

AGENDA RESERVATION REQUEST

CITY OF FRANKLIN COMMON COUNCIL

Please type or print

Date Submitted:	July 12, 2023	Meeting Date:	July 17, 2023
Contact Information:			
Requested by:	Mark Richards		
On Behalf of Organization or Individual: City of Franklin			
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Describe Request:			
Introduction of Stormwater Rate Study and Ordinance 23-08 to amend the method for determining non-residential stormwater fees.			
List Supporting Documentation Provided:			
Stormwater Rate Study Report			
Ordinance 23-08			
Who will present the request?			
Name:	Sheila McKinley, CBBEL	Telephone:	317-557-2614

The Franklin City Council meets on the 1st and 3rd Monday of each month at 6:00 p.m. in the Council Chambers of City Hall located at 70 E. Monroe Street. In order for an individual and/or agency to be considered for new business on the agenda, this reservation form and supporting documents must be received in the Mayor's office no later than 12:00 p.m. on the Wednesday before the meeting.

STORMWATER UTILITY RATE STUDY

CITY OF FRANKLIN, INDIANA

JUNE 2023

DRAFT FOR REVIEW

Prepared for:

City of Franklin, Indiana
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Burke Project No. 22-0114.00000



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CHAPTER 1: PROJECT OVERVIEW & SCOPE

Like many Indiana cities, the City of Franklin is faced with the challenge of paying for ongoing maintenance, repair, replacement and improvement of the existing and future stormwater system as well as the increased costs to comply with state and federal stormwater quality mandate. Since 2009, Franklin has been collecting stormwater utility fees based on a simple flat fee of \$5 per month for single family residential, \$2.50 per month for multifamily residential, \$5 per month for non-residential properties equal to or less than 40,000 square feet and \$15 per month for non-residential properties greater than 40,000 square feet. While this method generates some revenue, it is not adequate to meet the city's drainage and regulated stormwater program requirements nor does it reflect the demands that stormwater runoff places on the public infrastructure. As such, the city is updating their stormwater utility based on impervious cover, which would result in more equitably considering the impact of large impervious areas on stormwater runoff and would also increase the revenue needed to carry out the city's stormwater program.

Recognizing the need to update the existing stormwater utility, the city retained Christopher B. Burke Engineering, LLC (Burke) to review their existing stormwater program and recommend an assessment rate and structure to meet current and future stormwater needs.

CHAPTER 2: STORMWATER UTILITIES

2.1 STORMWATER UTILITY AS A FUNDING MECHANISM

The stormwater utility is a proven method of providing a reliable funding source for the management of stormwater programs. This funding source is provided through a user fee similar to the fees collected for public water and wastewater services. The stormwater utility is unique (when compared with water and wastewater utilities) in that the service cannot be disconnected for nonpayment, service is provided to all citizens without choice, and the actual service to a particular property is difficult to quantify. Consequently, the successful implementation of a stormwater utility requires a good stormwater management program with well-defined deliverables as well as public support through education and outreach.

This type of funding mechanism has been coined SAFE – stable, adequate, flexible, and equitable.

- **Stable** – a stormwater utility is stable because it is separated from the annual budget process and does not compete with other public services and programs such as roads, schools, public safety, and solid waste. This stable revenue source allows stormwater managers to effectively implement their stormwater program and complete drainage projects.
- **Acceptable** – a stormwater utility is acceptable because the user fee is calculated based on a detailed evaluation of program needs and the capital improvement plan.
- **Flexible** – a stormwater utility is flexible because the rate structure can include any number of modifiers, economic incentives to reduce user fees, variables for land use types and secondary funding methods to meet the stormwater management program objectives.
- **Equitable** – a stormwater utility is equitable because the user fee is proportional to the rate of stormwater runoff from each parcel and demand put on the city-owned and maintained drainage system.

2.2 BENEFITS OF A STORMWATER UTILITY

There are many benefits of a stormwater utility. The following summarizes these into benefits for the elected official and senior city staff responsible for annual funding of the stormwater program, the benefits from the perspective of staff responsible for the daily operations of the stormwater program, and the benefits to the public.

1. Benefits from the perspective of the elected officials and senior staff responsible for annual funding of the stormwater program:
 - **Dedicated Funding Source** – revenues generated by stormwater utilities can be used as a dedicated source of funding.
 - **Supplemental Funding Source** – stormwater utility revenues can be used to replace current general fund/ad valorem tax funding which enables the tax-based funding to be used for other community needs.
 - **Sustainable Revenues** – revenues generated by stormwater utilities are constant and tend to gradually increase with the community's growth.
 - **Bondable Revenue Stream** – bonds for capital improvements can be issued to facilitate constructing stormwater management facilities because the revenues generated by stormwater utilities can be used to pay back bonds.

2. Benefits from the perspective of staff responsible for the daily operations of the stormwater program:
 - **Programmatic Stability** – the community’s stormwater management program will tend to operate on a stable basis which supports staff stability, continued levels of maintenance operations, and continuity in capital improvement project programs since stormwater utilities have stable revenues.
 - **Long-Term View** – stormwater managers can adopt a longer view in planning for capital investments, undertaking maintenance enhancement, and developing staff since they are not operating in a year-to-year funding environment with no certainty of follow-on funding in successive years.
 - **Facilitation of MS4 General Permit Compliance** – communities that are regulated under the Federal National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Stormwater Permitting Program, such as City of Franklin, are more readily able to comply with the specific permit conditions requiring the development of funding for annual operation of the Stormwater Management Program that is contained in their Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) General Permit.
3. Benefits from the perspective of the public:
 - **Improvements to the Drainage System** - everybody benefits from the maintenance and improvements provided by the stormwater utility, through reduced flooding and improved public safety.
 - **Improved Water Quality for Recreation** – activities that involve direct human interaction with water such as swimming, boating, and sport-fishing.
 - **Improved Livability and Quality of Life** – national surveys conducted about the factors that are most important in choosing a place to live consistently include “clean water”. Clean rivers, streams, and lakes benefit the livability of a community and the standard of living for current and future generations.

2.3 ITEMS TYPICALLY FUNDED BY A STORMWATER UTILITY

A stormwater utility can generate revenue to fund a variety of structural and non-structural activities that relate to or support the city’s stormwater management program. The following summarizes the stormwater activities that are typically funded through a utility:

- **Capital Improvement Projects** – including major construction projects and/or rehabilitative maintenance of flood control structures or stormwater infrastructure
- **Planning** – including stormwater master plans, watershed hydrologic analysis and stream studies, stormwater ordinances and technical standards, floodplain management plans, and land use planning
- **Operation and Maintenance** – including street sweeping, inlet/pipe cleaning, ditch maintenance, mowing and litter control, stormwater pond maintenance, and minor repair and construction of stormwater infrastructure
- **Vehicles and Equipment** – purchase and/or maintenance of vehicles and equipment (street sweepers, vacuum trucks, etc.), and program supplies and software

- **Training** – including erosion and sediment control, good housekeeping and pollution prevention, illicit discharge detection and elimination, and developer and contractor training
- **Administration** – including staff necessary for the coordination and implementation of the stormwater program

RECOMMENDATION #1

It is recommended that the city concentrate funds generated through the stormwater utility on capital improvement projects and stormwater department operating costs.

2.4 STATE AUTHORITY TO COLLECT STORMWATER FEES

Indiana law allows municipalities to collect user fees necessary to manage the capital improvement and operational expenses associated with stormwater management. This can be done by either creating a new Department of Stormwater Management or expanding the scope of services of the existing Municipal Sewage Works. The City of Franklin established a stormwater utility in 2009 through the Municipal Sewage Works statute.

Department of Stormwater Management (IC 8-1.5-5)

IC 8-1.5-5 was established in 1988 as a specific tool for cities and towns to improve their ability to manage stormwater. Under this law, municipalities must, by ordinance:

1. Establish a Department of Stormwater Management. The Department is governed by 3-member board appointed by the executive of the municipality
2. Define the district that is considered to receive a special benefit from the collection and disposal of stormwater, identify the method for determining the fee, how the stormwater funds may be used, and collection method
3. Establish the rate structure and user fee for rate payers of the stormwater utility

Municipal Sewage Works (IC 36-9-23)

Stormwater user fees may be collected under the 1981 statute IC 36-9-23 that authorizes municipalities to operate sewage works. While the focus of this statute is sewage, the language includes storm sewers and storm drainage as part of that system. A municipal Board of Public Works is responsible for the construction, acquisition, improvement, operation, and maintenance of sewage works. Expanding the existing Board's responsibility to include the stormwater utility requires a local amendment to the ordinance that establishes their authority.

RECOMMENDATION #2

It is recommended that the city continue to operate the stormwater utility under the Municipal Sewage Works statute.

CHAPTER 3: STORMWATER PROGRAM COSTS

The stormwater program costs prepared as part of this rate study includes a 10-year projection with an average annual stormwater revenue requirement of \$1,445,000. More than half (58%) of the proposed revenue generated from the stormwater utility will be for capital projects, 36% will go toward stormwater operations and 6% for administrative costs. The current stormwater utility generates roughly \$575,000 per year, or about 40% of the revenue needed by the city. These funds are inadequate to manage stormwater infrastructure and programmatic requirements in the City of Franklin. The stormwater program costs are discussed in more detail below and a tabulation of the 10-year budget is in **Appendix 1**.

3.1 STORMWATER CAPITAL PROJECTS

Fifty-eight percent or \$8,394,246 (cumulative over 10 years) of the stormwater utility budget will be for capital projects needed to maintain, repair, replace and improve the existing and future system. The following summarizes the major categories and projects identified by the city for implementation.

Drainage Capital Projects

In 2015 the City of Franklin prepared a Stormwater Master Plan to identify stormwater drainage problems citywide. The study identified and prioritized 12 projects including detention facilities, new storm sewers, storm sewer lining, streambank stabilization and channel improvement as well as outfall rehabilitation projects. The preliminary project costs ranged from \$118,000 to resolve flooding in Community Park to \$20,280,000 to construct a flood mitigation and wetlands restoration facility for Hurricane Creek. Two of the 12 projects identified in the 2015 study have been completed including the rehabilitation of existing pipes on Roaring Run and the Youngs Creek streambank stabilization project. As part of this rate study, Burke reviewed the project list, updated the cost estimates to 2022 dollars and identified additional projects of interest to the city including:

- Hurricane Creek Railroad Bridge Span Re-construction
- Community Park Drainage Improvements
- Outfall Rehabilitation
- Roaring Run Relief Storm Sewer
- Roaring Run Downstream Channel Improvements
- Forsythe Street Culvert Replacement
- Water Street Drainage Improvements
- Cincinnati Street Drainage Improvements
- Blue Heron Park Pond Dredge and Water Quality Retrofit*
- Stormwater Education Center*
- Schmidt Park Drainage Study*
- Jackson Street and South Street Sewer Separation Project*

(additional projects added to 2015 Master Plan list)*

The total estimated cost for these capital projects is \$16,257,039. Appendix 1 includes more information on these projects and a breakdown of the cost. The total estimated 10-year budget for drainage improvement projects is \$3,011,839.

Right of Way Drainage Improvements and Log Jam Removal

Over time, stormwater conveyances such as curbs, culverts and inlets become less efficient at collecting and conveying runoff from the street due to damage, capacity or flow restrictions. Log jam removals are

necessary to maintain the flow of stormwater in waterways to prevent hazardous ponding and flooding. The total estimated 10-year budget for right of way drainage improvements and log jam removal is \$426,204.

Storm Sewer Pipe Lining Projects

Lining storm sewer pipes is the process of putting a pipe within an existing pipe to restore the pipe from corrosion, leaks and cracks from tree roots. This process is cost efficient and less disruptive in comparison to replacing the entire pipe. The total estimated 10-year budget for storm sewer pipe lining is \$4,125,000.

Stormwater Map Updates

As a NPDES MS4 community, the City of Franklin is required to maintain a map of their stormwater infrastructure. The total estimated 10-year budget for stormwater map updates is \$30,000.

Vehicle Storage Facility

The city needs a larger facility to store stormwater equipment and MS4 supplies. This facility will most likely be a retrofit of an existing building rather than a new facility. The total estimated 10-year budget for a vehicle storage facility is \$375,000.

Stormwater Master Plan and Engineering Studies

A Stormwater Master Plan is necessary to identify, study and prioritize future drainage improvement projects for the subsequent 10-year budget cycle. Engineering studies will need to be completed to design, construct and permit identified projects. The total estimated 10-year budget for stormwater map updates is \$426,204.

3.2 STORMWATER OPERATING COSTS

Thirty-six percent or \$5,234,548 (cumulative over 10 years) of the stormwater utility is allocated to stormwater operating costs including funds for stormwater staff and equipment.

Stormwater Staff

MS4 program compliance requires dedicated and trained staff. Much of the current stormwater utility in the City of Franklin is used to pay for stormwater staff. These include the MS4 Coordinator (100%), MS4 Assistant Coordinator (100%), Drainage/Tree Specialist (60%) and Part-time Assistant (50%). It is intended that the stormwater utility continue to pay for these staff positions as well as a new Equipment Operator (100%). The total estimated 10-year budget for dedicated stormwater staff is \$3,601,424.

Vehicles and Equipment

Managing stormwater and MS4 compliance requires specific equipment. The funds from the current stormwater utility covers only the fuel and maintenance of existing staff field vehicles as well as inspection and field equipment. The city has identified additional vehicles and equipment needs including a vac truck (to be shared with the Street Department), street sweeper, back easement machine, push camera, manhole pole camera and tremble. The total estimated 10-year budget for stormwater vehicles and equipment is \$1,240,238.

MS4 Program Implementation

To save costs and stormwater utility funds, the city plans to continue to implement many of the MS4 program requirements using inhouse resources. These typically larger cost items include screening and testing for Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE), inspection and maintenance of post-construction best management practice (BMP) and updating the city's Stormwater Ordinance and Technical Standards Manual. The city plans to continue to use stormwater utility funds to cover the costs of their public education and outreach program, maintaining staff training and certificates, and contractual

services needed to support the MS4 program implementation. The total estimated 10-year budget for MS4 program implementation is \$392,887.

3.3 ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

Six percent or \$818,930 (cumulative over 10 years) of the stormwater utility will be used for stormwater-related administrative costs.

Administrative Staff

The current stormwater utility pays for portions of the Board of Works Engineer (27.5%), Civil Technician (27.5%) and IT Director (27.5%) to support stormwater operations and program implementation. These staff positions and their percentages will continue to be funded through the stormwater utility. The total estimated 10-year budget for administrative staff is \$818,930.

3.4 TEN-YEAR STORMWATER PROGRAM COSTS

Table 3-1 summarizes the 10-year stormwater program costs identified by the city. A detailed worksheet is included in Appendix 1.

