

City of Wisconsin Rapids Storm Water Utility

1. Implementation
2. Structure
3. Revenue
4. Pros and Cons
5. Future Outlook



1. Implementation

Why did the City decide to implement another utility?

- DNR Phase II Storm Water Regulations
- Estimated \$20 + Million detention pond investment to reach 40%

Chapter 33 Stormwater Management Utility

33.01 Findings and Declarations of Policy
33.02 Establishment
33.03 Authority
33.04 Interpretation
33.05 Severability of Ordinance Provisions
33.06 Definitions
33.07 Basis Of Charge
33.08 Customer Classification
33.09 Charge Formulas
33.10 Charges
33.11 Credits and Adjustments
33.12 Budget Excess Revenues
33.13 Billing

33.01 FINDINGS AND DECLARATIONS OF POLICY
The City of Wisconsin Rapids finds that the management of stormwater and other surface water discharges within and beyond the City of Wisconsin Rapids is a matter that affects the health, safety and welfare of the City, its citizens and businesses, and others in the surrounding area. Failure to effectively manage stormwater affects the health, safety and businesses of the City by, among other things, increasing vulnerability to the hazards posed by erosion, surface water runoff, excess erosion of roads, damage to businesses and residences, sedimentation, and other environmental damage to the City of Wisconsin Rapids and the surrounding area in order to protect the health, safety and welfare of the public, the City of Wisconsin Rapids is exercising its authority to establish a Stormwater Utility for stormwater management services. The City is acting under the authority of Wisconsin Statutes 32.04, 32.11, 43.34, 62.175, 62.18, 66.1101, 66.0621, 66.0627, 66.0805, 66.0811, and 66.0821.

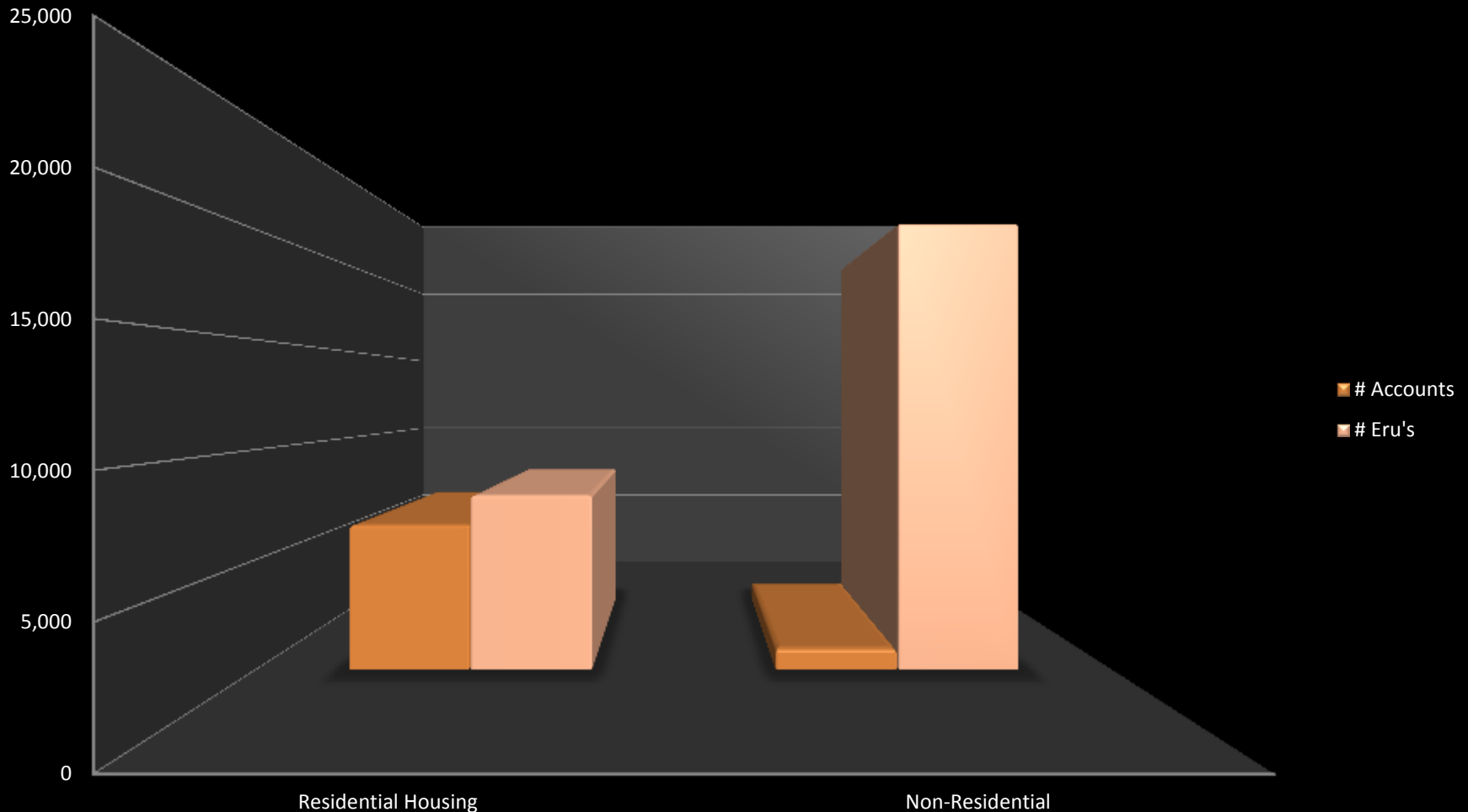
33.02 ESTABLISHMENT
There is a need for stormwater utility in the City of Wisconsin Rapids. The creation of the stormwater utility

