

Master Storm Sewer Reimbursement, Platting Fee & Revenue Adequacy Analysis

Sioux Falls
Storm Drainage Division
Rate Study

September 2009



Sioux Falls Storm Drainage Division

- Instituted in 1982
- Mission is to safely convey urban runoff to the Big Sioux River
- 2003 Stormwater Master Plan addresses regional stormwater needs
 - Both flood control and water quality elements
- Utilizes regional detention facility approach funded by Drainage System Cost Recover (DSCR); land by Regional Detention Charge (RDC)
- Shares costs of regional/oversized facilities 50/50 with developers

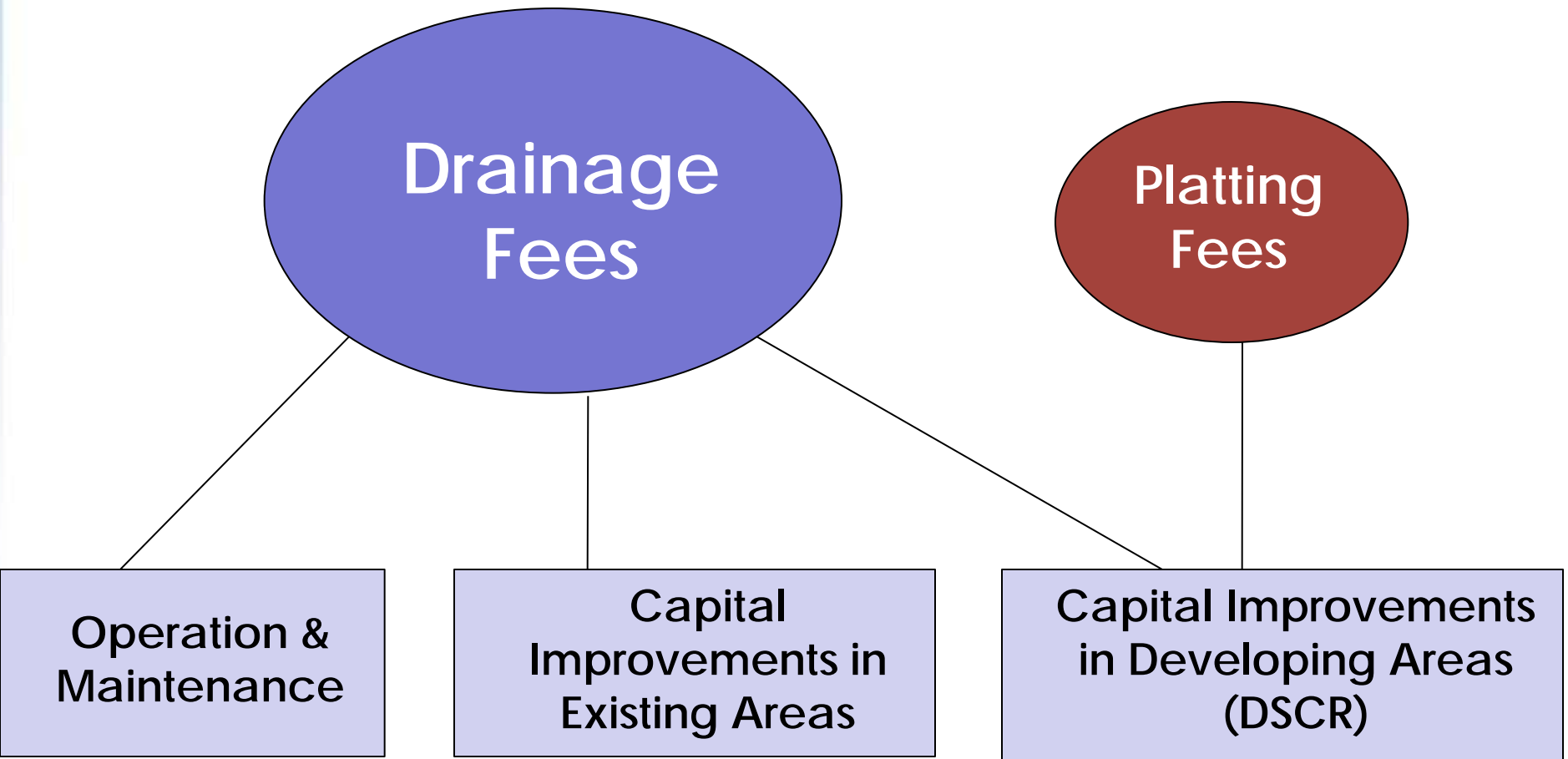
Storm Drainage Rate Study – Driving Forces

- Meet Revenue Requirements
- Keep up with Growth
- Rate Equitability
- Storm Drainage Utilities becoming more highly regulated
 - More systems being developed
 - Increased understanding driving regulations
- Water quality challenges lie ahead