Table 3-1 Ten-year Stormwater Program Costs

2024	\$2,202,830
2025	\$1,081,909
2026	\$1,110,135
2027	\$1,139,558
2028	\$1,170,234
2029	\$1,202,216
2030	\$1,235,565
2031	\$1,270,341
2032	\$1,306,609
2033	\$1,344,436
2034	\$1,383,891
Total Stormwater Department Revenue Needs for 10-year Budget Period	\$14,447,725
Average Annual Revenue Requirement	\$1,444,772
Rounded to Annual Budget Need of	\$1,445,000

RECOMMENDATION #3

It is recommended that the city adopt an average annual stormwater utility budget of \$1,445,000 for capital projects, program operation and administrative stormwater costs

CHAPTER 4: STORMWATER UTILITY RATE & RATE STRUCTURE

Stormwater runoff carries pollutants to streams and lakes, and pollutant loads vary depending on land use. For example, nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorus) are higher in residential areas whereas metals (zinc, cadmium, and lead) are higher in runoff from highways and industrial areas. Impervious areas like rooftops, roads, and parking lots increase volume and velocity of stormwater runoff.

Stormwater fees are designed to share the costs in a community to cover stormwater expenses that may include program costs, infrastructure costs, and capital improvements cost. Those community shared costs include stormwater that comes from shared public infrastructure. Even though each parcel is billed an amount that is related to the characteristics of their specific parcel, a community's utility rate structure is designed to share the entire stormwater expense which includes expenses that are beyond individual properties. Billing is done per parcel to provide for user fees that are deemed overall fair and equitable to everyone within a user class, without preference to any one user or considering special characteristics of that user, knowing that all users must contribute and will benefit from the community's stormwater infrastructure and program.

Based on data and information presented in Chapter 3, the City of Franklin's estimated average annual stormwater program cost is \$1,445,000. This chapter discusses the proposed utility rate structure and utility rate needed to generate an adequate revenue to cover those projected costs.

4.1 FLAT FEE AND VARIABLE FEE STORMWATER UTILITY

There are predominantly two stormwater utility rate types: flat fee and variable fee.

Flat Fee

The fee is the same for each parcel regardless of land use, acreage, imperviousness, stormwater improvements, etc. This method is simple since everyone pays the same amount. Collection is typically tied to an existing database which reduces billing costs and duplication errors. However, this method can be difficult to justify and is not considered fair or equitable among rate payers since it does not consider differences of parcel size, land use, and stormwater runoff from impervious area.

Variable Fee

The fee varies depending on the parcel based on acreage, assessed value, land use, impervious area, or a combination of these.

1. Acreage Based – a flat rate per acre. This method is simple since everyone pays something and it is based on readily available acreage data. However, it can be difficult to justify and is not considered fair or equitable among rate payers since it does not consider differences in land use and stormwater runoff.
2. Assessed Value – equivalent to a percent of assessed property value. This method is simple since everyone pays something and it is based on readily available assessment data. However, it can be difficult to justify and is not considered fair or equitable among rate payers since it does not consider differences in land use and there is no direct correlation between a property's assessed value and stormwater runoff.

3. Land Use – tiered flat rate or runoff coefficient. Both land use methods can be effective since they consider land use and its correlation to stormwater runoff. Although collection can be based on an existing database of land use codes, the rate assigned to each code is an average for typical land use and will not reflect actual imperviousness and its impact on stormwater runoff. This is the current stormwater utility rate structure in effect within the City of Franklin.
4. Impervious Area – rates based on average impervious area, actual impervious area for all land use types, or actual impervious area for only a particular land use type. Each of these methods takes into consideration either the average or actual impervious area for each land use. Since impervious area is directly correlated to the quantity and quality of stormwater runoff, the impervious methods are the most fair and equitable of all the rate types. However, since impervious area data may not be readily available, developing the initial database can be labor-intensive making it more expensive and time-consuming than methods based on land-use. Using a typical impervious area size for residential properties (known as “Equivalent Residential Unit” – ERU) that normally constitute a large percentage of parcels in a community, instead of determining actual imperviousness of each residential parcel, would greatly reduce the initial engineering fees and future ongoing administrative costs of database maintenance and is therefore a very popular and common procedure for utilities that set the user fees based on imperviousness. Additionally, areas with no impervious areas still generate runoff and contribute stormwater volume and pollutants to some degree. These unimproved parcels also benefit from the overall stormwater program. Therefore, the impervious area method may be modified to collect a nominal flat fee from unimproved parcels (with no impervious area), typically set as a fraction of one ERU.

Assessing fees based on impervious area is the most common stormwater utility rate method throughout Indiana and the United States. Since it is the best indicator of amount and quality of stormwater runoff, it is considered the most defensible, fair, and equitable for rate payers. Once the initial impervious area database has been developed for non-residential units, new impervious areas may be easily added to ensure the database is accurate.

RECOMMENDATION #4

It is recommended that the city implement a variable fee stormwater rate structure that is based on a flat fee for residential and actual impervious area for each non-residential parcel.

4.2 UTILITY RATE STRUCTURE ASSUMPTIONS

To estimate potential revenues needed to be generated to meet the program costs, a rate structure database was created. Aside from its main purpose, the database was created in a way to enable the city to change some parameters and instantly see its effects on the required fee per ERU and how a given scenario may change the share of revenue generated from each land use property type. The following assumptions were made when developing the different scenarios in the rate structure database.

1. The study area (**Figure 4-1**) was defined as the entire jurisdiction of the City of Franklin plus a few additional areas where the city provides sewer service.

2. The parcel data provided by the city included a field classifying each parcel into a property class. The entries in this field were the property class codes used by the State of Indiana's Property Tax Management System. Of the 10,107 parcels, there were 23 parcels that were not attributed with a property class code. For these 23 parcels, Burke assigned property class codes based on a combination of visual inspection of the 2022 aerial photography, Google Maps, property classes of the surrounding parcels, and professional judgment.
3. Digitization for a representative sample of residential structures was undertaken for the purpose of establishing an ERU.
4. The impervious area of 1,049 non-residential parcels were digitized individually.
5. Public roads and railroad lines were not digitized.

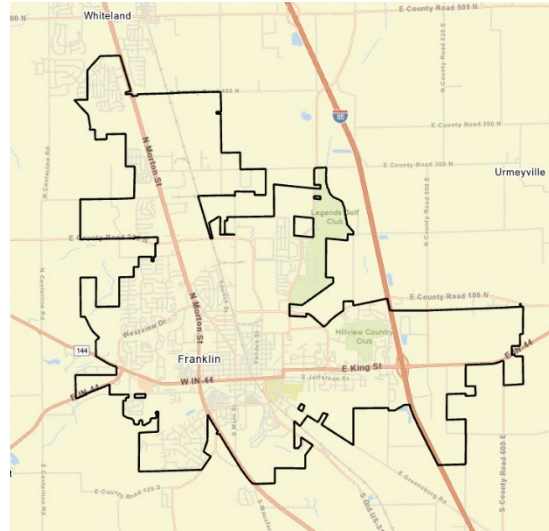


Figure 4-1 City of Franklin stormwater utility service area

4.3 PARCEL DATABASE SUMMARY AND STATISTICS

At the time of preparing this rate study there were 10,107 parcels within the study area. **Figure 4-2** and **Figure 4-3** depict the percentages of parcels and their total acreage categorized by generalized property class. **Table 4-1** includes these percentages and the total number of parcels and land areas categories by detailed property class.

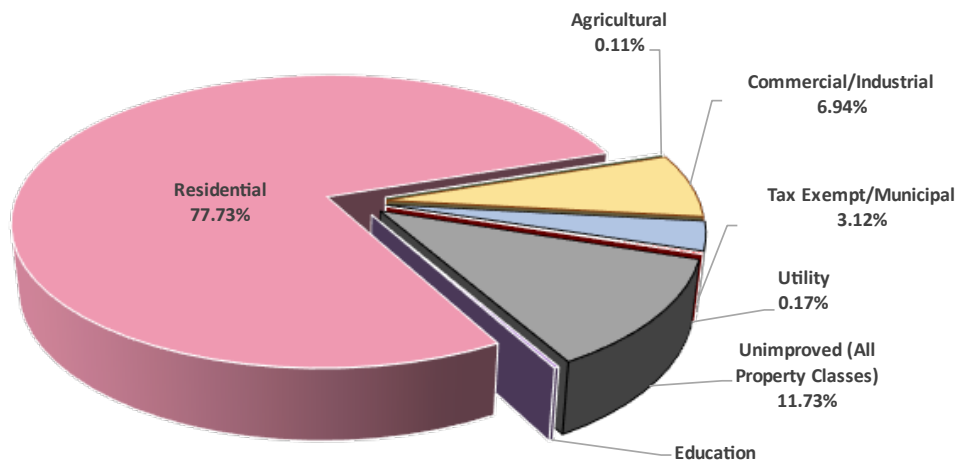


Figure 4-2 Percentage of parcels in study area

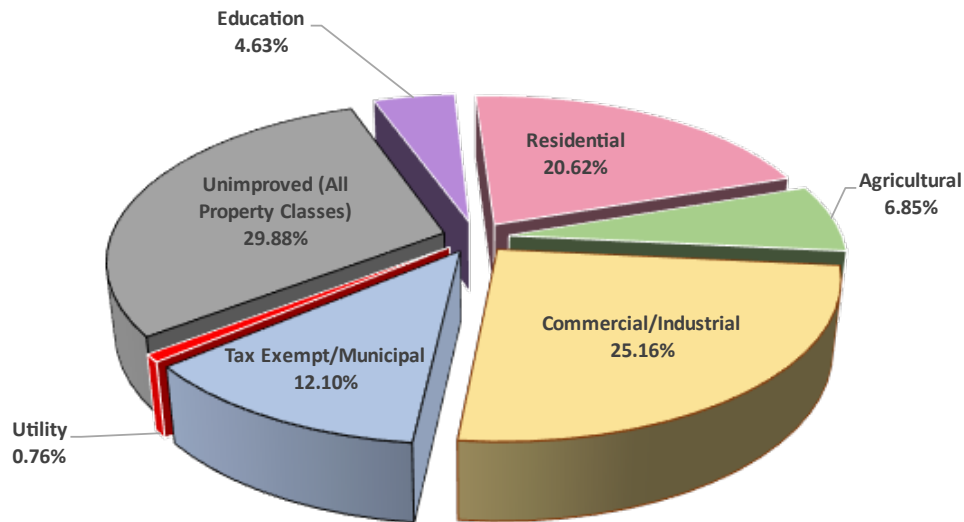


Figure 4-3 Percentage of acres in study area

Table 4-1 Parcel Summary in Study Area

Property Class	No. of Parcels	Percentage of Parcels	Acres (parcels)	Percentage of Acres (parcels)
Agricultural	11	0.11%	615.82	6.85%
Agricultural (Unimproved)	69	0.68%	1894.90	21.07%
Commercial	514	5.09%	1063.37	11.82%
Commercial (Unimproved)	42	0.42%	232.81	2.59%
Industrial	159	1.57%	1176.59	13.08%
Industrial (Unimproved)	24	0.24%	96.94	1.08%
Residential SFR	7571	74.91%	1793.82	19.95%
Residential Duplex	260	2.57%	55.98	0.62%
Residential Triplex	25	0.25%	5.01	0.06%
Residential Common Area	28	0.28%	23.22	0.26%
Residential (Unimproved)	727	7.19%	314.32	3.49%
ROW	6	0.06%	0.72	0.01%
Tax Exempt	229	2.27%	897.39	9.98%
Tax Exempt (Unimproved)	79	0.78%	62.73	0.70%
Municipal	80	0.79%	189.96	2.11%
Municipal (Unimproved)	239	2.36%	80.67	0.90%
Utility	17	0.17%	68.21	0.76%
Utility (Unimproved)	5	0.05%	5.01	0.06%
Education	21	0.21%	416.23	4.63%
Education (Unimproved)	1	0.01%	0.05	0.00%
Totals	10,107	100%	8,993.75	100%

4.4 ERU CALCULATION FOR RESIDENTIAL PARCELS

The ERU or equivalent residential unit is the average area of impervious area on a SFR parcel. The direct impact to the public storm sewer system is undoubtedly different from one residence to the other, but due to the sheer number of residential units and their typical sizes, the impacts are assumed to be within a close range and each unit is charged a nominal rate. The greater value of the ERU is that it serves as a unit for determining non-residential rates.

The ERU was calculated as follows:

1. 162 Single Family Residential (SFR) parcels were selected from within the residential areas of Franklin (**Figure 4-4**), which is about 2.14% of the total number of SFRs in the city. Burke's previous research has determined that digitizing the impervious areas from even a 1% to 2% sample of SFR properties yields nearly the same results as digitizing higher percentages of SFR properties.
2. Impervious areas from the selected sample of 162 SFR properties were digitized. The results from a statistical analysis using the impervious areas of these SFR properties, produced a mean of 3,369 square feet when removing 10% of outliers. The mean value of all 162 SFR properties was calculated to be 3,534 square feet. To facilitate calculations and quickly determine the number of ERUs, the value of one ERU was set at 3,500 square feet.

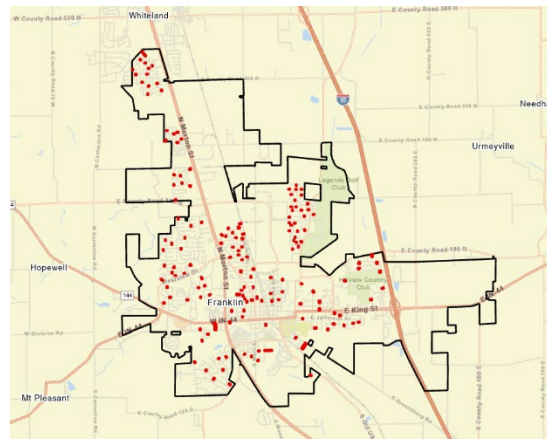


Figure 4-4: Location of representative SFR properties to calculate ERU

Each SFR property is typically assessed with a minimum of one ERU, regardless of the size of impervious area on each property. Condominiums, duplexes, triplexes, mobile homes, and agricultural homesteads are also typically assessed at a minimum of one ERU each.

RECOMMENDATION #5

It is recommended that the city use an equivalent residential unit (ERU) value set at 3,500 square feet.

4.5 IMPERVIOUS AREA CALCULATION FOR NON-RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES

The actual impervious area was digitized for all non-residential parcels. These include commercial, industrial, tax exempt, utilities, and apartment property classes as coded in the City of Franklin GIS data. In the instances where no property class information was available, property classes were assigned based on visual inspection of 2022 aerial photography and professional judgment. In addition, aerial photography from Google Earth was inspected to discover areas that may have been developed (or razed) after the publication date of the orthophotography.

Figure 4-5 is an example of the impervious area that was digitized for non-residential parcels and the reasonable care that was taken when tracing around edges of impervious areas. The resolution of the provided aerial photography limits the accuracy in these efforts.

The status of properties with property class codes that included “vacant” were scrutinized in more detail. Residential parcels with a class code that included “vacant” were assumed to be unimproved (no impervious area). However, the aerial photography for all non-residential parcels was visually examined and parcels with any impervious area (such as a private access road) were digitized, with those parcels having no impervious area classified as “unimproved”.



