

Town of Reading

STORM WATER UTILITY ENTERPRISE FUND



➤ Program & Material Recognition

- Joseph E. Delaney - Town Engineer (Former)
- Edward D. McIntire, Jr. - Director of Public Works (Retired)
- Kim Honetschlager - GIS Coordinator

BACKGROUND

- Selectman Public Hearing - 2002
- Selectmen decided to pursue an Enterprise Fund
- Ad Hoc Storm Water Management Advisory Committee
 - Investigate funding options
 - Evaluate Current, Develop & Implement Plan
 - Identification of Program Costs
 - Rate setting methodology

BACKGROUND (Cont.)

- Advisory Committee Report – October, 2003
- Regulatory Authority MGL Chapter 44 Section 53F1/2 - Same authority for establishment of water and sewer enterprise funds were.
- Town Meeting
 - Report Spring 2005
 - Requested Town Meeting to Approve SW Enterprise Fund November 2005
 - Approved SW Enterprise Fund Spring 2006

STORM WATER UTILITY ENTERPRISE FUND

➤ Reasoning

- Dedicated source of funds for Storm Water Operation & Maintenance
- Adds a level of stability to the program that will allow for more consistent compliance
- Distribution of costs will be more equitable
- Separate fee will raise awareness of the program.

➤ FUND LIMITATIONS

- Limited to added cost of compliance of NPDES Phase II Storm Water Regulations

➤ FUND COVERAGE

- Administrative Costs
- Engineering Costs
- Labor Costs
- Capital Costs
- Benefits
- Expenses
- Reserve Fund

➤ ANNUAL BUDGET

- \$350,000 - \$400,000
- Wages – 19%
- Expenses – 6%
- Capital – 75%

➤ Future Years to Include Reserve Fund

➤ Utility Fee - \$40/yr per Billing Unit

- Set Annually by Selectman

RATE SETTING

- Based on Impervious Surface
 - Initially 2006 GIS Data – Partial Sampling
 - Revised 2009 GSI Data – Full Sampling
- Average Residential Impervious Surface Used as Base Unit
- Undeveloped Property – No Fee
- Single and Two Family Home – Flat Fee
- Multi-Family Properties – Fee Based on Total Impervious Surfaces
- Industrial/Commercial Properties – Fee Based on Total Impervious Surfaces

ONE AND TWO FAMILY HOMES

➤ Flat Annual Fee

- Analyzed 424 single family and 359 two family properties.
- Impervious surfaces averaged 2,552 (2009 Data = 3200) square feet in both the single family sample and two-family sample.
- The administrative burden to evaluate every one and two family home would not be cost effective.

MULTI-FAMILY PROPERTIES

- Fee will be based on impervious area
 - Multi-Family properties can vary widely in size and amount of impervious area per unit
 - Fee based on impervious surface most equitable way to distribute cost
 - Maximum assessment will not exceed one-family assessment on a per unit basis

INDUSTRIAL/COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES

- Fee will be based on impervious area
 - Industrial/Commercial properties can vary widely in size and amount of impervious surface
 - Fee based on impervious surface most equitable way to distribute cost
 - Minimum assessment will equal that of a one family home

ABATEMENT PROGRAM

- Up to 50% abatement
- Residential infiltration and/or storm water treatment systems
 - Primarily Roof Infiltration
- Commercial/Industrial/Multi-Family storm water treatment systems
 - Based on Percentage of Compliance With DEP Storm Water Standards

STORM WATER PROGRAMS

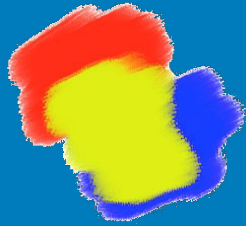
- Street Sweeping
- Catch Basin Cleaning, Repairs, Stenciling
- GIS Mapping Of Drainage System, Outfalls
- Channel and Detention Basin Maintenance
- General Drainage Improvements
 - Infiltration Systems
 - Particle Separators
 - Repair of Collapsed Pipes
- River Improvements
- Consulting Services

ADDITIONAL PROGRAMS

- Equipment Purchases
 - Street Sweeping and Catch Basin Cleaning Equipment
- Develop School Curriculum
- Flyers, Brochures, Mailings, Newsletter
- Web Site – Public Awareness Program, Hot Line
- Cable Monthly Poster
- Encourage Infiltration Measures
- Illicit Detection Program
- New MS4 Requirements

HOW TO IDENTIFY POLLUTION TO OUR STORM DRAINS

Just Remember C.O.P.



