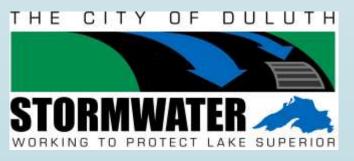
Summer 2020 Public Presentation









- ■What is the stormwater utility?
- Storm sewer system The Infrastructure
 - Pipes, manholes, catchbasins, ditches, culverts, tunnels,...
 - Storm and Sanitary sewers are two separate systems
- Operation of the storm sewer system
 - Staff field crews, engineering, office personnel,...
 - Equipment, vehicles, offices/shops/garages,...
 - Policies, procedures, permits (MPCA/DNR)







- Why do we need a storm sewer system?
 - Rainfall and snow melt must be captured and conveyed to Lake Superior
 - Public safety and protection of roads, infrastructure and property
 - Storm sewer system and natural drainage ways Community Drainage System
 - The City's storm sewer system is <u>part</u> of the overall **Community Drainage System**.
 - City, MnDOT, County, UMD, Railroad, Private commercial/industrial/housing
 - ▶ Protect Duluth's High Quality Water Resources, Lake Superior, St. Louis River, 16 trout streams, wetlands and other 46 creeks.





- → City of Duluth's Storm Sewer:
 - 411 miles of pipe (8" and bigger)
 - 10,931 catch basins
 - ► 5,044 manholes
 - **■** 2,486 culverts
 - ■19 miles
 - Cross culverts and driveway
 - **■** Ditches
 - **■**100+ miles
 - 85 Structural BMPs (water quality)



Age of Storm Sewer System

Decade	Age	Number of Manholes	Number of Catch Basins	Length of Pipe (Miles)
1880-1889	129-138	141	260	8.4
1890-1899	119-128	137	229	8.5
1900-1909	109-118	135	229	8.8
1910-1919	99-108	136	255	10.1
1920-1929	89-98	372	527	23.5
1930-1939	79-88	573	720	31.9
1940-1949	69-78	185	254	10.1
/1950-1959	59-68	205	310	13.5
1960-1969	49-58	444	895	30.1
1970-1979	39-48	403	766	32.2
1980-1989	29-38	658	1463	34.4
1990-1999	19-28	590	1724	72.1
2000-2009	9-18	700	2053	89.9
2010-2018	0-8	369	1241	37.9
2020-2030	_	Ś	Ś	Ś

Stormwater Utility – Life Expectancy

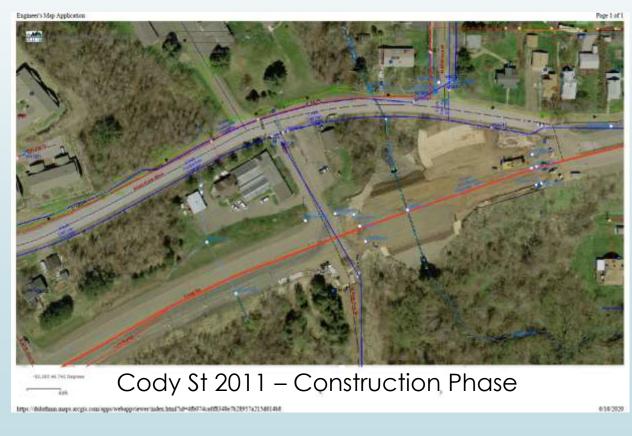
STORM SEWER SYSTEM CAPITAL PROJECT NEEDS						
Item	Life Expectancy*	Annual				
Description	Years		Cost			
Storm Sewer Pipe - Replacement (12" and larger) (feet)	100	\$	1,584,000			
Manholes - Replacement (each)	100	\$	461,250			
Large Stream Culverts - Replacement (each)	100	\$	300,000			
BMP WQ Treatment Structure - Replacement (each)	100	\$	17,000			
Catch Basins - Replacement (each)	75	\$	1,017,613			
Culverts - Replacement (each)	35	\$	653,143			
Ditches - Grading to re-establish flow line (feet)	30	\$	440,000			
New Storm Sewer Pipe - Expansion (feet)		\$	125,000			
New BMP WQ Structures to meet MS4 Permit (each)		\$	100,000			
*Optimistic asset life span - replacement cycle	Annual Need	\$	4,698,006			
	Current Budget	\$	1,100,000			
	Budget Shortfall	\$	3,598,006			

- Stormwater Sewer Replacement Costs
 - To fully replace or to install one city block of storm system approximately 500 lineal feet is \$86,000.
 - To replace one mile of storm system is \$907,000.
 - 2nd Street Reconstruction 2020 bid: \$110k/block, \$1.1M/mile.
 - Current annual capital budget is \$1,100,000.
 - ► Future street improvement program needs? How many miles per year? Most cost effective to combine projects.
 - If streets are not fully reconstructed, but are rehabilitated with other methods, storm repairs and improvements are still needed.

- Reasons to replace storm sewer system:
 - Pubic Safety driving conditions, road failure sink holes, washouts
 - Protection of private property from flooding
 - Protection of utility infrastructure within roadway
 - Street improvement projects, the storm system needs to be replaced as roads are reconstructed
 - Preservation of road pavements increases with proper drainage
 - Protection of water resources
 - Increase capacity of system to handle more runoff from larger storms
 - Storm Sewer Asset Management inspect/plan/budget the work

- Cody Street Keene Creek Crossing May 2010 102" steel culvert failed 35' below road
- Total replacement project \$1.3M, completed late summer 2011, 10'x12' box culvert bridge.
- Funding for comprehensive asset management: inspections/documentation, timely repairs and schedule replacement and budgeting. Scheduled inspection and timely repairs of this culvert could have saved 80% of the project costs, approximately \$1M.