Figure 4-5 Example of digitized impervious area from a non-residential parcel

4.6 UTILITY RATE STRUCTURE

Multiple scenarios were explored to determine the most appropriate stormwater rate structure for the city. This was accomplished by performing “what-if” scenarios in the database and adjusting ERU multipliers for specific property classes. **Table 4-2** illustrates what the city determined to be the most fair and equitable scenario for the stormwater utility rate structure.

Table 4-2 Proposed Stormwater Utility Rate Structure

Property Class	Proposed Rate
Agricultural and Residential (SFR, Duplex, Triplex, Mobile Homes, Condominiums)	1.0 ERU (Flat Fee)
Commercial, Industrial, Tax Exempt, Apartments, Residential Common Areas	Multiples of 1.0 ERU based on the actual amount of impervious area, but subject to 1.0 ERU minimum
Unimproved Properties (all property classes)	0.33 ERU (Flat Fee)
Public Education Facilities	Multiples of 0.50 ERU based on the actual amount of impervious area, but subject to 1.0 ERU minimum

This rate structure attempts to focus the assessment of utility fees (based on anticipated stormwater impacts) to those properties that have impervious areas, with a nominal flat fee charged to unimproved parcel to recognize that all parcels contribute to stormwater to some degree. Based on this proposed utility rate structure and impervious area calculations described earlier, there are a total of 24,074 stormwater ERUs within the city.

To determine the appropriate fee for each ERU, the needed revenue from the stormwater utility as determined by examining the 10-year program costs in the previous chapter, \$1,445,000, was divided by the total number of ERUs (24,074), resulting in an ERU fee of \$5 per month. Properties that are being charged based on the amount of impervious area would be charged accordingly (multiples of ERU, with a minimum of one ERU). **Figure 4-6** shows the percentage of total revenue that would be collected from each property class.

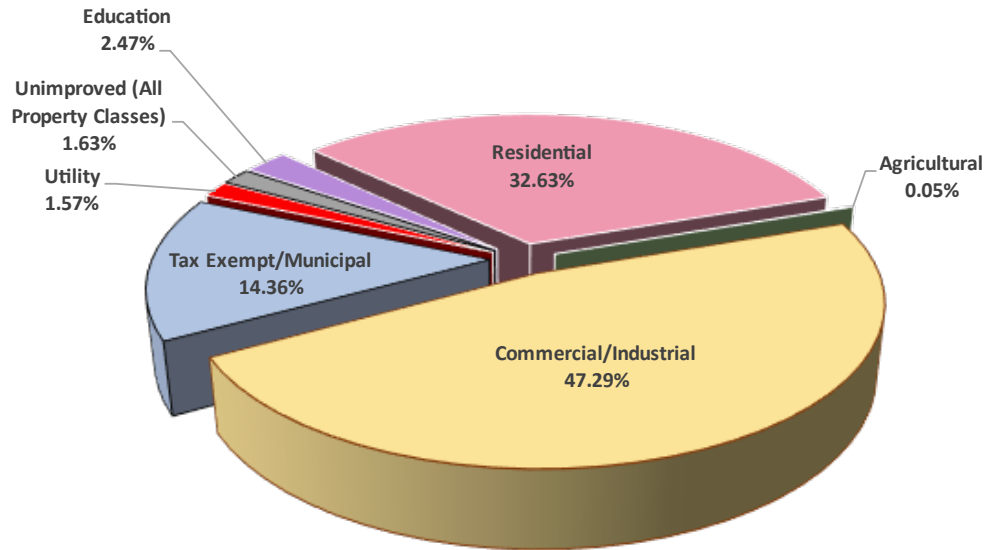


Figure 4-6 Percentage of revenue by property class

A more detailed summary is included in **Appendix 2**. The summary sheet provides:

- Parcel breakdown by generalized land use, showing number of parcels, number of ERUs, annual and monthly revenues, and percent of the total revenue.
- Charts to provide a quick view of the number of parcels and total revenue by generalized land use.

Interactive fields, highlighted in yellow in Appendix 2, were used by the city to explore the impacts of “what-if” scenarios.

RECOMMENDATION #6

It is recommended that the city adopt a stormwater utility rate structure of one ERU (flat fee) of \$5 for residential properties, multiples of ERUs (except for public education facilities where multiples of 0.5 ERU should be used) for non-residential properties based on actual impervious area, and 0.33 ERU (flat fee) for unimproved properties.

4.7 FACTORS AFFECTING THE REVENUE

Several factors may influence the overall generation of revenue which may include, but not be limited to, the following:

- **Rate of Non-Payment** – Based on conversations with other Indiana stormwater utilities, it can be expected that as much as 10% of those receiving a stormwater fee bill will be delinquent in their payment or may not pay at all, at least in the first few years. However, collecting stormwater utility fees through the County Assessor’s tax bill system has a better rate of return.
- **Administrative/Enforcement** – The city should expect to receive several inquiries from non-residential property owners. Responding to these inquiries via telephone calls or emails will require

paid administrative staff. Administrative or enforcement costs that are associated with the actual collection of unpaid or delinquent utility bills may further reduce the revenue.

- **Parcel Database Cleanup** – There may be errors in the city’s parcel database that affect the accuracy of billings. Upon taking the time to correct errors in the parcel database, one may discover that contiguous parcels which were once being charged multiple fees, have now been consolidated into one parcel, and therefore, one fee. Additionally, any other inaccuracies discovered during this cleanup process may result in minor changes in revenues.
- **Razed Structures** – Non-residential property owners who remove structures after the creation of the rate study may bring this to the city’s attention. If the impervious area is reduced (building slab/foundation removed along with the structure), their fee should be recalculated to reflect the new, reduced impervious area.
- **New Structures** – New residential on previously unimproved parcels should be added to the rate structure and billing database. Non-residential properties with structures built or impervious areas added after the creation of the rate study should have their fee recalculated to reflect the new or larger impervious area.
- **Credits** – The economic incentives the city is offering to reduce non-residential user fees will reduce the overall revenue generated. The cost associated with administering a system of credits must also be considered.

4.8 UTILITY RATE COMPARISON WITH OTHER JURISDICTIONS

Burke has gathered and analyzed stormwater utility information in Indiana. Of the 119 stormwater utilities statewide, the average SFR fee is \$6.03 per month. For communities, like Franklin, with less than 10,000 in population, the average SFR stormwater utility fee is \$6.11 per month. These fees range from \$1.25 to \$21 per SFR per month.

To generate revenue to support the stormwater program costs, the City of Franklin’s monthly stormwater fee is proposed to be \$5 per SFR. This fee is less than the average SFR stormwater fee for communities with less than 10,000 in population (\$6.11). The chart in **Appendix 3** compares stormwater utility rates for Indiana and sorts the information by fee type.

4.9 USING THE RATE STUDY DATABASE TO DEVELOP A BILLING DATABASE

Using the data provided in the rate study database to develop an actual billing database should be exercised with caution. The rate study database is typically based on the best available data at the time of the study, without much correction or validation, and serves only as a tool to develop a fair and equitable method for calculating stormwater user fees for the general population. The parcel data provided by the Johnson County GIS Department may have inherent errors that must be addressed before proceeding with the creation of an updated billing database. While many of these issues may be minor, the issues may raise points of contention among the rate payers. The points listed below may provide additional insight regarding the potential discrepancies that were discovered during the creation of the rate study database.

- **New Development** – Impervious areas were digitized based on the property classes attributed to each parcel in the supplied parcel data. There exist cases where development has occurred on parcels, but the property classes were not updated to reflect this development. Therefore, digitization of new impervious areas would not have occurred on these parcels.

- **Duplicate Parcel Numbers** – More than one parcel may share the same parcel number. In some cases, the duplicate parcels are contiguous and have the same owner. The parcel numbers should be resolved as the parcel number serves as the unique identifier when constructing the Billing Database.
- **Structures Occupying More than One Parcel** – There are instances where a property owner, who owns two or more contiguous parcels, has built a structure spanning across these parcels. Because fees are determined by parcel, the property owner will be charged separately for each parcel of land upon which the structure spans. If that is not desirable, the parcels will need to be merged into one.
- **Exclusion of Parcels** – There are many parcels (mostly classified as exempt) that were excluded from the analysis because they appeared to be within a road right-of-way or railroad. It is unlikely that resolving and adding these parcels back into the rate study database would affect the overall ERUs and consequently, the calculated fee. These parcels can be placed back into the analysis, if desired.

Appendix 4 includes procedures to update and maintain the stormwater utility billing database through the City of Franklin’s Stormwater Billing Department.

4.10 CAPS AND CREDITS

Caps are used to set a maximum amount that any one rate payer would pay per parcel. This is often viewed by the general population as an unfair distribution of the stormwater fee. There are few communities in Indiana that have included caps in their stormwater utility. Credits (sometimes called economic incentives or stormwater impact reductions) are more common than caps in stormwater utilities. **Appendix 5** includes a Credit Manual that details the practices allowed by the City of Franklin for non-residential properties owners to reduce their stormwater fee.

RECOMMENDATION #7

It is recommended that the city not establish caps but establish a basis for credits.

CHAPTER 5: RECOMMENDATIONS & NEXT STEPS

The following is a summary listing of Burke recommendations as part of this Stormwater Utility Rate Study and suggested next steps toward establishing a stormwater utility.

5.1 SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

1. It is recommended that the city concentrate funds generated through the stormwater utility on capital improvement projects and stormwater department operating costs
2. It is recommended that the city continue to operate the stormwater utility under the Municipal Sewage Works statute.
3. It is recommended that the city adopt an average annual stormwater utility budget of \$1,445,000 for capital projects, program operation and administrative stormwater costs.
4. It is recommended that the city implement a variable stormwater fee rate structure that is based on a flat fee for residential and actual impervious area for non-residential parcels.
5. It is recommended that the city use an equivalent residential unit (ERU) value set at 3,500 square feet.
6. It is recommended that the city adopt a stormwater utility rate structure of one ERU (flat fee) of \$5 for residential properties, multiples of ERUs (except for public education facilities where multiples of 0.5 ERU should be used) for non-residential properties based on actual impervious area, and 0.33 ERU (flat fee) for unimproved properties.
7. It is recommended that the city not establish caps but consider establishing a basis for credits.

5.2 NEXT STEPS

This Stormwater Utility Rate Study is a critical step for the City of Franklin to update its stormwater utility to pay for the maintenance, repair, replacement and improvement of the existing and future stormwater system and meet regulatory requirements. The following are the recommended next steps:

Build Support

The support of elected officials, local leaders, public and key stakeholders is essential to the successful implementation of the updated stormwater utility. This includes:

- Raise awareness of the cost to manage stormwater,
- Illustrate the benefits of a dedicated funding source,
- Establish a method to disseminate information and answer questions
- Meet with key stakeholders, including nonprofit organizations and large rate payers, as well as the media to diffuse opposition and dispel myths

Adopt the Updated Stormwater Utility Rate Structure

Adopt the rate structure recommended in this study through the city ordinance process.

Set up Billing

The rate structure database assembled for this study is based on parcel data and the stormwater fees for non-residential parcels is tied to the unique parcel identification number. The existing billing database will need to be updated accordingly.

ACRONYMS

BMP	Best Management Practice
CIP	Capital Improvement Project
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ERU	Equivalent Residential Unit
GIS	Geographic Information System
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
NPDES	National Pollution Discharge Elimination System
SFR	Single Family Residential

