

**CITY OF HAPEVILLE  
STORMWATER UTILITY  
IMPLEMENTATION**

*Presented by:*

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**What is Stormwater?**

Stormwater is rain or snowmelt that falls on streets, parking areas, rooftops, and other developed land and either flows directly into nearby streams or travels there through drainage systems, such as curbs and gutters, inlets, storm drains, detention ponds, and channels.

**Stormwater Issues:**

Flooding  
Pollution  
Poor Water Quality  
Soil Erosion



### Stormwater Management Purpose:

- Requirement of the MS4 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit. Under this permit, City is required to educate local businesses and residents on the importance of point and non-point sources of stormwater contaminants, which ultimately affects the water you drink.
- Water quality is very important to Hapeville, its citizens and neighbors and everyone must learn ways to control or prevent non-point pollutant sources from reaching natural water courses.
- Examples: discharges by commercial and industrial activities, dumping or disposal of materials other than stormwater.
- Illicit discharges include sanitary wastewater, car wash wastewaters, improper oil disposal, laundry wastewater, and spills from roadway accidents.
- Given the age of the storm system, illicit discharge of sanitary wastewater in the storm system indicates a cross connection that should be evaluated.

### Our Program:

All local governments in the metropolitan Atlanta area are required to manage stormwater under the federal Clean Water Act's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System. In 1990, the federal Storm Water Phase I Rule became law and required local governments in metropolitan areas to develop a Storm Water Management Program.

- Hapeville is required to have an MS4 (Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System) – a permit that establishes guidelines for governments to minimize pollutants in stormwater runoff to the “maximum extent practicable.”
- Issued initial permit in 1994, re-authorized permit in 1999, 2004, 2009, and 2014.
- Permit requires governments to identify where the storm sewer system discharges to creeks and streams; to develop a comprehensive local stormwater management program to reduce pollutants entering the public storm sewer system, including creeks and streams.

**Federal Requirements:**

- Structural and Source Control Measures.
- Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Program.
- Industrial Facility Stormwater Runoff Control Program.
- Construction Site Management Program.
- SWMP (Storm Water Management Program) Activities in 303(d) Listed Areas.
- Public Education Program.
- SWMP Administration.

**Sources of Pollution:**



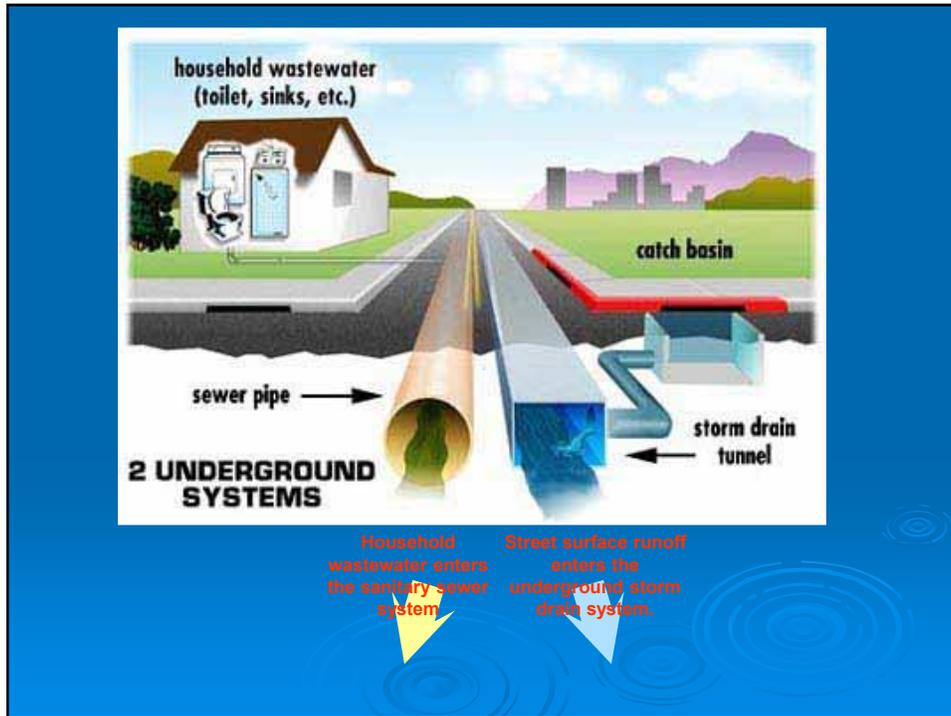
***Commercial***

Involves businesses that are retail oriented or perform services for customers. Examples include auto and service shops, gas stations, restaurants, and lawn care services.



***Residential***

Homes and yards, apartment complexes, and neighborhood yards.