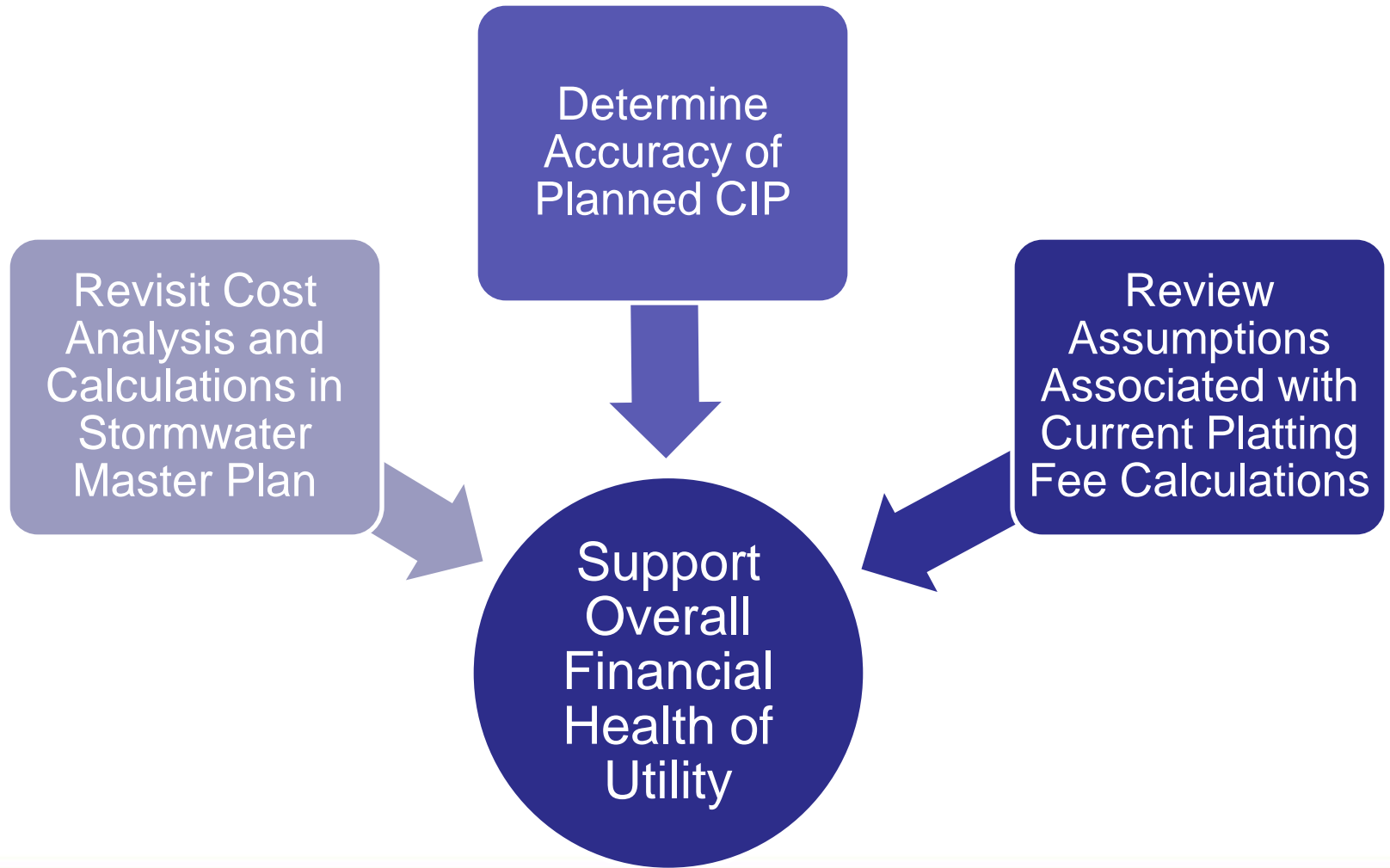
Storm Drainage Rate Study – Components

- Rate Design/Cost of Service Analysis
- Revenue Adequacy Evaluation
- Ordinance Preparation
- City Council Meetings

Storm Drainage Utility Funding



Master Storm Sewer Reimbursement, Platting Fee, & Revenue Adequacy Analysis



Outline

- Platted Acreage Analysis
- DSCR Recalculation
- RDC Recalculation
- Capital Improvement Planning (CIP) for New Development
- Projected Rate Adjustments and Revenue Adequacy

Platted Acreage Analysis

- Analysis of 2006, 2007, & 2008 actual platted acreage
- Reviewed Under 5 and Over 5 acreage relationships for various zoning classifications
 - Single Family Residential
 - Multi-Family Residential
 - Industrial
 - Commercial
 - Office
 - Public/Parks
- Reviewed relationship of acres collected on versus acres serviced

Platted Acreage Analysis

- Compared what was actually platted for each customer class to that projected in the DSCR/RDC Rate Design

	Total % of 2015 Available Acreage at the time of DSCR/RDC Rate Design	2006 Total % of Platted Acreage	2007 Total % of Platted Acreage	2008 Total % of Platted Acreage
Single Family	55.0%	42.8%	59.2%	59.96%
Multi-Family	5.6%	1.9%	3.2%	6.48%
Industrial	20.0%	16.0%	10.3%	11.54%
Commercial	5.3%	19.7%	3.0%	9.47%
Office	2.2%	7.8%	3.2%	0.75%
Public/Parks	11.8%	11.8%	11.8%	11.80%

Platted Acreage Analysis

- Assigned plats over 5 acres to a Single Family Equivalent (SFE) category

	Projected in DSCR/RDC		2006 Actual		2007 Actual		2008 Actual	
Total Acreage Charged Single Family Equivalent (SFE):	71.60%		78.89%		82.44%		83.26%	
	71.60% = 55.0% + 16.6%		78.9% = 42.8% + 36.1%		82.4% = 59.2% + 23.2%		83.26% = 59.96% + 23.3%	
Other Land Uses:	Under 5 Acres	Over 5 Acres (SFE)	Under 5 Acres	Over 5 Acres (SFE)	Under 5 Acres	Over 5 Acres (SFE)	Under 5 Acres	Over 5 Acres (SFE)
Multi-Family	2.8%	2.8%	1.0%	0.9%	0.6%	11.9%	1.2%	5.3%
Industrial	10.0%	10.0%	2.4%	13.6%	1.7%	8.5%	2.5%	9.1%
Commercial	2.7%	2.7%	3.8%	15.9%	1.8%	1.3%	0.5%	8.9%
Office	1.1%	1.1%	2.2%	5.7%	1.7%	1.5%	0.8%	0.0%
Public/Parks								
		16.6%		36.1%		23.2%		23.3%