APPENDIX 1

**STORMWATER PROGRAM COSTS &
CAPITAL PROJECTS**

Category	Item	MCM ¹	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2024	Total 10 Year Cost	Notes
CAPITAL PROJECTS (88% of Total Revenue Requirements)	STORMWATER CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS														
	Drainage Capital Projects	6	\$212,000	\$222,600	\$233,730	\$245,417	\$257,687	\$270,572	\$284,100	\$298,305	\$313,221	\$328,882	\$345,326	\$3,011,839	Projects from 2015 SWMP plus additional projects 2022 costs; includes 5% annual increase
	ROW Drainage Improvements/Log Jam Removal	3,6	\$30,000	\$31,500	\$33,075	\$34,729	\$36,465	\$38,288	\$40,203	\$42,213	\$44,324	\$46,540	\$48,867	\$426,204	Repair/replacement curbs, culverts, inlets; removal of log jams; includes 5% annual increase
	Lining Projects	6	\$375,000	\$375,000	\$375,000	\$375,000	\$375,000	\$375,000	\$375,000	\$375,000	\$375,000	\$375,000	\$375,000	\$4,125,000	over 10 years
	Stormwater Map Updates	3,6	\$30,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$30,000	one time map updates
	Vehicle Storage Facility	6	\$375,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$375,000	equipment and supplies storage
	Stormwater Master Plan/Engineering Studies	ALL	\$30,000	\$31,500	\$33,075	\$34,729	\$36,465	\$38,288	\$40,203	\$42,213	\$44,324	\$46,540	\$48,867	\$426,204	Watershed/drainage studies, PERs, etc.; includes 5% annual increase
	Total for Capital Projects:		\$1,052,000	\$660,600	\$674,880	\$689,874	\$705,618	\$722,149	\$739,506	\$757,731	\$776,868	\$796,961	\$818,059	\$8,394,246	
STORMWATER DEPARTMENT OPERATING COSTS (36% of Total Revenue Requirements)	OPERATIONS RELATED STAFF & BENEFITS														
	*MS4 Coordinator (100%)	ALL	\$64,500	\$66,435	\$68,428	\$70,481	\$72,595	\$74,773	\$77,016	\$79,327	\$81,707	\$84,158	\$86,683	\$826,103	Salary with 3% cost of living increase
	*MS4 Assistant Coordinator (100%)	ALL	\$45,000	\$46,350	\$47,741	\$49,173	\$50,648	\$52,167	\$53,732	\$55,344	\$57,005	\$58,715	\$60,476	\$576,351	Salary with 3% cost of living increase
	*Drainage/Tree Specialist (60%)	6	\$31,091	\$32,024	\$32,984	\$33,974	\$34,993	\$36,043	\$37,124	\$38,238	\$39,385	\$40,567	\$41,784	\$398,207	Salary with 3% cost of living increase
	*Part-time Assistance (50%)	ALL	\$5,000	\$5,150	\$5,305	\$5,464	\$5,628	\$5,796	\$5,970	\$6,149	\$6,334	\$6,524	\$6,720	\$64,039	Salary with 3% cost of living increase
	Additional Equipment Operator (100%)	ALL	\$45,500	\$46,865	\$48,271	\$49,719	\$51,211	\$52,747	\$54,329	\$55,959	\$57,638	\$59,367	\$61,148	\$582,755	new employee, salary with 3% cost of living increase
	*Employee Benefits	ALL	\$90,099	\$92,802	\$95,586	\$98,454	\$101,407	\$104,449	\$107,583	\$110,810	\$114,135	\$117,559	\$121,086	\$1,153,970	FICA, PERF, Unemployment, Medical and Dental with 3% cost of living increase
	Total for Operations Salaries and Benefits:		\$281,190	\$289,626	\$298,314	\$307,264	\$316,482	\$325,976	\$335,756	\$345,828	\$356,203	\$366,889	\$377,896	\$3,601,424	
	OPERATIONS RELATED VEHICLES & EQUIPMENT														
	Vac Truck	6	\$275,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$275,000	New purchase; split with streets
	Street Sweeper	6	\$340,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$340,000	New purchase
	Back Easement Machine	6	\$80,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$80,000	New purchase
	*Fuel and Maintenance Existing Vehicles	3,4,5	\$25,000	\$26,250	\$27,563	\$28,941	\$30,388	\$31,907	\$33,502	\$35,178	\$36,936	\$38,783	\$40,722	\$355,170	5% annual increase
	Push Camera, Manhole Pole Camera and Tremble	6	\$48,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$48,000	one time purchase
	*Inspection and Field Equipment	ALL	\$10,000	\$10,500	\$11,025	\$11,576	\$12,155	\$12,763	\$13,401	\$14,071	\$14,775	\$15,513	\$16,289	\$142,068	GPS, surveying, wireless iPads, safety gear, etc.; includes 5% annual increase
	Total for Operations Related Vehicles & Equipment:		\$778,000	\$36,750	\$38,588	\$40,517	\$42,543	\$44,670	\$46,903	\$49,249	\$51,711	\$54,296	\$57,011	\$1,240,238	
	OPERATIONS RELATED MS4GP & CSGP PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION														
	IDDE Implementation	3	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	inhouse - mapping and screening of outfalls; includes 5% annual increase
	Post-construction BMP Inspection and Maintenance	5	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	inhouse - O&M development, BMP inspection/maintenance; includes 5% annual increase
	Update SW O&TS	ALL	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	inhouse - update to management plan and ordinance/technical standards
	*Public Education and Outreach	1,2	\$4,500	\$4,725	\$4,961	\$5,209	\$5,470	\$5,743	\$6,030	\$6,332	\$6,649	\$6,981	\$7,330	\$63,931	Printed materials, drain markers; includes 5% annual increase
	*Staff Training and Certification	ALL	\$3,000	\$3,150	\$3,308	\$3,473	\$3,647	\$3,829	\$4,020	\$4,221	\$4,432	\$4,654	\$4,887	\$42,620	Annual training and certification renewals; includes 5% annual increase
	*Johnson County Partnership	1,2	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$2,200	Membership dues; includes 5% annual increase
	*MS4 Tech. Assistance On-Call Services - Contractual Services	ALL	\$20,000	\$21,000	\$22,050	\$23,153	\$24,310	\$25,526	\$26,802	\$28,142	\$29,549	\$31,027	\$32,578	\$284,136	Consultant services; includes 5% annual increase
	Total for Operations Related MS4GP & CSGP:		\$27,700	\$29,075	\$30,519	\$32,035	\$33,626	\$35,298	\$37,053	\$38,895	\$40,830	\$42,862	\$44,995	\$392,887	
	Total Operating Costs		\$1,086,890	\$355,451	\$367,421	\$379,815	\$392,651	\$405,944	\$419,712	\$433,972	\$448,744	\$464,047	\$479,902	\$5,234,548	
ADMINISTRATIVE (6% of Total Revenue Requirements)	ADMINISTRATIVE SALARIES & BENEFITS														
	*BOW Engineer (27.5%)	ALL	\$26,864	\$27,670	\$28,500	\$29,355	\$30,236	\$31,143	\$32,077	\$33,039	\$34,031	\$35,051	\$36,103	\$344,069	Stormwater Utility portion of salary with 3% cost of living increase
	*Civil Technician (27.5%)	ALL	\$15,735	\$16,207	\$16,693	\$17,194	\$17,710	\$18,241	\$18,788	\$19,352	\$19,933	\$20,531	\$21,147	\$201,531	Stormwater Utility portion of salary with 3% cost of living increase
	*IT Director (27.5%)	ALL	\$21,341	\$21,981	\$22,641	\$23,320	\$24,019	\$24,740	\$25,482	\$26,247	\$27,034	\$27,845	\$28,681	\$273,331	Stormwater Utility portion of salary with 3% cost of living increase
	Total for Administrative Salaries:		\$63,940	\$65,858	\$67,834	\$69,869	\$71,965	\$74,124	\$76,348	\$78,638	\$80,997	\$83,427	\$85,930	\$818,930	
	TOTAL		\$2,202,830	\$1,081,909	\$1,110,135	\$1,139,558	\$1,170,234	\$1,202,216	\$1,235,565	\$1,270,341	\$1,306,609	\$1,344,436	\$1,383,891	\$14,447,725	
	Estimated Annual Program Cost														\$1,444,772
	Target														\$1,445,000

¹ Minimum Control Measures (MCMs): 1=Public Education & Outreach; 2=Public Participation/Involvement; 3=Illicit Discharge Detection & Elimination; 4=Construction Site Runoff Control; 5=Post-Construction Runoff Control; 6=Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping.

* paid for with current stormwater utility \$575,393

City of Franklin Stormwater Master Plan, 2015

Table 1 – Stormwater Capital Improvements Project List

Rank	Project Name	Description of Scope	Type	Preliminary Cost	Low	High
1	Hurricane Creek Railroad Bridge Span Re-Construction	Remove existing railroad bridge and replace with longer-span structure over Hurricane Creek to reduce significant backwater.	Bridge	\$ 7,000,000	\$ 4,900,000	\$ 9,100,000
2	Community Park Drainage Improvements	Construct a storm drainage sewer or low impact development solution to flooding in park south of King Street and east of Hurricane Creek.	Drainage	\$ 118,000	\$ 82,600	\$ 153,400
3	Outfall Storm Sewer Rehabilitation	Repair and restore various outfalls throughout the Franklin MS4.	Outfalls	\$ 149,000	\$ 104,300	\$ 193,700
4	Roaring Run Rehabilitation	Rehabilitate the existing 48-inch and 72-inch diameter CMP with cementitious structural lining and install additional access manholes.	Lining	\$ 5,571,000	\$ 3,899,700	\$ 7,242,300
5*	Roaring Run Relief Storm Sewer	Construct relief storm sewer to alleviate capacity issues in the existing Roaring Run sewer.	Drainage	\$ 1,671,000	\$ 1,169,700	\$ 2,172,300
6**	Hurricane Creek Flood Mitigation & Wetlands Restoration Facility	Construct a regional detention basin near Needham Elementary School and Paris Estates to detain storm runoff and reduce downstream flooding along Hurricane Creek in Franklin.	Regional Detention	\$ 20,280,000	\$ 14,196,000	\$ 26,364,000
7	Canary Ditch Flood Mitigation & Wetlands Restoration	Construct a regional detention basin near Commerce Drive along Canary Ditch to detain storm runoff and reduce downstream flooding and provide water quality benefits.	Regional Detention	\$ 3,806,000	\$ 2,664,200	\$ 4,947,800
8	Youngs Creek Streambank Stabilization	Repair eroded streambanks along Youngs Creek from upstream of Main Street to South Street and remove sandbars and sediment deposited over time from larger storm events.	Channel	\$ 1,133,000	\$ 793,100	\$ 1,472,900
9	Roaring Run Downstream Channel Improvements	Clean, regrade and stabilize the channel and streambanks downstream of Roaring Run headwall (Jefferson Street) to Youngs Creek.	Channel	\$ 384,000	\$ 268,800	\$ 499,200
10	Forsythe Street Culvert Replacement	Remove existing culverts and replace with new expanded opening structures to reduce frequency of road overtopping.	Bridge	\$ 473,000	\$ 331,100	\$ 614,900
11	Water Street Drainage Improvements	Alleviate standing water in the intersection of Water Street & Adams Street and Water Street & King Street.	Drainage	\$ 528,000	\$ 369,600	\$ 686,400
12	Cincinnati Street Drainage Improvements	Alleviate standing water and poor drainage along Cincinnati Street.	Drainage	\$ 2,037,000	\$ 1,425,900	\$ 2,648,100
TOTAL				\$ 43,150,000	\$ 30,205,000	\$ 56,095,000

* This project is not viable if the Hurricane Creek Railroad Bridge Span Re-Construction project is not constructed

** This project can be delayed, and possibly eliminated, if the Hurricane Creek Railroad Bridge Span Re-Construction project is constructed.

Project No.	Project Name	Total Estimated Cost
1	Hurricane Creek Railroad Bridge Span Re-Construction	\$ 8,850,000.00
2	Community Park Drainage Improvements	\$ 126,822.00
3	Outfall Rehabilitation	\$ 164,027.63
5	Roaring Run Relief Storm Sewer	\$ 1,692,440.00
9	Roaring Run Downstream Channel Improvements	\$ 646,194.92
10	Forsythe Street Culvert Replacement	\$ 756,936.25
11	Water Street Drainage Improvements	\$ 644,525.00
12	Cincinnati Street Drainage Improvements	\$ 2,100,615.00
13	Blue Heron Park Pond - Dredge and WQ Retrofit	\$ 376,168.00
14	Stormwater Education Center	\$ 768,560.00
15	Schmidt Park Drainage Study	\$ 42,000.00
16	Jackson St & South St - Sewer Separation Project	\$ 88,750.00
Total Estimated Capital Program Costs:		\$ 16,257,038.79

**Capital Improvement Project #1
Hurricane Creek Railroad Bridge Span Re-Construction
Opinion of Probable Cost**

Item No.	Description	Quantity	Unit	Unit Price	Estimated Cost
Estimated Total Cost ¹ :					\$ 8,850,000.00

Notes and Assumptions

¹ Adjusted for inflation from 2015 Whitaker cost estimate

This estimate is intended for planning level consideration and should only be used for such purposes. Actual project costs may vary from this estimate.

All costs are estimates based on the engineer's knowledge of common construction methods and materials. Christopher B. Burke Engineering, LLC does not guarantee that the actual bid price will not vary from the costs used for this estimate.

All costs are in 2022 dollars

This estimate does not include cost for any hazardous materials mitigation that may be required.

This estimate does not include unforeseen cost increases that may result from shortages in fuel and materials as a result of a natural or man-made disaster.

**Capital Improvement Project #2
Community Park Drainage Improvements
Opinion of Probable Cost**

Item No.	Description	Quantity	Unit	Unit Price	Estimated Cost
Storm System					
1	12" Double-Wall HDPE	420	LF	\$ 75.00	\$ 31,500.00
2	Granular Backfill	50	LF	\$ 10.00	\$ 500.00
3	24" x 36" Inlet	1	EA	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00
4	18" x 18" Inlet	3	EA	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 4,500.00
5	Concrete Headwall ¹	1	EA	\$ 3,200.00	\$ 3,200.00
Estimated Storm System Cost:					\$ 42,700.00
Pavement Replacement					
6	Pavement Removal	800	SY	\$ 18.00	\$ 14,400.00
7	1.5" #11 HMA Surface	65	TON	\$ 120.00	\$ 7,800.00
8	2.5" #9 HMA Binder	109	TON	\$ 100.00	\$ 10,900.00
9	7" Compacted Aggregate Base Course (INDOT #:	300	TON	\$ 40.00	\$ 12,000.00
Estimated Pavement Replacement Cost:					\$ 45,100.00
Site Restoration, Erosion and Sediment Control					
10	Seeding	480	SYS	\$ 2.00	\$ 960.00
11	Erosion Control ¹	1	LS	\$ 6,350.00	\$ 6,350.00
Estimated Site Restoration, Erosion and Sediment Control Cost:					\$ 7,310.00
Miscellaneous					
12	Clearing and Grubbing ¹	1	LS	\$ 6,350.00	\$ 6,350.00
13	Contingency (20%)	1	LS	\$ 11,272.00	\$ 11,272.00
14	Mobilization/Demobilization (5%)	1	LS	\$ 2,818.00	\$ 2,818.00
15	Construction Engineering (10%)	1	LS	\$ 5,636.00	\$ 5,636.00
16	Design (10%)	1	LS	\$ 5,636.00	\$ 5,636.00
Estimated Miscellaneous Cost:					\$ 31,712.00
Estimated Total Cost:					\$ 126,822.00

Notes and Assumptions

¹ Adjusted for inflation from 2015 Whitaker Engineering cost estimate

This estimate is intended for planning level consideration and should only be used for such purposes. Actual project costs may vary from this estimate.

All costs are estimates based on the engineer's knowledge of common construction methods and materials. Christopher B. Burke Engineering, LLC does not guarantee that the actual bid price will not vary from the costs used for this estimate.

All costs are in 2022 dollars

This estimate does not include cost for any hazardous materials mitigation that may be required.

This estimate does not include unforeseen cost increases that may result from shortages in fuel and materials as a result of a natural or man-made disaster.

Capital Improvement Project #3
Outfall Rehabilitation
Opinion of Probable Cost

Item No.	Description	Quantity	Unit	Unit Price	Estimated Cost
Outfall Rehabilitation					
1	Excavation & Disposal	20	CY	\$ 28.00	\$ 560.00
2	Headwall ¹	5	EA	\$ 3,200.00	\$ 16,000.00
3	24" Check Valve ¹	5	EA	\$ 19,000.00	\$ 95,000.00
4	Class 1 Riprap	12.5	TON	\$ 85.00	\$ 1,062.50
5	Granular Backfill	50	LF	\$ 10.00	\$ 500.00
Estimated Outfall Rehabilitation Cost:					\$ 113,122.50
Miscellaneous					
6	Contingency (20%)	1	LS	\$ 22,624.50	\$ 22,624.50
7	Mobilization/Demobilization (5%)	1	LS	\$ 5,656.13	\$ 5,656.13
8	Construction Engineering (10%)	1	LS	\$ 11,312.25	\$ 11,312.25
9	Design (10%)	1	LS	\$ 11,312.25	\$ 11,312.25
Estimated Miscellaneous Cost:					\$ 50,905.13
Estimated Total Cost:					\$ 164,027.63

Notes and Assumptions

¹ Adjusted for inflation from 2015 Whitaker Engineering cost estimate

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All costs are in 2022 dollars

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Capital Improvement Project #5
Roaring Run Relief Storm Sewer
Opinion of Probable Cost