How was the City able to implement another utility?

- Citizen support – stakeholders meeting
- Growing Economy
- The utility structure could be formed to tax property owners in many different ways.



Storm Utility Classification



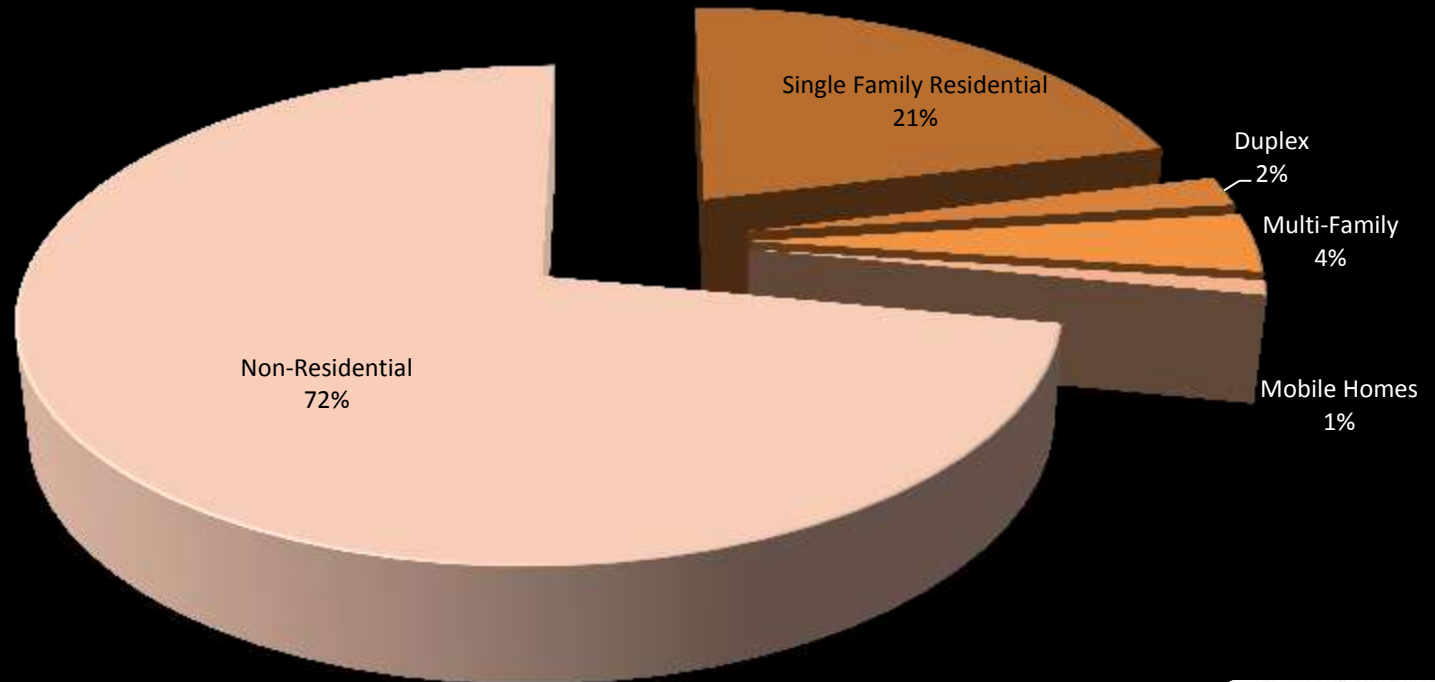
Residential Housing is 70% of the number of accounts with only 21% of the ERUs whereas Non-Residential is 10% of the number of accounts with 70% of the ERUs.