## How Do We Address Stormwater?

- Stormwater Management Ordinance
- Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control Ordinance
- Post-Development Stormwater for New Developments and Redevelopment
- Floodplain Management/Flood Damage Prevention/FEMA, NFIP compliance
- Illicit Discharge and Illegal Connection
- Litter Control
- Stream Buffer Protection
- Inspections
- Stormwater Utility



### Purpose of Stormwater Utility:

The purpose of a Stormwater Utility is to generate funds to support the Stormwater Management Program including:

- Maintenance of the drainage infrastructure.
- Response to drainage complaints.
- Repair of drainage system failures.
- Capital Improvement Projects for drainage problems.
- Capital projects for watershed protection and channel restoration.
- Administration of the Stormwater Management Program.
- \$1.1 million in stormwater improvements from current & future grants (N. Central, N. Fulton, Dogwood & Rail Facilities Projects)

## Stormwater Utility Fee Funds Repairs on Existing Infrastructure:



## Stormwater Utility User Fee:

In general each entity in the City pays a monthly fee proportional to the amount of impervious area compared to a “Equivalent Residential Unit”. In the metro Atlanta area fees range from around \$3.00 to \$9.00 per ERU per month.

- Mayor and Council set the stormwater charge per ERU based on cost to run the Stormwater Management Program.
- Each single family dwelling unit is billed one ERU regardless of lot or house size.
- Multifamily developments can be billed as multiples of ERU based on number of units or amount of impervious area.
- All other entities are billed as multiples of ERU based on impervious area.

### Equivalent Residential Unit:

An Equivalent Residential Unit is the “average” impervious area for single family dwellings. In Hapeville for the ten single family residential zoning districts (R-1 to R-5, R-SF, R-I, V, C-R) the average impervious area is just under 2,400 square feet. That is made up of house area, driveway, sidewalks and patios.

- The range of impervious area in an “ERU” varies by jurisdiction. Examples in the area vary from 2,200 square feet in Griffin to 3,523 square feet in College Park.
- Similarly, example monthly fees for an “ERU” in the area varies from \$3.18 in Griffin to \$9.15 in East Point.

Sample Stormwater Utility Fees for Neighboring Jurisdictions

Jurisdiction	ERU Imperv. Area, SF	Monthly ERU Charge
College Park	3,523	\$3.91
Fairburn	3,300	\$4.08
Forest Park	2,950	\$3.75
East Point	3,200	\$9.15
Union City	2,800	\$4.00
Uninc. Clayton County	2,950	\$3.75
Hapeville ( Proposed)	2,400	\$3.50

# HAPEVILLE STORMWATER UTILITY

Impervious Area Single Family Residential Districts - ERU Determination										
Zoning District	R-0	R-1	R-2(S)	R-3(S)	R-4(S)	R-5(S)	R-SF	R-I(S)	V(S)	CR(S)
(S)=Single Fam.Unit										
Min. Lot Area, SF	10,000	6,750	8,500	8,500	8,500	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	8,500
Min. Lot Width, Ft	60	50	60	60	60	40	40	40	50	60
Lot Depth, Ft	166.7	135	141.7	141.7	141.7	100	100	100	80	141.7
Min. Dwell. Area SF	1,600	1,600	1,400	1,600	1,400	1,600	1,000	1,400	1,600	1,600
Front Setback, Ft	30	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Rear Setback, Ft	25	25	25	25	25	20	20	25	20	10
Side Setback, Ft	6	5	6	5	8	5	5	5	5	5
Probable Impervious Area, SF										
House (1' overhang)	1,764	1,764	1,554	1,764	1,554	1,764	1,130	1,554	1,764	1,764
Driveway (Note 2)	600	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Sidewalk (Note 3)	147	147	133	147	133	147	107	133	147	147
Patio (Note 4)	300	300	263	300	263	300	188	263	300	300
Totals	2,811	2,511	2,250	2,511	2,250	2,511	1,725	2,250	2,511	2,511
						Average SF Impervious Area =				2,384
						Use ERU SF Impervious Area =				2,400
Notes:										
1. House w/1' overhang area based on min. dwelling area					3. Sidewalk = 4 ft wide walk to front door@ house ctr					
2. Driveway uses front setback distance times 20 feet wide					4. Patio based on dwelling area ratio to 1,600 SF D.A.					

Stormwater Utility Customer Base in Hapeville			
Customer Type	Number of Parcels	Avg. ERU's	Maximum ERU's
Single Family Residential	1,889	1.0	1.0
Commercial/ Industrial/ Public/ Institutional/ Multifamily	353	19.13	1,989.33
Approximate Total Monthly \$ @ \$3.50/ERU			\$29,800
Approximate Total Annual \$ @ \$3.50/ERU			\$357,000

Stormwater Utility Fund Projected Annual Budget

<u>Item Description</u>	<u>Annual \$ Amount</u>
Annual EPD SWMP Report Preparation	\$15,000
Annual Stormwater Field Inspections & Reports	\$10,000
Annual Storm System Capital Repairs, Replacements	\$100,000
GIS Mapping, GPS Locates of Storm System Facilities	\$40,000
Annual Utility Staffing, Testing, and Equipment	<u>\$191,000</u>
Total Annual Stormwater Utility Expenses	\$356,000
Anticipated Revenue at \$3.50 per month per ERU	<u>\$357,000</u>
Anticipated Income over Expenses	\$1,000