Item No.	Description	Quantity	Unit	Unit Price	Estimated Cost
Storm System					
1	54" RCP, Class II, Granular Backfill	2,400	LF	\$ 300.00	\$ 720,000.00
2	96" Precast Concrete Manhole w Top Slab and Casti	8	EA	\$ 12,700.00	\$ 101,600.00
3	Diversion Structure ¹	1	EA	\$ 32,000.00	\$ 32,000.00
4	54" End Section	1	EA	\$ 6,100.00	\$ 6,100.00
Estimated Storm System Cost:					\$ 859,700.00
Pavement Replacement					
5	Pavement Removal	3,400	SYS	\$ 18.00	\$ 61,200.00
6	1.5" #11 HMA Surface	290	TON	\$ 120.00	\$ 34,800.00
7	2.5" #9 HMA Binder	660	TON	\$ 100.00	\$ 66,000.00
8	Compacted Aggregate Base No. 53	1,700	TON	\$ 40.00	\$ 68,000.00
Estimated Pavement Replacement Cost:					\$ 230,000.00
Miscellaneous					
9	Maintenance of Traffic ¹	1	LS	\$ 25,500.00	\$ 25,500.00
10	Erosion Control ¹	1	LS	\$ 32,000.00	\$ 32,000.00
11	Right-of-Way Clearing ¹	1	LS	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00
12	Contingency (20%)	1	LS	\$ 233,440.00	\$ 233,440.00
13	Mobilization/Demobilization (5%)	1	LS	\$ 58,360.00	\$ 58,360.00
14	Construction Engineering (10%)	1	LS	\$ 116,720.00	\$ 116,720.00
15	Design (10%)	1	LS	\$ 116,720.00	\$ 116,720.00
Estimated Miscellaneous Cost:					\$ 602,740.00
Estimated Total Cost:					\$ 1,692,440.00

Notes and Assumptions

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Capital Improvement Project #9
Roaring Run Downstream Channel Improvements
Opinion of Probable Cost

Item No.	Description	Quantity	Unit	Unit Price	Estimated Cost
Channel Improvements					
1	Pipe De-Silting and Debris Removal ¹	1	LS	\$ 65,000.00	\$ 65,000.00
2	Excavation and Disposal	300	CY	\$ 28.00	\$ 8,400.00
3	Turf Reinforcement Mats (NAG P-550)	650	SYS	\$ 30.00	\$ 19,500.00
4	Geotextile	1,867	SYS	\$ 5.00	\$ 9,335.00
5	Revetment Mattress Channel Invert Lining	533	SYS	\$ 65.00	\$ 34,666.67
6	Revetment Mattresses	4,000	SYS	\$ 65.00	\$ 260,000.00
Estimated Channel Improvements Cost:					\$ 396,901.67
Site Restoration, Erosion and Sediment Control					
7	Tree, Single Stem, 2.0"-2.5" diameter	50	EA	\$ 560.00	\$ 28,000.00
8	Native Seed Mix	50	LBS	\$ 25.00	\$ 1,250.00
8	Erosion Control ¹	1	LS	\$ 13,000.00	\$ 13,000.00
Estimated Site Restoration, Erosion and Sediment Control Cost:					\$ 42,250.00
Miscellaneous					
10	Maintenance of Traffic ¹	1	LS	\$ 6,500.00	\$ 6,500.00
11	Contingency (20%)	1	LS	\$ 89,130.33	\$ 89,130.33
12	Mobilization/Demobilization (5%)	1	LS	\$ 22,282.58	\$ 22,282.58
13	Construction Engineering (10%)	1	LS	\$ 44,565.17	\$ 44,565.17
14	Design (10%)	1	LS	\$ 44,565.17	\$ 44,565.17
Estimated Miscellaneous Cost:					\$ 207,043.25
Estimated Total Cost:					\$ 646,194.92

Notes and Assumptions

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**Capital Improvement Project #10
Forsythe Street Culvert Replacement
Opinion of Probable Cost**

Item No.	Description	Quantity	Unit	Unit Price	Estimated Cost
Culvert Replacement					
1	Excavation	600	CY	\$ 28.00	\$ 16,800.00
2	Turf Reinforcement Mat	1,500	SYS	\$ 30.00	\$ 45,000.00
3	12"-diameter Vegetated Coir Log ¹	300	LF	\$ 6.00	\$ 1,800.00
4	Gabion Mattress (12" thick) ¹	500	SF	\$ 10.00	\$ 5,000.00
5	Precast Box Culvert	110	LF	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 330,000.00
Estimated Culvert Replacement Cost:					\$ 398,600.00
Road Reconstruction					
6	1.5" #11 HMA Surface	105	TON	\$120.00	\$ 12,600.00
7	2.5" #9 HMA Binder	172	TON	\$100.00	\$ 17,200.00
8	7" Compacted Aggregate Base Course (INDOT #53)	590	TON	\$40.00	\$ 23,600.00
9	Guardrail	220	LF	\$30.00	\$ 6,600.00
10	Remove & Dispose Existing Guardrail	135	LF	\$5.00	\$ 675.00
Estimated Road Reconstruction Cost:					\$ 60,675.00
Site Restoration, Erosion and Sediment Control					
11	Native Plant Plugs ¹	300	EA	\$ 5.00	\$ 1,500.00
12	Native Seed Mix	150	LBS	\$ 25.00	\$ 3,750.00
13	Outfall Restoration ¹	1	LS	\$ 13,000.00	\$ 13,000.00
14	Erosion Control ¹	1	LS	\$ 6,500.00	\$ 6,500.00
Estimated Site Restoration, Erosion and Sediment Control Cost:					\$ 24,750.00
Miscellaneous					
15	Clearing and Grubbing ¹	1	LS	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 25,000.00
16	Maintenance of Traffic ¹	1	LS	\$ 13,000.00	\$ 13,000.00
17	Contingency (20%)	1	LS	\$ 104,405.00	\$ 104,405.00
18	Mobilization/Demobilization (5%)	1	LS	\$ 26,101.25	\$ 26,101.25
19	Construction Engineering (10%)	1	LS	\$ 52,202.50	\$ 52,202.50
20	Design (10%)	1	LS	\$ 52,202.50	\$ 52,202.50
Estimated Miscellaneous Cost:					\$ 272,911.25
Estimated Total Cost:					\$ 756,936.25

Notes and Assumptions

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Capital Improvement Project #11
Water Street Drainage Improvements
Opinion of Probable Cost

Item No.	Description	Quantity	Unit	Unit Price	Estimated Cost
Storm Sewer					
1	12" RCP Storm Sewer, Class III	500	LF	\$ 75.00	\$ 37,500.00
2	15" RCP Storm Sewer, Class III	350	LF	\$ 80.00	\$ 28,000.00
3	18" RCP Storm Sewer, Class III	350	LF	\$ 90.00	\$ 31,500.00
4	INDOT Type A Storm Inlet w/ Catch Basin	8	EA	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 32,000.00
5	Granular Backfill	1,250	LF	\$ 10.00	\$ 12,500.00
Estimated Storm Sewer Cost:					\$ 141,500.00
Sanitary Sewer					
6	8" PVC Sanitary Sewer	180	LF	\$ 80.00	\$ 14,400.00
7	12" PVC Sanitary Sewer	360	LF	\$ 100.00	\$ 36,000.00
8	8" Sanitary Sewer - Remove & Dispose	180	LF	\$ 25.00	\$ 4,500.00
9	12" Sanitary Sewer - Remove & Dispose	200	LF	\$ 25.00	\$ 5,000.00
10	Connect to Existing Structure ¹	2	EA	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 4,000.00
Estimated Sanitary Sewer Cost:					\$ 63,900.00
Road Improvements					
11	1.5" #11 HMA Surface	210	TON	\$ 120.00	\$ 25,200.00
12	2.5" #9 HMA Binder	344	TON	\$ 100.00	\$ 34,400.00
13	7" Compacted Aggregate Base Course (INDOT	1,180	TON	\$ 40.00	\$ 47,200.00
14	Concrete Roll Curb & Gutter	1,290	LF	\$ 35.00	\$ 45,150.00
15	12" Stop Bar	90	LF	\$ 10.00	\$ 900.00
16	ADA Handicap Ramps	200	SYS	\$ 210.00	\$ 42,000.00
17	Removal and Disposal ¹	800	SYS	\$ 25.00	\$ 20,000.00
18	Sidewalk - Removal & Disposal	50	SYS	\$ 25.00	\$ 1,250.00
Estimated Road Improvements Cost:					\$ 216,100.00
Miscellaneous					
19	Maintenance of Traffic ¹	1	LS	\$ 13,000.00	\$ 13,000.00
20	Erosion Control ¹	1	LS	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00
21	Contingency (20%)	1	LS	\$ 88,900.00	\$ 88,900.00
22	Mobilization/Demobilization (5%)	1	LS	\$ 22,225.00	\$ 22,225.00
23	Construction Engineering (10%)	1	LS	\$ 44,450.00	\$ 44,450.00
24	Design (10%)	1	LS	\$ 44,450.00	\$ 44,450.00
Estimated Miscellaneous Cost:					\$ 223,025.00

Estimated Total Cost: \$ 644,525.00

¹ Adjusted for inflation from 2015 Whitaker Engineering cost estimate vary from this estimate.

Burke Engineering, LLC does not guarantee that the actual bid price will not vary from the costs used for this estimate.

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This estimate does not include cost for any hazardous materials mitigation that may be required. natural or man-made disaster.

Capital Improvement Project #12
Cincinnati Street Drainage Improvements
Opinion of Probable Cost

Item No.	Description	Quantity	Unit	Unit Price	Estimated Cost
Storm Sewer					
1	18" RCP Storm Sewer, Class III	1,600	LF	\$ 90.00	\$ 144,000.00
2	Granular Backfill	1,600	LF	\$ 10.00	\$ 16,000.00
3	24" x 36" Inlet	6	EA	\$ 3,750.00	\$ 22,500.00
4	Connect to Existing Sewer ¹	1	EA	\$ 3,200.00	\$ 3,200.00
5	72" Manhole	1	EA	\$ 4,200.00	\$ 4,200.00
Estimated Storm Sewer Cost:					\$ 189,900.00
Road Improvements					
6	Concrete Roll Curb and Gutter	3,300	LF	\$ 35.00	\$ 115,500.00
7	Pavement Removal	1,300	SY	\$ 18.00	\$ 23,400.00
8	1.5" #11 HMA Surface	2,265	TON	\$ 120.00	\$ 271,800.00
9	2.5" #9 HMA Binder	3,776	TON	\$ 100.00	\$ 377,600.00
10	7" Compacted Aggregate Base Course (IND)	10,900	TON	\$ 40.00	\$ 436,000.00
Estimated Road Improvements Cost:					\$ 1,224,300.00
Site Restoration, Erosion and Sediment Control					
11	Seeding	1,000	SYS	\$ 2.00	\$ 2,000.00
12	Erosion Control ¹	1	LS	\$ 13,000.00	\$ 13,000.00
Estimated Site Restoration, Erosion and Sediment Control Cost:					\$ 15,000.00
Miscellaneous					
13	Site Clearing ¹	1	LS	\$ 13,000.00	\$ 13,000.00
14	Maintenance of Traffic ¹	1	LS	\$ 6,500.00	\$ 6,500.00
15	Contingency (20%)	1	LS	\$ 289,740.00	\$ 289,740.00
16	Mobilization/Demobilization (5%)	1	LS	\$ 72,435.00	\$ 72,435.00
17	Construction Engineering (10%)	1	LS	\$ 144,870.00	\$ 144,870.00
18	Design (10%)	1	LS	\$ 144,870.00	\$ 144,870.00
Estimated Miscellaneous Cost:					\$ 671,415.00
Estimated Total Cost:					\$ 2,100,615.00

Notes and Assumptions

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Capital Improvement Project #13
Blue Heron Park Pond - Dredge and Water Quality Retrofit
Opinion of Probable Cost

Item No.	Description	Quantity	Unit	Unit Price	Estimated Cost
Pond Improvements					
1	Excavate to 10' depth and Haul	6,500	CY	\$ 35.00	\$ 227,500.00
2	Clay liner	3,200	CY	\$ 20.00	\$ 64,000.00
3	Water quality unit/sediment forebay	1	EA	\$20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00
4	Floating aerating fountain & elect	1	EA	\$12,000.00	\$ 12,000.00
Estimated Storm System Cost:					\$ 323,500.00
Site Work					
5	Access Rd - 6" Agg Base	82	TON	\$ 63.00	\$ 5,166.00
6	Access Rd - 12" #2 Gravel	75	TON	\$ 63.00	\$ 4,725.00
7	Repair, mill and repave trail	440	LF	\$ 8.00	\$ 3,520.00
Estimated Pavement Replacement Cost:					\$ 13,411.00
Site Restoration, Erosion and Sediment Control					
10	Seeding - emergent	1,000	SYS	\$ 2.00	\$ 2,000.00
11	Erosion Control	1	LS	\$10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00
Estimated Site Restoration, Erosion and Sediment Control Cost:					\$ 12,000.00
Miscellaneous					
12	Clearing and Grubbing	1	LS	\$10,000.00	\$ 6,350.00
13	Contingency (20%)	1	LS	\$69,782.20	\$ 9,292.00
14	Mobilization/Demobilization (5%)	1	LS	\$17,445.55	\$ 2,323.00
15	Construction Engineering (10%)	1	LS	\$34,891.10	\$ 4,646.00
16	Design (10%)	1	LS	\$34,891.10	\$ 4,646.00
Estimated Miscellaneous Cost:					\$ 27,257.00
Estimated Total Cost:					\$ 376,168.00

Notes and Assumptions

project costs may vary from this estimate.

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as a result of a natural or man-made disaster.

Capital Improvement Project #14
Stormwater Education Center
Opinion of Probable Cost

Item No.	Description	Quantity	Unit	Unit Price	Estimated Cost
Building					
1	Assume 40x60, use for vehicle storage and education	2,400	SF	\$ 160.00	\$ 384,000.00
Estimated Storm System Cost:					\$ 384,000.00
Site Work and Restoration					
5	Drive and Parking	712	SYS	\$ 200.00	\$ 142,400.00
6	Trail	20	LF	\$ 240.00	\$ 4,800.00
7	Landscaping/ Erosion Control and seeding	1420	SYS	\$ 10.00	\$ 14,200.00
Site Cost:					\$ 161,400.00
Miscellaneous					
12	Clearing and Grubbing	1	LS	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00
13	Contingency (20%)	1	LS	\$ 109,080.00	\$ 109,080.00
14	Mobilization/Demobilization (5%)	1	LS	\$ 27,270.00	\$ 27,270.00
15	Construction Engineering (5%)	1	LS	\$ 27,270.00	\$ 27,270.00
16	Design (10%)	1	LS	\$ 54,540.00	\$ 54,540.00
Estimated Miscellaneous Cost:					\$ 223,160.00
Estimated Total Cost:					\$ 768,560.00

Notes and Assumptions

vary from this estimate.

Engineering, LLC does not guarantee that the actual bid price will not vary from the costs used for this estimate.

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natural or man-made disaster.

**Capital Improvement Project #15
Schmidt Park Drainage Study
Opinion of Probable Cost**

Item No.	Description	Quantity	Unit	Unit Price	Estimated Cost
Preliminary Engineering Study					
1	Assume study area is city block	1	SF	\$ 35,000.00	\$ 35,000.00
Estimated Storm System Cost:					\$ 35,000.00
 Miscellaneous					
13	Contingency (20%)	1	LS	\$ 7,000.00	\$ 7,000.00
Estimated Miscellaneous Cost:					\$ 7,000.00
Estimated Total Cost:					\$ 42,000.00

Notes and Assumptions

costs may vary from this estimate.

B. Burke Engineering, LLC does not guarantee that the actual bid price will not vary from the costs used for this

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of a natural or man-made disaster.