2. Structure



ERUs by Class



Impervious Surfaces and ERU Determination

- What are impervious surfaces?

- What is an ERU?

 - 1 ERU = 2,620 SF



- Single Family Residential = 1 ERU

- Multi-Family = $0.65 * 1 \text{ ERU} * \text{No. Living Units}$

- Non-Residential = ERUs based on impervious area

The screenshot shows a GIS legend on the left with the following items:

- Parcel
- Cherry
 - 34-03073_pvc
 - 34-00502_01a
 - 34-00700_02a
- Adjustments
 - 34-01242_adj
 - 34-00701_adj
 - 34-02602_adj
 - 34-00703_adj
 - 34-00312_adj
 - 34-00311_adj
 - 34-00313_adj
 - 34-00307_adj
 - 34-00309_adj
- Class 5: Supermarket 1
- Class 5: Supermarket 2
- Impervious Pavement
- Road D-Or-16
- None/No Property
- City Limits Update

On the right, two aerial views are shown. The top view shows a street with a car. The bottom view shows a large rectangular building with a flat roof, highlighted with a red box. The Wisconsin Rapids logo is in the bottom right corner.

3. Revenue

- 2009 rate = \$28.00 per ERU per year
- Current rate = \$30.00 per ERU per year



CITY OF WISCONSIN RAPIDS, WI
STORMWATER UTILITY CREDIT AND
ADJUSTMENT HANDBOOK

Adjustment and Credit Policy

- Adjustment modifies the ERUs assigned to a particular parcel
- Credit applies a percent reduction based on three criteria