- Found that plats in the SFE category are significantly outpacing original projections



Platted Acreage Analysis

- Reviewed data from Master Reimbursement (2006-2008) to understand the actual acreage that platting fees were collected on
- For same period, reviewed acres serviced by constructed regional facilities
- Determined that in that time frame:
 - DSCR
 - Collected on 2,233 acres
 - Regional Facilities Serviced 3,210 acres
 - RDC
 - Collected on 1,244 acres
 - Serviced 2,163 acres
- Lag in acres collected on versus acres serviced is resulting in deficient collections (*i.e.* out-servicing)

DSCR Recalculation

DSCR Calculation
is comprised of
two primary
components

Pond Construction
Cost Portion

Non-pond
Construction Cost
Portion

DSCR Recalculation

Pond Cost Portion

- Pond construction cost (PCC) review
 - Used most up to date information provided by the City for constructed facilities
 - Indexed forward (based on year constructed) to 2008 dollars
 - Looked at PCC versus pond storage volume for all constructed facilities to understand facility cost to date (cost curve)

DSCR Recalculation

Pond Cost Portion

- Projected PCC per watershed acre from 2006 DSCR rate calculation was approximately **\$1,893**
 - This amount was based on non-indexed previous PCC and inflated projected PCC
- An analysis of PCC for facilities constructed to date yields a PCC per watershed acre value of approximately **\$1,235** in 2008 dollars
 - $\text{PCC for constructed facilities} \div \text{acres serviced}$
- Original projections appear to be high

DSCR Recalculation

Pond Cost Portion

- Revisited calculations from original master plan to recalculate PCC (i.e. cost curve)
- Recalculated PCC for all future facilities yields a projected average PCC per watershed acre of **\$1,547** (in 2008 \$)
- Incorporating considered cost for both constructed and future facilities yields a PCC per watershed acre of **\$1,440** (in 2008\$)

DSCR Recalculation

Non-Pond Cost Portion

- Current approach to non-pond construction cost (NPCC) calculation is assumptive (30% of Pond Capital Cost)
 - Yields a NPCC per watershed acre of approximately **\$1211**
- To verify NPCC, reviewed three years of past reimbursements versus DSCR watershed acres collected on
 - NPCC per watershed acre = **\$1932**

DSCR Recalculation

- DSCR cost = PCC + NPCC
- 2006 calculation of DSCR cost per watershed acre equaled \$3,577 (in 2006 \$)
- Recalculated DSCR cost per watershed acre equals \$3,372 (in 2008 \$)
 - \$3,372 = \$1,440 (PCC) + \$1,932 (NPCC)
 - Historical indexed to 2008 \$

DSCR Recalculation

- Based on the platted acreage analysis, over 5 acre land area allocation (SFE) was increased from 71.6% to 78.9%
- Public/Parks platting allocation remained the same
- All other land uses were allocated proportionally based on remaining percentage of land area

Land Use	2015 Available	% of Total Area	Total Area (w/ on-site)	C ₂	Change in C	Weighted Change in C
Single Family	13,286	55.0%	78.9%	0.70	0.10	0.0789
Multi-Family	1,341	5.6%	1.6%	0.80	0.20	0.0031
Industrial	4,838	20.0%	5.6%	0.85	0.25	0.0140
Commercial	1,282	5.3%	1.5%	0.93	0.33	0.0049
Office	539	2.2%	0.6%	0.80	0.20	0.0013
Public/Parks	2,849	11.8%	11.8%	0.60	0.00	0.0000
	24,135	100.0%	100.0%			0.1022

DSCR Recalculation

- Using the new DSCR cost per watershed acre (\$3,372) and the revised platted acreage analysis (78.9% → $W = 0.1022$), the DSCR fee was recalculated
- SFE DSCR Recalculation:

\$1,649.47	DSCR	=	$R \times (C_2 - C_1) \times F \times D$				
5	R	=	Rainfall intensity for 100 year storm based on time of concentration (in/hr)				
0.7	C_2	=	Runoff coefficient for developed condition for 100 year storm event				
0.6	C_1	=	Runoff coefficient for pre-developed condition for 100 year storm event				
3298.9	F	=	Cost factor (\$/hr/ac·in)				
1	D	=	Private onsite detention reduction factor				
3298.9	F	=	$(I \times 0.5) / (R \times W)$				
3,372.06	I	=	Cost per watershed acre for drainage improvements minus land costs				
0.1022	W	=	Weighted change in runoff coefficient				

DSCR Recalculation

- DSCR Recalculation (All land use types):

Land Use	Existing DSCR 2006 \$	Recalculated DSCR 2008 \$
Single Family	\$1,579.70	\$1,649.47
Multi-Family	\$3,159.40	\$3,298.94
Industrial	\$3,949.25	\$4,123.68
Office	\$3,159.40	\$3,298.94
Commercial	\$5,213.00	\$5,443.25
Institutional	\$3,159.40	\$3,298.94
Recreational	\$0.00	\$0.00
Agricultural	\$0.00	\$0.00

DSCR Recalculation

- Recalculation of SFE DSCR fee projects an increase of 4.4% from 2006 to 2008
- Although percentage increase in fees is shown, **lag in collections may continue to result in insufficient utility funds**

RDC Recalculation

- BMP Pond Land Cost
 - Used most up to date information provided by the City for constructed facilities for which the land was not donated
 - Indexed forward (based on year purchased) to 2008 dollars
 - Decreased the projected cost per acre for future facilities from \$45K to \$35K based on input from City staff
 - Recent range of \$22K to \$45K per acre