Capital Improvement Project #16
Jackson Street and South Street Sewer Separation
Opinion of Probable Cost

Item No.	Description	Quantity	Unit	Unit Price	Estimated Cost
Storm System					
1	Doghouse MH over Existing Storm	1	EA	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00
2	New inlet and box	1	EA	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00
3	plug and grout existing pipe to sanitary	50	LF	\$ 100.00	\$ 5,000.00
4	New 18" HDPE Storm, granular backfill	60	LF	\$ 50.00	\$ 3,000.00
Estimated Storm System Cost:					\$ 33,000.00
Pavement Replacement					
5	Pavement Removal	100	SY	\$ 5.00	\$ 500.00
6	1.5" #11 HMA Surface	8	TON	\$ 300.00	\$ 2,400.00
7	2.5" #9 HMA Binder	13	TON	\$ 300.00	\$ 3,900.00
Estimated Pavement Replacement Cost:					\$ 6,800.00
Site Restoration, Erosion and Sediment Control					
8	Seeding	90	SYS	\$ 2.00	\$ 180.00
9	Erosion Control - inlet protection	1	LS	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00
Estimated Site Restoration, Erosion and Sediment Control Cost:					\$ 1,180.00
Miscellaneous					
10	Clearing and Grubbing ¹	1	LS	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00
11	Contingency (20%)	1	LS	\$ 14,580.00	\$ 14,580.00
12	Mobilization/Demobilization (5%)	1	LS	\$ 9,630.00	\$ 9,630.00
13	Construction Engineering (10%)	1	LS	\$ 11,280.00	\$ 11,280.00
14	Design (10%)	1	LS	\$ 11,280.00	\$ 11,280.00
Estimated Miscellaneous Cost:					\$ 47,770.00
Estimated Total Cost:					\$ 88,750.00

Notes and Assumptions

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APPENDIX 2

**SUMMARY OF PROPOSED
RATE STRUCTURE**

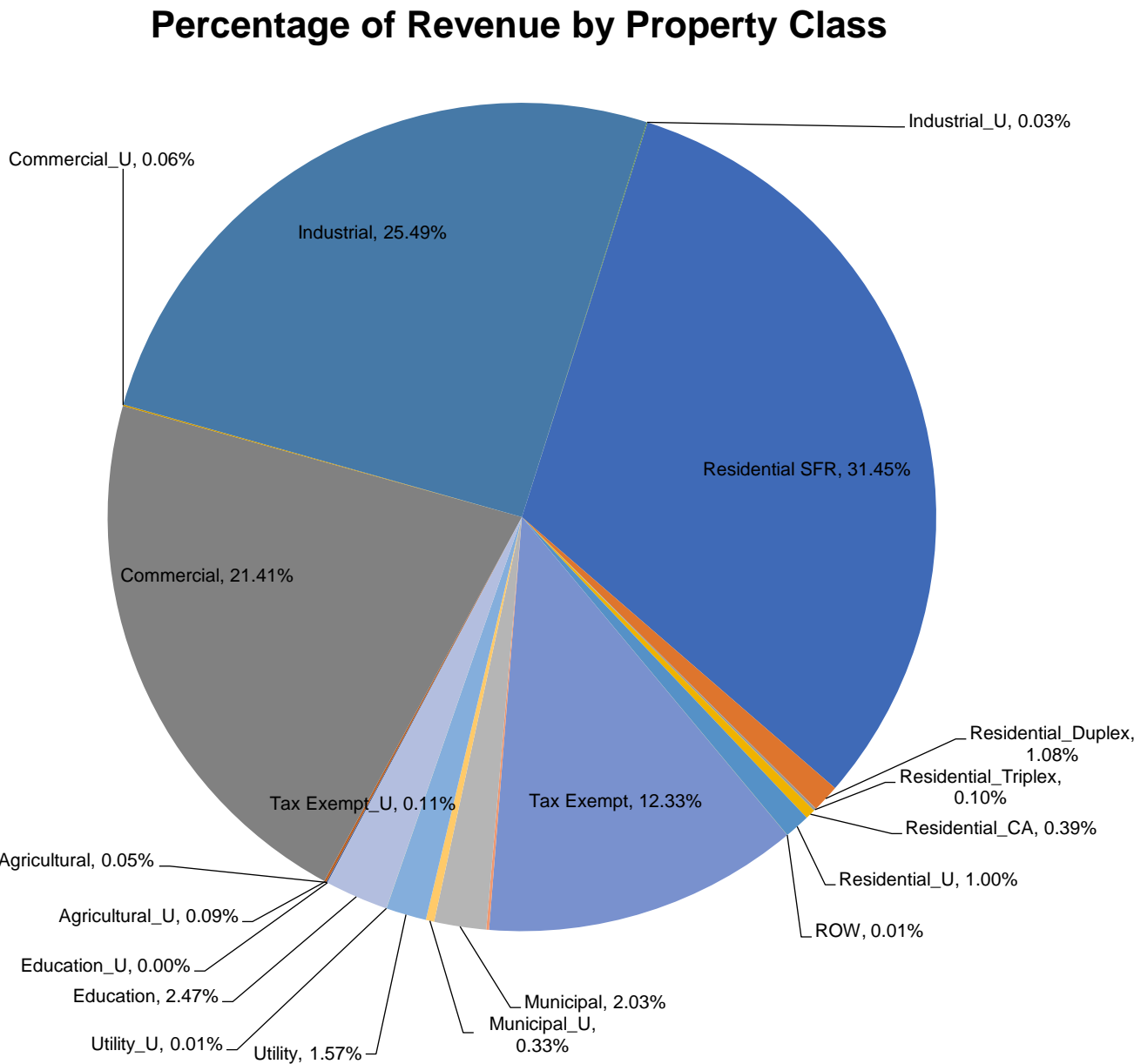
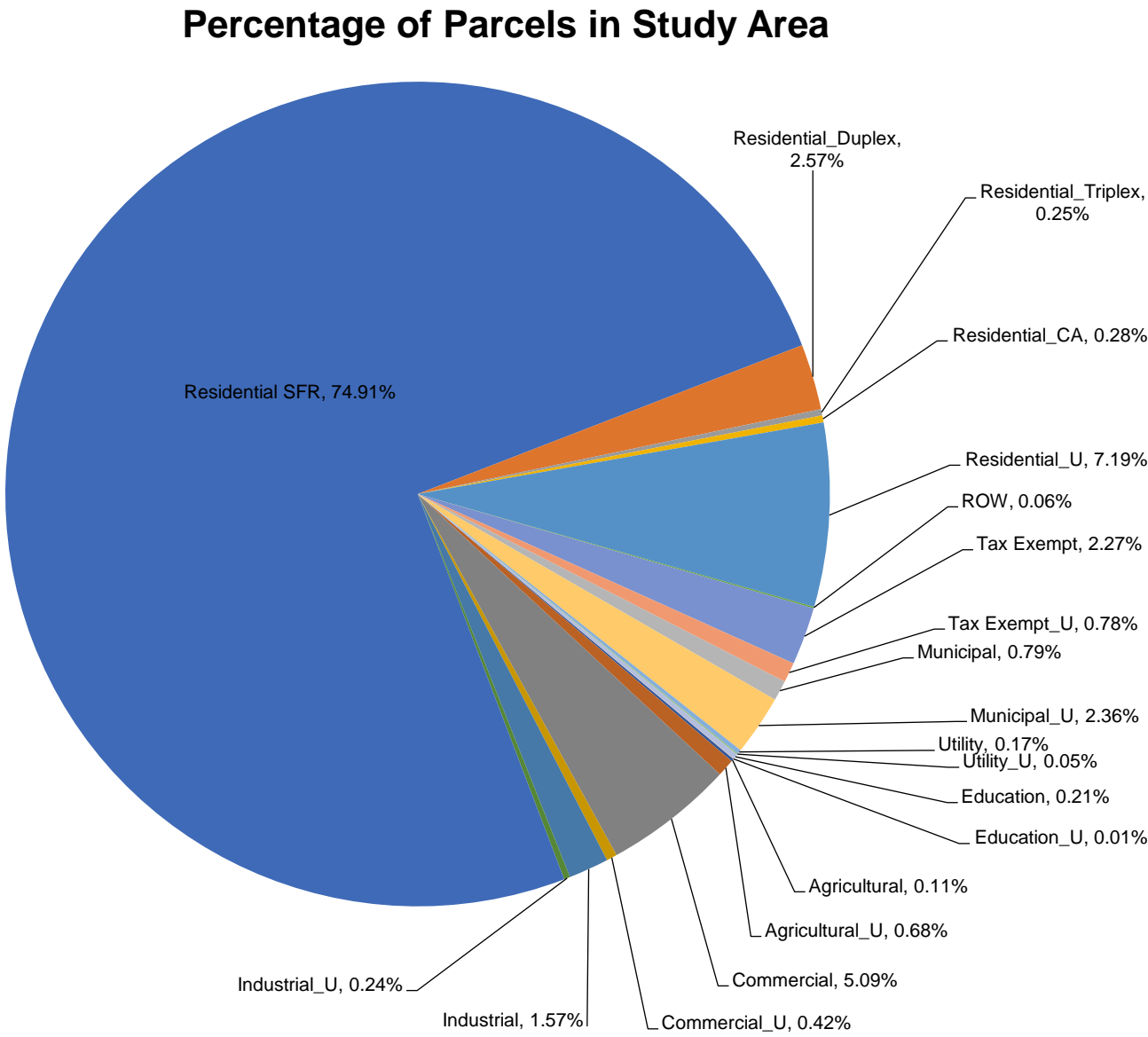
Stormwater Utility Rate Structure for the City of Franklin, Indiana

Updated: 04-18-2023

ONLY CHANGE VALUES COLORED IN YELLOW

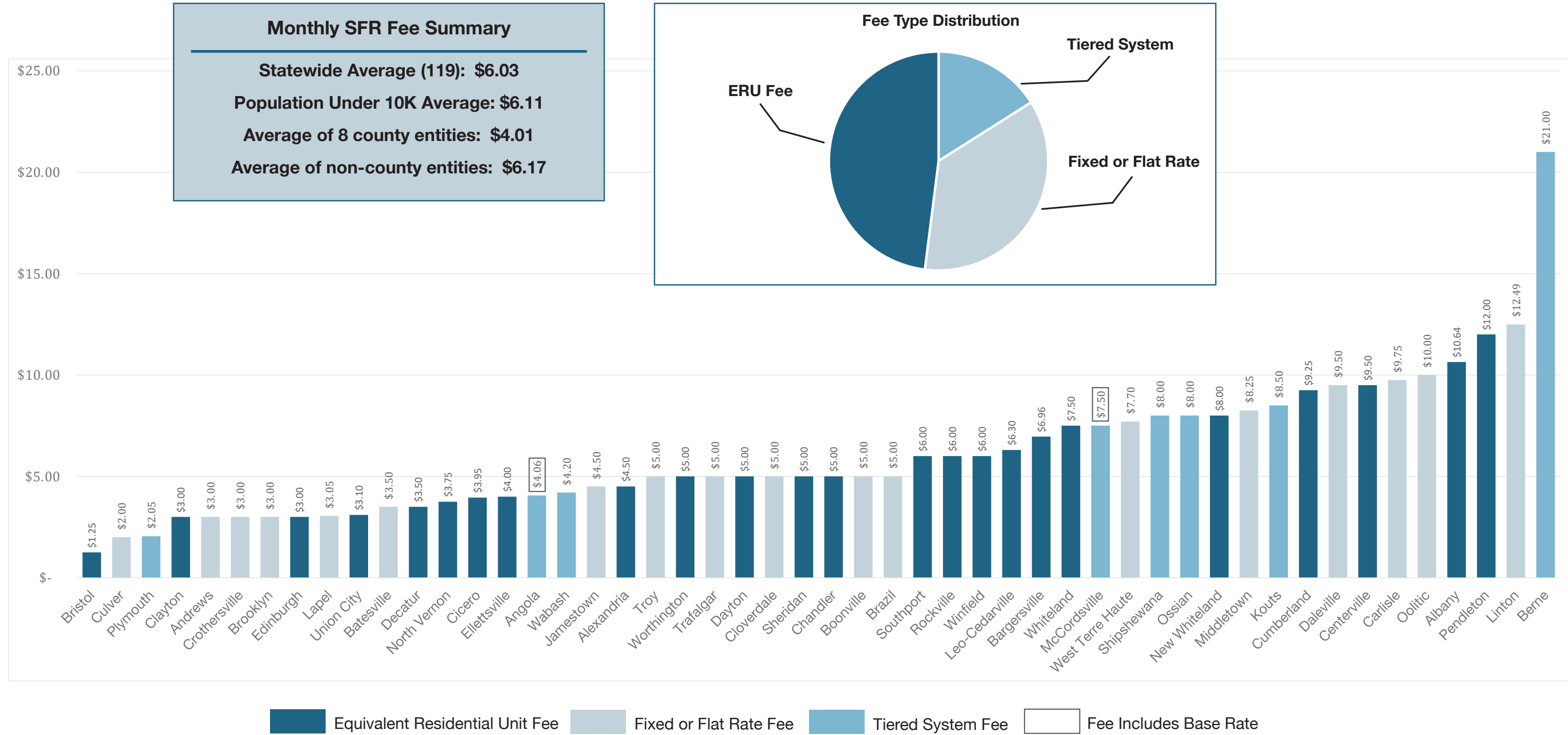
			Property Class	No. of Parcels	Percentage of Parcels	No. of ERUs	Minimum ERU	Maximum ERU	Average ERU	Median ERU	Annual ERU Revenue	Annual Base Rate Revenue	Total Annual Revenue	Monthly ERU Revenue	% of Total Annual Revenue
1 ERU	3500		Agricultural	11	0.11%	11.0	1	1.00	1.00	1	\$ 660.25	\$ -	\$ 660.25	\$ 55.02	0.05%
			Agricultural_U	69	0.68%	22.8	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	\$ 1,366.73	\$ -	\$ 1,366.73	\$ 113.89	0.09%
			Commercial	514	5.09%	5154.0	1	217.86	10.03	3.33	\$ 309,358.00	\$ -	\$ 309,358.00	\$ 25,779.83	21.41%
Monthly Base Rate		\$ -	Commercial_U	42	0.42%	13.9	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	\$ 831.92	\$ -	\$ 831.92	\$ 69.33	0.06%
			Industrial	159	1.57%	6136.5	1	535.16	38.59	10.23	\$ 368,329.70	\$ -	\$ 368,329.70	\$ 30,694.14	25.49%
			Industrial_U	24	0.24%	7.9	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	\$ 475.38	\$ -	\$ 475.38	\$ 39.62	0.03%
Annual Budget		\$ 1,445,000	Residential SFR	7,571	74.91%	7571.0	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	\$ 454,435.24	\$ -	\$ 454,435.24	\$ 37,869.60	31.45%
Annual Fees Generated by Base Rate		\$ -	Residential_Duplex	260	2.57%	260.0	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	\$ 15,606.02	\$ -	\$ 15,606.02	\$ 1,300.50	1.08%
Annual Fees Generated by Stormwater Utility		\$ 1,445,000	Residential_Triplex	25	0.25%	25.0	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	\$ 1,500.58	\$ -	\$ 1,500.58	\$ 125.05	0.10%
Total ERUs	24,074		Residential_CA	28	0.28%	94.5	1	18.27	3.38	1.39	\$ 5,672.41	\$ -	\$ 5,672.41	\$ 472.70	0.39%
			Residential_U	727	7.19%	239.9	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	\$ 14,400.15	\$ -	\$ 14,400.15	\$ 1,200.01	1.00%
			ROW	6	0.06%	2.0	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	\$ 118.85	\$ -	\$ 118.85	\$ 9.90	0.01%
No. of parcels	10,107		Tax Exempt	229	2.27%	2967.5	1	273.38	12.96	1.89	\$ 178,119.59	\$ -	\$ 178,119.59	\$ 14,843.30	12.33%
			Tax Exempt_U	79	0.78%	26.1	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	\$ 1,564.80	\$ -	\$ 1,564.80	\$ 130.40	0.11%
			Municipal	80	0.79%	488.1	1	75.71	6.10	1.68	\$ 29,299.28	\$ -	\$ 29,299.28	\$ 2,441.61	2.03%
Annual SFR Fee		\$ 60.02	Municipal_U	239	2.36%	78.9	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	\$ 4,734.03	\$ -	\$ 4,734.03	\$ 394.50	0.33%
			Utility	17	0.17%	378.7	1	100.32	22.28	8.39	\$ 22,730.85	\$ -	\$ 22,730.85	\$ 1,894.24	1.57%
			Utility_U	5	0.05%	1.7	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	\$ 99.04	\$ -	\$ 99.04	\$ 8.25	0.01%
Annual SFR Fee (with Base Rate)		\$ 60.02	Education	21	0.21%	594.4	0.5	230.57	28.30	9.73	\$ 35,677.37	\$ -	\$ 35,677.37	\$ 2,973.11	2.47%
			Education_U	1	0.01%	0.3	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	\$ 19.81	\$ -	\$ 19.81	\$ 1.65	0.00%
			Totals:	10,107	100.00%	24,074					\$1,445,000	\$0.00	\$1,445,000	\$120,416.67	100.00%

