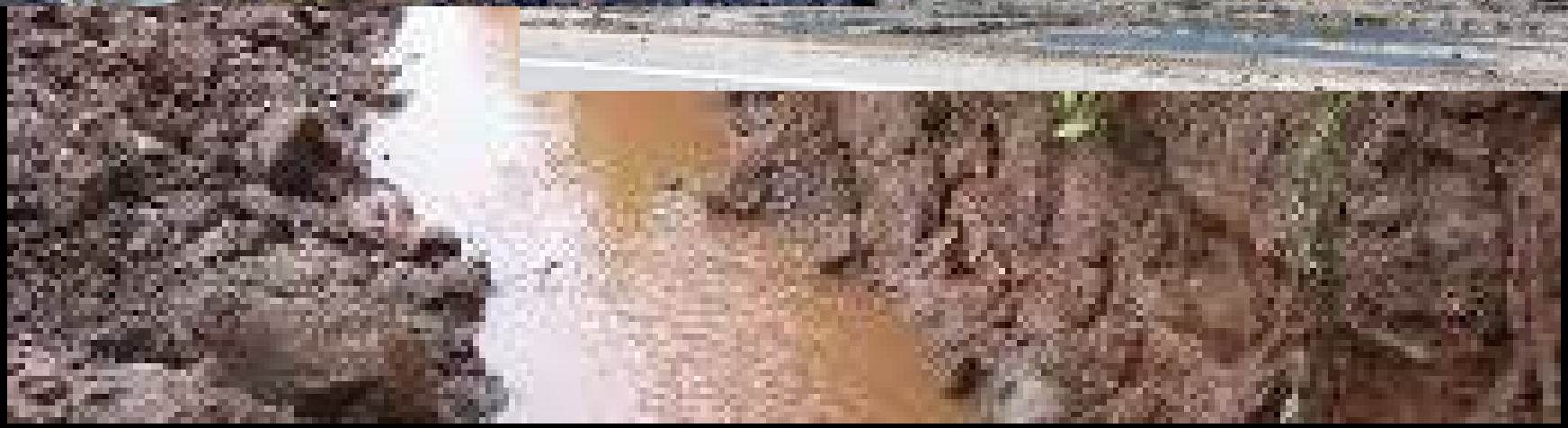
Financing GI

Khris Dodson
Environmental Finance Center

What's the cost of not?


IRENE WA$ Here
DonT Come Back
4-28-11




CROWNE PLAZA
DO NOT ENTER

The benefit(s) of funding GI

- The ancillary benefits may outweigh the stormwater benefits
  - Improved streetscapes
  - Increased capacity, or upgraded infrastructure
  - Inter-departmental ‘co-funding’ (combining Parks, schools, libraries, DPW, USPS and other funding streams to create a mutually beneficial project
  - Increased property value and/or investment
  - Economic Development
  - Quantifying ‘ecosystem services’

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
- 50+ million gallons to be captured annually from projects

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

Connective Corridor


367 East Water Street
Exit Street View
East Water Street
© 2012 Google
© 2012 Google
Google earth

Residential Demonstration Project, Syracuse

Tools to Plan

www.epa.gov/greeninfrastructure

- General & Technical Information
- Key Resources
- Case Studies
- Guidance
- Partnership Contacts

Models and Calculators

- Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), 2006, 2011
  Rooftops to Rivers Green Strategies for Controlling Stormwater and Combined Sewer Overflows
  http://www.nrdc.org/water/pollution/rooftops/contents.asp

- EPA Sites:
  - Municipal Handbook: Funding Options
  - EPA Green Infrastructure Models and Calculators
  - Financing Alternatives Comparison Tool (FACT)
- Green Values Stormwater Toolbox, *Center for Neighborhood Technology*
- http://www.stormwatercenter.net/

- *Onondaga County's Save the Rain program*

Municipal Handbook

A series of guidance documents to help implement green infrastructure. Modules include:

- Rainwater Harvesting Policies
- Green Streets
- Funding Options
- Retrofit Policies
- Municipal Incentives