COLOR

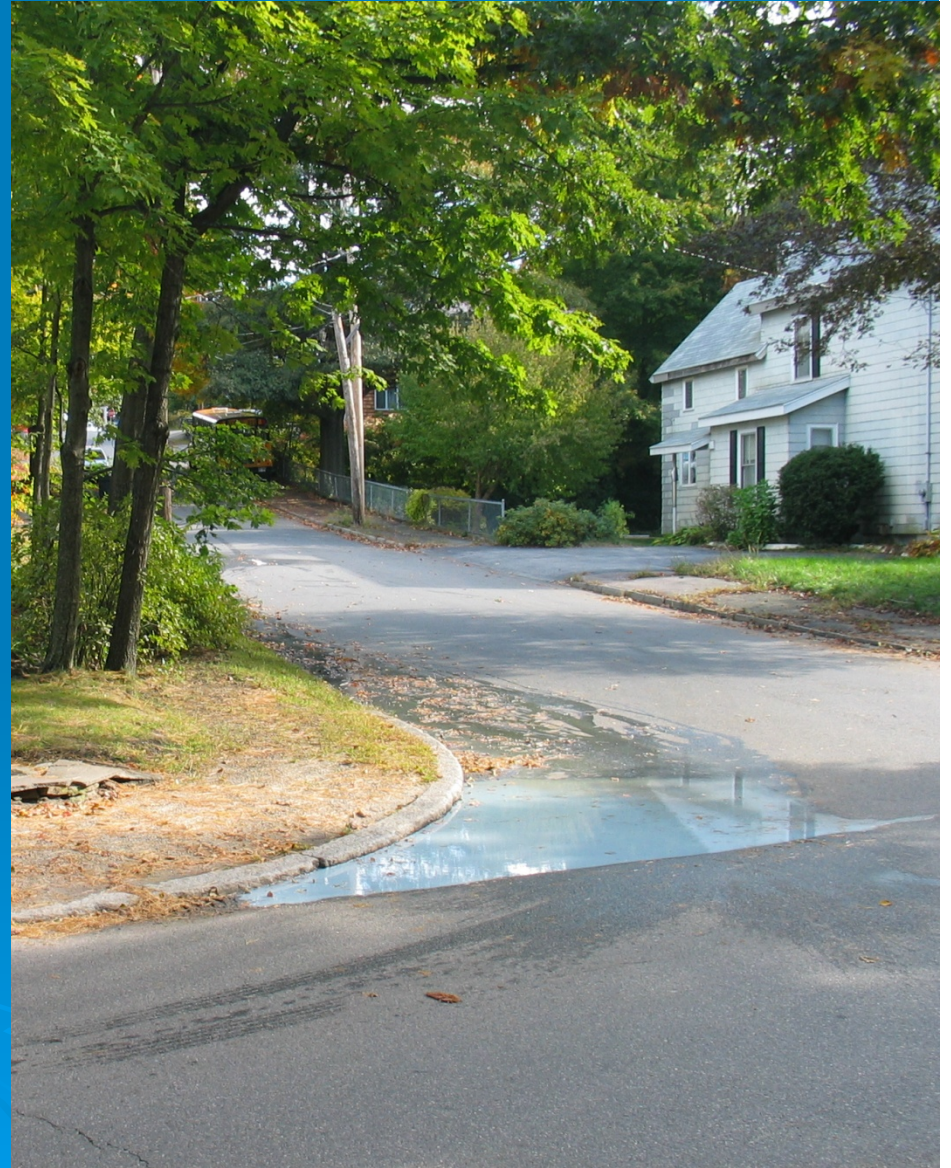


ODOR



POLLUTANTS

Paint Spill on Middlesex Ave



Town of Reading Storm Water Hotline



1-781-942-NOW1

Pollution at catch basins, drainage ditches or wetlands, should be reported.
Be sure to include closest address and type of pollution you have observed.