Property Class	ERU Multiplier
Agricultural	1.00
Agricultural_U	0.33
Commercial	1.00
Commercial_U	0.33
Industrial	1.00
Industrial_U	0.33
Residential SFR	1.00
Residential_Duplex	1.00
Residential_Triplex	1.00
Residential_CA	1.00
Residential_CAU	0.33
Residential_U	0.33
ROW	0.33
Tax Exempt	1.00
Tax Exempt_U	0.33
Municipal	1.00
Municipal_U	0.33
Utility	1.00
Utility_U	0.33
Education	0.50
Education_U	0.33



APPENDIX 3

**COMPARISON OF EXISTING INDIANA
STORMWATER UTILITIES**



Note: All information presented here is based on the best available data as of March 2023.

APPENDIX 4

**PROCEDURES FOR UPDATING &
MAINTAINING THE BILLING DATABASE**

PROCEDURES FOR UPDATING & MAINTAINING THE BILLING DATABASE

The following maintenance procedures for nonresidential property classes (including residential common areas) should be completed to ensure accurate billing of parcels in the City of Franklin.

AS BUILT/LAND IMPROVEMENT PERMIT IMPERVIOUS AREA

1. When occupancy is established for new development or redevelopment projects, the square footage of impervious areas should be calculated, and the appropriate tier assigned to that parcel.

ANNUALLY

1. Compare the most recent aerial photography with the nonresidential impervious GIS shapefile originally used to develop the Stormwater Utility Rate Study.
2. Using the same protocol to establish the rate structure (see Section 4 of the Rate Study), digitize new impervious areas, calculate the square footage of impervious area, and assign the appropriate tier classification.

APPENDIX 5

STORMWATER UTILITY USER FEE

CREDIT MANUAL



**STORMWATER UTILITY
NON-RESIDENTIAL CREDIT MANUAL
CITY OF FRANKLIN, INDIANA**

June 2023

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND

The purpose of the City of Franklin Stormwater Utility is to provide for and manage the collection, treatment, drainage, and disposal of city storm and surface water. A stormwater utility is a reliable and dedicated funding source to address the increasing stormwater regulatory requirements and ongoing stormwater infrastructure maintenance and improvements.

The stormwater utility fee is paid by every property owner and is based on two categories of rate payers: residential and non-residential (commercial, industrial and tax-exempt properties). The fee for residential property is a flat rate of \$5 per residential unit or one Equivalent Residential Unit (ERU). One ERU is equivalent to 3,500 square feet. Non-residential properties each pay multiples of 1 ERU based on actual impervious, but subject to 1 ERU minimum. Impervious surfaces are rooftops, parking lots and other hard surfaces that prevent stormwater from naturally soaking into the ground.

This credit manual, prepared by Christopher B. Burke Engineering, LLC, provides the necessary information for non-residential property owners to reduce their stormwater utility fee in exchange for their efforts to reduce the impacts of stormwater runoff from their property on the public infrastructure and waterways.

CHAPTER 2

DEFINITIONS & ACRONYMS

As used in this manual, the following terms shall have the meaning attributed to them as follows:

As-Built Plans – the final set of drawings produced at the completion of a construction project. They include all the changes that have been made to the original construction drawings, including notes, modifications, and any other information that the builder decides should be included.

Best Management Practice (BMP) – structural or nonstructural practices, or a combination of practices, designed to act as effective, practicable means of minimizing the impacts of development and human activities on water quality.

Credit – a reduction in the stormwater user fee through the construction, operation, and maintenance of BMPs that reduces property owner's contribution to stormwater runoff. Credits are available to non-residential property owners only and the percent reduction is based on the criteria specified in this manual.

Easement – a grant by the property owner of the use of part of the owner's land by another for a specified purpose.

Equivalent Residential Unit (ERU) – the amount of impervious surface on a typical single family residential property. In the City of Franklin, one ERU is equal to 3,500 square feet.

Green Infrastructure – incorporates vegetation, soil and/or engineered systems specifically designed to treat and store stormwater runoff on-site. These include best management practices that minimize imperviousness (pervious pavement, vegetated roof and stormwater disconnection) and provide distributed volume reduction and/or infiltration (stormwater pond and wetland, bioretention, sand filter, vegetated swale and filter strip)

Gray Infrastructure – use of pipes to dispose of stormwater off-site.

Low Impact Development (LID) – the management of stormwater runoff at the site using conservation, planning, or engineered methods that mimic natural systems to reduce drainage problems and treat polluted runoff.

Non-residential Property – includes commercial, industrial, tax exempt properties property classes

Operations and Maintenance (O&M) - a written manual, prepared by a professional engineer, that provides a description of operation and maintenance procedures for specific stormwater control facilities for use by operation and maintenance personnel

Residential Property – includes single-family residential, duplex, triplex, condominiums, mobile, multi-family home and Homeowners Association (HOA) property classes

Stormwater Ordinance and Design Requirements – the requirements that must be followed to meet stormwater quality and quantity requirements in the City of Franklin Stormwater Management Ordinance and Stormwater Technical Standards Manual.

Stormwater Runoff – precipitation in the form of rainfall or ice/snow melt that runs off the land and, untreated, carries pollutants to bodies of water

Stormwater Retrofit – practice of adding new green infrastructure stormwater management features to an existing site to reduce and treat stormwater runoff

Stormwater User Fee – a fee charged to each property based on the potential runoff that would result from that property in a storm event

Stormwater Utility – as a reliable and dedicated funding source to address the increasing stormwater regulatory requirements and ongoing stormwater infrastructure maintenance and improvements

Total Suspended Solids (TSS) – are particulates of soil, metals, organic material and debris that are suspended in a moving body of water. Turbulence keeps the particulates suspended in water allowing the solids to be transported downstream.

CHAPTER 3

STORMWATER CREDITS

In the City of Franklin, only non-residential properties (properties categorized as commercial, industrial, tax-exempt property classes) are eligible to earn a maximum 30% credit towards reducing their stormwater user fee. This credit program is intended to encourage Low Impact Development (LID) and best management practices (BMPs) to reduce water quantity and improve water quality, as well as promote public education on the importance of stormwater. The following practices, or combination of practices, are eligible for the maximum total of 30% credit:

1. Low Impact Development Credit
2. Stormwater Quantity Reduction Credit
3. Stormwater Quality Improvement Credit
4. Established Development Credit
5. Open Space Credit
6. Direct Discharge Credit
7. Industrial National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit Credit
8. Certified Green Building Credit
9. Stormwater Education Credit

NOTE: Stormwater retrofit projects will be weighted by the percent of the site treated.

3.1 LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT CREDIT

Eligible Users:	Non-residential, developed at current stormwater standards
Duration of Credit:	3 years
Maximum Credit:	30%
Application Fee:	\$100 non-refundable, due with application
Renewal Fee:	\$100 non-refundable, due January 1 st

- 10% credit for incorporating site planning practices to minimize disturbed areas (protect sensitive areas, riparian buffers and natural flow pathways, minimize total disturbed area and cluster-type development) and actively managed practices to restore disturbed areas (minimize soil compaction, soil amendments/restoration, native revegetation and riparian buffer restoration)
- 20% credit for incorporating additional green infrastructure practices that minimize imperviousness (pervious pavement, vegetated roof and stormwater disconnection) and provide distributed volume reduction and/or infiltration (stormwater pond and wetland, bioretention, sand filter, vegetated swale and filter strip)

3.2 STORMWATER QUANTITY REDUCTION CREDIT

Eligible Users:	Non-residential, developed at current stormwater standards
Duration of Credit:	3 years
Maximum Credit:	20%
Application Fee:	\$100 non-refundable, due with application

Renewal Fee: \$100 non-refundable, due January 1st

20% credit for over detention of peak discharge through:

- Meet all the required channel protection volume through the optional LID tract as specified in the Stormwater Management Ordinance and Technical Standards Manual

3.3 STORMWATER QUALITY IMPROVEMENT CREDIT

Eligible Users: Non-residential, developed at current stormwater standards
 Duration of Credit: 3 years
 Maximum Credit: 20%
 Application Fee: \$100 non-refundable, due with application
 Renewal Fee: \$100 non-refundable, due January 1st

- 20% credit for including more than one green infrastructure BMP and greater than 95% TSS removal rate
- 10% credit for incorporating green infrastructure vs gray infrastructure to meet 80% TSS removal rate

3.4 ESTABLISHED DEVELOPMENT CREDIT

Eligible Users: Non-residential, not at current stormwater standards
 Duration of Credit: 3 years
 Maximum Credit: 30%
 Application Fee: \$100 non-refundable, due with application
 Renewal Fee: \$100 non-refundable, due January 1st

1. Development with detention and water quality BMPs but not meeting current stormwater standards
 - 20% credit for retrofitting with at least one additional green infrastructure BMP meeting the current stormwater standards.
2. Development with no water quality BMPs
 - 20% credit for compliance with current stormwater standards in terms of required water quality BMPs.
3. Development with no detention and no water quality BMPs
 - 20% credit for compliance with current stormwater ordinance in terms of detention requirements and an additional 10% credit for compliance with current stormwater standards in terms of water quality BMPs.

Stormwater quantity and quality retrofit improvement credits will not be awarded to projects associated with a site improvement that is required to provide detention and water quality to meet existing development requirements.

3.5 OPEN SPACE CREDIT

Eligible Users:	Non-residential with significant open space (includes Residential Common Areas)
Duration of Credit:	3 years
Maximum Credit:	20%
Application Fee:	\$100 non-refundable, due with application
Renewal Fee:	\$100 non-refundable, due January 1 st

- 20% credit for managing stormwater without connection to a piped stormwater conveyance system. These may include golf courses, parks, sports fields, etc. The property must have less than 30% impervious cover as compared to the entire parcel (or adjacent parcels with the same property owner).

3.6 DIRECT DISCHARGE CREDIT

Eligible Users:	Non-residential, directly discharging stormwater runoff into a major waterbody
Duration of Credit:	3 years
Maximum Credit:	10%
Application Fee:	\$100 non-refundable, due with application
Renewal Fee:	\$100 non-refundable, due January 1 st

- 10% credit for discharging stormwater runoff directly into a major waterbody and not requiring any city maintenance or other services to manage stormwater. Pollutants carried by stormwater runoff must be treated prior to leaving the site and the release rate must be controlled to prevent flooding and erosion at the discharge point.

3.7 INDUSTRIAL NPDES PERMIT CREDIT

Eligible Users:	Non-residential, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit holders
Duration of Credit:	3 years
Maximum Credit:	10%
Application Fee:	\$100 non-refundable, due with application
Renewal Fee:	\$100 non-refundable, due January 1 st

- 10% credit for NPDES permit holders with definable stormwater management and water quality improvement practices.

3.8 CERTIFIED GREEN BUILDING CREDIT

Eligible Users:	Non-residential, developed at current stormwater standards
Duration of Credit:	3 years
Maximum Credit:	5%
Application Fee:	\$25 non-refundable, due with application
Renewal Fee:	\$25 non-refundable, due January 1 st

- 5% credit for having met the site requirements of a certified green building through LEED, BOMA Go Green/Go Green Plus, Green Globes, The Living Challenge, or equivalent green building rating systems.

3.9 STORMWATER EDUCATION CREDIT

Eligible Users:	Public or private school properties
Duration of Credit:	1 year
Maximum Credit:	20%
Application Fee:	\$25 non-refundable, due with application
Renewal Fee:	\$25 non-refundable, due January 1 st

- 20% credit for an approved educational program that educates 75% to 100% of the grade levels about stormwater management.
- 10% credit for an approved educational program that educates 50% to 74% of the grade levels about stormwater management.

The following includes a list of readily available educational resources that could be implemented to receive the Stormwater Educational Credit. Other resources, or modifications to these resources, may be used if they are approved by the City Engineer.

Johnson County Soil & Water Conservation District (<https://jocoswcd.org/>)

IDEM Classroom Resources (<http://www.in.gov/idem/nps/3459.htm>)

IDNR Project WET (<http://www.in.gov/dnr/fishwild/7546.htm>)

USEPA Essential Resources for the Stormwater Program
(https://www3.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/sw_resource_list.pdf)

USEPA Lesson Plans, Teacher Guides and Online Environmental Resources
(<https://www.epa.gov/students/lesson-plans-teacher-guides-and-online-environmental-resources-educators>)

USGS Education Resources (<https://www.usgs.gov/science-support/osqi/yes/resources-teachers/>)

CHAPTER 4

CREDIT RESTRICTIONS

Maximum Available Credit: The maximum credit available to any individual property is a total of 30% of their stormwater utility bill, even if their total credit exceeds 30%. Credits will not be applied to the stormwater utility bill until the application is approved and the BMP(s) has been constructed and inspected by the city.