RDC Recalculation

- Projected RDC cost per watershed acre for BMP facilities from 2006 RDC rate calculation was approximately **\$1,727** (in 2006 \$)
 - This amount was based on non-indexed previous land costs and inflated projected land cost
- An analysis of land cost for facilities constructed to date yields an RDC cost per watershed acre of approximately **\$1,150** (in 2008 \$)
 - Land cost for constructed facilities ÷ acres serviced
 - Facilities with donated land not included in the calculation
- Original projections appear to be high

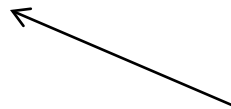
RDC Recalculation

- Land cost data for facilities constructed to date was combined with land cost projections for future facilities to recalculate the RDC cost per watershed acre
- Cost per watershed acre for all facilities is averaged based upon:
 - \$1150 per watershed acre (constructed facilities)
 - \$35K per acre of future pond footprint ÷ total future acres serviced (future facilities)
- New calculations yield an RDC cost per watershed acre of approximately **\$1,686** (in 2008 \$)
- Increase from **\$1,150** to **\$1,686** is due to more acres of footprint per acres serviced for future facilities

RDC Recalculation

- Using the new RDC cost per watershed acre (\$1686) and the revised platted acreage analysis (78.9% → $W = 0.1022$), the RDC fee was recalculated
- SFE RDC Recalculation:

\$824.70	RDC	=	$R \times (C_2 - C_1) \times F$				
5	R	=	Rainfall intensity for 100 year storm based on time of concentration (in/hr)				
0.7	C_2	=	Runoff coefficient for developed condition for 100 year storm event				
0.6	C_1	=	Runoff coefficient for pre-developed condition for 100 year storm event				
1649.4	F	=	Cost factor (\$/hr/ac.in)				
1649.4	F	=	$(L \times 0.5) / (R \times W)$				
1,685.96	L	=	Cost per watershed acre for land				
0.1022	W	=	Weighted change in runoff coefficient				



Recalculated Weighted change, based on new allocation factors, is identical to DSCR change previously outlined

RDC Recalculation

- RDC Recalculation (All land use types):

Land Use	Existing RDC 2006 \$	Recalculated RDC 2008 \$
Single Family	\$762.57	\$824.70
Multi-Family	\$1,525.13	\$1,649.40
Industrial	\$1,906.41	\$2,061.74
Office	\$1,525.13	\$1,649.40
Commercial	\$2,516.46	\$2,721.50
Institutional	\$1,525.13	\$1,649.40
Recreational	\$0.00	\$0.00
Agricultural	\$0.00	\$0.00

RDC Recalculation

- Recalculation of SFE RDC fee projects an increase of 8.1% from 2006 to 2008
- Although percentage increase in fees is shown, **lag in collections may continue to result in insufficient utility funds**

CIP Planning for New Development

- Master Plan projected build out of planned BMP's by the year 2015
 - Number of facilities constructed to date is on pace with Master Plan projections
 - 12 constructed to date
 - 19 identified facilities remain

CIP Planning for New Development

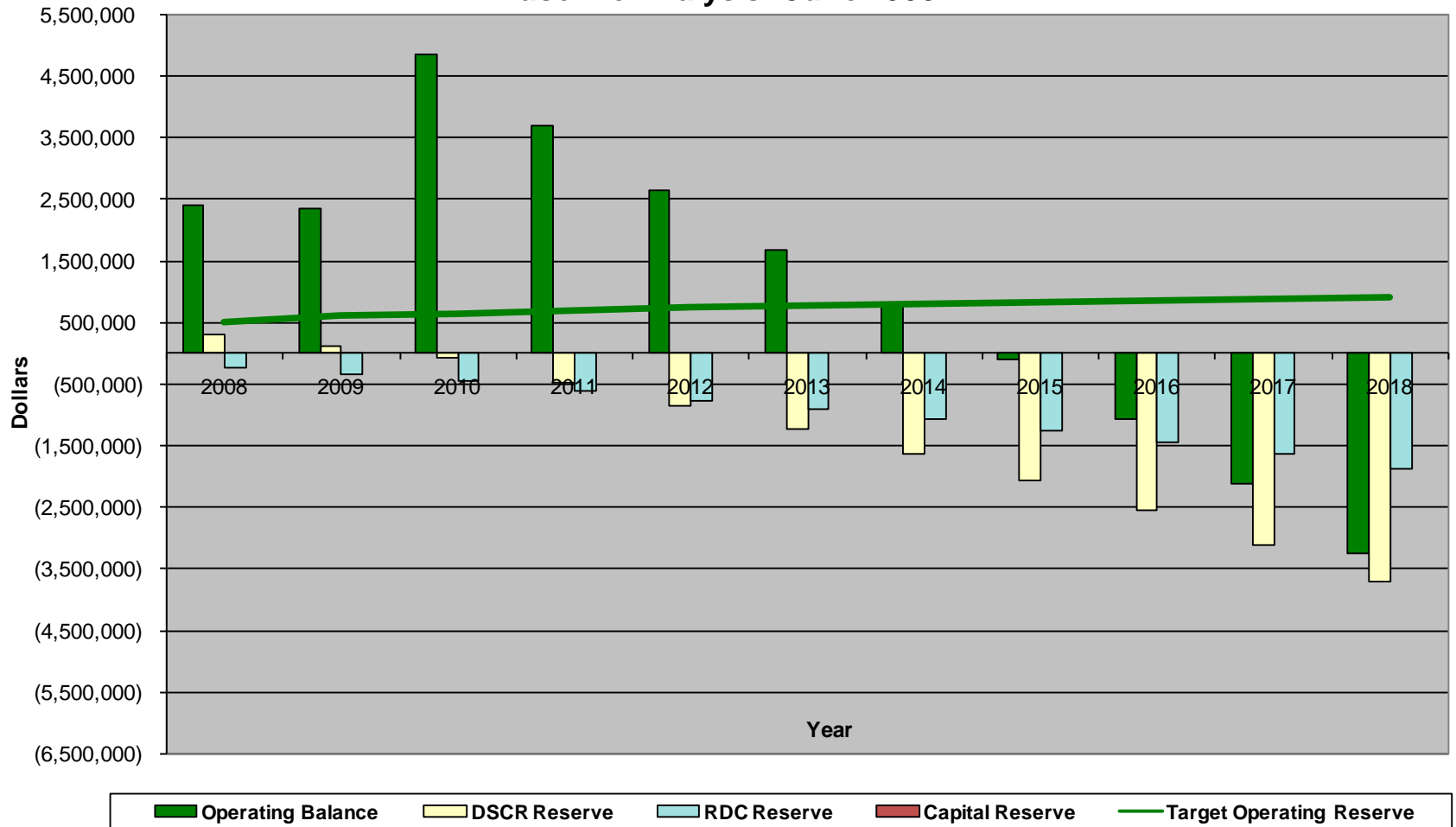
- Remaining facilities and associated watershed cost results in a projected cost of \$40.5M (in 2008 \$) to be spread over the next 7 years
 - *\$5.7M per year*
- Current CIP is planning for \$4M (in 2008 \$) in projects per year in developing areas
- Through discussions with City Staff, new CIP projections were established to be \$4.5M per year beginning in 2011