Zero
Discharge

Peak
Discharge

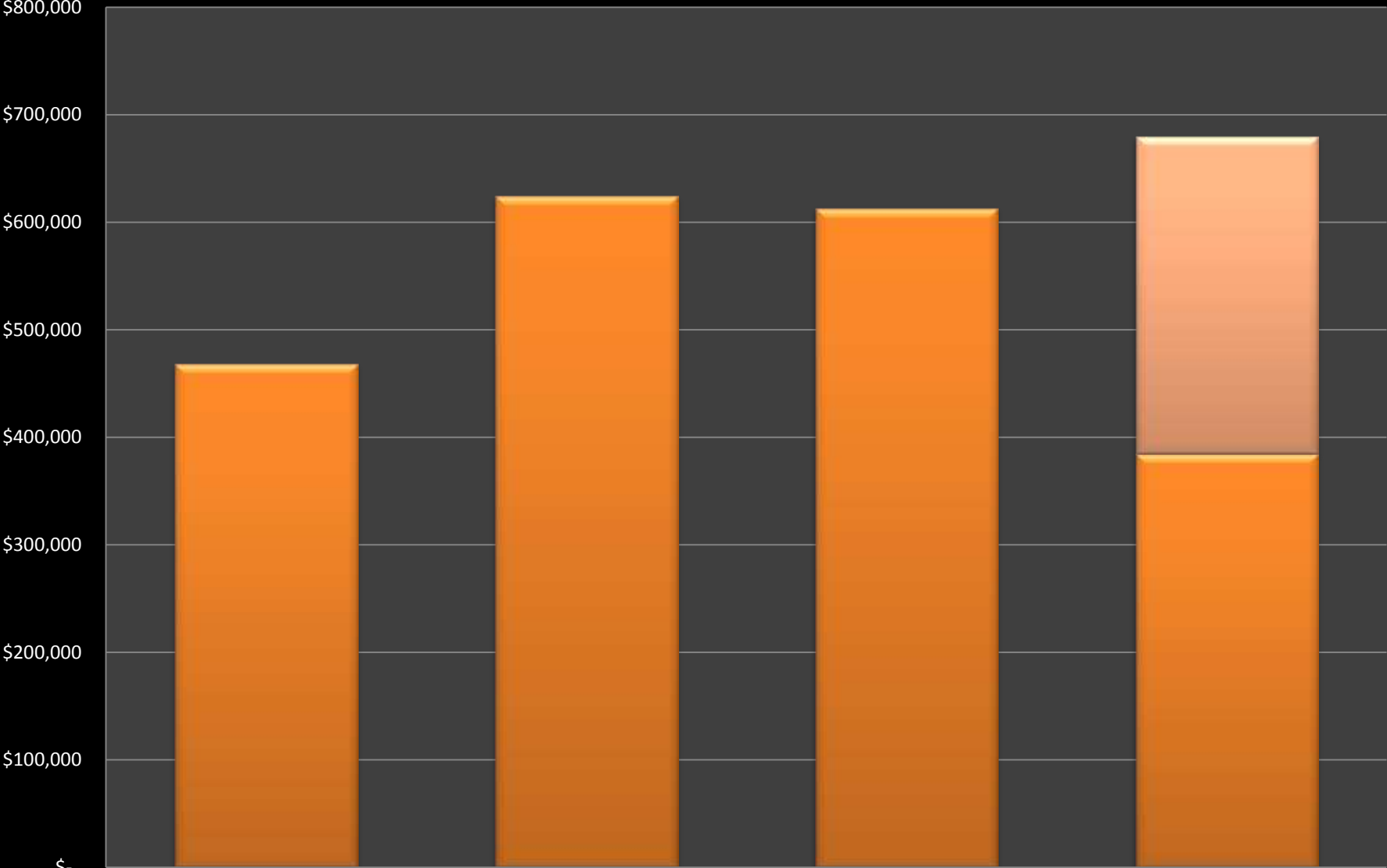
Water
Quality

- 50% Maximum credit

- Modified 50% Credit Requirements



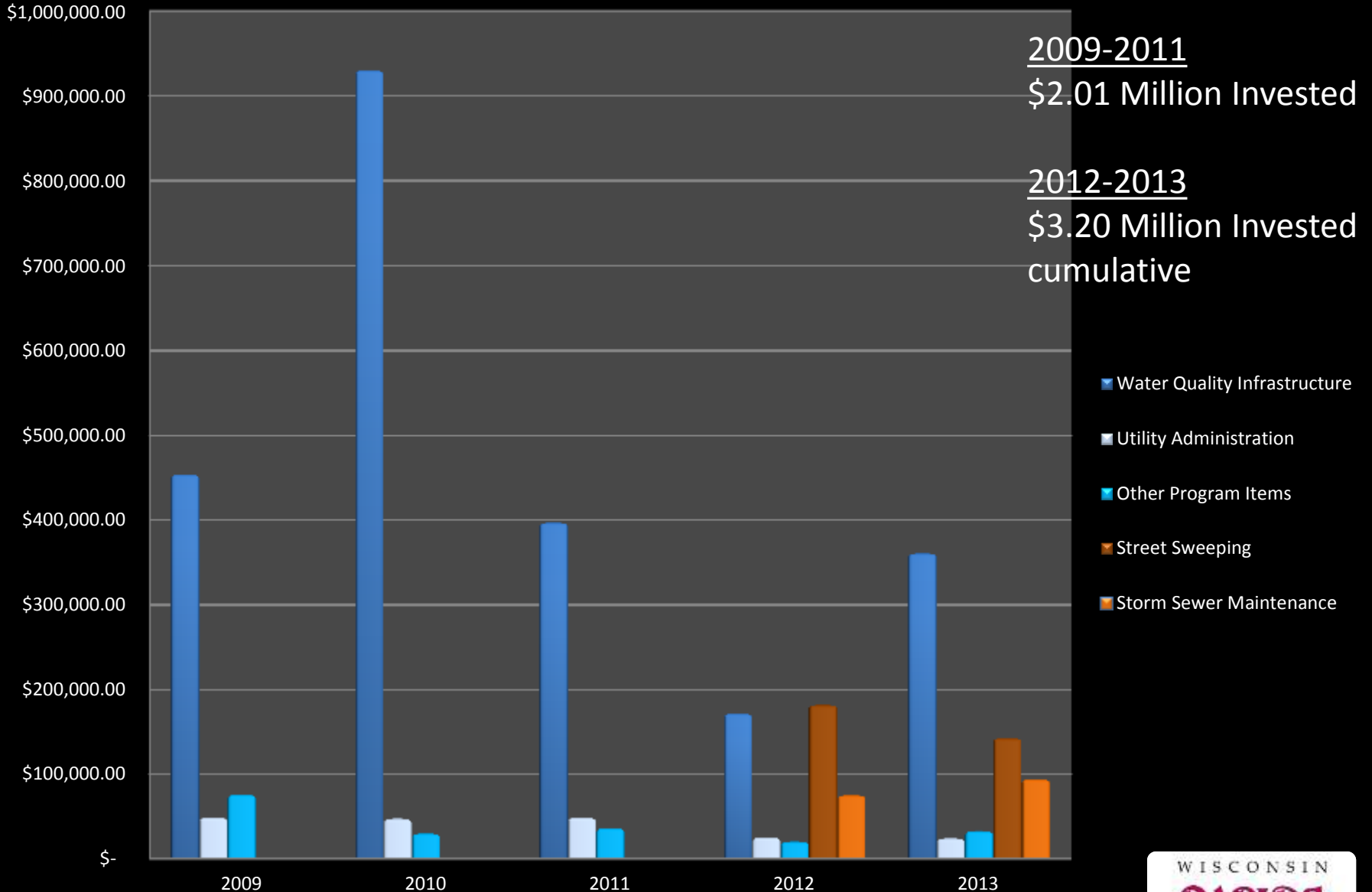
Storm Utility Revenue



■ Total Revenue, \$ ■ Projected \$



Utility Expenditures



4. Pros and Cons

Pros

1. Creates awareness and incentives for property owners to reduce and
2. A new user based revenue source (keeps general tax levy from increasing)
3. Sufficient revenue to meet requirements of the City's Storm Permit.



Cons

1. Difficult to manage account changes
 - Utility Billing System
2. System Updating
 - Permits
3. New Utility in poor economy
4. Labor hours
5. No perceived benefit or service



5. Future Outlook

- Moving away from water quality infrastructure to meet TSS requirements based on existing sites
- Moving toward water quality infrastructure for new developments and re-developments
- Transferring historical general tax levy storm related items to the utility
- Focusing more attention on other permit requirements such as education and outreach, pollution prevention, and illicit discharge detection and elimination program
- Transition to a new Billing Program
- Credits for home owners
- System Updating – streamline process for greater accuracy

