



Stormwater Management Fee

September 3, 2015

Stormwater Background

- Stormwater requirements;
 - The **1972 Clean Water Act (CWA)** is the primary [federal law](#) in the [United States](#) governing [water pollution](#). This doctrine was put forth to maintain or restore the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's waters by preventing point and nonpoint pollution sources, which in turn will maintain the integrity of our drinking water, wetland habitats and water ways.
 - DEQ is the local agency charged with meeting these guidelines.

Stormwater Background

- Stormwater issues are quickly becoming the highest priority for agencies and jurisdictions
 - Unmanaged stormwater runoff causes severe bank erosion and creek siltation impacting salmonoids
 - Untreated stormwater causes stress on biological systems and can contaminate drinking water supplies.
 - Standing water cause subgrade failure leading to potholes and edge cracking
 - Stagnate water causes West Nile virus issues
 - Ponding water causes unsafe driving conditions

Stormwater items that need maintenance

- Catch basins – Look like this...



Stormwater items that need maintenance

- Catch basins – Should look like this...



Stormwater items that need maintenance

- Water Quality Facilities (Retention basins) – Look like this...



Stormwater items that need maintenance

- Water Quality Facilities (Retention basins) – Should look like this...



Stormwater issues that need to be addressed

- Streets – Look like this...



Stormwater issues that need to be addressed

- And this...



Stormwater issues that need to be addressed

- And this again...



Stormwater issues that need to be addressed

- Streets – Could look like this...or...



Stormwater Fee Basis



- Stormwater fee is based on one Equivalent Service Unit (ESU) defined as 2,750 Square Feet of impervious surface area, i.e. roof or paved areas, which is approximately equal to that created by the average developed single family residence within the City.
- “Single Family Residential” is one ESU which is defined as “a property which is improved with a dwelling unit for occupancy by a single family or a similar group of people. A single family residence also may be an individual dwelling, manufactured home, flat or unit in a multi-family building, with the exception of multi-story buildings providing adult care accommodations with full-time, on-site staff.
- Undeveloped areas will not be charged.
- Other customers, i.e. commercial/retails/schools will be charged based on the total amount of measured impervious surface on the property divided by one ESU (2,750 SF), rounded to the nearest whole number.

Stormwater Fee Basis

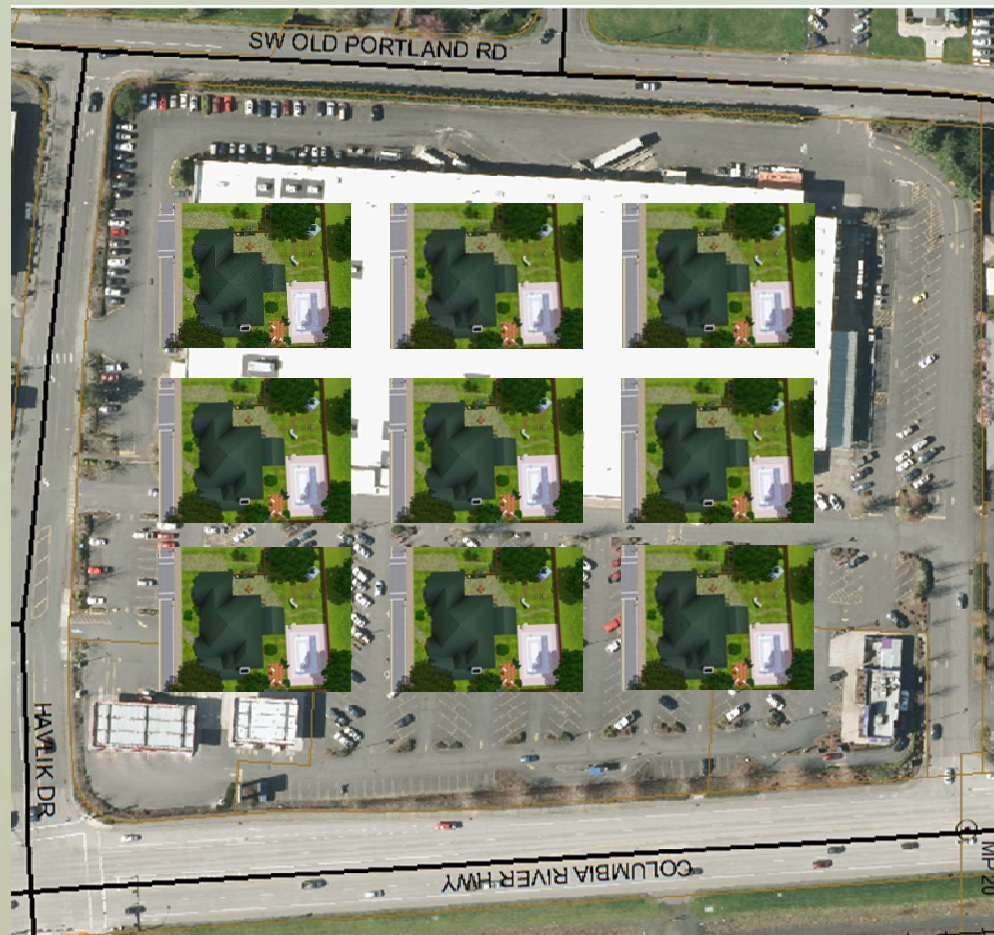


- One ESU (2,750 SF) equals the impervious area on an average sized residential lot



Stormwater Fee Basis

- The fee for commercial/retail development equals the total impervious area divided by one ESU (2,750 SF), for this example Fred Meyer equals 9 ESU.



Stormwater Revenue

- Annual revenue based on ~4,000 ESU's generates approximately \$150,000.
- Updated Stormwater Management Budget for fiscal year 2016-2017 may include;
 - Personnel and maintenance cost associated with stormwater systems
 - Street sweeping and vector truck cleaning
 - Routine storm facility inspection
 - Drywell decommissioning required by Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)
 - Develop capital reserves for updated Storm System Master Plan, Street Sweeper and new stormwater systems improvements i.e. local and regional water quality and conveyance systems

Questions