Revenue Adequacy - Baseline

- Updated Revenue Adequacy model with 2009 budget and preliminary 2010-2014 CIP
- Implemented recommended adjustments to revenue requirements including the CIP
- *NO* rate adjustments
- Projects an increasingly deficient balance for all funds

Revenue Adequacy - Baseline

**City of Sioux Falls Storm Drainage Utility
Projected Operating, DSCR and RDC Cash Balances
Baseline Analysis - June 2009**

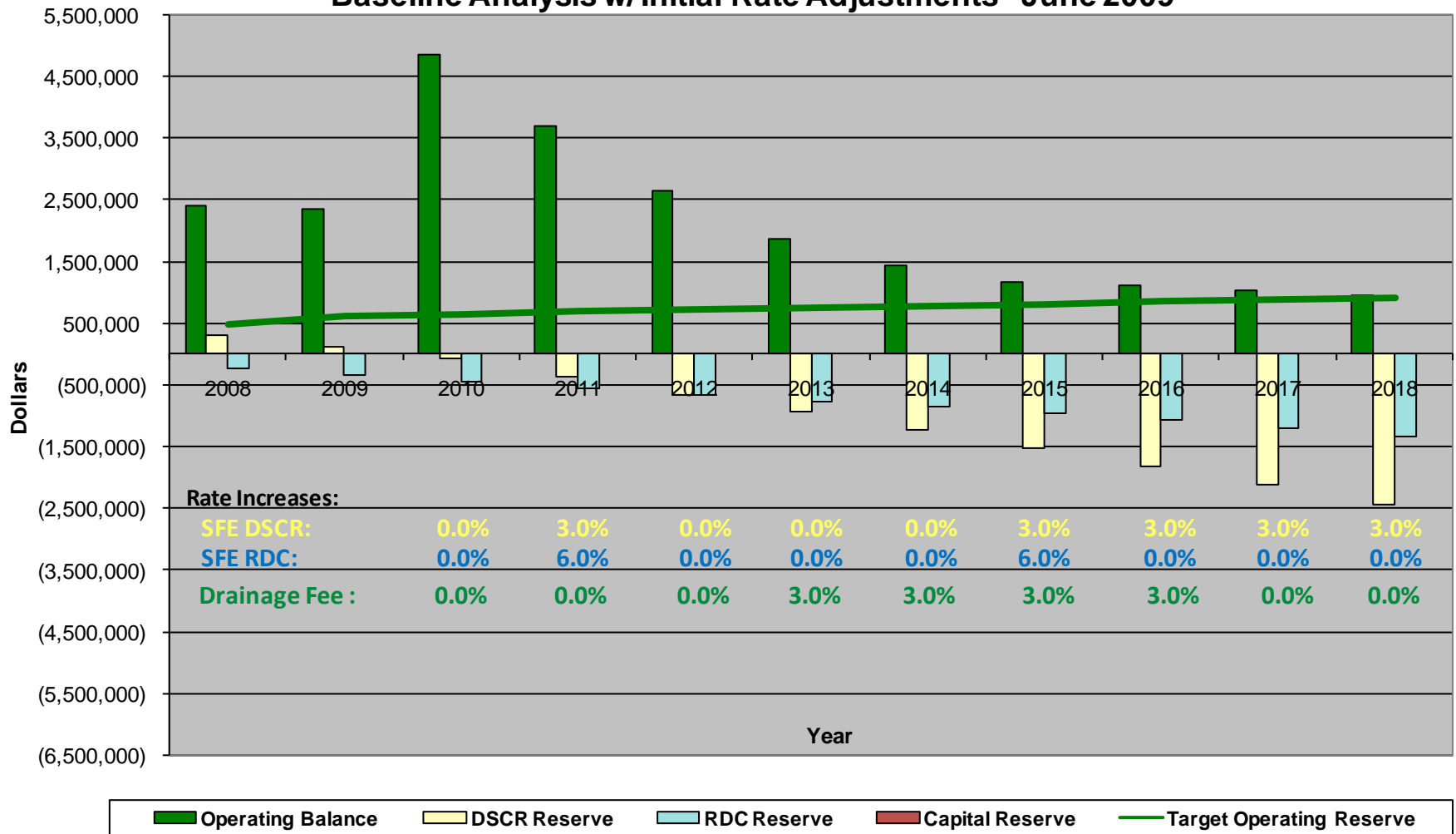


Revenue Adequacy – Initial Rate Adjustments

- Implementation of rate adjustments to drainage and platting fees to account for increased revenue requirements
- Rate increases result in better health of operating balance, however DSCR & RDC balances are negative as a result of out-servicing