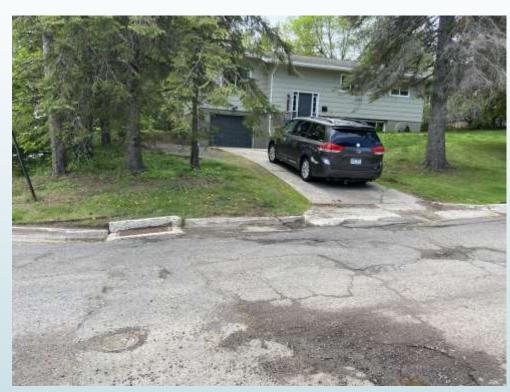




Provide City improvements to help property owners.

2210 Anderson Road – drainage issue, ponding water with no options within owner's property. City to extent storm sewer within ROW to allow residents to improved their drainage.

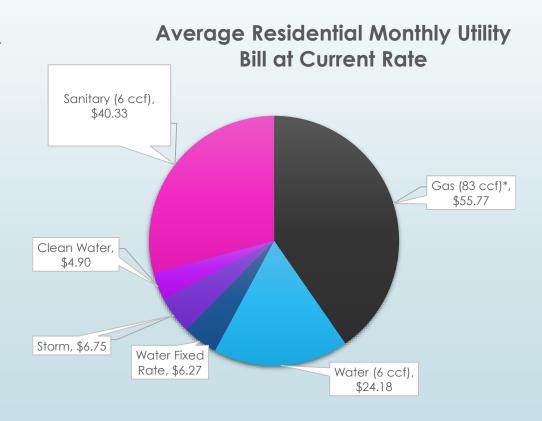




4630 Otsego St. – Heaved inlet and curb/gutter – icing issues, flow diverted around inlet, driveway apron issues.

■ City of Duluth Utility Billing

- Utility billing each utility funded separately.
- Fee based budget, no general funds.
- Storm fee is a small percentage of total bill.



Stormwater Utility Billing

Residential

- Billed as an Equivalent Residential Unit (ERU)
- 1 ERU = 1,708 sqft (Average Duluth home's impervious surface area, used in

non-residential properties billing)

- **■**Example:
 - Residential home is billed 1 ERU
 - Duplex is billed 2 ERU's



Stormwater Utility - Billing

- Non-residential property is billed by actual impervious surface area converted into ERUs.
 - ■Impervious surface is parking lots, driveways, roofs, sidewalks, pavement or gravel surfaces.
 - ■Non-residential customers can get a credit or discount for a structural BMP.
 - ► BMP Best Management Practice
 - → Actual impervious area / 1708 sqft = X ERU
 Example: 20,000 sq.ft. parking lot = 11.7 ERU
 Less the BMP credit and area contribution.
 - ▶ Per UDC, all new/re-developments projects require BMPs,
 - Retrofitting existing properties for credit is encouraged.



Stormwater Utility – Fee Credits

- The Non-residential customers can receive a credit for a structural BMP, that provides water quality and/or flood control benefits. The areas that flow to a BMP will get the credit.
 - 20% for water quality structure
 - 25% for water quality via green infrastructure
 - 30% for water quality with 5 year flood control reduction
 - 35% for water quality with 10 year flood control reduction
 - 40% for water quality with 25 year flood control reduction
 - 50% for water quality with 100 year flood control reduction
 - 80% for waterfront properties with water quality structure.
 - BMPs include but not limited to wet ponds, dry ponds, underground storage systems, engineered swales, green roofs, sand filters, rain gardens, pervious pavers, water quality manholes/vaults.
 - ► Flood control BMPs require a licensed engineer to certify the design, and is based on pre-development flows.

- Stormwater Utility Rates (per ERU):
 - 1998 \$3.75 beginning of the stormwater utility
 - **■** 2006 \$5.20 first rate increase
 - **2008** \$6.08
 - 2016 \$6.75 (\$0.67 increase offset by clean water fund decrease of \$0.67)

► The Duluth Public Utilities Commission is recommending a 11.25% rate increase each year for 6 years to reach the capital budget need of \$4.6M/year by 2026.

YEAR	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
\$/ERU	\$6.75	\$7.51	\$8.35	\$9.29	\$10.34	\$11.50	\$12.80
',	ψ0.7 Ο	Ψ7.01	ψ0.00	Ψ/.∠/	Ψ10.04	ψ11.00	Ψ12.00
Capital Budget	\$1.1M	\$1.3M	\$1.6M	\$2.2M	\$2.9M	\$3.7M	\$4.6M

■ The stormwater utility is funded by fees from residential customers – 50.9%, non-residential customers – 46.5% and UMD – 2.6%. Total annual budget of \$5.2M

■ Top 20 Customers:

- 1. UMD \$134k
- 2. City of Duluth \$23k
- 3. Mn ANG \$16k
- 4. Duluth Airport \$14k
- 5. DECC \$13K
- 6. Miller Hill Mall \$13k
- 7. Zenith Terrace \$11k
- 8. St. Scholastica \$10k
- 9. Verso \$10k
- 10. Lake Superior College \$9k

- 11. MnDOT \$9k
- 12. ME Global \$8k
- 13. Target \$8k
- 14. LSC Fire School \$7k
- 15. ISD 709 Central HS \$7K
- 16. Menards \$7k
- 17. Mn Power \$6k
- 18. Marshall School \$6k
- 19. Duluth Ford \$5k
- 20. Aspenwood \$5k

- Questions?
- ► Tom Johnson 730-5103 tajohnson@duluthmn.gov