Weighted Benefit/Partial Credit: Where noted, stormwater retrofit projects will be weighted by the percent of the site treated. For example, if a commercial site retrofits the landscaped islands in the parking lot to bioretention then only the area of the parking lot where the runoff that is stored and treated will be considered for credit.

Application Process: The applicant should receive written notification of their award or denial of a stormwater utility user fee credit within 60 days of submitting their completed application. The application process does not relieve the property owner from payment of stormwater user fees in full during the review process. The credit will be applied within the next two billing cycles after approval. The credit period will begin when the credit is applied to the billing cycle.

Credit Duration: All credits are 3 years in length except for the Stormwater Education Credit which must be renewed annually. Credit renewals are due January 1st. Credits expire when a property changes ownership or the renewal application is not submitted. Credit period begins when the credit is applied to the bill.

Transferring Credits: Credits do not transfer with a change in property ownership; for the property to continue to receive the credit, the new owner must apply. This policy does not apply to projects that meet the requirements of the Permanent BMP Section below.

Stormwater Requirements: All BMPs must be designed (and approved by a Professional Engineer) and installed according to the City of Franklin's Stormwater Ordinance and Standards. Approval of an application does not absolve the applicant from obtaining all other approval/permits from the engineering department and any other city departments necessary to complete the project.

City's Right to Inspect: The city has the right to inspect BMP(s) at any time while the credit is valid. If the BMP(s) has not been installed or maintained properly, the Board of Works reserves the right to cancel the credit until the issue is solved.

City's Right to Terminate a Credit: The City of Franklin may revoke a stormwater credit for reasons such as inaccuracy or missing application/re-application information, or failure to meet BMP maintenance requirements. The city will notify the applicant in writing and allow 30 days to correct the deficiency. Within the 30-day period, the applicant must submit written documentation that the deficiency has been corrected. Upon review and site inspection (if warranted), the Board of Works will, in writing, award or deny the credit.

Applicant's Right to Appeal: The applicant may appeal the award or denial of a credit to the Board of Works within 60 days of the receipt of the credit notice per City Code.

CHAPTER 5

CREDIT APPLICATION PROCESS

There are three types of applications in the City of Franklin stormwater credit process: the initial application, installation verification application and renewal application. The process for each is described below.

Completed applications should be submitted to:

City of Franklin
Public Works Department
Attn: Stormwater Coordinator
796 S State St
Franklin, IN 46131

Applicants are encouraged to discuss their stormwater credit application throughout the process with the Stormwater Coordinator at turban@franklin.in.gov or 317-346-1213

Completed applications will be reviewed by city staff and forwarded to the Board of Works for consideration. Upon 60 days of receiving the installation verification and renewal application packages, the applicant will be notified, in writing, of their award or denial of a stormwater credit. Incomplete applications will be returned to the applicant with deficiencies identified in writing.

The application process does not relieve the property owner from payment of stormwater user fees in full during the review process. The credit will be applied within the next billing cycles after approval. The credit period will begin when the credit is applied to the billing cycle.

5.1 INITIAL APPLICATION

The initial application is to be submitted to indicate the applicant's interest in installing or instituting one or more BMPs. This also applies to applicants who wish to reapply if the credit on their property has been terminated or canceled. The following steps must be completed, and all attachments must be submitted to be considered. Applicants are advised not proceed until the Initial Application has been approved by the city.

5.1.1 Getting Started

- ☐ Review the City of Franklin Stormwater Credit Manual (2023)
- ☐ Review the City of Franklin Stormwater Management Ordinance and Technical Standards Manual
- ☐ Review the credit application form either in **Attachment 1** of this manual
- ☐ Discuss the stormwater credit project with the Stormwater Coordinator

5.1.2 Gather Supporting Documentation

- ☐ Site map certified by a Professional Engineer showing impervious area, stormwater infrastructure, stormwater flow paths, contours and stormwater BMP(s) for credit
- ☐ Construction details of BMP(s) and supporting water quality and water quantity calculations certified by a Professional Engineer
- ☐ Operation and Maintenance Plan for each credited BMP
- ☐ *For NPDES Permit Credit:* site map as listed above and a copy of the NPDES permit with stormwater management and water quality improvement BMP identified
- ☐ *For Certified Green Building Credit:* provide proof of certification and points towards the site component
- ☐ *For Education Credit:* provide a description of the program

5.1.3 Calculate Estimated Credit

- ☐ Calculate stormwater credit showing the drainage area treated and volume stored by BMP(s) certified by a Professional Engineer
- ☐ Show the difference in terms of ERUs by dividing the existing and credited impervious area by 3,500 square feet
- ☐ *For Education Credit:* provide a percentage and the grade levels of the students to be included for credit
- ☐ Review credit calculations with the City Engineer

5.1.4 Submit Credit Application, Attachments and Fee

- ☐ Complete the application as directed; check “Initial Application”
- ☐ Assemble supporting documentation and estimated credit (5.1.2 and 5.1.3 above)
- ☐ Submit the completed initial application, attachments and fee

5.2 INSTALLATION VERIFICATION APPLICATION

The installation verification application is to be submitted once the BMP(s) have been installed or an implementation plan prepared (Education Credit only), the applicant must submit this application and the required attachments to be considered for credit. If the BMPs have already been installed, the applicant may submit the initial application and installation verification application at the same time.

5.2.1 Gather Supporting Documentation

- ☐ Proof of BMP(s) recorded on property deed
- ☐ As-built plans certified by a Professional Engineer
- ☐ Right-of-way agreement
- ☐ Operation and Maintenance agreement
- ☐ *For Education Credit:* provide a copy of the implementation plan

5.2.2 Submit Application, Attachments and Schedule Site Visit

- ☐ Complete the application as directed; check “Installation Verification”
- ☐ Assemble supporting documentation (5.1.1 above)
- ☐ Submit the installation verification application and attachments
- ☐ Contact the Stormwater Coordinator to schedule a site visit
- ☐ Upon approval, the applicant will receive a letter confirming the stormwater credit

5.3 CREDIT RENEWAL APPLICATION

A credit renewal application is required every 3 years except for the Stormwater Education Credit which is renewed annually. Renewal applications are due January 1st. To continue receiving credit, the applicant must submit a renewal application and required attachments.

5.3.1 Gather Supporting Documentation

- ☐ Copies of maintenance records
- ☐ Color photographs of BMP(s)
- ☐ Document any changes to the site plan and/or BMP(s) from the initial application and installation verification application
- ☐ Show continuing to meet TSS reduction (Stormwater Quality Improvement Credit)
- ☐ Calculate estimated credit (5.1.3 above)
- ☐ *For Education Credit:* provide a report summarizing the program, document any changes from implementation plan and calculate estimated credit (5.1.3 above)

5.3.2 Submit Application and Attachments

- ☐ Complete the application as directed; check “Renewal Application”
- ☐ Assemble supporting documentation (5.3.1 above)
- ☐ Submit the completed renewal application, attachments and fee
- ☐ Upon approval, the applicant will receive a letter confirming the stormwater credit

ATTACHMENT 1

STORMWATER UTILITY CREDIT APPLICATION



CITY OF FRANKLIN STORMWATER USER FEE NON-RESIDENTIAL CREDIT APPLICATION

APPLICATION TYPE: ___ Initial Application ___ Installation Verification ___ Renewal Application	
COMPANY NAME:	CONTACT:
EMAIL:	PHONE:
MAILING ADDRESS:	
PROPERTY ADDRESS:	
STORMWATER ACCOUNT:	ERU BEFORE CREDIT: ERU AFTER CREDIT:
CREDIT(S) APPLYING FOR: ___ Low Impact Development Credit ___ Direct Discharge Credit ___ Stormwater Quantity Reduction Credit ___ NPDES Permit Credit ___ Stormwater Quality Improvement Credit ___ Accredited Green Building Program Credit ___ Established Development Credit ___ Stormwater Education Credit ___ Open Space Credit	
APPLICANT SIGNATURE:	DATE:

Submit completed application to:

City of Franklin
Public Works Department
Attn: Stormwater Coordinator
796 S State St
Franklin, IN 46131

ATTACHMENT 2

CITY RECORDING FORM

FOR CITY USE:

APPLICANT:	PROPERTY ADDRESS:
DATE RECEIVED:	STORMWATER ACCOUNT:
CREDIT(S) APPLYING FOR: <div><input type="checkbox"/> Low Impact Development Credit</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Direct Discharge Credit</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Stormwater Quantity Reduction Credit</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> NPDES Permit Credit</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Stormwater Quality Improvement Credit</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Accredited Green Building Program Credit</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Established Development Credit</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Stormwater Education Credit</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Open Space Credit</div>	
<div><input type="checkbox"/> APPROVED</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> NOTICE TO BILLING</div>	<div>ERU BEFORE CREDIT:</div> <div>ERU AFTER CREDIT:</div> <div>TOTAL PERCENT CREDIT:</div>
<div><input type="checkbox"/> DENIED (Reason)</div>	
STAFF SIGNATURE:	DATE:
RENEWAL DATE:	

ORDINANCE NO. 23-08

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING STORMWATER MANAGEMENT USER FEE SCHEDULE FOR THE CITY OF FRANKLIN THIS ORDINANCE AMENDS ORDINANCE 09-14

WHEREAS, the City of Franklin ("City") established a Stormwater Utility on December 7, 2009 Ordinance 09-14 for the purpose of managing the collection, treatment, drainage and disposal of City storm and surface water of stormwater runoff from real properties within the stormwater service areas ("District");

WHEREAS, the City established the Stormwater Management User Fee Schedule and approved a monthly stormwater service charge of \$5 for single family residential and non-residential properties less than or equal to 40,000 square feet, \$2.50 for other residential, and \$15 for non-residential properties greater than 40,000 square feet;

WHEREAS, it is in the best interest of the City and its residents to amend the currently established Stormwater Management User Fee Schedule;

WHEREAS, the City has prepared a Stormwater Utility Rate Study to update its stormwater program costs for projects and found that the existing rates and charges for the use of services provided to City property owners by the Stormwater Utility do not produce sufficient revenue to satisfy the fiscal needs of the stormwater program;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED, by the Franklin City Common Council meeting in session as follows:

Section 1. Stormwater Management User Fees. The Council adopts and approves the Stormwater User Fees as recommended by the Board of Public Works and Safety, to wit:

- a. The monthly Stormwater Management User Fees shall be uniform for all residential property (agricultural and residential single family residential, duplex, mobile homes and condominiums) located in the District, and same shall be assigned one (1) Equivalent Residential Unit ("ERU").
- b. The monthly Stormwater Management User Fees for all non-residential properties (commercial, industrial, tax exempt, apartments with three or more units (i.e. triplex), and residential common areas) located in the District shall be determined by using an ERU multiplier, which shall be the quotient obtained by dividing the total square feet of impervious surface area within a non-residential property by a divisor of 3,500 square feet, then rounded to the next whole number. The rounded multiplier will then be multiplied by the ERU rate to obtain the monthly Stormwater Management User Fee. The monthly Stormwater Management User Fee for a non-residential property located in the District shall not be less than one (1) ERU.
- c. The monthly Stormwater Management User Fees for all public education facilities located in the District shall be the product of the ERU multiplied by 0.50 and rounded to the next whole number, based on the actual amount of impervious surface area, but subject to one (1) ERU minimum.

- d. The monthly Stormwater Management User Fees for all unimproved property located in the District shall be the product of the ERU multiplied by 0.33 and rounded to the next whole number.
- e. The fee per ERU shall be \$5.00.

Section 2. Collection of Fees and Charges. Stormwater Management User Fees set forth above shall be billed and collected monthly along with the established user fees for the City's Sewage Works.

Section 3. Lien of Property. The Stormwater Management User Fees shall be liens upon the property with respect to which they are charged and if not paid within ninety (90) days after the date due, and the City may certify the lien of the City's Sewage Works to the Auditor of Johnson County who shall place that lien on the tax duplicate of Johnson County, Indiana, with interest and penalties allowed by law, to be collected as other taxes are collected.

Section 4. Construction of Clause Heading. The clause headings appearing in this ordinance have been provided for convenience and reference, and do not purport and will not be deemed to define, limit, or extend the scope or intent of the clauses to which the headings pertain.

Section 5. Repeal of Conflicting Provisions of Prior Ordinances. The provisions of all other ordinances in conflict with the provisions of this ordinance are of no further force or effect and are now repealed and replaced with the provisions herein.

Section 6. Severability of Provisions. If any part of this ordinance is held invalid, such part will be deemed severable and its invalidity will have no effect upon the remaining provisions of this ordinance.

Section 7. Duration and Effective Date. Unless otherwise provided by applicable Indiana law, the provisions set forth in this ordinance become and will remain in full force and effect (until their repeal by ordinance) on day of the passage and adoption of this ordinance by signature of the executive in the manner prescribed by Indiana Code § 36-4-6-15 and -16.

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SIGNATURE PAGE FOLLOWS

RECOMMENDED for approval by the City of Franklin Board of Public Works and Safety this ____ day of _____, 2023.

City of Franklin, Indiana, By its Board of Public Works and Safety:

Voting Affirmative:

Mayor Steve Barnett

Tina Gross, Member

Kenneth Austin, Member

Attest:

Jayne Rhoades,
City Clerk-Treasurer

Voting Opposed:

Mayor Steve Barnett

Tina Gross, Member

Kenneth Austin, Member

INTRODUCED on the 19th day of July, 2023.

DULY PASSED on this ____ day of _____, 2023, by the Common Council of the City of Franklin, Johnson County, Indiana, having been passed by a vote of ____ in Favor and ____ Opposed.

City of Franklin, Indiana, by its Common Council:

Voting Affirmative:

Kenneth Austin, President

Robert D. Heuchan

Voting Opposed:

Kenneth Austin, President

Robert D. Heuchan

Anne McGuinness

Anne McGuinness

Irene Nalley

Irene Nalley

Jennifer Price

Jennifer Price

Josh Prine

Josh Prine

Shawn Taylor

Shawn Taylor

Attest:

Jayne Rhoades, City Clerk-Treasurer

Presented by me to the Mayor of the City of Franklin for his approval or veto pursuant to Indiana Code § 36-4-6-15 and 16, this ____ day of _____, 2023 at ____ o'clock p.m.

Jayne Rhoades, City Clerk-Treasurer

This Ordinance having been passed by the legislative body and presented to me was [**Approved** by me and duly adopted, pursuant to Indiana Code § 36-4-6-16(a)(1)] [Vetoed, pursuant to Indiana Code § 36-4-6-16(a)(2), this ____ day of _____, 2023 at ____ o'clock p.m.

Steve Barnett, Mayor

Attest:

Jayne Rhoades, City Clerk-Treasurer

I affirm, under the penalties for perjury, that I have taken reasonable care to redact each social security number in this document, unless required by law.

Signed _____

Prepared by:
Mark A. Richards, City Engineer
Department of Planning & Engineering
70 E. Monroe Street
Franklin, IN 46131