Revenue Adequacy – Initial Rate Adjustments

**City of Sioux Falls Storm Drainage Utility
 Projected Operating, DSCR and RDC Cash Balances
 Baseline Analysis w/Initial Rate Adjustments - June 2009**



Additional Rate Increases for New Development

- With initial rate adjustments incorporated, lag in collections still results in insufficient utility funds
- Order of implementation / timing of large capital projects in developing areas is still a looming issue

Additional Rate Increases for New Development

- To mitigate potential deficiency associated with out-servicing & potential developing area CIP “upset” condition, it is recommended that:
 - A capital reserve fund be established
 - Additional increases to platting/drainage fees are implemented to address out-servicing (*i.e.* implement an out-servicing fee)

Additional Rate Increases for New Development

- To establish a recommended reserve amount, the following were taken into consideration:
 - Construction of largest remaining BMP facility and two average facilities in one year ~ **\$5.8M**
 - In that same year, above average NPCC reimbursements ~ **\$1.8M**

Additional Rate Increases for New Development

- Calculation of Potential “Upset” Condition:
 - \$5.8M** (largest BMP Facility plus 2 average facilities constructed in 1 year)
 - + **\$1.8M** (Above Average NPCC Reimbursements)
 - **\$4.5M** (Developing Area CIP)
 - = **\$3.1M** (Estimated potential “Upset” Condition – 2008\$)
- Through discussions with City Staff, it was determined that a \$2M reserve would help to mitigate potential upset

Additional Rate Increases for New Development

- It is recommended the reserve be funded through debt service versus rate increases to avoid larger than necessary out-year operating balances
- Bonding Assumptions:
 - 2010 Revenue Bond:
 - \$2.5M (Immediate \$0.41M transferred to RDC cash balance)
 - 15 years
 - 5% interest rate

Additional Rate Increases for New Development

- Bond Repayment

- Debt Service P&I = \$276,984/yr
- Split 50/50 between platting fees and drainage fees
- Platting fees proportioned by average platting ratio of the DSCR & RDC

	\$138,492	Drainage Fee
+	\$89,158	DSCR
+	\$49,334	RDC
	<hr/>	
=	\$276,984	

Additional Rate Increases for New Development

- Out-servicing Fee:
 - Based upon average collection rates, negative growth associated with out-servicing can be broken down as follows:
 - Approximately \$300K/yr negative growth in DSCR fund
 - Approximately \$100K/yr negative growth in RDC fund
 - Total negative growth due to out-servicing = \$400K/yr

Additional Rate Increases for New Development

- It is recommended that burden of out-servicing is split 50/50 between platting and drainage fees

	\$200K	Drainage Fee
+	\$150K	DSCR
+	\$50K	RDC
	<hr/>	
=	\$400K	

- Incorporating additional revenue for both out-servicing and capital reserve fees will result in improved health of all funds

Summary of Analysis - Key Variables

Key Variables	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Hybrid Scenario
SFE Percent of Plats	83.2%	78.9%	78.9%
New CIP Projections (per year)	\$5.7M, Starting in 2010	\$4.5M, Starting in 2010	\$4.5M, Starting in 2011
Operating Reserve Target	50%	25%	25%
Out-servicing Fee	50% Platting Fee, 50% Utility	50% Platting Fee, 50% Utility	50% Platting Fee, 50% Utility
Bond for Capital Reserve	\$2.5M	\$2.5M	\$2.5M
-Debt Service for Capital Reserve	50% Platting Fee, 50% Utility	100% Utility	50% Platting Fee, 50% Utility
-Initial Transfer from Reserve to DSCR/RDC	\$750K	\$420K	\$410K

Recommended Rate Adjustments – Platting Fees

- Recalculate the DSCR and RDC fees annually to incorporate prior year actuals
 - DSCR rate projections based on inflationary increases in 2011 and 2015-2018 (assumed inflation of 3%) plus fees
 - RDC rate projections based on inflationary increases in 2011 and 2015 (assumed inflation of 6%) plus fees
 - Rates stay static in 2012-2014 due to static CIP projections in these years

Recommended Rate Adjustments – Platting Fees

Land Use	Existing DSCR 2006 \$	Recalculated DSCR 2008 \$	Outservicing Fee	Capital Reserve Fee	DSCR + Fees 2008 \$
Single Family	\$1,579.70	\$1,649.47	\$200.00	\$119.00	\$1,968.47
Multi-Family	\$3,159.40	\$3,298.94	\$200.00	\$119.00	\$3,617.94
Industrial	\$3,949.25	\$4,123.68	\$200.00	\$119.00	\$4,442.68
Office	\$3,159.40	\$3,298.94	\$200.00	\$119.00	\$3,617.94
Commercial	\$5,213.00	\$5,443.25	\$200.00	\$119.00	\$5,762.25
Institutional	\$3,159.40	\$3,298.94	\$200.00	\$119.00	\$3,617.94
Recreational	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Agricultural	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

Land Use	Existing RDC 2006 \$	Recalculated RDC 2008 \$	Outservicing Fee	Capital Reserve Fee	RDC + Fees 2008 \$
Single Family	\$762.57	\$824.70	\$120.00	\$119.00	\$1,063.70
Multi-Family	\$1,525.13	\$1,649.40	\$120.00	\$119.00	\$1,888.40
Industrial	\$1,906.41	\$2,061.74	\$120.00	\$119.00	\$2,300.74
Office	\$1,525.13	\$1,649.40	\$120.00	\$119.00	\$1,888.40
Commercial	\$2,516.46	\$2,721.50	\$120.00	\$119.00	\$2,960.50
Institutional	\$1,525.13	\$1,649.40	\$120.00	\$119.00	\$1,888.40
Recreational	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Agricultural	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

