the costs of regulatory compliance, planning, maintenance, capital improvements, and repair or replacement of infrastructure. Examples of utilities from two New England cities are discussed below.

South Burlington, Vermont

http://www.sburlstormwater.com

The South Burlington Stormwater Utility is the first of its kind in Vermont. Six sheams in and around South Burlington are impaired from stormwater, resulting in water pollution, ension, flooding, and unstable streambariss. The utility was established in 2006 to help mitigate the increasingly complex issues associated with stormwater management, including failing septic systems in older developments and phosphorus runoff polluting Lake Champlain, which is the primary source of drinking water for the Burlington area.

The municipal Stormwater Services Division administers the utility, which pays for system maintenance, capital project construction, enforcement, and customer outreach and assistance.



An example of a capital project construction (a gravel wetland) that was paid for by the stormwater utility in South Burlington, Versions.

User fees are based on the amount of impervious area on a property. The monthly fee per equivalent residential unit (ERU) was set using a scientific process. This process determined that a typical single-family home in South Burtington had 2,700 square feet of impenvious surface. A single-family home is assessed a fee of \$4.50 per month, whereas duplease and triplease are assessed fees of \$2.25 and \$1.50 per month, respectively. All other properties are assessed a fee depending on the amount of impervious surface. The utility funds a comprehensive program bringing in more than \$1 million annually.

Cities in New England with Stormwater Utilities

- · Chicopee, Massachusetts
- Lewiston, Maine
- · Newton, Massachusetts
- · Reading, Massachusetts
- . South Burlington, Vermont

(as of December 2008)

- Property Taxes/General Fund
- Special Assessment Districts or Regional Funding Mechanisms
- Service Fees (including stormwater utilities)
- System Development Charges (SDCs)
- SDCs (also known as connection fees or tie-in charges)
- Grants and Low-Interest Loans
- Types of Stormwater Utilities

http://www.epa.gov/region1/ npdes/stormwater



See how **you can** make a difference... every drop counts







ABOUT NEWS GREEN PROGRAMS COMMUNITY BLOG RESOURCES CONTACT

The "Save the Rain" program is a comprehensive stormwater management plan intended to reduce pollution to Onondaga Lake and its tributaries. During wet weather events, stormwater flows into the local sewer system, causing heavy flow periods that can overload the system.



Onondaga County Executive Featured on Municipal Sewer & Water Magazine September 2012 Cover

September 2012

October

30TH: Community Meeting – W. Onondaga Green Corridor Project

Time: 06:00 PM

Location: Southwest Community Center

The West Onondaga Green Corridor project consists of a road narrowing from Onondaga Creek to...(read more)

Search

Search

Project:

Arbor Day Tree Plantings at

Hughes Magnet School

Project Owner: Syracuse City School District

Project Location: Hughes Magnet School

Sewershed: Midland

GI Technology: Tree Plantings Runoff Reduction: 20,000 gal/yr

Year Completed: 2012 Construction Cost: \$0

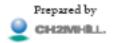
Primary Contractor: City/County Arborist



Onondaga County, New York Save the Rain Program Green Infrastructure Maintenance Training



Onondaga County, New York



March 9, 2012



savetherain.us

Questions?



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