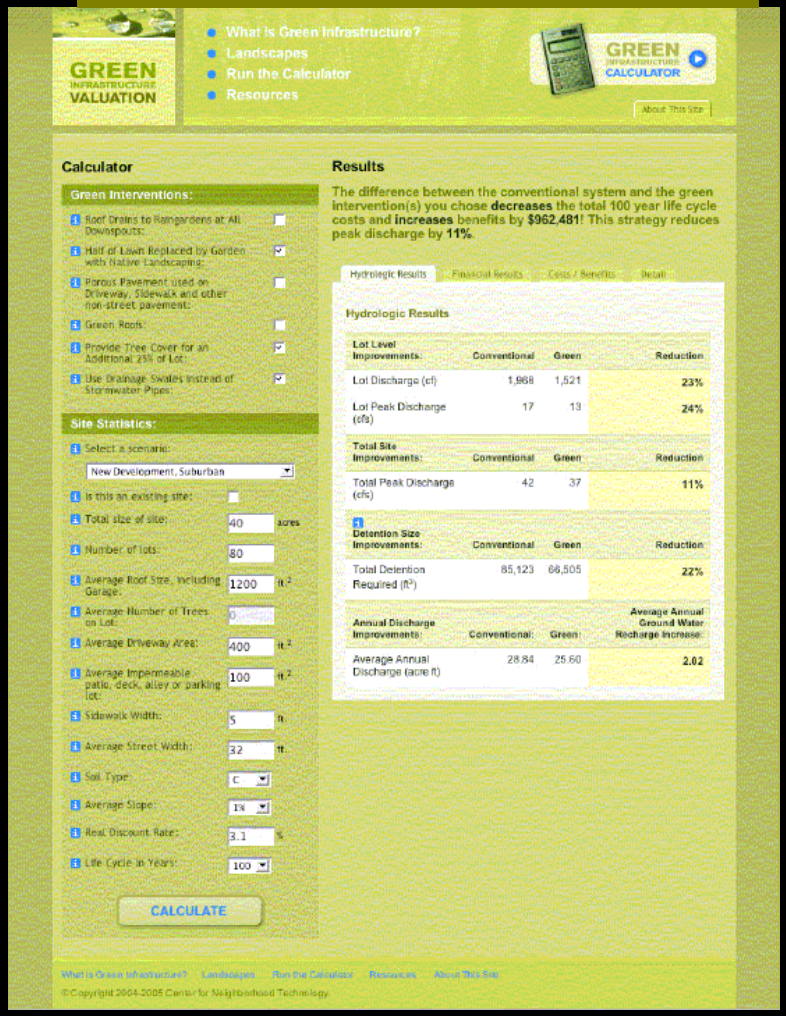
Green Values® Calculator

Estimates green infrastructure ‘s financial and hydrologic effect on a single lot or across a neighborhood.

Compares green and ‘gray’ infrastructure life cycle costs including GI’s economic, environmental, and social benefits

Adaptable for local ordinance verification

http://greenvalues.cnt.org



Syracuse University

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

Save the Rain

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)

vetherain.us

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

Funding to Support GI

FREE Grant Money For You - Message (HTML)

File Edit View Insert Format Tools Actions Help

Reply Reply to All Forward

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***

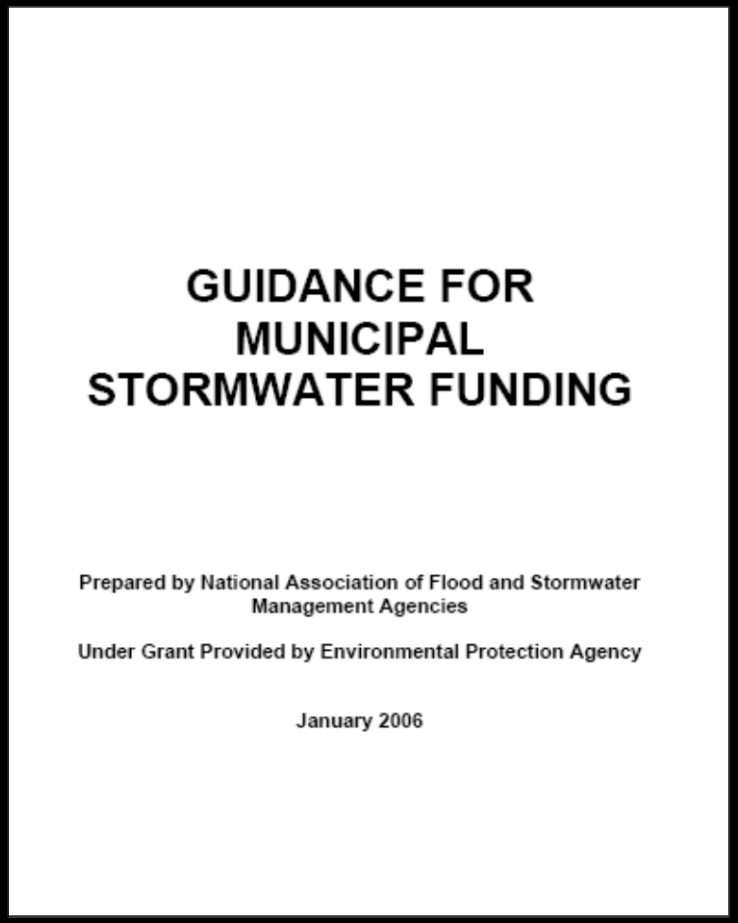
To see if you meet the requirements,
please visit our web site: CLICK HERE NOW!

With best regards,

The Grant Giveaway Team

Not a good source of funding!!!

Also not recommended...



Free guide that discusses sources of funding, legal implications, and implementation. Also has case studies.

http://www.nafsma.org/Guidance%20Manual%20Version%202X.pdf

EPA
United States Environmental Protection Agency New England

Funding Stormwater Programs

EPA 901-F-09-004

April 2009

Executive Summary

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

Stormwater management can be costly, 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 ecosystems 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 stormwater funding mechanisms and types of stormwater utilities; it also describes how to create a stormwater utility and provides a list of resources.

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 streams in and around South Burlington are impaired from stormwater, resulting in water pollution, erosion, flooding, and unstable streambanks. 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, Vermont.

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 Burlington had 2,700 square feet of impervious surface. A single-family home is assessed a fee of $4.50 per month, whereas duplexes and triplexes 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

Questions?

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