Recommended Rate Adjustments – Platting Fee Projections

Land Use	DSCR + Fees 2010 \$	DSCR + Fees 2011 \$	DSCR + Fees 2012 \$	DSCR + Fees 2013 \$	DSCR + Fees 2014 \$
Single Family	\$1,579.70	\$2,017.95	\$2,017.95	\$2,017.95	\$2,017.95
Multi-Family	\$3,159.40	\$3,716.91	\$3,716.91	\$3,716.91	\$3,716.91
Industrial	\$3,949.25	\$4,566.39	\$4,566.39	\$4,566.39	\$4,566.39
Office	\$3,159.40	\$3,716.91	\$3,716.91	\$3,716.91	\$3,716.91
Commercial	\$5,213.00	\$5,925.55	\$5,925.55	\$5,925.55	\$5,925.55
Institutional	\$3,159.40	\$3,716.91	\$3,716.91	\$3,716.91	\$3,716.91
Recreational	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Agricultural	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

Land Use	RDC + Fees 2010 \$	RDC + Fees 2011 \$	RDC + Fees 2012 \$	RDC + Fees 2013 \$	RDC + Fees 2014 \$
Single Family	\$762.57	\$1,113.18	\$1,113.18	\$1,113.18	\$1,113.18
Multi-Family	\$1,525.13	\$1,987.36	\$1,987.36	\$1,987.36	\$1,987.36
Industrial	\$1,906.41	\$2,424.45	\$2,424.45	\$2,424.45	\$2,424.45
Office	\$1,525.13	\$1,987.36	\$1,987.36	\$1,987.36	\$1,987.36
Commercial	\$2,516.46	\$3,123.79	\$3,123.79	\$3,123.79	\$3,123.79
Institutional	\$1,525.13	\$1,987.36	\$1,987.36	\$1,987.36	\$1,987.36
Recreational	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Agricultural	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

Recommended Rate Adjustments – Drainage Fee

- Increase Drainage Fee to cover the cost of additional requirements, including:
 - CIP & budget adjustments
 - Required Revenue for Developing Area out-servicing
 - Developing Area Capital Reserve debt service

Recommended Rate Adjustments – Drainage Fee

- Drainage fee adjustments incorporated into the Revenue Adequacy model:

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
0.0%	7.0%	7.0%	0.0%	0.0%

- Resulting projected Drainage Fee:

2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
\$ 0.0006020	\$ 0.0006020	\$ 0.0006441	\$ 0.0006892	\$ 0.0006892	\$ 0.0006892

Recommended Rate Adjustments – Drainage Fee

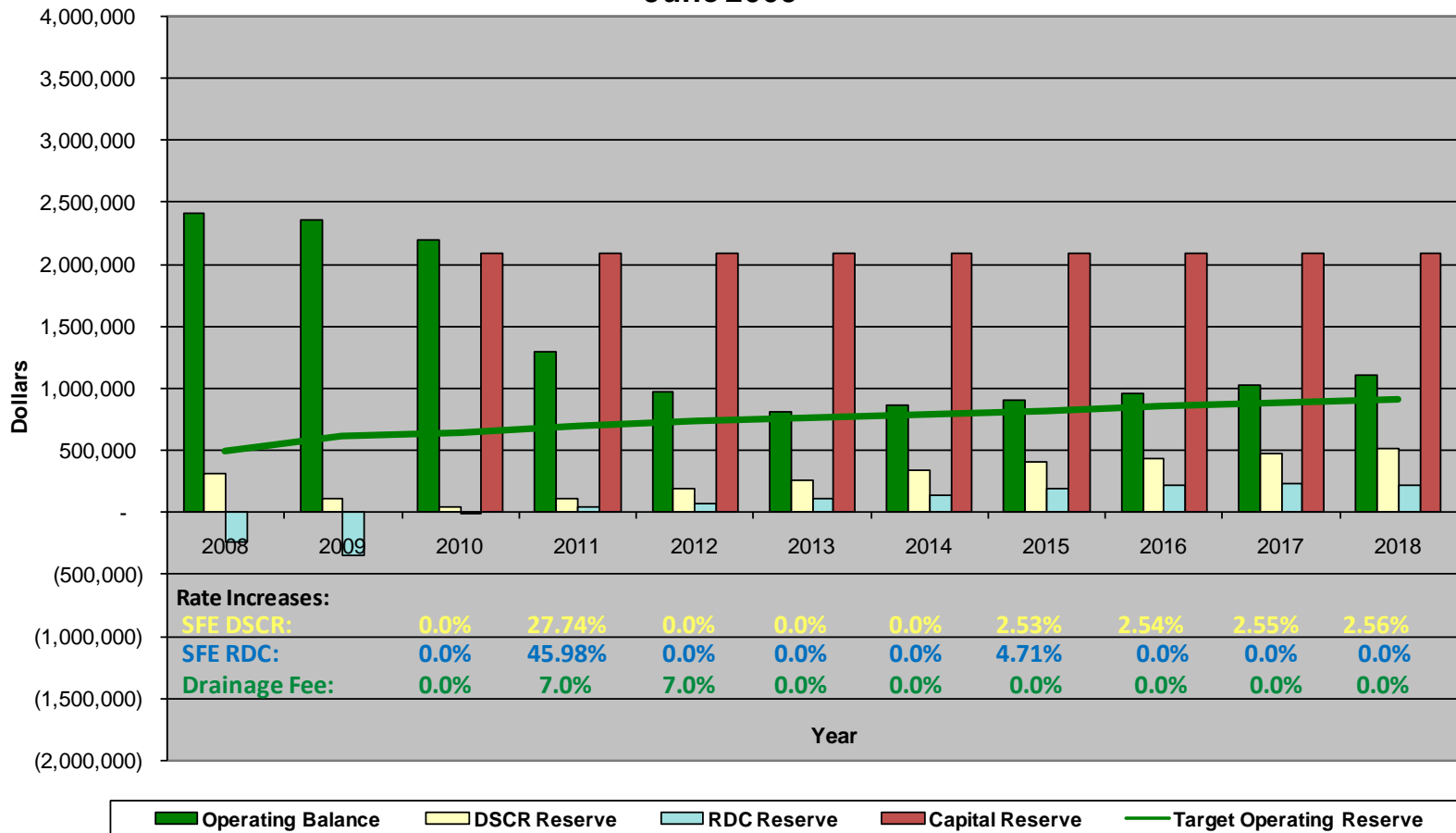
- Past Example Calculation:

Sioux Falls, SD					
	Sq. Ft of parcel	X	Runoff Weighting Factor	X	Unit Charge
Annual Storm Fee =	7,500	X	7.5	X	0.000602
Annual Storm Fee =	\$ 33.86				
Monthly Storm Fee =	\$ 2.82				

- With projected 2011 Unit Financial Charge (\$0.0006441), example property would now pay **\$36.06 annually** or **\$3.01 monthly**

Revenue Adequacy- w/ Recommended Rate Adjustments

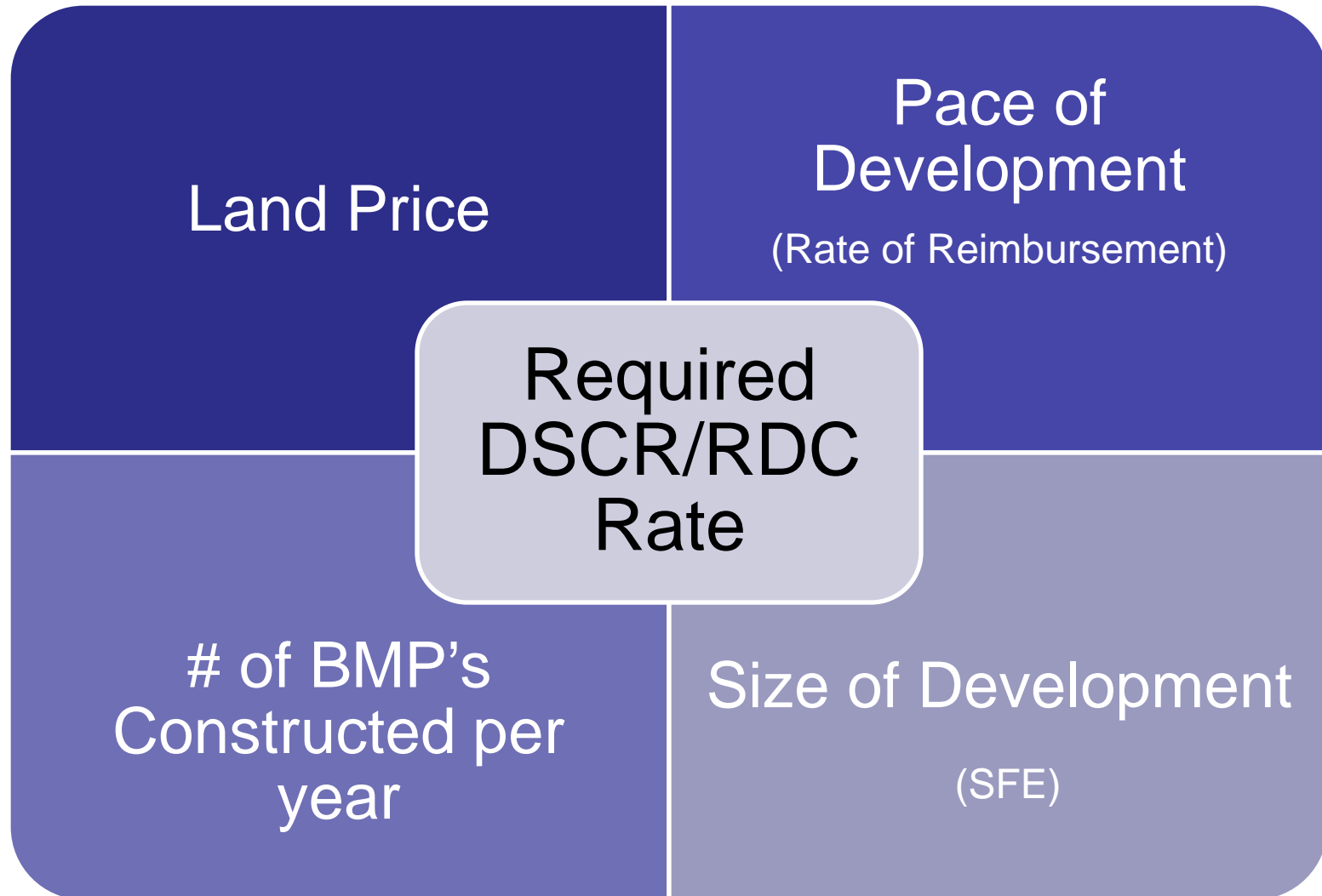
**City of Sioux Falls Storm Drainage Utility
Projected Operating, DSCR and RDC Cash Balances
June 2009**



Course of Action

- ✓ 1st IRAB Meeting - July 2009
- ✓ Review Period - 60 days
- **2nd IRAB meeting - September 2009**
- Incorporate 2009 Actuals into Model – February 2010
- IRAB Meeting – March 2010
- Council Rate Adjustment Process – May 2010
- January 1, 2011 – Effective Date for Proposed Rate Increases

Sensitive Variables



Questions & Discussion